

## Summary Table of Findings

### Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Belize, 2006

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Data Value	
				Total	Unit
<b>CHILD MORTALITY</b>					
Child mortality	1	13	Under-five mortality rate	27	per thousand live births
	2	14	Infant mortality rate	22	per thousand live births
<b>NUTRITION</b>					
Nutritional status	6	4	Underweight prevalence	6.1	percent
	7		Stunting prevalence	17.6	percent
	8		Wasting prevalence	1.4	percent
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	50.6	percent
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	10.2	percent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate at 12-15 months at 20-23 months	41.6	percent
				26.8	percent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate	44.0	percent
18		Frequency of complementary feeding	36.8	percent	
Vitamin A	19		Adequately fed infants	22.5	percent
	42		Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	23.8	percent
	43		Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	45.3	percent
Low birth weight	9		Low birth weight infants	8.1	percent
	10		Infants weighed at birth	92.5	percent
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>					
Immunization	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	90.2	percent
	26		Polio immunization coverage	68.6	percent
	27		DPT/HepB/HiB immunization coverage	74.6	percent
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	81.9	percent
	31		Fully immunized children	56.3	percent
Tetanus toxoid	32		Neonatal tetanus protection	58.3	percent
Care of illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	60.6	percent
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	9.3	percent
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	25.9	percent
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	70.9	percent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	43.9	percent
Solid fuel use	24	29	Solid fuels	13.6	percent
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>					
Water and Sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	96.5	percent
	13		Water treatment	19.9	percent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	93.7	percent
	14		Disposal of child's faeces	23.8	percent
<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>					
Contraception and unmet need	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	34.3	percent
	98		Unmet need for family planning	31.2	percent
	99		Demand satisfied for family planning	52.4	percent
Maternal and newborn health	20		Antenatal care	94.0	percent
	44		Content of antenatal care		

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Data Value	Unit
				Total	
			Blood test taken	94.7	percent
			Blood pressure measured	95.4	percent
			Urine specimen taken	87.8	percent
			Weight measured	95.9	percent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	95.8	percent
	5		Institutional deliveries	88.2	percent
<b>CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>					
Child development	46		Support for learning	85.3	percent
	47		Father's support for learning	52.0	percent
	48		Support for learning: children's books	56.7	percent
	49		Support for learning: non-children's books	71.4	percent
	50		Support for learning: materials for play	25.6	percent
	51		Non-adult care	4.0	percent
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
Education	52		Pre-school attendance	30.7	percent
	53		School readiness	32.8	percent
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	55.2	percent
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	90.2	percent
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	37.1	percent
	57	7	Children reaching grade five	98.7	percent
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	52.3	percent
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	25.2	percent
	61	9	Gender parity index		ratio
		primary school	1.00		
		secondary school	1.02		
Literacy	60	8	Adult literacy rate	89.4	percent
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>					
Birth registration	62		Birth registration	94.4	percent
Child discipline	74		Child discipline		percent
			Any psychological/physical punishment	67.7	
Domestic violence	100		Attitudes towards domestic violence	12.2	percent
Disability	101		Child disability	26.3	percent
<b>HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN</b>					
HIV/AIDS Knowledge and attitudes	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	39.7	percent
	89		Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	59.7	percent
	86		Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	26.8	percent
	87		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	82.3	percent
	88		Women who have been tested for HIV	48.0	percent
	90		Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	74.0	percent
	91		Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	71.3	percent
	83	19a	Condom use with non-regular partners	49.5	percent
	85		Higher risk sex in the last year	41.1	percent
Orphaned Children	75		Prevalence of orphans	5.1	percent
	78		Children's living arrangements	6.6	percent
	77	20	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	0.66	ratio

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## List of Abbreviations

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AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
ED	Enumeration District
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FHS	Family Health Survey
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS3	The Current Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics
NHDAC	National Human Development Advisory Committee
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
U5MR	Under-5 Mortality Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

## Acknowledgements

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It is a pleasure for the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) to make publicly available this final report which provides information on MDG indicators as well as indicators of the World Fit for Children and other international conventions. We would like to share the satisfaction of having completed the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey Report with the national and international organizations that were involved during the process.

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## Executive Summary

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The Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is a nationally representative sample survey of households, women and children. It was introduced by UNICEF in the early 1990s in recognition of the need for indicators to develop goals and targets and to monitor and evaluate progress in human development, particularly the situation of children and women.

### *Child Mortality*

- In 2006, the infant mortality rate was estimated at 22 per thousand, whereas the under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 27 per thousand.

### *Nutritional Status*

- In Belize, 6.1 percent of children under age five are moderately underweight and 0.7 percent are classified as severely underweight.
- Approximately 18 percent of children are stunted or too short for their age and less than two percent are wasted or too thin for their height.
- 10.3 percent of children under age five are overweight.

### *Breastfeeding*

- Just above ten percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended.
- Those mothers who did not practice exclusive breastfeeding were mainly from rural areas and had higher levels of education.

### *Vitamin A Supplements*

- 23.8 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement within six months prior to the MICS.

### *Low Birth Weight*

- In Belize, approximately eight percent of children who were weighed had a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams at birth.

### *Immunization*

- Overall, 64.3 percent of children had health cards recording their vaccines.
- In Belize, 90.2 percent of children aged 18-29 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and 89 percent had received their first dose of DPT.
- 88.3 percent of children received Polio 1 vaccine by age 12 months.
- Of children aged 18-29 months, 65.8 percent had received all eight recommended vaccinations before the survey and 56.3 before their first birthday. Regarding sex, boys have higher coverage than girls for all recommended vaccinations, the overall difference being 14.8 percent points.

### *Tetanus Toxoid*

- Overall, 58.3 percent of the women in Belize received vaccines against tetanus during pregnancy with 46.6 percent receiving at least two doses during their last pregnancy.
- The highest proportion of women who are protected against tetanus is in Belize District (75.1 percent) and the lowest in Toledo where only 29.5 percent are protected. Significant differences are also observed by area of residence, education level of mother and economic status of household.



#### Oral Rehydration Treatment (ORT)

- Overall, 12.1 percent of the under-five children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Approximately sixty percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or RHF), while 39.4 percent received no treatment.

#### Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

- 5.4 percent of children aged 0-59 months had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 70.9 percent were taken to an appropriate provider.
- An estimated 43.9 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- Overall, only 14.7 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and difficult breathing). Mother's knowledge of the danger signs was highest in Corozal (43.1 percent) and lowest in Cayo (2.9 percent). As expected, knowledge of danger signs seems to be positively correlated with education of mother.

#### Solid Fuel Use

- Less than 14 percent of all households in Belize are using solid fuels for cooking, however more than half of the households in Toledo (53.3 percent) are utilizing wood for cooking, and only 44.1 percent are using butane gas. The district with the lowest percentage is Belize with only 1.6 percent of the households using wood for cooking.
- As expected, the use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (2.1 percent), but relatively high in rural areas, where more than a quarter of the households (27.1 percent) are using solid fuels.

#### Water and Sanitation

- 96.5 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – 99.2 percent in urban areas and 94.0 percent in rural areas. The urban-rural disparity is greatest in the use of bottled water – 49.8 and 15.2 percent respectively.
- The main source of drinking water in Belize is bottled water which is consumed by 32.0 percent of the population followed by water piped into dwelling (23.1 percent). The district where most of the population drink bottled water is Belize (53.0 percent). In the other extreme, Toledo is the district where bottled water is consumed the least (5.5 percent).
- Rain-water and bottled water are very important in Orange Walk and Corozal as these are the main sources there.
- 93.7 percent of the population use sanitary means of excreta disposal.
- Whilst 80.9 percent of the urban households have access to a toilet either linked to a sewer system or to a septic tank, only 33.1 percent of the rural households use this type of sanitation facility.
- Approximately 63 percent of the rural population continue to use pit latrines or less-sanitary facilities. The population in Toledo are less likely to use improved sanitation facilities (81.7 percent) than people in other districts. Additionally, 16.5 of the households in Toledo have no sanitary facilities and use the bush or field to dispose of excreta.

#### Contraception

- In Belize, the percentage of women currently married or in union currently using contraception is 34.3 percent (Table RH.1). The most popular method of contraception is the pill (10.8 percent). The next most popular method is female sterilization, which accounts for 8.9 percent of married women. All other contraceptive methods do not exceed five percent. Less than one percent use withdrawal, male sterilization, vaginal methods, or the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

- Differences in contraceptive prevalence are observed between married women in urban areas and rural areas (38.8 percent compared to 29.4 percent). Contraceptive prevalence is highest in Orange Walk at 47.5 percent and lowest in Toledo at 23.4 percent.
- Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. As expected, younger women between 15-19 years don't use sterilization but older women do. Only 13.5 percent of women with no living children are using a contraceptive method as a great percentage of them is seeking a pregnancy.
- The percentage of women using any method of contraception in Maya-speaking households is very low (15.4 percent).

#### *Unmet Need*

- Almost one third of women, married or in union, in Belize have an unmet need for contraception.
- The demand for contraception is less satisfied among younger women.

#### *Antenatal Care*

- Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is quite high in Belize with 98.1 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy.
- Antenatal care was provided mainly by medical doctors (45.9 percent) and nurses or midwives (46.6 percent). Around 93-100 percent of women in all districts received antenatal care (ANC) provided by skilled personnel except in Toledo where it is only 79.5 percent.

#### *Assistance at Delivery*

- Assistance at delivery by professional health personnel is high in Belize as nearly 96 percent of women who gave birth during the two years preceding the MICS survey were assisted by skilled personnel. Practically, all of mothers in the Belize District (98.8 percent) gave birth in a health facility compared to roughly half of mother in Toledo (52.4 percent).
- The majority of deliveries in Belize, Corozal and Orange Walk were assisted by a medical doctor whereas a nurse or midwife assisted in most of the deliveries in Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo.

#### *Child Development*

- For 85.3 percent of children under five, an adult household member engaged in at least four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. The average number of activities was 5.1. The father's involvement in such activities was lower (52 percent) with an average number of activities of 2.1. A larger proportion of fathers with secondary or higher education (74.8 percent) engaged in activities with children than fathers with primary or no education (59.1 percent). The district with the largest proportion of adults engaging in learning and school readiness activities with children was Stann Creek (94.8 percent) and the district with the smallest is Toledo at 69.3 percent.
- In Belize, 71.4 percent of children are living in households where at least 3 non-children's books are present. However, only 56.7 percent of children aged 0-59 months have 3 or more children's books. Both the median number of non-children's books and the median number of children's books are low (10 and 4 books).
- Urban children appear to have more access to both types of books than those living in rural households.
- One in four children aged 0-59 months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while 5.7 percent had none of the playthings asked to the mothers/caretakers.
- 4 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. A child in Toledo was 10 times more likely to be left with inadequate care than a child in Orange Walk or Stann Creek.

### *Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness*

- Less than one-third of children aged 36-59 months are attending an organized early childhood education programme, such as kindergarten or community childcare with organized learning activities. Urban-rural differentials are significant – the figure is 43.7 percent in urban areas, compared to 20.7 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to pre-school is most prevalent in Corozal (50.0 percent) and Belize (46.7 percent) and least in Toledo where only 17.1 percent attend pre-school.
- Differentials by education of mother and by socio-economic status are significant. The percentage of children attending early childhood education increases from 21.6 to 49.7 percent as the mother's education increases to secondary or above.
- 32.8 percent of children who are currently age 5 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year.

### *Primary and Secondary School Participation by ISCED Levels*

- 71.0 percent of children who are of primary school entry age are attending grade 1. Significant differentials are present by districts. In Cayo, for instance, the value of the indicator reaches 82.5 percent, while it is only 48.0 percent in Orange Walk.
- 95.2 percent of children of primary school age attend primary school, nevertheless, one in every twenty girls and one in every twenty boys are not attending primary school. At the district level, Orange Walk (91.5 percent) and Stann Creek (92.5 percent) have the lowest net attendance rates and Toledo the highest (97.5 percent).
- Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (98.7 percent) will eventually reach grade five.
- Approximately six in every ten (58.7 percent) children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Of the remaining 41.3 percent, 14.9 percent are still attending primary school and the remaining 26.4 percent are out of school.
- The survey found that 7 in 10 (70.4 percent) children who had attended the last grade of primary school had completed primary school; of these children, 92.9 percent had continued on to secondary education.
- Gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls to boys at the primary level. At the secondary level, the value of the indicator increases to 1.03 indicating no discrimination or exclusion of girls on the basis of gender from the education system in comparison to boys. However when analysed by language, households which spoke Maya (0.86) and Garifuna (0.84) indicated a pronounced level of gender disparity for girls. Additionally, the Stann Creek District also shows a high level of gender disparity for girls at 0.85 while for the Cayo District it is the reverse at 1.17.

### *Primary and Secondary School Participation by National Educational Levels*

- 55.2 percent of children who are of primary school entry age are attending infant 1. Significant differentials are present by districts. In Stann Creek, for instance, the value of the indicator reaches 85.6 percent, while it is only 26.8 percent in Corozal.
- 90.2 percent of children of primary school age attend primary school, nevertheless, one in every ten girls and one in every ten boys are not attending primary school. At the district level, Orange Walk (85.5 percent) and Corozal (86.0 percent) have the lowest net attendance rates and Cayo the highest (94.1 percent).
- Of all children starting infant one, the majority of them (98.7 percent) will eventually reach standard three.
- 37.1 percent children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Of the remaining 62.9 percent, 36.0 percent are still attending primary school and the remaining 26.9 percent are out of school.

- The survey found that 1 in 4 (25.2 percent) children who had attended the last grade of primary school had completed primary school; of these children, 52.3 percent had continued on to secondary education.
- Gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls to boys at the primary level. At the secondary level, the value of the indicator increases to 1.02 indicating no discrimination or exclusion of girls on the basis of gender from the education system in comparison to boys. However when analysed by language, households which spoke Maya (0.48) indicated a pronounced level of gender disparity for girls. Additionally, the Stann Creek District also shows a high level of gender disparity for girls at 0.70 while for the Cayo District it is the reverse at 1.21.

#### *Adult Literacy*

- Approximately 90 percent of women between 15-24 years are literate nationwide. There are no major variations by residential area or language. However, there are important differences in terms of age and socio-economic status of women. The proportion of women in the age-group 15-19 who are literate is higher (92.7 percent) than that of women in the age-group 20-24 (85.3 percent). Similarly, a lower percentage of literate women is found among the poorer three quintiles compared to the richer two quintiles.

#### *Birth Registration*

- The births of 94.4 percent of Belizean children, under five years of age, have been registered. The districts which show higher registration percentages are Cayo and Corozal where around 98 out of every hundred children were registered. On the other hand, Stann Creek shows the highest percentage for non-registration (12.4 percent). Rural children are to some extent less likely to be registered than their urban peers; 91.8 and 96.5 percent respectively.

#### *Child Discipline*

- In Belize, 67.7 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members.
- Although 25.3 percent of mothers/caretakers believed that children should be physically punished only 6.6 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment.

#### *Domestic Violence*

- 12.2 percent of women justify physical violence under any of the circumstances; the situation with the highest justification being when they neglect the children (8.4 percent).
- The rates of justification vary by district, economic status, education and language of household head. Whereas 34.2 percent of the women in Toledo justify physical violence in any of the situations only 6.2 percent do so in Belize District. Likewise, it is more accepted among women in the poorer three quintiles (17 percent) than it is among the two richest quintiles (5.9 percent).

#### *Child Disability*

- More than a quarter (26.3 percent) of children aged 2-9 years were reported to have at least one disability. Child disabilities are more frequent in Toledo (50.9 percent) and less common in Belize District (17.1 percent).

#### *Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use*

- In Belize, 96.6 percent of women aged 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is about half of them (49.7 percent). Accurate knowledge is somewhat less among women in Toledo compared to other districts as only 26.8 percent of women in Toledo know all three ways of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission

- Of the interviewed women, 53.8 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Approximately 85 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 68.4 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 84.5 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.
- Only 37.3 percent of women in Belize have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions). The percentage of young women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission is comparable to all other age-groups (39.7 percent).
- 91.6 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 59.7 percent, while 5 percent of women did not know of any specific way.
- 73.2 percent of the women 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one of the discriminatory statements. Around 44 percent of them would want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret, 32.2 percent thought that an HIV positive teacher should not be allowed to work and 42.2 percent would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/AIDS. Overall people having HIV/AIDS are less discriminated and are cared for more in Belize than in other districts. Approximately 29 percent of women in Toledo would not care for a family member who is sick with AIDS.
- The majority of women (82.3 percent) of reproductive age know a place to get tested for AIDS but only 48 percent have actually been tested. Of those who were tested for HIV, 91.3 percent were told the result. This is clearly not the case in Toledo where merely 51.5 percent of women knew a place to get tested, 31.5 percent actually got tested and 80.4 actually received the result.

#### *Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission*

- Over 40 percent of women 15-24 years report having sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the MICS. Of those women less than half (49.5 percent) reported using a condom when they had sex with the high risk partner. Condom usage during high risk sex was highest in Orange Walk District (100 percent) and lowest in Toledo (33.6 percent). Significant differentials are also observed by residential area, age, economic status and education level of women.

#### *Orphaned Children*

- 68.3 percent of children aged 0-17 years are living with both parents. An important percentage of children (18.2 percent) are living with their mother only, even though their father is alive. This percentage is higher in urban areas at 24.7 percent compared to rural areas at 12.9 percent. Children who have one or both parents dead totalled 5.1 percent of all children aged 0-17 years. Approximately 6 percent of children are living with neither parent even though both parents are alive.
- Less than one percent of children aged 10-14 in Belize have lost both parents. Among those, only 62.1 percent are currently attending school. Among the children ages 10-14 who have not lost a parent and who live with at least one parent, 93.6 percent are attending school. This would suggest that double orphans are disadvantaged compared to the non-orphaned children in terms of school attendance.





# I. Introduction

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## Background

This report is based on the Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2006 by the Central Statistical Office, now the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB). The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Belize, and was based, in large part, on the needs to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

### **A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities**

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning.” (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

“...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and sub-national levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...” (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

“... As the world’s lead agency for children, the United Nations Children’s Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action.”

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

Belize, as one of the countries that signed onto the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit For Children (WFFC), elaborated in 2004 its National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents 2004-2015. This plan which was fully endorsed by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition was hailed as a historical achievement as the first bi-partisan policy document for, with and on behalf of children and

adolescents in Belize. To this end, the Belize government committed itself to improving conditions for all children and to monitor towards that end.

Additionally, the National Poverty Strategy and its attendant plans were finalized and launched in 2007 by the National Human Development Advisory Committee (NHDAC) while in 2006, the UNCT had engaged in the elaboration of the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) as a common strategic framework for the UN system in Belize for the period 2007-2011. The UNDAF will guide agencies in formulating their operational activities in support of the people and the government of Belize, and serve as a roadmap for goals to be achieved over the indicated period.

To this end, and to address the notable challenges with regards to the paucity of data with which to track progress on the MDGs, the Belize MICS was developed and embraced as a tool for measuring progress towards key national and international targets as laid out in the development plans while yielding internationally comparable data and information on the situation of children and women in Belize. In this regard, the MICS is an invaluable information source as it represents Belize's largest single source of data for reporting on the progress of the aforementioned goals.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

## **Survey Objectives**

The 2006 Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Belize;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration, the goals of A World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Belize and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.



## II. Sample and Survey Methodology

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### Sample Design

The sample for the Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 6 districts: Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo. The sample was selected in two stages: (i) the selection of 3 enumeration districts (EDs) within each of the sampling region designated as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and (ii) the systematic selection of 20 households within each PSU. The sample is self-weighting with each household in the sample universe being given an equal probability of being represented in the sample. A total of 2,400 households were sampled countrywide. However, there were some non-interviews which were uneven across geographical areas. For reporting national level results, sample weights were used. A more detailed breakdown of households and sampling regions by district and urban/rural areas can be found in Appendix A.

### Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members, the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; and 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Discipline
- Disability
- Salt Iodization<sup>1</sup>

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Child Mortality
- Tetanus Toxoid
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Contraception and Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS

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<sup>1</sup> While a component of the "Household" Questionnaire, data on this indicator was not collected due to unavailability of the necessary/requisite salt testing kits at the time of the survey.

The Questionnaire for Children Under-Five was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under-5 years of age<sup>2</sup> living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Birth Registration and Early Learning
- Child Development
- Vitamin A
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire<sup>3</sup>. The MICS3 model questionnaires were adapted and pre-tested during December 2006. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of the questionnaires. A copy of the Belize MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams measured the weights and heights of children under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

## **Training and Fieldwork**

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 12 days from the 23<sup>rd</sup> of January to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February, 2006. The editors and field supervisors attended an extra day of training. Training sessions took place in four different locations: Belize City, Orange Walk, San Ignacio and Dangriga Town. In order to ensure standardization of the training a training manual was used at all training sites and all concerns or queries were reported to the Chief Statistician who after consultation responded by memo to trainers at all sites. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, practical tests, mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions and field practice of the questionnaires and anthropometry.

The data were collected by 9 work teams; each was comprised of 4 interviewers, one driver, one editor/measurer and a field supervisor. Fieldwork began February 2006 and concluded in March 2006.

## **Data Processing**

Data were entered using the CSPro software. The data were entered on two microcomputers and carried out by 2 data entry operators and a data entry supervisor over a five-week period. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were entered twice and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to Belize's questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began in March 2006 and finished in April 2006. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, version 10, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for this purpose.

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<sup>2</sup> The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

<sup>3</sup> The model MICS3 questionnaire can be found at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org), or in UNICEF, 2006.

### **III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents**

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#### **Sample Coverage**

Of the 2,400 households selected for the sample, 2,068 were found to be occupied. Of these, 1,832 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 88.6 percent. In the interviewed households, 1,828 women (age 15-49) were identified. Of these, 1,675 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 91.6 percent. In addition, 835 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 796 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 95.3 percent. Overall response rates of 81.2 and 84.5 are calculated for the women's and under-5's interviews respectively (Table HH.1).

The children's overall response rate was significantly lower (81.5 percent) in urban areas compared to rural areas (87.8 percent). At the district level, Corozal had the highest overall response rate (96.9 percent) distantly followed by Cayo and Stann Creek both with 87.1 percent and Toledo with 82.1 percent.

#### **Characteristics of Households**

The age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 1,832 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 7,619 household members were listed. Of these, 3,836 were males, and 3,782 were females. These figures also indicate that the survey estimated the average household size at 4.2.

The child population (aged 0-14 years) accounts for 37.2 percent of the total sample population of which males comprise 36.8 percent and females 37.6 percent. This sample age distribution is slightly lower than the 2000 Census figures which stood at 41 percent for this sub-population.

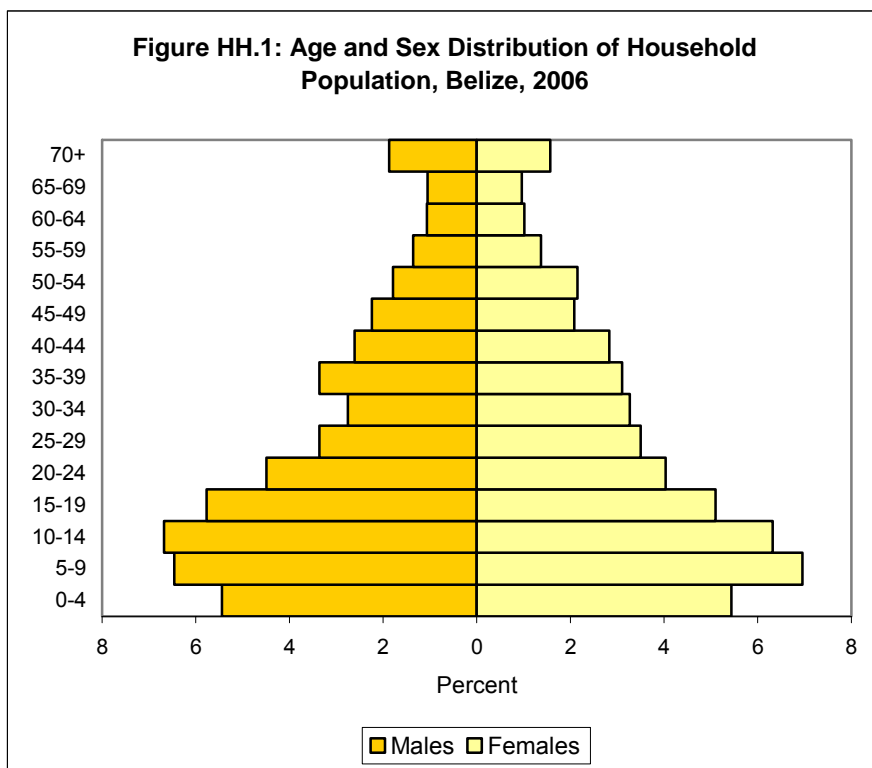


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, urban/rural status, number of household members, and language<sup>4</sup> of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are also used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

Table HH.3 presents critical background information on the households. The distribution of households by area of residence showed that 53.7 percent of the households were located in urban areas and 46.3 percent were located in rural areas. The Belize District had the highest percentage of households (35.0 percent), remotely followed by 19.3 percent in the Cayo District. Most of the households (61.0 percent) had between two and five members, and were headed by males (73.4 percent). Regarding language, English combined with Creole was spoken by 42.3 percent of the household narrowly followed by Spanish which was spoken by approximately 40 percent. The remaining 17.9 percent was constituted by households which spoke mainly Garifuna, Maya, German, Chinese, Taiwanese, or an Indian language.

### Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

<sup>4</sup> This was determined by asking “What is the first language of the head of this household?”

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to district, urban-rural areas, age, motherhood status, education<sup>5</sup>, wealth index<sup>6</sup>, and language of household head. Women aged 15-19 comprise the greatest percentage of the sample at 21 percent. This percentage declines steadily across age groups until age 45-49 where it is 8.8 percent. With regard to motherhood status, 68.7 percent had given birth. Less than half (45.7 percent) of the women have gone beyond primary level education.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by several attributes: sex, district and area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth, and language of household head. With regard to sex, 49.7 percent of the children under the age of 5 were male and 50.3 percent were female. Percentages of children under-5 in each specified one-year age group are similar, indicating a fairly steady birth rate over time. Mothers of only 34.2 percent of children under 5 had at least secondary education, while mothers of almost two thirds (65.0 percent) of the children age 5 had not moved beyond primary level. More children (66.9 percent) than women (56.5) are located in the poorer 60-percent wealth index category. In addition, Spanish-speaking households had the highest share of children under 5 followed by 32.2 percent in English or Creole-speaking households.

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<sup>5</sup> Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.

<sup>6</sup> Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of household goods and amenities (assets) to assign weights to each household asset, and obtain wealth scores for each household in the sample (The assets used in these calculations were as follows: number of rooms for sleeping per member, main material of floor, main material of roof, main material of wall, type of fuel used for cooking, electricity, radio, television, mobile phone, non-mobile telephone, refrigerator, watch, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, animal-drawn cart, car or truck, boat with motor, main source of drinking water, main source of water used for other purposes and kind of toilet facility). Each household was then weighted by the number of household members, and the household population was divided into two groups: the poorer 60 percent and the richer 40 percent, based on the wealth scores of households they were living in. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels, and the wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

## IV. Child Mortality

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One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit for Children (WFFC) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality may seem easy, but attempts using direct questions, such as “Has anyone in this household died in the last year?” give inaccurate results. Using direct measures of child mortality from birth histories is time consuming, more expensive, and requires greater attention to training and supervision. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with the ones obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimize the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions, and poor interviewing technique.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday. The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In MICS surveys, infant and under five mortality rates are calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass method (United Nations, 1983; 1990a; 1990b). The data used in the estimation are: the mean number of children ever born for five-year age groups of women from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead, also for five-year age groups of women. The technique converts these data into probabilities of dying by taking into account both the mortality risks to which children are exposed and their length of exposure to the risk of dying, assuming a particular model age pattern of mortality. Based on previous information on mortality in Belize, the West model life table was selected as most appropriate.

Table CM.1 provides estimates of child mortality by various selected characteristics, while Table CM.2 provides the basic data used in the calculation of the mortality rates for the national total. The current infant mortality rate is estimated at 22 per thousand live births, whereas the under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) is 27 per thousand live births. There are major variations between the probabilities of dying between males and females. For males the survey shows a rate of 28, compared to a rate of 16 for females in infant mortality, and rates of 35 and 19 respectively in the under-5 mortality. Both infant and under-5 mortality rates are slightly lower in the urban areas (21 and 26), while the figures for the rural areas stood at 22 and 27 respectively. Unlike area of residence, differences in mortality rates in terms of educational level and language are significant. Differentials in under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics are shown in Figure CM.1.

**Figure CM.1 Under-5 Mortality Rates by Selected Characteristics, Belize, 2006**

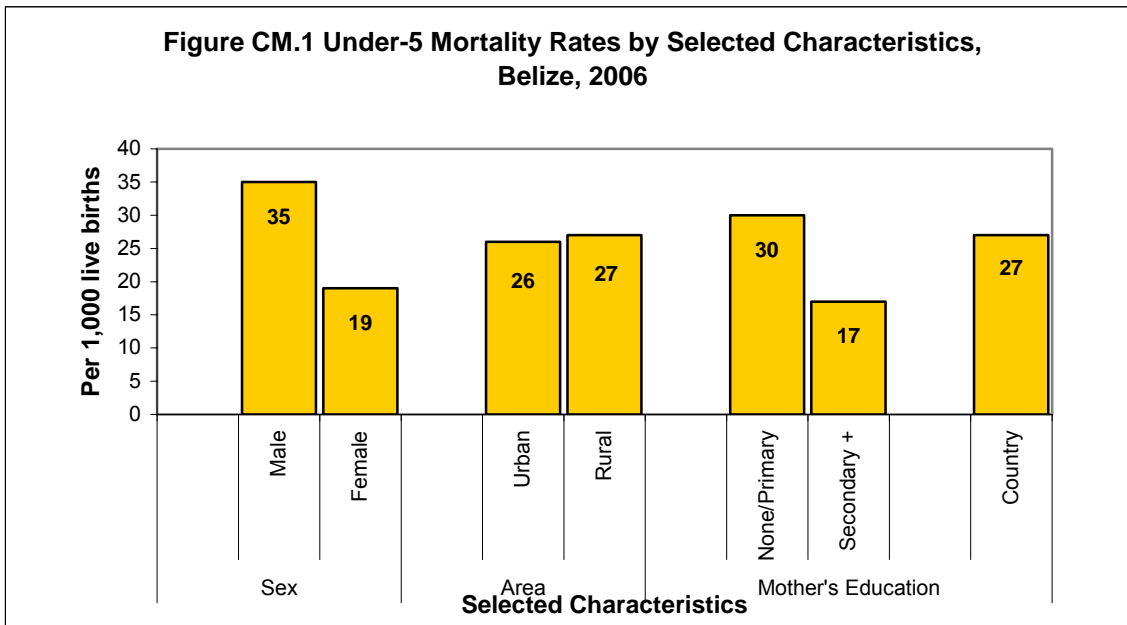
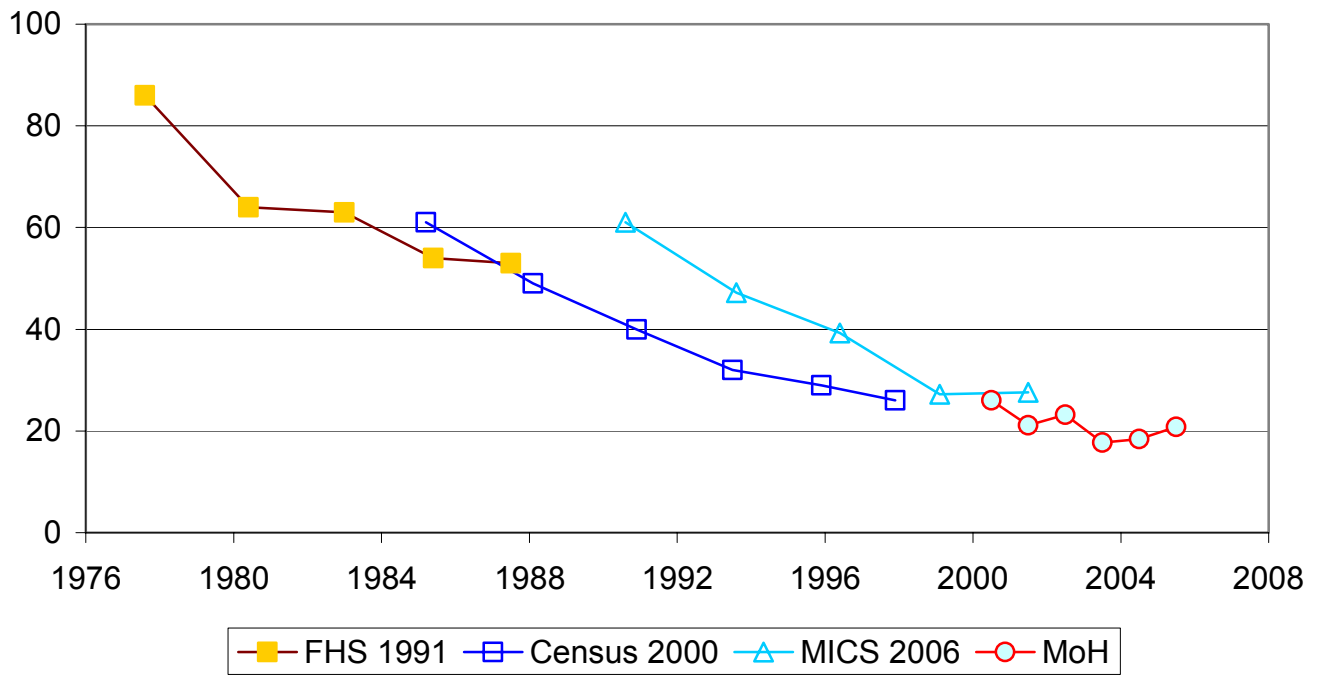


Figure CM.2 shows the series of U5MR estimates of the survey, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in U5MR based on the survey. The MICS estimates indicate a decline in mortality over the period 1991 to 1999, but a slight rise in the subsequent two years. The 2002 U5MR estimate of 21.1 per thousand live births from the Ministry of Health is even lower than the estimate from MICS 2006 of 27.6 per thousand live births. While the trend indicated by the MICS survey results is in broad agreement with the estimates from the Family Health Surveys 1991, Census 2000 and the Ministry of Health's administrative data sources, the results are considerably higher.

