

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016



United Nations
Belize



Government
of Belize



Statistical Institute
of Belize



National Committee
for Families and
Children



United Nations
Children's Fund



THE BELIZE MICS

The fifth round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS5) was carried out in 2015-2016 by the Statistical Institute of Belize in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the global MICS programme. The technical support was provided by UNICEF, the Government of Belize, UNDP. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and UNICEF provided the financial support.

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as serve as baseline for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The MICS will help in critically assessing the progress made in national priority areas and identify disparities and assist in evidence-based policymaking to address social exclusion of the most vulnerable in the country.

Suggested Citation

Statistical Institute of Belize and UNICEF Belize. 2017.
Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015-2016,

Final Report. Belmopan, Belize: Statistical Institute of Belize and UNICEF Belize.

Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015-2016

Survey implementation			
Sample frame 2010 Belize Population and Housing Census Updated February, 2015		Questionnaires Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five	
Interviewer training August – September, 2015		Fieldwork September 2015-January 2016	
Survey sample			
Households - Sampled - Occupied - Interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	5242 4900 4636 94.6	Children under five - Eligible - Mothers/caretakers interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	2657 2537 95.5
Women - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	5095 4699 92.2	Men - Eligible for interviews - Interviewed - Response rate (Percent)	4351 3573 82.1

Survey population			
Average household size	3.8	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under		- Urban areas	46.2
- Age 5	10.5	- Rural areas	53.8
- Age 18	39.4	- Corozal	12.2
		- Orange Walk	13.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	15.8	- Belize (excl. Belize City South Side)	19.3
		- Belize City South Side	12.9
		- Cayo	21.5
		- Stann Creek	11.6
		- Toledo	8.9

Housing characteristics	
Percentage of households with	
- Electricity	91.8
- Finished floor	77.3
- Finished roofing	95.7
- Finished walls	88.0
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.94

Household or personal assets	
Percentage of households that own	
- A television	79.8
- A refrigerator	73.9
- Agricultural land	19.0
- Farm animals/livestock	18.6
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a	
- Mobile phone	92.1
- Car or truck	38.5

Summary Table of Findings¹ Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015-2016

Child Mortality

Early childhood mortality^a

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	5
1.2 MDG 4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	9
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	3
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3
1.5 MDG 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	12

^a Rates refer to the 5-year period preceding the survey.

Nutrition

Nutritional status

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a MDG 1.8 2.1b	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	4.6 0.4
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	15.0 2.6
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.8 0.5
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	7.3

Breastfeeding and infant feeding

2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	92.7
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	68.3
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	33.2
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	50.1
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	51.5
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	35.1
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	17.2
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	49.7

¹ See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators

2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	78.8
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	83.2
2.15	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	66.3
2.16	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	61.2
Salt iodization			
2.17	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide	65.3
Low-birthweight			
2.18	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	12.1
2.19	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	98.7

Child Health			
Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	97.6
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	83.1
3.3, 3.5, 3.6	Penta (Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	83.4
3.4 MDG 4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	90.2
3.5	Penta (Hepatitis B) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	83.4
3.6	Penta (Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	83.4
3.7	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	77.5
Tetanus toxoid			
3.8	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	48.8
Children with Diarrhea			
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	6.2
3.9	Care-seeking for diarrhea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	37.7
3.10	Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	4.8
3.11	Diarrhea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	45.2

Children with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	3.4
3.12	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	67.4
3.13	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	43.8
Solid fuel use			
3.14	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	14.8
Children with fever			
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	70.8

Water and Sanitation			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
4.1 MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	96.1
4.2	Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	22.3
4.3 MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	87.1
Water and Sanitation			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	16.4
4.5	Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	90.4
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	82.7

Reproductive health			
Contraception and unmet need			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	2.6
5.1 MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	74
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	17.3
5.3 MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	51.4
5.4 MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	22.2

Maternal and newborn health			
5.5a MDG 5.5 5.5b MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	97.2 92.6
5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	97.2
5.7 MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	96.8
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	96.4
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	34.2
Post-natal health checks			
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	94.3
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	96.4
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	96.4

Child development			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education program	54.8
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	87.6
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	23.5
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	67.6
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	44.1
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	67.8
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	12.9
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	82.5

Literacy and education

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.1 MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	93.0 91.2
7.2	School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	63.3
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	87.7
7.4 MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^{ISCED}	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	95.8
7.S1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^{NATIONAL}	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	96.3
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^{ISCED}	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	73.1
7.S2	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^{NATIONAL}	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	60.0
7.6 MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary ^{ISCED}	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	97.5
7.S3	Children reaching last grade of primary ^{NATIONAL}	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	93.5
7.7	Primary completion rate ^{ISCED}	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	96.9
7.S4	Primary completion rate ^{NATIONAL}	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	86.3
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school ^{ISCED}	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	94.1
7.S5	Transition rate to secondary school ^{NATIONAL}	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	77.6
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school) ^{ISCED}	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00
7.S6	Gender parity index (primary school) ^{NATIONAL}	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school) ^{ISCED}	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.03
7.S7	Gender parity index (secondary school) ^{NATIONAL}	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.09

A For Belize, the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 classifies Primary 7 and 8 as Lower Secondary education. The indicators labelled ISCED calculates Primary School indicators based on Primary 1-6 only, whereas Primary 7 and 8 are included in Secondary School indicators. Those indicators labelled national and marked with S are based on the national education system, which includes Primary 7-8 in Primary School indicators.

Child protection

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	95.7

Child discipline

8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	65.1
-----	--------------------	---	------

Early marriage and polygyny

8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	5.5 4.1
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	29.0 16.3
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	20.8 10.7
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	8.5 16.0

Attitudes towards domestic violence

8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband 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 (a) Women (b) Men	5.2 5.4
------	-------------------------------------	--	------------

Attitudes Children's living arrangements

8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	7.3
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	5.9
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	3.7

HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour			
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) Women (b) Men	91.2 92.5
9.1 MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) Women (b) Men	41.4 45.0
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) Women (b) Men	55.9 53.4
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (a) Women (b) Men	16.7 18.7
HIV testing			
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) Women (b) Men	83.8 79.3
9.5	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	25.4 21.8
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	21.6 14.8
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	56.5
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	73.9
Sexual behaviour			
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	72.6 58.6
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	5.8 14.9
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	13.8
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	1.9 9.0

9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) Women (b) Men	49.7 58.8
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	20.7 37.4
9.15 MDG 6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	55.9 67.1
Orphans			
9.16 MDG 6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents divided by proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	(*)

Access to mass media and ICT			
Access to mass media			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television (a) Women (b) Men	26.2 28.4
Use of information/communication technology			
10.2	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	64.3 68.7
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	72.2 77.2

Subjective well-being			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall (a) Women (b) Men	96.3 95.0
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy (a) Women (b) Men	94.2 94.1
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) Women (b) Men	75.3 71.7

Tobacco and alcohol use

Tobacco use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	2.1 16.4
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	1.4 11.8

Alcohol use

12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month (a) Women (b) Men	29.3 53.7
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	4.5 18.7

Table of Contents

Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015-2016	
Summary Table of Findings	iii
Table of Contents	xii
List of Tables	xv
List of Figures	xx
List of Abbreviations	xxii
Acknowledgements	xxiii
Map of Belize	xxv
Executive Summary	xxv
Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding	xxvi
Salt Iodization	xxvii
Neonatal Tetanus Protection	xxvii
Acute Respiratory Infections	xxvii
Antenatal Care	xxviii
Assistance at Delivery	xxviii
Early Marriage, Polygyny and Spousal Age Difference	xxx
Attitudes toward Domestic Violence	xxx
Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood	xxx
I. Introduction	
Background	1
Survey Objectives	2
II. Sample and Survey Methodology	
Sample Design	3
Questionnaires	4
Training and Fieldwork	5
Data Processing	5
III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents	
Sample Coverage	6
Characteristics of Households	8
Characteristics of Female and Male Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5	11
Housing characteristics, Asset Ownership, and Wealth Quintiles	17
IV. Child Mortality	
Child Mortality	21

V. Nutrition	
Low Birth Weight	26
Nutritional Status	27
Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding	33
Salt Iodization	46
VI. Child Health	
Vaccinations	48
Neonatal Tetanus Protection	54
Care of Illness	54
VII. Water and Sanitation	
Use of Improved Water Sources	70
Use of Improved Sanitation	77
Handwashing	84
VIII. Reproductive Health	
Fertility	87
Contraception	91
Unmet Need	94
Antenatal Care	96
Assistance at Delivery	101
Place of Delivery	104
Post-natal Health Checks	105
IX. Child Development	
Early Childhood Care and Education	118
Quality of Care	121
Developmental Status of Children	127
X. Literacy and Education	
Literacy among Young Women and Men	130
School Readiness	133
Primary and Secondary School Participation	134
XI. Child Protection	
Birth Registration	155
Child Discipline	159
Early Marriage	163

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence	170
Children's Living Arrangements	173

XII. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV	177
Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV	184
Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care	188
Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission	193
HIV Indicators for Young Women and Young Men	196
Orphans	201

XIII. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

Access to Mass Media	205
Use of Information/Communication Technology	208

XIV. Subjective Well-being

Subjective Well-being	212
-----------------------------	-----

XV. Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco Use	222
Alcohol Use	230

Appendices

Appendix A. Sample Design	234
Appendix B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey	242
Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors	245
Appendix D. Data Quality Tables	256
Appendix E. MICS, Indicators: Numerators and Denominators	271

List of Tables

Table HH.1:	Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews	7
Table HH.2:	Age distribution of household population by sex	8
Table HH.3:	Household composition	10
Table HH.4:	Women's background characteristics	12
Table HH.4M:	Men's background characteristics	14
Table HH.5:	Under-5's background characteristics	16
Table HH.6:	Housing characteristics	18
Table HH.7:	Household and personal assets	19
Table HH.8:	Wealth quintiles	20
Table CM.1:	Early childhood mortality rates	22
Table CM.2:	Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics	23
Table CM.3:	Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics	24
Table NU.1:	Low birth weight infants	28
Table NU.2:	Nutritional status of children	30
Table NU.3:	Initial breastfeeding	35
Table NU.4:	Breastfeeding	37
Table NU.5:	Duration of breastfeeding	39
Table NU.6:	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	41
Table NU.7:	Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods	42
Table NU.8:	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	43
Table NU.9:	Bottle feeding	45
Table NU.10:	Iodized salt consumption	46
Table CH.1:	Vaccinations in the first years of life	49
Table CH.2:	Vaccinations by background characteristics	51
Table CH.3:	Neonatal tetanus protection	53
Table CH.4:	Reported disease episodes	55
Table CH.5:	Care-seeking during diarrhoea	56
Table CH.6:	Feeding practices during diarrhoea	57
Table CH.7:	Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc	57
Table CH.8:	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments	58
Table CH.9:	Source of ORS and zinc	59
Table CH.10:	Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)	60
Table CH.11:	Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia	61
Table CH.12:	Solid fuel use	62

Table CH.13:	Solid fuel use by place of cooking	64
Table CH.14:	Care-seeking during fever	65
Table CH.15:	Treatment of children with fever	67
Table WS.1:	Use of improved water sources	70
Table WS.2:	Household water treatment	73
Table WS.3:	Time to source of drinking water	75
Table WS.4:	Person collecting water	76
Table WS.5:	Types of sanitation facilities	77
Table WS.6:	Use and sharing of sanitation facilities	79
Table WS.7:	Drinking water and sanitation ladders	81
Table WS.8:	Disposal of child's faeces	83
Table WS.9:	Water and soap at place for handwashing	84
Table WS.10:	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	86
Table RH.1:	Fertility rates	88
Table RH.2:	Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate	89
Table RH.3:	Early childbearing	90
Table RH.4:	Trends in early childbearing	91
Table RH.5:	Use of contraception	92
Table RH.6:	Unmet need for contraception	95
Table RH.7:	Antenatal care coverage	97
Table RH.8:	Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit	98
Table RH.9:	Content of antenatal care	100
Table RH.10:	Assistance during delivery and caesarian section	102
Table RH.11:	Place of delivery	104
Table RH.12:	Post-partum stay in health facility	106
Table RH.13:	Post-natal health checks for newborns	108
Table RH.14:	Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth	110
Table RH.15:	Post-natal health checks for mothers	112
Table RH.16:	Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth	114
Table RH.17:	Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns	116
Table CD.1:	Early childhood education	120
Table CD.2:	Support for learning	122
Table CD.3:	Learning materials	124
Table CD.4:	Inadequate care	126
Table CD.5:	Early child development index	128

Table ED.1:	Literacy (young women)	131
Table ED.1M:	Literacy (young men)	132
Table ED.2:	School readiness	133
Table ED.3:	Primary school entry	135
Table ED.4:	Primary school attendance and out of school children	136
Table ED.5:	Secondary school attendance and out of school children	140
Table ED.6:	Children reaching last grade of primary school	144
Table ED.7:	Primary school completion and transition to secondary school	147
Table ED.8:	Education gender parity	150
Table ED.9:	Out of school gender parity	152
Table ED.10:	Summary of education indicators (ISCED)	153
Table CP.1:	Birth registration	157
Table CP.2:	Child discipline	160
Table CP.3:	Attitudes toward physical punishment	162
Table CP.4:	Early marriage (women)	164
Table CP.4M:	Early marriage (men)	165
Table CP.5:	Trends in early marriage (women)	167
Table CP.5M:	Trends in early marriage (men)	167
Table CP.6:	Spousal age difference	169
Table CP.7:	Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)	170
Table CP.7M:	Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)	172
Table CP.8:	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	174
Table CP.9:	Children with parents living abroad	175
Table HA.1:	Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)	178
Table HA.1M:	Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)	179
Table HA.2:	Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)	182
Table HA.2M:	Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)	183
Table HA.3:	Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)	185
Table HA.3M:	Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)	186
Table HA.4:	Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)	189
Table HA.4M:	Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)	190
Table HA.5:	HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care	192
Table HA.6:	Sex with multiple partners (women)	194
Table HA.6M:	Sex with multiple partners (men)	195
Table HA.7:	Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)	197
Table HA.7M:	Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)	198

Table HA.8:	Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)	200
Table HA.8M:	Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)	201
Table HA.9:	School attendance of orphans and non-orphans	204
Table MT.1:	Exposure to mass media (women)	206
Table MT.1M:	Exposure to mass media (men)	207
Table MT.2:	Use of computers and internet (women)	209
Table MT.2M:	Use of computers and internet (men)	210
Table SW.1:	Domains of life satisfaction (women)	214
Table SW.1M:	Domains of life satisfaction (men)	215
Table SW.2:	Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)	217
Table SW.2M:	Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)	218
Table SW.3:	Perception of a better life (women)	220
Table SW.3M:	Perception of a better life (men)	221
Table TA.1:	Current and ever use of tobacco (women)	224
Table TA.1M:	Current and ever use of tobacco (men)	225
Table TA.2:	Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)	228
Table TA.2M:	Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)	229
Table TA.3:	Use of alcohol (women)	231
Table TA.3M:	Use of alcohol (men)	232
Appendices:		
Table SD.1:	Stunting Prevalence	235
Table SD.2:	Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata	235
Table SD.3:	Distribution of EAs by District and Area of Residence	237
Table SE.1:	Indicators selected for sampling error calculations	246
Table SE.2:	Sampling errors: Total sample	247
Table SE.3:	Sampling errors: Rural	248
Table SE.4:	Sampling errors: Region 1 Corozal	249
Table SE.5:	Sampling errors: Region 2 Orange Walk	250
Table SE.6:	Sampling errors: Region 3 Belize (Excluding Belize City South Side)	251
Table SE.7:	Sampling errors: Region 4 Belize City South Side	252
Table SE.8:	Sampling errors: Region 5 Cayo	253
Table SE.9:	Sampling errors: Region 6 Stann Creek	254
Table SE.10:	Sampling errors: Region 7 Toledo	255

Table DQ.1:	Age distribution of household population	256
Table DQ.2:	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women	257
Table DQ.3:	Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men	258
Table DQ.4:	Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires	258
Table DQ.5:	Birth date reporting: Household population	259
Table DQ.6:	Birth date and age reporting: Women	259
Table DQ.7:	Birth date and age reporting: Men	260
Table DQ.8:	Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s	260
Table DQ.9:	Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people	261
Table DQ.10:	Birth date reporting: First and last births	261
Table DQ.11:	Completeness of reporting	262
Table DQ.12:	Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight	262
Table DQ.13:	Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting	263
Table DQ.14:	Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting	263
Table DQ.15:	Heaping in anthropometric measurements	263
Table DQ.16:	Observation of birth certificates	264
Table DQ.17:	Observation of vaccination cards	265
Table DQ.18:	Observation of women's health cards	265
Table DQ.19:	Observation of bednets and places for handwashing	266
Table DQ.20:	Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire	266
Table DQ.21:	School attendance by single age	267
Table DQ.22:	Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living	267
Table DQ.23:	Births by periods preceding the survey	268
Table DQ.24:	Reporting of age at death in days	269
Table DQ.25:	Reporting of age at death in months	269

List of Figures

Figure HH.1:	Age and sex distribution of household population	9
Figure HH.2:	Population pyramid	9
Figure CM.1:	Early child mortality rates	22
Figure CM.2:	Under-5 mortality rates by area and region	25
Figure NU.1:	Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe).....	31
Figure NU.2:	Initiation of breastfeeding	36
Figure NU.3:	Consumption of iodized salt	47
Figure CH.1:	Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months)	50
Figure WS.1:	Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water	72
Figure WS.2:	Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities	80
Figure WS.3:	Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members	82
Figure RH.1:	Age-specific fertility rates by area	88
Figure RH.2:	Differentials in contraceptive use	94
Figure RH.3:	Person assisting at delivery	103
Figure ED.1:	Education indicators by sex	153
Figure CP.1:	Children under-5 whose births are registered.....	158
Figure CP.2:	Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years	161
Figure CP.3:	Early marriage among women	168
Figure HA.1:	Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission	181
Figure HA.2:	Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS	188
Figure HA.3:	Sexual behavior that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24	203
Figure SW.1:	Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their income	213
Figure SW.2:	Percentage of women and men age 14-24 years who are very happy or somewhat happy by household wealth	216

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers 227

Appendix

Figure DQ.1: Number of household population by single ages 257

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points 264

List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GOB	Government of Belize
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae (Hib) Tip B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IUD	Intrauterine Device
MCV	Meningococcal vaccine
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
PAPI	Paper Assisted Personal Interviews
PNC	Pre-Natal Care
PNHC	Post-Natal Health Checks
Ppm.	Parts Per Million
RHF	Recommended Home fluid
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
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

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, known as MICS, has become a major source of statistically sound and internationally comparable data on women and children in Belize, and will continue to be throughout the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

It is with great pride that the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB), Government of Belize, and UNICEF make public this report. For the first time, the country has shouldered a significant portion of the survey cost and implemented the survey entirely using national staff. Belize's participation in MICS is a hallmark, giving Belize a wealth of information over 10 years: 2006, 2011, and 2015.

The success of the MICS implementation in Belize can be attributed to the dedication and commitment of several actors:

THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE

and the MICS team, headed by Director General of SIB, Leopold Perriott, merit special appreciation for the professionalism, dedication, and effort in undertaking this enormous task. We acknowledge the hard work of the data collection and enumeration teams whose work in the field was vital to the success of this survey. These individuals, whose data collection was second to none, did so in spite of several obstacles: in the face of a general election, two major floods, and the conditions in volatile communities.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BELIZE

who welcomed the field teams into their homes, enthusiastically answered the many questions, as well as allowed their children to be measured and weighted, we say a big thank you. To the men of Belize, for your willingness to participate, your actions made it possible for Belize to have a gender equity report for the first time, now that information on the situation of men is now available.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN SECRETARIAT

for agreeing to have its Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-Committee take on the additional task as the MICS5 Technical and Steering Committee, and also for the collaboration and support during the entire MICS5 process, we are very grateful.

THE MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL AND STEERING COMMITTEE

for their instrumental role in the successful completion of the survey and final report. Special gratitude goes to the members of the Technical Steering Committee: Mark Antrobus (Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation); Dr. Natalia Largaespada Beer and Tisa Grant (Ministry of Health); Dr. Nuelin Villanueva and Bernaldino Pech (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport); Mr. Dylan Williams (National Committee for Families and Children); Elisha St. Luce (UNDP Belize); Karlene McSweeney (Ministry of Economic Development); Roger Bradley (RESTORE Belize); Catherine Gomez (Department of Youth Services); Dwight Arnold (National Aids Commission); Jacqueline Small (Statistical Institute of Belize).

THE BELIZE POLICE DEPARTMENT

for their willingness to provide additional security for the interviewers to conduct interviews in volatile communities late at night, we could not have done this without you.

**THE BELIZE POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

for their willingness to provide additional security for the interviewers to conduct interviews in volatile communities late at night, we could not have done this without you.

**UN RESIDENT
COORDINATOR OFFICE**

for providing financial assistance to the dissemination of the MICS5 data. Christian Salazar (Resident Coordinator) and Tracey Hutchinson (UN Coordination Analyst) for the resolute spirit of collaboration.

Special appreciation goes to the following groups and individuals for the immense contribution, technical support, and advice throughout the survey:

UNICEF GLOBAL MICS TEAM (HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK) AND REGIONAL TEAM (LACRO)

for the technical and financial support. The children of Belize are thankful for the team's unyielding effort to make visible the inequities encountered by children. Attila Hancioglu (Global MICS Coordinator); Turgay Unalan (HH Survey Specialist); Ivana Bjelic (Data Processing Specialist); Yadigar Coskun (Data Processing Specialist); Shane Khan (HH Survey Specialist); Vicente Teran (Regional Coordinator); Ana Maria Restrepo (Monitoring Officer), for their unflagging support and guidance to the entire process.

**UNICEF BELIZE TECHNICAL
GROUP**

Ivan Yerovi (Representative); Ilija Talev (Social Policy Specialist); Paulette Wade (Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist); Yuri Espiritu (Programme Assistant); Filipa de Castro (Regional Household Survey Expert); Florence Younge, Sylvan Roberts and Augustine Botwe (Belize MICS, Consultants) for their untiring drive for excellence throughout the survey process.

**UNICEF REGIONAL
CONSULTANTS**

Armando R. Levinson (Sampling and Statistical Consultant); Filipa de Castro (Regional Household Survey Expert Consultant) and Harry Hernandez who provided technical support and training to SIB for the sample design and data processing phases of the survey.

The MICS has been used and will continue to be used for national policy making by the Government of Belize, for planning and donor support by the international donor community, development agencies, and civil society. UNICEF will continue to provide support in the data dissemination process to ensure policy-makers, academia, and researchers use the data to advance policy development and improvement of social conditions for the children of Belize.

Map of Belize



Executive Summary

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. MICS is designed to collect statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children and women in areas such as health, education, child protection, and HIV/AIDS. MICS also provides a tool to monitor progress towards national goals and global commitments aimed at promoting the welfare of children, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

As part of the global effort to increase the availability of high quality data, UNICEF launched the 5th global round of MICS programme (MICS5) in 2013 with results expected to be available from 2015 on. MICS5 will help countries capture rapid changes in key indicators for the 2015 MDG target and aims to expand the evidence base for policies and programmes.

Belize signed onto the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit For Children (WFFC) through its National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents 2004-2015. Accordingly, the Government of Belize undertook measures to improve conditions for all children and adolescents and to carefully monitor the progress towards that end.

The Belize MICS5 is an important tool for measuring progress towards key national and international targets laid out in the various development plans. In addition, MICS5 yields internationally comparable data and information on the situation of children and women in Belize. Since the last MICS in Belize in 2011, several initiatives have been implemented to further improve the situation, and MICS5 measures the effectiveness of these interventions as well as quantifies the development progress made. It also provides a baseline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With the Individual Men's Questionnaire, the Belize MICS5 survey provides detailed information on the situation of men, which has been lacking in the country. Furthermore, it also provides information on men and women's access to mass media and use of information and communication technology.

The Belize MICS, is important specifically because the information is obtained not only at the national level but also at the district, urban, and rural levels. This level of disaggregation allows for detailed and precise determinations of indicators that are key to planning and programme implementation.

The Belize MICS, was conducted from September 2015 to January 2016.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The survey data shows that the 10-14 age group, for both sexes, is the largest population. Among the 15-49 age groups, the 15-19 age group is the largest group for both sexes; one in five women are in this age group and about one in four men are also in this age group. Sixty-three percent of women and 57 percent of men are currently married/in union while 27 percent of women and 33 percent of men have never been married/in union.

In Belize, two-thirds of women have given birth at least once, and 16 percent gave birth in the last two years. Half of the men in Belize have at least one living child. Forty-five percent of women and 42 percent of men live in urban areas. For under-five children, 39 percent live in urban areas and the other 61 percent in rural areas.

Two in five women have primary level education, 37 percent have secondary education and only one in five have higher level education. For men, a similar proportion have primary school and secondary school education (40% percent) while only 18 percent have higher-level education. Fifty-seven percent of under-five children have mothers with primary school education, 32 percent with secondary school education, and 16 percent with higher education.