Figure CM.2: Trend in Under-5 Mortality Rates, Belize, 2006





## V. Nutrition

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### Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all children deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under 2 years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

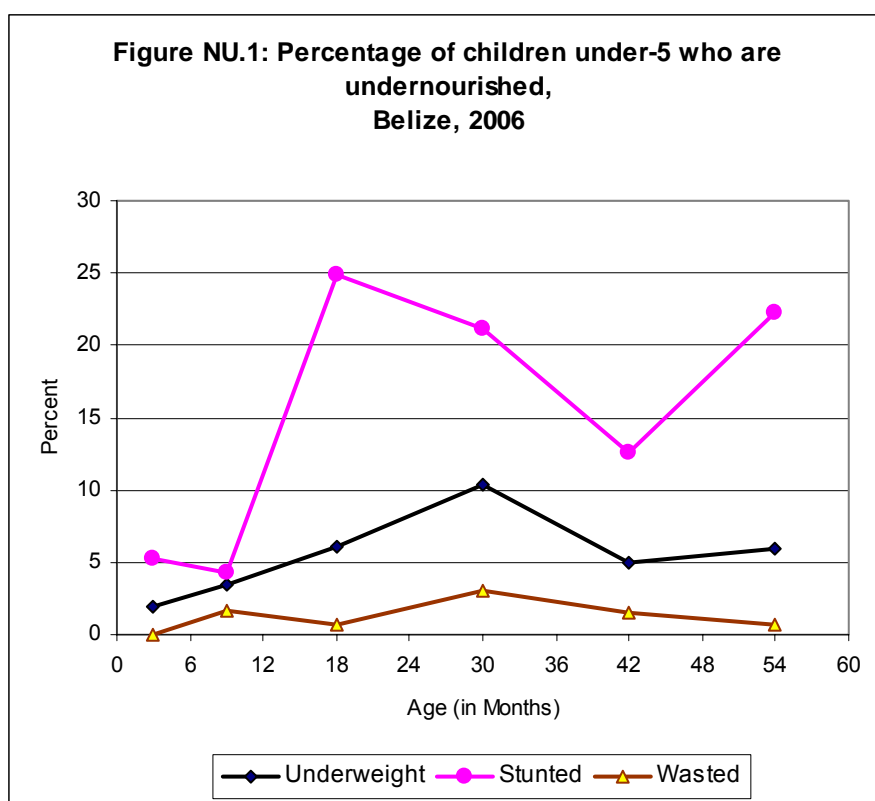
Finally, children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF, 2006). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

In Table NU.1, children who were not weighed and measured (7.4 percent of children) and those whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded. In addition, a small number of children whose birth dates are not known are also excluded.

Malnutrition weakens the immune system, increasing the risk of ill health, which in turn aggravates malnutrition. Also, children who are moderately or severely underweight are more likely to die from infectious diseases than well nourished children. In Belize, 6.1 percent of children under-five are moderately underweight and 0.7 percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). Approximately 18 percent of children are stunted or too short for their age and more than two percent are wasted or too thin for their height.



Children residing in rural areas (7.9 percent and 23 percent) are more likely to be underweight and stunted than other children (3.8 percent and 10.9 percent). Also, growth retardation is more apparent in children of Maya descent (approximately 50 percent). Unsurprisingly, the number of overweight children is slightly higher in the urban areas (11.6 percent) than in the rural areas (9.2 percent). Those children whose mothers have secondary or higher education (3.7 percent and 9.4 percent) are less likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with primary or no education (7.1 percent and 21.6 percent). There is no significant discrepancy between boys and girls. However, age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 24-35 months are underweight (10.3 percent) and wasted (3.1 percent) in

comparison to children who are younger and older, while the highest proportion of stunted children are found between the ages 12-23 months (24.9 percent) (Figure NU.1).

In Belize, 10.3 percent of children under-5 are overweight. There are significant differences in prevalence among districts; for example 18.2 percent of children from Belize District compared to 3 percent from Orange Walk are overweight. Obesity is most prevalent among children below six months of age (18.5 percent) than in other age-groups. Looking at other background characteristics we can see that obesity is more common among children in urban households, children whose mothers have secondary or higher education, and among children in wealthier households.

## **Breastfeeding**

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for 6 months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding for up to 2 years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds

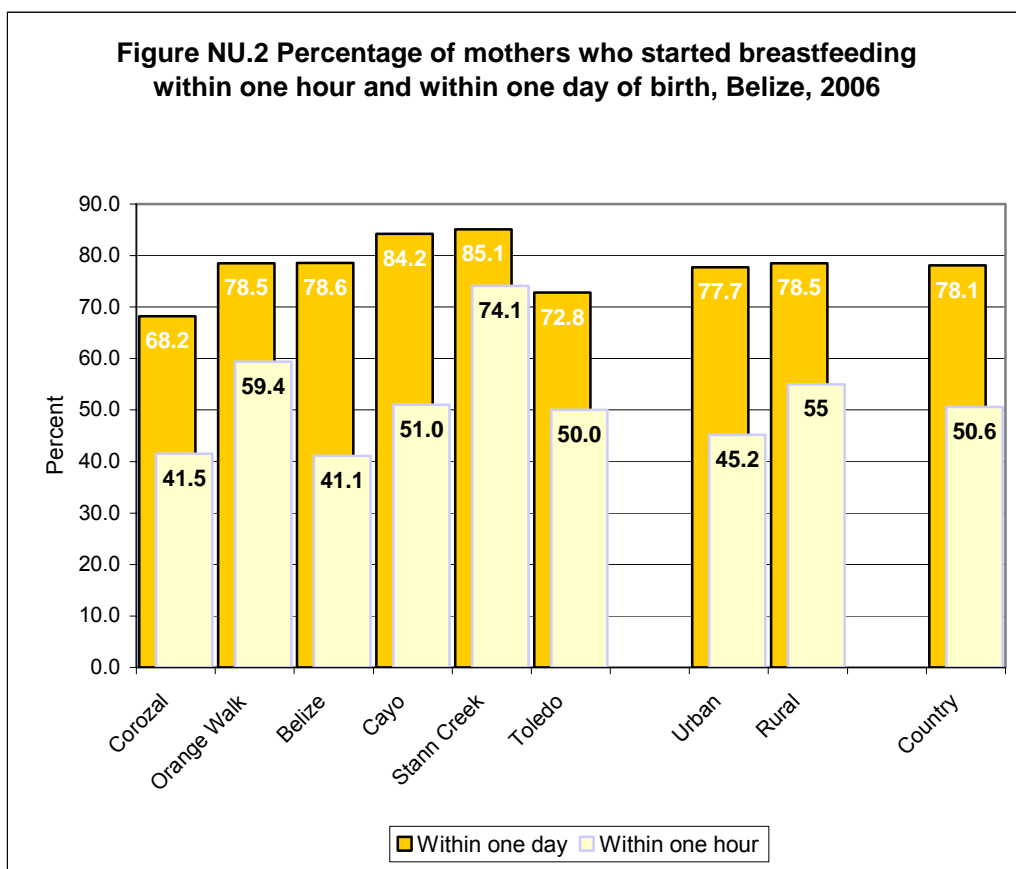
It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months & < 4 months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (6-9 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12-15 & 20-23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6-11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0-11 months)

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour). A little over half of the women (50.6 percent) started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth. This proportion augments to 78.1 percent for breastfeeding within one day of birth. Both rates were highest among women in Stann Creek District (74.1 percent and 85.1 percent) and the lowest among women in Belize District (41.1 percent) and Corozal (68.2 percent) accordingly. Differentials are clear regarding women's area of residence, women's education, wealth and language. Women residing in rural areas (55.0 percent) were more likely to have started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth than those in the urban areas (45.2 percent). This difference narrows down for breastfeeding within one day of birth, 77.7 percent in urban areas and 78.5 percent in rural areas. The percentages were also lower for women with at least secondary education (40.5 percent and 73.9 percent) than for women with primary or no education (56.5 percent and 80.8 percent). The rate significantly varies with household economic status; a higher percentage of women in poor households (55.9 percent and 79.9 percent) start

breastfeeding within one hour of birth and within one day of birth than women in rich households (39.1 percent and 74.7 percent).

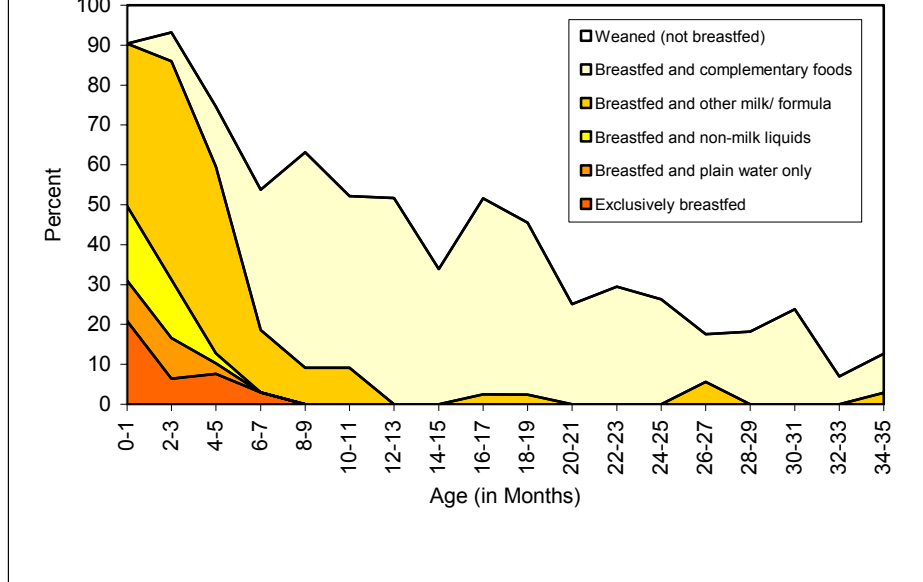


In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Although exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life is recommended by the World Health Organization and UNICEF, it is not fully practiced in Belize. Just above ten percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. At age 6-9 months, 44 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, 41.6 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 26.8 percent are still breastfed.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. The characteristic for Belize is that children continue to be breastfed over two years of age. Up to one month, 20.9 percent of children are exclusively breastfed but considerably declines to 6.4 percent by their third month of age. Even at the earliest ages, 3 months and younger, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the third month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 10 percent but more than half (54.8 percent) are being given other milk or formula and complementary foods. Only about 26.3 percent of children are receiving breast milk after 2 years.

**Figure NU.3 Infant feeding patterns by age: Percent distribution of children aged under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group, Belize, 2006**



The adequacy of infant feeding in children below 12 months is provided in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged 6-8 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged 9-11 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and eating complementary food at least three times a day. Among children age 0-11 months, girls appear to be more adequately fed (27.2 percent compared to boys (18.1 percent)). Similarly, children in the urban areas (27.0 percent) are more adequately fed than children living in rural areas (18.5 percent). Disparities also exist in relation to mother's education while insignificant differentials are found between rich and poor households.

### Vitamin A Supplements

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference

on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for high-dose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother's stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programs, the definition of the indicator is the percent of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose vitamin A supplement in the last six months.

Based on UNICEF/WHO guidelines, the Ministry of Health recommends that children who are not breastfed be given low doses of vitamin A at 2 and 4 months of age (50,000 IU). At 6 months, every child receives a 100,000 IU dose and thereafter (12-59 months) every 6 months a mega-dose (200,000 IU) is given as part of the Expanded Programme on Immunization. It is also recommended that mothers take a vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of giving birth due to increased vitamin A requirements during pregnancy and lactation.

Within the six months prior to the MICS, 23.8 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose Vitamin A supplement (Table NU.5). Approximately 12 percent did not receive the supplement in the last 6 months but did receive one prior to that time. Twenty-one percent of children received a Vitamin A supplement at some time in the past but their mother/caretaker was unable to specify when. Analysed by districts, Belize (14.5 percent) had the lowest proportion of children 6-59 months who reportedly never received Vitamin A supplementation while Toledo (71.9) had the highest proportion. With respect to residential area children in urban are more likely to receive Vitamin A supplement than children in rural areas.

The age pattern of Vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months is higher (33.9 percent) among children aged 6-11 months and declines steadily with age to 17.6 percent among the oldest children.

The mother's level of education is also related to the likelihood of Vitamin A supplementation. The percentage receiving a supplement in the last six months increases from 20.3 percent among children whose mothers have primary or no education to 30.9 percent for those whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Vitamin A coverage in the last six months is relatively low for children in Maya speaking households (8.9 percent) compared to the national rate of 23.8 percent.

Roughly 45 percent of mothers with a birth in the previous two years before the MICS received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth (Table NU.6). This percentage is highest in Belize (72.1 percent) and Cayo District (57.5 percent) and lowest in Corozal at 13.6 percent. Vitamin A coverage increases with the education of the mother and socio-economic status of household.

## Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

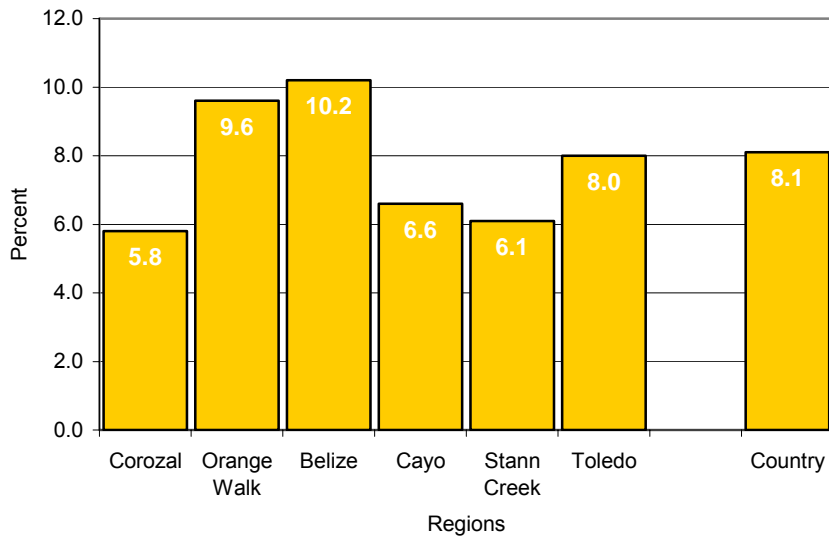
Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth<sup>7</sup>.

In Belize, approximately eight percent of children who were weighed had a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.7). The incidence of low birth weight is not significantly affected by area of residence, mother's education, economic status and household language; however, it varies slightly among districts. In Belize District, for example, more than 10 percent of the births weighed less than 2,500 grams compared to 5.8 percent in Corozal (Figure NU.4).

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<sup>7</sup> For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.

**Figure NU.4 Percentage of Infants Weighing Less Than 2500 Grams at Birth, Belize, 2006**





## VI. Child Health

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### Immunization

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide, there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine, and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire.

Overall, 64.3 percent of children had health cards (Table CH.2). If the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children aged 18 to 29 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 18-29 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

In Belize, 90.2 percent of children aged 18-29 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 89 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 84.5 percent for the second dose, and 74.6 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 88.3 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 68.6 percent by the third dose. Since children usually receive the measles vaccine after their first birthday, 18 months was used when calculating the rate, furnishing a value of 81.9 percent after eighteen months and 85 percent at any time before the survey. Of children aged 18-29 months, 65.8 percent had received all eight recommended vaccinations before the survey and 56.3 before their first birthday (Table CH. 1).

In Belize, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus Influenza Type B, Rubella and Mumps are also recommended as part of the immunization schedule. The Expanded Programme on Immunization started in Belize in the mid 70's. Ten antigens are provided routinely to children under-5 presented in four vaccines (1 oral and 3 injected). The BCG is given once (birth - 11 months), antipolio and pentavalent (5 antigens) vaccines are given at 2, 4 and 6 months of age with a booster before five years of age, MMR vaccine is given twice starting at 12 and 24 months of age.

**Figure CH.1 Percentage of children aged 18-29 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months (18 months for measles), Belize, 2006**

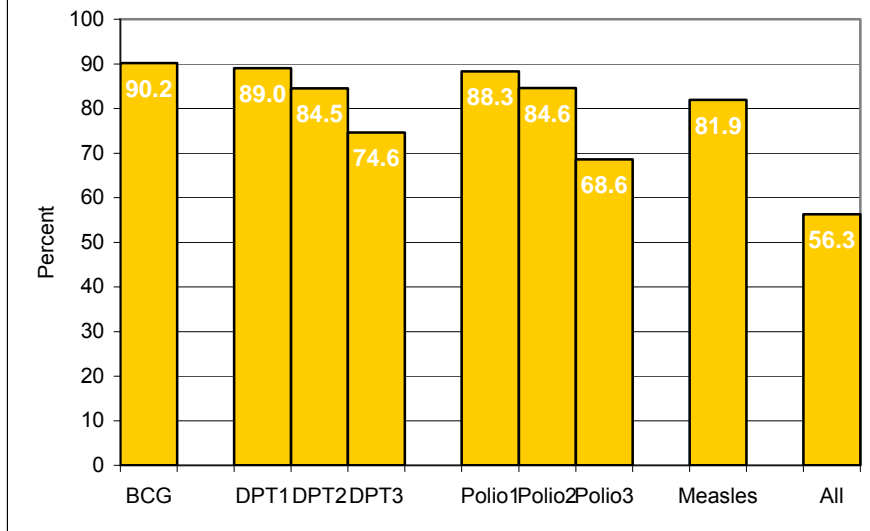


Table CH.2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children 18-29 months by background characteristics. Unlike the previous table, these figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers' / caretakers' reports. Regarding sex, boys have higher coverage than girls for all recommended vaccinations, the overall difference being 14.8 percent points. There is little variation in vaccination coverage by mother's education level nonetheless it is higher for children whose mothers have not gone beyond primary education. In general, the education differences are greatest for the first dose of Polio and measles, both being higher for children whose mothers were more educated.

## Tetanus Toxoid

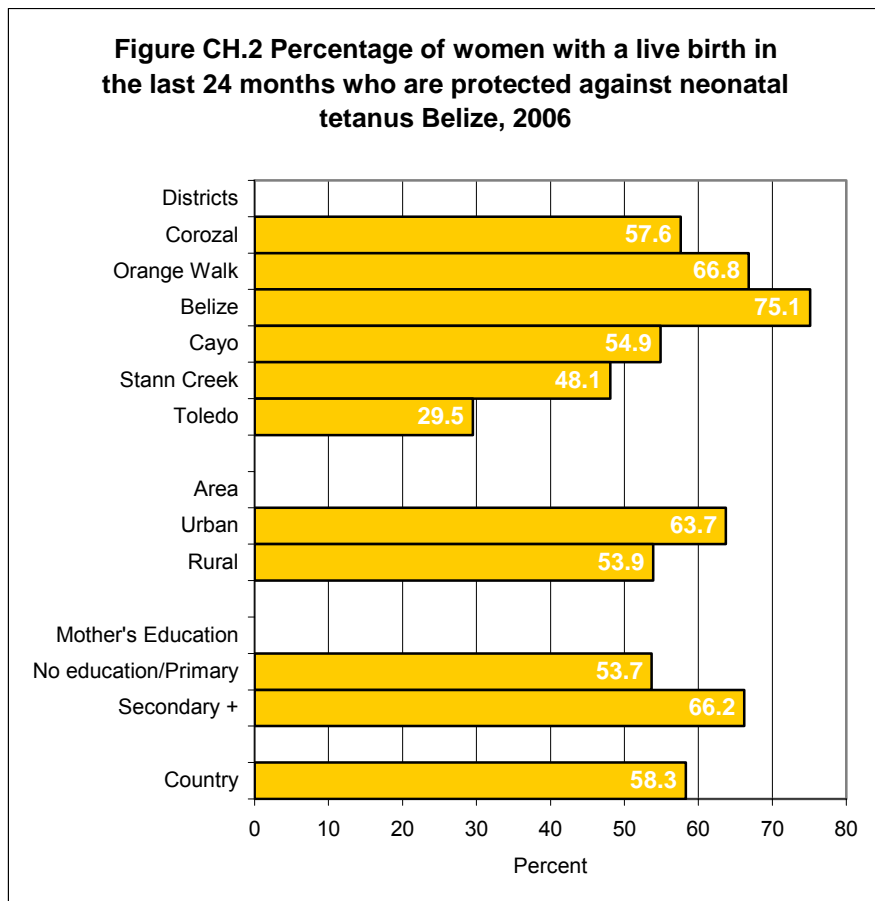
One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. In addition, another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than 1 case of neonatal tetanus per 1000 live births in every district. A World Fit for Children goal is to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

Prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus is to assure all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during the pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are also considered to be protected if the following conditions are met:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the prior 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the prior 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within 10 years;
- Received at least 5 doses during lifetime.

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 24 months. Figure CH.2 shows the protection of women against neonatal tetanus by major background characteristics. Overall, 58.3 percent of the women in Belize received vaccines against tetanus during

pregnancy with 46.6 percent receiving at least two doses during their last pregnancy. The highest proportion of women who are protected against tetanus is in Belize District (75.1 percent) and the lowest in Toledo where only 29.5 percent are protected. Significant differences are also observed by area of residence, education level of mother and economic status of household.



## Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea - either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

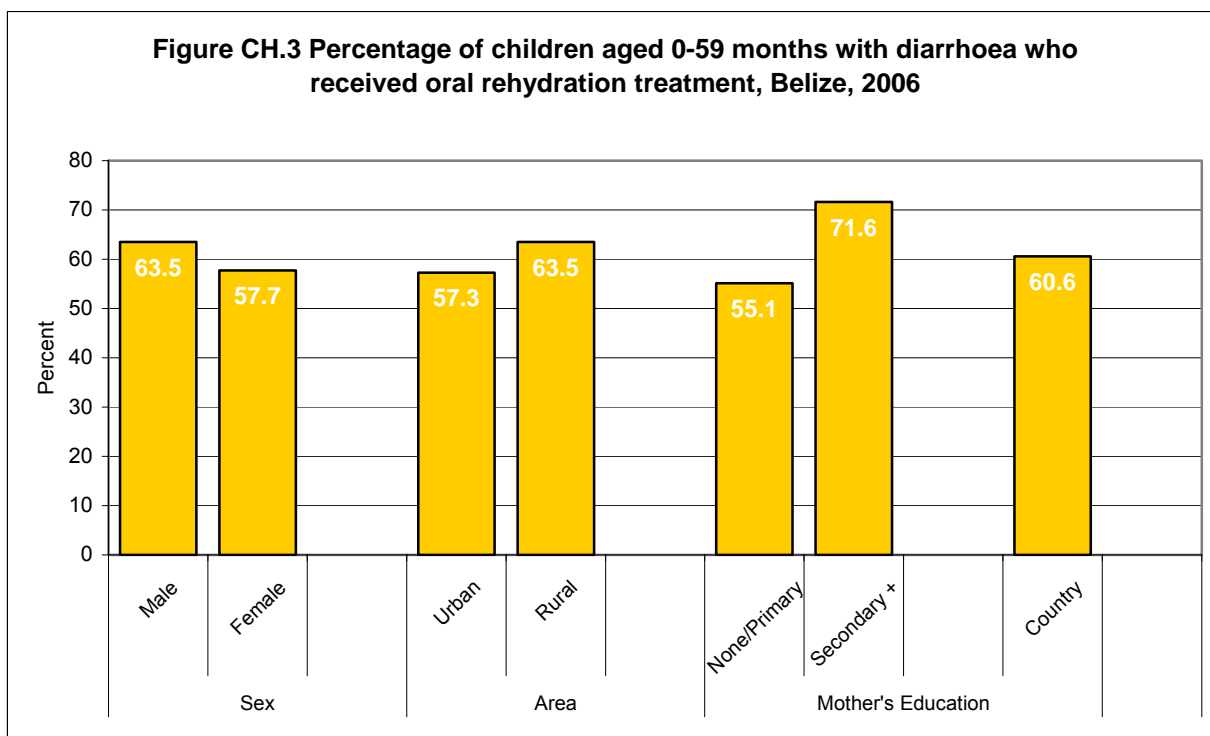
- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea

- (ORT or increased fluids) *AND* continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually ate and drank.

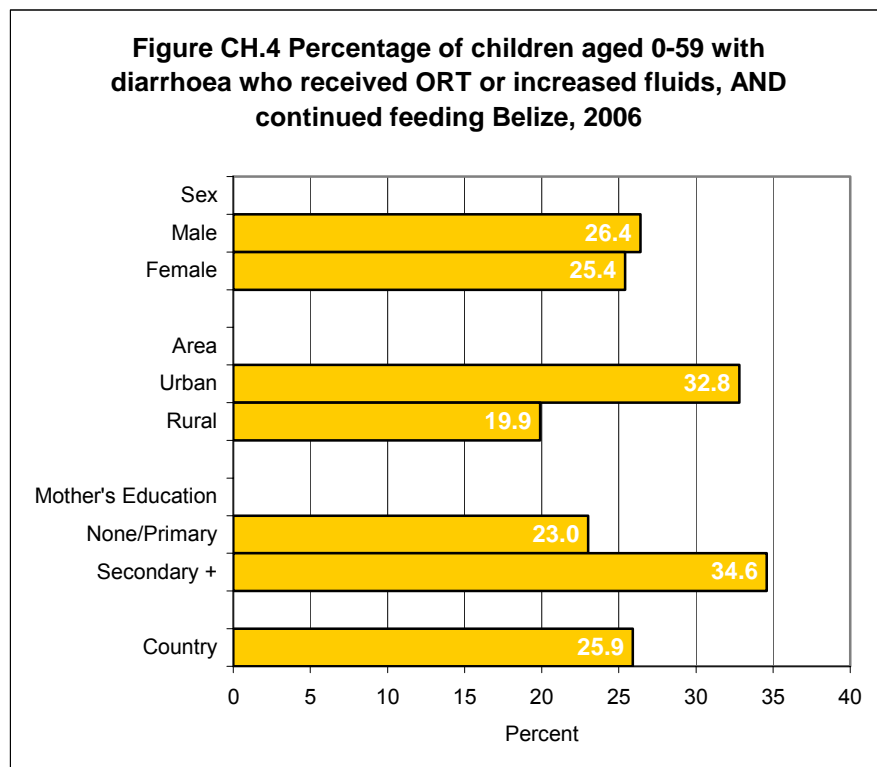
Overall, 12.1 percent of the under five children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). Of those children with diarrhoea, 60.6 percent received ORT with oral rehydration solution (ORS).

Table CH.4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 27 percent received fluids from ORS packets; 25.8 percent received pre-packaged ORS fluids, and 33 percent received recommended home-made fluids. There are important differences by education of mother. Oral rehydration treatment is more evident among children whose mothers have secondary or higher education (71.6 percent) than other children (55.1 percent). Differences in the home management of diarrhoea are evident by district and education of mother.



A small number of under-five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual (22.4 percent) while the majority (73.5 percent) drank the same or less (Table CH.5). Approximately 42 percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but about 56 percent ate much less or ate almost none. Roughly, only a quarter of children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding. Combining the information in Table CH.5 with those in Table CH.4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 25.9 percent of children either received ORT or fluid intake was increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued.

There are significant differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. Significant disparities exist by area of residence and mother's education. In rural areas, only 19.9 percent of children received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding and 23 percent of children whose mother's level of education was primary or none.



### Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

The results of the survey showed that 5.4 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 70.9 percent were taken to an appropriate provider. In Belize, an estimated 43.9 percent of under-5s children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

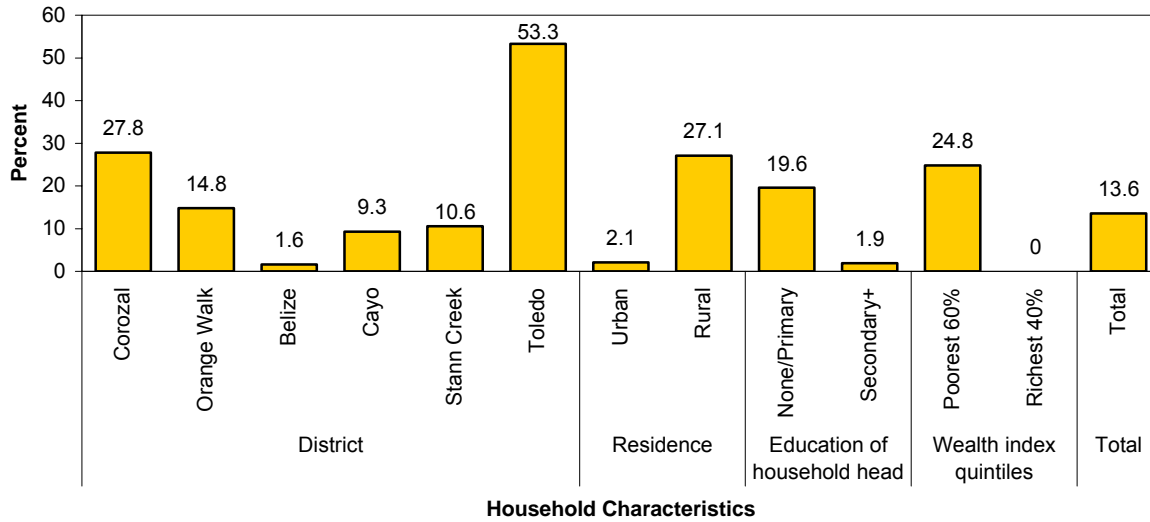
Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, only 14.7 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is if the child develops a fever (77.2 percent). Thirty-eight percent of mothers identified difficult breathing and 24 percent of mothers identified fast breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. Other identified signs for taking children immediately to a health care provider included when the child becomes sicker (26.5 percent) or had blood in stool (27.7 percent). Mother's knowledge of the danger signs was highest in Corozal (43.1 percent) and lowest in Cayo (2.9 percent). As expected, knowledge of danger signs seems to be positively correlated with education level of mother.

## **Solid Fuel Use**

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO<sub>2</sub>, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Overall, less than 14 percent of all households in Belize are using solid fuels for cooking (Table CH.7). This figure contrasts significantly with the global average. Generally, higher rates of solid fuel use exist in regions with higher level of poverty. This is substantiated by the fact that in Toledo, more than half of the households (53.3 percent) are utilizing wood for cooking and only 44.1 percent are using butane gas. The district with the lowest percentage is Belize with only 1.6 percent of the households using wood for cooking. As expected, the use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (2.1 percent), but relatively high in rural areas, where more than a quarter of the households (27.1 percent) are using solid fuels. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also significant. The major difference in the use of solid fuels occurs between the poorer three quintiles and richer two quintiles with 24.8 and 0.0 percent respectively (Figure CH.5). Butane gas is the fuel used by most Belizean households (81.5 percent), while the use of charcoal and biogas is almost non-existent.

**Figure CH.5 Percentage of Households Using Solid Fuels for Cooking, Belize 2006**



Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. The type of stove used with a solid fuel is depicted in Table CH.8. Approximately 92 percent of the household using solid fuels for cooking use open stoves or fire with no chimney or hood while merely 3.8 percent make use of closed stoves with chimney.

## VII. Environment

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### Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

#### Water

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

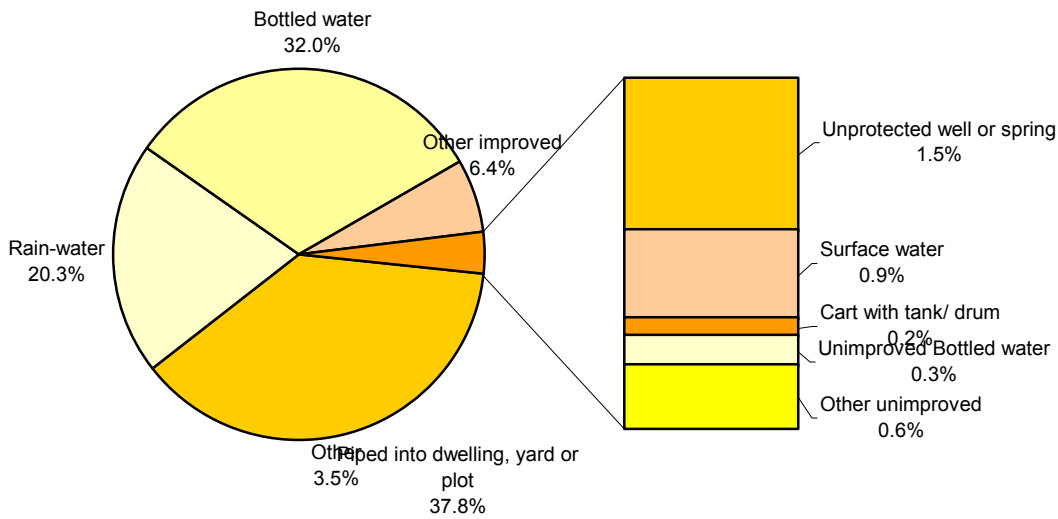
#### Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1 and Figure EN.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand-washing and cooking.



**Figure EN.1 Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water Belize, 2006**



Overall, 96.5 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – 99.2 percent in urban areas and 94.0 percent in rural areas. The urban-rural disparity is greatest in the use of bottled water – 49.8 and 15.2 percent respectively. The main source of drinking water in Belize is bottled water which is consumed by 32 percent of the population followed by water piped into dwelling (23.1 percent). The district where most of the population drink bottled water is Belize (53 percent). In the other extreme, Toledo is the district where bottled water is consumed the least (5.5 percent). Rain-water and bottled water are very important in Orange Walk and Corozal as these are the main sources there. The education level of the household head shows a direct relationship with access to improved sources, higher education corresponds with better access, especially regarding bottled water. This relationship is even more pronounced when we look at wealth; whereas 58.4 percent of the richest two quintiles drink bottled water only 14.4 percent of the poorest three quintiles do so.

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources. The table shows that 78.7 percent of Belizean households drink untreated water and that only 19.9 percent use appropriately treated water. Most households treat the water by boiling it or by adding bleach or chlorine. What is alarming is that merely 22.3 percent of the unimproved water sources are treated appropriately.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3 and the person who usually collect the water in Table EN.4. Note that these results refer to one round trip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table EN.3 shows that for 77.3 percent of households, the drinking water source is on the premises. For the households that fetch water from somewhere else, the average amount of time to get to the water source and bring water is around 10 minutes. Out of the 22.7 percent that do not have water on their premises

15.4 percent take less than 15 minutes to obtain water, and less than one percent of households spend more than 1 hour for this purpose. Unexpectedly, the time spent in urban areas in collecting water is slightly higher than in rural areas. The percentage of the population having to go to water sources is highest in the northern region (Orange Walk and Corozal Districts) but at the same time these districts have the lowest mean times to get to the source of drinking water.

Table EN.4 shows that the overall collection of water when source of drinking water is not on the premises; is shared rather equally between women and men. This is not the case in Toledo where approximately 86 percent of the water is collected by females, six percent being under the age of 15. No children under age 15 collect water in the Cayo District.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include: flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

In Belize, improved sanitation coverage is 93.7 percent (Table EN.5). Although there are no considerable disparities regarding access to sanitation between the urban and rural areas, the quality of facilities and health risks to children are different. Whilst 80.9 percent of the urban households have access to a toilet either linked to a sewer system or to a septic tank, only 33.1 percent of the rural households use this type of sanitation facility. Approximately 63 percent of the rural population continue to use pit latrines or less-sanitary facilities. The population in Toledo are less likely to use improved sanitation facilities (81.7 percent) than people in other districts. Additionally, 16.5 of the households in Toledo have no sanitary facilities and use the bush or field to dispose of excreta. The table indicates that the use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with wealth as 96.5 percent of the richer two quintiles use flush toilet compared to 29.4 of the household in the poorer three quintiles.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table EN.6. Nationwide, safe disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age was found in 23.8 percent of the households with children. Higher rates of safe disposal are observed in the north particularly in Orange Walk (47.0 percent) compared to other districts. In the Belize District, for instance, the rate for safe disposal of children's faeces is only 13.8 percent. Unexpectedly children whose mothers have at least secondary education are less likely to use a safe disposal method than children whose mothers have not gone beyond primary level.

Unsafe disposal are also shown in Table EN.6. The unsafe disposal methods include putting faeces in the garbage, burying it and leaving it in the open. The unsafe disposal method practiced most frequently is putting children's faeces in the garbage (67 percent). This disposal method is most common in the Belize District (83.5 percent) and least common in Orange Walk (47.3 percent).

An overview of the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in Table EN.7. Overall 96.5 percent of the population of Belize have access to improved drinking water sources and 93.7 percent use improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal. The percentage of the population having access to both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities was 90.6 percent. Of these the highest proportion was in Belize District (97.0 percent) while the lowest proportion in Toledo (79.9 percent).

## VIII. Reproductive Health

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### Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. A World Fit for Children goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

According to the UNFPA's report on the State of the World Population 2004, contraceptive use varies regionally ranging from 25 percent in Africa to nearly 65 percent in Asia and 70 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the developed regions. In the Caribbean, the prevalence ranges from 74 percent in Trinidad and Tobago to a low of 18 percent in Haiti. In Belize, the percentage of women currently using contraception is 34.3 percent (Table RH.1). The most popular method of contraception is the pill (10.8 percent). The next most popular method is female sterilization, which accounts for 8.9 percent of women. All other contraceptive methods do not exceed five percent. Less than one percent use withdrawal, male sterilization, vaginal methods, or the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Differences in contraceptive prevalence are observed between women in urban areas and rural areas (38.8 percent compared to 29.4 percent). Contraceptive prevalence is highest in Belize District at 47.5 percent and lowest in Toledo at 23.4 percent. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. No more than 12 percent of women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 32.4 and 48.6 percent of 20-24 and 25-29 year olds respectively. As expected, younger women between 15-19 years don't use sterilization but older women. Only 13.5 percent of women with no living children are using a contraceptive method as a great percentage of them are seeking a pregnancy. The percentage of women using any method of contraception in Maya speaking households is very low (15.4 percent).

### Unmet Need

Unmet need<sup>8</sup> for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether. Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Women in unmet need for spacing includes women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they got pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have another child, but want to have the child at least two years later, or after marriage..

Women in unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant

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<sup>8</sup> Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, more detailed information is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhoea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.

but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have another child.

Total unmet need for contraception is simply the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.2 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied. Almost one-third of women in Belize have an unmet need for contraception. The demand for contraception is less satisfied among younger women. No major differences exist by background characteristics.

## **Antenatal Care**

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care (ANC) as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., malaria and STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is quite high in Belize with 98.1 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.3. Antenatal care was provided mainly by medical doctors (45.9 percent) and nurses or midwives (46.6 percent). Only 1.9 percent of the pregnant women did not receive ANC during pregnancy. Around 93-100 percent of women in all districts received ANC provided by skilled personnel except in Toledo where it is only 79.5 percent. Higher levels of antenatal care, provided by medical doctors, are found among women living in the urban areas, women with higher levels of education, and women with higher economic status. The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.4.

## **Assistance at Delivery**

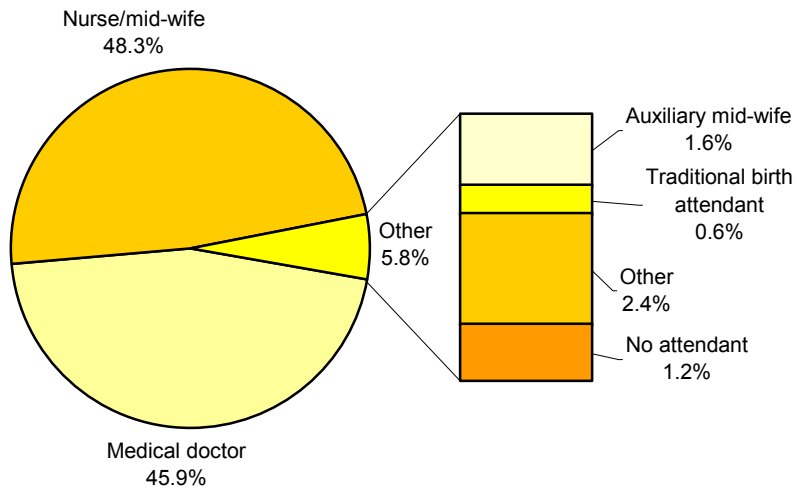
Three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A *skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

Assistance at delivery by professional health personnel is high in Belize as nearly 96 percent of women who gave birth during the two years preceding the MICS survey were assisted by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). This percentage is higher in the urban areas at 99.3 percent and lower in the rural areas at 92.8 percent. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant.

98.8 and 96.9 percent of mothers in the Belize and Cayo Districts respectively gave birth in a health facility compared to about half of mothers in the Toledo (52.4 percent) district. Doctors assisted with the delivery of 46 percent of births. The majority of deliveries in Belize, Corozal and Orange Walk were assisted by a medical doctor whereas a nurse or midwife assisted in most of the deliveries in Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo. Overall less than one percent had traditional birth attendants at delivery (Figure RH.1). The work of nurses or midwives is very important in rural areas with 54.3 percent of deliveries being assisted by them. Assistance at delivery by a medical doctor according to education level and wealth shows some differences between women of primary school level and the ones above and between the poorer three quintiles with the rest.

**Figure RH.1 Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 with a Birth in Two Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Care at Delivery Belize, 2006**



## IX. Child Development

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It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. A World Fit for Children goal is that "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

For seventeen out of every twenty (85.3 percent) children under-five, an adult household member engaged in at least four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.1). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.1. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was significantly lower at 52 percent and an average number of activities of 2.1. One in four children aged 0-59 months were living in a household without their fathers – lowest among Maya households (6.8 percent) and highest in Garifuna (55.5 percent).

There are slight differentials in terms of activities that promote learning with children regarding the level of education of father; however, a larger proportion of fathers with secondary or higher education (74.8 percent) engaged in activities with children than fathers with primary or no education (59.1 percent). The district with the largest proportion of adults engaging in learning and school readiness activities with children was Stann Creek (94.8 percent) and the district with the smallest is Toledo at 69.3 percent. Differentials by age of child and socio-economic status are also observed: Adult engagement in activities with children aged 24-59 months was greater (91.1 percent) than with younger children (76.7 percent), while the proportion was 90 percent for children living in the top two quintiles, as opposed to those living in the poorer three quintiles (82.8 percent).

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores.

In Belize, 71.4 percent of children are living in households where at least 3 non-children's books are present (Table CD.2). However, only 56.7 percent of children aged 0-59 months have 3 or more children's books. Both the median number of non-children's books and the median number of children's books are low (10 and 4 books). While no gender differentials are observed, urban children appear to have more access to both types of books than those living in rural households. Around 78 percent of under-5 children living in urban areas live in households with more than 3 non-children's books, while the figure is 65.5 percent in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have 3 or more children's books is 64.5 percent in urban areas, compared to 50.2 percent in rural areas. The presence of both non-children's and children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 75.4 percent of children aged 24-59 months, there are 3 or more non-children's books, while the figure is 65.6 percent for children aged 0-23 months. Similar differentials exist in terms of children's books.

Table CD.2 also shows that one in four children aged 0-59 months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while 5.7 percent had none of the playthings asked to the mothers/caretakers. The playthings in MICS included household objects, home-made toys, toys that came from a store, and objects and materials found outside the home. It is interesting to note that almost nine out of every ten children play with toys that come from a store. Differentials with respect to background characteristic are small except for age of child which appears to have a stronger correlation with the number of playthings. Home-made toys are more common in Stann Creek and Toledo and among Maya and Garifuna households. As expected, the incidence of these is negatively correlated with mother's education and economic status of household.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.3 shows that just 2.9 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 2.7 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 4 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. Major differences were observed by district and language of mother. A child in Toledo was 10 times more likely to be left with inadequate care than a child in Orange Walk or Stann Creek. Inadequate care was also more prevalent among Garifuna households.



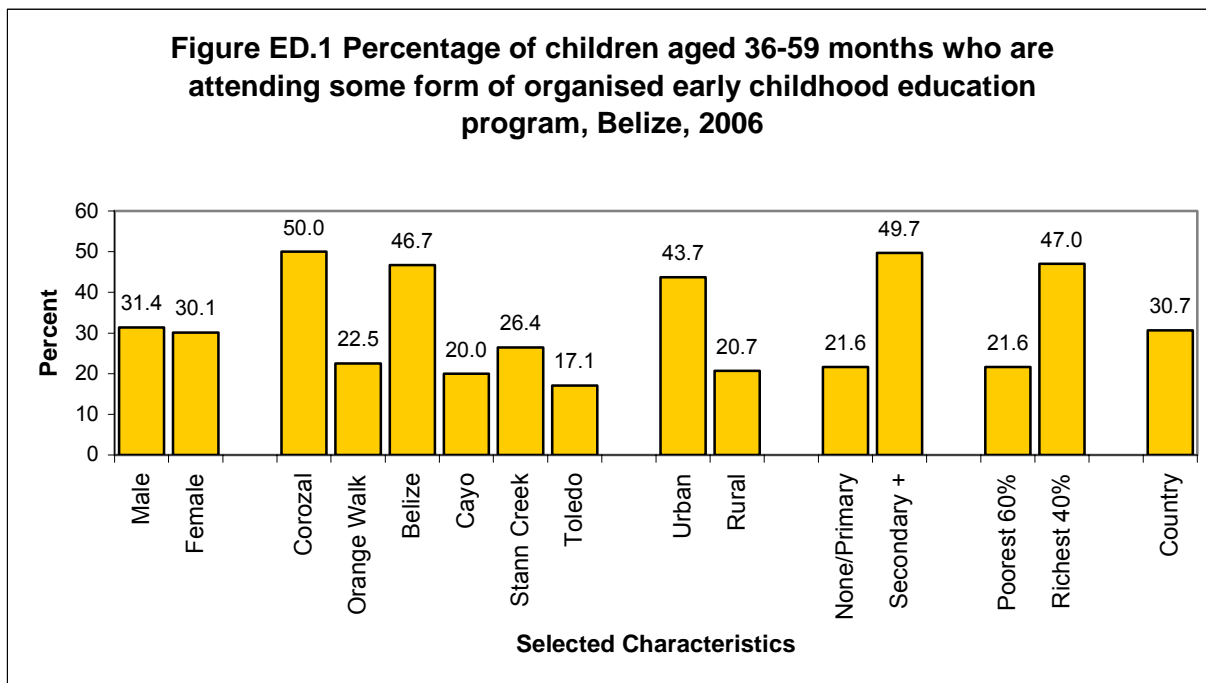
## X. Education

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### Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

Less than one third of children aged 36-59 months are attending an organized early childhood education programme, such as kindergarten or community childcare with organized learning activities (Table ED.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are significant - the figure is 43.7 percent in urban areas, compared to 20.7 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to pre-school is most prevalent in Corozal (50.0 percent) and Belize (46.7 percent) and least in Toledo where only 17.1 percent attend pre-school. Approximately equal percentages of girls and boys attend such programs. Relatively few children (16.7 percent) attend at age three (36-47 months) while a larger proportion (42.7 percent) of children attends at age four (48-59 months). Differentials by education of mother and by socio-economic status are significant. The percentage of children attending early childhood education increases from 21.6 to 49.7 percent as the mother's education increases to secondary or above (Figure ED.1).



The table also shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year (Table ED.1), an important indicator of school readiness. Overall, 32.8 percent of children who are currently age 5 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. There is practically no difference between male and female readiness; however, education of mother and socio-economic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness.

## Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI)

The indicators of school progression include:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 5) in Belize, 71 percent are attending grade 1 (ED.2). A higher percentage of boys (74.5 percent) compared to girls (67.8 percent) are attending grade 1. At the urban-rural level, it is higher in urban areas (75.8 percent) than in rural areas (67.1 percent). Significant differentials are also present by region. In Toledo, for instance, the value of the indicator reaches 83.9 percent, while it is only 48.0 percent in Orange Walk.

Table ED.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school. The net primary school attendance rate is high for both males and females (95.2 percent), nevertheless, one in every twenty girls and one in every twenty boys do not attend primary school. At the district level, Orange Walk (91.5 percent) and Stann Creek (92.5 percent) have the lowest net attendance rates and Toledo the highest (97.5 percent). Net attendance is significantly higher for females in Orange Walk and significantly lower in Toledo. When observing the rates by selected characteristics minor differences are found for both boys and girls, by mother's education and socio-economic status; lower attendance among the poorer and less educated and higher rates among the rich and more educated.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.4. More dramatic than in primary school where 4.8 percent of the children are not attending school at all, is the fact that merely 58.7 percent of the children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Of the remaining 41.3 percent, 14.9 percent are still attending primary school (Table ED.4w) and the remaining 26.4 percent are out of school. When age of children is examined, we find that only 11.8 percent of children aged 13 are still in primary school. Major differences in net secondary school attendance are found among districts, and between urban and rural areas. Children of secondary school age, whose mothers have at least a secondary education or are in the richer two quintiles, are more likely to be attending secondary school than those whose mothers have not gone beyond primary or belong to the poorer three quintiles.

The percentage of children entering grade one who eventually reach grade 5 is presented in Table ED.5. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them (98.7 percent) will eventually reach grade 5. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach standard five. No other significant differences were observed by selected characteristics

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.6. At the time of the survey, only 25.2 percent of the children of primary completion age were attending standard six. This value should be distinguished from the gross primary completion ratio which includes children of any age attending the standard six. Similar rates are observed for both boys and girls in net primary school completion rates, however, they differ significantly in the transition rate to secondary education. Children in urban areas and children whose mothers have higher education levels complete primary school earlier than rural or whose have lower levels of education.

Fortunately, more than nine of every ten children (92.9 percent) who completed successfully primary school were attending first year of secondary school at the time of the survey.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.7. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is close to 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in the Toledo (0.95) for primary and in Stann Creek for secondary school (0.85). Unlike primary education, the gender gap in secondary education, on the other hand, is little pronounced in favour of girls (1.03) indicating no discrimination or exclusion of girls on the basis of gender from the education system in comparison to boys. However, gender discrimination in secondary education is prevalent among Garifuna and Maya-speaking children whose gender parity index stays at 0.84 and 0.86 respectively. The secondary school attendance rate for girls (69.1percent) in Cayo is relatively high compared to boys (59.0 percent) resulting in a high gender parity index (1.17).

## **Adult Literacy**

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. . Literacy was assessed on the ability of women to read a short simple statement or on school attendance.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.8. Approximately 90 percent of women between 15-24 years are literate nationwide. There are no major variations by residential area or language. However, there are important differences in terms of age and socio-economic status of women. The proportion of women in the age-group 15-19 who are literate is higher (92.7 percent) than that of women in the age-group 20-24 (85.3 percent). Similarly, a lower percentage of literacy is found among women in the poorer three quintiles compared to the richer two quintiles.

## **XI. Child Protection**

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### **Birth Registration**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of 94.4 percent of children, under five years of age, in Belize have been registered (Table CP.1). The districts which show higher registration percentages are Cayo and Corozal where around 98 out of every hundred children were registered. On the other hand, Stann Creek shows the highest percentage for non-registration (12.4 percent); “must travel too far” is clearly the main reason for non-registration here (48.1 percent). Rural children are to some extent less likely to be registered than their urban peers; 91.8 and 96.5 percent respectively, but this appears to be due primarily to long distances of rural communities to the nearest registration centre (data table not shown). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age, or education categories. Among those whose births are not registered, cost, and travel distance seem to be the main reasons (data table not shown).

### **Child Discipline**

As stated in A World Fit for Children, “children must be protected against any acts of violence ...” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Belize MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment *or* minor physical punishment *or* severe physical punishment; and 2) the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In Belize, 67.7 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. 25.3 percent of mothers/caretakers believed that children should be physically punished; however, only 6.6 percent of children were reportedly subjected to severe physical punishment. It is very interesting that differentials with respect to most of the background variables were relatively small (Table CP.2).

### **Domestic Violence**

A number of questions were asked of women age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the

statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners. The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.3.

The percentage of women who justify physical violence under any of the circumstances is 12.2 percent; the situation with the highest justification being when they neglect the children (8.4 percent). The rates of justification vary by district, economic status, education and language of women. Whereas 34.2 percent of the women in Toledo justify physical violence in any of the situations only 6.2 percent do so in Belize District. Likewise, it is 17.0 and 5.9 percent among the poorer three and richer two quintiles respectively.

## **Child Disability**

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. For children age 2 through 9 years, a series of questions were asked to assess a number of disabilities/impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach rests in the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability for the development of the child (e.g. health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP.4 presents the results of these questions.

More than a quarter (26.3 percent) of children aged 2-9 years were reported to have at least one disability, with the highest proportion (50.9 percent) living in Toledo and the lowest in Belize (17.1 percent). Noticeably, there is a high percentage of children aged 3-9 years whose speech is not normal (28.2 percent) with the highest prevalence in Cayo (45.1 percent) and lowest in Stann Creek (7.7 percent). Among two-year-old children who could not name at least one object, the proportion of children living in rural areas almost doubles that of their counterparts in urban areas. Differences by most other background characteristics are minor.

## XII. HIV/AIDS, Sexual Behaviour, and Orphaned Children

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### Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1.

Table HA.1 shows that 96.6 percent of women aged 15-49 years in Belize have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is about half of them (49.7 percent). When asked, 73.1 percent of women knew that transmission of HIV/AIDS could be prevented by having one faithful uninfected sex partner; 71 percent knew that using a condom every time they have sex could prevent HIV/AIDS transmission; and 70.1 percent knew that abstaining from sex could prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. While 89.9 percent of women know at least one way, one out of every ten women do not know any of the three ways.

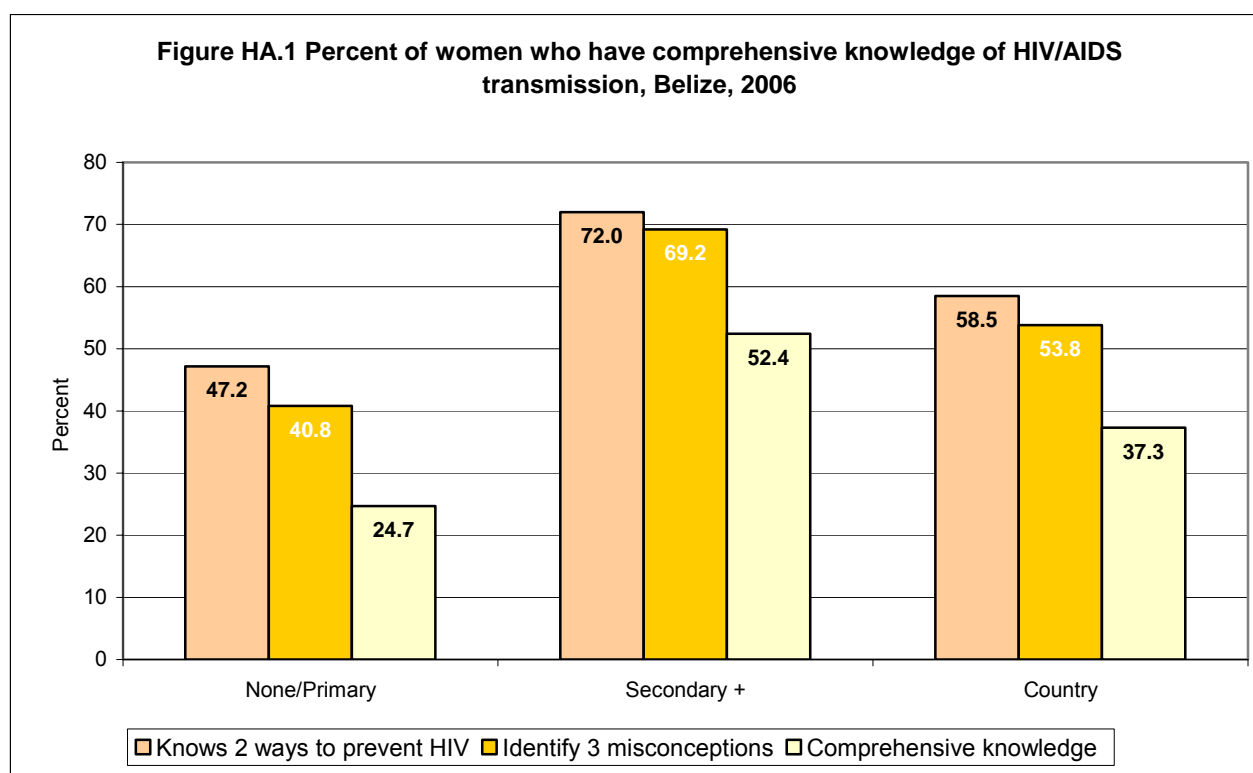
Accurate knowledge of the means of HIV/AIDS transmission is somewhat less among women in Toledo compared to other districts as only 26.8 percent of women in Toledo know all three ways of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission. Differences across age groups are not particularly large; the percentage of women who know all three ways ranges from 47.3 percent among women 40-44 year olds to 53.6 percent among 45-49 year olds. Women with higher educational level and better socio-economic status were more likely to have accurate knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Table HA.2 presents the percent of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Belize, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food and mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles. Of the interviewed women, 53.8 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Approximately 85 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 68.4 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 84.5 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Women in Toledo are more likely to believe misconceptions about AIDS transmission than women in other districts. For instance, less than half (43.9 percent) of the women in Toledo know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, likewise only 60.4 percent know that a healthy-looking person can be

infected. Rural women are more likely to believe misconceptions about AIDS transmission than urban women are. Women with higher education level are most likely to recognize all three misconceptions. Socio-economic status seems to be strongly associated with correct identification of all three misconceptions

Table HA.3 summarizes information from Tables HA.1 and HA.2 and presents the percentage of women who know 2 ways of preventing HIV transmission and reject three common misconceptions. The table presents the percentage of women 15-49 years who have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods is still fairly low with only 58.5 percent of women reporting knowing two prevention methods; this rate is 66.5 percent in urban areas and 49.9 percent in the rural areas. As expected, the percentage of women who know two prevention methods increases with the woman’s education level and socio-economic status.

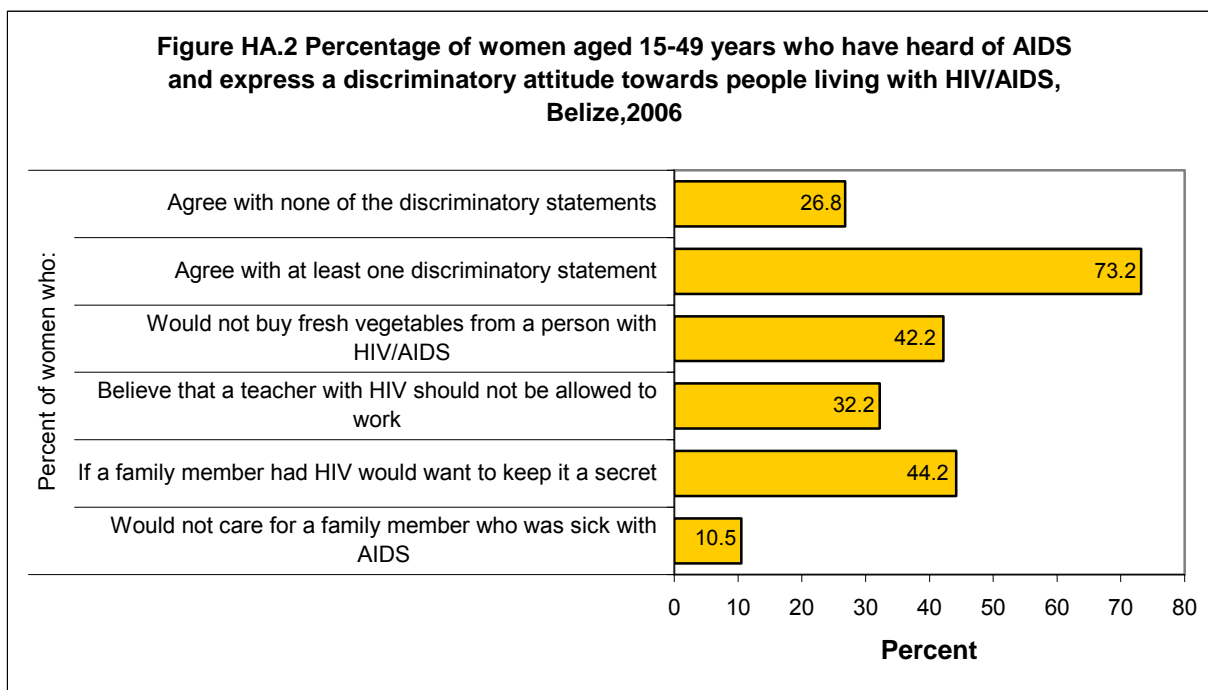
A key indicator used to measure countries’ responses to the HIV epidemic is the proportion of young people 15-24 years who know two methods of preventing HIV/AIDS, reject two misconceptions, and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV. Just 39.7 percent of young women have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission; a level comparable to all other age-groups. Levels of education (Figure HA.1) area of residence and socio-economic status are again highly associated with knowledge of HIV.



Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4. Overall, 91.6 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 59.7 percent, while 5 percent of women did not

know of any specific way. When asked specifically about the means through which mother to child transmission can take place 86.8 percent knew that AIDS can be transmitted during pregnancy, 69.6 percent said that transmission at delivery was possible, and 76.5 percent agreed that AIDS can be transmitted through breast milk. The percentages of women who have knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV are above 90 percent in all the districts except in Toledo where only 67.2 of the women know that AIDS can be transmitted from mother-to-child. The knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is positively correlated with women’s education and wealth.

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would *not* want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. The table shows that 73.2 percent of the women 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one of the discriminatory statements. Around 44 percent of women aged 15-49 years would want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret, 32.2 percent thought that an HIV positive teacher should not be allowed to work and 42.2 percent would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/AIDS (Figure HA.2). Overall people having HIV/AIDS are less discriminated and are cared for more in Belize than in other districts. Approximately 29 percent of women in Toledo would not care for a family member who is sick with AIDS.



The percentage of respondents who believe that a teacher with HIV/AIDS should not be allowed to work is highest in Toledo (55.4 percent) and lowest in Belize District at 13.9 percent. Similarly, the percentage is higher in rural areas at 44.7 percent and lower in urban areas at 21.3 percent. Women in the richest quintiles and those with secondary or higher education are less likely to express this discriminatory attitude than poorer women and those with primary or no education.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever



been tested, and the extent to which those tested have been told the result of the test, is presented in Table HA.6. The majority of women (82.3 percent) of reproductive age in Belize know a place to get tested for AIDS but only 48 percent have actually been tested. Of those who were tested for HIV, 91.3 percent were told the result. This is clearly not the case in Toledo where merely 51.5 percent of women knew a place to get tested, 31.5 percent actually got tested and 80.4 actually received the result. Women living in urban areas are more likely to know a place compared to those of rural areas. Variations also occur by education level and socio-economic status and language of household head.

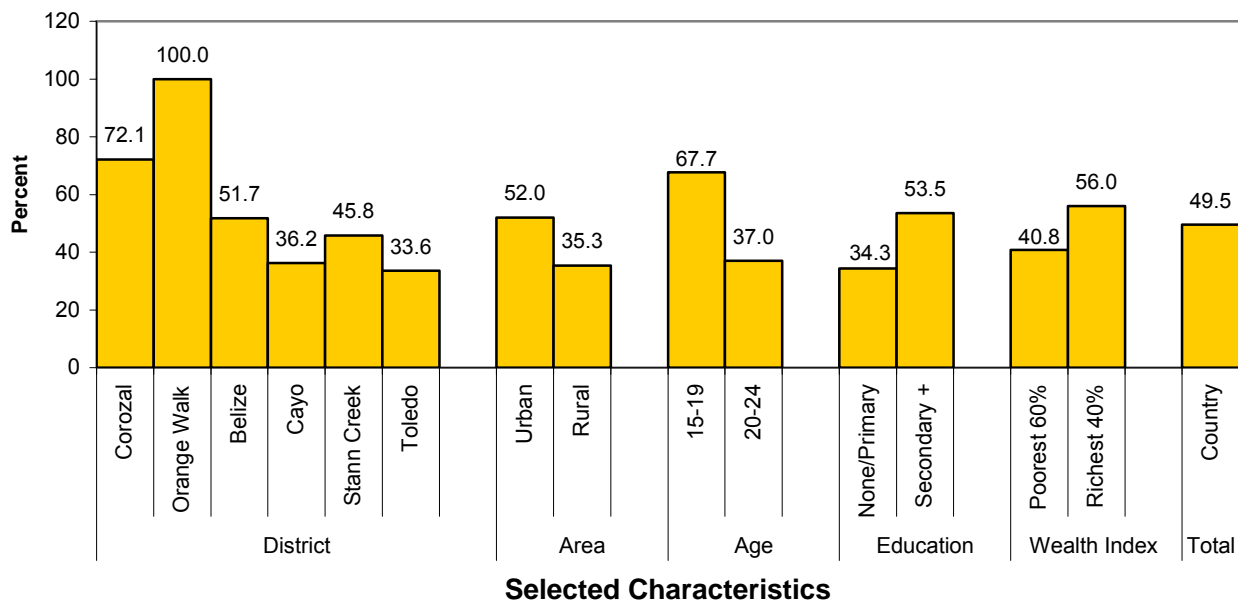
Table HA.7 shows that 94 percent of women age 15-49 receive antenatal care from a health care professional during pregnancy, 3 in every 4 are provided with information about HIV prevention during antenatal care visits and 8 in 10 are tested for HIV during their visit. Of women in this age group, 7 in 10 receive the results of their HIV tests; generally, an inverse relation with respect to age and the recorded variables (receipt of HIV test results, provision of HIV information and HIV testing) emerges

### **Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission**

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A module of questions was administered to women 15-24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

Condom use during sex with men other than husbands or live-in partners (non-marital, non-cohabiting) was assessed in women 15-24 years of age who had sex with such a partner in the previous year (Table HA.8). Over 41 percent of women 15-24 years report having sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the MICS. Of those women less than half (49.5 percent) report using a condom when they had sex with the high risk partner. Condom usage during high risk sex was highest in Orange Walk District (100 percent) and lowest in Toledo (33.6 percent). Significant differentials are also observed by residential area, age, economic status and education level of women (Figure HA.3).

**Figure HA.3 Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who had high risk sex in the previous year and who used a condom at last high risk sex, Belize, 2006**



## Orphaned Children

As the HIV epidemic progresses, more and more children are becoming orphaned because of AIDS. Children who are orphaned may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphaned children and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

To monitor these variations, a measurable definition of orphaned children needed to be created. The UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group developed proxy definition of children who have been affected by adult morbidity and mortality. This should capture many of the children affected by AIDS in countries where a significant proportion of the adults are HIV infected. This definition classifies children as orphaned if they have experienced the death of either parent, if either parent is chronically ill, or if an adult (aged 18-59) in the household either died (after being chronically ill) or was chronically ill in the year prior to the survey.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, and father only is presented in Table HA.9. Overall, 68.3 percent of children aged 0-17 years are living with both parents. An important percentage of children (18.2 percent) are living with their mother only, even though their father is alive. This percentage is higher in urban areas at 24.7 percent compared to rural areas at 12.9 percent. Children who have one or both parents dead totalled 5.1 percent of all children aged 0-17 years. Older children are more likely to live away without their biological parents than younger children. Approximately 7 percent of children are living with neither parent even though both parents are alive.

The situation of children not living with biological parents differs by district and urban-rural. While 3.1 percent of children in Orange Walk are not living with a biological parent, nearly 10 percent in Belize District do so. The percentage of children not living with biological parents is higher in urban areas (8.5 percent) compared to rural areas (5.1 percent).

One of the measures developed for the assessment of the status of orphaned children relative to their peers looks at the school attendance of children 10-14 for children who have lost both parents (double orphans) versus children whose parents are alive (and who live with at least one of these parents). If children whose parents have died do not have the same access to school as their peers, then families and schools are not ensuring that these children's rights are being met.

Less than one percent of children aged 10-14 in Belize have lost both parents (Table HA.10). Among those only 62.1 percent are currently attending school. Among the children ages 10-14 who have not lost a parent and who live with at least one parent, 93.6 percent are attending school. This would suggest that double orphans are disadvantaged compared to the non-orphaned children in terms of school attendance.