CHILD MORTALITY

Under-five mortality rate is estimated at 12 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in every 12 children dies before reaching his or her fifth birthday. Child mortality rate is estimated at 3 deaths per 1,000 children aged 1 year while infant mortality rate is estimated at 9 deaths per 1,000 live births. Post-neonatal and neonatal mortality rates are estimated at 3 and 5 deaths per 1000 live births, respectively, for the same period.

Neonatal mortality represents 56 percent of the infant mortality in Belize, meaning that 56 percent of deaths in infancy occur during the first 28 days of a child's life. Children living in urban areas experience higher levels of infant and under-five mortality (25 and 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively), compared to those living in rural areas (13 and 18 deaths per 1000 live births, respectively).

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Almost one in twenty (5%) under-five children in Belize is moderately or severely underweight, and less than one percent (0.4%) is classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2).

Fifteen percent are moderately stunted or too short for their age, and two percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height. About one fourteenth of children (7%) are overweight or too heavy for their height. The children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the less likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, and wasted than girls.

BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Only 68 percent of newborns in Belize were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth. However, 86 percent of newborns were breastfed within one day of birth. Seventy percent of babies born in urban areas were breastfed within the first hour of birth compared to 67 percent of those born in rural areas.

Approximately one-third of children less than six months old were exclusively breastfed. Thirty-eight percent of females were exclusively breastfed compared to 29 percent of males. Forty percent of children in rural areas were exclusively breastfed compared to 25 percent in urban areas. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 0.7 months.

SALT IODIZATION

Salt used for cooking was tested in 82 percent of households. Sixty-five percent of households in Belize have salts that contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, while in 20 percent of households, salt contained between 0 and 15 ppm of iodine. A little less than two thirds (63%) of urban households were found to be using adequately iodized salt as compared to two thirds (67%) in rural areas. No differences were found between richest and poorest households with regards to the consumption of salt that contained 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Data from the MICS, indicates that 12 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. The prevalence of low birth weight does not vary much by urban and rural areas, mother's education, or socio-economic status of the household.

IMMUNIZATION

In Belize, 78 percent of children aged 24 to 35 months received all the recommended vaccines before their first birthday. Approximately 98 percent of children aged 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT-HepB-Hib (Penta 1) vaccine was given to 96 percent. The percentage declines to 90 percent for the second dose of DPT-HepB-Hib (Penta 2), and 83.4 percent for the third dose (Penta 3). Similarly, 97 percent of children received Polio 1 by the age of 12 months and this declines to 83 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the first dose of measles vaccine by 24 months, at 90 percent, is lower than for other vaccines.

NEONATAL TETANUS PROTECTION

One-third of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey have received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy. About half of the women were protected against tetanus. The higher the educational level, the higher the chances of the woman being fully protected against tetanus.

ORAL REHYDRATION TREATMENT

Six percent of under-five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. About 55 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids, and 11 percent received recommended homemade fluids (a mixture of salt and sugar or coconut water). Approximately 58 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid). Sixty percent of children in rural areas with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments compared to 55 percent of children in urban areas who had diarrhoea. Overall, 62 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 64 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids).

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Sixty-seven percent of children aged 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. Forty-four percent of under-five children with symptoms of ARI during the two weeks prior to the survey received antibiotics.

WATER AND SANITATION

Overall, 96 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water – 97 percent in urban areas and 96 percent in rural areas. The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by region. In Stann Creek and Toledo regions, 75 percent and 66 percent, respectively, use piped water. In contrast, only about 10 percent of those residing in Orange Walk region and less than seven percent of those in Belize (excl. Belize City South Side) use piped water. The use of bottled water for drinking purposes is high in Belize. Nationally, a little more than half of the household population uses bottled water for drinking purposes. Seventy percent and 43 percent of households in urban and rural areas respectively use bottled water for drinking.

Ninety-three percent of the population use improved sanitation facilities: 97 percent and 91 percent of urban and rural households respectively use improved sanitation facilities. The use of improved sanitation is profoundly different between urban and rural areas. Eighty-seven percent of households use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. Rural households with shared toilet facility of an improved type (10%) is twice that of urban households (5%).

FERTILITY

The adolescent birth rate is 74 per 1,000 live births and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the three years preceding the survey is 2.6 births per woman. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.8 births per woman) than in urban areas (2.4 births per woman). The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 15-19 age group: 55 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 90 births per 1,000 women in rural areas. The adolescent birth rate decreases with increasing household wealth and educational level: 15 per 1,000 women with higher education and 9 times higher for those with primary school education (134 per 1,000 women).

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEEDS

About half of the women currently married or in union reported using a contraceptive method. Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 72 percent in Corozal region to 31 percent in Toledo region. About 53 percent of married women in urban and 50 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. For instance, only about two in five women aged 15-19 years married or in union currently use a method of contraception compared to one in two women aged 20-24 years, while the use of contraception among older women ranges from 47 percent to 55 percent. Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. It is worth noting that about half of all married women do not use any contraceptive method.

About 12 percent of married/in union women who want to space births and 11 percent who want to stop childbearing have unmet need for contraception, that means that in total, about one in five married/in union women have unmet need for contraception. Among married/in union women, the unmet need for contraception is more prevalent for younger women.

ANTENATAL CARE

About 97 percent of women who gave birth in the last two years receive antenatal care from any skilled provider. Almost 93 percent of mothers received antenatal care four or more times, three percent of mothers have less than three antenatal care visits and two percent did not attend antenatal care at all. Sixty-five percent of women had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of three months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. Women in urban areas (74%) and older mothers are more likely to have their first antenatal care during the first trimester than those in rural areas (59%) and younger mothers.

ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

About 97 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel. The more educated a woman is, the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant. Assisted delivery by skilled attendant increases with household wealth; almost all pregnant women in richer households were assisted by a skilled attendant compared to 93 percent in poorer households

Overall, 94 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. Also, 96 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. Postnatal Care (PNC) visits predominantly occur either after one week after the delivery (38%) or within 3-6 days after birth (17%). As a result, a total of 96 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check.

Overall, 96 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. For PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week following birth (30%) or 3-6 days following birth (12%). As a result, a total of 96 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 91 percent in Toledo to 98 percent in Orange walk. No differences are observed among urban and rural mothers. Post-natal health checks of mothers range from a low of 93 percent among Mayan headed households and a high of 98 percent among Mestizo/Spanish/Latino headed households.

CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

One in two children aged 36-59 months attend an organised early childhood education programme. Urban-rural and regional differentials are notable – 66 percent in urban areas attend early childhood education programme compared to 48 percent in rural areas. An adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness in almost nine in ten children aged 36-59 months. The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.2.

The availability of children's books is very low. Only 44 percent of children aged 0-59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child. The survey also showed that four in five children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is higher among girls (85%) than boys (80%). Among the four different domains, the one in which children are least developmentally on track is the literacy-numeracy domain.

Thirteen percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week prior to the survey, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. Inadequate care is more prevalent among children whose mothers have little or no education as opposed to those whose mothers have higher education.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Ninety-three percent women and 91 percent of men aged 15-24 living in Belize are literate. Literacy is slightly higher among women and men in the urban areas (97% and 95% respectively) than in rural areas (90% and 89% respectively).

Overall, 63 percent of children in the first grade have had preschool experience. Almost three-quarters of the children in the first grade in urban areas had attended pre-school the previous year compared to about half of the children living in rural areas. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (96%). At the primary level, girls account for 44 percent of the out-of-school population. Girls' share increases to half (51%) of the out-of-school population at the secondary level. The secondary school net attendance ratio is 60 percent. Of the remaining forty percent, 16 percent are attending primary school, but about one in four children of secondary school age are completely out of school.

Of all children starting infant 1, the majority (94%) reaches grade/standard 6. There is no difference in the proportion of males and females who start infant 1 and reach grade 6. The primary school completion rate is 86 percent. Only about two-third of the children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year attended the first grade of secondary school in the year of the survey.

Gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the enrollment of girls and boys in primary school. The indicator increases to 1.1 for secondary education indicating that there are more girls attending secondary school than boys.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

The births of 96 percent of children under five years in Belize have been registered. There are no significant variations in birth registration depending on the sex of the child. However, children in Toledo region are somewhat less likely to have their births registered than other children, as are children in the poorest households. The data show noticeable differences between the proportion of children whose births are reported as registered and those who actually have a birth certificate. Overall, only 86 percent of children out of the 96 percent whose birth have been registered possess a birth certificate.

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Fifty-two percent of children experienced psychological aggression and about 48 percent experienced physical punishment. Male children were subjected to physical discipline (51%) more than female children (45%). Children living in urban areas, and those living in the poorest households were more likely to experience at least one violent psychological or violent physical punishment.

One in four respondents believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. However, 25 percent of mothers and 24 percent of fathers believe in the necessity of physical punishment, while 29 percent of other members of the household believe that it is necessary to physically punish a child.

EARLY MARRIAGE, POLYGYNY AND SPOUSAL AGE DIFFERENCE

About one in five young women aged 15-19 years is currently married. This proportion does not vary much between urban (22%) and rural areas (20%). About one in ten young men aged 15-19 years is currently married compared to one in five young women. The proportion of young men in urban areas married is nearly twice as high as in rural areas. Data show that the prevalence of women married or in union by age 15 has gradually declined, but the percentage of women married by 18 have increased: 23 percent of women aged 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared to 34 percent of women aged 20-24 years. Among men, there is a trend of increasing levels of marriage by age 15 and by age 18.

Among currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years, about one in six (16%) is married/in union with a man who is older by 10 years or more. This indicator is 18 percent for women in urban areas, compared to 14 percent in rural areas. For currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years, the corresponding figure is about one in twelve (9%).

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Almost an equal proportion of men and women (one in twenty) in Belize feels that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of these five situations: if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, if she argues with him, if she refuses sex with him, and if she burns the food. Justification in any of the five situations is more present among women living in the poorest households and those who are less educated. Younger women are more likely to justify a husband/partner hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. These same patterns apply to boys and men as well.

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND ORPHANHOOD

Less than 10 percent (7%) of children in Belize live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Just over half (59%) children aged 0-17 years live with both their parents, about one-third live with mothers only and three percent live with fathers only. Twenty-seven percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive. Very few children have lost one or both parents. Four percent of children have only their mother alive and one percent of children have only their father alive.

Less than one percent of children (0.4%) age 10-14 years in Belize are orphans. No disparities are observed by sex and area of residence. Ninety-three percent of children whose parents are still alive, and are living with at least one of the parents (non-orphans) are attending school. No sex differences exists for this indicator. Rural-urban disparities can however be observed – 97 percent of children in urban areas whose parents are alive and are living with at least one of the parents (non-orphans) attends school compared to 91 percent of children in rural areas.

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

The MICS, data shows that 41 percent of young women and 45 percent of young men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of mother to child transmission (55% of young women and 52% of young men), and knowledge of a place to get tested (77% of young women and 69% of young men) are generally better within the age group of 23-24 years than the population age 15-49 years as a whole. Overall, 37 percent of young women and 25 percent of young men in this age group who are sexually active have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result. The results for all the indicators increase with increasing educational level.

Two percent of women and nine percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, one in two women and about three in five men report using a condom when they had sex the last time.

Six percent of women and 15 percent of men had sex before age 15. Two percent of young women and one in ten young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months; of those only 59 percent of women and 69 percent of men reported using a condom the last time. About one in six and one third of young women and men respectively who had sex in the last 12 months reported that it involved a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner; of those, a little above half (56%) women and two-thirds (67%) men reported they used a condom the last time. Young women in rural areas are more likely to have had sex at an early age (15 years) compared to those in urban areas.

The reverse is true for young men. One in four women and about two in five men in urban areas have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the recent year compared to 17 percent of women and 36 percent of men in rural areas. Sixty percent of women who had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner reported using a condom, while 51 percent of women in rural areas reported doing so. About one in five married/in union young women and two in five young men reported to have had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. Of these, 55 percent of women and 76 percent of women reported using a condom.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

Thirty-eight percent of women in Belize read a newspaper or magazine. Nine in ten women are exposed to at least one medium and two in four are exposed to all the three types of media on a weekly basis. Men aged 15-49 years report a slightly higher level of exposure to all types of media than women. As with the women, a similar proportion of men are exposed to at least one mass media and 28 percent are exposed to all the three types of media on a weekly basis. Sixty-four percent used a computer during the last year and 53 percent used it at least once a week during the last month preceding the survey. Overall, 72 percent used a computer during the last year. Similarly, sixty-nine percent of 15-24-year-old men used a computer during the last year, while 83 percent used the internet at least once and 77 percent used the internet in the last year.

SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

Of the different domains, young women are most satisfied with their looks (97%), health (96%), and their family life (95%). Friendship ranks the lowest (90%) among the different domains that young women are satisfied with. Young men are most satisfied with their looks (99%), health (97%), and their family life (95%). Unlike young women, their male counterparts are less satisfied with how they are treated by others (92%). Among the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income, with 65 percent of young women and 41 percent of young men not having an income at all. Ninety-six percent of 15-24-year-old women are satisfied with their life overall. These proportions do not vary significantly by marital status and educational level. Similar results are obtained for men – although overall, life satisfaction among young men appears to be slightly lower.

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

One in two men and 15 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, while 16 percent of men and two percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month. Tobacco use among women is more common in urban areas than in rural areas, while the proportion of men that use tobacco is more or less the same in urban as in rural areas.

Fifty-four percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is more common among men than among women (19%). As with young women, the proportion among young men who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher among the younger age groups.

Introduction I.



@UNICEF/2014/CarolineBach

BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016 (MICS5), conducted in 2015-2016 by the Statistical Institute of Belize in collaboration with the Government of Belize and UNICEF. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration. The MICS 2015-2016 results are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 agenda (The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

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 subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions....” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (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.”

MICS 2015-2016 is expected to contribute to evidence-based monitoring of several other important initiatives including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health. This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The Belize MICS 2015-2016 primary objectives are :

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men in Belize;
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in national priority areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence-based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the SDGs;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To provide information on the situation of men, which hitherto was lacking in the country.

Sample and Survey Methodology II.



@UNICEF/LeMoyné

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016 (MICS5) was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the regions Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize City South Side, Belize (excluding Belize South Side), Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo. The urban and rural areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. This formed the first stage of sampling. After a household listing was carried out within the 218 selected enumeration areas or clusters, a systematic sample of households was selected separately for the groups of households with and without children under 5. A total of 24 households were drawn in each sample enumeration area at the second stage of sampling. The sample was stratified by region, urban, and rural areas, and is not self-weighting. For reporting all survey results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey :

- 1) a household questionnaire collecting basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling;
- 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years;
- 3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every household to all men age 15-49 years;
- 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household.

The questionnaires included the following modules :

The Household Questionnaire, which included the following modules :

- o List of Household Members
- o Education
- o Child Discipline
- o Household Characteristics
- o Water and Sanitation
- o Hand-washing
- o Salt Iodization

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

- o Woman's Background
- o Access to Mass Media and Use of Information and Communication Technology
- o Fertility/Birth History
- o Desire for Last Birth
- o Maternal and Newborn Health
- o Post-natal Health Checks
- o Illness Symptoms
- o Contraception
- o Unmet Need
- o Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- o Marriage/Union
- o Sexual Behaviour
- o HIV/AIDS
- o Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- o Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years living in the selected households, and included the following modules:

- o Man's Background
- o Access to Mass Media and Use of Information and Communication Technology
- o Fertility
- o Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- o Marriage/Union
- o Sexual Behaviour
- o HIV/AIDS
- o Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- o Life Satisfaction

The The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years¹ of age 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:

- o Age
- o Birth Registration
- o Early Childhood Development
- o Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- o Immunization
- o Care of Illness
- o Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire². From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into English and Spanish and were pre-tested in the Belize District in April 2015. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the MICS 2015-2016 questionnaires is provided in Appendix F. In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, and measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

TRAINING AND FIELDWORK

Training for the fieldwork was conducted over a 19 days' period in between 17th August and 9th September 2015. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires using the paper questionnaires for the first 10 days of the training. The tablet version of the questionnaire (CAPI) was introduced and used for, mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Training for trainees identified as measurers were also trained – they were taken to ECD centres and trained on how to correctly take height/ length and weight measurements of children. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent 2 days in practice interviewing in Belize City and Belize Rural for pilot survey.

The data were collected by seven (7) teams. Each team was comprised of four (4) interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in September 2015 and concluded in January 2016.

DATA PROCESSING

Each supervisor and interviewer was equipped with a tablet (and stylus) to facilitate the data collection. Due to the use of the tablets, data were entered directly during data collection using the Lenovo tablets with Windows Operating system equipped with the CSPro software, Version 5.0. The data were transferred from the field to the office via Internet for secondary editing on two desktop computers. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the Belize MICS 2015-2016 questionnaires were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in September 2015 and was completed in May 2016. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 21. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for MICS5 were customized and used for this purpose.

¹ The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

² The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools?round=mics5#survey-design>



Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents



@UNICEF/LeMoyne

SAMPLE COVERAGE

Of the 5242 households selected for the sample, 4900 were found to be occupied, which was lower than the households sampled. Of these, 4636 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94.6 percent (Table HH.1).

In the interviewed households, 5095 women (age 15-49 years) were identified as eligible. However, 4699 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92 percent, within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every 4351-subsampled household. 4351 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 3573 eligible men, which correspond to a response rate of 82 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 2657 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2537 of these children, which correspond to a response rate of 96 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 87 percent, 78 percent, and 90 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, and under-5s, respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews										
Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Belize MICS, 2015-2016										
	Area					Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize (Excl. Belize City Southside)	Belize City Southside	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Households										
Sampled	5242	2548	2694	729	720	816	720	817	720	720
Occupied	4900	2356	2544	692	674	759	676	757	644	698
Interviewed	4636	2184	2452	675	633	687	627	726	609	679
Household response rate	94.6	92.7	96.4	97.5	93.9	90.5	92.8	95.9	94.6	97.3
Women										
Eligible	5095	2399	2696	756	768	648	741	802	639	741
Interviewed	4699	2180	2519	720	686	567	671	746	595	714
Women's response rate	92.2	90.9	93.4	95.2	89.3	87.5	90.6	93	93.1	96.4
Women's overall response rate	87.3	84.2	90.1	92.9	83.9	79.2	84.0	89.2	88.1	93.7
Men										
Eligible	4351	1912	2439	699	671	598	533	701	547	602
Interviewed	3573	1551	2022	592	507	441	463	573	470	527
Men's response rate	82.1	81.1	82.9	84.7	75.6	73.7	86.9	81.7	85.9	87.5
Men's overall response rate	77.7	75.2	79.9	82.6	71.0	66.8	80.6	78.4	81.3	85.2
Children under 5										
Eligible	2657	1116	1541	415	383	315	351	387	377	429
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2537	1042	1495	400	361	291	327	369	363	426
Under-5's response rate	95.5	93.4	97.0	96.4	94.3	92.4	93.2	95.3	96.3	99.3
Under-5's overall response rate	90.3	86.6	93.5	94.0	88.5	83.6	86.4	91.4	91.1	96.6

The urban and rural areas had a response rate of 93 percent and 96 percent respectively. Corozal, Toledo and Cayo have response rates of 98 percent, 97 percent, and 96 percent respectively, which are above the total response rate. Except for Stann Creek, which had the same response rate as the total, all the other regions had response rates lower than the total.

The response rates for women, men, and children in urban and rural and in the regions showed similar trends as the household response rates described above. The response rates for men in urban/ rural areas and regions except for Belize City Southside, Stann Creek and Toledo, were below 85 percent. As such, results for the other regions should be interpreted with some caution, due to the low response rates.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 4636 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 17388 household members were listed. Of these, 8608 were males, and 8780 were females.

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Belize MICS, 2015-2016						
	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17388	100.0	8608	100.0	8780	100.0
Age						
0-4	1819	10.5	939	10.9	880	10.0
5-9	1887	10.9	975	11.3	911	10.4
10-14	2007	11.5	1028	11.9	978	11.1
15-19	1845	10.6	921	10.7	923	10.5
20-24	1568	9.0	739	8.6	829	9.4
25-29	1302	7.5	598	6.9	704	8.0
30-34	1274	7.3	600	7.0	673	7.7
35-39	1054	6.1	521	6.0	533	6.1
40-44	919	5.3	433	5.0	486	5.5
45-49	782	4.5	338	3.9	444	5.1
50-54	930	5.3	473	5.5	457	5.2
55-59	630	3.6	313	3.6	317	3.6
60-64	426	2.5	232	2.7	195	2.2
65-69	300	1.7	156	1.8	144	1.6
70-74	229	1.3	129	1.5	100	1.1
75-79	179	1.0	84	1.0	95	1.1
80-84	89	0.5	48	0.6	40	0.5
85+	86	0.5	47	0.5	39	0.4
Missing/DK	63	0.4	33	0.4	30	0.3
Dependency age groups						
0-14	5713	32.9	2943	34.2	2770	31.5
15-64	10729	61.7	5168	60.0	5561	63.3
65+	883	5.1	464	5.4	419	4.8
Missing/DK	63	0.4	33	0.4	30	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	6856	39.4	3527	41.0	3329	37.9
Adults age 18+ years	10468	60.2	5047	58.6	5421	61.7
Missing/DK	63	0.4	33	0.4	30	0.3

From table HH.2, 32.9 percent of the population is below 15 years (34.2% males and 31.5% females), 61.7 percent are between 18 and 64 years (60.0% males and 63.3% females) and 5.1 percent are 65+ years (5.4% and 4.8% males and females respectively). The population trends obtained from MICS clearly follow the trends as obtained from the Belize Census 2010 (Figure HH.2). However, small differences are observed especially, for the 0-14 age group: MICS 2015-2016 recorded 34.2 percent males and 31.5 percent females while, the 2010 census recorded 36 percent and 35.3 percent for males and females respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

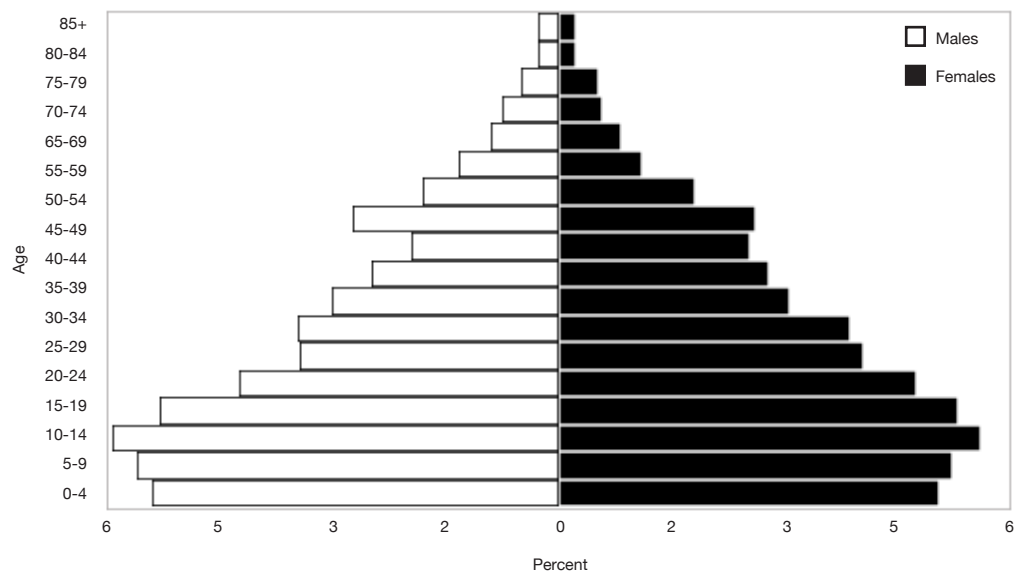


Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

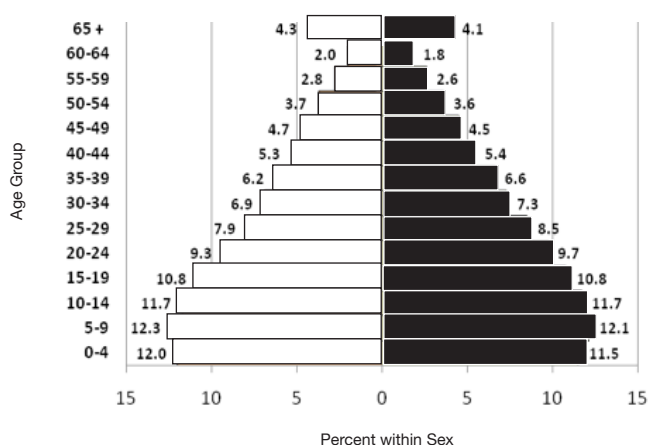


Figure HH.2 : Population Pyramid, Belize Census 2010

Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49, male respondents aged 15-49, and under-5 children. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.¹

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, region, area; number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity² of the household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the tables are also intended to show the number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

¹ See Appendix A: Sample Design, for more details on sample weights.

² This was determined by asking describe the questions asked and used for the construction of this background variable; typical questions asked in MICS surveys are mother tongue, ethnic background and religion. The question asked is "To what ethnic group does the head of the household belong?"