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## Tables

**Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews**  
**Numbers of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Belize, 2006**

	Area				District				Total
	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Sampled households	1,320	1,080	240	300	840	480	300	240	2,400
Occupied households	1,123	945	227	249	708	414	257	213	2,068
Interviewed households	967	865	220	225	600	375	226	186	1,832
Household response rate	86.1	91.5	96.9	90.4	84.7	90.6	87.9	87.3	88.6
Eligible women	944	884	256	249	519	412	217	175	1,828
Interviewed women	866	809	246	208	481	388	206	146	1,675
Women response rate	91.7	91.5	96.1	83.5	92.7	94.2	94.9	83.4	91.6
Women's overall response rate	79.0	83.8	93.1	75.5	78.5	85.3	83.5	72.9	81.2
Eligible children under 5	374	461	98	117	190	210	102	118	835
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	354	442	98	104	180	202	101	111	796
Child response rate	94.7	95.9	100.0	88.9	94.7	96.2	99.0	94.1	95.3
Children's overall response rate	81.5	87.8	96.9	80.3	80.3	87.1	87.1	82.1	84.5

**Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex**  
**Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and**  
**dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, Belize, 2006**

	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	413	10.8	413	10.9	826	10.8
5-9	490	12.8	528	14.0	1,018	13.4
10-14	507	13.2	480	12.7	987	13.0
15-19	438	11.4	387	10.2	825	10.8
20-24	341	8.9	306	8.1	648	8.5
25-29	255	6.6	266	7.0	521	6.8
30-34	209	5.4	248	6.6	457	6.0
35-39	255	6.6	236	6.2	491	6.4
40-44	198	5.2	215	5.7	414	5.4
45-49	170	4.4	158	4.2	328	4.3
50-54	136	3.6	163	4.3	299	3.9
55-59	103	2.7	104	2.8	207	2.7
60-64	81	2.1	77	2.0	158	2.1
65-69	80	2.1	73	1.9	153	2.0
70+	142	3.7	119	3.1	261	3.4
Missing/DK	18	.5	9	.2	26	.3
<b>Dependency age groups</b>						
<15	1,410	36.8	1,421	37.6	2,831	37.2
15-64	2,186	57.0	2,161	57.1	4,347	57.1
65+	222	5.8	192	5.1	414	5.4
Missing/DK	18	.5	9	.2	26	.3
Children aged 0-17	1,692	44.1	1,654	43.7	3,346	43.9
Adults 18+/Missing/DK	2,144	55.9	2,128	56.3	4,272	56.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table HH.3: Household composition**  
**Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Belize, 2006**

	Weighted percent	Number of households weighted	Number of households unweighted
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	73.4	1,344	1,343
Female	26.6	488	489
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	13.0	238	220
Orange Walk	13.1	241	225
Belize	35.0	642	600
Cayo	19.3	353	375
Stann Creek	11.0	201	226
Toledo	8.6	158	186
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	53.7	984	967
Rural	46.3	848	865
<b>Number of household members</b>			
1	13.8	252	256
2-3	30.6	561	548
4-5	30.4	557	556
6-7	15.8	289	291
8-9	5.9	108	112
10+	3.6	66	69
<b>First language of head of household</b>			
English/Creole	42.3	775	765
Spanish	39.7	727	712
Garifuna	5.4	99	112
Maya	8.1	149	163
Other	4.4	81	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,830</b>
At least one child aged < 18 years	65.9	1,832	1,832
At least one child aged < 5 years	31.8	1,832	1,832
At least one woman aged 15-49 years	70.9	1,832	1,832

**Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics**  
**Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, Belize, 2006**

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		weighted	unweighted
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	15.0	252	246
Orange Walk	14.6	245	208
Belize	30.3	507	481
Cayo	21.2	355	388
Stann Creek	10.6	178	206
Toledo	8.2	138	146
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	52.1	872	866
Rural	47.9	803	809
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	21.0	352	358
20-24	16.7	280	281
25-29	14.6	244	242
30-34	14.0	235	232
35-39	13.4	225	223
40-44	11.4	191	191
45-49	8.8	148	148
<b>Motherhood status</b>			
Ever gave birth	68.7	1,150	1,145
Never gave birth	31.3	525	530
<b>Education</b>			
None/Primary	54.3	909	910
Secondary+	45.7	766	765
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	56.5	947	957
Richest 40%	43.5	728	718
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	38.3	641	637
Spanish	43.7	731	717
Garifuna	4.8	80	91
Maya	9.0	151	162
Other	4.2	71	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,674</b>



**Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics**  
**Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, Belize, 2006**

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		weighted	unweighted
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	49.7	395	394
Female	50.3	401	402
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	12.9	103	98
Orange Walk	15.2	121	104
Belize	24.3	193	180
Cayo	24.2	192	202
Stann Creek	11.1	88	101
Toledo	12.4	99	111
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	45.2	360	354
Rural	54.8	436	442
<b>Age</b>			
< 6 months	11.1	89	88
6-11 months	9.4	75	72
12-23 months	20.9	166	167
24-35 months	20.0	159	162
36-47 months	17.8	142	139
48-59 months	20.8	165	168
<b>Mother's education level</b>			
None/Primary	65.0	517	525
Secondary+	34.2	273	264
Missing/DK	0.8	6	7
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	66.9	533	540
Richest 40%	33.1	263	256
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	32.2	256	252
Spanish	43.5	346	338
Garifuna	4.2	34	37
Maya	13.4	107	117
Other	6.7	53	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>795</b>

**Table CM.1: Child mortality**  
**Infant and under-five mortality rates, Belize, 2006**

	Infant mortality rate*	Under-five mortality rate**
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	28	35
Female	16	19
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	21	26
Rural	22	27
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None/Primary	24	30
Secondary +	14	17
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60%	28	36
Richest 40%	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>

\* MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14

\*\* MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13

**Table CM.2: Children ever born and proportion dead**  
**Mean number of children ever born and proportion dead by age of women, Belize, 2006**

	Mean number of children ever born	Proportion dead	Number of women
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	0.135	0.023	352
20-24	1.060	0.034	280
25-29	2.254	0.026	244
30-34	3.088	0.027	235
35-39	3.923	0.042	225
40-44	4.528	0.055	191
45-49	5.475	0.078	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.495</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>1,675</b>

**Table NU.1: Child malnourishment**  
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are severely or moderately malnourished, Belize, 2006**

	Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height			Number of children aged 0-59 months
	% below - 2 SD*	% below - 3 SD	% below - 2 SD**	% below - 3 SD	% below - 2 SD***	% below - 3 SD	% above + 2 SD	
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	5.3	0.6	17.6	4.2	1.0	0.3	10.6	321
Female	6.8	0.8	17.6	5.7	1.7	0.0	9.9	352
<b>District</b>								
Corozal	2.9	0.0	10.6	1.9	1.0	0.0	12.3	99
Orange Walk	5.7	0.0	6.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	80
Belize	6.2	0.7	9.5	3.5	4.2	0.0	18.2	144
Cayo	6.6	1.2	18.7	5.1	1.2	0.6	6.8	179
Stann Creek	3.2	1.1	22.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	82
Toledo	11.2	1.0	42.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	88
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	3.8	0.0	10.9	1.5	1.4	0.0	11.6	300
Rural	7.9	1.3	23.0	7.7	1.4	0.3	9.2	373
<b>Age</b>								
< 6 months	1.9	1.9	5.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	18.5	59
6-11 months	3.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.6	62
12-23 months	6.1	0.0	24.9	8.5	0.7	0.0	11.2	144
24-35 months	10.3	1.5	21.2	4.3	3.1	0.8	6.8	132
36-47 months	5.0	0.7	12.6	4.4	1.5	0.0	11.5	130
48-59 months	6.0	0.6	22.3	5.9	0.7	0.0	7.5	144
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None/Primary	7.1	1.1	21.6	5.9	1.3	0.2	8.7	450
Secondary +	3.7	0.0	9.4	2.8	1.4	0.0	13.8	217
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60%	7.5	1.1	22.3	6.5	1.5	0.2	9.5	464
Richest 40%	2.9	0.0	7.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	12.0	209
<b>Language</b>								
English/Creole	5.1	1.0	12.1	3.9	2.5	0.5	14.5	207
Spanish	5.9	0.7	14.0	4.6	1.4	0.0	9.3	296
Garifuna	(11.7)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	31
Maya	8.3	0.9	49.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	98
Other	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>673</b>

\* MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4

\*\* MICS indicator 7

\*\*\* MICS indicator 8

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	(41.5)	(68.2)	45
Orange Walk	(59.4)	(78.5)	49
Belize	41.1	78.6	83
Cayo	51.0	84.2	67
Stann Creek	(74.1)	(85.1)	30
Toledo	(50.0)	(72.8)	41
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	45.2	77.7	146
Rural	55.0	78.5	169
<b>Months since birth</b>			
< 6 months	53.5	88.7	83
6-11 months	38.3	65.0	78
12-23 months	55.2	79.6	154
<b>Mother's education</b>			
None/Primary	56.5	80.8	195
Secondary +	40.5	73.9	120
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	55.9	79.9	212
Richest 40%	39.1	74.7	103
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	43.1	78.6	105
Spanish	49.2	73.0	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(55.5)	(83.5)	40
Other	(74.9)	(92.6)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 45

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table NU.3: Breastfeeding**  
**Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Belize, 2006**

	Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed*	Number of children	% receiving breastmilk & solid/mushy food**	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	(2.8)	27	(4.1)	49	(*)	22	(*)	20	(31.1)	29
Female	(*)	23	(17.6)	40	(36.5)	26	(*)	17	(22.3)	27
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	(*)	19	(15.5)	33	(41.2)	27	(*)	12	24.0	33
Rural	(9.3)	31	6.9	56	(*)	21	(44.8)	26	(*)	22
<b>Mother's education</b>										
None/Primary	(12.4)	29	11.6	57	(57.9)	26	(45.1)	30	(26.9)	26
Secondary +	(*)	20	(7.7)	31	(*)	22	(*)	7	(27.7)	29
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60%	(10.5)	34	8.9	60	(42.9)	29	(52.1)	27	(29.3)	33
Richest 40%	(*)	15	(12.6)	29	(*)	19	(*)	10	(*)	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>(12.3)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>(44.0)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>(41.6)</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>56</b>

\* MICS indicator 15

\*\* MICS indicator 17

\*\*\* MICS indicator 16

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants**  
**Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of infants					
	0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	(4.1)	64.7	10.3	36.2	18.1	87
Female	(17.6)	17.0	54.6	37.4	27.2	77
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	(15.5)	41.8	31.9	36.3	27.0	74
Rural	6.9	41.1	33.8	37.4	18.5	89
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	11.6	59.0	41.0	49.4	27.6	99
Secondary +	(7.7)	19.4	22.1	20.8	14.5	64
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	8.9	43.1	31.9	37.1	21.1	105
Richest 40%	(12.6)	38.9	34.1	36.4	24.6	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>163</b>

\* MICS indicator 18

\*\* MICS indicator 19

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table NU.5: Children's vitamin A supplementation**  
**Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of children who received vitamin A:					Total	Number of children aged 6-59 months
	Within last 6 months*	Prior to last 6 months	Not sure when	Not sure if received vitamin A	Never received vitamin A		
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	24.6	13.2	21.2	4.2	36.8	100.0	346
Female	23.1	10.1	20.8	6.3	39.7	100.0	361
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	14.9	9.9	15.9	6.4	53.0	100.0	91
Orange Walk	22.3	22.1	17.9	4.4	33.3	100.0	104
Belize	37.4	16.8	24.5	6.9	14.5	100.0	172
Cayo	22.0	8.3	17.1	3.5	49.1	100.0	176
Stann Creek	26.4	6.1	42.1	4.5	20.9	100.0	81
Toledo	8.7	2.2	10.8	6.4	71.9	100.0	83
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	29.5	11.6	22.0	5.9	30.9	100.0	327
Rural	18.9	11.6	20.1	4.8	44.6	100.0	381
<b>Age</b>							
6-11 months	33.9	3.1	7.6	0.0	55.5	100.0	75
12-23 months	29.4	11.4	16.2	5.8	37.1	100.0	166
24-35 months	23.9	11.9	19.2	5.0	40.1	100.0	159
36-47 months	19.0	17.2	22.0	8.9	32.9	100.0	142
48-59 months	17.6	10.8	32.8	4.3	34.5	100.0	165
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None/Primary	20.3	10.7	21.0	3.1	44.9	100.0	460
Secondary +	30.9	13.3	21.2	9.5	25.1	100.0	242
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	22.1	12.1	20.2	5.0	40.6	100.0	473
Richest 40%	27.3	10.6	22.6	5.9	33.5	100.0	234
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	31.5	13.8	22.4	6.7	25.6	100.0	229
Spanish	24.8	11.6	17.6	4.7	41.3	100.0	308
Garifuna	(22.0)	(7.0)	(50.6)	(3.3)	(17.1)	100.0	31
Maya	8.9	6.3	24.1	5.7	55.0	100.0	96
Other	(10.4)	(14.9)	(10.5)	(2.5)	(61.7)	100.0	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>707</b>

\* MICS indicator 42

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases



**Table NU.6: Post-partum mothers' vitamin A supplementation**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by**  
**whether they received a high dose vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old, Belize,**  
**2006**

	Received vitamin A supplement*	Not sure if received vitamin A	Number of women aged 15-49 years
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	(13.6)	(3.0)	45
Orange Walk	(35.6)	(2.4)	49
Belize	72.1	2.7	83
Cayo	57.5	2.2	67
Stann Creek	(40.4)	(3.1)	30
Toledo	(22.8)	(2.3)	41
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	54.5	4.3	146
Rural	37.7	1.1	169
<b>Education</b>			
None/Primary	38.4	2.3	195
Secondary +	57.1	2.9	120
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	43.7	2.1	212
Richest 40%	49.2	3.4	103
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	59.9	2.1	105
Spanish	38.4	2.9	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(37.0)	(2.4)	40
Other	(*)	(*)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>314</b>

\*MICS indicator 43

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table NU.7: Low birth weight infants**  
**Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of live births:		Number of live births
	Below 2500 grams*	Weighed at birth**	
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	(5.8)	(94.9)	45
Orange Walk	(9.6)	(95.2)	49
Belize	10.2	94.1	83
Cayo	6.6	97.3	67
Stann Creek	(6.1)	(96.9)	30
Toledo	(8.0)	(72.8)	41
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	8.1	94.2	146
Rural	8.0	91.1	169
<b>Mother's education</b>			
None/Primary	7.8	90.4	195
Secondary +	8.4	96.0	120
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	7.9	89.8	212
Richest 40%	8.3	98.1	103
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	8.0	94.2	105
Spanish	8.2	95.5	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(8.4)	(76.4)	40
Other	(6.2)	(96.2)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 9

\*\* MICS indicator 10

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life**  
**Percentage of children age 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (18 months for measles), Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children who received:									Number of children aged 18-29 months	
	BCG*	DPT/H epB/Hib 1	DPT/H epB/Hib 2	DPT/He pB/HiB 3 **	Polio1	Polio2	Polio3 ***	Measles ****	All *****		None
<b>Vaccinated at any time before the survey</b>											
<i>According to:</i>											
Vaccination card	64.3	65.5	68.9	66.8	64.9	68.5	66.6	60.5	61.4	0.0	169
Mother's report	25.9	25.1	18.5	9.4	24.1	18.3	5.7	24.4	4.5	9.2	169
Either	90.2	90.6	87.4	76.1	89.0	86.8	72.3	85.0	65.8	9.2	169
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	90.2	89.0	84.5	74.6	88.3	84.6	68.6	81.9	56.3	9.2	169

\* MICS indicator 25

\*\* MICS indicator 27

\*\*\* MICS indicator 26

\*\*\*\* MICS indicator 28; MDG indicator 15

\*\*\*\*\* MICS indicator 31

**Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics**  
**Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children who received:										Percent with health card	Number of children aged 18-29 months
	BCG	DPT/HepB/Hib 1	DPT/HepB/HiB 2	DPT/HepB/HiB 3	Polio1	Polio2	Polio 3	Measles	All	None		
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	94.3	94.2	92.8	81.0	93.1	91.6	79.3	89.3	72.5	5.7	73.2	91
Female	85.4	86.4	80.9	70.2	84.0	80.9	63.7	79.8	57.7	13.4	53.9	77
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	95.3	95.3	92.4	75.5	93.5	90.9	73.0	90.9	68.3	4.7	65.3	87
Rural	84.8	85.6	82.0	76.8	84.2	82.2	71.5	78.7	63.1	14.1	63.3	82
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None/Primary	86.5	87.4	85.6	77.8	84.6	84.1	73.8	80.7	66.3	12.6	67.0	102
Secondary +	95.8	95.6	90.0	73.2	95.7	90.8	69.7	91.3	64.6	4.2	60.5	65
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60%	88.5	89.0	87.6	77.9	86.7	84.8	73.0	83.3	65.6	10.7	66.8	118
Richest 40%	94.2	94.2	87.1	72.1	94.2	91.4	70.8	88.8	66.4	5.8	58.5	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>169</b>

**Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection**  
**Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months protected against neonatal tetanus, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of mothers with a birth in the last 24 months who:						Number of mothers
	Received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Received at least 2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	Received at least 3 doses, last within prior 5 years	Received at least 4 doses, last within prior 10 years	Received at least 5 doses during lifetime	Protected against tetanus*	
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	(52.5)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.6)	45
Orange Walk	(50.1)	(16.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.8)	49
Belize	60.3	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	83
Cayo	41.8	11.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	54.9	67
Stann Creek	(39.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(48.1)	30
Toledo	(22.7)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.5)	41
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	51.0	12.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	63.7	146
Rural	43.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	169
<b>Education</b>							
None/Primary	42.1	11.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	53.7	195
Secondary +	54.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.2	120
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	43.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	212
Richest 40%	54.4	10.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	65.9	103
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	50.5	12.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	63.6	105
Spanish	52.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(22.8)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	40
Other	(33.1)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.0)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 32

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment**  
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Belize, 2006**

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received:				ORT Use Rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
			Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre-packaged ORS fluid	No treatment		
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12.4	395	(23.1)	(34.4)	(34.1)	(36.5)	(63.5)	49
Female	11.9	401	(31.2)	(31.6)	(17.2)	(42.3)	(57.7)	48
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	12.5	360	(24.0)	(28.1)	(16.5)	(42.7)	(57.3)	45
Rural	11.9	436	29.7	37.2	33.8	36.5	63.5	52
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None/Primary	13.0	517	22.7	38.0	24.8	44.9	55.1	67
Secondary +	10.2	273	(36.1)	(19.8)	(26.4)	(28.4)	(71.6)	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>97</b>

\* MICS indicator 33

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea**  
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Belize, 2006**

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Children with diarrhoea who:					Home management of diarrhoea*	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding**	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
		Number of children aged 0-59 months	Drank more	Drank the same or less	Ate somewhat less, same or more	Ate much less or none			
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	12.4	395	(23.9)	(73.9)	(43.5)	(52.8)	(12.1)	(26.4)	49
Female	11.9	401	(20.8)	(73.1)	(39.8)	(58.3)	(6.4)	(25.4)	48
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	12.5	360	(23.2)	(76.8)	(53.9)	(46.1)	(9.9)	(32.8)	45
Rural	11.9	436	21.7	70.6	31.0	63.7	8.7	19.9	52
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None/Primary	13.0	517	20.6	73.4	39.9	56.0	10.0	23.0	67
Secondary +	10.2	273	(28.1)	(71.9)	(48.5)	(51.5)	(8.2)	(34.6)	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>97</b>

\* MICS indicator 34

\*\* MICS indicator 35

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table CH.6: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia**

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Belize, 2006

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia*	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
<b>District</b>										
Corozal	22.8	44.7	83.1	54.7	60.6	64.3	28.7	24.7	43.1	103
Orange Walk	20.1	21.7	65.8	20.1	43.4	25.9	10.7	30.9	12.3	121
Belize	7.2	29.6	79.2	33.4	55.5	28.6	12.7	37.0	20.6	193
Cayo	3.1	19.5	78.6	9.6	16.5	19.1	3.5	49.7	2.9	192
Stann Creek	0.9	27.9	75.5	10.0	39.8	7.7	0.0	34.6	5.8	88
Toledo	0.0	19.9	80.5	18.0	14.3	24.6	0.0	51.4	8.2	99
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	9.2	28.3	79.8	26.9	41.5	31.5	9.8	35.6	16.9	360
Rural	8.0	25.0	75.2	21.4	35.2	24.6	8.8	42.0	13.0	436
<b>Education of Household Head</b>										
None/Primary	9.1	23.6	75.0	20.8	34.9	25.2	8.4	40.4	12.0	517
Secondary +	7.7	31.4	82.0	30.2	44.2	33.1	11.1	37.2	20.5	273
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60%	9.0	25.6	74.1	23.3	35.5	25.7	8.8	40.9	14.5	533
Richest 40%	7.7	28.4	83.6	25.1	43.1	31.7	10.2	35.5	15.4	263
<b>Language</b>										
English/Creole	8.3	29.2	78.5	28.7	44.0	28.5	9.7	39.4	18.5	256
Spanish	12.2	27.7	81.1	24.9	40.7	33.4	13.5	35.7	17.3	346
Garifuna	(0.0)	(11.2)	(64.4)	(13.9)	(43.3)	(20.3)	(3.1)	(47.9)	(5.8)	34
Maya	2.4	22.7	83.4	16.2	17.6	22.8	0.0	45.4	6.3	107
Other	4.1	23.5	42.4	14.0	28.3	2.1	2.0	42.3	2.0	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>795</b>

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases



**Table CH.7: Solid fuel use**  
**Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of households using:								Solid fuels for cooking*	Number of households
	Electricity	Butane	Biogas	Kerosene	Charcoal	Wood	Other source	Total		
<b>District</b>										
Corozal	1.5	68.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	27.8	1.8	100.0	27.8	238
Orange Walk	0.4	82.1	0.0	1.8	0.4	14.3	0.9	100.0	14.8	241
Belize	1.6	91.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	4.0	100.0	1.6	642
Cayo	0.7	88.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.2	100.0	9.3	353
Stann Creek	0.5	81.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	10.6	5.6	100.0	10.6	201
Toledo	0.6	44.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	53.3	0.0	100.0	53.3	158
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	1.3	92.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	2.1	3.2	100.0	2.1	984
Rural	0.8	69.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	27.0	1.9	100.0	27.1	848
<b>Education of household head</b>										
None/Primary	0.5	75.5	0.1	1.1	0.1	19.5	3.1	100.0	19.6	1,179
Secondary +	2.2	93.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.9	1.9	100.0	1.9	607
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60%	0.7	68.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	24.7	4.4	100.0	24.8	1,009
Richest 40%	1.5	97.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	823
<b>Language</b>										
English/Creole	1.3	91.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0	3.2	775
Spanish	0.8	79.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	16.6	2.0	100.0	16.7	727
Garifuna	0.0	88.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.5	2.8	100.0	5.5	99
Maya	0.0	36.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	60.0	2.4	100.0	60.0	149
Other	4.2	81.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	10.4	2.7	100.0	10.4	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1,830</b>

\* MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29

**Table CH.8: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire**  
**Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:				Total	Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
	Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood			
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	
Rural	2.7	4.1	93.2	100.0	230	
<b>Education of household head</b>						
None/Primary	3.7	3.6	92.7	100.0	231	
Secondary +	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	3.8	4.5	91.7	100.0	250	
Richest 40%	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250</b>	

**Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources**

Percent distribution of household members according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Belize, 2006

	Main source of drinking water															Improved source of drinking water*	Number of household members
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources								
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/plot	Public tap/stand-pipe	Hand pump	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water	Bottled water <sup>1</sup>	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Cart with tank/drum	Surface water	Bottled water <sup>1</sup>	Other	Total		
<b>District</b>																	
Corozal	10.0	14.3	0.0	3.5	3.7	0.0	25.5	38.9	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	96.0	1,124
Orange Walk	9.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	37.4	34.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.1	100.0	91.9	1,132
Belize	22.6	3.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	19.0	53.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.5	2,173
Cayo	37.7	23.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	14.6	19.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	97.4	1,628
Stann Creek	41.9	20.0	1.6	3.6	9.5	0.0	6.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	95.3	803
Toledo	12.4	35.8	0.9	18.0	4.5	0.2	17.6	5.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	758
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	28.5	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.0	49.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.2	3,693
Rural	17.9	20.0	0.5	5.4	5.7	0.1	29.1	15.2	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	94.0	3,926
<b>Education of household head</b>																	
None/Primary	23.5	18.4	0.6	3.4	4.1	0.1	23.1	22.4	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	95.5	5,235
Secondary +	22.8	5.0	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	12.6	56.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.3	2,174
<b>Wealth index</b>																	
Poorest 60%	22.4	23.9	0.7	4.7	4.9	0.1	23.4	14.4	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.0	100.0	94.4	4,571
Richest 40%	24.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	15.8	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.6	3,047
<b>Language</b>																	
English/Creole	28.7	4.5	0.4	0.7	2.0	0.0	19.7	42.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	98.4	2,812
Spanish	20.6	17.4	0.4	1.2	4.0	0.0	19.4	32.4	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	95.5	3,245
Garifuna	43.5	22.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	6.2	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	373
Maya	12.2	41.9	1.1	16.4	4.1	0.2	14.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	804
Other	5.8	1.9	0.0	5.3	4.3	0.6	58.8	21.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>7,610</b>

\* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

1 For households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water, the source used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing is used to determine whether to classify the source as improved.

**Table EN.2: Household water treatment**

Percent distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household population that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Belize, 2006

	Water treatment method used in the household									All drinking water sources		Improved drinking water sources		Unimproved drinking water sources	
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	Appropriate water treatment method*	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
<b>District</b>															
Corozal	74.8	7.2	15.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	23.7	1,124	23.4	1,079	(30.9)	45
Orange Walk	83.5	5.1	7.4	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	15.1	1,132	15.5	1,040	10.6	92
Belize	83.9	8.8	7.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	15.5	2,173	15.4	2,162	(*)	11
Cayo	75.7	15.2	5.9	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	23.1	1,628	22.7	1,585	(40.6)	43
Stann Creek	63.8	19.8	10.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	5.4	1.0	0.0	31.0	803	31.4	766	(22.3)	38
Toledo	84.3	8.3	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	15.7	758	15.6	720	(16.3)	38
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	82.2	11.3	6.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	16.7	3,693	16.7	3,663	(23.3)	30
Rural	75.4	9.7	11.2	0.2	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.1	22.9	3,926	23.0	3,689	22.2	237
<b>Education of household head</b>															
None/Primary	77.7	10.3	9.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	20.5	5,235	20.4	4,997	21.3	238
Secondary +	81.4	10.7	6.6	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	18.0	2,174	17.7	2,159	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Poorest 60%	76.0	11.7	10.5	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	22.7	4,571	22.7	4,317	23.1	254
Richest 40%	82.7	8.7	5.9	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	15.7	3,047	15.8	3,035	(*)	13
<b>Language</b>															
English/Creole	79.6	9.5	9.4	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	19.0	2,812	18.9	2,766	(26.0)	46
Spanish	81.0	9.2	9.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	18.3	3,245	17.9	3,099	25.6	146
Garifuna	75.7	16.6	6.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	23.2	373	23.3	372	(*)	1
Maya	71.4	18.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	25.6	804	26.5	739	15.5	65
Other	70.1	7.4	1.7	0.0	16.5	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.0	25.6	377	26.1	369	(*)	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>267</b>

\* MICS indicator 13

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table EN.3: Time to source of water**  
**Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Belize, 2006**

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Mean time to source of drinking water*	Number of households
	Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	Don't know			
<b>District</b>									
Corozal	58.5	30.9	6.3	2.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	7.4	238
Orange Walk	57.3	34.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.6	100.0	4.7	241
Belize	84.8	8.8	2.3	1.0	0.7	2.4	100.0	16.5	642
Cayo	90.8	5.0	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	11.0	353
Stann Creek	82.3	9.9	2.8	1.1	1.1	2.8	100.0	18.4	201
Toledo	69.7	19.5	6.0	2.4	0.6	1.7	100.0	10.2	158
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	84.8	9.9	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.0	100.0	13.2	984
Rural	72.4	18.9	4.1	1.0	0.5	3.0	100.0	9.2	848
<b>Education of household head</b>									
None/Primary	75.7	16.1	3.4	1.1	0.7	2.9	100.0	11.0	1,179
Secondary +	83.5	11.2	2.6	0.8	0.0	2.0	100.0	7.9	607
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60%	73.4	18.1	3.6	1.5	0.8	2.6	100.0	11.0	1,009
Richest 40%	86.9	8.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	5.5	823
<b>Language</b>									
English/Creole	81.5	11.5	2.7	1.2	0.4	2.7	100.0	10.8	775
Spanish	74.6	18.8	2.8	0.6	0.2	3.0	100.0	7.1	727
Garifuna	87.3	3.9	3.7	1.4	1.4	2.3	100.0	40.0	99
Maya	68.5	20.5	6.7	1.8	1.8	0.6	100.0	13.0	149
Other	77.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	3.0	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1,830</b>

\* The mean time to source of drinking water is calculated based on those households that do not have water on the premises.

**Table EN.4: Person collecting water**  
**Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting drinking water used in the household,**  
**Belize, 2006**

	Person collecting drinking water					Total	Number of households
	Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Don't know		
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	57.5	32.4	1.7	6.7	1.7	100.0	60
Orange Walk	32.4	50.0	1.6	1.6	14.5	100.0	66
Belize	(27.8)	(54.6)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(13.3)	100.0	45
Cayo	(52.9)	(47.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Stann Creek	(27.8)	(56.5)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(9.4)	100.0	30
Toledo	(79.8)	(14.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	30.9	54.2	1.5	2.9	10.5	100.0	71
Rural	51.8	37.0	2.8	2.5	6.0	100.0	200
<b>Education of Household head</b>							
None/Primary	48.3	38.9	2.1	3.2	7.5	100.0	216
Secondary +	(35.3)	(52.9)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(7.2)	100.0	43
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	47.8	41.7	2.5	2.6	5.4	100.0	226
Richest 40%	(38.9)	(40.5)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(16.2)	100.0	44
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	33.3	50.6	2.4	2.4	11.3	100.0	81
Spanish	47.7	40.5	0.8	4.2	6.8	100.0	120
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Maya	73.5	18.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>270</b>

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal**

Percent distribution of household members according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Belize, 2006

	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility					Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal*	Number of household members	
	Flush/pour flush to:						Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	Other	No facilities/bush/field				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet									
<b>District</b>															
Corozal	0.0	37.5	0.0	14.0	41.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	93.4	1,124
Orange Walk	0.3	43.3	2.2	3.9	49.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,132
Belize	36.7	54.9	1.7	0.5	3.7	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	2,173
Cayo	5.8	41.3	5.0	0.3	37.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	89.8	1,628
Stann Creek	0.6	55.4	0.2	1.9	36.8	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.9	803
Toledo	0.2	21.0	0.8	31.2	28.4	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	100.0	81.7	758
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	24.2	56.7	2.1	1.4	11.4	0.2	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.1	3,693
Rural	0.2	32.8	1.9	10.6	46.0	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	91.4	3,926
<b>Education of household head</b>															
None/Primary	7.0	37.4	2.5	7.4	37.3	0.1	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	100.0	91.6	5,235
Secondary +	24.5	62.1	0.3	3.1	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	2,174
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Poorest 60%	6.4	23.0	3.0	9.8	47.2	0.2	5.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	89.6	4,571
Richest 40%	20.0	76.5	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,047
<b>Language</b>															
English/Creole	25.8	55.6	2.5	1.4	11.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.2	2,812
Spanish	3.1	40.1	2.2	6.5	41.7	0.0	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	93.6	3,245
Garifuna	6.8	64.6	0.0	4.0	19.5	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.9	373
Maya	2.0	8.6	1.1	25.3	42.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	100.0	79.5	804
Other	9.0	53.2	0.0	0.7	34.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	96.9	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>7,610</b>

\* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

**Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Belize, 2006

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely*	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Don't know	Total		
<b>District</b>											
Corozal	6.3	19.5	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.8	61
Orange Walk	13.8	33.2	3.0	47.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0	47.0	80
Belize	12.3	1.6	1.2	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	13.8	127
Cayo	13.4	7.3	5.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.4	100.0	20.6	109
Stann Creek	9.4	10.8	0.0	63.2	5.4	0.0	7.5	3.8	100.0	20.1	49
Toledo	8.3	12.6	4.1	55.4	0.0	14.0	1.4	4.2	100.0	20.9	64
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	12.0	5.9	1.6	79.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	17.9	226
Rural	10.6	18.3	3.2	56.8	0.7	3.4	3.8	3.3	100.0	28.8	264
<b>Mother's education</b>											
None/Primary	12.0	15.4	3.0	61.1	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.3	100.0	27.3	315
Secondary +	9.6	7.3	1.5	78.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.3	100.0	16.9	171
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60%	10.6	17.4	2.5	60.3	0.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	100.0	28.0	335
Richest 40%	12.5	2.1	2.2	81.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	14.7	155
<b>Language</b>											
English/Creole	11.1	3.2	1.8	81.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	14.3	153
Spanish	12.7	16.3	2.4	65.5	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	29.0	224
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Maya	5.9	16.1	4.3	50.3	3.0	11.8	3.0	5.7	100.0	22.0	61
Other	(12.0)	(29.3)	(3.3)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(9.8)	(6.5)	100.0	(41.3)	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>489</b>

\* MICS indicator 14

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases



**Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation**  
**Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Belize, 2006**

Percentage of household population:				
	Using improved sources of drinking water*	Using sanitary means of excreta disposal**	Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	96.0	93.4	89.4	1,124
Orange Walk	91.9	99.3	91.6	1,132
Belize	99.5	97.5	97.0	2,173
Cayo	97.4	89.8	87.2	1,628
Stann Creek	95.3	94.9	90.4	803
Toledo	94.9	81.7	79.9	758
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	99.2	96.1	95.3	3,693
Rural	94.0	91.4	86.1	3,926
<b>Education of household head</b>				
None/Primary	95.5	91.6	87.7	5,235
Secondary +	99.3	99.1	98.3	2,174
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60%	94.4	89.6	84.7	4,571
Richest 40%	99.6	99.8	99.4	3,047
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	98.4	97.2	95.5	2,812
Spanish	95.5	93.6	89.3	3,245
Garifuna	99.7	94.9	94.6	373
Maya	91.9	79.5	74.6	804
Other	97.8	96.9	94.7	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>7,610</b>

\* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

\*\* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

**Table RH.1: Use of contraception**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Belize, 2006**

District	Not using any method	Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:														No. of women	
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injections	Implants	Condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method*
Corozal	69.1	10.5	0.0	10.4	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.4	26.6	4.3	30.9	252
Orange Walk	69.2	7.2	0.5	11.6	2.4	3.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	27.4	3.4	30.8	245
Belize	52.5	13.8	0.0	14.7	2.8	5.0	0.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	45.3	2.1	47.5	507
Cayo	75.2	4.5	0.2	8.0	0.8	4.4	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.2	20.9	3.9	24.8	355
Stann Creek	65.9	8.6	0.0	7.0	2.6	8.5	0.5	3.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	30.8	3.3	34.1	178
Toledo	76.6	2.0	0.0	7.6	0.7	8.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.1	20.6	2.8	23.4	138
<b>Area</b>																	
Urban	61.2	8.7	0.1	12.6	2.3	5.2	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.3	35.5	3.4	38.8	872
Rural	70.6	9.0	0.1	8.8	1.8	4.8	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.1	0.5	26.4	3.0	29.4	803
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	88.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.3	1.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	11.0	0.6	11.5	352
20-24	67.6	1.2	0.0	13.4	1.4	8.1	0.0	5.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	29.8	2.6	32.4	280
25-29	51.4	5.9	0.0	21.2	2.8	8.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.4	3.2	0.4	0.4	44.2	4.3	48.6	244
30-34	55.4	10.9	0.0	15.8	2.3	7.2	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.4	1.2	40.4	4.3	44.6	235
35-39	54.3	18.1	0.5	8.4	4.5	5.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.8	0.4	41.0	4.7	45.7	225
40-44	59.1	21.2	0.0	8.0	3.2	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	2.5	36.2	4.7	40.9	191
45-49	73.5	16.1	0.5	4.6	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	23.9	2.6	26.5	148
<b>Number of living children</b>																	
0	86.5	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.2	1.3	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	12.0	1.5	13.5	525
1	55.8	2.8	0.0	19.5	3.3	9.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.4	0.0	40.5	3.8	44.2	222
2	54.4	9.6	0.3	16.9	3.1	6.9	0.0	3.9	0.7	0.4	2.3	0.4	1.1	41.4	4.2	45.6	245
3	52.3	14.5	0.0	16.0	3.5	6.2	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.2	43.3	4.4	47.7	221
4+	59.1	18.4	0.3	7.5	2.4	5.4	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.4	1.2	37.2	3.7	40.9	462
<b>Education</b>																	
None/Primary	67.8	9.0	0.1	9.5	2.1	5.5	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.0	29.0	3.2	32.2	909
Secondary +	63.2	8.7	0.1	12.2	2.0	4.4	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.8	33.6	3.2	36.8	766
<b>Wealth index</b>																	
Poorest 60%	69.3	8.5	0.0	8.9	1.8	5.3	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.6	27.5	3.1	30.7	947
Richest 40%	60.9	9.3	0.3	13.1	2.4	4.7	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.4	35.8	3.2	39.1	728
<b>Language</b>																	
English/Creole	55.8	12.4	0.3	14.6	2.2	4.7	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	41.1	3.1	44.2	641
Spanish	69.5	7.6	0.0	9.8	2.3	5.6	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.4	27.8	2.7	30.5	731
Garifuna	67.9	7.9	0.0	3.5	1.2	2.2	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	24.7	7.4	32.1	80
Maya	84.6	1.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	6.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	14.1	1.3	15.4	151
Other	71.6	6.0	0.0	4.8	3.3	3.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	3.3	0.0	4.2	19.9	8.5	28.4	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>1,674</b>

\* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

**Table RH.2: Unmet need for contraception**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Belize, 2006**

	Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception			Number of women	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied***	Number of women with need for contraception
		For spacing	For limiting	Total**			
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	30.9	17.4	10.1	27.5	252	52.9	147
Orange Walk	30.8	18.3	15.9	34.1	245	47.4	159
Belize	47.5	13.5	18.9	32.3	507	59.5	405
Cayo	24.8	14.8	16.4	31.1	355	44.3	198
Stann Creek	34.1	13.7	15.2	28.9	178	54.1	112
Toledo	23.4	16.5	14.4	30.9	138	43.1	75
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	38.8	15.0	15.5	30.6	872	56.0	605
Rural	29.4	15.7	16.1	31.8	803	48.1	491
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	11.5	34.9	10.5	45.4	352	20.3	200
20-24	32.4	28.6	13.0	41.5	280	43.8	207
25-29	48.6	12.0	11.8	23.8	244	67.1	177
30-34	44.6	7.4	17.5	24.9	235	64.2	163
35-39	45.7	1.3	19.7	21.0	225	68.5	150
40-44	40.9	1.6	25.5	27.1	191	60.2	130
45-49	26.5	0.8	19.3	20.1	148	56.8	69
<b>Education</b>							
None/Primary	32.2	11.9	17.0	28.9	909	52.7	556
Secondary +	36.8	19.3	14.4	33.7	766	52.2	540
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	30.7	15.5	16.1	31.7	947	49.2	590
Richest 40%	39.1	15.0	15.4	30.4	728	56.2	506
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	44.2	13.9	16.2	30.1	641	59.4	476
Spanish	30.5	16.5	15.2	31.7	731	49.0	455
Garifuna	32.1	16.0	18.3	34.3	80	48.4	53
Maya	15.4	15.8	17.2	32.9	151	31.9	73
Other	(28.4)	(14.6)	(12.5)	(27.1)	(71)	(51.2)	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>1,097</b>

\* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

\*\* MICS indicator 98

\*\*\* MICS indicator 99

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table RH.3: Antenatal care provider**  
**Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Belize, 2006**

	Person providing antenatal care					No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Community health worker	Other				
<b>District</b>									
Corozal	(61.9)	(36.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	45
Orange Walk	(57.1)	(28.5)	(7.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	(92.7)	49
Belize	62.6	33.9	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	96.5	83
Cayo	34.6	62.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	67
Stann Creek	(29.0)	(64.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(93.9)	30
Toledo	(11.5)	(68.1)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(6.9)	100.0	(79.5)	41
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	56.7	36.4	1.6	2.4	0.7	2.2	100.0	94.8	146
Rural	36.3	55.7	1.2	5.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	93.3	169
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	(41.9)	(51.5)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.4)	35
20-24	42.2	52.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	94.8	92
25-29	48.1	45.3	1.3	2.1	0.0	3.2	100.0	94.7	89
30-34	57.9	38.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	50
35-39	(43.1)	(41.9)	(6.8)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.7)	100.0	(91.8)	35
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
<b>Education</b>									
None/Primary	35.9	55.4	2.3	5.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	93.6	195
Secondary +	61.8	32.9	0.0	1.9	0.8	2.6	100.0	94.7	120
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60%	38.4	53.6	1.6	4.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	93.5	212
Richest 40%	61.0	32.8	1.2	2.0	1.0	2.1	100.0	95.0	103
<b>Language</b>									
English/Creole	50.2	42.8	0.0	2.3	0.9	3.8	100.0	93.0	105
Spanish	50.7	43.2	2.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Maya	(4.9)	(78.6)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	100.0	(83.5)	40
Other	(76.6)	(18.7)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 20

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table RH.4: Antenatal care**  
**Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy	Percent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
		Blood test taken*	Blood pressure measured*	Urine specimen taken*	Weight measured*	
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	(100.0)	(97.9)	(100.0)	(86.4)	(100.0)	45
Orange Walk	(97.6)	(92.8)	(95.2)	(88.0)	(92.8)	49
Belize	98.8	96.4	96.4	95.2	97.6	83
Cayo	100.0	98.9	98.9	95.8	100.0	67
Stann Creek	(96.9)	(93.9)	(96.9)	(79.0)	(93.9)	30
Toledo	(93.1)	(84.1)	(81.7)	(68.2)	(86.3)	41
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	97.8	95.2	94.5	90.8	96.4	146
Rural	98.4	94.3	96.1	85.4	95.5	169
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	(100.0)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(78.3)	(100.0)	35
20-24	98.9	95.1	97.1	86.8	98.0	92
25-29	96.8	95.8	95.8	91.5	95.8	89
30-34	100.0	97.6	93.8	89.9	97.6	50
35-39	(97.3)	(85.7)	(89.0)	(89.0)	(85.7)	35
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Education</b>						
None/Primary	98.6	95.2	95.7	85.9	95.9	195
Secondary +	97.4	94.0	94.9	91.1	95.8	120
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	98.2	95.1	95.1	86.5	95.4	212
Richest 40%	97.9	93.9	96.0	90.7	96.9	103
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	96.2	94.3	93.4	91.0	95.2	105
Spanish	100.0	97.2	98.6	88.6	99.1	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(95.3)	(90.6)	(88.2)	(81.2)	(90.6)	40
Other	(*0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 44

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery**  
**Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Belize, 2006**

	Person assisting at delivery					No attendant	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Delivered in health facility**	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other					
<b>District</b>										
Corozal	(55.5)	(39.4)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(89.8)	45
Orange Walk	(54.8)	(42.8)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(92.7)	49
Belize	75.2	23.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	98.8	83
Cayo	16.8	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	67
Stann Creek	(34.7)	(53.5)	(5.7)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.9)	(79.8)	30
Toledo	(22.8)	(52.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(9.1)	100.0	(75.1)	(52.4)	41
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	56.8	41.1	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.3	93.4	146
Rural	36.7	54.3	1.8	1.1	3.9	2.2	100.0	92.8	83.9	169
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	(39.2)	(56.9)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(94.5)	35
20-24	41.5	56.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	93.6	92
25-29	54.5	37.4	3.0	1.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	89.6	89
30-34	59.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	89.6	50
35-39	(37.2)	(43.1)	(3.4)	(2.6)	(5.6)	(8.1)	100.0	(83.7)	(71.9)	35
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Education</b>										
None/Primary	38.8	53.4	1.5	0.9	3.5	1.9	100.0	93.8	84.6	195
Secondary +	57.8	39.6	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	94.3	120
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60%	37.6	55.2	1.4	0.9	3.1	1.8	100.0	94.3	85.4	212
Richest 40%	63.3	33.7	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.0	94.3	103
<b>Language</b>										
English/Creole	54.3	42.7	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	96.3	105
Spanish	47.5	50.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	92.8	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(9.6)	(66.9)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(14.2)	(4.7)	100.0	(76.5)	(50.4)	40
Other	(54.7)	(33.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(3.8)	100.0	(92.5)	(89.3)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17

\*\* MICS indicator 5

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table CD.1: Family support for learning**  
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children aged 0-59 months						Number of children aged 0-59 months
	For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness*	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness**	Mean number of activities the father engaged in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father		
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	83.8	5.0	51.2	2.0	25.5	395	
Female	86.5	5.1	52.7	2.1	25.8	401	
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	80.0	5.0	62.2	2.2	16.6	103	
Orange Walk	81.9	5.0	37.3	1.3	12.1	121	
Belize	89.4	5.2	45.6	2.0	39.5	193	
Cayo	89.5	5.2	56.4	2.4	26.2	192	
Stann Creek	94.8	5.6	71.6	3.2	34.2	88	
Toledo	69.3	4.4	45.4	1.4	15.8	99	
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	88.1	5.2	50.2	2.1	33.6	360	
Rural	82.7	5.0	53.4	2.0	19.0	436	
<b>Age</b>							
0-23 months	76.7	4.6	51.8	2.0	24.0	330	
24-59 months	91.1	5.4	52.0	2.1	26.8	466	
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None/Primary	82.2	5.0	50.6	1.9	21.8	517	
Secondary +	90.5	5.3	54.1	2.3	33.4	273	
<b>Father's education</b>							
None/Primary	83.1	5.1	59.1	2.3	na	379	
Secondary +	88.2	5.3	74.8	3.1	na	196	
Father not in HH	86.0	5.0	na	na	na	204	
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	82.8	5.0	49.6	1.9	24.8	533	
Richest 40%	90.0	5.3	56.7	2.3	27.3	263	
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	89.6	5.2	52.3	2.2	34.3	256	
Spanish	86.4	5.2	53.4	2.1	25.8	346	
Garifuna	(91.5)	(5.3)	(41.0)	(1.6)	(55.5)	34	
Maya	70.0	4.5	54.9	2.0	6.8	107	
Other	83.1	5.1	42.4	1.8	0.0	53	
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>795</b>	

\* MICS indicator 46

\*\* MICS Indicator 47

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases  
na: Not applicable

**Table CD.2: Learning materials**  
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials, Belize, 2006**

	Children living in households with:		Child has:		Household objects	Child plays with:					Number of children aged 0-59 months	
	3 or more non-children's books*	Median number of non-children's books	3 or more children's books**	Median number of children's books		Objects and materials found outside the home	Home-made toys	Toys that came from a store	No play-things mentioned	3 or more types of play-things***		
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	71.7	10	56.2	3	25.5	42.8	25.3	91.9	4.2	26.3	395	
Female	71.1	10	57.0	4	29.5	35.7	26.9	87.3	7.4	24.8	401	
<b>District</b>												
Corozal	71.6	10	68.5	6	35.0	54.4	15.0	95.6	3.4	28.1	103	
Orange Walk	84.1	10	69.3	5	32.4	40.5	17.9	91.5	7.6	26.4	121	
Belize	81.9	10	69.2	6	27.9	31.2	16.2	92.3	6.4	20.8	193	
Cayo	73.5	10	52.8	3	29.5	41.5	23.1	88.7	7.1	29.7	192	
Stann Creek	58.7	5	45.8	2	18.7	44.6	56.9	79.5	3.9	27.5	88	
Toledo	42.1	2	21.4	0	17.1	28.2	45.3	86.5	4.5	21.7	99	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	78.4	10	64.5	5	30.0	36.9	18.1	91.6	6.5	23.7	360	
Rural	65.5	10	50.2	3	25.5	41.1	32.7	88.0	5.3	27.1	436	
<b>Age</b>												
0-23 months	65.6	10	46.9	2	26.7	25.7	20.0	84.3	12.6	20.0	330	
24-59 months	75.4	10	63.5	5	28.1	48.7	30.4	93.3	1.1	29.6	466	
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None/Primary	66.2	10	48.9	2	26.9	39.9	30.2	89.3	5.2	26.4	517	
Secondary +	81.4	10	71.9	10	29.3	38.2	17.3	89.9	7.3	24.0	273	
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60%	66.6	10	47.0	2	26.5	42.8	28.6	88.3	5.8	27.2	533	
Richest 40%	80.9	10	76.2	10	29.7	32.0	21.0	92.3	6.0	22.3	263	
<b>Language</b>												
English/Creole	81.7	10	70.0	7	29.0	36.6	21.0	90.9	6.7	22.4	256	
Spanish	68.1	10	51.8	3	28.6	42.1	20.0	90.9	5.9	27.8	346	
Garifuna	(77.9)	10	(62.9)	5	(21.6)	(32.2)	(38.4)	(91.8)	(2.7)	(26.7)	34	
Maya	46.9	2	25.0	0	24.4	40.6	53.9	80.7	4.9	27.9	107	
Other	89.0	10	84.3	10	23.9	35.1	27.0	92.9	3.6	21.8	53	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>795</b>	

\* MICS indicator 49

\*\* MICS indicator 48

\*\*\* MICS indicator 50

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases



**Table CD.3: Children left alone or with other children**  
**Percentage of children aged 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, Belize, 2006**

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months				
	Left in the care of children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week*	Number of children aged 0-59 months
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	2.6	3.0	4.2	395
Female	3.3	2.3	3.7	401
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	0.9	5.9	5.9	103
Orange Walk	0.0	1.1	1.1	121
Belize	1.6	1.6	1.6	193
Cayo	4.4	0.5	4.9	192
Stann Creek	1.0	1.0	1.0	88
Toledo	9.9	9.0	10.7	99
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	2.5	2.1	3.8	360
Rural	3.2	3.2	4.1	436
<b>Age</b>				
0-23 months	1.7	2.5	3.1	330
24-59 months	3.8	2.8	4.6	466
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None/Primary	2.7	2.8	3.6	517
Secondary +	3.5	2.4	4.7	273
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60%	3.3	3.7	4.6	533
Richest 40%	2.1	0.5	2.6	263
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	1.2	1.2	2.4	256
Spanish	3.3	3.3	4.8	346
Garifuna	(9.2)	(9.2)	(9.2)	34
Maya	4.2	3.4	4.2	107
Other	2.1	0.0	2.1	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>795</b>

\* MICS indicator 51

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table ED.1: Early childhood education**  
**Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders 1 who attended pre-school, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	31.4	144	32.2	50
Female	30.1	163	33.4	57
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	(50.0)	42	(*)	5
Orange Walk	(22.5)	43	(*)	11
Belize	46.7	66	(*)	20
Cayo	20.0	83	(44.6)	32
Stann Creek	(26.4)	42	(*)	20
Toledo	(17.1)	31	(*)	20
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	43.7	134	38.8	50
Rural	20.7	172	27.6	58
<b>Age of child</b>				
36-47 months	16.7	142	na	na
48-59 months	42.7	165	na	na
5 years	na	na	32.8	108
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None/Primary	21.6	204	26.6	77
Secondary +	49.7	101	(46.7)	29
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60%	21.6	196	31.4	70
Richest 40%	47.0	110	(35.6)	37
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	43.1	102	(42.1)	38
Spanish	26.7	125	(39.2)	39
Garifuna	(*)	16	(*)	9
Maya	(15.1)	45	(*)	19
Other	(*)	20	(*)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>108</b>

\* MICS indicator 52

\*\* MICS indicator 53

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

na: Not applicable

**Table ED.2: Primary school entry**  
**Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	74.5	111
Female	67.8	119
<b>District</b>		
Corozal	(*)	24
Orange Walk	(48.0)	29
Belize	64.2	63
Cayo	82.5	58
Stann Creek	(71.5)	29
Toledo	(83.9)	27
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	75.8	104
Rural	67.1	126
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>		
5	71.0	230
<b>Mother's education level</b>		
None/Primary	71.5	149
Secondary+	69.5	80
Missing/DK	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60%	71.8	149
Richest 40%	69.5	80
<b>Language</b>		
English/Creole	72.9	85
Spanish	65.6	91
Garifuna	(*)	6
Maya	(87.8)	30
Other	(*)	18
	71.0	230

\* MICS Indicator 54

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio**  
**Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Belize, 2006**

	Male Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Female Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Total Net attendance ratio	Number of children
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	93.6	93	93.9	66	93.7	159
Orange Walk	89.5	92	94.1	73	91.5	165
Belize	97.4	143	95.6	170	96.4	313
Cayo	96.5	143	97.7	128	97.1	271
Stann Creek	92.5	61	92.5	75	92.5	136
Toledo	100.0	65	95.2	71	97.5	136
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	96.4	264	97.1	255	96.7	518
Rural	94.2	333	93.8	328	94.0	661
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>						
5	84.4	111	82.7	119	83.5	230
6	97.3	95	100.0	88	98.6	183
7	95.4	90	97.7	109	96.6	200
8	98.8	92	98.2	93	98.5	185
9	98.5	117	99.0	98	98.7	215
10	97.8	91	97.4	76	97.6	166
<b>Mother's education level</b>						
None/Primary	94.7	414	95.4	410	95.1	824
Secondary+	96.5	179	94.8	170	95.7	348
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	7
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	94.4	385	94.3	389	94.4	773
Richest 40%	96.5	212	97.0	194	96.8	406
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	96.4	195	97.1	230	96.8	425
Spanish	94.3	267	93.7	216	94.0	483
Garifuna	(100.0)	19	(100.0)	26	(100.0)	45
Maya	100.0	75	94.5	80	97.2	155
Other	(84.0)	40	(90.0)	31	86.6	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>1,179</b>

\* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

(\*) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio**  
**Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), Belize, 2006**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	45.4	89	45.8	110	45.6	200
Orange Walk	53.7	97	53.8	70	53.8	167
Belize	65.4	154	71.4	122	68.0	276
Cayo	59.0	128	69.1	120	63.9	248
Stann Creek	72.3	56	61.6	57	67.0	113
Toledo	46.8	55	48.0	62	47.4	117
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	68.4	261	72.3	245	70.3	506
Rural	49.3	320	49.2	295	49.2	615
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>						
11	55.4	90	62.2	114	59.2	204
12	64.2	106	67.2	97	65.6	203
13	74.2	104	61.1	95	67.9	198
14	56.3	105	64.5	68	59.5	174
15	55.2	94	47.4	77	51.7	171
16	37.0	83	53.6	88	45.5	171
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	51.8	403	54.0	378	52.9	781
Secondary+	80.1	131	80.9	120	80.5	251
Mother not in household	(48.6)	44	(52.0)	37	50.1	82
Missing/DK	(*)	3	()	4	(*)	7
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	50.9	358	50.5	350	50.7	708
Richest 40%	69.0	223	76.5	190	72.5	413
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	66.3	191	75.9	167	70.8	358
Spanish	51.2	270	53.1	252	52.1	522
Garifuna	(86.2)	34	(72.0)	33	79.2	67
Maya	53.5	54	46.2	72	49.4	126
Other	(41.4)	32	()	15	(36.9)	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>1,121</b>

**\* MICS indicator 56**

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.4w: Secondary school age children attending primary school**  
**Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Belize, 2006**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	24.5	89	14.8	110	19.1	200
Orange Walk	12.1	97	15.3	70	13.4	167
Belize	11.4	154	16.0	122	13.4	276
Cayo	14.0	128	9.8	120	12.0	248
Stann Creek	14.5	56	18.6	57	16.5	113
Toledo	18.4	55	18.2	62	18.3	117
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	12.1	261	15.3	245	13.6	506
Rural	17.5	320	14.4	295	16.0	615
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>						
11	41.2	90	34.3	114	37.3	204
12	22.7	106	20.4	97	21.6	203
13	10.9	104	12.7	95	11.8	198
14	8.1	105	4.0	68	6.5	174
15	4.6	94	2.4	77	3.6	171
16	3.0	83	4.8	88	3.9	171
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	17.6	403	16.1	378	16.8	781
Secondary+	11.9	131	12.9	120	12.4	251
Mother not in household	(2.7)	44	(4.5)	37	3.5	82
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	7
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	16.4	358	16.1	350	16.2	708
Richest 40%	13.0	223	12.4	190	12.7	413
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	11.4	191	11.5	167	11.4	358
Spanish	18.5	270	14.5	252	16.6	522
Garifuna	(11.6)	34	(25.8)	33	18.7	67
Maya	18.3	54	17.3	72	17.7	126
Other	(6.7)	32	(*)	15	(11.2)	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>1,121</b>

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.5: Children reaching grade 5**  
**Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5, Belize, 2006**

	Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade *
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	97.4
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>District</b>					
Corozal	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
Orange Walk	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cayo	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	95.9
Stann Creek	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Toledo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.5
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None/Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6
Secondary+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60%	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7
Richest 40%	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
<b>Language</b>					
English/Creole	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
Spanish	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Garifuna	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.7</b>

\* MICS Indicator 57 ; MDG Indicator 7

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

**Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education**  
**Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Belize, 2006**

	Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	69.6	106	89.9	98
Female	71.2	97	95.7	103
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	(49.1)	39	(91.9)	25
Orange Walk	(74.2)	38	(90.0)	32
Belize	(75.7)	45	(100.0)	37
Cayo	(70.6)	46	93.5	52
Stann Creek	(*)	14	(93.0)	27
Toledo	(*)	21	(86.5)	29
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	69.3	78	93.1	80
Rural	71.1	125	92.7	121
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None/Primary	69.3	153	91.7	153
Secondary+	(73.0)	49	(96.4)	47
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60%	71.8	126	90.4	141
Richest 40%	68.1	77	98.5	60
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	71.3	69	96.0	60
Spanish	65.1	95	88.9	84
Garifuna	(*)	11	(*)	13
Maya	(*)	20	(94.4)	32
Other	(*)	9	(*)	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>201</b>

\* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b

\*\* MICS Indicator 58

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases



**Table ED.7 : Education gender parity**

**Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Belize, 2006**

	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	93.9	93.6	1.00	45.8	45.4	1.01
Orange Walk	94.1	91.9	1.02	53.8	53.7	1.00
Belize	95.6	97.4	.98	71.4	65.4	1.09
Cayo	98.3	96.5	1.02	69.1	59.0	1.17
Stann Creek	92.5	92.5	1.00	61.6	72.3	.85
Toledo	95.2	100.0	.95	48.0	46.8	1.03
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	97.4	96.4	1.01	72.3	68.4	1.06
Rural	93.8	94.9	.99	49.2	49.3	1.00
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	95.6	95.3	1.00	54.0	51.8	1.04
Secondary+	94.8	96.5	.98	80.9	80.1	1.01
Mother not in household	.	.	.	52.0	48.6	1.07
Missing/DK	100.0	76.1	1.31	27.0	35.1	.77
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	94.5	95.0	1.00	50.5	50.9	.99
Richest 40%	97.0	96.5	1.01	76.5	69.0	1.11
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	97.1	96.4	1.01	75.9	66.3	1.15
Spanish	94.0	94.3	1.00	53.1	51.2	1.04
Garifuna	100.0	100.0	1.00	72.0	86.2	.84
Maya	94.5	100.0	.94	46.2	53.5	.86
Other	90.0	89.3	1.01	27.5	41.4	.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>1.03</b>

\* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

**Table ED.8: Adult literacy**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage literate*	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	86.4	0.0	102
Orange Walk	85.3	2.9	80
Belize	92.4	0.0	183
Cayo	89.7	0.0	135
Stann Creek	88.5	0.0	76
Toledo	91.6	0.0	56
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	90.7	0.3	347
Rural	87.8	0.4	284
<b>Education</b>			
None/Primary	81.5	0.9	255
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	377
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	92.7	0.3	352
20-24	85.3	0.4	280
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	88.0	0.6	370
Richest 40%	91.5	0.0	262
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	91.6	0.0	225
Spanish	88.1	0.8	289
Garifuna	(95.4)	(0.0)	35
Maya	85.0	0.0	66
Other	(*)	(*)	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>631</b>

\* MICS indicator 60; MDG indicator 8

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.1: Early childhood education**  
**Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of children in infant 1 who attended pre-school, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending infant 1 who attended preschool program in previous year**	Number of children attending infant 1
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	31.4	144	32.2	50
Female	30.1	163	33.4	57
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	(50.0)	42	(*)	5
Orange Walk	(22.5)	43	(*)	11
Belize	46.7	66	(*)	20
Cayo	20.0	83	(44.6)	32
Stann Creek	(26.4)	42	(*)	20
Toledo	(17.1)	31	(*)	20
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	43.7	134	38.8	50
Rural	20.7	172	27.6	58
<b>Age of child</b>				
36-47 months	16.7	142	na	na
48-59 months	42.7	165	na	na
5 years	na	na	32.8	108
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None/Primary	21.6	204	26.6	77
Secondary+	49.7	101	(46.7)	29
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60%	21.6	196	31.4	70
Richest 40%	47.0	110	(35.6)	37
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	43.1	102	(42.1)	38
Spanish	26.7	125	(39.2)	39
Garifuna	(*)	16	(*)	9
Maya	(15.1)	45	(*)	19
Other	(*)	20	(*)	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>108</b>

\* MICS Indicator 52

\*\* MICS Indicator 53

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.2: Primary school entry**  
**Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending infant 1, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending infant 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	52.8	102
Female	57.3	118
<b>District</b>		
Corozal	(26.8)	27
Orange Walk	(36.7)	29
Belize	46.1	54
Cayo	71.0	50
Stann Creek	(85.6)	25
Toledo	(62.1)	35
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	55.4	100
Rural	55.1	120
<b>Age</b>		
5	55.2	220
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None/Primary	54.5	155
Secondary+	57.8	62
Missing/DK	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60%	52.8	146
Richest 40%	60.1	74
<b>Language Grouped</b>		
English/Creole	58.0	77
Spanish	51.2	86
Garifuna	(*)	9
Maya	(60.3)	35
Other	(*)	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>220</b>

\* MICS Indicator 54

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio**  
**Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Belize, 2006**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	89.9	115	81.6	105	86.0	220
Orange Walk	84.3	123	87.0	99	85.5	222
Belize	88.8	191	90.4	228	89.7	418
Cayo	93.0	185	95.3	183	94.1	368
Stann Creek	92.6	87	93.1	94	92.9	182
Toledo	92.8	87	90.2	107	91.4	195
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	91.0	346	91.6	370	91.3	716
Rural	89.4	442	89.1	446	89.2	888
<b>Age</b>						
5	54.7	102	59.7	118	57.3	220
6	84.4	111	82.7	119	83.5	230
7	97.3	95	100.0	88	98.6	183
8	95.4	90	97.7	109	96.6	200
9	98.8	92	98.2	93	98.5	185
10	98.5	117	99.0	98	98.7	215
11	97.8	91	97.4	76	97.6	166
12	96.6	90	96.5	114	96.5	204
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	89.4	557	90.2	572	89.8	1,130
Secondary+	92.3	225	90.5	236	91.4	461
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	8	(*)	13
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	89.3	512	89.1	540	89.2	1,052
Richest 40%	91.6	276	92.4	276	92.0	552
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	91.0	259	92.6	314	91.9	572
Spanish	89.7	348	88.0	309	88.9	657
Garifuna	(100.0)	26	(100.0)	41	100.0	67
Maya	93.7	99	89.2	113	91.3	212
Other	77.1	56	(81.4)	39	78.9	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>1,604</b>

\* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio**  
**Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher (NAR), Belize, 2006**

District	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Corozal	30.4	63	30.5	74	30.5	138
Orange Walk	30.5	66	31.8	50	31.0	117
Belize	48.7	103	52.1	74	50.2	177
Cayo	34.6	94	42.0	68	37.7	163
Stann Creek	(47.2)	40	(33.0)	34	40.8	74
Toledo	(22.0)	41	(25.7)	37	23.8	78
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	52.6	174	54.5	150	53.5	324
Rural	25.0	234	23.8	187	24.5	421
<b>Age</b>						
13	11.5	106	18.3	97	14.8	203
14	39.1	104	37.1	95	38.1	198
15	44.4	105	56.7	68	49.2	174
16	54.2	94	45.3	77	50.2	171
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	28.1	281	28.3	240	28.2	521
Secondary+	57.6	101	63.6	76	60.2	176
Mother not in household	(54.0)	25	(50.1)	21	(52.2)	45
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	27.4	257	26.5	215	27.0	472
Richest 40%	52.7	152	56.8	122	54.5	274
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	44.4	129	57.4	104	50.2	233
Spanish	33.9	190	30.9	165	32.5	354
Garifuna	(51.3)	27	(*)	18	(52.3)	45
Maya	(29.3)	40	(14.1)	43	21.5	83
Other	(*)	23	(*)	7	(10.3)	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>746</b>

\* MICS indicator 56

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.4w: Secondary school age children attending primary school**  
**Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Belize, 2006**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	41.4	63	24.2	74	32.1	138
Orange Walk	35.5	66	33.9	50	34.8	117
Belize	33.5	103	35.0	74	34.1	177
Cayo	36.7	94	36.0	68	36.4	163
Stann Creek	(38.8)	40	(44.8)	34	41.5	74
Toledo	(46.1)	41	(38.3)	37	42.5	78
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	33.1	174	32.9	150	33.0	324
Rural	41.0	234	34.9	187	38.3	421
<b>Age</b>						
13	75.4	106	70.1	97	72.9	203
14	46.0	104	36.7	95	41.5	198
15	20.0	105	11.8	68	16.8	174
16	5.5	94	4.6	77	5.1	171
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	40.7	281	37.5	240	39.2	521
Secondary+	34.8	101	29.2	76	32.4	176
Mother not in household	(12.7)	25	(*)	21	(12.7)	45
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	38.8	257	35.4	215	37.2	472
Richest 40%	35.6	152	31.6	122	33.8	274
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	36.5	129	27.3	104	32.4	233
Spanish	36.9	190	33.4	165	35.3	354
Garifuna	(48.7)	27	(*)	18	(47.7)	45
Maya	(45.7)	40	(46.0)	43	45.9	83
Other	(*)	23	(*)	7	(27.3)	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>746</b>

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.5: Children reaching standard 3**  
**Percentage of children infant 1 who eventually reach standard 3, Belize, 2006**

	Percent attending infant 2 who were in infant 1 last year	Percent attending standard 1 who were in infant 2 last year	Percent attending standard 2 who were in standard 1 last year	Percent attending standard 3 who were in standard 2 last year	Percent who reach standard 3 of those who enter infant 1 *
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	97.4
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>District</b>					
Corozal	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6
Orange Walk	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cayo	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	95.9
Stann Creek	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Toledo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.5
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1
<b>Mother's education level</b>					
None/Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.6
Secondary+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60%	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.7
Richest 40%	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
<b>Language Grouped</b>					
English/Creole	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.8
Spanish	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	97.8
Garifuna	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maya	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.7</b>

\* MICS Indicator 57 ; MDG Indicator 7



**Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education**  
**Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Belize, 2006**

	Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	25.2	90	57.0	73
Female	25.1	114	45.6	50
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	(35.0)	34	(*)	17
Orange Walk	(30.8)	28	(*)	11
Belize	30.8	51	(48.5)	43
Cayo	(19.0)	47	(65.5)	31
Stann Creek	(*)	20	(*)	15
Toledo	(*)	24	(*)	6
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	25.1	97	54.3	77
Rural	25.2	107	(49.0)	46
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None/Primary	19.9	150	51.1	71
Secondary+	42.2	51	(56.2)	41
Mother not in household	(*)	0	(*)	5
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	0
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60%	20.8	132	51.5	56
Richest 40%	33.2	72	53.1	67
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	38.9	71	54.5	52
Spanish	20.6	89	40.9	52
Garifuna	(*)	12	(*)	11
Maya	(*)	22	(*)	8
Other	(*)	11	(*)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>123</b>

\* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b

\*\* MICS Indicator 58

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table ED.7 : Education gender parity**  
**Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Belize, 2006**

	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
<b>District</b>						
Corozal	81.6	89.9	0.91	30.5	30.4	1.00
Orange Walk	87.0	84.3	1.03	31.8	30.5	1.05
Belize	90.4	88.8	1.02	52.1	48.7	1.07
Cayo	95.3	93.0	1.03	42.0	34.6	1.21
Stann Creek	93.1	92.6	1.00	33.0	47.2	0.70
Toledo	90.2	92.8	0.97	25.7	22.0	1.17
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	91.6	91.0	1.01	54.5	52.6	1.04
Rural	89.1	89.4	1.00	23.8	25.0	0.95
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None/Primary	90.2	89.4	1.01	28.3	28.1	1.01
Secondary+	90.5	92.3	0.98	63.6	57.6	1.10
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60%	89.1	89.3	1.00	26.5	27.4	0.97
Richest 40%	92.4	91.6	1.01	56.8	52.7	1.08
<b>Language</b>						
English/Creole	92.6	91.0	1.02	57.4	44.4	1.29
Spanish	88.0	89.7	0.98	30.9	33.9	0.91
Garifuna	100.0	100.0	1.00	53.7	51.3	1.05
Maya	89.2	93.7	0.95	14.1	29.3	0.48
Other	81.4	77.1	1.06	0.0	13.6	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>1.02</b>

\* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

**Table ED.8: Adult literacy**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
<b>District</b>			
Corozal	86.4	0.0	102
Orange Walk	85.3	2.9	80
Belize	92.4	0.0	183
Cayo	89.7	0.0	135
Stann Creek	88.5	0.0	76
Toledo	91.6	0.0	56
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	90.7	0.3	347
Rural	87.8	0.4	284
<b>Education</b>			
None/Primary	81.5	0.9	255
Secondary+	94.8	0.0	377
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	92.7	0.3	352
20-24	85.3	0.4	280
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60%	88.0	0.6	370
Richest 40%	91.5	0.0	262
<b>Language</b>			
English/Creole	91.6	0.0	225
Spanish	88.1	0.8	289
Garifuna	(95.4)	(0.0)	35
Maya	85.0	0.0	66
Other	(*)	(*)	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>631</b>

\* MICS Indicator 60; MDG Indicator 8

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table CP.1: Birth registration**  
**Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, Belize, 2006**

	Birth is registered *	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	94.0	0.3	395	100.0	23
Female	94.8	1.3	401	100.0	16
<b>District</b>					
Corozal	97.8	0.0	103	100.0	2
Orange Walk	95.1	2.9	121	100.0	2
Belize	91.0	0.5	193	100.0	16
Cayo	98.4	0.0	192	100.0	3
Stann Creek	87.6	0.9	88	100.0	10
Toledo	94.7	0.9	99	100.0	4
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	91.8	0.9	360	100.0	26
Rural	96.5	0.7	436	100.0	12
<b>Age</b>					
0-11 months	89.6	2.0	164	100.0	14
12-23 months	96.0	0.5	166	100.0	6
24-35 months	97.0	0.0	159	100.0	5
36-47 months	96.1	0.6	142	100.0	5
48-59 months	93.5	0.8	165	100.0	9
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None/Primary	95.4	1.0	517	100.0	18
Secondary+	92.2	0.4	273	100.0	20
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60%	93.7	1.0	533	100.0	28
Richest 40%	95.7	0.4	263	100.0	10
<b>Language Grouped</b>					
English/Creole	91.7	1.2	256	100.0	18
Spanish	97.1	0.6	346	100.0	8
Garifuna	(75.6)	(.0)	34	100.0	8
Maya	95.7	0.8	107	100.0	4
Other	98.5	0.0	53	100.0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>