Table HH.3: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016			
	Number of households		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4636	4636
Sex of household head			
Male	67.0	3107	3125
Female	33.0	1529	1511
Region			
Corozal	12.2	564	675
Orange Walk	13.5	628	633
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	19.3	896	687
Belize City South Side	12.9	600	627
Cayo	21.5	995	726
Stann Creek	11.6	539	609
Toledo	8.9	413	679
Area			
Urban	46.2	2140	2184
Rural	53.8	2496	2452
Number of household members			
1	17.2	797	604
2	16.9	783	619
3	17.2	796	769
4	16.9	782	860
5	12.6	583	675
6	8.3	385	439
7	4.7	219	276
8	2.9	132	173
9	1.2	56	85
10+	2.2	103	136
Education of household head			
None	6.2	287	286
Primary	49.2	2279	2331
Secondary	26.3	1219	1238
Higher	16.9	783	713
Other	0.6	27	28
Missing/DK	0.9	41	40
Ethnicity of household head			
Creole	25.5	1183	1078
Maya	9.1	421	557
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	49.1	2275	2211
Garifuna	5.7	262	320
East Indian	2.7	124	144
Other	8.0	370	326
Mean household size	3.8	4636	4636

The weighted and unweighted total number of households is equal, since sample weights were normalized. The weighted mean household size is 3.8. Single, two, three and four-membered households account for 17 percent each while 13 percent are five-membered households. Households with 6+ members account for 19 percent.

One in three households are headed by men, with the remaining being headed by women. About half of household heads have primary school as the highest education while one in four household heads have secondary school as their highest education and 17 percent have higher education. Less than 10 percent (6.2%) of household have little or no education.

Similarly, half of households are headed by Mestizos/Spanish/Latinos while one in four are headed by Creoles. Maya and Garifuna households are nine and six percent respectively. Three percent of households are headed by East Indians while eight percent of households are headed by other ethnic minorities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE AND MALE RESPONDENTS 15-49 YEARS OF AGE AND CHILDREN UNDER-5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents aged 15-49 and under-five children. In all three tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized)³. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, and under-five 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.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents aged 15-49. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, area, age, marital/union, status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education⁵, wealth index quintiles^{5,6}, and ethnicity of the household head.

³ This was determined by asking on the number of rooms in the household that are used for sleeping, the main material of the dwelling floor, exterior walls, and roof, the type of fuel used for cooking in the household, household assets such as, TV, radio, refrigerator, car, boat etc. Additional questions also asked included, any member of the household having a bank account, ownership status of the household dwelling, household ownership of land that could be used to generate income through agriculture, how many acres the land is, household ownership of animals, quantity, etc. These were used for the construction of this background variable; typical questions asked in MICS surveys are mother tongue, ethnic background and/or religion.

⁴ Throughout this report, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent when it is used as a background variable.

⁵ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

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, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. 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 Filmer, D and Pritchett, L. 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India. *Demography* 38(1): 115-132; Rutstein, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. DHS Working Papers No. 60.

⁶ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

The following is the list of items used in the construction of the wealth index: Electricity, a radio, a television, a non-mobile telephone, a refrigerator, a fan, a micro wave oven, a security alarm system, a washing machine, a DVD player, a bar-b-q grill, an air conditioner, a water cooler, a sofa, a dining room table, a clothes closet, a watch, a bicycle, a Mobile telephone, a motorcycle or scooter, a car or truck, a computer, a fishing rod, a weight training machine, a boat with a motor.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016			
	Number of women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4699	4699
Region			
Corozal	12.5	586	720
Orange Walk	15.7	737	686
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	17.1	804	567
Belize City South Side	13.2	622	671
Cayo	22.6	1061	746
Stann Creek	9.9	466	595
Toledo	9.0	423	714
Area			
Urban	45.2	2122	2180
Rural	54.8	2577	2519
Age			
15-19	20.2	950	899
20-24	17.8	836	872
25-29	15.5	730	817
30-34	14.6	686	740
35-39	11.8	554	550
40-44	10.2	478	432
45-49	9.9	465	389
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.5	2935	3085
Widowed	1.1	51	45
Divorced	0.3	14	11
Separated	9.1	428	434
Never married/in union	27.1	1271	1124
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	34.4	1618	1379
Ever gave birth	65.6	3081	3320
Gave birth in last two years	15.8	743	916
No birth in last two years	49.7	2338	2404
Education			
None	2.1	98	106
Primary	40.2	1891	1934
Secondary	36.9	1733	1754
Higher	20.3	954	881
Other	0.5	24	24

	Number of women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.9	795	933
Second	20.1	946	927
Middle	21.2	995	963
Fourth	21.7	1022	1008
Richest	20.0	941	868
Ethnicity of household head			
Creole	24.8	1166	1069
Maya	10.7	504	654
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	51.3	2408	2242
Garifuna	5.4	252	326
East Indian	2.5	116	114
Other	5.4	254	264

Cayo region/ district has the highest proportion (23%) of women aged 15-49 followed by Belize (excl. Belize City South side) with 17 percent. Toledo has the least proportion of women (9%) within this age group. Twenty-one percent of the women population are 15-19 years old. The 20-24 and 25-29-year-old groups are 18 percent and 16 percent respectively. One in four women have never been married/ in union and 63 percent are currently married/ in union.

Two in five women have primary school education while one in five have higher education. Thirty-seven percent have secondary education and less than three percent (2.1%) have little or no education. One in five and 17 percent of women aged 15-49 years old are in households in the richest and poorest wealth index quintiles respectively.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Number of men			
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	3573	3573
Region			
Corozal	13.7	489	592
Orange Walk	15.4	549	507
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	17.7	632	441
Belize City South Side	11.4	406	463
Cayo	22.4	799	573
Stann Creek	10.9	391	470
Toledo	8.6	307	527
Area			
Urban	42.2	1509	1551
Rural	57.8	2064	2022
Age			
15-19	23.5	840	825
20-24	17.7	632	602
25-29	14.0	500	543
30-34	14.0	499	545
35-39	12.6	449	444
40-44	10.1	360	341
45-49	8.2	294	273
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	57.1	2040	2186
Widowed	0.0	1	1
Divorced	0.3	12	10
Separated	8.9	318	276
Never married/in union	33.4	1195	1093
Missing/DK	0.2	8	7
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	49.9	1783	1964
Has no living children	49.8	1780	1598
Missing/DK	0.3	11	11
Education			
None	1.9	67	70
Primary	39.6	1416	1436
Secondary	40.1	1432	1463
Higher	17.7	633	576
Other	0.7	25	28

Number of men			
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.6	736	831
Second	20.1	718	682
Middle	20.8	742	753
Fourth	18.1	646	624
Richest	20.5	732	683
Ethnicity of household head			
Creole	21.9	781	743
Maya	10.4	372	490
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	54.1	1931	1816
Garifuna	4.4	158	195
East Indian	2.1	76	93
Other	7.1	254	236

Similarly, table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to region, area, age, marital status, fatherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity of the household head.

The proportion of men by region follows similar trend as that of the women. Cayo region has the highest proportion of men followed by Belize (excl. Belize City South side) while, Toledo has the least proportion of men (7%). The distribution of proportion of men in the wealth index quintile follows a similar pattern as that of the women.

Unlike the women where the highest proportion have primary level education, followed by those with secondary education, the pattern for the men is the reverse; the proportion of men with secondary education is higher than that of those with primary education. However, the proportion of women with higher education is higher than that of men.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, wealth, and ethnicity.

There are slightly more males (52%) under five than females (42%). Three in five children under five years of age are in rural households compared to about two in five children in urban households. The highest proportion of children under five are in households in the poorest and second wealth index quintile while, 14 percent are in households in the richest wealth index quintile.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Number of under-5 children			
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2537	2537
Sex			
Male	51.6	1309	1313
Female	48.4	1228	1224
Region			
Corozal	13.7	348	400
Orange Walk	15.5	394	361
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	14.1	358	291
Belize City South Side	11.8	298	327
Cayo	21.1	536	369
Stann Creek	12.5	318	363
Toledo	11.2	284	426
Area			
Urban	38.8	985	1042
Rural	61.2	1552	1495
Age			
0-5 months	7.4	189	165
6-11 months	10.4	264	227
12-23 months	19.7	500	503
24-35 months	20.6	522	526
36-47 months	21.6	547	570
48-59 months	20.3	515	546
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	94.8	2406	2420
Other primary caretaker	5.2	131	117
Mother's education ^a			
None	3.7	93	84
Primary	46.6	1182	1159
Secondary	32.2	818	860
Higher	16.3	413	412
Other	1.2	31	22
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.5	595	621
Second	23.6	598	544
Middle	20.6	522	532
Fourth	18.7	474	490
Richest	13.7	348	350

Number of under-5 children			
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Creole	21.4	543	546
Maya	12.9	327	393
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	51.0	1293	1180
Garifuna	5.7	144	180
East Indian	2.1	53	66
Other	7.0	177	172
^a In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.			

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, ASSET OWNERSHIP AND WEALTH QUINTILES

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

Although 92 percent of households in Belize have electricity, 29 percent of homes in Toledo do not. Seventy-seven percent of households in the country have finished floors. The percentage of households in rural areas (79%) with finished floors are higher than those in urban areas (75%). Belize City Southside has the lowest percentage of households (47%) with finished floors while Corozal has the highest percentage (94%) of households with finished floors. Nationally, 96 percent of households have finished roofs. However, it is worth noting that one-third of households in Toledo have biomass roofing.

One-third of households have one room used for sleeping, while 36 percent and 33 percent of households have two and three or more rooms respectively used for sleeping. The mean number of persons per room used of sleeping is 1.94, but it varies by area and region. The average number of persons per sleeping room is 2.17 in rural areas compared to 1.67 in urban areas. Toledo region has the highest mean number of persons per room for sleeping (2.69). Belize City and Belize (excl. Belize City South side) have the least average number of persons (1.68 each) per room used for sleeping.

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Area					Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize (Excl. Belize City Southside)	Belize City Southside	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Electricity										
Yes	91.8	96.9	87.5	93.5	93.2	97.1	97.6	91.3	90.5	70.8
No	8.2	3.1	12.5	6.5	6.8	2.9	2.4	8.7	9.5	29.2
Flooring										
Natural floor	3.1	0.5	5.4	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.2	22.1
Rudimentary floor	18.3	21.7	15.4	3.7	6.8	20.9	39.1	18.6	24.3	11.3
Finished floor	77.3	75.4	78.8	93.9	91.3	78.8	52.9	78.8	73.6	66.4
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.3
Missing/DK	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roof										
Natural roofing	3.8	0.3	6.8	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	4.5	29.6
Rudimentary roofing	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Finished roofing	95.7	99.3	92.6	98.1	97.6	99.3	98.9	99.0	95.0	70.3
Other	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Exterior walls										
Natural walls	1.7	0.2	2.9	5.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
Rudimentary walls	9.8	12.0	7.9	2.8	2.1	11.4	28.6	1.6	3.6	28.3
Finished walls	88.0	87.4	88.6	91.3	90.5	88.3	70.6	97.7	95.8	71.2
Other	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping										
1	31.1	27.5	34.2	30.2	25.9	33.9	24.2	24.0	39.4	50.4
2	35.6	37.2	34.3	38.1	34.0	36.7	41.5	36.3	32.4	26.0
3 or more	33.2	35.2	31.4	31.5	40.0	29.3	34.3	39.3	28.0	23.6
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4636.0	2140.0	2496.0	564.0	628.0	896.0	600.0	995.0	539.0	413.0
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.94	1.67	2.17	2.13	2.06	1.68	1.68	1.83	1.93	2.69

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Sixty-nine percent of dwellings are owned by a member of the household, 73 percent of households own a radio, and four in five households own a television. Ninety-two percent of households and three in four households have at least one person in the household that owns a mobile and have a bank account respectively.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets

Percent of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Area				Region					
	Total	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize (Excl. Belize City Southside)	Belize City Southside	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Percentage of households that own a										
Radio	73.4	77.5	69.8	69.4	73.5	75.6	77.8	76.9	61.8	73.8
Television	79.8	88.7	72.3	84.7	80.8	90.4	90.2	78.2	71.4	48.9
Non-mobile telephone	14.1	17.9	10.9	11.4	17.1	23.1	16.4	8.9	13.4	4.4
Refrigerator	73.9	83.8	65.4	69.4	77.3	86.3	82.1	76.7	65.3	40.4
Fan	85.1	93.6	77.8	85.8	90.0	95.8	93.8	82.0	80.8	53.7
Microwave oven	42.8	52.1	34.8	41.2	42.9	55.0	51.6	41.7	34.0	19.7
Security alarm system	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	7.6	2.8	1.4	2.9	1.1
Washing machine	73.6	79.6	68.4	81.8	85.0	84.6	74.3	75.7	56.7	37.1
DVD player	46.1	54.7	38.7	44.1	47.9	60.9	60.3	36.7	37.9	26.2
Gas bar-b-que grill	4.5	6.4	2.9	3.6	2.1	8.9	8.8	2.5	1.6	2.3
Air conditioner	9.9	13.2	7.1	9.3	10.6	21.9	8.3	4.3	7.8	1.8
Water cooler	9.2	12.1	6.8	6.7	5.7	16.8	8.9	7.5	9.7	5.6
Sofa set	65.3	73.8	57.9	72.3	69.0	72.9	77.4	66.5	53.5	28.0
Dining room set	71.8	76.7	67.5	82.5	87.7	82.2	70.1	76.0	47.6	34.2
Clothes closet	64.7	70.1	60.1	75.9	77.2	73.1	61.2	66.7	47.0	35.6
Percentage of households that own										
Agricultural land	19.0	12.4	24.7	34.0	23.4	12.8	11.6	18.9	11.9	25.8
Farm animals/Livestock	18.6	4.9	30.4	29.5	24.9	5.1	1.4	22.0	14.4	45.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a										
Watch	64.7	70.3	60.0	57.7	57.7	76.1	67.3	63.9	54.1	72.6
Mobile telephone	92.1	95.4	89.3	90.9	89.2	97.0	94.3	93.9	88.5	84.4
Bicycle	62.6	58.3	66.3	73.6	69.5	58.2	61.3	50.6	67.6	70.4
Motorcycle or scooter	12.1	8.0	15.6	10.2	13.9	8.5	7.1	16.6	16.7	10.5
Animal-drawn cart	2.2	0.7	3.5	4.1	6.6	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.1	0.2
Car or truck	38.5	40.2	37.1	43.2	38.8	44.6	34.9	43.2	30.9	22.4
Boat with a motor	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.0	7.5	3.0	1.8	4.9	2.8
Tablet computer	32.5	40.0	26.1	30.7	30.7	48.9	34.3	25.9	31.2	17.1
Fishing rod	7.5	7.1	7.8	10.5	4.5	14.1	5.6	1.9	9.9	6.3
Weight training machine	5.0	6.1	4.2	5.9	4.5	10.0	5.1	2.3	4.4	1.4
Computer	33.7	39.8	28.5	30.3	26.6	48.7	34.2	34.5	30.2	19.0
Canoe/Boat without a motor	3.5	2.0	4.7	6.6	3.7	4.7	1.9	0.8	4.9	2.8
Bank account	76.5	83.2	70.8	83.3	71.9	84.8	89.9	72.2	65.7	61.5
Ownership of dwelling										
Owned by a household member	68.9	59.3	77.2	77.9	80.7	59.0	63.0	69.2	61.4	78.0

	Area					Region				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize (Excl. Belize City Southside)	Belize City Southside	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Not owned	31.1	40.7	22.8	22.1	19.3	41.0	37.0	30.8	38.5	22.0
Rented	22.3	32.8	13.3	12.2	17.1	35.4	25.7	20.1	22.7	15.4
Other	8.8	7.8	9.6	9.9	2.2	5.6	11.3	10.7	15.7	6.6
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4636	2140	2496	564	628	896	600	995	539	413

Table HH.8 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles⁷. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. The wealth index is calculated using easy-to-collect data on a household's ownership of selected assets, such as televisions and bicycles; materials used for housing construction; and types of water access and sanitation facilities. Generated with a statistical procedure known as principal components analysis, the wealth index places individual households on a continuous scale of relative wealth.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
Wealth index quintile							
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Number of household members
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	17388
Area							
Urban	6.9	17.6	22.5	26.1	26.9	100.0	7339
Rural	29.5	21.8	18.2	15.6	15.0	100.0	10048
Sex of household head							
Male	21.4	20.1	19.6	19.0	19.8	100.0	8608
Female	18.6	20.0	20.4	20.9	20.1	100.0	8780
Region							
Corozal	18.4	22.7	18.0	20.5	20.3	100.0	2268
Orange Walk	15.4	23.9	22.9	16.7	21.1	100.0	2672
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	3.5	17.5	18.8	22.4	37.9	100.0	2890
Belize City South Side	5.4	19.2	29.6	29.0	16.9	100.0	2084
Cayo	21.1	19.9	22.2	21.6	15.2	100.0	3814
Stann Creek	26.3	23.7	16.3	18.0	15.6	100.0	1940
Toledo	65.1	11.7	7.8	8.3	7.2	100.0	1719

Twenty-seven percent of urban household population are in the richest wealth index quintile while seven percent are in the poorest wealth index quintile. However, 30 percent of the rural household population are in poorest wealth index quintile whereas 15 percent are in the richest wealth index quintile.

A significant proportion (65%) of household population in Toledo region are in the poorest wealth index compared to seven percent in the richest wealth index quintile. Belize (excl. Belize City South side) has the highest proportion (38%) of households in the richest wealth index quintile compared to four percent in the poorest quintile.

⁷ See more at: <http://dhsprogram.com/topics/wealth-index/#sthash.acW3FRAe.dpuf>

Child Mortality IV.



@UNICEF/LeMoyné

CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (1q0): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (4q1): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Belize MICS, 2015-2016					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	5	4	9	3	12
5-9	11	7	18	4	22
10-14	10	5	15	1	17
¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate ² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate ^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CM.1 and Figure CM.1 present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period is estimated at 5 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 3 per 1,000 live births.

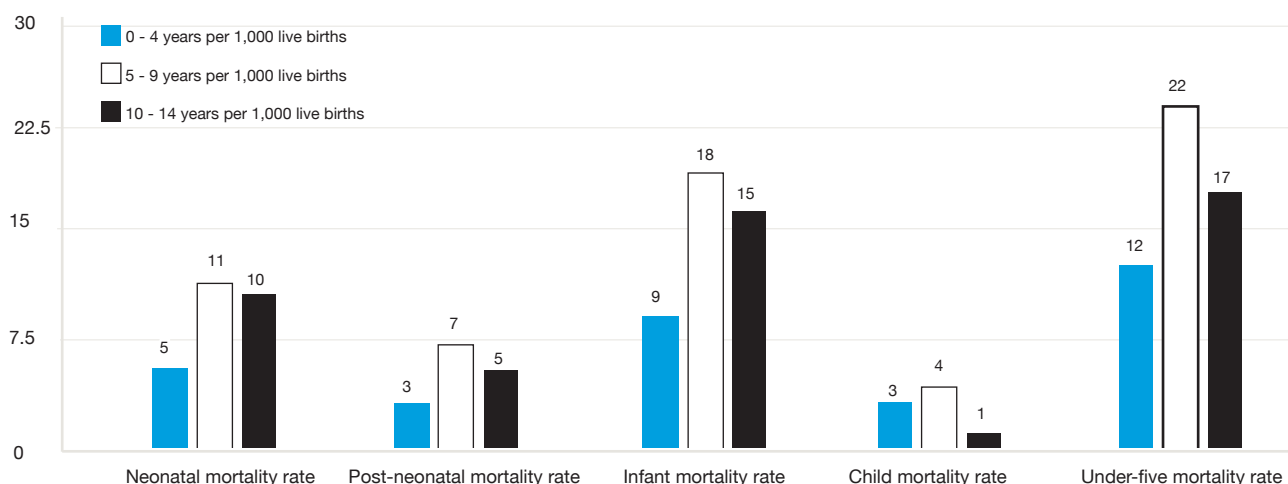


Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 9 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 12 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that approximately 75 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths.

The table and figure also show an increasing and then a sharp decline at the national level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 17 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 12 per 1,000 live births during the most recent 5-year period, roughly referring to the years 0-4 years period. A similar pattern is observed for the remaining mortality indicators. However, as a caution it should be noted that with relatively low mortality rates to begin with, these fluctuations from one period to the next may not translate to substantial change in probability of death (e.g. a change of 1 death per 1,000 live births in the CMR constitutes a change from 0.4 percent to 0.3 percent in probability). Likewise, with low numbers like these we should expect some variation from period to period, and that variation may not constitute a meaningful trend over three periods.

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	5	3	9	3	12
Region					
Corozal	(7)	10	17	0	17
Orange Walk	(3)	-	3	5	7
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	-	-	-	-	-
Belize City South Side	(18)	3	22	0	22
Cayo	(7)	3	10	0	10
Stann Creek	-	6	6	13	19
Toledo	(2)	2	4	9	13
Area					
Urban	7	1	9	3	12
Rural	4	5	9	3	12
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-
Primary	4	7	11	3	14
Secondary	10	1	11	5	16
Higher	-	-	-	-	-
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	5	9	14	5	20
Second	8	-	8	1	9
Middle	7	5	12	8	20
Fourth	(2)	-	3	-	3
Richest	(4)	-	4	-	4
Ethnicity of household head					
Creole	12	2	14	3	17
Maya	(2)	6	8	8	16
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3	4	8	3	11
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	-	-	-
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	-	(8)	-	(8)

- ¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

() Figures that are based on 250 to 499 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases

Table CM.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2, a}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	5	3	9	3	12
Sex of child					
Male	6	6	11	4	15
Female	5	1	6	2	9
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(1)	9	11	5	15
20-34	7	1	8	3	11
35-49	(3)	7	11	2	12
Birth order					
1	3	5	8	0	8
2-3	5	2	7	8	15
4-6	(10)	4	15	0	15
7+	(*)	(*)	6	-	6
Previous birth interval ^b					
< 2 years	(4)	3	7	8	15
2 years	(2)	2	4	2	6
3 years	(8)	2	10	5	15
4+ years	10	3	13	4	17

- ¹ MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate
² MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate
³ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate
⁴ MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate
⁵ MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate
^a Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
^b Excludes first order births

() Figures that are based on 250 to 499 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases

Tables CM.2 and CM.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. There are marked differences between the probabilities of dying among males and females; females are less likely to die before their fifth birthday compared to males. Under-five mortality rates for Belize City South Side are about three times that of Orange Walk. There are also minor differences in mortality in terms of educational level and ethnicity of household head. Children born to younger mothers (less than 20 years) are more likely to die before their fifth birthday compared to those born to older mothers (above 20 years); under-five mortality for younger mothers is 15 per 1,000 live births. The under-five mortality rate is highest among the Creole headed households (17 per 1,000 live births). Figure CM.2 provides a graphical presentation of these differences.

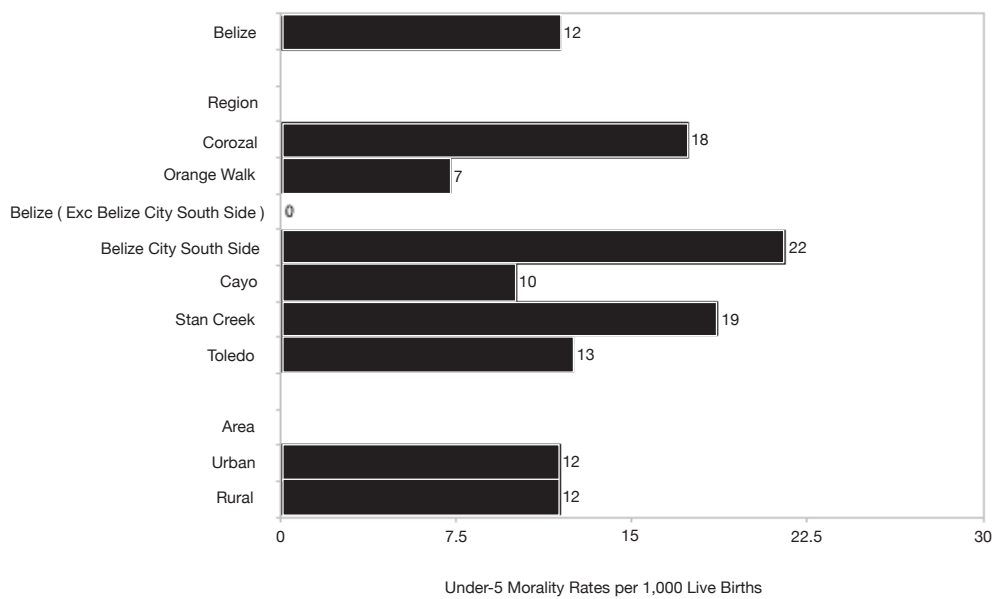


Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area and regions, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

V. Nutrition



@UNICEFBelize

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also of the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health, and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (defined as 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 days, months, and years. Those who survive may 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 with low birth weight also risk 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 the 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 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 a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. 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.¹

¹ For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, JT et al. 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? Bulletin of the World Health Organization 74(2): 209-16.

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percent of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth					Percentage of live births			
	Very small	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
Total	4.4	63.4	21.3	1.6	100.0	12.1	98.7	743
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20 years	5.8	63.1	18.6	3.4	100.0	14.5	99.4	128
20-34 years	3.5	64.4	21.0	1.4	100.0	11.5	98.6	531
35-49 years	7.4	57.9	26.9	-	100.0	12.5	97.8	85
Birth order								
1	4.2	63.5	17.4	2.8	100.0	13.9	99.5	242
2-3	3.7	65.2	21.6	0.9	100.0	11.0	98.7	333
4-5	5.7	61.2	25.6	1.7	100.0	11.6	98.9	123
6+	6.4	56.3	28.1	-	100.0	12.5	93.0	45
Region								
Corozal	6.9	53.4	31.5	-	100.0	12.2	100.0	105
Orange Walk	1.4	65.0	17.2	-	100.0	12.5	99.0	112
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	0.6	71.9	14.6	1.2	100.0	10.5	98.8	121
Belize City South Side	5.1	73.3	14.4	-	100.0	11.1	97.3	83
Cayo	5.4	50.9	34.1	6.6	100.0	12.4	99.5	153
Stann Creek	7.9	64.9	16.5	0.3	100.0	14.5	100.0	86
Toledo	4.4	73.8	11.6	-	100.0	12.0	94.6	83
Area								
Urban	3.1	61.7	21.7	2.9	100.0	12.8	99.0	306
Rural	5.2	64.7	21.0	0.6	100.0	11.7	98.4	437
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	4.4	62.6	24.0	1.2	100.0	11.3	98.2	330
Secondary	5.8	64.3	17.4	1.8	100.0	13.7	98.6	255
Higher	2.1	67.1	16.8	2.4	100.0	12.3	99.7	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.1	63.5	23.9	1.3	100.0	11.2	96.7	177
Second	3.5	64.1	19.5	2.7	100.0	12.6	98.8	183
Middle	3.8	59.0	24.8	3.1	100.0	12.3	99.1	131
Fourth	3.5	67.9	18.1	-	100.0	11.4	99.7	140
Richest	6.3	62.0	19.9	0.4	100.0	13.6	99.6	113
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	5.1	66.7	19.0	0.3	100.0	11.7	98.2	163
Maya	8.0	60.4	17.6	4.9	100.0	16.4	95.5	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3.5	60.6	23.8	1.7	100.0	12.1	99.4	389
Garifuna	6.1	68.7	13.8	-	100.0	13.7	100.0	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other	0.5	71.8	24.0	-	100.0	6.1	99.6	50

¹ MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants

² MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

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

Almost all (99%) births were weighed at birth and approximately, 12 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). There was variation by region. Stan Creek had the highest proportion of infants (15%) weighing less than 2,500 grams while, Belize (excl. South Side) had the least proportion of infants (11%) weighing less than 2,500 grams. The prevalence of low birth weight does not vary much by urban and rural areas, by mother's education or socio-economic status of the household. Low birth weight prevalence is higher among babies born to adolescent mothers (15%). In terms of ethnicity, Mayan populations are observed to have higher live births with low birth weight (16%) compared to the other ethnicities.

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.

Undernutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive are likely to have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also 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 based on the WHO growth standards.² Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – 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.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. 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 classified as severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.³ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children													
Percent of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Belize MICS, 2015-2016													
	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶			
Total	4.6	0.4	-0.2	2426	15.0	2.6	-0.8	2410	1.8	0.5	7.3	0.3	2397
Sex													
Male	5.0	0.1	-0.3	1244	16.2	2.7	-0.9	1237	2.1	0.6	8.0	0.3	1229
Female	4.1	0.6	-0.2	1182	13.7	2.4	-0.7	1173	1.4	0.4	6.5	0.3	1168
Region													
Corozal	4.9	0.3	-0.3	339	15.8	2.3	-1.0	338	-	-	5.3	0.3	337
Orange Walk	3.0	0.4	-0.2	391	13.0	1.0	-0.7	387	2.3	0.6	6.6	0.3	385
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	2.5	-	0.0	317	8.1	0.7	-0.5	306	1.3	-	11.1	0.4	306
Belize City South Side	6.5	0.7	0.0	278	10.4	3.3	-0.4	277	2.9	0.5	9.0	0.3	277
Cayo	4.8	0.5	-0.3	522	12.8	2.8	-0.9	519	1.7	0.7	6.9	0.2	516
Stann Creek	5.1	0.3	-0.3	302	14.6	2.5	-0.8	303	2.9	1.0	6.4	0.3	299
Toledo	5.6	0.4	-0.5	277	33.2	6.1	-1.5	279	1.6	0.8	6.5	0.5	277
Area													
Urban	5.2	0.5	-0.1	930	10.6	2.2	-0.6	914	2.8	0.7	10.6	0.4	914
Rural	4.2	0.3	-0.4	1496	17.6	2.8	-1.0	1496	1.1	0.4	5.3	0.3	1484
Age													
0-5 months	4.3	0.8	-0.1	170	9.1	0.7	-0.2	168	6.5	2.0	7.7	0.2	168
6-11 months	3.8	0.3	-0.1	258	5.9	0.9	-0.5	257	1.3	0.5	7.5	0.3	257
12-17 months	4.2	0.0	-0.1	279	13.1	2.3	-0.8	278	0.9	0.9	5.9	0.3	278
18-23 months	3.5	0.7	0.0	196	18.2	2.2	-0.8	191	1.4	0.9	8.3	0.4	190
24-35 months	4.2	0.1	-0.2	495	15.7	2.6	-0.9	495	1.7	0.2	8.5	0.4	488
36-47 months	5.6	0.6	-0.5	531	18.9	3.8	-1.0	524	1.5	0.2	5.7	0.2	523
48-59 months	4.9	0.4	-0.3	497	16.5	2.9	-0.9	496	1.3	0.3	8.0	0.3	493
Mother's education													
None	5.5	-	-0.5	91	25.5	5.4	-1.3	89	-	-	1.9	0.3	89
Primary	5.9	0.6	-0.4	1153	19.4	3.4	-1.1	1150	1.5	0.5	4.8	0.2	1145
Secondary	3.7	0.2	-0.1	779	12.3	2.1	-0.7	775	2.4	0.5	10.2	0.4	771
Higher	2.2	-	0.2	375	5.5	0.5	-0.4	368	2.0	0.9	10.7	0.5	365
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight	Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.4	0.2	-0.5	582	26.1	4.2	-1.2	579	0.7	0.4	3.8	0.3	578
Second	4.5	0.4	-0.3	580	14.5	3.5	-1.0	581	1.5	0.2	6.8	0.3	576
Middle	4.3	0.7	-0.2	507	12.5	1.5	-0.7	499	2.0	0.5	8.4	0.3	499
Fourth	4.9	0.4	-0.1	440	10.4	1.1	-0.6	438	3.1	0.6	11.0	0.4	434
Richest	3.0	-	0.1	317	5.4	1.4	-0.3	312	2.1	1.2	7.8	0.4	310
Ethnicity of household head													
Creole	4.9	0.2	0.0	499	8.7	1.5	-0.4	492	2.7	0.3	8.3	0.2	491
Maya	4.7	-	-0.5	317	34.7	5.5	-1.5	315	0.1	-	5.4	0.5	314
Mestizo/Spanish/ Latino	4.6	0.4	-0.3	1252	14.0	2.4	-0.9	1242	1.5	0.5	7.2	0.3	1235
Garifuna	5.5	-	-0.1	139	8.2	1.3	-0.4	142	2.6	1.2	14.5	0.2	139
East Indian	3.6	1.3	-0.4	50	8.0	1.3	-0.8	50	2.3	1.0	2.2	0.1	50
Other	3.0	0.8	-0.1	169	11.3	2.6	-0.4	169	3.2	1.6	4.5	0.2	169
¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) ² MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe) ³ MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) ⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe) ⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) ⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe) ⁷ MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence													

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

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.12, DQ.13, and DQ.14 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, four percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, five percent from the height-for-age indicator, and six percent for the weight-for-height indicator. Further data quality issues that affect anthropometric indicators, such as heaping on age, out-transference are reported in Tables DQ.4/DQ.8 and digit preference in the measurements is reported in Table DQ.15, in Appendix D. Digit preference for 0 or 5 for weight and height/length measurements were 19 percent and 24 percent, respectively. The highest digit preference for weight measurement was on 8 while, that for height/length measurement was on 0.

Almost one in twenty (5%) children under age five in Belize are moderately or severely underweight and less than one percent (0.4%) are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). Fifteen percent are moderately stunted or too short for their age and two percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height. Seven percent of children are overweight or too heavy for their height.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Children in Toledo region/district had the highest rate to be stunted compared to other children in the country. Similarly, children in Belize South Side region/district are more likely to be underweight than other children. In contrast, the percentage of wasted children is highest in Stann Creek region and Belize City Southside (3% each). Belize (excl. Belize City Southside) and Belize City Southside presented the highest percentages of overweight children (11% and 9%, respectively). Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education. In contrast, prevalence of overweighted children is associated with higher maternal education. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, and wasted than girls. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children age 12-23 months are undernourished according to all three indicators in comparison to children who are younger and older (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment. Marked differences according to household head ethnicity are also observed; 35 percent stunting, 5 percent severe stunting among Mayan children, 15 percent overweight among Garifuna.

Children in Toledo region/district had the highest rate for stunting (33%) when compared to children from other regions in the country. The rates are however similar for all regions on wasting. Belize (excl. Belize City Southside) and Belize City Southside presented the highest percentages of overweight children (11% and 9%, respectively). Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education have stunting rates which are five times lower than that of children of mothers with no education. In contrast, prevalence of overweight children is five times higher among those with mothers that have secondary or higher education when compared to those with no education. Boys have a slightly higher rate of stunting, overweight and wasting than girls. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children age 12-23 months suffer from undernutrition according to all three indicators in comparison to children in the different age brackets (Figure NU.1). This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment. Marked differences according to household head ethnicity are also observed; 35 percent stunting, 5 percent severe stunting among Mayan children, and 15 percent overweight among Garifuna.

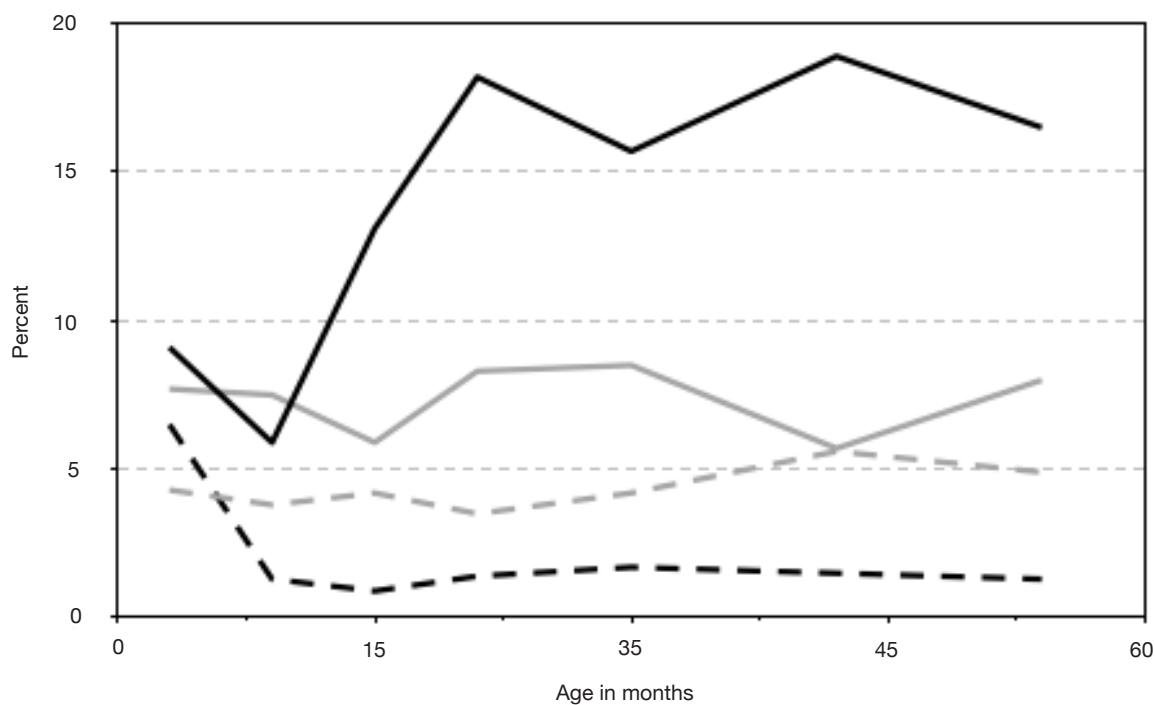


Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Belize MICS, 2015-2016

BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to two years of age. 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 do not start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months, or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water, are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate, and safe solid, semi-solid, and soft foods from the age of six months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁴

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to two years of age and beyond.⁵ Starting at six months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe and age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid, and soft foods.⁶ A summary of key guiding principles^{7,8} for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

- o continued breastfeeding;
- o appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and
- o appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).⁹

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”.

To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

- o the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- o food items from at least four food groups; and
- o breastmilk or at least two milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

⁴ Bhuta, Z. et al. 2013. Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost? The Lancet June 6, 2013.

⁵ WHO. 2003. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February, 2003.

⁶ WHO. 2003. Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.

⁷ PAHO. 2003. Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.

⁸ WHO. 2005. Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.

⁹ WHO. 2008. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	Breastfed children Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours Non-breastfed children Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percent of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	92.7	68.3	86.1	13.3	743
Region					
Corozal	95.4	52.5	83.5	18.0	105
Orange Walk	94.7	50.3	84.8	11.6	112
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	89.9	70.1	84.9	15.1	121
Belize City South Side	93.3	71.1	83.8	19.7	83
Cayo	91.4	78.9	87.7	9.0	153
Stann Creek	87.7	72.2	85.6	14.2	86
Toledo	97.6	83.3	92.8	8.0	83
Area					
Urban	92.3	69.9	84.8	14.8	306
Rural	93.0	67.1	87.0	12.3	437
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	91.8	68.1	84.6	12.6	363
12-23 months	93.5	68.4	87.5	14.0	381
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	92.9	68.5	86.4	13.0	720
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
No one/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	92.9	68.0	86.0	13.5	716
Public	93.3	68.9	86.9	11.0	628
Private	89.4	61.3	79.9	31.3	88
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	93.5	67.5	88.6	11.3	330
Secondary	92.4	70.4	83.3	15.2	255
Higher	91.6	64.4	84.1	14.4	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	93.8	75.1	89.9	8.1	177
Second	96.1	68.8	89.4	11.8	183
Middle	90.8	62.0	82.5	20.1	131
Fourth	91.2	70.2	84.9	11.2	140
Richest	89.6	61.5	80.4	18.8	113

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Ethnicity of household head					
Creole	89.8	67.8	84.5	12.7	163
Maya	96.4	74.9	93.9	12.5	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	92.3	67.4	85.4	11.1	389
Garifuna	94.9	65.5	79.5	28.5	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other	96.1	65.3	88.2	23.2	50

¹ MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed
² MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

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

BREASTFEEDING

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed. Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 68 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 86 percent of newborns in Belize start breastfeeding within one day of birth. The findings are presented in Figure NU.2 by region and area.

Toledo region recorded the highest proportion of newborns who were breastfed for the first time within the first hour of birth (83%) while Orange Walk region recorded the least (50%). No notable difference exists for early initiation of breastfeeding between urban and rural areas. The proportion of newborns breastfed in the first hour of birth and within one of birth increases with increasing socio-economic status.

Nationally, 13 percent of children born in the two years preceding the survey received prelacteal feed. Belize City South Side region/district recorded the highest proportion of children (20%) who received prelacteal feed while Toledo region/district recorded the lowest proportion (8%) for this indicator. No notable difference existed for early initiation for month since last birth for area of residence (urban/rural).

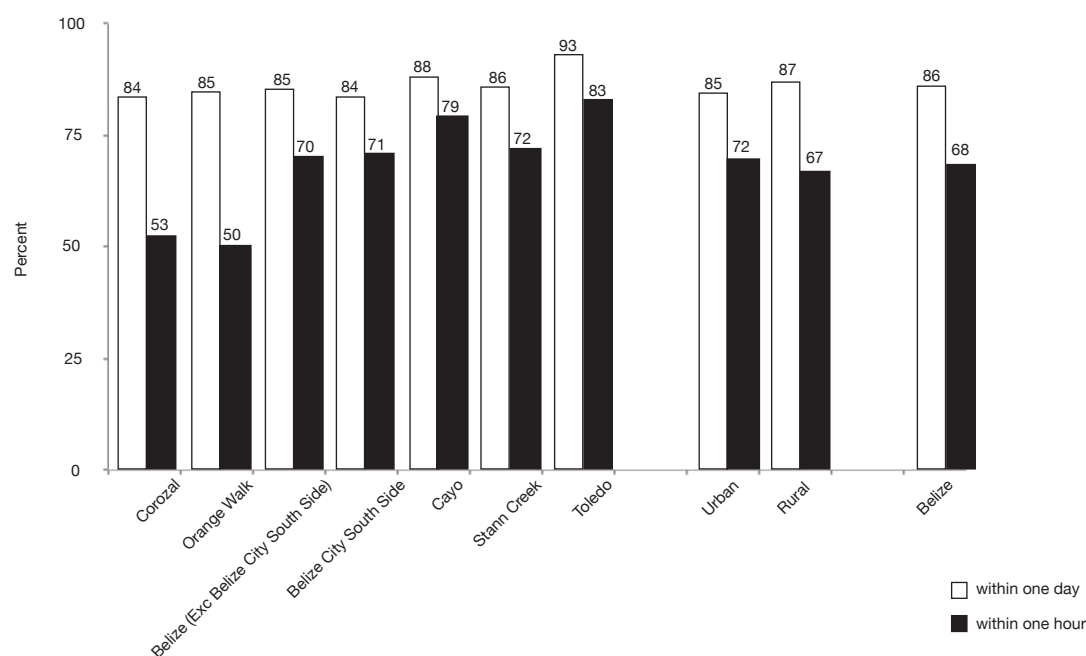


Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both Exclusively breastfed and Predominantly breastfed; referring to infants age less than six months who are breastfed, distinguished by the former only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and the latter also allowing plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding							
Percent of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	33.2	50.1	189	51.5	217	35.1	136
Sex							
Male	29.1	47.2	100	52.3	118	39.7	78
Female	37.7	53.4	89	50.6	98	28.8	58
Region							
Corozal	(27.8)	(49.8)	32	(42.1)	35	(*)	19
Orange Walk	(29.8)	(50.8)	37	(42.7)	26	(*)	17
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	27	(26.1)	29
Belize City South Side	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	23	(*)	18
Cayo	(*)	(*)	27	(65.8)	54	(*)	25
Stann Creek	(*)	(*)	17	(55.0)	30	(*)	16
Toledo	(48.7)	(58.7)	17	(78.2)	21	(*)	12
Area							
Urban	24.4	38.4	79	44.9	78	32.6	66
Rural	39.5	58.5	110	55.2	139	37.4	70
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	8	(*)	4
Primary	34.7	50.1	82	64.1	106	48.7	44
Secondary	24.1	43.0	69	47.6	64	23.2	57
Higher	(*)	(*)	32	(25.8)	35	(34.1)	31
Other	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(45.3)	(57.7)	37	54.8	53	(48.5)	28
Second	(27.6)	(54.8)	46	59.5	58	(36.4)	31
Middle	(21.3)	(38.6)	40	(54.2)	37	(*)	17
Fourth	(37.1)	(55.7)	38	(41.2)	30	(34.1)	31
Richest	(*)	(*)	28	(40.4)	38	(25.6)	29

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	(48.9)	(61.8)	41	(49.6)	46	(32.3)	40
Maya	(54.5)	(68.4)	19	(83.2)	29	(*)	13
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	25.9	43.7	104	48.7	117	34.3	66
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	7	(*)	7
East Indian	-	-	-	(*)	3	(*)	3
Other	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	16	(*)	7
¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year ⁴ MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							

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

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

BREASTFEEDING

Approximately one-third of children age less than six months were exclusively breastfed. With one in two children age 0 to 5 months predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to the greatest degree. 52 percent of children are breastfed by age 12-15 months, and 35 percent are breastfed by age 20-23 months.

Thirty-eight percent of females were exclusively breastfed compared to 29 percent of males. As expected, rural-urban differentials are observed: 40 percent of children in rural areas are exclusively breastfed compared to 25 percent in urban areas. A similar trend is observed among those predominantly breastfed at 0-5 months, and among those continuously breastfed at 12-15 months and at 20-23 months.

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age three, the median duration is 17.2 months for any breastfeeding, 0.7 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 2.5 months for predominant breastfeeding. The median duration of exclusive BF is highest among women from poorest and richest households.

The median duration of breastfeeding for children born in urban areas is 13.1 months compared to 19.2 months for children born in rural areas. Belize (excl. south side) recorded the lowest median duration of breastfeeding (8.8 months) while Toledo recorded the highest median duration of 20.6 months.

Among the different ethnic groups, Maya headed households recorded the highest median duration of breastfeeding (21.7 months) and the least median duration of breastfeeding was observed among those classified as "Other" (9.9 months). The mean duration in Belize is 17.6 months for any breastfeeding, two months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 3.2 months for predominant breastfeeding. It is interesting that median duration of exclusive BF is highest among women from poorest and richest households.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Median duration (in months) of :			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	17.2	0.7	2.5	1475
Sex				
Male	17.4	0.6	0.7	766
Female	17.0	1.6	2.8	708
Region				
Corozal	17.5	0.5	0.7	208
Orange Walk	15.7	0.6	2.6	214
Belize (Exclude Belize City South Side)	8.8	1.4	2.7	235
Belize City South Side	13.2	1.8	2.8	168
Cayo	17.9	1.7	2.9	313
Stann Creek	17.6	0.5	0.5	178
Toledo	20.6	2.4	3.2	159
Area				
Urban	13.1	0.9	1.7	587
Rural	19.2	0.7	3.5	887
Mother's education				
None	(23.2)	(3.8)	(3.8)	57
Primary	21.4	0.8	2.5	646
Secondary	15.2	0.6	1.9	504
Higher	9.9	2.3	3.7	253
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.2	2.3	3.4	337
Second	18.7	0.5	3.2	350
Middle	13.8	0.4	0.5	304
Fourth	12.1	0.6	3.3	273
Richest	12.0	2.0	2.1	211
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	12.7	2.2	3.3	316
Maya	21.7	2.8	3.8	178
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	16.3	0.6	1.7	760
Garifuna	15.1	1.6	1.9	93
East Indian	(19.1)	-	-	27
Other	9.1	0.5	2.7	100
Mean	17.6	2.0	3.2	1475

¹ MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding

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

BREASTFEEDING

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid, or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, only 54 percent of children ages 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months drops to 50 percent. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for 0-5 months old children is higher for females (38%) than for males (29%). In contrast, at 6-23 months, male children are appropriately breastfed at a similar rate as female children (54% in both cases). Differentials are observed in urban and rural areas for the indicator: 44 percent and 54 percent for urban and rural areas respectively. A positive correlation is observed between this indicator and socio-economic status of the household – three in five children aged 0-23 months from poorest households are appropriately breastfed compared to two in five children from richest households.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percent of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	33.2	189	53.8	764	49.7	953
Sex						
Male	29.1	100	54.0	390	48.9	489
Female	37.7	89	53.7	374	50.6	463
Region						
Corozal	(27.8)	32	57.1	106	50.3	139
Orange Walk	(29.8)	37	52.6	101	46.5	138
Belize (Exclude Belize City South Side)	(*)	36	32.9	122	32.3	158
Belize City South Side	(*)	23	50.8	79	47.5	102
Cayo	(*)	27	58.2	172	57.0	199
Stann Creek	(*)	17	54.1	96	47.8	113
Toledo	(48.7)	17	74.4	87	70.2	104
Area						
Urban	24.4	79	48.7	311	43.8	390
Rural	39.5	110	57.3	452	53.8	562
Mother's education						
None	(*)	4	(60.0)	30	(58.8)	34
Primary	34.7	82	61.3	343	56.1	425
Secondary	24.1	69	52.2	246	46.1	315
Higher	(*)	32	37.8	136	40.0	168
Other	(*)	2	(*)	9	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(45.3)	37	65.1	184	61.7	221
Second	(27.6)	46	53.8	192	48.7	238
Middle	(21.3)	40	50.0	136	43.5	176
Fourth	(37.1)	38	51.2	139	48.2	177
Richest	(*)	28	43.5	113	42.3	141
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	(48.9)	41	46.4	163	46.9	204
Maya	(54.5)	19	78.5	101	74.7	120
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	25.9	104	52.6	394	47.0	498
Garifuna	(*)	13	(56.1)	37	47.4	50
East Indian	-	0	(*)	17	(*)	17
Other	(*)	12	(34.8)	52	32.0	64

¹ MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

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

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods						
Percent of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Belize MICS, 2015-2016						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	82.0	99	(*)	17	78.8	116
Sex						
Male	(74.5)	52	(*)	6	(74.1)	58
Female	(90.3)	47	(*)	12	(83.4)	58
Area						
Urban	(*)	32	(*)	7	(86.6)	39
Rural	(79.5)	67	(*)	10	74.9	77
¹ MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods.						