\* MICS Indicator 62

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table CP.2: Child discipline**  
**Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:						Mother/care taker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological punishment	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any psychological or physical punishment*	No discipline or punishment		
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	26.0	49.5	55.4	6.9	67.2	4.5	25.3	517
Female	26.8	51.5	54.1	6.4	68.2	3.9	25.4	518
<b>District</b>								
Corozal	26.0	57.8	52.5	4.5	72.5	1.5	10.0	156
Orange Walk	35.4	35.9	46.7	2.8	59.6	2.1	12.3	149
Belize	24.7	54.4	57.1	6.6	68.5	4.8	28.0	295
Cayo	29.1	45.3	51.7	7.5	62.0	7.2	30.2	234
Stann Creek	25.3	46.5	60.1	7.7	72.3	0.9	35.7	103
Toledo	13.2	65.8	64.8	12.8	78.9	6.2	39.0	97
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	25.3	51.0	54.3	6.6	67.3	5.0	22.3	515
Rural	27.4	50.0	55.1	6.7	68.1	3.4	28.3	519
<b>Age</b>								
2-4 years	26.6	41.9	57.0	4.3	64.3	7.7	23.8	214
5-9 years	22.0	54.7	60.7	7.1	72.6	3.4	26.6	425
10-14 years	31.0	50.6	47.1	7.5	64.3	3.1	24.7	396
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None/Primary	28.6	48.4	53.0	6.5	65.5	4.4	26.0	676
Secondary +	22.3	54.3	58.1	6.6	72.0	3.6	23.6	353
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60%	23.9	50.6	56.7	7.4	69.2	5.2	25.4	597
Richest 40%	29.9	50.3	52.1	5.6	65.6	2.9	25.2	437
<b>Language</b>								
English/Creole	22.1	58.2	59.8	8.7	72.3	4.5	30.5	388
Spanish	29.8	43.7	50.3	4.3	64.6	3.4	16.4	450
Garifuna	22.2	45.4	61.4	5.9	70.7	1.9	26.9	52
Maya	23.2	57.6	54.9	12.4	67.2	8.7	36.9	102
Other	(41.3)	(41.4)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(56.3)	(2.4)	(42.6)	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>1,034</b>

\* MICS indicator 74

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

**Table CP.3: Attitudes toward domestic violence**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women aged 15-49 years
	When she goes out without telling him	When she neglects the children	When she argues with him	When she refuses sex with him	When she burns the food	For any of these reasons*	
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	1.7	11.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	14.3	252
Orange Walk	2.4	4.3	2.9	0.5	0.0	7.7	245
Belize	0.8	4.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	6.2	507
Cayo	3.3	7.4	2.9	1.8	1.7	10.5	355
Stann Creek	6.0	12.6	9.4	4.0	2.0	18.5	178
Toledo	9.6	19.2	13.7	11.6	10.9	34.2	138
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	1.6	6.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	8.6	872
Rural	4.4	10.4	5.1	3.3	3.0	16.0	803
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	2.7	8.4	3.4	2.1	3.1	13.8	352
20-24	2.7	11.8	4.3	1.3	1.3	15.5	280
25-29	2.6	6.8	5.2	2.8	0.8	10.6	244
30-34	2.6	4.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	7.5	235
35-39	4.5	8.6	2.4	3.2	1.6	11.0	225
40-44	3.2	9.9	5.9	4.0	3.3	14.9	191
45-49	2.4	7.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	10.0	148
<b>Education</b>							
None/Primary	4.4	10.8	5.2	3.3	3.1	16.6	909
Secondary +	1.2	5.4	1.7	1.3	0.6	6.8	766
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	4.5	11.5	5.4	3.5	2.7	17.0	947
Richest 40%	1.0	4.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	5.9	728
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	2.0	6.6	2.4	1.9	0.5	8.3	641
Spanish	2.1	8.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	10.5	731
Garifuna	3.4	8.5	5.4	5.5	3.6	14.7	80
Maya	10.1	18.7	13.4	10.0	10.5	34.7	151
Other	5.6	5.6	3.9	1.3	3.4	13.3	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1,674</b>

\* MICS indicator 100

**Table CP.4: Child disability**  
**Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability									Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability*	Number of children aged 2-9 years	3-9 years		2 years	
	Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	No speaking / cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow			Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
<b>District</b>															
Corozal	0.7	5.8	5.1	5.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.7	11.7	23.7	194	20.8	176	(*)	18
Orange Walk	7.1	5.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	4.6	5.0	19.1	213	24.4	184	(18.7)	29
Belize	2.7	2.3	2.1	5.4	1.6	1.8	3.9	2.9	3.8	17.1	367	27.8	325	15.2	42
Cayo	8.3	7.2	6.8	8.5	1.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	8.1	30.8	366	45.1	323	13.0	43
Stann Creek	8.2	5.4	4.0	5.5	2.5	1.0	7.5	3.1	4.5	21.7	180	7.7	163	(*)	17
Toledo	32.2	32.0	32.7	0.8	4.2	7.9	9.0	6.4	4.1	50.9	186	28.3	164	(*)	22
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	4.8	5.0	3.3	6.9	1.6	2.4	4.7	4.0	7.0	23.9	661	29.3	579	12.4	82
Rural	11.8	11.0	11.0	3.6	1.9	2.9	4.7	4.6	5.5	28.2	844	27.3	756	21.2	88
<b>Age of child</b>															
2-4	9.4	7.7	7.7	5.4	1.7	2.7	4.0	6.2	5.8	27.2	487	29.0	317	16.9	170
5-6	9.2	8.2	7.5	5.4	1.7	3.4	6.2	4.7	5.6	26.8	450	30.0	450	Na	na
7-9	7.8	9.1	7.6	4.4	1.9	2.1	4.1	2.4	6.9	25.1	568	26.3	568	Na	na
<b>Mother's education</b>															
None/primary	9.4	9.7	9.2	4.9	1.7	2.5	4.2	4.2	5.5	26.7	1,034	28.8	920	18.9	113
Secondary +	5.6	5.5	3.9	5.3	1.9	2.3	5.3	4.6	7.3	24.0	460	26.2	405	13.5	55
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Poorest 60%	10.8	9.8	9.6	4.2	2.0	3.2	5.2	4.9	5.4	27.7	1,005	29.4	881	17.2	124
Richest 40%	4.5	5.5	3.7	6.6	1.3	1.6	3.6	3.3	7.7	23.4	500	25.8	455	(16.2)	46
<b>Language</b>															
English/Creole	5.6	5.0	4.7	6.1	1.6	2.4	4.6	3.1	7.3	22.5	515	30.9	463	15.9	52
Spanish	5.6	6.2	5.9	4.5	1.2	1.9	3.1	5.0	7.1	23.2	622	28.3	540	17.9	83
Garifuna	11.3	7.5	5.3	7.5	1.4	0.0	5.2	3.0	3.8	25.4	65	11.0	56	(*)	9
Maya	23.5	23.6	21.5	3.0	3.8	7.1	10.1	4.9	2.0	43.6	215	26.9	196	(*)	19
Other	11.4	7.1	4.2	5.7	2.1	1.2	2.1	6.7	5.0	27.9	88	27.1	81	(*)	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>170</b>

\* MICS indicator 101

Na: Not applicable

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Belize, 2006**

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:							Number of women
	Heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex	Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	
<b>District</b>								
Corozal	97.7	68.3	66.2	54.9	35.1	88.3	11.7	252
Orange Walk	98.6	70.2	66.5	71.7	43.3	90.4	9.6	245
Belize	99.6	83.4	87.9	84.0	68.2	98.4	1.6	507
Cayo	98.0	65.6	59.9	64.4	38.5	87.7	12.3	355
Stann Creek	93.6	85.1	77.5	82.1	67.1	91.0	9.0	178
Toledo	80.2	53.5	46.0	43.3	26.8	65.2	34.8	138
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	99.3	78.5	79.8	78.1	58.3	95.5	4.5	872
Rural	93.7	67.3	61.5	61.4	40.5	83.9	16.1	803
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	94.7	69.6	68.6	70.6	49.7	88.0	12.0	352
20-24	98.3	74.1	72.5	70.7	49.6	92.9	7.1	280
25-29	96.2	70.6	72.0	69.5	49.0	87.4	12.6	244
30-34	98.0	76.4	76.3	69.4	50.9	94.5	5.5	235
35-39	98.2	77.4	70.7	70.5	49.1	91.9	8.1	225
40-44	95.1	70.7	66.0	68.8	47.3	86.7	13.3	191
45-49	95.6	75.5	71.2	70.9	53.6	86.9	13.1	148
<b>Education</b>								
None/Primary	94.0	64.4	60.7	59.5	37.4	83.3	16.7	909
Secondary +	99.6	83.5	83.3	82.6	64.4	97.9	2.1	766
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60%	94.7	67.3	63.1	63.0	41.4	85.0	15.0	947
Richest 40%	99.1	80.7	81.4	79.2	60.7	96.4	3.6	728
<b>Language</b>								
English/Creole	99.5	80.5	82.0	80.1	61.3	95.7	4.3	641
Spanish	98.1	71.0	66.8	65.7	42.5	91.1	8.9	731
Garifuna	99.0	88.4	79.7	87.6	71.8	96.6	3.4	80
Maya	77.9	48.3	45.8	44.3	26.0	63.0	37.0	151
Other	91.2	63.5	59.0	60.0	45.6	75.0	25.0	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1,674</b>



**Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Belize, 2006**

	Percent who know that:			Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	Percent who know that:		Number of women
	HIV cannot be transmitted by:		HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food		HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles		
	Supernatural means	Mosquito bites		A healthy looking person can be infected			
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	84.6	65.7	77.0	46.2	80.1	93.7	252
Orange Walk	85.7	62.6	85.1	49.2	74.2	93.3	245
Belize	93.0	80.0	93.4	65.7	82.5	94.7	507
Cayo	84.8	66.5	84.8	50.3	73.3	89.9	355
Stann Creek	84.6	69.8	86.7	60.9	81.5	92.1	178
Toledo	54.2	43.9	60.4	31.7	50.8	65.2	138
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	91.4	77.5	91.2	64.1	82.7	94.9	872
Rural	77.8	58.5	77.2	42.6	69.3	85.9	803
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	82.6	73.8	82.6	56.3	76.9	88.7	352
20-24	87.5	70.9	89.9	58.9	80.7	93.2	280
25-29	83.6	64.5	83.2	48.1	69.5	88.2	244
30-34	85.1	67.0	85.9	53.9	78.3	91.5	235
35-39	86.2	70.3	81.0	55.6	77.1	92.7	225
40-44	84.6	62.2	86.4	52.0	77.6	91.2	191
45-49	85.0	64.9	81.7	47.2	71.0	89.0	148
<b>Education</b>							
None/Primary	79.5	57.4	76.6	40.8	68.9	86.9	909
Secondary +	91.2	81.4	93.9	69.2	84.9	95.1	766
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	78.9	61.2	78.9	45.4	70.6	86.5	947
Richest 40%	92.5	77.8	91.7	64.7	83.6	96.0	728
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	91.6	78.7	94.4	66.4	82.6	94.4	641
Spanish	86.0	65.7	82.8	49.0	77.6	94.3	731
Garifuna	86.7	77.0	96.8	70.0	87.2	98.1	80
Maya	58.2	40.9	58.2	26.9	46.7	62.5	151
Other	65.6	52.2	53.8	27.9	54.7	71.2	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>1,674</b>

**Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Belize, 2006**

	Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)*	Number of women
<b>District</b>				
Corozal	50.2	46.2	28.0	252
Orange Walk	52.9	49.2	31.8	245
Belize	75.4	65.7	52.0	507
Cayo	46.0	50.3	27.6	355
Stann Creek	71.6	60.9	50.0	178
Toledo	37.1	31.7	19.3	138
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	66.5	64.1	46.7	872
Rural	49.9	42.6	27.2	803
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	56.8	56.3	38.5	352
20-24	58.8	58.9	41.2	280
15-24	57.7	57.4	39.7	632
25-29	57.2	48.1	32.8	244
30-34	59.8	53.9	37.9	235
35-39	60.4	55.6	37.8	225
40-44	56.7	52.0	35.3	191
45-49	62.3	47.2	35.8	148
<b>Education</b>				
None/Primary	47.2	40.8	24.7	909
Secondary +	72.0	69.2	52.4	766
<b>Wealth Index</b>				
Poorest 60%	50.8	45.4	29.0	947
Richest 40%	68.6	64.7	48.2	728
<b>Language</b>				
English/Creole	70.1	66.4	48.7	641
Spanish	52.1	49.0	31.7	731
Garifuna	75.1	70.0	55.5	80
Maya	35.0	26.9	13.3	151
Other	51.7	27.9	22.3	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>1,674</b>

\* MICS indicator 82; MDG indicator 19b

**Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child,**  
**Belize, 2006**

	Know AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know AIDS can be transmitted:				Did not know any specific way	Number of women
		During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breast milk	All three ways*		
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	97.0	92.0	59.6	75.8	50.3	0.8	252
Orange Walk	94.8	91.4	76.0	82.8	66.9	3.8	245
Belize	94.9	89.9	79.4	80.0	68.7	4.7	507
Cayo	90.6	86.0	62.5	73.5	51.8	7.5	355
Stann Creek	91.5	84.5	74.2	83.2	66.5	2.0	178
Toledo	67.2	63.1	52.8	52.8	43.1	13.0	138
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	96.3	91.1	74.3	80.8	63.9	3.0	872
Rural	86.5	82.1	64.5	71.9	55.2	7.1	803
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	88.1	84.1	64.7	74.7	56.0	6.6	352
20-24	94.0	91.0	73.4	79.8	65.3	4.3	280
25-29	92.0	84.2	65.9	75.1	55.7	4.2	244
30-34	93.4	86.9	72.6	78.6	61.2	4.6	235
35-39	94.5	87.9	72.7	78.0	60.1	3.7	225
40-44	90.3	88.3	73.1	73.7	62.6	4.8	191
45-49	89.4	85.8	66.2	74.7	58.2	6.2	148
<b>Education</b>							
None/Primary	87.4	82.1	64.6	73.3	55.1	6.7	909
Secondary +	96.7	92.4	75.5	80.3	65.2	3.0	766
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	88.4	83.1	67.5	75.9	58.7	6.3	947
Richest 40%	95.8	91.6	72.3	77.2	61.1	3.2	728
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	95.5	89.8	74.5	79.5	63.0	4.0	641
Spanish	94.8	90.5	69.9	80.1	61.1	3.3	731
Garifuna	97.8	89.3	75.1	86.1	67.2	1.2	80
Maya	65.4	61.5	53.0	51.5	41.0	12.6	151
Other	72.3	72.3	51.2	54.3	46.9	19.0	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1,674</b>

\* MICS indicator 89

**Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
<b>District</b>							
Corozal	9.5	46.7	43.5	53.9	83.9	16.1	246
Orange Walk	11.2	48.8	43.8	59.4	83.4	16.6	242
Belize	6.6	48.4	13.9	24.3	62.5	37.5	505
Cayo	9.9	41.0	34.6	40.8	73.4	26.6	348
Stann Creek	12.0	32.4	33.7	45.3	68.1	31.9	166
Toledo	28.9	36.8	55.4	58.8	82.8	17.2	110
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	6.7	47.6	21.3	32.2	67.8	32.2	866
Rural	14.9	40.2	44.7	53.6	79.4	20.6	752
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	12.9	51.8	33.6	43.5	78.3	21.7	333
20-24	12.3	49.5	31.4	42.5	77.1	22.9	275
25-29	11.5	41.6	34.5	44.4	72.0	28.0	235
30-34	7.8	41.4	25.4	40.7	70.9	29.1	230
35-39	10.2	38.5	32.4	41.8	70.1	29.9	221
40-44	8.6	42.1	33.7	41.7	71.6	28.4	182
45-49	7.4	36.4	35.1	37.8	66.2	33.8	142
<b>Education</b>							
None/Primary	14.2	43.0	45.7	52.2	81.1	18.9	855
Secondary +	6.5	45.5	17.0	30.8	64.4	35.6	763
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60%	14.7	44.7	41.9	50.4	80.9	19.1	896
Richest 40%	5.4	43.6	20.1	31.8	63.7	36.3	722
<b>Language</b>							
English/Creole	5.9	44.4	18.5	29.5	63.2	36.8	638
Spanish	11.3	47.6	40.4	49.4	81.2	18.8	717
Garifuna	2.4	43.3	21.8	29.8	57.7	42.3	80
Maya	33.5	34.4	60.3	64.5	87.5	12.5	118
Other	15.7	21.9	37.9	61.9	75.5	24.5	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>1,617</b>

\* MICS indicator 86

**Table HA.6: Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, Belize, 2006**

	Know a place to get tested*	Have been tested**	Number of women	If tested, have been told result	Number of women who have been tested for HIV
<b>District</b>					
Corozal	76.1	43.1	252	90.6	109
Orange Walk	86.2	41.4	245	88.4	102
Belize	93.7	59.3	507	95.4	301
Cayo	79.7	44.9	355	92.6	159
Stann Creek	82.6	50.9	178	84.4	90
Toledo	51.5	31.5	138	(80.4)	43
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	91.7	55.6	872	94.2	485
Rural	72.2	39.8	803	86.8	320
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	72.6	19.3	352	95.9	68
20-24	88.1	58.1	280	89.9	163
25-29	85.4	63.9	244	91.3	156
30-34	88.3	65.0	235	90.1	153
35-39	83.2	51.0	225	88.1	115
40-44	82.0	47.3	191	93.6	91
45-49	79.2	40.7	148	95.0	60
<b>Education</b>					
None/Primary	74.2	45.1	909	88.7	410
Secondary +	92.0	51.5	766	93.9	395
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60%	75.5	44.0	947	88.1	416
Richest 40%	91.2	53.3	728	94.6	389
<b>Language</b>					
English/Creole	93.1	58.9	641	93.7	377
Spanish	81.6	46.2	731	90.4	337
Garifuna	92.6	46.5	80	(88.3)	37
Maya	40.6	24.5	151	(77.4)	37
Other	69.7	20.7	71	(*)	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>804</b>

\* MICS indicator 87

\*\* MICS indicator 88

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table HA.7: HIV testing and counseling coverage during antenatal care**  
**Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who were offered HIV testing and counseling with their antenatal care, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of women who:				Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit*	Were tested for HIV at ANC visit	Received results of HIV test at ANC visit**	
<b>District</b>					
Corozal	(100.0)	(81.4)	(87.7)	(83.5)	45
Orange Walk	(92.7)	(66.8)	(73.9)	(62.0)	49
Belize	96.5	75.8	92.8	88.1	83
Cayo	96.8	83.3	74.7	70.5	67
Stann Creek	(93.9)	(70.6)	(90.8)	(67.2)	30
Toledo	(79.5)	(59.1)	(56.8)	(40.9)	41
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	94.8	82.4	86.6	80.7	146
Rural	93.3	66.9	74.9	63.4	169
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	(93.4)	(80.0)	(86.3)	(84.2)	35
20-24	94.8	82.6	88.1	79.8	92
25-29	94.7	72.6	80.0	69.9	89
30-34	96.0	73.9	75.2	65.2	50
35-49	(89.4)	(57.1)	(67.7)	(55.8)	49
<b>Education</b>					
None/Primary	93.6	73.6	76.1	65.1	195
Secondary +	94.7	74.9	87.2	81.7	120
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60%	93.5	73.8	77.8	66.8	212
Richest 40%	95.0	74.7	85.6	80.9	103
<b>Language</b>					
English/Creole	93.0	72.4	89.1	82.0	105
Spanish	96.4	84.0	86.2	78.0	137
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Maya	(83.5)	(62.7)	(53.7)	(37.3)	40
Other	(100.0)	(43.9)	(47.1)	(42.4)	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>314</b>

\* MICS indicator 90

\*\* MICS indicator 91

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table HA.8: Condom use at last high-risk sex**  
**Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had high risk sex in the previous year and who used a condom at last high risk sex, Belize, 2006**

		Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24	Percent who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner *	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months	Percent who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner **	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
<b>District</b>	Corozal	41.1	29.4	0.0	102	(27.2)	30	(*)	8
	Orange Walk	41.2	36.8	0.0	80	(4.0)	30	(*)	1
	Belize	58.2	51.7	1.1	183	62.2	94	51.7	59
	Cayo	46.0	30.8	0.0	135	(35.8)	42	(*)	15
	Stann Creek	61.4	48.8	2.1	76	(33.4)	37	(*)	12
	Toledo	61.1	45.8	1.7	56	(44.7)	26	(*)	11
<b>Area</b>	Urban	56.8	48.2	1.0	347	52.4	167	52.0	88
	Rural	44.6	31.9	0.3	284	20.9	91	(*)	19
<b>Age</b>	15-19	27.5	22.5	0.3	352	52.8	79	(67.7)	42
	20-24	81.3	64.0	1.3	280	36.3	179	37.0	65
<b>Mother's Education</b>	None/Primary	59.0	43.4	0.7	255	22.3	111	(34.3)	25
	Secondary+	46.2	39.1	0.7	377	55.6	148	53.5	82
<b>Wealth index</b>	Poorest 60%	52.4	39.7	0.9	370	33.4	147	(40.8)	49
	Richest 40%	49.8	42.5	0.4	262	51.8	111	56.0	58
<b>First Language of Head of Household</b>	English/Creole	61.3	52.9	0.8	225	56.5	119	57.7	67
	Spanish	46.1	35.2	0.3	289	25.7	102	(31.7)	26
	Garifuna	(57.9)	(42.6)	(5.1)	35	(*)	15	(*)	10
	Maya	43.4	29.3	0.0	66	(*)	19	(*)	3
	Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	2	(*)	0
<b>Total</b>		51.2	40.8	0.7	631	41.1	257	49.5	106

\* MICS Indicator 85

\*\* MICS Indicator 83; MDG Indicator 19a

( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(\*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases

**Table HA.9: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Belize, 2006

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent*	One or both parents dead**	Number of children
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	68.4	0.4	0.3	6.0	0.2	17.6	3.5	1.6	0.4	1.5	100.0	6.9	4.9	1,692
Female	68.2	0.7	0.2	5.1	0.3	18.8	3.7	1.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	6.3	5.4	1,654
<b>District</b>														
Corozal	75.8	1.2	0.2	7.2	0.0	12.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	100.0	8.6	3.4	492
Orange Walk	82.5	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.4	8.7	2.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	100.0	3.1	4.4	486
Belize	49.4	0.4	0.5	8.2	0.5	30.3	6.7	2.4	0.4	1.3	100.0	9.5	8.6	843
Cayo	71.0	0.7	0.2	5.0	0.3	17.1	1.5	2.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	6.1	3.0	768
Stann Creek	63.6	0.8	0.3	5.1	0.2	22.1	4.1	1.7	0.3	1.9	100.0	6.4	5.6	365
Toledo	81.2	0.0	0.2	3.4	0.0	9.9	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	100.0	3.7	4.2	391
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	57.5	0.6	0.3	7.1	0.5	24.7	5.1	2.3	0.6	1.2	100.0	8.5	7.3	1,498
Rural	77.1	0.4	0.3	4.4	0.1	12.9	2.4	0.8	0.2	1.5	100.0	5.1	3.3	1,849
<b>Age</b>														
0-4 years	72.5	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.2	20.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	3.4	3.6	826
5-9 years	71.2	0.6	0.3	5.9	0.0	17.1	2.5	1.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	6.8	3.7	1,018
10-14 years	64.7	0.8	0.4	6.6	0.3	19.0	4.2	2.2	0.6	1.3	100.0	8.1	6.4	987
15-17 years	62.9	0.4	0.4	7.2	0.8	15.6	5.3	2.2	0.9	4.4	100.0	8.7	7.7	515
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Poorest 60%	71.0	0.5	0.2	5.0	0.2	17.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	100.0	6.0	4.3	2,182
Richest 40%	63.2	0.5	0.4	6.6	0.4	20.1	4.4	2.2	0.8	1.4	100.0	7.9	6.6	1,164
<b>Language</b>														
English/Creole	54.5	0.3	0.3	7.0	0.4	28.1	4.8	2.4	0.4	1.9	100.0	7.9	6.2	1,131
Spanish	71.7	0.8	0.4	5.7	0.2	15.0	3.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	100.0	7.1	5.1	1,447
Garifuna	45.5	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.5	37.6	5.9	1.6	0.0	1.0	100.0	8.4	6.5	156
Maya	90.0	0.7	0.2	3.0	0.2	3.1	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	4.0	2.7	427
Other	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.9	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3,345</b>

\* MICS indicator 78;

\*\* MICS indicator 75;



**Table HA.10: School attendance of orphaned children**  
**School attendance by orphaned children aged 10-14 years, Belize, 2006**

	Percent of children whose mother and father have died	School attendance rate of children whose mother and father have died	Percent of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	School attendance rate of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent	Double orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio*	Total number of children aged 10-14 years
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	0.2	100.0	85.4	94.8	1.06	507
Female	0.5	45.1	86.2	92.3	0.49	480
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	0.7	62.1	80.7	95.7	0.65	445
Rural	0.0	na	90.0	92.0	na	543
<b>Wealth Index</b>						
Poorest 60%	0.2	100.0	87.7	91.4	1.09	625
Richest 40%	0.6	45.1	82.7	97.5	0.46	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>987</b>

\* MICS indicator 77; MDG indicator 20

Na: Not applicable

## Appendix A. Distribution of Sampled Households

---

District	Urban/Rural	# of Households	# of Sampling Regions 1500 HH per SR	Approx. HH in each region
<b>Corozal</b>	Town	2,198	1	2,198
	Rural	4,952	3	1,651
<b>Orange Walk</b>	Town	3,113	2	1,557
	Rural	5,061	3	1,687
<b>Belize</b>	North Side	5,026	3	1,675
	South Side	10,342	7	1,477
	San Pedro	2,218	1	2,218
	Rural	3,982	3	1,327
<b>Cayo</b>	San Ignacio	1,766	1	1,766
	Santa Elena	1,212	1	1,212
	Benque Viejo	1,121	1	1,121
	Belmopan	2,308	2	1,154
	Rural	5,130	3	1,710
<b>Stann Creek</b>	Dangriga	2,359	2	1,180
	Rural	4,284	3	1,428
<b>Toledo</b>	Punta Gorda	1,014	1	1,014
	Rural	4,049	3	1,350
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,135</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,503</b>

Sample Size of 3.9% of households  
 Approximately  
 Eds per sampling region  
 Total Eds sampled  
 Households per ED

2,345  
 2,400  
 3  
 120  
 20

## Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

---

- **Glenn Avilez**  
Chief Statistician
- **Elizabeth Talbert**  
Deputy Chief Statistician
- **Elsid Glenn**  
Statistician II, Social and Demographic Statistics Section
- **Alicia Ramclam**  
District Supervisor, Corozal District Office
- **Luis Gonzales**  
District Supervisor, Orange Walk District Office
- **Audrey Villafranco**  
Statistical Officer, Social and Demographic Statistics Section
- **Melinda Blancaneaux**  
Statistical Assistant, Social and Demographic Statistics Section
- **Ivor Zuniga**  
Statistical Assistant, Social and Demographic Statistics Section
- **Kendis Neal**  
District Supervisor, Belize District Office
- **Yvonne Flowers**  
Statistician II, Economic Statistics Section
- **Robert Griffith**  
District Supervisor, Cayo District Office
- **Norman Zuniga**  
District Supervisor, Stann Creek District Office
- **Karl Tyndall**  
District Supervisor, Toledo District Office
- **Danny Tun**  
Network/Database Administrator, Data Processing Section
- **Lennox Nicholson**  
Statistical Officer, Economic Statistics Section
- **Jason Neal**  
Driver
- **Astrid Marchatz**  
MICS3 Regional Coordinator, UNICEF

## **FIELD STAFF**

### **Corozal**

- **Marciana Beh**  
Field Supervisor
- **Estillita Castañeda**  
Editor
- **Margarita Gutierrez**  
Editor
- **Selene Castillo**  
Interviewer
- **Paula Cabb**  
Interviewer
- **Almadelie Castañeda**  
Interviewer
- **Edna Luz Yah**  
Interviewer

### **Orange Walk**

- **Ernestina Rodriguez**  
Field Supervisor
- **Michel Dias**  
Editor
- **Asidue Estrella**  
Editor
- **Idalmie García**  
Interviewer
- **Nurie Cawich**  
Interviewer
- **Elizabeth Whitzil**  
Interviewer
- **Belkis Hall**  
Interviewer
- **Roxannie García**  
Interviewer

### **Belize**

- **Leni Jo Usher**  
Head Field Supervisor
- **Lorraine Smith**  
Field Supervisor

- Deborah Waight  
Field Supervisor
- Karl Longworth  
Field Supervisor
- Carolyn Cadle  
Editor
- Kendra Henkis  
Editor
- Inga Sandoval  
Editor
- Rita Longworth  
Editor
- Melody Baizar  
Editor
- Andrew Rhaburn  
Editor
- Bernadine Anderson  
Interviewer
- Veradale Bennet  
Interviewer
- Shareth Broaster  
Interviewer
- Karen Brown  
Interviewer
- Sharie Francis  
Interviewer
- Lydia Abraham  
Interviewer
- Natalie Fuller  
Interviewer
- Kerrima Kelly  
Interviewer
- Catherine Rhaburn  
Interviewer
- Iman Neal  
Interviewer
- Dannett olivera  
Interviewer

## **Cayo**

- Geraldine Welcome  
Field Supervisor
- Lorraine Young  
Field Supervisor
- Neima Longworth  
Editor
- Elizabeth Jopson  
Editor
- Rosita Alpuche  
Editor
- Gaila Sheppard  
Interviewer
- Maricela Chi  
Interviewer
- Aura Luz Torres  
Interviewer
- Delvorine Gongora  
Interviewer
- Shawny Roth  
Interviewer
- Holdette Moro  
Interviewer
- Bernadine Welcome  
Interviewer
- Daphine Vega  
Interviewer

## **Stann Creek**

- Sonia Villafranco  
Field Supervisor
- Leolin Tench  
Editor
- Durla Westby  
Editor
- María Flores  
Interviewer
- Monica Marcello  
Interviewer

- Lucy Polanco  
Interviewer
- Theresita Polanco  
Interviewer

### **Toledo**

- Omar Selgado  
Field Supervisor
- Maureen Coleman  
Editor
- Shamae McKenzie  
Editor
- Delcia Franco  
Interviewer
- Rebecca Cal  
Interviewer
- Rosa Coc  
Interviewer
- Santa Choc  
Interviewer

## Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

---

The sample of respondents selected in the Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation ( $se/r$ ) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ( $p + 2.se$  or  $p - 2.se$ ) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 14 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 8 are based on household members, 13 are based on women, and 15 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.9 show the calculated sampling errors.



**Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculation**

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Belize, 2006

MICS Indicator	Base Population
HOUSEHOLDS	
74	Child discipline Children aged 2-14 years selected
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
11	Use of improved drinking water sources All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities All household members
55	Net primary school attendance rate Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary school attendance rate Children of secondary school age
59	Primary completion rate Children of primary school completion age
75	Prevalence of orphans Children aged under 18
WOMEN	
4	Skilled attendant at delivery Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
20	Antenatal care Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence Women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
60	Adult literacy Women aged 15-24 years
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people Women aged 15-24 years
83	Condom use with non-regular partners Women aged 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
84	Age at first sex among young people Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS Women aged 15-49 years
88	Women who have been tested for HIV Women aged 15-49 years
89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV Women aged 15-49 years
UNDER-5s	
6	Underweight prevalence Children under age 5
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage Children aged 18-29 months
	Polio immunization coverage Children aged 18-29 months
	Immunization coverage for DPT Children aged 18-29 months
	Measles immunization coverage Children aged 18-29 months
	Fully immunized children Children aged 18-29 months
-	Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks Children under age 5
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks
-	Diarrhoea in last two weeks Children under age 5
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
46	Support for learning Children under age 5
62	Birth registration Children under age 5

**Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

	Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.68	0.02	0.03	1.47	1.21	1,034	1,043	0.64	0.71
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.97	0.01	0.01	2.03	1.42	7,619	1,832	0.95	0.98
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.94	0.01	0.01	3.92	1.98	7,619	1,832	0.91	0.96
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.90	0.01	0.01	1.42	1.19	1,604	1,637	0.88	0.92
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.37	0.03	0.07	2.23	1.49	746	761	0.32	0.42
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.25	0.03	0.14	1.27	1.13	204	208	0.18	0.32
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.05	0.01	0.12	2.47	1.57	3,346	3,404	0.04	0.06
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.96	0.01	0.01	0.69	0.83	315	312	0.94	0.98
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.94	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.95	315	312	0.91	0.97
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.34	0.01	0.04	1.40	1.18	1,675	1,675	0.32	0.37
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.89	0.01	0.01	0.94	0.97	632	639	0.87	0.92
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.37	0.01	0.04	1.29	1.14	1,675	1,675	0.35	0.40
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.49	0.04	0.09	0.75	0.87	107	109	0.41	0.57
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.04	0.01	0.25	0.99	0.99	352	358	0.02	0.06
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.27	0.01	0.04	0.90	0.95	1,618	1,615	0.25	0.29
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.48	0.01	0.03	1.11	1.05	1,675	1,675	0.45	0.51
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.60	0.01	0.02	0.98	0.99	1,675	1,675	0.57	0.62
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.06	0.01	0.16	1.10	1.05	673	679	0.04	0.08
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.90	0.02	0.03	1.03	1.01	169	170	0.86	0.95
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.72	0.03	0.04	0.67	0.82	158	160	0.67	0.78
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.76	0.04	0.05	1.07	1.03	158	159	0.69	0.83
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.91	0.96	166	167	0.80	0.90
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.66	0.04	0.05	0.88	0.94	159	161	0.59	0.73
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.05	0.01	0.18	1.48	1.22	796	796	0.03	0.07
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	44	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.12	0.01	0.10	0.98	0.99	796	796	0.10	0.14
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.26	0.04	0.15	0.74	0.86	97	98	0.18	0.34
Support for learning	CD.1	0.85	0.02	0.02	1.50	1.22	796	796	0.82	0.88
Birth registration	CP.1	0.94	0.01	0.01	1.69	1.30	796	796	0.92	0.97

**Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.67	0.02	0.04	1.46	1.21	515	516	0.62	0.72
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.99	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.26	3,693	967	0.98	1.00
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.96	0.01	0.01	1.27	1.13	3,693	967	0.95	0.98
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.91	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.95	716	730	0.89	0.93
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.54	0.03	0.06	1.36	1.17	324	334	0.47	0.60
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.25	0.05	0.21	1.43	1.20	97	99	0.15	0.36
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.07	0.01	0.15	2.53	1.59	1,498	1,521	0.05	0.09
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.98	146	142	0.98	1.00
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.95	0.02	0.02	1.42	1.19	146	142	0.90	0.99
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.39	0.02	0.05	1.56	1.25	872	866	0.35	0.43
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.91	0.01	0.02	0.90	0.95	347	350	0.88	0.94
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.47	0.02	0.05	1.50	1.23	872	866	0.43	0.51
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.52	0.05	0.09	0.82	0.91	88	89	0.42	0.62
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.05	0.02	0.32	1.00	1.00	185	188	0.02	0.08
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.32	0.01	0.05	0.81	0.90	866	859	0.29	0.35
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.56	0.02	0.03	0.86	0.93	872	866	0.52	0.59
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.64	0.02	0.03	1.16	1.08	872	866	0.60	0.67
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.04	0.01	0.26	0.81	0.90	300	299	0.02	0.06
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.54	87	86	0.93	0.98
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.73	0.04	0.05	0.64	0.80	83	83	0.65	0.81
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.75	0.05	0.07	1.09	1.04	83	82	0.66	0.85
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.91	0.02	0.03	0.50	0.71	85	84	0.86	0.95
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.68	0.05	0.07	0.89	0.94	83	83	0.59	0.78
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.05	0.01	0.23	1.06	1.03	360	354	0.03	0.08
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	19	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.12	0.01	0.12	0.67	0.82	360	354	0.10	0.15
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	45	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.88	0.02	0.03	1.80	1.34	360	354	0.84	0.93
Birth registration	CP.1	0.92	0.02	0.02	1.95	1.40	360	354	0.88	0.96

**Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

	Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.68	0.02	0.04	1.48	1.22	519	527	0.63	0.73
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.94	0.01	0.01	1.97	1.40	3,926	865	0.92	0.96
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.91	0.02	0.02	4.69	2.16	3,926	865	0.87	0.95
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.89	0.01	0.02	1.77	1.33	888	907	0.86	0.92
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.24	0.04	0.15	2.96	1.72	421	427	0.17	0.32
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.25	0.04	0.17	1.11	1.05	107	109	0.16	0.34
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.03	0.01	0.19	2.39	1.55	1,849	1,883	0.02	0.05
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.93	0.02	0.02	0.70	0.84	169	170	0.90	0.96
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.93	0.01	0.02	0.54	0.73	169	170	0.90	0.96
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.29	0.02	0.06	1.20	1.10	803	809	0.26	0.33
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.88	0.02	0.02	1.01	1.01	284	289	0.84	0.92
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.27	0.02	0.06	1.02	1.01	803	809	0.24	0.30
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	20	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.03	0.01	0.40	0.95	0.97	167	170	0.01	0.06
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.21	0.01	0.07	0.91	0.96	752	756	0.18	0.23
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.40	0.02	0.05	1.13	1.07	803	809	0.36	0.43
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.55	0.02	0.03	0.89	0.94	803	809	0.52	0.58
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.08	0.02	0.19	1.18	1.09	373	380	0.05	0.11
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.85	0.05	0.05	1.33	1.15	82	84	0.76	0.94
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.72	0.04	0.06	0.68	0.82	75	77	0.63	0.80
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.77	0.05	0.06	1.04	1.02	75	77	0.67	0.87
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.79	0.05	0.06	1.15	1.07	81	83	0.69	0.88
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.63	0.05	0.08	0.82	0.91	76	78	0.53	0.73
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.06	0.01	0.27	1.82	1.35	436	442	0.03	0.08
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	25	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.12	0.02	0.15	1.27	1.13	436	442	0.08	0.15
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.20	0.04	0.22	0.60	0.77	52	53	0.11	0.28
Support for learning	CD.1	0.83	0.02	0.03	1.35	1.16	436	442	0.79	0.87
Birth registration	CP.1	0.96	0.01	0.01	1.14	1.07	436	442	0.95	0.98

**Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Corozal**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

	Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.73	0.05	0.07	2.02	1.42	156	146	0.62	0.83
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.96	0.02	0.02	1.92	1.38	1,124	220	0.92	1.00
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.93	0.04	0.04	5.83	2.41	1,124	220	0.85	1.00
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.86	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.49	220	207	0.84	0.88
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.30	0.06	0.21	2.60	1.61	138	133	0.18	0.43
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	32	(*)	(*)
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.03	0.01	0.33	1.76	1.33	492	465	0.01	0.06
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	42	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	42	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.31	0.02	0.06	0.42	0.65	252	246	0.27	0.35
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.86	0.05	0.06	1.95	1.40	102	100	0.77	0.96
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.28	0.04	0.14	1.93	1.39	252	246	0.20	0.36
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	7	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.05	0.03	0.71	1.69	1.30	68	68	0.00	0.12
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.16	0.03	0.16	1.22	1.10	246	240	0.11	0.21
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.43	0.03	0.07	0.83	0.91	252	246	0.37	0.49
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.50	0.03	0.06	0.78	0.88	252	246	0.45	0.56
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.03	0.02	0.60	1.01	1.00	99	95	0.00	0.06
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	20	(*)	(*)
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	17	(*)	(*)
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	17	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	20	(*)	(*)
Fully immunized children	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	17	(*)	(*)
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.07	0.03	0.43	1.32	1.15	103	98	0.01	0.13
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.12	0.04	0.32	1.31	1.14	103	98	0.04	0.19
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	12	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.80	0.08	0.10	4.00	2.00	103	98	0.64	0.96
Birth registration	CP.1	0.98	0.01	0.02	0.94	0.97	103	98	0.95	1.00

**Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Orange Walk**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.60	0.04	0.06	0.75	0.86	149	139	0.52	0.67
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.92	0.02	0.02	1.29	1.14	1,132	225	0.88	0.96
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.99	0.00	0.01	0.80	0.90	1,132	225	0.98	1.00
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.85	0.04	0.04	2.39	1.54	222	207	0.78	0.93
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.31	0.06	0.21	2.09	1.45	117	109	0.18	0.44
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	26	(*)	(*)
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.04	0.01	0.26	1.40	1.18	486	454	0.02	0.07
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	42	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	42	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.31	0.02	0.08	0.56	0.75	245	208	0.26	0.36
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.85	0.03	0.03	0.42	0.65	80	68	0.80	0.91
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.32	0.04	0.12	1.49	1.22	245	208	0.24	0.40
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43	36	(*)	(*)
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.95	0.97	242	205	0.12	0.22
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.41	0.04	0.08	1.05	1.02	245	208	0.34	0.48
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.67	0.03	0.04	0.74	0.86	245	208	0.61	0.72
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.06	0.03	0.50	1.04	1.02	80	69	0.00	0.11
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	20	(*)	(*)
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	19	(*)	(*)
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	19	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	20	(*)	(*)
Fully immunized children	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	19	(*)	(*)
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.02	0.02	1.04	2.05	1.43	121	104	0.00	0.06
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.56	0.75	121	104	0.06	0.15
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	10	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.82	0.04	0.05	1.10	1.05	121	104	0.74	0.90
Birth registration	CP.1	0.95	0.02	0.03	1.31	1.15	121	104	0.90	1.00

**Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Belize**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

	Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.68	0.04	0.06	2.08	1.44	295	278	0.60	0.77
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.82	2,173	600	0.99	1.00
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.97	0.01	0.01	1.34	1.16	2,173	600	0.96	0.99
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.90	0.01	0.01	0.49	0.70	418	401	0.88	0.92
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.50	0.05	0.11	1.94	1.39	177	169	0.39	0.61
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.31	0.07	0.23	1.16	1.08	51	49	0.16	0.45
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.09	0.02	0.19	2.70	1.64	843	803	0.05	0.12
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.99	0.01	0.01	0.92	0.96	83	78	0.96	1.00
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.96	0.02	0.02	0.86	0.93	83	78	0.93	1.00
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.47	0.03	0.06	1.51	1.23	507	481	0.42	0.53
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.92	0.02	0.02	0.81	0.90	183	174	0.89	0.96
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.52	0.02	0.05	1.16	1.08	507	481	0.47	0.57
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.52	0.07	0.13	1.07	1.03	59	57	0.38	0.66
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.03	0.02	0.56	0.91	0.95	96	92	0.00	0.07
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.37	0.02	0.05	0.85	0.92	505	479	0.33	0.42
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.59	0.02	0.04	0.93	0.96	507	481	0.55	0.64
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.69	0.02	0.03	1.17	1.08	507	481	0.64	0.73
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.06	0.01	0.24	0.49	0.70	144	134	0.03	0.09
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.94	0.04	0.04	1.26	1.12	52	48	0.87	1.00
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.67	0.05	0.07	0.45	0.67	51	47	0.57	0.76
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.73	0.07	0.09	1.04	1.02	51	47	0.59	0.86
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.88	0.03	0.03	0.39	0.63	51	47	0.82	0.94
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.65	0.05	0.08	0.53	0.73	51	47	0.54	0.75
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.06	0.02	0.35	1.34	1.16	193	180	0.02	0.10
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	10	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.08	0.02	0.24	0.89	0.94	193	180	0.04	0.12
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	15	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.89	0.02	0.02	0.56	0.75	193	180	0.86	0.93
Birth registration	CP.1	0.91	0.03	0.03	1.88	1.37	193	180	0.85	0.97

**Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Cayo**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.62	0.03	0.05	0.98	0.99	234	250	0.56	0.68
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.97	0.01	0.01	0.77	0.88	1,628	375	0.96	0.99
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.90	0.02	0.02	1.33	1.15	1,628	375	0.86	0.93
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.94	0.02	0.02	2.31	1.52	368	394	0.91	0.98
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.38	0.06	0.17	2.89	1.70	163	175	0.25	0.50
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.19	0.07	0.36	1.53	1.24	47	51	0.05	0.33
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.03	0.01	0.28	2.00	1.41	768	820	0.01	0.05
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	1.00	0.00	0.00	.	.	67	72	1.00	1.00
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.97	0.02	0.03	1.34	1.16	67	72	0.92	1.00
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.25	0.03	0.14	2.33	1.53	355	388	0.18	0.31
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.90	0.02	0.03	0.97	0.98	135	150	0.85	0.95
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.28	0.02	0.07	0.78	0.88	355	388	0.24	0.32
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	17	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.02	0.02	0.68	0.92	0.96	78	87	0.00	0.05
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.27	0.02	0.07	0.59	0.77	348	381	0.23	0.30
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.45	0.03	0.07	1.35	1.16	355	388	0.39	0.51
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.52	0.02	0.05	0.93	0.97	355	388	0.47	0.57
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.07	0.02	0.25	0.81	0.90	179	188	0.03	0.10
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	38	(*)	(*)
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	35	(*)	(*)
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	34	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	37	(*)	(*)
Fully immunized children	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	35	(*)	(*)
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.05	0.01	0.21	0.46	0.68	192	202	0.03	0.07
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	11	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.15	0.03	0.18	1.10	1.05	192	202	0.10	0.20
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	30	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.89	0.02	0.03	1.21	1.10	192	202	0.85	0.94
Birth registration	CP.1	0.98	0.01	0.01	1.10	1.05	192	202	0.97	1.00



**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Stann Creek**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

	Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deft</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.72	0.05	0.07	1.36	1.17	103	116	0.63	0.82
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.95	0.03	0.03	5.01	2.24	803	226	0.89	1.00
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.95	0.02	0.02	1.43	1.19	803	226	0.91	0.98
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.93	0.04	0.04	4.09	2.02	182	202	0.86	1.00
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.41	0.05	0.13	0.90	0.95	74	84	0.31	0.51
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	23	(*)	(*)
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.06	0.02	0.32	2.43	1.56	365	409	0.02	0.09
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	34	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	34	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.34	0.04	0.12	1.46	1.21	178	206	0.26	0.42
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.88	0.02	0.02	0.31	0.56	76	88	0.85	0.92
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.50	0.04	0.09	1.58	1.26	178	206	0.41	0.59
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	15	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	42	(*)	(*)
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.32	0.03	0.09	0.66	0.81	166	193	0.26	0.37
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.51	0.04	0.08	1.27	1.13	178	206	0.43	0.59
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.66	0.03	0.05	0.86	0.93	178	206	0.60	0.73
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.03	0.02	0.51	0.80	0.89	82	94	0.00	0.06
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Fully immunized children	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.10	0.05	0.53	3.24	1.80	88	101	0.00	0.21
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	10	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.09	0.04	0.40	1.55	1.25	88	101	0.02	0.16
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	9	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.95	0.03	0.03	1.82	1.35	88	101	0.89	1.00
Birth registration	CP.1	0.88	0.05	0.06	2.27	1.51	88	101	0.78	0.98

**Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Toledo**

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize, 2006

Table	Value ( <i>r</i> )	Standard error ( <i>se</i> )	Coefficient of variation ( <i>se/r</i> )	Design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Square root of design effect ( <i>deff</i> )	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.79	0.04	0.05	1.25	1.12	97	114	0.70	0.88
<b>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS</b>										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.95	0.03	0.03	2.64	1.63	758	186	0.90	1.00
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.82	0.08	0.10	7.79	2.79	758	186	0.66	0.98
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.91	0.01	0.02	0.58	0.76	195	226	0.89	0.94
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.24	0.07	0.28	2.20	1.48	78	91	0.10	0.37
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	27	(*)	(*)
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.04	0.02	0.43	3.75	1.94	391	453	0.01	0.08
<b>WOMEN</b>										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	44	(*)	(*)
Antenatal care	RH.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	44	(*)	(*)
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.23	0.05	0.21	2.02	1.42	138	146	0.13	0.33
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.92	0.03	0.03	0.74	0.86	56	59	0.85	0.98
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.19	0.04	0.20	1.43	1.20	138	146	0.11	0.27
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	12	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	33	(*)	(*)
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.17	0.04	0.25	1.49	1.22	110	117	0.09	0.26
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.32	0.05	0.14	1.36	1.17	138	146	0.23	0.41
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.43	0.04	0.09	0.86	0.93	138	146	0.36	0.51
<b>UNDER-5s</b>										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.11	0.05	0.40	2.01	1.42	88	99	0.02	0.20
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	22	(*)	(*)
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	20	(*)	(*)
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	20	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	21	(*)	(*)
Fully immunized children	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	21	(*)	(*)
Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks	CH.6	0.04	0.02	0.60	1.51	1.23	99	111	0.00	0.08
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	4	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.4	0.20	0.03	0.16	0.65	0.81	99	111	0.14	0.26
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	22	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.69	0.04	0.06	0.80	0.90	99	111	0.61	0.77
Birth registration	CP.1	0.95	0.02	0.02	0.51	0.72	99	111	0.92	0.98

## Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

**Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population**

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Belize, 2006

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	87	2.3	78	2.1	41	29	0.8	33	0.9
1	93	2.4	81	2.1	42	43	1.1	63	1.7
2	87	2.3	83	2.2	43	34	0.9	38	1.0
3	74	1.9	77	2.0	44	36	0.9	34	0.9
4	72	1.9	94	2.5	45	43	1.1	33	0.9
5	102	2.7	118	3.1	46	24	0.6	37	1.0
6	111	2.9	119	3.1	47	30	0.8	35	0.9
7	95	2.5	88	2.3	48	42	1.1	24	0.6
8	90	2.4	109	2.9	49	31	0.8	29	0.8
9	92	2.4	93	2.5	50	32	0.8	55	1.5
10	117	3.1	98	2.6	51	19	0.5	31	0.8
11	91	2.4	76	2.0	52	29	0.8	33	0.9
12	90	2.3	114	3.0	53	29	0.8	21	0.5
13	106	2.8	97	2.6	54	27	0.7	22	0.6
14	104	2.7	95	2.5	55	25	0.7	29	0.8
15	105	2.7	68	1.8	56	24	0.6	20	0.5
16	94	2.4	77	2.0	57	20	0.5	23	0.6
17	83	2.2	88	2.3	58	19	0.5	16	0.4
18	85	2.2	92	2.4	59	15	0.4	17	0.4
19	70	1.8	62	1.6	60	26	0.7	21	0.5
20	83	2.2	67	1.8	61	14	0.4	9	0.2
21	55	1.4	59	1.6	62	13	0.4	17	0.5
22	77	2.0	64	1.7	63	12	0.3	15	0.4
23	67	1.8	66	1.7	64	14	0.4	16	0.4
24	59	1.5	50	1.3	65	21	0.6	18	0.5
25	58	1.5	64	1.7	66	11	0.3	14	0.4
26	47	1.2	50	1.3	67	14	0.4	16	0.4
27	43	1.1	50	1.3	68	18	0.5	21	0.6
28	56	1.5	58	1.5	69	15	0.4	5	0.1
29	51	1.3	44	1.2	70	15	0.4	11	0.3
30	59	1.5	59	1.6	71	7	0.2	12	0.3
31	22	0.6	35	0.9	72	11	0.3	6	0.2
32	57	1.5	50	1.3	73	4	0.1	13	0.3
33	33	0.9	43	1.1	74	8	0.2	11	0.3
34	37	1.0	60	1.6	75	13	0.3	9	0.2
35	58	1.5	53	1.4	76	9	0.2	12	0.3
36	56	1.5	35	0.9	77	10	0.3	5	0.1
37	47	1.2	42	1.1	78	13	0.3	7	0.2
38	53	1.4	51	1.3	79	10	0.3	3	0.1
39	40	1.0	56	1.5	80+	44	1.1	30	0.8
40	56	1.5	47	1.2	DK/Missing	18	0.5	9	0.2
<b>Total</b>						<b>3,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women**

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Belize, 2006

Age	Household population of women age 10-54		Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number		Number	Percent	
10-14	480		na	na	na
15-19	387		352	21.0	90.8
20-24	306		280	16.7	91.4
25-29	266		244	14.6	91.7
30-34	248		235	14.0	94.8
35-39	236		225	13.4	95.4
40-44	215		191	11.4	88.9
45-49	158		148	8.8	93.7
50-54	163		na	na	na
<b>15-49</b>	<b>1,817</b>		<b>1,675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>

na: not applicable

Note: Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.

**Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5s**

Household population of children age 0-4, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Belize, 2006

Age	Household population of children age 0-7		Interviewed children age 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number		Number	Percent	
0	165		155	19.7	94.2
1	173		171	21.7	98.4
2	170		159	20.1	93.1
3	151		146	18.5	96.6
4	166		157	19.9	94.3
5	220		na	na	na
6	230		na	na	na
7	183		na	na	na
<b>0-4</b>	<b>826</b>		<b>787</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>

na: not applicable

Note: Weights for both household population of children and interviewed children are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.

**Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-5 children**

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Belize,2006

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Age in months</b>						
0-2	15	3.7	13	3.3	28	3.5
3-5	34	8.7	26	6.6	61	7.6
6-8	18	4.5	17	4.3	35	4.4
9-11	20	5.0	20	5.1	40	5.0
12-14	15	3.9	14	3.6	30	3.7
15-17	18	4.6	26	6.4	44	5.6
18-20	28	7.1	26	6.4	54	6.8
21-23	22	5.5	17	4.3	39	4.9
24-26	21	5.3	12	3.1	33	4.2
27-29	22	5.5	22	5.5	44	5.5
30-32	17	4.3	15	3.8	32	4.1
33-35	21	5.4	28	7.1	50	6.2
36-38	15	3.9	15	3.7	30	3.8
39-41	15	3.8	17	4.3	32	4.1
42-44	25	6.3	14	3.4	38	4.8
45-47	13	3.4	27	6.7	40	5.1
48-50	26	6.5	25	6.2	50	6.3
51-53	25	6.4	22	5.5	47	5.9
54-56	12	3.0	16	4.1	28	3.5
57-59	13	3.2	27	6.7	40	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods**

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), Belize, 2006

	Age and period ratios*			Eligibility boundary (lower-upper)	Module or questionnaire
	Males	Females	Total		
<b>Age in household questionnaire</b>					
1	1.04	1.00	1.02		
2	1.03	1.04	1.03	Lower	Child discipline and child disability
3	0.95	0.91	0.93		
4	0.87	0.98	0.93	Upper	Under-5 questionnaire
5	1.07	1.07	1.07	Lower	Child labour and education
6	1.08	1.10	1.09		
8	0.98	1.13	1.05		
9	0.92	0.93	0.93	Upper	Child disability
10	1.17	1.10	1.14		
13	1.06	0.95	1.01		
14	0.99	1.09	1.03	Upper	Child labour and child discipline
15	1.04	0.85	0.96	Lower	Women's questionnaire
16	1.00	0.99	0.99		
17	0.95	1.03	0.99	Upper	Orphaned and vulnerable children
18	1.04	1.09	1.07		
23	0.99	1.09	1.04		
24	0.96	0.84	0.90	Upper	Education
25	1.06	1.17	1.12		
48	1.22	0.82	1.03		
49	0.89	0.81	0.85	Upper	Women's questionnaire
50	1.16	1.43	1.32		
<b>Age in women's questionnaire</b>					
23	na	1.14	na		
24	na	0.86	na	Upper	Sexual behaviour
25	na	1.15	na		
<b>Months since last birth in women's questionnaire</b>					
6-11	na	1.01	na		
12-17	na	0.88	na		
18-23	na	1.23	na	Upper	Tetanus toxoid and maternal and child health
24-29	na	0.82	na		
30-35	na	1.14	na		

\* Age or period ratios are calculated as  $x / ((x_{n-1} + x_n + x_{n+1}) / 3)$ , where x is age or period.

na: not applicable

**Table DQ.6: Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (Under-5 uestionnaire, weighted), Country, Year**

	Percent with missing information	Number
Month of birth under-5 only	0.6	796
Month and year of birth under-5	0.1	796
Weight	6.7	796
Height	3.6	796
Height or weight	7.3	796

**Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire**

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted), Belize, 2006

	Mother in the household				Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Child (<15) interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
<b>Age</b>								
0	96.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	165
1	91.6	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	173
2	96.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.2	100.0	170
3	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	151
4	95.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.4	100.0	166
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>826</b>

**Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age**

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year (weighted), Belize, 2006

Age	Pre school	Infant one	Infant two	Std. one	Std. two	Std. three	Std. four	Std. five	Std. six	First form	Second form	Third form	Fourth form	Associates	Bachelors	Higher	Don't know	Not attending school	Total	Number
5	19.5	49.3	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	18.5	100.0	220
6	6.8	21.5	49.5	6.5	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.1	5.2	100.0	230
7	0.5	9.8	33.9	43.7	9.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	183
8	0.5	1.8	7.8	33.2	42.5	9.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	200
9	0.0	0.0	4.4	18.6	31.6	39.2	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	100.0	185
10	0.0	1.3	0.8	6.0	18.6	32.8	32.2	6.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	215
11	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	6.7	25.2	29.6	27.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	100.0	166
12	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	10.6	20.9	33.0	25.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	100.0	204
13	1.5	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.3	11.4	17.6	33.3	11.3	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.3	100.0	203
14	0.5	4.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.1	12.1	17.7	17.5	17.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	17.0	100.0	198
15	0.6	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.9	7.4	9.5	19.4	17.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	100.0	174
16	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.5	14.5	16.4	14.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	44.1	100.0	171
17	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.6	8.8	8.6	15.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	49.8	100.0	171
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	2.6	7.3	10.1	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	63.1	100.0	177
19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	3.5	14.6	3.4	0.0	1.5	72.3	100.0	133
20	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	15.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	78.4	100.0	150
21	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.5	0.0	1.7	83.9	100.0	114
22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	5.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	89.9	100.0	142
23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	97.6	100.0	133
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	97.1	100.0	109



**Table DQ.9: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living**

Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children, by age of women (weighted), Belize, 2006

Age	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	22	26	0.85	22	25	0.89	0	1	0.00	352
20-24	138	159	0.87	132	154	0.86	6	5	1.20	280
25-29	270	279	0.97	261	274	0.95	10	5	1.91	244
30-34	388	337	1.15	376	330	1.14	13	7	1.77	235
35-39	440	442	1.00	418	427	0.98	23	14	1.59	225
40-44	467	400	1.17	441	378	1.17	26	22	1.18	191
45-49	386	425	0.91	353	395	0.89	33	30	1.10	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1,675</b>

Note: Sex ratios are calculated as number of males/ number of females

**Table DQ.10: Distribution of women by time since last birth**

Distribution of women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), Belize, 2006

Months since last birth					
Months	Number	Percent	Months	Number	Percent
0	4	0.9	18	21	4.9
1	14	3.2	19	9	2.2
2	10	2.4	20	13	3.1
3	20	4.7	21	14	3.4
4	10	2.5	22	12	2.9
5	26	6.2	23	14	3.3
6	13	3.1	24	12	2.9
7	15	3.5	25	13	3.1
8	12	2.7	26	5	1.3
9	12	2.9	27	4	0.9
10	9	2.1	28	8	2.0
11	16	3.9	29	10	2.5
12	14	3.2	30	13	3.1
13	7	1.6	31	12	3.0
14	11	2.7	32	1	0.2
15	7	1.6	33	9	2.1
16	12	2.8	34	12	2.8
17	16	3.8	35	10	2.5
<b>Total</b>				<b>100.0</b>	

## Appendix E. MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years
2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel
		Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5	Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility
		Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
6	Underweight prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)
		Total number of children under age five that were weighed
7	Stunting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)
		Total number of children under age five measured
8	Wasting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)
		Total number of children under age five weighed and measured
9	Low-birthweight infants	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams
		Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
10	Infants weighed at birth	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth
		Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water
		Total number of household members in households surveyed
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities
		Total number of household members in households surveyed
13	Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated
		Total number of household members in households surveyed
14	Disposal of child's faeces	Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely
		Total number of children under age three surveyed
15	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed
		Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16	Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding
		Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17	Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods
		Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18	Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)
		Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19	Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday
		Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20	Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel
		Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Number of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)
		Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married or in union
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics
		Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23	Care-seeking for	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the
		Total number of children aged 0-59

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	
	suspected pneumonia	previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
24	Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
26	Polio immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
27	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
28	Measles immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
29	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months immunized against hepatitis before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
31	Fully immunized children	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG and measles vaccines before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
32	Neonatal tetanus protection	Number of mothers with live births in the last 2 years that were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to giving birth	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
33	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34	Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
42	Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	Number of children aged 6-59 months receiving at least one high-dose vitamin A supplement in the previous 6 months	Total number of children aged 6-59 months surveyed
43	Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers)	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received a high-dose vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks after birth	Total number of women that had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
44	Content of antenatal care	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45	Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
46	Support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
47	Father's support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
48	Support for learning: children's books	Number of households with three or more children's books	Total number of households surveyed
49	Support for learning: non-children's books	Number of households with three or more non-children's books	Total number of households surveyed
50	Support for learning: materials for play	Number of households with three or more materials intended for play	Total number of households surveyed
51	Non-adult care	Number of children aged 0-59 months left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
52	Pre-school attendance	Number of children aged 36-59 months that attend some form of early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53	School readiness	Number of children in first grade that attended some form of pre-school the previous year	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54	Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary-school entry age surveyed

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR	
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary-school age surveyed
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed
57	Children reaching grade five	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually reach grade five	
58	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59	Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
60	Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
61	Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62	Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
74	Child discipline	Number of children aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent aggression, (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe physical punishment	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed
75	Prevalence of orphans	Number of children under age 18 with at least one dead parent	Total number of children under age 18 surveyed
77	School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans	Proportion of double orphans (both mother and father dead) aged 10-14 years attending school	Proportion of children aged 10-14 years, both of whose parents are alive, that are living with at least one parent and are attending school
78	Children's living arrangements	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years surveyed
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
83	Condom use with non-regular partners	Number of women aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the previous 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the previous 12 months
84	Age at first sex among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that have had sex before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-24 surveyed
85	Higher risk sex in the last year	Number of sexually active women aged 15-24 years that have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the previous 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 that were sexually active in the previous 12 months
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of women expressing acceptance on all four questions about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
87	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Number of women that state knowledge of a place to be tested	Total number of women surveyed
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Number of women that report being tested for HIV	Total number of women surveyed
89	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission	Total number of women surveyed
90	Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV/AIDS during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
91	Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received the results of an HIV test during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
98	Unmet need for family planning	Number of women that are currently married or in union that are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and that are not currently using contraception	Total number of women interviewed that are currently married or in union

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
99 Demand satisfied for family planning	Number of women currently married or in union that are currently using contraception	Number of women currently married or in union that have an unmet need for contraception or that are currently using contraception
100 Attitudes towards domestic violence	Number of women that consider that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women surveyed
101 Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed

## Appendix F. Questionnaires



### HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

WE ARE FROM THE **Central Statistical Office**. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **30** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.  
MAY I START NOW? *If permission is given, begin the interview.*

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH1A. ED number: _____		
HH3. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Area: Urban..... 1 Rural..... 2	HH7. District: Corozal..... 1 Orange Walk..... 2 Belize..... 3 Cayo..... 4 Stann Creek..... 5 Toledo..... 6	
HH 8. Name of head of household: _____		
<i>After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:</i>		
HH9. Result of HH interview: Completed..... 1 Not at home..... 2 Refused..... 3 HH not found/destroyed..... 4 Partially Complete..... 5 Vacant Dwelling/Lot..... 7 No Suitable Respondent..... 8 Other (specify)..... 6	HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire: Name: _____ Line No: _____	
	HH11. Total number of household members: _____	
HH12. No. of women eligible for interview: _____	HH13. No. of women questionnaires completed: _____	
HH14. No. of children under age 5: _____	HH15. No. of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____	
Interviewer/supervisor notes: <i>Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.</i>		
HH16. Data entry clerk: _____		

**HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM**

**HL**

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO SLEEPS MOST NIGHTS OF THE WEEK (AT LEAST 4 NIGHTS PER WEEK) **AND** SHARE AT LEAST ONE DAILY MEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). If yes, complete listing.

Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 15 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used

					<i>Eligible for:</i>			<b>For children age 0-17 years ask HL9-HL12</b>			
					WOMEN'S INTERVIEW	CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE	UNDER-5 INTERVIEW				

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION- SHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE- HOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE ?  1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (name)?  HOW OLD WAS (name) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?  <i>Record in completed years</i>  98=DK*	HL6. Circle Line no. <i>if woman is age 15-49</i>	HL7A. <i>For each child age 2-14:</i> WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?  <i>Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker</i>	HL8. <i>For each child under 5:</i> WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?  <i>Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker</i>	HL9. IS (name's) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?  1 YES 2 NO⇒ HL11 8 DK⇒ HL11	HL10. <i>If alive:</i> DOES (name's) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?  <i>Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'</i>	HL11. IS (name's) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?  1 YES 2 NO⇒ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇒ NEXT LINE	HL12. <i>If alive:</i> DOES (name's) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?  <i>Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'</i>
---------------------	--------------	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	---	--	---

LINE	NAME	REL.	M	F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
01		0 1	1	2	___	01	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
02		___	1	2	___	02	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
03		___	1	2	___	03	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
04		___	1	2	___	04	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
05		___	1	2	___	05	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
06		___	1	2	___	06	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
07		___	1	2	___	07	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
08		___	1	2	___	08	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
09		___	1	2	___	09	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
10		___	1	2	___	10	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION- SHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE- HOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE ?	HL5. HOW OLD IS (name)?  HOW OLD WAS (name) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY?  <i>Record in completed years</i>  98=DK*	HL6. <i>Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49</i>	HL7A. <i>For each child age 2-14:</i> WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?  <i>Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker</i>	HL8. <i>For each child under 5:</i> WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?  <i>Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker</i>	HL9. IS (name's) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?  1 YES 2 NO⇒ HL11 8 DK⇒ HL11	HL10. <i>If alive:</i> DOES (name's) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?  <i>Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'</i>	HL11. IS (name's) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?  1 YES 2 NO⇒ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇒ NEXT LINE	HL12. <i>If alive:</i> DOES (name's) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?  <i>Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'</i>	
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER	
11		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	11	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	
12		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	12	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	
13		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	13	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	
14		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	14	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	
15		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	15	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	
<p>ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD BUT WHO SLEEPS MOST NIGHTS OF A WEEK (AT LEAST 4 NIGHTS PER WEEK) <b>AND</b> SHARES AT LEAST ONE DAILY MEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? <i>If yes, insert child's name and complete form.</i>  <i>Then, complete the totals below.</i></p>												
					Women 15-49	Children 2 - 14	Under-5s					
Totals					___ ___	___ ___	___ ___					

\* See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire.

For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children UnderFive.

You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

\* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 = Head                     | 11 = Niece/Nephew By Blood    |
| 02 = Wife or Husband          | 12 = Niece/Nephew By Marriage |
| 03 = Son or Daughter          | 13 = Other Relative           |
| 04 = Son or Daughter In-Law   | 14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild |
| 05 = Grandchild               | 15 = Not Related              |
| 06 = Parent                   | 98 = Don't Know               |
| 07 = Parent-In-Law            |                               |
| 08 = Brother or Sister        |                               |
| 09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law |                               |
| 10 = Uncle/Aunt               |                               |



EDUCATION MODULE										ED						
For household members age 5 and above					For household members age 5-24 years											
ED1. Line no.	ED1A. Name	ED2. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL?	ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE / FORM / YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?  LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 ASSOCIATES 4 BACHELORS 5 MASTERS & HIGHER 6 CET (VOCATIONAL STUDIES) 8 DK  GRADE: 98 DK <i>If less than 1 grade, enter 00.</i>			ED4. DURING THE (2005-2006) SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED5. SINCE LAST (day of the week), HOW MANY DAYS DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL ?  <i>Insert number of days in space below.</i>	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/FORM/YEAR IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?  LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 ASSOCIATES 4 BACHELORS 5 MASTERS & HIGHER 6 CET (VOCATIONAL STUDIES) 8 DK  GRADE: 98 DK			ED7. DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (2004- 2005)?  1 YES  2 NO ⇨ NEXT LINE 8 DK ⇨ NEXT LINE			ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/FORM/YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?  LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 ASSOCIATES 4 BACHELORS 5 MASTERS & HIGHER 6 CET (VOCATIONAL STUDIES) 8 DK  GRADE: 98 DK		
LINE		YES NO	LEVEL	GRD/FRM/YR	YES NO	DAYS	LEVEL	GRD/FRM/YR	Y N DK	LEVEL	GRD/FRM/YR					
01		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
02		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
03		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
04		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
05		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
06		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
07		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
08		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
09		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
10		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
11		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
12		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
13		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
14		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					
15		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	___ ___					

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
<p>WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Piped water</p> <p>Piped into dwelling ..... 11</p> <p>Piped into yard or plot ..... 12</p> <p>Public tap/standpipe ..... 13</p> <p>Hand pump ..... 21</p> <p>Dug well</p> <p>Protected well ..... 31</p> <p>Unprotected well ..... 32</p> <p>Water from spring</p> <p>Protected spring ..... 41</p> <p>Unprotected spring ..... 42</p> <p>Rainwater collection ..... 51</p> <p>Tanker-truck ..... 61</p> <p>Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71</p> <p>Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81</p> <p><b>Bottled water ..... 91</b></p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS5</p> <p>12⇒WS5</p> <p>⇒WS3</p> <p>96⇒WS3</p>
<p>WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?</p>	<p>Piped water</p> <p>Piped into dwelling ..... 11</p> <p>Piped into yard or plot ..... 12</p> <p>Public tap/standpipe ..... 13</p> <p>Hand pump ..... 21</p> <p>Dug well</p> <p>Protected well ..... 31</p> <p>Unprotected well ..... 32</p> <p>Water from spring</p> <p>Protected spring ..... 41</p> <p>Unprotected spring ..... 42</p> <p>Rainwater collection ..... 51</p> <p>Tanker-truck ..... 61</p> <p>Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71</p> <p>Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) ..... 81</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS5</p> <p>12⇒WS5</p>
<p>WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p>	<p>No. of minutes ..... _ _ _</p> <p>Water on premises ..... 995</p> <p>DK ..... 998</p>	<p>995⇒WS5</p>
<p>WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? <i>Circle code that best describes this person.</i></p>	<p>Adult woman ..... 1</p> <p>Adult man ..... 2</p> <p>Female child (under 15) ..... 3</p> <p>Male child (under 15) ..... 4</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p>WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒WS7</p> <p>8⇒WS7</p>

<p>WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Boil..... A</p> <p>Add bleach/chlorine..... B</p> <p>Strain it through a cloth ..... C</p> <p>Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) ..... D</p> <p>Solar disinfection ..... E</p> <p>Let it stand and settle ..... F</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
<p>WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</p> <p><i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe: WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</i></p> <p><i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>Flush / pour flush</p> <p>Flush to piped sewer system..... 11</p> <p>Flush to septic tank..... 12</p> <p>Flush to pit (latrine)..... 13</p> <p>Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ..... 21</p> <p>Pit latrine with slab..... 22</p> <p>Pit latrine without slab / open pit..... 23</p> <p>Composting toilet..... 31</p> <p>Bucket..... 41</p> <p>Hanging toilet/hanging latrine..... 51</p> <p>No facilities or bush or field ..... 95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>95⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?</p>	<p>No. of households (if less than 10).... 0 ___</p> <p>Ten or more households ..... 10</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Anglican .....01 Baptist.....02 Jehovah's Witness.....03 Mennonite.....04 Methodist.....05 Nazarene.....06 Pentecostal.....07 Roman Catholic.....08 Seventh-Day Adventist.....09 None.....95 Other religion ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 96 Don't Know.....98	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE FIRST LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	English.....01 Spanish.....02 Garifuna.....03 Maya.....04 German.....05 Indian.....06 Chinese/Taiwanese.....07 Creole.....08 Other language ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 96	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Creole.....01 East Indian.....02 Garifuna.....03 Maya (Ketchi/Mopan/Yucatecan).....04 Mennonite.....05 Mestizo/Spanish/Latino/Hispanic.....06 Asian (China/Hong Kong/Taiwan).....07 Caucasian/White.....08 Other ethnic group ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 96 DK/NS.....98	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS DWELLING ARE USED FOR SLEEPING BY THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	No. of rooms.....__ __	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor:  <i>Record observation. Note that if there is more than one kind of material making up the floor, record the main flooring material (the material that covers the largest amount of floor space).</i>	Natural floor Earth/sand .....11  Rudimentary floor Wood planks.....21 Plywood.....23  Finished floor Parquet or polished wood.....31 Marley / Linoleum.....32 Ceramic tiles.....33 Cement.....34 Carpet.....35  Other ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 96	

<p>HC4. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>Natural roofing Thatch/bay leaf..... 12</p> <p>Rudimentary Roofing Rubber rye ..... 24</p> <p>Finished roofing Sheet metal/corrugated zinc ..... 31 Cement..... 35 Roofing shingles..... 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>HC5. Main material of the outer walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>Natural walls No Walls ..... 11 Cane / palm/trunks ..... 12 Dirt / mud wall ..... 13</p> <p>Rudimentary walls Bamboo with mud ..... 21 Stone with mud ..... 22 Plywood..... 24 Carton ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26</p> <p>Finished walls Cement..... 31 Stone with lime/cement..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Wood planks/shingles ..... 36 Wood &amp; concrete..... 37 Stucco ..... 38</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity..... 01 Butane..... 02 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene..... 05 Charcoal..... 07 Wood..... 08 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 04⇒HC8</p>
<p>HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE OR A CLOSED STOVE?</p> <p><i>Probe for type.</i></p>	<p>Open fire ..... 1 Open stove..... 2 Closed stove ..... 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	<p>3⇒HC8 6⇒HC8</p>
<p>HC7A. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No..... 2</p>	

<p>HC8. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p>	<p>In the house.....1  In a separate building .....2  Outdoors .....3  Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>																						
<p>HC9. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:  ELECTRICITY?  A RADIO?  A TELEVISION?  A MOBILE TELEPHONE?  A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?  A REFRIGERATOR?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Television .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile Telephone .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Mobile Telephone .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity .....	1	2	Radio .....	1	2	Television .....	1	2	Mobile Telephone .....	1	2	Non-Mobile Telephone .....	1	2	Refrigerator.....	1	2	
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Electricity .....	1	2																					
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Non-Mobile Telephone .....	1	2																					
Refrigerator.....	1	2																					
<p>HC10. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:  A WATCH?  A BICYCLE?  A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER?  AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART?  A CAR OR TRUCK?  A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Watch .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle/Scooter .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal drawn-cart.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car/Truck.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat with motor.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Watch .....	1	2	Bicycle .....	1	2	Motorcycle/Scooter .....	1	2	Animal drawn-cart.....	1	2	Car/Truck.....	1	2	Boat with motor.....	1	2	
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## CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE

**table 1: children AgED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE for child Discipline questions**

Review the household listing and list each of the children aged 2-14 years below in order according to their line number (HL1). Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, age, and the line number of the mother or caretaker for each child. Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD7).

CD1. Rank no.	CD2. Line no. from HL1.	CD3. Name from HL2.	CD4. Sex from HL4.		CD5. Age from HL5.	CD6. Line no. of mother/ caretaker from HL7A.	
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE	MOTHER	
01	___		1	2	___	___	
02	___		1	2	___	___	
03	___		1	2	___	___	
04	___		1	2	___	___	
05	___		1	2	___	___	
06	___		1	2	___	___	
07	___		1	2	___	___	
08	___		1	2	___	___	
CD7.	TOTAL CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS					___	

If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD9; write down the rank number of the child and continue with CD11

**table 2: selection of random child for child Discipline questions**

Use this table to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household. Look for the last digit of the household number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD7 above. This is the number of the column you should go to. Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child about whom the questions will be asked. Record the rank number in CD9 below. Finally, record the line number and name of the selected child in CD11 on the next page. Then, find the mother or primary caretaker of that child, and ask the questions, beginning with CD12.

CD8. Last digit of the household number	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD9. Record the rank number of the selected child	Rank number of child ..... ___
---	--------------------------------

**CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE**

**CD**

Identify eligible child aged 2 to 14 in the household using the tables on the preceding page, according to your instructions. Ask to interview the mother or primary caretaker of the selected child (identified by the line number in CD6).

<p>CD11. Write name and line no. of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD9.</p>	<p>Name _____ Line number ..... _ _</p>	
<p>CD12. ALL ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH (name) IN THE PAST MONTH.</p>		
<p>CD12A. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE).</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12B. EXPLAINED WHY SOMETHING (THE BEHAVIOR) WAS WRONG.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12C. SHOOK HIM/HER.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12D. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12E. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12F. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12G. HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12H. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12I. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12J. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD12K. BEAT HIM/HER UP WITH AN OBJECT (HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD).</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2</p>	
<p>CD13. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP (RAISE, EDUCATE) (name) PROPERLY, YOU NEED TO PHYSICALLY PUNISH HIM/HER?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know/no opinion ..... 8</p>	



**DISABILITY** **DA**

*To be administered to caretakers of all children 2 through 9 years old living in the household. For household members below age 2 or above age 9, leave rows blank*

**I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU IF ANY CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AGED 2 THROUGH 9 HAS ANY OF THE HEALTH CONDITIONS I AM GOING TO MENTION TO YOU.**

DA1. Line no.	DA2. Child's name	DA3. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES OR DID (name) HAVE ANY SERIOUS DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING, OR WALKING?	DA4. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?	DA5. DOES (name) APPEAR TO HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING? (USES HEARING AID, HEARS WITH DIFFICULTY, COMPLETELY DEAF?)	DA6. WHEN YOU TELL (name) TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/SHE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?	DA7. DOES (name) HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OR MOVING HIS/HER ARMS OR DOES HE/SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?	DA8. DOES (name) SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID, OR LOSE CONSC- IOUSNESS?	DA9. DOES (name) LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN HIS/HER AGE?	DA10. DOES (name) SPEAK AT ALL (CAN HE/SHE MAKE HIM OR HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS; CAN SAY ANY RECOGNIZABLE WORDS)?	DA11. (For 3-9 year olds): Is (name)'s SPEECH IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT FROM NORMAL (NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY)?	DA12. (For 2- year-olds): CAN (name) NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT (FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON)?	DA13. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (name) APPEAR IN ANY WAY MENTALLY BACKWARD, DULL OR SLOW?
LINE	NAME	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
11		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
12		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
13		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
14		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
15		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

**SALT IODIZATION MODULE****SI**

SI1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODIZED. MAY I SEE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED TO COOK THE MAIN MEAL EATEN BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD LAST NIGHT?

Not iodized 0 PPM ..... 1  
 Less than 15 PPM..... 2  
 15 PPM or more..... 3  
 No salt in home ..... 6  
 Salt not tested ..... 7

*Once you have examined the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.*

SI2. Does any eligible woman age 15-49 reside in the household?

*Check household listing, column HL6. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.*

Yes. ⇒ Go to **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN** to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.

No. ⇒ Continue.

SI3. Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?

*Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.*

Yes. ⇒ Go to **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** to administer the questionnaire to mother or caretaker of the first eligible child.

No. ⇒ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation. Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page.



## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

<b>WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL</b>		<b>WM</b>
<i>This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing).            Fill in one form for each eligible woman            Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below. Fill in your name, number and the date.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number: _____ WM1A. ED number _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's Name: _____	WM4. Woman's Line Number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer name and number: _____	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____	
WM7. Result of women's interview	Completed ..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated ..... 5 Other (specify) ..... 6	

*Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:*

WE ARE FROM THE **Central Statistical Office**. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **30** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?

*If permission is given, begin the interview. If the woman does not agree to continue, thank her, complete WM7, and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.*

WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth: Month ..... DK month ..... 98 Year ..... DK year ..... 9998	
WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age (in completed years) .....	

WM10. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒WM14
WM11. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-school .....0 Primary ..... 1 Secondary..... 2 Associates ..... 3 Bachelors.....4 Masters and Higher.....5  Vocational Studies(CET) ..... 6	
WM12. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/FORM/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?	Grade/Form/Year..... _ _ _	
<p>WM13. <i>Check WM11:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Primary or non-standard curriculum. ⇒ Continue with WM14</i></p>		
<p>WM14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME.</p> <p><i>Show sentences to respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?</p> <p><i>Example sentences for literacy test:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>The child is reading a book.</i></li> <li>2. <i>The rains came late this year.</i></li> <li>3. <i>Parents must care for their children.</i></li> <li>4. <i>Farming is hard work.</i></li> </ol>	<p>Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired ..... 5</p>	

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		CM
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49.</i></p> <p><i>All questions refer only to LIVE births.</i></p>		
<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?</p> <p><i>If "No" probe by asking:</i> I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇨ CONTRA CEPTION AND UNMET NEED</p>
<p>CM2A. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH?</p> <p>I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER.</p> <p><i>Skip to CM3 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM2B.</i></p>	<p>Date of first birth</p> <p>Day ..... __ __</p> <p>DK day ..... 98</p> <p>Month ..... __ __</p> <p>DK month ..... 98</p> <p>Year ..... __ __ __ __</p> <p>DK year ..... 9998</p>	<p>⇨CM3 ⇩CM2B</p>
<p>CM2B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?</p>	<p>Completed years since first birth ..... __ __</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p>CM3. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇨CM5</p>
<p>CM4. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Sons at home ..... __ __</p> <p>Daughters at home ..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇨CM7</p>
<p>CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Sons elsewhere ..... __ __</p> <p>Daughters elsewhere ..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM7. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇨CM9</p>
<p>CM8. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p>HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p>	<p>Boys dead ..... __ __</p> <p>Girls dead ..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM9. Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8.</p>	<p>Sum ..... __ __</p>	
<p>CM10. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>total number</i>) BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇨ Go to CM11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇨ Check responses and make corrections before proceeding to CM11</p>		

<p>CM11. OF THESE (<i>total number</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p>If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day.</p>	<p>Date of last birth</p> <p>Day/Month/Year ..... _ _ / _ _ / _ _ _ _</p>	
<p>CM12. Check CM11: Did the woman's last birth occur within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview in 2004)?</p> <p>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Continue with CM13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of child _____</p>		
<p>CM13. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (<i>name</i>), DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN AT ALL?</p>	<p>Then..... 1</p> <p>Later..... 2</p> <p>No (more)..... 3</p>	

<b>TETANUS TOXOID (TT) MODULE</b>		<b>TT</b>
<i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.</i>		
TT1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNIZATIONS LISTED?  <i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i>	Yes (card seen)..... 1 Yes (card not seen)..... 2 No..... 3  DK ..... 8	
TT2. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH YOUR LAST CHILD, DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION TO PREVENT HIM OR HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH (AN ANTI-TETANUS SHOT, AN INJECTION AT THE TOP OF THE ARM OR SHOULDER)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒TT5 8⇒TT5
TT3. <i>If yes:</i> HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?	No. of times ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	98⇒TT5
TT4. <i>How many TT doses during last pregnancy were reported in TT3?</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>At least two TT injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to Next Module</i>  <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fewer than two TT injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with TT5</i>		
TT5. DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS TOXOID INJECTION AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR LAST PREGNANCY?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒NEXT MODULE 8⇒NEXT MODULE
TT6. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE IT?	No. of times ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	
TT7. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE THAT LAST PREGNANCY?  <i>Skip to next module only if year of injection is given. Otherwise, continue with TT8.</i>	Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98  Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year ..... 9998	⇒NEXT MODULE ↓TT8
TT8. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST ANTI-TETANUS INJECTION BEFORE THAT LAST PREGNANCY?	Years ago ..... __ __ DK year ..... 98	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE		MN															
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM12 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>																	
<p>MN1. IN THE FIRST TWO MONTHS AFTER YOUR LAST BIRTH [THE BIRTH OF <i>name</i>], DID YOU RECEIVE A VITAMIN A DOSE LIKE THIS?</p> <p><i>Show 200,000 IU capsule or dispenser.</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1  No ..... 2  DK..... 8</p>																
<p>MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR PRENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>If yes: WHOM DID YOU SEE? ANYONE ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:  Doctor ..... A  Nurse/midwife ..... B  Auxiliary midwife ..... C  Other person  Traditional birth attendant ..... F  Community health worker ..... G  Relative/friend ..... H  Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... X  No one ..... Y</p>	Y⇒MN7															
<p>MN3. AS PART OF YOUR PRENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE?</p> <p>MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED?  MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?  MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?  MN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weight.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood pressure.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Weight.....	1	2	Blood pressure.....	1	2	Urine sample.....	1	2	Blood sample.....	1	2	
	Yes	No															
Weight.....	1	2															
Blood pressure.....	1	2															
Urine sample.....	1	2															
Blood sample.....	1	2															
<p>MN4. DURING ANY OF THE PRENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1  No ..... 2  DK..... 8</p>																
<p>MN5. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF YOUR PRENATAL CARE?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1  No ..... 2  DK..... 8</p>	2⇒MN7 8⇒MN7															
<p>MN6. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1  No ..... 2  DK..... 8</p>																
<p>MN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:  Doctor ..... A  Nurse/midwife ..... B  Auxiliary midwife ..... C  Other person  Traditional birth attendant ..... F  Community health worker ..... G  Relative/friend ..... H  Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... X  No one ..... Y</p>																



<p>MN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home  Your home..... 11  Other home ..... 12</p> <p>Public sector  Govt. hospital .....21  Govt. clinic/health center.....22  Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector  Private hospital..... 31  Private clinic ..... 32  Private maternity home ..... 33  Other private  medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (<i>name</i>) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large..... 1  Larger than average.....2  Average.....3  Smaller than average.....4  Very small .....5</p> <p>DK .....8</p>	
<p>MN10. WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1  No.....2  DK .....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN12  8⇒MN12</p>
<p>MN11A. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGH?</p> <p><i>Record weight from health card, if available.</i></p>	<p>From card.....1 __ __ lbs __ __ oz  From recall.....2 __ __ lbs __ __ oz  DK .....99998</p>	
<p>MN12. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1  No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>MN13. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.  If less than 24 hours, record hours.  Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately..... 000</p> <p>Hours..... 1 __ __  or  Days ..... 2 __ __</p> <p>Don't know/remember ..... 998</p>	

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED		CP
<p>CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING – AND YOUR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH.</p> <p>ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>Yes, currently pregnant ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>Unsure or DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CP2</p> <p>8⇒CP2</p>
<p>CP1A. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT <u>THEN</u>, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL <u>LATER</u>, OR DID YOU <u>NOT WANT</u> TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Then ..... 1</p> <p>Later ..... 2</p> <p>Not want more children ..... 3</p>	<p>1⇒CP4B</p> <p>2⇒CP4B</p> <p>3⇒CP4B</p>
<p>CP2. SOME PEOPLE USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CP4A</p>
<p>CP3. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING?</p> <p>Do not prompt.</p> <p>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</p>	<p>Female sterilization..... A</p> <p>Male sterilization ..... B</p> <p>Pill ..... C</p> <p>IUD/Coil ..... D</p> <p>Injections ..... E</p> <p>Implants ..... F</p> <p>Condom ..... G</p> <p>Female condom ..... H</p> <p>Diaphragm ..... I</p> <p>Foam/jelly ..... J</p> <p>Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)/Breastfeeding..... K</p> <p>Periodic abstinence/Rhythm method.....L</p> <p>Withdrawal ..... M</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>CP4A. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p> <p>CP4B. <i>If currently pregnant</i>: NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Have (a/another) child ..... 1</p> <p>No more/none..... 2</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant..... 3</p> <p>Undecided/don't know ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CP4D</p> <p>3⇒NEXT MODULE</p> <p>8⇒CP4D</p>
<p>CP4C. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?</p>	<p>Months..... 1 __ __</p> <p>Years ..... 2 __ __</p> <p>Soon/now..... 993</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant..... 994</p> <p>After marriage..... 995</p> <p>Other..... 996</p> <p>Don't know ..... 998</p>	<p>994⇒NEXT MODULE</p>

CP4D. Check CPI:

Currently pregnant? ⇒ Go to Next Module

Not currently pregnant or unsure? ⇒ Continue with CP4E

CP4E. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes .....	1
	No.....	2
	DK.....	8

**ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:				
	Yes	No	DK	
DV1A. IF SHE GOES OUT WITH OUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
DV1B. IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children.....	1	2	8
DV1C. IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues .....	1	2	8
DV1D. IF SHE REFUSES SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex .....	1	2	8
DV1E. IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food.....	1	2	8
DV1F. IF SHE CHEATS ON HIM?	Cheats on him.....	1	2	8
DV1G. IF SHE SQUANDERS THE MONEY?	Squanders money .....	1	2	8

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR MODULE		SB
<b>CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY.</b>		
SB0. Check WM9: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49. ⇒ Go to Next Module		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24. ⇒ Continue with SB1		
SB1. NOW I NEED TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME FAMILY LIFE ISSUES.  THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.  HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (IF EVER)?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years..... ____ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner..... 95 DK..... 98	00⇒NEXT MODULE
SB2. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?  <i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago..... 1 ____ Weeks ago..... 2 ____ Months ago ..... 3 ____ Years ago ..... 4 ____ DK..... 8 ____	4⇒NEXT MODULE
SB3. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2	
SB4. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE MAN WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?  <i>If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask: WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? If 'yes', circle 1 .If 'no', circle 2.</i>	Spouse / cohabiting partner..... 1 Man is boyfriend / fiancée..... 2 Other friend..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (specify) _____ 6	1⇒SB6
SB5. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?  <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner ..... ____ DK..... 98	
SB6. HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
SB7. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER MAN, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2	
SB8. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS MAN?  <i>If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask: WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? If 'yes', circle 1. If 'no', circle 2.</i>	Spouse / cohabiting partner..... 1 Man is boyfriend / fiancée..... 2 Other friend..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (specify) _____ 6	1⇒SB10

<p>SB9. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON NOW?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe:</i>          ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</p>	<p>Age of sexual partner ..... _ _</p> <p>DK ..... 98</p>	
<p>SB10. OTHER THAN THESE TWO MEN, HAVE YOU          HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12          MONTHS?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2 → NEXT          MODULE</p>
<p>SB11. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT MEN          HAVE YOU HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p>	<p>No. of partners ..... _ _</p> <p>DK ..... 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA																
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.  HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE VIRUS HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ HA19																
HA2. CAN PEOPLE PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING ONE SEX PARTNER WHO IS NOT INFECTED AND IS FAITHFUL?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT/OBEAH OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY NOT HAVING SEX AT ALL?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA7. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA7A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY GETTING INJECTIONS WITH A NEEDLE THAT WAS ALREADY USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA8. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK..... 8																	
HA9. CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY?  HA9A. DURING PREGNANCY? HA9B. DURING DELIVERY? HA9C. BY BREASTFEEDING?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During pregnancy .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>During delivery .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By breastfeeding .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	During pregnancy .....	1	2	8	During delivery .....	1	2	8	By breastfeeding .....	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK															
During pregnancy .....	1	2	8															
During delivery .....	1	2	8															
By breastfeeding .....	1	2	8															
HA10. IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends..... 8																	
HA11. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends..... 8																	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2 DK/not sure/depends..... 8																	

HA13. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends ..... 8	
<p>HA14. <i>Check MN5: Tested for HIV during prenatal care?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to HA18A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Continue with HA15</p>		
HA15. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV, THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒HA18
HA16. I DO NOT WANT YOU TO TELL ME THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, BUT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD THE RESULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
HA17. DID YOU, YOURSELF, ASK FOR THE TEST, WAS IT OFFERED TO YOU AND YOU ACCEPTED, OR WAS IT REQUIRED?	Asked for the test ..... 1 Offered and accepted..... 2 Required..... 3	1⇒ HA19 2⇒ HA19 3⇒ HA19
<p>HA18. AT THIS TIME, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET SUCH A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?</p> <p>HA18A. <i>If tested for HIV during prenatal care: OTHER THAN AT THE PRENATAL CLINIC, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?</i></p>	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	

HA19. *Check HL8 in the Household Questionnaire to find out if the woman is the mother or primary caretaker of any children that live with them and are under the age of 5 years.*

Yes. ⇒ Start interviewing her with the *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5* for those children.

No. ⇒ Check if there is another eligible woman residing in the same household and go on to administer the *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN* to the next eligible woman.

*If there are no children under five and no other eligible woman residing in the same household, **THANK THE RESPONDENT AND END THE INTERVIEW.***



## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see household listing, column HL8) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see household listing, column HL5).</p> <p>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</p> <p>Fill in the cluster and household number, and names and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date.</p>		
UF1. Cluster number:        ___ ___ ___ UF1A. ED number:        ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number:        ___ ___ ___	
UF3. Child's Name: _____	UF4. Child's Line Number: _____	
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: _____	
UF7. Interviewer name and number: _____	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___	
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5  (Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)	Completed..... 1 Not at home..... 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated..... 5  Other (specify) _____ 6	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM THE **Central Statistical Office**. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **30** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

UF10. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW. NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT ( <i>name</i> ). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS ( <i>name</i> ) BORN? <i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?  If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.	Date of birth: Day ..... ___ DK day..... 98  Month ..... ___  Year..... ___ ___	
UF11. HOW OLD WAS ( <i>name</i> ) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years.	Age in completed years..... ___	



BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE		BR
BR1. DOES ( <i>name</i> ) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No .....3  DK.....8	1⇒BR5
BR2. HAS ( <i>name's</i> ) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE VITAL STATISTICS UNIT (REGISTRY), MAGISTRATES COURT OR VILLAGE REGISTRAR?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	1⇒BR5 8⇒BR4
BR3. WHY IS ( <i>name's</i> ) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED?	Costs too much.....1 Must travel too far.....2 Did not know it should be registered .....3 Did not want to pay fine .....4 Does not know where to register .....5  Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....6 DK.....8	
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No .....2	
BR5. Check age of child in UF11: Child is 3 or 4 years old? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with BR6 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to BR8		
BR6. DOES ( <i>name</i> ) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇒BR8 8⇒BR8
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID ( <i>name</i> ) ATTEND?	No. of hours .....	
BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH ( <i>name</i> ):  <i>If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD - THE MOTHER, THE CHILD'S FATHER OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING THE CARETAKER/RESPONDENT)?</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>		
BR8A. READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH ( <i>name</i> )?	Books	Mother    Father    Other    No one A        B        X        Y
BR8B. TELL STORIES TO ( <i>name</i> )?	Stories	A        B        X        Y
BR8C. SING SONGS WITH ( <i>name</i> )?	Songs	A        B        X        Y
BR8D. TAKE ( <i>name</i> ) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Take outside	A        B        X        Y
BR8E. PLAY WITH ( <i>name</i> )?	Play with	A        B        X        Y
BR8F. SPEND TIME WITH ( <i>name</i> ) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	Spend time with	A        B        X        Y

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		CE
Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker		
<p>CE1. HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? PLEASE INCLUDE SCHOOLBOOKS, BUT NOT OTHER BOOKS MEANT FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS PICTURE BOOKS</p> <p>If 'none' enter 00</p>	<p>Number of non-children's books ..... 0 __</p> <p>Ten or more non-children's books ..... 10</p>	
<p>CE2. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>If 'none' enter 00</p>	<p>Number of children's books ..... 0 __</p> <p>Ten or more books ..... 10</p>	
<p>CE3. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (<i>name</i>) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME.</p> <p>WHAT DOES (<i>name</i>) PLAY WITH?</p> <p>DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH</p> <p>CE3A. HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS, PLATES, CUPS OR POTS?</p> <p>CE3B. OBJECTS AND MATERIALS FOUND OUTSIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, OR LEAVES?</p> <p>CE3C. HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS AND OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME?</p> <p>CE3D. TOYS THAT CAME FROM A STORE?</p> <p>If the respondent says "YES" to any of the prompted categories, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</p> <p>Code Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.</p>	<p>Household objects (bowls, plates, cups, pots) ..... A</p> <p>Objects and materials found outside the living quarters (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves) ..... B</p> <p>Homemade toys (dolls, cars and other toys made at home) C</p> <p>Toys that came from a store ..... D</p> <p>No playthings mentioned ..... Y</p>	
<p>CE4. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN WITH OTHERS. SINCE LAST (<i>day of the week</i>) HOW MANY TIMES WAS (<i>name</i>) LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD)?</p> <p>If 'none' enter 00</p>	<p>Number of times ..... __ __</p>	
<p>CE5. IN THE PAST WEEK, HOW MANY TIMES WAS (<i>name</i>) LEFT ALONE?</p> <p>If 'none' enter 00</p>	<p>Number of times ..... __ __</p>	

VITAMIN A MODULE		VA
VA1. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER RECEIVED A VITAMIN A CAPSULE (SUPPLEMENT) LIKE THIS ONE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2  DK ..... 8	2⇒NEXT MODULE  8⇒NEXT MODULE
Show capsule or dispenser for different doses – 100,000 IU for those 6-11 months old, 200,000 IU for those 12-59 months old.		
VA2. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO DID ( <i>name</i> ) TAKE THE LAST DOSE?	Months ago ..... __ __ DK ..... 98	
VA3. WHERE DID ( <i>name</i> ) GET THIS LAST DOSE?	On routine visit to health facility ..... 1 Sick child visit to health facility ..... 2  Other ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 6 DK ..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		BF
BF1. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2  DK..... 8	2⇒BF3  8⇒BF3
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2  DK..... 8	
BF3. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:  Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.		
		Y N DK
BF3A. VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR MEDICINE?	A. Vitamin supplements..... 1 2 8	
BF3B. PLAIN WATER?	B. Plain water..... 1 2 8	
BF3C. SWEETENED, FLAVOURED WATER OR FRUIT JUICE OR TEA OR INFUSION?	C. Sweetened water or juice..... 1 2 8	
BF3D. ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS)?	D. ORS ..... 1 2 8	
BF3E. INFANT FORMULA?	E. Infant formula ..... 1 2 8	
BF3F. TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH MILK?	F. Milk ..... 1 2 8	
BF3G. ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	G. Other liquids..... 1 2 8	
BF3H. SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	H. Solid or semi-solid food..... 1 2 8	
<b>BF4. Check BF3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with BF5  <input type="checkbox"/> No or DK. ⇒ Go to Next Module		
BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY TIMES DID ( <i>name</i> ) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS?  If 7 or more times, record '7'.	No. of times..... ____  Don't know ..... 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
<p>CA1. HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (<i>day of the week</i>) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?</p> <p>Diarrhoea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1  No ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA5  8⇒CA5</p>
<p>CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</p> <p>CA2A. A FLUID MADE FROM ORAL REHYDRATION SALT?</p> <p>CA2B. GOVERNMENT-RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID?</p> <p>CA2C. PEDIALYTE?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes No DK</p> <p>A. Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8  B. Recommended homemade fluid... 1 2 8  C. Pedialyte ..... 1 2 8  X. Other _____ 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA3. DURING (<i>name's</i>) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?</p>	<p>Much less or none ..... 1  About the same (or somewhat less) ..... 2  More ..... 3  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p>CA4. DURING (<i>name's</i>) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL?</p> <p>If "less", probe:  MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?</p>	<p>None ..... 1  Much less ..... 2  Somewhat less ..... 3  About the same ..... 4  More ..... 5  DK ..... 8</p>	
<p>CA5. HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, THAT IS, SINCE (<i>day of the week</i>) OF THE WEEK BEFORE LAST?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1  No ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12  8⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA6. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1  No ..... 2  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12  8⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?</p>	<p>Problem in chest ..... 1  Blocked nose ..... 2  Both ..... 3  Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6  DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12  6⇒CA12</p>

<p>CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1  No ..... 2  DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA10  8⇒CA10</p>
<p>CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE?    ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p>If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector  Govt. hospital ..... A  Govt. health centre ..... B  Govt. health post..... C  Village health worker ..... D  Mobile/outreach clinic ..... E  Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____ H</p> <p>Private medical sector  Private hospital/clinic ..... I  Private physician..... J  Private pharmacy ..... K  Mobile clinic ..... L  Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ O</p> <p>Other source  Relative or friend..... P  Shop ..... Q  Traditional practitioner ..... R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA10. WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1  No ..... 2  DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12  8⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN?</p> <p>Circle all medicines given.</p>	<p>Antibiotic ..... A  Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen ..... P  Aspirin ..... Q  Ibuprofen..... R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X  DK..... Z</p>	
<p>CA12. Check UF11: Child aged under 3?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Continue with CA13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Go to CA14</p>		
<p>CA13. THE LAST TIME (<i>name</i>) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?</p>	<p>Child used toilet/latrine ..... 01  Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02  Put/rinsed into drain or ditch..... 03  Thrown into garbage (solid waste) ..... 04  Buried ..... 05  Left in the open ..... 06</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96  DK..... 98</p>	

<p>Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each mother/caretaker.</p> <p>CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?</p> <p>Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms. Circle all symptoms mentioned, But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p>	<p>Child not able to drink or breastfeed .....A  Child becomes sicker .....B  Child develops a fever..... C  Child has fast breathing ..... D  Child has difficult breathing .....E  Child has blood in stool .....F  Child is drinking poorly ..... G</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ Y</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ Z</p>	
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IMMUNIZATION MODULE		IM	
If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM2-IM8 for each type of immunization or vitamin A dose recorded on the card. IM10-IM18 are for recording vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM10-IM18 will only be asked when a card is not available.			
IM1. IS THERE A VACCINATION CARD FOR ( <i>name</i> )?	Yes, seen.....1 Yes, not seen.....2 No.....3	2⇒IM10 3⇒IM10	
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.	Date of Immunization		
	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
IM2. BCG BCG			
IM3A. POLIO AT 2 MONTHS OPV1			
IM3B. POLIO 1 AT 4 MONTHS OPV2			
IM3C. POLIO 2 AT 6 MONTHS OPV3			
IM3D. POLIO 3 AT 4YEARS OPV4			
IM4D. DPT\HEPB\HIB AT 2 MONTHS DPT\HEPB\HIB			
IM4E. DPT\HEPB\HIB AT 4 MONTHS DPT\HEPB\HIB			
IM4F. DPT\HEPB\HIB AT 6 MONTHS DPT\HEPB\HIB			
IM6A. MMR AT 1 YEAR MEASLES			
IM6B. MMR BOOSTER AT 2 YEAR MEASLES			
IM8A. VITAMIN A (1) AT 2 MONTHS VITA1			
IM8B. VITAMIN A (2) AT 4 – 6 MONTHS VITA2			
IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS AND VITAMIN A CAPSULES SHOWN ON THIS CARD, DID ( <i>name</i> ) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED AT SCHOOL?  Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions BCG, OPV1-4, DPT/HepB/Hib, MMR and Vitamin A supplements.	Yes .....1 (Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on IM2 to IM8B.) No .....2 DK.....8	1⇒IM20 2⇒IM20 8⇒IM20	
IM10. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED AT SCHOOL?	Yes .....1 No .....2 DK.....8	2⇒IM20 8⇒IM20	



IM11. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
IM12. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY “VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH” TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES – THAT IS, POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒IM15 8⇒IM15
IM13. HOW OLD WAS HE/SHE WHEN THE FIRST DOSE WAS GIVEN – AT TWO MONTHS OR LATER?	At two months ..... 1 Later ..... 2	
IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE DROPS?	No. of times ..... — — DK ..... 98	
IM15. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER BEEN GIVEN “DPT/HEPB/HIB VACCINATION INJECTIONS” – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR BUTTOCKS – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS, HEPATITIS B, AND INFLUENZA TYPE B? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒IM17 8⇒IM17
IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?	No. of times ..... — — DK ..... 98	
IM17. HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER BEEN GIVEN A “MMR INJECTIONS” – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 1 YEAR OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	

IM20. Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker?  
Check household listing, column HL8.

Yes. ⇒ End the current questionnaire and then  
Go to *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.

No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to *ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE*.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE		AN
<p>After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.</p>		
AN1. Child's weight.	Kilograms (kg)..... _ _ . _	
AN2. Child's length or height.  Check age of child in UF11:  <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down).  <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).	Length (cm) Lying down..... 1 _ _ _ . _  Height (cm) Standing up..... 2 _ _ _ . _	
AN3. Measurer's identification code.	Measurer code..... _ _	
AN4. Result of measurement.	Measured ..... 1 Not present ..... 2 Refused ..... 3  Other ( <i>specify</i> ) _____ 6	

<p>AN5. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Record measurements for next child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.</p> <p>Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.</p>
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