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

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

Overall, less than one-quarter of the children age 6-23 months (29%) were receiving solid, semi-solid, and soft foods the minimum number of times with no notable difference between boys and girls.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**

Percent of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent of children who received minimum dietary diversity ^a	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received minimum dietary diversity ^{2, a}	Number of children age 6-23 months
			Minimum dietary diversity ^a	At least 2 milk feeds ¹			
Total	56.9	437	78.4	83.2	270	66.3	764
Sex							
Male	55.9	228	82.5	80.6	142	67.1	390
Female	57.9	210	73.8	86.1	127	65.4	374
Age							
6-8 months	31.2	99	(*)	(*)	13	31.5	116
9-11 months	51.9	103	(59.6)	(88.8)	36	56.0	148
12-17 months	66.9	151	83.6	84.1	112	75.1	288
18-23 months	75.1	84	83.5	79.0	109	80.4	212
Region							
Corozal	65.9	63	(71.7)	(93.2)	37	69.9	106
Orange Walk	66.3	57	(74.5)	(86.2)	39	68.7	101
Belize (Exclude Belize City South Side)	(61.1)	44	(72.0)	(87.2)	61	71.0	122
Belize City South Side	(77.3)	41	(87.8)	(85.3)	33	81.3	79
Cayo	41.7	113	(81.9)	(71.2)	47	54.9	172
Stann Creek	55.2	53	(83.6)	(83.3)	35	67.8	96
Toledo	52.2	67	(86.3)	(69.9)	18	59.4	87
Area							
Urban	61.2	159	74.9	84.7	131	68.9	311
Rural	54.4	279	81.7	81.8	139	64.5	452
Mother's education							
None	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	5	(48.2)	30
Primary	53.3	231	74.7	75.7	94	61.2	343
Secondary	62.5	132	79.3	88.4	95	70.3	246
Higher	(64.1)	51	81.9	84.6	70	77.0	136
Other	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.6	130	(83.2)	(76.2)	44	59.9	184
Second	51.3	115	77.3	84.4	67	60.7	192
Middle	60.7	70	85.2	82.3	53	72.0	136
Fourth	60.3	74	72.3	81.9	56	66.5	139
Richest	(78.6)	49	(75.3)	(89.9)	50	79.0	113

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent of children who received minimum dietary diversity ^a	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:		Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received minimum dietary diversity ^{2, a}	Number of children age 6-23 months
			Minimum dietary diversity ^a	At least 2 milk feeds ¹			
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	57.7	77	81.0	81.8	73	70.1	163
Maya	51.2	81	(*)	(*)	17	56.5	101
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	59.2	229	75.7	87.2	132	66.1	394
Garifuna	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	16	(68.5)	37
East Indian	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	17
Other	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	26	(70.5)	52
¹ MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children ² MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity ^a Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots, and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.							

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted case

**** Due to error in the CAPI programming, indicators 2.15 and 2.17 for minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet respectively cannot be computed. The data has therefore been removed from the database.**

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene during preparation. Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is prevalent in Belize. Forty-eight percent of children under six months were fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Three in five children age 0-23 months were fed using a bottle with a nipple. The prevalence among urban children is 69 percent compared to 56 percent among rural children. The prevalence of bottle-feeding was highest in the middle socio-economic households (67%) and mothers with higher education (75%).

Among the regions, children in Stann Creek and Belize City South Side had higher rates of bottle feeding (69%) compared to children in Toledo and Cayo (52% in both cases).

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding		
Percent of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Belize MICS, 2015-2016		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	61.2	953
Sex		
Male	63.7	489
Female	58.5	463
Age		
0-5 months	46.7	189
6-11 months	59.5	264
12-23 months	67.5	500
Region		
Corozal	61.3	139
Orange Walk	66.2	138
Belize (Exclude Belize City South Side)	64.9	158
Belize City South Side	68.1	102
Cayo	52.0	199
Stann Creek	68.5	113
Toledo	51.5	104
Area		
Urban	68.7	390
Rural	56.0	562
Mother's education		
None	(44.8)	34
Primary	56.3	425
Secondary	62.8	315
Higher	74.5	168
Other	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	51.5	221
Second	64.2	238
Middle	66.5	176
Fourth	61.7	177
Richest	64.0	141
Ethnicity of household head		
Creole	61.6	204
Maya	50.0	120
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	63.7	498
Garífuna	65.4	50
East Indian	(*)	17
Other	59.2	64
¹ MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding		

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

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

SALT IODIZATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance. The indicator is the percent of households consuming adequately iodized salt (>15 parts per million).

Table NU.10: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt
			No salt	Salt test result				
				Not iodized 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM¹		
Total	81.8	4636	10.6	4.4	19.7	65.3	100.0	4242
Region								
Corozal	88.6	564	5.5	1.9	12.9	79.7	100.0	529
Orange Walk	86.2	628	7.4	3.2	14.9	74.5	100.0	584
Belize (Exclude Belize City South Side)	71.7	896	14.7	6.4	22.0	57.0	100.0	753
Belize City South Side	81.4	600	11.5	4.0	14.7	69.7	100.0	552
Cayo	81.7	995	11.8	6.5	25.9	55.9	100.0	922
Stann Creek	83.2	539	11.3	3.2	29.1	56.3	100.0	506
Toledo	86.1	413	9.8	3.2	11.9	75.2	100.0	395
Area								
Urban	78.9	2140	13.3	4.8	18.8	63.1	100.0	1948
Rural	84.2	2496	8.4	4.1	20.4	67.1	100.0	2293
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.6	914	17.0	4.1	18.0	60.8	100.0	843
Second	83.4	897	11.2	1.5	20.1	67.1	100.0	843
Middle	85.3	928	8.2	4.0	19.6	68.3	100.0	862
Fourth	85.0	924	7.1	4.7	19.0	69.2	100.0	845
Richest	78.7	974	9.8	7.7	21.7	60.8	100.0	850

¹ MICS indicator 2.19 - Iodized salt consumption

SALT IODIZATION

In 82 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using IODIDE salt test kits and testing for the presence of iodine. Table NU.10 shows that in 11 percent of households, there was no salt available. These households are included in the denominator of the indicator. In 65 percent of households, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine, while in 20 percent of households, salt was found to contain between 0 and 15 ppm of iodine. Not iodized salt was found in 4 percent of households. Use of iodized salt was lowest in Cayo and Belize (excluding Belize City South side) (56% in both cases) and highest in Corozal (80%). There was no notable difference for use of adequately iodized salt between households in urban and rural areas. No difference was found between the richest and poorest households in terms of iodized salt consumption – salt that contained 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine. The consumption of adequately iodized salt is graphically presented in Figure NU.3 together with the percent of salt containing less the 15 ppm.

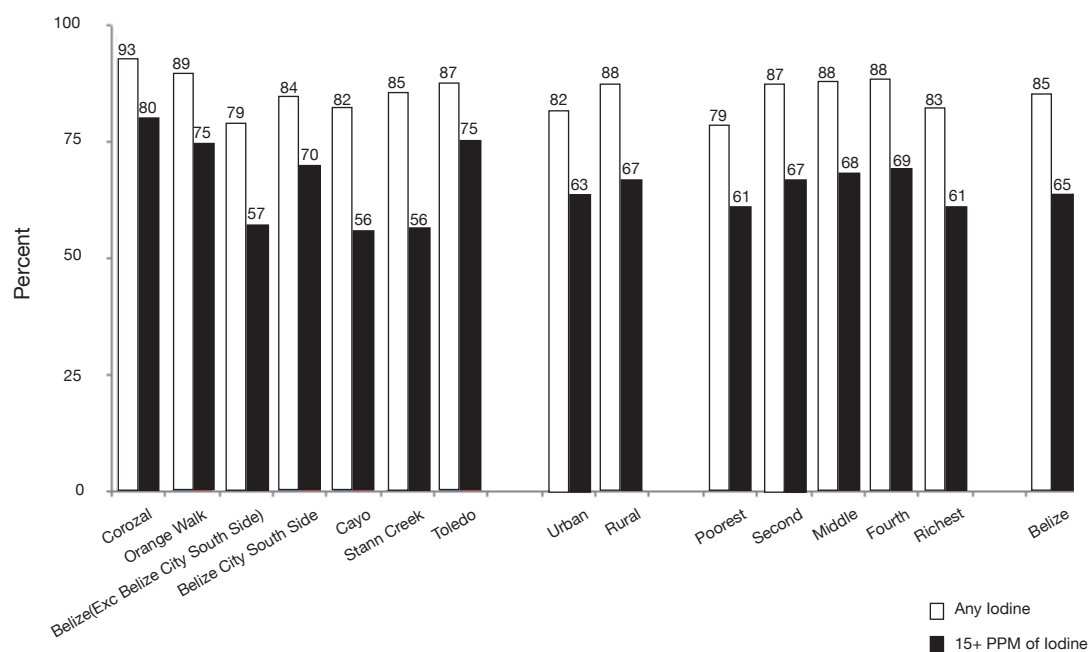


Figure NU.3: Consumption of iodized salt, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

VI. Child Health



@UNICEFBelize/2017/DHaylock

VACCINATIONS

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in achieving this goal. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide, there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization, and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children¹ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumonia/meningitis, rotavirus, and rubella.

¹ <http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en>. Table 2 includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Belize National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DPT, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens, and given after the first birthday. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Belize MICS 2015-2016 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio and the Pentavalent vaccines, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life								
Percent of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Belize MICS, 2015-2016								
	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age ^a	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months) ^a
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	74.4	23.2	97.6	97.6	71.4	23.3	94.8	92.7
Polio								
1	75.1	22.5	97.6	97.4	72.5	21.5	94.1	92.6
2	74.0	19.2	93.2	91.6	72.4	19.6	92.1	89.9
3 ²	71.7	14.4	86.2	83.1	71.3	13.8	85.1	83.0
Pentavalent								
1	76.3	19.9	96.2	96.0	72.9	20.0	92.9	91.8
2	74.6	17.0	91.7	90.0	72.8	17.0	89.7	87.9
3 ^{3,4,5}	72.8	13.5	86.3	83.4	71.6	12.4	84.0	82.3
Measles (MCV1) ⁷								
1 ⁷	62.0	17.4	79.4	Na	71.4	19.6	91.0	90.2
2 ^c	17.5	8.5	26.1	Na	60.9	15.8	76.8	59.5
Fully vaccinated ^{8, b}	na	na	na	Na	70.7	10.7	81.5	77.5
No vaccinations	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	4.6	4.7	5.3
Number of children	500	500	500	500	522	522	522	522

- ¹ MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
² MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage
³ MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage
⁴ MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
⁵ MICS indicator 3.6 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
⁷ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage
⁸ MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage

^{na}: not applicable

^a MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, and 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel

^b Includes: *BCG*, *Polio3*, *Pentavalent3* (*DPT3*, *HepB3*, *Hib3*), and *Measles* (*MCV1*) as per the vaccination schedule in Belize

^c Before March 2015, Measles2 was given at 24 months. Since March 2015, it is now being given at 18 months, as per PAHO's TAG recommendation to standardized schedule for the Caribbean Community

VACCINATIONS

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, 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 last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday, as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination cards/records, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards/records.

Approximately 98 percent of children age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT-HepB-Hib (Penta 1) vaccine was given to 96 percent. The percentage declines to 90 percent for the second dose of DPT-HepB-Hib (Penta 2) and 83.4 percent for the third dose (Penta 3). Similarly, 97 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 83 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the first dose of measles vaccine by 24 months is lower than for the other vaccines at 90 percent – 90 percent had received it by their second birthday. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations before the survey is only 78 percent. The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally similar to those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has been stable on average in Belize between 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

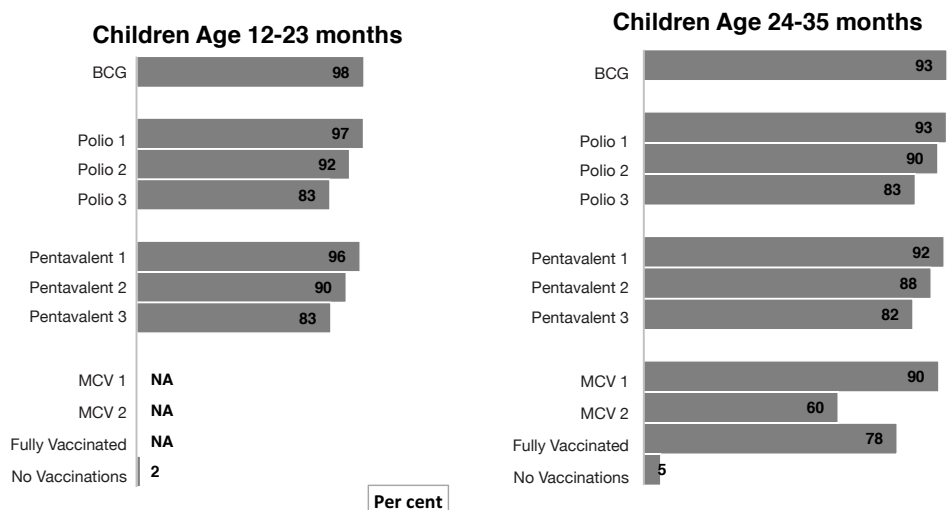


Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The 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. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for only 76 percent of children age 12-23 months.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics																
Percent of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Belize MICS, 2015-2016																
	Percent of children age 12-23 months who received:								Percent with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percent of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percent with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
	BCG	Polio			Pentavalent			None			Measles ¹ (MCV1)	Measles ² (MCV2)	Full ^a	None		
		1	2	3	1	2	3									
Total	97.6	97.6	93.2	86.2	96.2	91.7	86.3	1.6	76.0	500	91.0	76.8	81.5	4.7	72.3	522
Sex																
Male	98.4	98.4	95.8	86.9	96.6	93.2	87.2	1.3	75.3	271	92.2	77.8	82.7	4.0	74.6	277
Female	96.7	96.6	90.2	85.3	95.7	89.9	85.2	2.0	76.8	228	89.6	75.6	80.1	5.6	69.7	245
Region																
Corozal	92.7	94.5	92.3	87.2	94.4	93.3	90.0	5.5	82.0	77	94.9	85.0	86.1	4.6	88.7	70
Orange Walk	97.8	100.0	93.3	92.1	100.0	93.3	90.8	-	96.3	61	95.7	76.3	82.5	0.6	83.8	75
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.7	99.5	98.3	93.7	-	52.4	82	85.0	78.4	84.2	4.2	57.2	77
Belize City South Side	97.9	97.9	86.7	77.4	97.2	87.2	75.9	2.1	68.4	55	84.8	65.1	66.8	7.5	63.9	66
Cayo	98.5	96.1	91.2	87.3	93.9	90.0	86.5	1.5	75.8	114	92.7	80.6	85.3	5.9	67.7	114
Stann Creek	98.7	99.0	93.0	80.6	99.0	89.6	80.8	1.0	82.7	59	94.4	80.9	82.7	3.4	76.2	65
Toledo	97.5	97.1	95.7	83.6	90.1	87.5	80.5	1.1	80.8	51	87.8	65.5	78.6	7.0	71.9	55
Area																
Urban	99.3	98.1	94.3	88.2	98.8	94.1	89.0	0.6	72.7	203	91.0	77.1	77.3	4.1	66.0	197
Rural	96.4	97.3	92.5	84.8	94.4	90.0	84.4	2.4	78.2	297	91.0	76.6	84.0	5.1	76.1	325
Mother's education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	98.1	97.3	91.0	84.1	94.7	89.2	84.0	1.2	84.8	230	92.8	79.0	83.3	4.1	76.6	221
Secondary	99.3	99.1	96.2	86.9	98.8	94.4	85.7	0.7	73.3	158	87.6	74.4	77.3	5.2	65.1	189
Higher	99.9	99.9	97.5	92.6	99.4	96.4	95.5	0.1	58.6	88	96.5	77.4	87.8	2.4	74.9	85
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	93.8	95.0	90.0	84.0	90.9	86.1	82.7	4.5	79.3	120	95.0	75.4	82.9	2.9	82.0	117
Second	97.9	97.0	92.1	82.3	99.1	93.4	81.3	0.9	88.5	127	84.0	69.1	78.9	5.1	74.9	112
Middle	100.0	100.0	91.8	88.2	100.0	96.3	90.2	-	81.2	87	92.7	83.2	84.6	5.8	68.7	128
Fourth	97.8	97.8	95.8	93.2	97.3	93.9	91.4	2.2	72.3	80	90.6	72.5	77.1	5.0	70.5	96
Richest	100.0	99.7	98.4	86.2	94.5	90.2	89.9	0.0	50.9	86	93.0	85.3	83.6	4.7	60.9	70

	Percent of children age 12-23 months who received:								Percent with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 12-23 months	Percent of children age 24-35 months who received:				Percent with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35 months
	BCG	Polio			Pentavalent			None			Measles ¹ (MCV1)	Measles ² (MCV2)	Full ^a	None		
		1	2	3	1	2	3									
Ethnicity of household head																
Creole	98.9	98.9	92.1	81.9	96.5	90.8	84.3	1.1	63.1	111	91.3	71.8	74.5	1.8	54.5	112
Maya	98.1	99.3	99.3	90.8	89.6	88.6	84.6	0.7	84.3	63	90.1	78.5	86.7	5.9	86.3	58
Mestizo/ Spanish/Latino	100.0	98.9	94.8	89.2	100.0	95.6	90.7	-	81.5	258	95.2	84.6	87.7	0.6	79.7	262
Garifuna	(99.2)	(100.0)	(99.2)	(85.7)	(100.0)	(99.2)	(81.6)	(0.0)	(69.4)	24	85.6	63.0	70.5	12.3	66.5	43
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Other	(72.9)	(79.1)	(69.1)	(67.9)	(75.7)	(65.7)	(65.7)	(19.0)	(62.2)	34	(71.1)	(54.0)	(63.5)	(28.0)	(63.1)	36
* Includes: BCG, Polio3, Pentavalent (DPT3, HepB3, Hib3) and Measles (MCV1) as per the vaccination schedule in Belize																

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

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

Differences in vaccination coverage by area of residence are seen for all vaccines. Children living in urban areas show higher coverage than those living in rural areas, yet 78 percent of those living in rural areas has vaccination cards as against 72 percent of those in urban areas. Males are more likely to receive all the recommended vaccines than females. The percentage of children fully vaccinated ranges from the lowest in Belize South Side (67%) to 86 percent in Corozal. Marked variations are also observed by household wealth although there is no clear pattern; 77 percent in households in the fourth wealth quintile and 85 percent in households in the middle wealth quintile. Garifuna-headed households recorded the least proportion of children (71%) who were fully vaccinated while, Mestizo/Spanish/Latino-headed households recorded the highest proportion (88%).

One of the MDGs was to reduce by three quarters of the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. Following on the 42nd and 44th World Health Assembly calls for elimination of neonatal tetanus, the global community continues to work to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than one case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every district by 2015.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- o Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- o Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- o Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years; or
- o Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth within the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection

Percent of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percent of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	34.8	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	48.8	743
Region							
Corozal	22.7	24.8	-	-	-	47.5	105
Orange Walk	51.1	8.8	-	-	-	59.9	112
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	49.9	5.9	-	-	-	55.8	121
Belize City South Side	23.5	16.2	-	0.7	2.0	42.4	83
Cayo	25.1	15.5	-	-	-	40.6	153
Stann Creek	40.8	12.8	0.5	-	-	54.1	86
Toledo	28.9	12.6	-	-	-	41.5	83
Area							
Urban	38.8	11.2	-	0.2	0.5	50.8	306
Rural	32.0	15.4	0.1	-	-	47.5	437
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	34.6	13.6	0.1	-	-	48.4	330
Secondary	32.5	11.7	-	0.2	0.7	45.0	255
Higher	44.8	9.8	-	-	-	54.6	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.3	17.6	-	-	-	49.9	177
Second	32.6	11.2	-	-	0.9	44.7	183
Middle	33.3	16.4	-	0.4	-	50.1	131
Fourth	35.3	11.0	0.3	-	-	46.5	140
Richest	43.4	11.8	-	-	-	55.3	113
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	30.0	10.9	-	0.3	1.0	42.2	163
Maya	27.7	12.4	-	-	-	40.1	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	39.2	15.1	0.1	-	-	54.4	389
Garifuna	24.6	12.4	-	-	-	37.0	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other	41.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.4	50

¹ MICS indicator 3.9 - Neonatal tetanus protection

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

NEONATAL TETANUS PROTECTION

Table CH.3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last two years. Only one-third has received at least two doses during their last pregnancy. About half of women were protected against tetanus. Marked differences in the proportion of full protection against tetanus are observed by region, area of residence, and educational level of the mother. The higher the educational level, the higher the chances of the woman to be fully protected against tetanus.

CARE OF ILLNESS

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 was to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under five. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025.

Table CH.4 presents the percentage of children under five years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the two weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's or caretaker's report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence were sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever, and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time.

The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table CH.4: Reported disease episodes				
Percent of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Belize MICS, 2015-2016				
	Percent of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	6.2	3.4	16.2	2537
Sex				
Male	5.9	3.4	16.1	1309
Female	6.5	3.4	16.3	1228
Region				
Corozal	6.8	3.2	17.9	348
Orange Walk	6.9	4.6	17.1	394
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	6.0	1.3	8.5	358
Belize City South Side	6.3	3.9	15.6	298
Cayo	5.7	2.3	15.8	536
Stann Creek	4.8	3.4	17.8	318
Toledo	7.1	6.3	22.0	284
Area				
Urban	6.4	3.6	14.4	985
Rural	6.0	3.3	17.3	1552
Age				
0-11 months	6.0	3.3	17.4	453
12-23 months	9.1	3.2	18.9	500
24-35 months	6.7	3.2	14.6	522
36-47 months	6.0	4.7	15.9	547
48-59 months	3.2	2.4	14.4	515
Mother's education				
None	6.8	1.8	10.0	93
Primary	7.4	4.1	17.5	1182
Secondary	5.1	3.3	15.8	818
Higher	4.3	2.0	14.8	413
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.9	5.6	17.8	595
Second	7.8	3.6	13.5	598
Middle	6.8	2.8	18.8	522
Fourth	3.3	2.1	15.8	474
Richest	3.4	2.2	14.4	348
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	5.9	3.0	13.9	543
Maya	6.3	4.8	19.8	327
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	6.5	3.1	16.0	1293
Garifuna	4.3	3.6	20.6	144
East Indian	4.3	3.3	14.1	53
Other	6.4	4.0	14.8	177

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

Overall, six percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, three percent had symptoms of ARI, and 16 percent had an episode of fever (Table CH.4) over the last two weeks preceding the survey. Period-prevalence ranges from three percent to eight percent in the case of diarrhoea, two percent to five percent in the case of ARI, and nine percent to 22 percent in the case of fever. There are major differences between urban and rural areas, particularly in the case of fever.

DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is a 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. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

The overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under five years of age is six percent (Table CH.4) and ranges from five percent in Stann Creek region to seven percent in Toledo, Corozal and Orange Walk regions. The highest period-prevalence is seen among children age 12-23 months (9%) which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

For tables Table CH.5 – CH.9, due to the small total sample size (157 children with diarrhea), the tables has been restricted to background characteristics with samples size of over 50 cases.

Table CH.5: Care-seeking during diarrhoea							
Percent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Percent of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a				
Total	32.0	17.0	2.5	16.1	37.7	37.7	157
Sex							
Male	38.4	8.1	5.0	16.7	40.4	41.0	78
Female	25.7	25.7	-	15.5	35.1	34.4	79
Area							
Urban	22.6	22.4	0.0	12.2	27.1	48.1	63
Rural	38.2	13.3	4.1	18.8	44.9	30.7	94
¹ MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea ^a Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities ^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy							

DIARRHOEA

Table CH.5 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, as well as where the advice and treatment was sought. Overall, 38 percent of the cases was seen in a health facility or provider, predominantly in the public sector (32%). It is interesting to note that 16 percent also sought care at other sources. Forty-five percent of children in rural households were taken to a health facility or provider during the episode of diarrhoea compared to 27 percent in urban households. Advice or treatment was sought for 40 percent of male children who had diarrhoea at a health facility or provider compared to 35 percent of female children.

Table CH.6: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea						Num-ber of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Total	Child was given to eat:					Total	
	Much less	Some-what less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/ DK		Much less	Some-what less	About the same	More	Nothing		
Total	14.2	23.0	42.4	13.7	6.3	0.4	100.0	15.8	29.5	37.8	5.7	11.2	100.0	157
Sex														
Male	14.3	23.4	40.5	13.6	7.3	0.8	100.0	11.6	34.0	38.5	1.1	14.8	100.0	78
Female	14.2	22.6	44.1	13.8	5.3	-	100.0	19.9	25.1	37.1	10.3	7.6	100.0	79
Area														
Urban	7.7	26.4	46.7	15.8	3.5	-	100.0	7.2	38.8	43.3	3.9	6.7	100.0	63
Rural	18.7	20.8	39.4	12.2	8.2	0.7	100.0	21.6	23.3	34.0	7.0	14.1	100.0	94

Table CH.6 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. Less than one in seven children under five years with diarrhoea were given more than usual to drink, while 42 percent were given the same and 23 percent were given less to drink. In terms of eating practices, 30 percent were given somewhat less to eat, 38 percent were fed about the same quantity, and only six percent were given more than usual to eat. One in ten was not fed at all.

Table CH.7: Oral rehydration solutions, recommended homemade fluids, and zinc

Percent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), recommended homemade fluids, and zinc, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children with diarrhoea who received:									Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Any recommended homemade fluid - coconut water	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	Zinc				
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS			Tablet	Syrup	Any zinc	ORS and zinc ¹	
Total	37.2	44.4	55.2	11.4	57.6	7.5	4.5	9.6	4.8	157
Sex										
Male	32.8	49.4	56.0	12.8	59.9	10.7	4.3	11.1	5.7	78
Female	41.5	39.4	54.4	10.0	55.4	4.3	4.6	8.0	3.8	79
Area										
Urban	34.1	47.5	53.6	6.6	54.7	6.4	4.3	6.9	2.2	63
Rural	39.2	42.3	56.3	14.6	59.6	8.2	4.6	11.3	6.5	94

Table CH.7 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids, and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 55 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids and 11 percent received any recommended homemade fluids (a mixture of salt and sugar or coconut water). Additionally, 10 percent received zinc in one form or another. Approximately 58 percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e., were treated with ORS or any recommended homemade fluid), while only five percent received both ORS and zinc. A greater proportion of children in rural areas (60%) with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments compared to 55 percent of children in urban areas who had diarrhoea.

Less than ten percent of children with diarrhoea received any form of zinc. A higher proportion of males (6%) with diarrhoea received any form of zinc compared females (4%). In terms of area of residence, children in rural areas (7%) any form of zinc during the episode of diarrhoea than children in urban areas (2%).

Table CH.8: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments																
Percent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percent who were given other treatments, Belize MICS, 2015-2016																
	Children with diarrhoea who were given:														Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended home-made fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments											
					Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other		
					Anti- biotic	Anti- motility	Other	Unknown	Anti- biotic	Non- anti biotic	Un known					
Total	9.6	62.3	64.4	45.2	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.4	-	-	-	7.2	9.6	21.0	157
Sex																
Male	11.1	64.0	67.0	44.7	4.6	2.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	10.4	20.5	78
Female	8.0	60.7	61.8	45.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	2.8	-	-	-	7.6	8.8	21.4	79
Area																
Urban	6.9	60.4	61.5	51.5	2.4	2.2	1.0	0.6	3.5	-	-	-	5.6	12.5	21.8	63
Rural	11.3	63.7	66.3	41.0	3.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	8.3	7.7	20.4	94
¹ MICS indicator 3.12 - Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms																

Table CH.8 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Overall, 62 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids, 64 percent received ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining the information in Table CH.6 with that of Table CH.7 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 45 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued as recommended. There are minor differences in the home management of diarrhoea by background characteristics. The number of cases is too small to report on, hence, comparison cannot be made about the use of ORT and feeding according to some background characteristics. Table CH.8 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment, leaving 21 percent of them without any treatment or drug. No marked differences are observed by sex for the proportion of children who received ORT and continued feeding as recommended. Children in urban areas are more likely to both receive ORT and continued feeding as recommended (52%) when compared to children in rural areas (41%).

Table CH.9: Source of ORS and zinc									
Percent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percent given zinc, by the source of ORS, Belize MICS, 2015-2016									
	Percent of children who were given as treatment for diarrhoea:		Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percent of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
				Health facilities or providers				A health facility or provider ^b	
	ORS	zinc		Public	Private	Community health provider ^a	Other source		
Total	55.2	9.6	157	27.4	35.9	3.9	36.7	63.3	87
Sex									
Male	56.0	11.1	78	(27.4)	(32.4)	(2.2)	(40.2)	(59.8)	44
Female	54.4	8.0	79	(27.5)	(39.4)	(5.6)	(33.1)	(66.9)	43
Area									
Urban	53.6	6.9	63	(11.1)	(48.7)	(0.0)	(40.2)	(59.8)	34
Rural	56.3	11.3	94	37.9	27.6	6.4	34.5	65.5	53
^a Community health provider includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities									
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers									

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

Table CH.9 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children who benefitted from these treatments. The source of ORS was a health facility or provider in 67 percent of the cases, and from other sources in 33 percent of the cases. 36 percent of the cases received ORS from private health facilities while 27 percent received it from public facilities.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Data on symptoms of ARI are collected during the Belize MICS, 2015-2016 to record pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia can be treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact not true pneumonia. While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

Table CH.10: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Percent of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percent of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought			Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers			other sources	A health facility or provider ^{a,b}				Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^c	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a						Public	Private	Community health provider ^a			
Total	53.6	25.0	5.1	3.6	67.4	22.4	43.6	86	(53.6)	(46.2)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Sex														
Male	(49.1)	(28.3)	(3.0)	(3.6)	(65.5)	(19.9)	44.0	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Female	(58.9)	(21.5)	(7.4)	(3.5)	(69.4)	(25.2)	(43.5)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Area														
Urban	(35.4)	(39.7)	(8.1)	(3.8)	(55.5)	(28.9)	(48.3)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Rural	66.6	14.9	3.1	3.5	75.6	18.0	40.6	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21

¹ MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^a Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities

^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

^c Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

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

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

Table CH.10 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, as well as the source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Sixty-seven percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider.

Table CH.10 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of children under five years with symptoms of ARI by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors. In Belize, 44 percent of under-five children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The table also shows the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics. Treatment was received mostly from public health facilities (54%) and 46 percent from private facilities. However, these number should be interpreted with caution due to fewer number of unweighted cases.

Table CH.11: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percent of women age 15-49 years who are mothers or caretakers of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:										Mothers/caretakers who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and/or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers/caretakers of children under age 5
	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 diarrhoea	Has vomiting	Has other symptoms		
Total	3.7	20.7	76.9	11.8	16.5	3.4	4.8	50.7	54.6	29.9	24.7	1523
Region												
Corozal	3.3	19.2	87.9	7.3	20.5	1.9	1.2	52.5	57.9	51.5	23.1	199
Orange Walk	0.8	2.9	80.2	4.9	11.4	1.6	0.5	47.3	58.6	37.8	15.1	248
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	11.1	35.2	71.6	10.3	20.1	4.3	3.9	40.4	49.3	29.9	27.9	225
Belize City South Side	2.0	21.0	70.7	14.8	27.6	1.3	1.0	36.2	36.0	34.4	39.3	188
Cayo	3.0	16.3	73.5	17.3	9.9	5.5	10.3	70.8	70.8	8.7	21.2	314
Stann Creek	3.2	19.4	74.4	12.5	18.1	5.7	12.7	48.4	52.0	34.4	28.0	190
Toledo	1.6	40.1	82.0	15.5	12.1	2.6	1.9	48.4	45.2	21.2	22.6	159
Area												
Urban	4.1	20.8	73.3	14.6	20.1	3.5	4.2	48.0	50.3	30.6	29.9	617
Rural	3.4	20.7	79.2	10.0	14.0	3.4	5.3	52.5	57.6	29.4	21.2	906
Education												
None	1.1	29.1	71.0	16.5	2.5	4.2	7.4	78.8	81.2	20.9	17.6	40
Primary	2.5	17.2	77.9	11.9	12.8	3.0	5.3	54.2	57.5	26.9	21.6	683
Secondary	5.1	22.3	74.5	10.7	18.9	2.3	4.3	46.3	48.7	34.0	26.6	516
Higher	4.2	24.6	79.0	13.6	23.1	6.5	4.6	44.7	54.2	30.8	30.1	271
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	4.4	21.9	75.7	13.3	10.9	2.5	6.7	55.5	55.8	23.8	21.7	318
Second	2.2	18.5	79.1	11.2	14.5	3.1	4.8	53.8	55.2	30.1	23.2	362
Middle	3.9	20.1	75.8	11.9	20.4	2.1	5.5	46.8	53.2	30.5	27.4	325
Fourth	3.7	20.6	77.3	10.3	17.9	5.2	2.6	49.7	56.4	34.0	25.0	287
Richest	4.5	23.7	75.8	12.6	20.0	4.8	4.2	45.6	51.7	31.8	27.1	232
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	4.7	24.9	73.7	11.7	23.4	4.1	3.1	41.4	45.6	34.0	31.6	343
Maya	3.3	22.3	81.8	15.6	11.5	2.1	4.4	50.8	51.5	20.7	24.7	180
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3.2	17.6	77.8	10.2	14.4	3.0	5.5	56.4	62.9	30.6	21.4	793
Garifuna	1.5	23.6	73.1	15.8	21.0	7.2	7.1	43.7	43.1	33.3	30.0	81
East Indian	7.7	19.8	83.5	11.0	11.0	1.6	3.7	33.5	29.6	37.4	17.0	30
Other	5.3	26.8	72.2	15.9	16.6	4.3	5.2	46.9	41.6	21.0	24.9	95

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

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five immediately to a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.11. Overall, one in four women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptoms for which a child is taken to a health facility is if the child develops a fever (77%) and if the child is vomiting (55%). However, 12 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 17 percent identified difficult breathing as symptoms for which children are taken immediately to a health care provider.

A higher proportion of mothers/caretakers (39%) in Belize City South Side knows at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia. However, only 15 percent of mothers/caretakers in Orange Walk could do same. For the same indicator, a higher proportion of mothers/caretakers in urban areas (30%) could do so compared to 21 percent in rural areas. In terms of ethnicity, a higher proportion of creole women/caretakers (32%) knows at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia, while only 17 percent of East Indian women/caretakers knows at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia.

SOLID FUEL USE

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels lead to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO₂), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring the use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.12.

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of household members in households mainly using:											Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Biogas	Kerosene	Solid Fuels			No food cooked in the household	Other Fuel	Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	
					Char-coal	Wood	Agricultural crop residue					
Total	3.4	80.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	14.7	-	1.2	0.2	100.0	14.8	17388
Region												
Corozal	2.2	74.6	0.7	0.1	-	21.8	-	0.6	-	100.0	21.8	2268
Orange Walk	1.6	85.3	0.2	-	-	11.3	-	1.2	0.3	100.0	11.3	2672
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	6.4	90.5	-	0.1	0.1	1.7	-	1.1	-	100.0	1.9	2890
Belize City South Side	3.1	92.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	2.2	1.0	100.0	0.5	2084
Cayo	4.4	82.1	-	-	-	12.9	-	0.5	-	100.0	12.9	3814
Stann Creek	3.0	80.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	12.6	-	2.2	0.5	100.0	13.0	1940
Toledo	1.3	41.2	-	-	-	56.2	-	1.3	-	100.0	56.2	1719
Area												
Urban	3.8	89.6	0.1	0.2	-	4.1	-	1.8	0.3	100.0	4.2	7339
Rural	3.1	73.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	22.5	-	0.8	0.2	100.0	22.5	10048

	Percent of household members in households mainly using:											Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Biogas	Kerosene	Solid Fuels			No food cooked in the household	Other Fuel	Total	Solid fuels for cooking¹	
					Charcoal	Wood	Agricul- tural crop residue					
Education of household head												
None	1.7	53.7	-	0.5	0.1	42.8	-	1.0	0.1	100.0	42.9	1154
Primary	3.5	75.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	19.2	-	1.2	0.2	100.0	19.3	9310
Secondary	4.2	88.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.9	-	1.6	0.6	100.0	5.0	4258
Higher	2.9	95.3	0.1	-	-	1.0	-	0.7	-	100.0	1.0	2349
Other	0.0	84.1	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	100.0	15.9	147
Missing/DK	0.9	83.8	-	-	-	13.4	-	1.9	-	100.0	13.4	169
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.1	37.4	-	0.6	0.2	54.4	-	3.5	0.7	100.0	54.6	3476
Second	2.0	82.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	14.0	-	1.5	-	100.0	14.1	3479
Middle	3.9	91.5	0.2	-	-	3.4	-	0.6	0.3	100.0	3.4	3479
Fourth	4.1	93.8	0.1	-	-	1.8	-	0.3	-	100.0	1.8	3478
Richest	3.8	95.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	100.0	-	3475
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	5.6	89.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	-	1.2	0.3	100.0	2.9	4029
Maya	1.0	42.2	-	-	0.2	56.0	-	0.5	-	100.0	56.2	1992
Mestizo/Spanish/ Latino	2.8	82.5	0.2	0.1	-	12.8	-	1.3	0.3	100.0	12.8	8757
Garifuna	1.4	93.0	-	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.8	-	100.0	2.4	920
East Indian	3.5	88.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	7.2	436
Other	5.8	80.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	12.9	1254
¹ MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking												

Overall, one in seven household population in Belize uses solid fuels, consisting mainly of wood, for cooking. Use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (4%), but very high in rural areas, where they are used by almost a quarter of households' members (23%). Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also important. The higher the educational level of the head of the household, the less likely the household members will use solid fuel for cooking. The findings show that the use of solid fuels ranges from less than one percent (0.5%) in Belize City South Side to as high as 56 percent in Toledo region.

Table CH.13: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Belize, 2015-2016

	Place of cooking						Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Other place	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house					
Total	29.8	16.5	44.9	8.4	0.4	100.0	2572
Region							
Corozal	18.3	6.7	60.3	14.5	0.2	100.0	495
Orange Walk	55.2	2.0	33.5	9.3	-	100.0	302
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	(40.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(44.8)	(3.5)	100.0	54
Belize City South Side	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Cayo	32.9	2.7	55.9	8.4	-	100.0	494
Stann Creek	18.7	19.8	43.9	15.1	2.5	100.0	252
Toledo	28.6	33.3	37.2	0.9	-	100.0	965
Area							
Urban	15.8	5.6	63.2	15.4	-	100.0	307
Rural	31.7	18.0	42.4	7.5	0.4	100.0	2265
Education of household head							
None	26.0	21.4	47.5	5.1	-	100.0	496
Primary	31.0	14.8	44.8	8.9	0.5	100.0	1793
Secondary	32.1	16.8	43.0	8.1	-	100.0	214
Higher	(23.8)	(17.8)	(44.8)	(13.7)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Other	(0.0)	(33.2)	(21.0)	(45.7)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Missing/DK	34.2	24.3	41.5	-	-	100.0	23
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	28.3	21.3	41.6	8.2	0.5	100.0	1899
Second	35.8	3.8	53.0	7.4	-	100.0	491
Middle	29.9	-	52.6	17.5	-	100.0	119
Fourth	27.1	-	67.5	5.4	-	100.0	63
Richest						100.0	
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	23.6	-	47.8	27.0	1.6	100.0	117
Maya	29.1	26.9	42.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	1119
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	33.6	5.2	48.8	12.3	0.1	100.0	1121
Garifuna	(4.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(79.4)	(0.0)	100.0	22
East Indian	(40.1)	(14.8)	(45.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Other	14.4	37.0	40.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	162

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

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

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.13. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. Thirty percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking use a separate room to prepare food. The percentage that have food cooked within the dwelling unit is higher in rural (18%) than in urban areas (6%). The proportion of households that does the cooking outdoors in urban areas is twice the proportion for rural areas.

Table CH.14: Care-seeking during fever

Percent of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a				
Total	41.1	29.1	4.6	7.3	70.8	25.9	410
Sex							
Male	41.2	31.5	4.9	5.9	73.7	24.2	210
Female	40.9	26.6	4.4	8.8	67.7	27.7	200
Region							
Corozal	35.1	42.3	5.6	17.4	81.4	12.7	62
Orange Walk	25.3	31.5	3.7	6.7	56.8	36.5	67
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	(49.9)	(44.0)	(2.0)	(5.4)	(93.9)	(6.1)	30
Belize City South Side	(46.7)	(26.8)	(10.9)	(12.2)	(72.7)	(20.4)	47
Cayo	37.9	37.7	3.4	3.6	76.2	23.2	85
Stann Creek	44.6	14.3	0.0	5.6	57.6	39.5	57
Toledo	56.5	9.5	7.3	1.9	67.1	32.9	63
Area							
Urban	46.3	29.4	6.0	9.3	74.4	21.0	142
Rural	38.3	28.9	3.9	6.2	68.9	28.5	268
Age							
0-11 months	41.1	33.2	2.9	16.1	77.5	12.6	79
12-23 months	41.8	28.9	6.8	1.6	68.9	30.7	94
24-35 months	30.3	33.4	4.1	5.9	66.6	31.8	76
36-47 months	44.7	29.1	4.4	5.0	72.2	26.1	87
48-59 months	46.9	20.4	4.7	9.3	68.4	27.9	74
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	44.6	22.5	5.1	6.5	67.3	30.2	207
Secondary	34.6	36.7	5.6	9.5	72.6	23.6	129
Higher	42.3	37.7	1.0	7.1	80.7	13.9	61
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	47.7	14.5	4.3	5.8	64.7	33.1	106
Second	53.3	23.0	6.1	8.8	77.5	19.3	81
Middle	31.3	38.9	4.5	7.8	66.7	31.1	98
Fourth	37.2	32.6	2.9	11.3	72.7	19.4	75
Richest	32.3	45.6	5.7	1.2	77.9	20.9	50

	Percent of children for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1, b}		
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^a				
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	45.9	20.6	4.4	12.7	66.6	27.2	76
Maya	61.1	8.5	6.8	6.8	71.9	26.8	65
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	32.2	39.2	4.8	6.3	71.7	24.8	206
Garifuna	(53.0)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(68.9)	(28.8)	30
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Other	(24.8)	(46.9)	(5.7)	(8.9)	(72.9)	(27.1)	26
¹ MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever							
^a Community health providers include both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Mobile clinic) health facilities							
^b Includes all public and private health facilities and providers as well as shops							

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

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

Table CH.20 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the past two weeks. As shown in Table CH.20, advice was sought from a health facility or a qualified health care provider for 71 percent of children with fever; these services were provided mainly by the public sector (41%). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 26 percent of the cases. Care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever varied by the mothers' educational level; the higher the educational level, the more likely is the mother to seek care for the children during an episode of fever. Seventy-four percent of children in urban areas with fever were taken to a health facility compared to 69 percent of children in rural areas.

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility. Table CH.21 presents the percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks and the medicine given to them.

Table CH.15: Treatment of children with fever

Percent of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics or other medications							Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	39.8	5.2	19.0	2.0	9.7	44.8	1.2	410
Sex								
Male	41.8	5.4	14.5	2.6	10.9	46.4	1.0	210
Female	37.7	4.9	23.9	1.3	8.4	43.1	1.3	200
Region								
Corozal	41.7	4.4	26.3	0.0	24.7	51.0	1.3	62
Orange Walk	61.2	3.6	20.6	2.9	5.9	12.8	-	67
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	(47.9)	(2.1)	(3.8)	(2.0)	(16.3)	(52.0)	(0.0)	30
Belize City South Side	(38.3)	(4.7)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(49.8)	(0.0)	47
Cayo	50.2	10.8	29.1	4.2	12.0	19.7	2.3	85
Stann Creek	10.6	-	11.8	0.8	7.5	84.9	2.4	57
Toledo	24.3	6.6	10.3	2.5	0.6	63.6	1.0	63
Area								
Urban	44.5	5.7	18.2	3.9	8.0	45.0	-	142
Rural	37.3	4.9	19.5	1.0	10.5	44.7	1.8	268
Age								
0-11 months	39.3	2.5	16.5	2.0	5.6	51.6	2.5	79
12-23 months	45.1	11.9	22.4	1.0	6.9	38.9	0.3	94
24-35 months	47.2	5.4	16.6	1.3	7.8	43.6	1.1	76
36-47 months	36.0	0.9	14.9	4.6	18.3	40.1	0.7	87
48-59 months	30.2	4.2	24.9	0.8	9.3	52.0	1.4	74
Mother's education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	33.0	2.0	23.2	2.0	10.7	40.8	1.9	207
Secondary	45.3	9.3	14.8	0.4	8.7	46.9	0.0	129
Higher	51.3	8.5	13.4	5.8	9.3	51.5	1.3	61
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	30.3	5.3	15.6	1.5	2.2	57.9	3.7	106
Second	42.3	2.0	31.2	-	9.9	39.6	-	81
Middle	42.5	7.2	15.6	3.0	16.5	35.0	-	98
Fourth	46.2	9.3	19.2	4.7	9.1	38.6	1.1	75
Richest	40.8	-	13.0	-	12.7	54.2	-	50
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	37.2	2.9	21.4	2.0	11.6	53.2	-	76
Maya	27.0	3.6	11.3	2.4	2.5	61.0	3.1	65
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	48.7	5.2	19.3	0.5	12.3	34.9	1.3	206
Garifuna	(35.4)	(16.6)	(7.7)	(13.4)	(4.3)	(53.5)	(0.0)	30
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Other	(6.8)	(3.8)	(34.0)	(-)	(10.2)	(55.7)	(-)	26

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

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

Of the proportion of children with fever in the last two weeks preceding the survey, two in five were treated with an antibiotic pill or syrup, 19 percent received Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen and five percent received an antibiotic injection. Forty-five percent of the children were give other medicines as treatment for fever over the two weeks preceding the survey.

Water and Sanitation VII.



WATER AND SANITATION Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant determinant of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to preventing disease, improved 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.¹

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio, and is an important determinant for stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third,² and can significantly lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders responsible for death and disease among millions of children in developing countries.

¹ WHO/UNICEF. 2012. Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update.

² Cairncross, S et al. 2010. Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39: i193-i205

The MDG target (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit data.unicef.org³ or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.⁴

USE OF IMPROVED WATER SOURCES

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water includes those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection.

³ <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation>

⁴ <http://www.wssinfo.org>

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources																			
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Belize MICS, 2015-2016																			
	Main source of drinking water																	Per- centage using improved sources of drinking water¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources									
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Pro- tected well	protected spring	Rain- water collection	Bottled water²	Un pro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water²	Other	Total		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand- pipe															
Total	19.4	8.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	11.4	54.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	100.0	96.1	17388
Region																			
Corozal	2.9	8.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	23.2	54.1	0.8	-	-	0.1	-	2.4	4.3	100.0	92.4	2268
Orange Walk	6.0	3.6	-	-	-	1.7	-	15.6	67.4	1.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.7	3.6	100.0	94.4	2672
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	-	10.9	81.2	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.4	-	100.0	98.9	2890
Belize City South Side	21.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	7.0	63.1	-	-	0.6	1.1	-	0.1	5.0	100.0	93.2	2084
Cayo	23.2	7.7	0.9	-	0.4	1.3	0.1	11.2	53.9	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	98.7	3814
Stann Creek	53.4	19.9	1.2	0.2	-	1.4	0.2	1.9	20.1	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.7	100.0	98.3	1940
Toledo	35.7	28.6	0.8	0.5	4.3	2.3	0.1	6.9	15.3	1.9	1.0	-	-	2.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	94.3	1719
Area																			
Urban	17.2	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	5.2	69.5	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.2	100.0	96.8	7339
Rural	21.1	11.9	0.8	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.1	16.0	42.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	-	0.6	0.8	1.8	100.0	95.6	10048
Education of household head																			
None	24.9	20.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	-	9.6	35.9	0.7	0.3	-	-	1.8	0.4	2.0	100.0	94.9	1154
Primary	21.1	10.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.1	14.1	46.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	95.6	9310
Secondary	17.4	5.5	0.5	-	0.2	1.1	0.1	7.2	64.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.9	100.0	96.7	4258
Higher	14.9	1.4	-	-	-	1.0	0.2	4.5	75.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	100.0	97.4	2349
Other	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.2	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	100.0	98.6	147
Missing/DK	16.5	15.7	1.9	-	-	-	-	16.5	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	100.0	95.7	169

	Main source of drinking water																	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources									Unimproved sources									
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	protected spring	Rain-water collection	Bottled water ^a	Un-protected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with tank/ drum	Surface water	Bottled water ^a	Other	Total		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe															
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	27.8	29.3	2.6	0.7	2.6	2.6	0.3	15.4	12.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	100.0	93.4	3476
Second	24.8	11.5	0.4	0.2	-	1.8	-	15.5	41.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.4	100.0	95.3	3479
Middle	23.8	1.8	-	-	-	1.0	-	12.3	58.4	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	2.1	100.0	97.3	3479
Fourth	14.6	0.4	-	-	-	0.6	-	9.8	70.8	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	3.0	100.0	96.2	3478
Richest	6.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	4.1	87.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	100.0	98.4	3475
Ethnicity of household head																			
Creole	21.3	2.6	0.4	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	10.2	61.5	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.0	100.0	96.7	4029
Maya	29.9	30.8	1.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	0.1	7.8	18.8	2.2	0.9	-	-	2.0	0.3	1.0	100.0	93.6	1992
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	15.9	7.4	0.6	-	0.1	1.7	0.1	10.6	59.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.8	2.5	100.0	95.8	8757
Garifuna	26.2	7.2	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	8.0	54.3	-	-	0.3	-	1.9	-	0.8	100.0	97.0	920
East Indian	24.3	7.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	10.8	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	436
Other	14.8	2.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.0	29.3	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	98.7	1254
¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources																			
^a Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.																			

Overall, 96 percent of the population uses an improved source of drinking water – 97 percent in urban areas and 96 percent in rural areas. The figures for this indicator range from 92 percent in Corozal to 99 percent in Cayo region/district.

Focusing only on the types of improved water sources by region/districts, important variations are observed (Table WS.1). For instance, in Stann Creek and Toledo region/districts, 75 percent and 66 percent of the population, respectively, use piped water. In contrast, only 10 percent of those residing in Orange Walk region/district and less than seven percent of those in Belize (excl. Belize City South Side) use piped water. Belize (excl. Belize City South Side) has the least proportion of households using piped water. The table also shows that rain water collection is the second most common drinking water source for households in Corozal region/district (23%), which has the highest proportion for this water source compared to the other regions/districts. For ethnic headed households, East Indians recorded the highest proportion (99%) that use improved water sources of drinking water while Mayaian headed households recorded the least (94%) for the same indicator.

Nationally, a little more than half of the household population use bottled water for drinking purposes. Seventy percent and 44 percent of households in urban and rural areas, respectively, use bottled water for drinking. Four in five and three in five households in Belize (excl. Belize City South Side) and Belize City South Side, respectively, use bottled water as their main source of drinking water, hence, the low proportion of household population using piped water in these region/districts compared to the other regions/districts. Toledo region/district has the least proportion of household population using bottled water for drinking purposes (15%). The use of unimproved drinking water sources in Belize is generally low mainly due to the high proportion of the population using bottled water as their drinking source and having an improved source for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing. Only two percent of the population in Toledo (the highest proportion of households) use surface water (an unimproved source). The main sources are depicted in Figure WS.1.

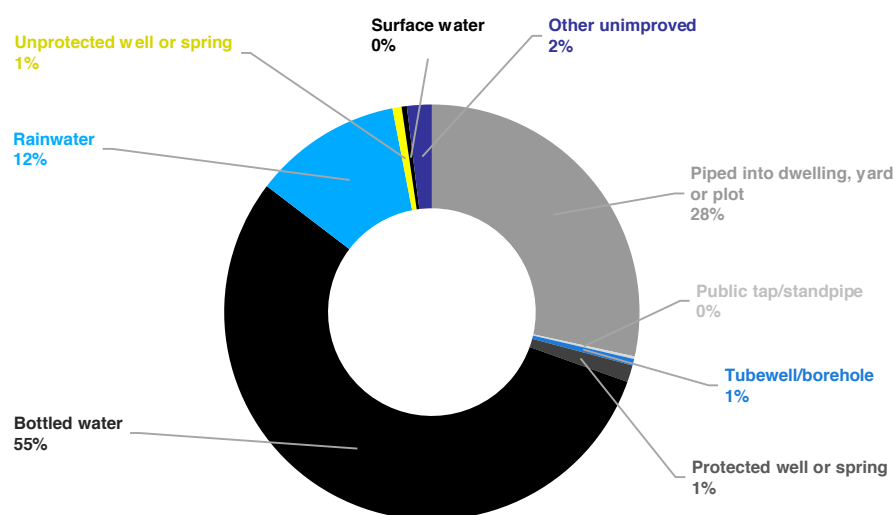


Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members usage of bottled water with improved sources for other purposes, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways they are treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as effective treatments of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of those living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods. Eighty-four percent of the population using unimproved water sources do not do anything to treat their water. However, twenty-two percent of the population in households using unimproved sources of drinking water use appropriate methods to treat the water. Treatment of unimproved sources of drinking water is more prevalent in rural households (31%) than in urban households (7%). The addition of bleach/chlorine and boiling are the most widely used methods of water treatment (7%, in both cases).

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percent of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percent of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK			
Total	84.3	6.7	7.2	1.5	1.6	-	0.3	0.4	-	17388	22.3	675
Region												
Corozal	70.3	3.0	22.6	5.1	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	2268	32.0	172
Orange Walk	87.9	5.1	5.7	1.7	0.6	-	0.3	-	-	2672	10.5	151
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	93.8	1.3	3.4	0.4	1.0	-	-	0.5	-	2890	(*)	30
Belize City South Side	91.2	4.1	2.7	1.3	1.7	-	0.2	0.7	-	2084	5.4	141
Cayo	82.2	9.3	5.9	0.7	2.6	-	0.4	0.1	-	3814	(38.2)	51
Stann Creek	86.7	8.1	5.5	0.4	1.6	-	-	0.4	-	1940	(3.2)	33
Toledo	74.3	19.3	6.0	1.3	1.3	-	1.4	0.8	-	1719	52.2	97
Area												
Urban	90.6	5.7	2.6	0.7	1.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	7339	6.8	233
Rural	79.6	7.5	10.6	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	10048	30.6	442
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	84.6	6.5	7.0	1.4	1.6	-	0.3	0.4	-	16712	na	na
Unimproved	76.1	12.0	12.4	2.4	0.7	-	0.6	-	-	675	22.3	675
Education of household head												
None	81.9	12.5	4.4	1.4	0.2	-	1.1	0.2	-	1154	23.3	59
Primary	81.8	7.3	9.6	2.0	1.3	-	0.3	0.3	-	9310	26.3	405
Secondary	87.1	5.5	5.1	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	-	4258	20.5	140
Higher	91.0	3.9	2.4	0.6	2.9	-	0.1	0.3	-	2349	3.1	61
Other	66.1	4.3	16.2	8.7	4.6	-	-	-	-	147	(*)	2
Missing/DK	83.1	10.4	5.3	-	6.5	-	-	6.5	-	169	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	75.7	14.7	9.7	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	-	3476	39.8	228
Second	78.8	7.7	10.0	2.4	1.2	-	0.6	0.6	-	3479	29.6	163
Middle	86.4	5.5	6.5	1.7	1.0	-	0.2	0.5	-	3479	8.7	94
Fourth	86.7	4.1	6.7	0.5	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	3478	2.8	134
Richest	93.7	1.7	2.9	0.5	1.8	-	0.1	0.1	-	3475	0.0	57
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	90.4	3.2	4.5	0.9	1.3	-	0.3	0.5	-	4029	7.9	133
Maya	71.7	21.4	8.1	1.5	0.7	-	1.3	0.5	-	1992	53.4	128
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	83.9	5.6	9.1	1.6	1.1	-	0.2	0.4	-	8757	17.9	366
Garifuna	86.7	6.5	7.1	1.8	0.9	-	-	0.2	-	920	(13.0)	27
East Indian	90.9	2.5	0.7	3.2	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	436	(*)	6
Other	82.7	4.6	3.5	2.0	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1254	(*)	16

¹ MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3 presents the amount of time it takes to obtain water and Table WS.4 presents the person who usually collects the water. Note that Table WS.3 also shows household members using water on premises and that the results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3 shows that for 95 percent of the household population using improved drinking water sources, the drinking water source is on premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with greater use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more, it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are more likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household.⁵ For less than one percent of the household population using unimproved water sources, it takes the household more than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water back. However, less than one percent (0.3%) of those using an improved drinking water source spend 30 minutes or more per round trip. This is a result of the high proportion of households using bottled water for drinking purposes, which is usually either purchased in bulk and stored in the household or are delivered to the household on a daily basis.

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult male (61%) usually collects drinking water when the source is not on the premises. Adult women collect water in only 32 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water (6%).

⁵ Cairncross, S and Cliff, J.L. 1987. Water use and Health in Mueda, Mozambique. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 81: 51-4.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources			Total	Number of household members
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more		
Total	94.5	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	17388
Region								
Corozal	88.8	3.0	0.6	2.8	3.3	1.5	100.0	2268
Orange Walk	93.7	0.7	-	2.0	2.4	1.2	100.0	2672
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	98.1	0.8	-	0.9	0.1	-	100.0	2890
Belize City South Side	91.2	1.6	0.4	1.2	5.0	0.5	100.0	2084
Cayo	97.9	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	3814
Stann Creek	97.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	1940
Toledo	89.9	3.1	1.3	2.5	2.7	0.4	100.0	1719
Area								
Urban	95.9	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	7339
Rural	93.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.8	100.0	10048
Education of household head								
None	93.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.9	100.0	1154
Primary	93.3	1.9	0.4	1.8	1.9	0.6	100.0	9310
Secondary	96.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	4258
Higher	96.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	2349
Other	98.6	-	-	1.4	-	-	100.0	147
Missing/DK	95.7	-	-	-	4.3	-	100.0	169
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.0	3.3	1.1	2.8	2.8	1.0	100.0	3476
Second	93.4	1.9	-	2.7	1.4	0.7	100.0	3479
Middle	96.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.3	100.0	3479
Fourth	95.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.2	0.7	100.0	3478
Richest	98.2	0.2	-	-	1.1	0.5	100.0	3475
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	95.6	0.9	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.3	100.0	4029
Maya	89.4	3.0	1.2	2.9	2.9	0.6	100.0	1992
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	94.6	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	100.0	8757
Garifuna	95.0	1.9	0.2	2.2	0.8	-	100.0	920
East Indian	96.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	436
Other	97.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	2.0	0.3	100.0	1254

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percent of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	4.0	4636	32.0	60.6	0.7	5.5	1.1	100.0	185
Region									
Corozal	9.1	564	25.5	64.2	0.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	52
Orange Walk	4.3	628	(23.1)	(73.5)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	1.6	896	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Belize City South Side	6.9	600	15.4	79.8	1.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	42
Cayo	1.5	995	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Stann Creek	1.6	539	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Toledo	6.6	413	(86.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Area									
Urban	3.2	2140	22.7	71.2	2.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	68
Rural	4.7	2496	37.5	54.5	0.0	6.3	1.7	100.0	117
Education of household head									
None	4.4	287	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	5.0	2279	31.4	57.9	1.2	8.2	1.4	100.0	114
Secondary	2.6	1219	(22.7)	(77.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Higher	3.1	783	(35.5)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Other	(0.0)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Missing	(3.6)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	8.1	914	44.5	48.7	1.2	2.8	2.8	100.0	74
Second	4.0	897	(40.7)	(48.4)	(1.3)	(9.7)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Middle	3.4	928	(9.0)	(76.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Fourth	2.8	924	(24.2)	(75.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Richest	1.9	974	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Ethnicity of household head									
Creole	3.7	1183	(13.9)	(79.7)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Maya	7.8	421	74.6	23.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	33
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3.9	2275	24.4	67.1	1.0	5.2	2.3	100.0	88
Garifuna	3.3	262	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
East Indian	3.5	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Other	1.8	370	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7

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

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

USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Belize are provided in Table WS.5.

Ninety-three percent of the population are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 97 and 91 in urban and rural areas, respectively. Over two-thirds of residents of Toledo region/district (the lowest among the region/districts) use improved facilities, compared to 99 percent of the population in Belize (excluding Belize City South). Pit latrines account for 42 percent of improved sanitation facility in Toledo region/district. The table indicates that the type of sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with wealth and is profoundly different between urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the population primarily uses septic tanks followed by pit latrines with slabs. The use of septic tanks is also common in urban areas followed by the use of flush toilets with connection to a sewage system or septic tank.

Open defecation in Belize is generally very low with only one percent of the population practicing this. However, eight percent of residents in Toledo region/district practice open defecation. The practice of open defecation also correlates with household wealth and educational level of the household head; six percent of households where the head of the household has little or no education practice open defecation.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities															
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Belize MICS, 2015-2016															
	Type of toilet facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush/ Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where											
Total	8.6	58.5	1.2	0.1	7.5	17.5	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	100.0	17388
Region															
Corozal	1.2	52.2	-	-	7.0	37.0	-	0.1	0.7	0.6	-	1.0	0.2	100.0	2268
Orange Walk	0.1	55.0	0.4	-	18.5	23.2	-	-	2.4	-	-	0.2	0.2	100.0	2672
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	14.8	81.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.7	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	100.0	2890
Belize City South Side	46.0	49.4	0.5	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	2084
Cayo	1.4	61.4	0.3	-	11.1	14.8	-	-	10.7	-	-	0.1	0.4	100.0	3814
Stann Creek	0.5	68.4	6.8	-	7.2	10.4	0.4	-	5.0	0.2	-	0.7	0.3	100.0	1940
Toledo	0.7	28.1	2.5	-	3.7	42.1	0.2	0.4	13.9	-	-	0.1	8.4	100.0	1719
Area															
Urban	19.3	68.1	0.2	0.2	2.6	6.5	-	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	7339
Rural	0.8	51.5	1.9	-	11.0	25.5	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.2	-	0.4	1.6	100.0	10048
Education of household head															
None	1.7	31.6	4.4	-	11.9	32.2	-	0.3	11.0	-	-	0.7	6.2	100.0	1154
Primary	5.4	51.7	1.2	0.1	10.9	22.3	0.1	0.2	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	9310
Secondary	14.6	69.3	1.0	0.2	2.7	8.9	-	-	2.3	0.1	-	0.6	0.4	100.0	4258
Higher	13.4	82.0	0.3	-	0.6	3.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	100.0	2349
Other	-	32.4	-	-	-	67.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	147
Missing/DK	18.3	43.0	-	-	7.9	22.4	-	-	2.2	-	-	4.7	1.6	100.0	169

	Type of toilet facility used by household												Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Compos-ting toilet	Flush/ Pour flush to some-where else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Hanging toilet/ latrine	Other			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where											
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.7	11.5	3.6	-	15.5	43.5	0.1	0.2	16.7	0.5	-	1.4	5.2	100.0	3476
Second	7.1	42.5	1.5	0.2	13.8	27.9	0.2	0.3	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	3479
Middle	11.9	66.2	0.6	0.2	5.9	13.4	-	-	1.7	-	-	0.1	-	100.0	3479
Fourth	12.3	82.6	0.3	-	2.1	2.2	-	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	100.0	3478
Richest	9.8	89.7	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	3475
Ethnicity of household head															
Creole	21.1	68.3	0.6	0.1	2.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	-	0.5	0.4	100.0	4029
Maya	1.0	23.1	4.2	-	6.6	41.2	0.1	-	16.8	-	-	0.5	6.5	100.0	1992
Mestizo/ Spanish/Latino	4.5	58.8	0.9	0.1	10.8	19.4	-	0.1	4.6	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	100.0	8757
Garifuna	10.8	77.8	0.7	-	0.5	4.7	-	0.2	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	920
East Indian	11.6	72.5	1.1	0.0	2.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	436
Other	5.7	62.6	0.7	0.0	9.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1254

The MDGs and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, “use of improved sanitation” is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities that are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

As shown in Table WS.6, 87 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Ninety-three percent of households in urban areas and 83 percent of households in rural areas are using improved sanitation facility that is not shared. Only six percent of households use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. Urban households (4%) are slightly less likely than rural households (8%) to use a shared toilet facility of an improved type.

Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by				
			5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households			
Total	87.1	0.4	4.9	0.9	-	5.0	-	0.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	17388
Region												
Corozal	85.8	0.6	10.5	0.5	-	2.1	-	0.3	-	0.2	100.0	2268
Orange Walk	91.2	0.5	4.9	0.6	-	2.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	100.0	2672
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	96.3	0.2	2.1	0.7	-	0.5	-	0.1	-	0.1	100.0	2890
Belize City South Side	92.8	0.1	3.5	0.8	-	2.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	2084
Cayo	84.1	0.2	3.8	0.8	-	9.6	-	0.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	3814
Stann Creek	82.7	0.5	7.3	3.0	0.2	5.0	-	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	1940
Toledo	71.6	0.9	4.2	0.6	-	13.5	0.2	0.7	-	8.4	100.0	1719
Area												
Urban	92.7	0.3	3.1	0.8	-	2.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	7339
Rural	83.0	0.4	6.3	1.0	-	6.9	-	0.4	0.2	1.6	100.0	10048
Education of household head												
None	72.2	0.6	6.7	2.4	-	10.8	-	1.1	-	6.2	100.0	1154
Primary	84.8	0.3	5.4	1.2	-	6.8	-	0.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	9310
Secondary	90.9	0.5	4.8	0.4	-	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	4258
Higher	96.4	0.2	2.4	0.3	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	100.0	2349
Other	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	147
Missing/DK	80.1	-	11.4	-	-	2.2	-	4.7	-	1.6	100.0	169
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	63.4	0.9	9.2	2.4	-	16.5	0.1	1.2	1.0	5.2	100.0	3476
Second	81.3	0.4	9.8	1.7	-	6.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	100.0	3479
Middle	94.3	0.3	3.6	-	-	1.6	-	0.2	-	-	100.0	3479
Fourth	97.7	0.3	1.3	0.2	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	100.0	3478
Richest	98.7	-	0.8	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	3475
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	93.2	0.2	2.4	0.9	-	2.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	4029
Maya	65.9	0.4	9.4	0.5	-	16.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	6.5	100.0	1992
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	87.5	0.5	5.4	1.0	0.1	4.5	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	8757
Garifuna	88.9	-	5.2	0.5	-	4.6	-	0.6	-	0.1	100.0	920
East Indian	88.6	0.0	9.3	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
Other	96.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	1254

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

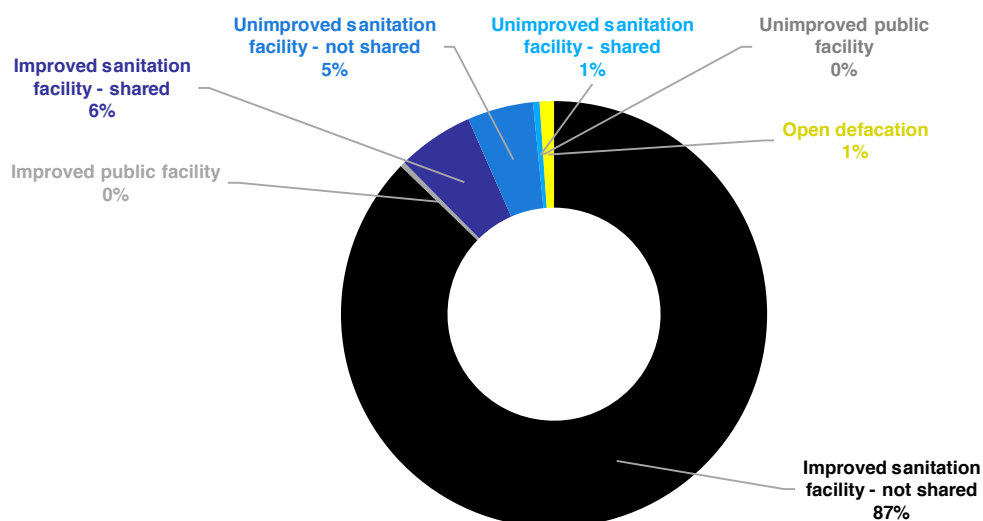


Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household.⁶ In its 2008 report,⁷ the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in “ladder” format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three-rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all – of those who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as “unimproved,” of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using “improved” sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water⁸ and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal.

Eight-four percent of household population in Belize uses improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities. Urban household population is more likely than rural households to use improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities. Region/district differences exist in the use of both improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities by household populations. Belize region/district (excl. Belize City South Side) recorded the highest household population (95%) while Toledo region/district recorded the lowest household population (70%). The indicator positively correlates with educational level of the head of household and wealth status of the household. These results are presented by wealth quintiles in Figure WS.3.

⁶ Wolf, J et al. 2014. Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression. Tropical Medicine and International Health 2014. DfID. 2013. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence Paper. DfID : <http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/sanitation/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf>

⁷ WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008. MDG assessment report. http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

⁸ Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percent of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Improved drinking water ^{1, a}		Un improved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water-sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Un improved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	78.6	17.5	3.9	100.0	87.1	6.3	5.5	1.1	100.0	84.2	17388
Region											
Corozal	60.9	31.5	7.6	100.0	85.8	11.6	2.4	0.2	100.0	79.4	2268
Orange Walk	67.3	27.1	5.6	100.0	91.2	6.0	2.6	0.2	100.0	86.6	2672
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	83.7	15.3	1.1	100.0	96.3	3.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	95.3	2890
Belize City South Side	84.4	8.8	6.8	100.0	92.8	4.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	87.0	2084
Cayo	82.5	16.2	1.3	100.0	84.1	4.8	10.7	0.4	100.0	83.2	3814
Stann Creek	93.2	5.1	1.7	100.0	82.7	11.0	5.9	0.3	100.0	81.2	1940
Toledo	79.3	15.0	5.7	100.0	71.6	5.6	14.4	8.4	100.0	70.0	1719
Area											
Urban	89.2	7.6	3.2	100.0	92.7	4.2	2.7	0.3	100.0	90.1	7339
Rural	70.9	24.7	4.4	100.0	83.0	7.8	7.6	1.6	100.0	79.9	10048
Education of household head											
None	78.0	16.8	5.1	100.0	72.2	9.7	11.9	6.2	100.0	70.4	1154
Primary	73.7	21.9	4.4	100.0	84.8	6.9	7.2	1.1	100.0	81.4	9310
Secondary	85.7	11.0	3.3	100.0	90.9	5.8	3.0	0.4	100.0	88.5	4258
Higher	90.0	7.4	2.6	100.0	96.4	3.0	0.6	-	100.0	93.9	2349
Other	13.0	85.5	1.4	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	98.6	147
Missing	77.3	18.5	4.3	100.0	80.1	11.4	6.8	1.6	100.0	75.8	169
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	65.3	28.2	6.6	100.0	63.4	12.5	18.8	5.2	100.0	60.0	3476
Second	71.8	23.5	4.7	100.0	81.3	11.9	6.6	0.2	100.0	77.6	3479
Middle	81.5	15.8	2.7	100.0	94.3	3.9	1.8	-	100.0	91.7	3479
Fourth	83.4	12.8	3.8	100.0	97.7	1.9	0.4	-	100.0	94.4	3478
Richest	91.2	7.1	1.6	100.0	98.7	1.3	-	-	100.0	97.1	3475
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	82.9	13.8	3.3	100.0	93.2	3.5	2.9	0.4	100.0	90.6	4029
Maya	78.9	14.7	6.4	100.0	65.9	10.3	17.3	6.5	100.0	63.5	1992
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	79.2	16.7	4.2	100.0	87.5	7.0	5.1	0.3	100.0	84.1	8757
Garifuna	86.2	10.8	3.0	100.0	88.9	5.7	5.3	0.1	100.0	85.9	920
East Indian	84.5	14.2	1.3	100.0	88.6	11.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	436
Other	53.5	45.3	1.3	100.0	96.0	2.6	0.4	1.1	100.0	94.8	1254

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

^a Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

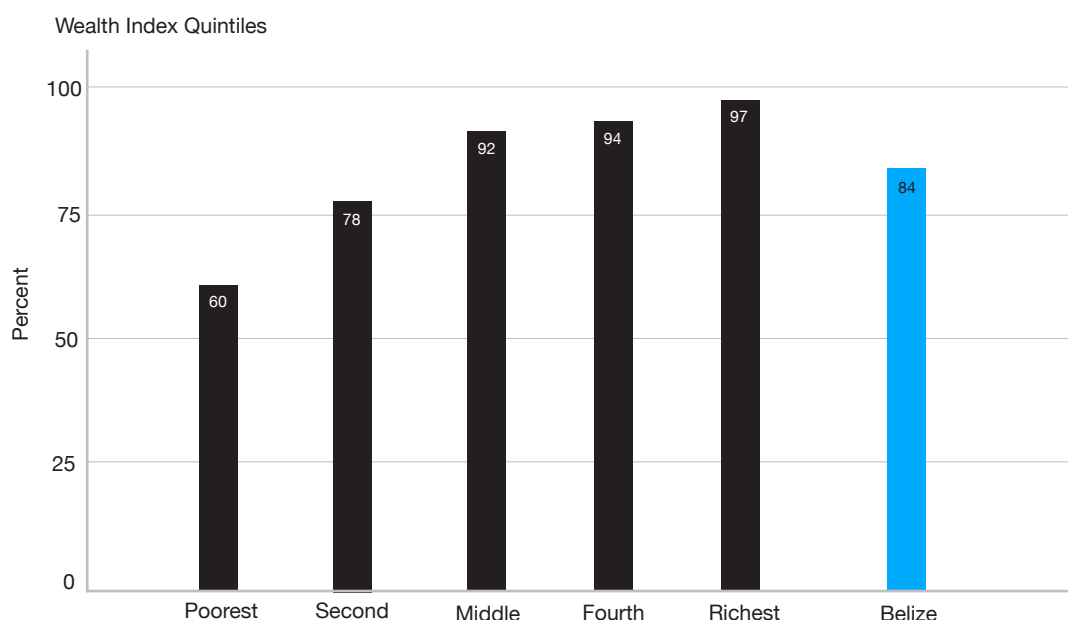


Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Safe disposal of a child's faeces includes the use of a toilet by a child or by rinsing of the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces due to concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. However, in Belize, this classification is currently under review. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8.

Using this definition of safe disposal of child's faeces, only 16 percent of children stools in Belize are disposed safely. Marked differences are observed for this indicator by area of residence: 20 percent of rural households safely dispose children stools compared to 12 percent of households in urban areas. The majority of households (78%) in the country dispose child's faeces by throwing them into the garbage. This is likely to account for the low safe disposal of stools observed in urban households. The majority of urban households (87%) uses disposable diapers and throws them into the garbage afterwards. One tenth of children aged 0-2 years use a toilet or latrine, one in twenty (6%) children stools are put/ rinsed into toilet or latrine while, two percent are put/rinsed into drain or ditch. One percent of children stools are left in the open.

It is interesting to note that one in ten children aged 0-2 years in Belize use the toilet/latrine. Urban and rural differentials exist for this indicator. Children in rural areas are more likely to use the toilet/ latrine (12%) than children in urban areas (9%). In terms of household wealth, children in poorest households (12%) are almost twice as likely to use the toilet/ latrine than children in richest households (7%).

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percent of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Place of disposal of child's faeces									Percent of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	10.9	5.5	1.5	78.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	16.4	1494
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	10.5	4.6	1.3	80.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	15.1	1384
Unimproved	18.1	19.7	-	59.9	-	0.9	1.3	-	100.0	37.9	88
Open defecation	(5.7)	(5.9)	(18.6)	(60.5)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.7)	23
Region/district											
Corozal	13.3	8.3	1.5	74.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	-	100.0	21.6	212
Orange Walk	16.8	6.1	0.8	71.8	3.1	-	1.4	-	100.0	22.9	217
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	10.2	1.2	-	86.1	-	-	2.1	0.3	100.0	11.4	239
Belize City South Side	8.8	3.7	-	83.0	2.9	-	-	1.6	100.0	12.5	171
Cayo	8.7	5.7	-	84.1	0.6	-	0.8	-	100.0	14.5	316
Stann Creek	11.8	2.8	0.2	81.0	1.9	2.1	0.3	-	100.0	14.6	179
Toledo	6.0	11.7	10.8	64.9	-	6.0	0.6	-	100.0	17.7	160
Area											
Urban	9.2	2.5	-	86.9	0.8	-	0.1	0.5	100.0	11.7	595
Rural	12.0	7.5	2.5	73.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	19.5	899
Mother's education											
None	(14.9)	(15.5)	(1.2)	(61.7)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(30.4)	57
Primary	12.5	7.3	2.6	74.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	19.8	655
Secondary	8.7	3.7	0.5	84.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	12.5	513
Higher	8.9	1.9	-	84.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	10.9	254
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	12.3	11.4	5.9	63.9	1.4	3.1	1.9	-	100.0	23.7	341
Second	11.2	6.7	0.2	77.1	2.4	0.8	1.6	-	100.0	17.9	353
Middle	13.1	4.7	0.5	80.2	0.8	-	0.5	0.2	100.0	17.7	312
Fourth	9.4	1.2	-	87.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	-	100.0	10.6	274
Richest	6.7	0.8	-	90.9	-	0.3	-	1.3	100.0	7.6	215
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	9.8	2.9	-	84.6	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	12.7	319
Maya	10.0	12.9	6.0	62.7	0.7	6.8	0.9	-	100.0	22.9	179
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	10.2	5.0	0.5	82.2	1.3	-	0.7	0.1	100.0	15.2	773
Garifuna	12.0	1.9	-	82.4	1.7	-	-	2.1	100.0	13.9	96
East Indian	(15.6)	(9.9)	-	(72.1)	-	(2.3)	-	-	100.0	(25.6)	27
Other	18.6	6.4	7.8	59.4	2.7	1.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	24.9	101

¹ MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

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

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

HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five.⁹ It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food, and before feeding a child. Monitoring correct handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands, and if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place.¹⁰

⁹ Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41 in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

¹⁰ Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percent of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed					No specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percent of households with a specific place for hand-washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present¹	Number of households where place for hand-washing was observed or with no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for hand-washing was observed	With no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Water is available and:			Water is not available and:					
				Soap present	No soap:		Soap present	No soap or other cleansing agent present				
					Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present						
Total	81.7	1.2	4636	90.4	0.0	6.5	1.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	90.4	3845
Region												
Corozal	78.2	0.9	564	87.6	0.1	8.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	100.0	87.7	446
Orange Walk	87.0	0.6	628	92.2	0.3	5.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	92.5	550
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	74.4	0.8	896	95.6	-	3.2	0.1	-	1.1	100.0	95.6	674
Belize City South Side	79.6	2.0	600	83.9	-	10.9	2.1	0.7	2.4	100.0	83.9	490
Cayo	77.8	1.3	995	89.7	-	8.0	0.5	0.1	1.7	100.0	89.7	788
Stann Creek	88.0	2.1	539	89.1	-	5.2	1.9	1.4	2.3	100.0	89.1	486
Toledo	98.8	0.7	413	92.7	-	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	100.0	92.7	411
Area												
Urban	78.4	1.2	2140	90.5	0.1	6.6	0.9	0.4	1.5	100.0	90.6	1703
Rural	84.6	1.2	2496	90.2	-	6.5	1.3	0.6	1.4	100.0	90.3	2141
Education of household head												
None	86.2	1.6	287	87.5	-	8.4	0.5	1.8	1.8	100.0	87.5	252
Primary	84.8	1.4	2279	88.6	-	7.3	1.8	0.6	1.7	100.0	88.6	1966
Secondary	79.2	0.9	1219	92.1	0.2	5.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	100.0	92.2	976
Higher	75.1	0.8	783	95.6	-	3.3	0.1	-	1.0	100.0	95.6	595
Other	(77.2)	(0.0)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Missing/DK	(84.0)	(2.7)	41	(81.4)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(4.1)	(3.5)	(3.1)	100.0	(81.4)	35

	Percent of households:		Number of households	Place for handwashing observed					No specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total	Percent of households with a specific place for hand-washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present ¹	Number of households where place for hand-washing was observed or with no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for hand-washing was observed	With no specific place for hand-washing in the dwelling, yard, or plot		Water is available and:			Water is not available and:					
				Soap present	No soap:		Soap present	No soap or other cleansing agent present				
					Ash, mud, or sand present	No other cleansing agent present						
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	83.0	3.5	914	78.6	0.2	12.8	2.3	2.1	4.1	100.0	78.7	790
Second	81.4	1.4	897	87.7	0.1	8.6	1.5	0.5	1.7	100.0	87.7	742
Middle	85.1	0.4	928	93.7	-	4.6	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	93.7	793
Fourth	83.9	0.2	924	95.0	-	4.5	0.2	-	0.3	100.0	95.0	777
Richest	75.7	0.5	974	97.1	-	1.9	0.4	-	0.6	100.0	97.1	741
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	76.3	1.8	1183	89.5	-	6.8	0.6	0.8	2.3	100.0	89.5	925
Maya	91.0	0.2	421	90.2	-	7.1	1.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	90.2	384
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	82.5	1.0	2275	90.6	0.1	6.5	1.3	0.4	1.2	100.0	90.7	1899
Garifuna	83.9	1.6	262	89.4	-	6.9	1.1	0.7	1.9	100.0	89.4	225
East Indian	83.6	3.0	124	85.0	0.0	9.3	2.2	0.0	3.5	100.0	85.0	107
Other	81.5	0.8	370	94.6	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	100.0	94.6	304
¹ MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing												

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

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

In Belize, only 82 percent of the households with a specific place for handwashing was observed. One percent of the households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands and 17 percent of the households did not give permission to see the place used for handwashing (Table WS.9). Among households where a place for handwashing was observed or in which there was no specific place for handwashing, nine in ten had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In seven percent of the households, only water was available at the specific place, while one percent of the households the place had soap but no water. The remaining less than one percent (0.5%) of households had neither water nor soap available at the specific place for handwashing.

No urban-rural disparities are observed among households that had both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place for handwashing. Regional/district disparities are observed with the figures ranging from 84 percent (Belize City South Side) to 96 percent in Belize (excl. Belize City South Side). The indicator also positively correlates with socio-economic status of the household and educational level. The higher the educational level of the household head, the more likely the household is to have both water and soap (or another cleansing agent) present at the specific place for handwashing.

Sixteen percent of the households were not able to or refused to show any soap present in the household, whereas another two percent did not have any soap in the households, leaving the remaining 79 percent of households, in which either the soap was observed or shown to the interviewer (Table WS.10).

Eight-three percent of households had soap or other cleansing agent somewhere in the dwelling. The availability of soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the household varied by area of residence – a higher proportion of rural households (86%) have soap or cleansing agent anywhere in the household compared to 79 percent of urban households.

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Place for handwashing observed					Place for handwashing not observed			Total	Percent of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling¹	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing				Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent			
		Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing						
Total	75.9	3.4	0.8	1.5	0.1	3.4	0.7	14.2	100.0	82.7	4636
Region											
Corozal	70.8	6.0	0.5	1.0	-	3.7	0.6	17.5	100.0	80.5	564
Orange Walk	81.9	2.2	0.6	2.3	-	2.2	0.5	10.3	100.0	86.3	628
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	72.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	22.9	100.0	74.9	896
Belize City South Side	70.2	3.9	0.7	4.6	0.3	4.1	0.6	15.7	100.0	78.1	600
Cayo	71.4	4.4	0.6	1.4	-	6.2	1.2	14.7	100.0	82.1	995
Stann Creek	82.0	4.0	1.8	0.1	-	2.6	0.7	8.7	100.0	88.7	539
Toledo	93.3	3.5	1.7	0.3	-	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	413
Area											
Urban	72.8	3.0	0.7	1.8	0.1	3.4	0.7	17.6	100.0	79.2	2140
Rural	78.5	3.8	0.9	1.3	0.1	3.5	0.7	11.2	100.0	85.8	2496
Education of household head											
None	77.3	6.2	1.0	1.8	0.0	3.3	2.3	8.1	100.0	86.7	287
Primary	78.0	3.5	1.2	1.9	0.1	3.6	0.7	10.9	100.0	85.1	2279
Secondary	74.2	3.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	3.2	0.5	17.1	100.0	80.6	1219
Higher	72.6	1.8	0.2	0.5	-	3.3	0.4	21.2	100.0	77.7	783
Other	(56.6)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(19.2)	100.0	(80.8)	27
Missing/DK	(74.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(13.2)	100.0	(79.9)	41
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	70.1	7.6	2.8	2.3	0.2	3.9	1.8	11.3	100.0	81.7	914
Second	73.9	3.2	0.6	3.5	0.2	4.8	0.5	13.3	100.0	81.9	897
Middle	81.1	2.8	0.5	0.7	-	3.5	0.2	11.3	100.0	87.4	928
Fourth	80.1	2.4	0.3	1.1	-	2.2	0.2	13.6	100.0	84.7	924
Richest	74.2	1.3	-	0.1	-	2.7	0.8	20.8	100.0	78.2	974
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	70.4	2.6	0.5	2.6	0.2	3.1	1.0	19.6	100.0	76.1	1183
Maya	83.9	4.6	2.0	0.5	-	1.5	0.8	6.7	100.0	90.0	421
Mestizo/Spanish/ Latino	76.7	3.7	0.9	1.1	-	4.2	0.5	12.8	100.0	84.6	2275
Garifuna	77.4	4.4	-	2.1	-	0.9	0.1	15.1	100.0	82.7	262
East Indian	75.6	1.9	1.1	3.7	1.3	4.2	1.8	10.4	100.0	81.8	124
Other	78.1	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.7	14.3	100.0	84.2	370
¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent											

¹ MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

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

Reproductive Health VIII.



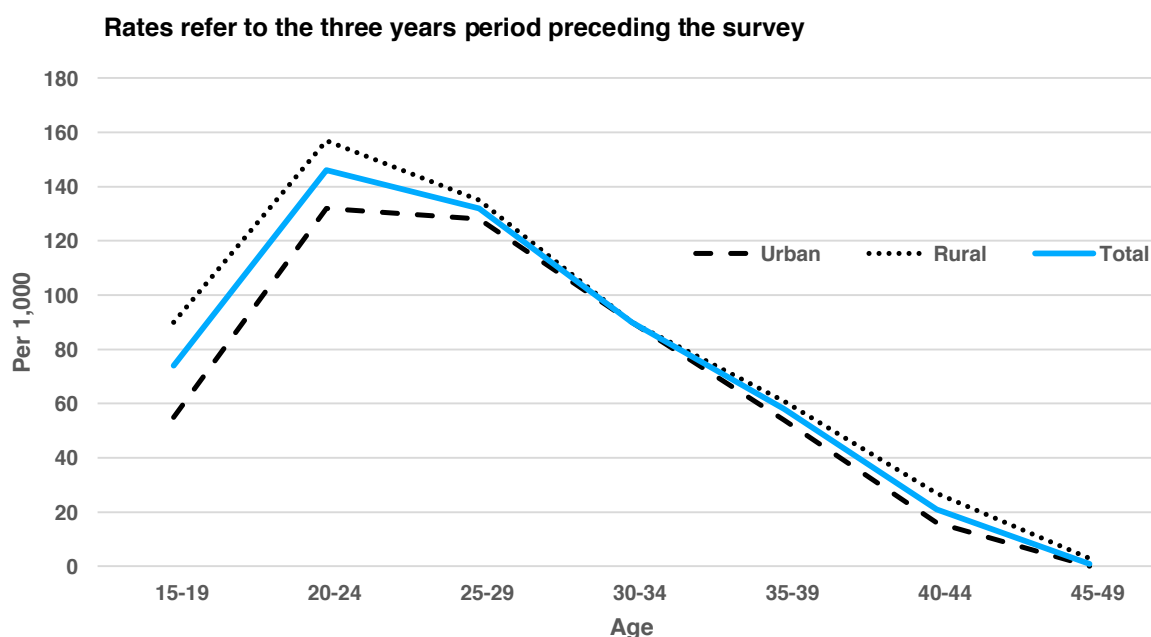
@UNICEF/Alamyne

FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Belize MICS, 2015-2016			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19 ¹	55	90	74
20-24	132	157	146
25-29	128	135	132
30-34	90	90	90
35-39	54	61	58
40-44	16	27	21
45-49	-	3	1
TFR ^a	2.4	2.8	2.6
GFR ^b	76.4	93.4	85.7
CBR ^c	21.4	22.7	22.1
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate ^a TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years ^b GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years ^c CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population			

Table RH.1 shows the current fertility rate in Belize at the national level and by urban-rural area. The TFR for the three years preceding the Belize MICS is 2.6 births per woman. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.8 births per woman) than in urban areas (2.4 births per woman). As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in all age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 as well.



RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 15-19 age group: 55 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 90 births per 1,000 women in rural areas, that is, 38% higher in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility is low among adolescents, increases to a peak at 146 births per 1,000 among women age 20-24, and declines thereafter.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Belize MICS, 2015-2016		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate
Total	74	2.6
Region		
Corozal	104	2.9
Orange Walk	67	2.5
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	70	2.3
Belize City South Side	55	2.5
Cayo	62	2.5
Stann Creek	101	3.0
Toledo	98	3.2
Education		
None	(*)	(*)
Primary	134	3.0
Secondary	68	2.6
Higher	15	2.0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	111	3.6
Second	107	3.0
Middle	58	2.5
Fourth	47	2.2
Richest	39	1.9
Ethnicity of household head		
Creole	69	2.3
Maya	(92)	2.9
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	78	2.6
Garifuna	(55)	2.9
East Indian	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	3.3
¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate		

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

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

The adolescent birth rate decreases with increasing household wealth and educational level; 15 per 1000 for women with higher education and nine times higher for those with primary school education. Adolescent birth rate ranges from a low of 55 per 1000 women in Belize City South Side to as high as 104 per 1000 women in Corozal region.

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing							
Percent of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Percent of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percent of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	10.8	3.9	14.7	0.9	950	17.3	836
Region							
Corozal	11.1	5.7	16.8	1.5	101	21.0	94
Orange Walk	10.8	3.9	14.8	0.6	156	12.0	126
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	10.0	4.7	14.7	2.1	144	15.4	110
Belize City South Side	10.4	4.3	14.8	1.2	144	22.0	117
Cayo	7.8	2.9	10.7	-	235	15.6	220
Stann Creek	18.0	2.6	20.6	1.2	81	17.3	79
Toledo	14.1	3.6	17.7	0.6	89	21.3	88
Area							
Urban	9.2	4.4	13.6	0.6	428	16.6	369
Rural	12.2	3.5	15.6	1.2	522	17.9	467
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	7
Primary	19.8	5.1	25.0	2.8	237	29.2	274
Secondary	9.2	3.5	12.7	0.4	578	18.4	325
Higher	2.4	3.5	5.9	-	125	1.2	226
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.2	4.4	19.6	1.0	201	23.3	157
Second	14.5	5.8	20.3	2.0	208	26.4	168
Middle	8.3	5.6	13.9	0.0	208	17.0	196
Fourth	10.8	1.6	12.3	1.0	180	9.8	177
Richest	3.7	1.1	4.7	0.4	154	9.5	137
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	9.9	6.7	16.6	1.0	237	17.1	202
Maya	11.2	2.6	13.7	0.9	128	15.6	95
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	12.3	3.4	15.7	1.1	468	18.3	427
Garifuna	8.6	-	8.6	-	47	21.3	41
East Indian	(4.1)	-	(4.1)	-	25	(4.2)	22
Other	6.3	4.2	10.5	0.0	46	15.3	49
¹ MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing							

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

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

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing												
Percent of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Belize MICS, 2015-2016												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percent of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	1.7	2122	19.8	1694	1.9	2577	22.2	2055	1.8	4699	21.1	3749
Age												
15-19	0.6	428	na	na	1.2	522	na	na	0.9	950	na	na
20-24	0.7	369	16.6	369	1.6	467	17.9	467	1.2	836	17.3	836
25-29	2.4	346	15.0	346	2.1	384	23.9	384	2.2	730	19.7	730
30-34	2.1	292	21.2	292	1.3	395	20.8	395	1.6	686	21.0	686
35-39	2.4	242	25.9	242	4.2	312	23.1	312	3.4	554	24.3	554
40-44	2.0	228	20.6	228	3.5	250	27.3	250	2.8	478	24.1	478
45-49	2.6	217	23.5	217	0.4	247	23.9	247	1.4	465	23.7	465
na: not applicable												

As shown in Table RH.3, about one in ten women aged 15-19 have already had a birth, four percent were pregnant with their first child, and one percent has had a live birth before age 15. The table also presents that 17 percent of women aged 20-24 have had a live birth before age 18.

The proportion of women aged 15-19 who have already had a birth is higher in rural areas (12%) compared to urban areas (9%). The indicator decreases with increasing educational level; 20 percent among those with primary education and two percent for those with higher education. Similarly, the proportion of women aged 15-19 who had a live birth before age 15 and women aged 20-24 who had a birth before age 18 is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Both indicators decrease with increasing educational level.

Table RH.4 suggests that early childbearing has gradually declined over the last 10 years, particularly in urban areas. The proportion of women 15-49 years who had a birth before age 15 is higher among older women irrespective of the residence. However, proportion is lower among urban women compared to rural women. A similar trend is observed among women 20-49 years who have had a live birth before age 18.

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 total number of children.

Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late, or too many is critical.

¹ Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table RH.3, women aged 15-19 years who have begun childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percent of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total	48.6	17.4	0.1	1.5	10.1	3.3	10.9	4.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	48.5	2.9	51.4	2935
Region																	
Corozal	28.5	25.9	0.3	2.2	11.5	6.0	10.6	7.0	0.3	-	0.9	6.2	0.6	63.8	7.7	71.5	417
Orange Walk	42.1	21.7	-	2.9	11.9	3.9	9.2	2.1	0.5	0.6	3.0	1.9	0.1	52.9	5.0	57.9	432
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	44.3	18.9	-	1.8	10.1	2.3	14.8	4.9	0.1	-	2.7	-	0.2	52.9	2.9	55.7	500
Belize City South Side	48.8	15.8	0.6	1.4	9.9	0.1	13.4	8.1	0.6	-	0.1	0.6	0.6	49.9	1.3	51.2	373
Cayo	59.1	12.7	-	0.6	8.4	4.0	10.2	3.5	-	-	1.1	-	0.3	39.5	1.4	40.9	613
Stann Creek	52.9	17.2	-	0.7	7.8	2.8	10.5	7.3	0.4	-	0.2	-	0.2	46.7	0.3	47.1	320
Toledo	68.6	8.2	0.2	0.3	11.3	3.3	5.9	1.2	-	0.1	1.0	-	-	30.4	1.0	31.4	279
Area																	
Urban	47.1	17.1	0.2	1.4	9.9	2.2	13.2	6.4	0.3	-	1.2	0.4	0.5	50.7	2.1	52.9	1281
Rural	49.8	17.6	0.1	1.5	10.2	4.2	9.2	3.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.9	0.1	46.7	3.5	50.2	1654
Age																	
15-19	61.0	2.1	-	0.2	9.6	5.4	10.7	8.8	0.6	-	0.8	0.8	-	37.4	1.6	39.0	197
20-24	48.9	2.4	-	2.0	14.5	5.0	16.2	8.0	0.4	-	1.3	1.2	-	48.6	2.5	51.1	496
25-29	47.5	11.7	-	1.6	13.3	5.6	12.6	4.5	0.4	-	1.0	1.3	0.4	49.7	2.8	52.5	545
30-34	46.4	17.4	-	1.0	11.8	3.1	13.5	4.0	-	-	0.9	1.9	-	50.8	2.8	53.6	549
35-39	47.0	25.3	-	1.0	9.6	2.5	8.0	3.4	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.2	50.2	2.8	53.0	429
40-44	44.6	31.3	0.6	3.0	4.9	0.3	7.2	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	52.3	3.1	55.4	379
45-49	53.0	32.1	0.5	0.7	2.1	0.5	4.4	2.0	-	-	3.3	0.8	0.5	42.4	4.6	47.0	338
Number of living children																	
0	70.3	0.4	-	0.8	4.6	1.1	11.3	8.0	0.9	-	1.3	0.7	0.6	27.1	2.7	29.7	467
1	50.7	2.3	0.1	2.1	11.8	6.3	16.0	7.1	0.3	-	1.1	2.2	0.1	46.0	3.4	49.3	599
2	39.3	20.4	0.3	1.9	14.0	4.0	12.9	4.3	-	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	58.0	2.8	60.7	644
3	38.2	32.1	0.2	1.3	11.3	1.8	8.1	3.3	-	-	1.8	1.3	0.5	58.2	3.6	61.8	497
4+	48.5	28.0	0.1	1.1	7.9	2.6	6.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.1	49.2	2.3	51.5	729
Education																	
None	69.8	15.5	0.6	-	6.8	-	2.9	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	2.8	25.8	4.4	30.2	72
Primary	48.2	20.6	0.1	1.3	11.1	3.5	8.4	3.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.9	0.2	48.7	3.1	51.8	1349
Secondary	47.6	15.5	0.3	1.6	10.6	3.7	13.1	5.4	0.2	-	1.2	0.5	0.1	50.5	1.9	52.4	945
Higher	47.4	13.5	-	1.7	7.3	2.5	14.9	8.3	0.3	-	2.8	0.9	0.3	48.6	4.1	52.6	552
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16

	Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/ Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	62.5	10.1	0.1	1.2	12.8	3.8	6.2	1.5	-	-	0.8	0.9	-	35.7	1.8	37.5	489
Second	48.1	17.5	-	0.8	12.0	5.1	9.3	3.3	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.1	0.1	48.6	3.3	51.9	617
Middle	44.7	20.1	-	2.1	9.1	3.0	11.3	5.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.9	0.5	51.4	3.9	55.3	630
Fourth	44.9	19.6	0.4	1.4	8.3	1.8	11.5	8.4	0.4	-	0.9	1.8	0.7	51.7	3.4	55.1	629
Richest	45.8	18.2	0.2	1.7	8.6	2.8	15.8	4.9	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	52.4	1.8	54.2	569
Ethnicity of household head																	
Creole	49.3	18.7	0.1	1.2	8.5	2.5	11.6	6.8	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	49.8	1.0	50.7	698
Maya	65.6	10.4	0.1	-	11.8	3.5	4.3	1.9	0.4	-	1.6	0.5	-	32.3	2.1	34.4	327
Mestizo/ Spanish/ Latino	43.1	18.7	0.2	2.0	11.3	4.0	12.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	1.7	2.1	0.3	52.8	4.0	56.9	1521
Garifuna	50.1	11.4	-	1.3	7.3	1.4	15.6	6.9	0.5	-	5.0	0.4	-	44.4	5.4	49.9	156
East Indian	44.4	21.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.0	13.6	7.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	54.3	1.3	55.6	70
Other	63.5	18.2	0.4	0.9	6.2	0.6	4.7	4.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	35.8	0.7	36.5	163
¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																	

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

Current use of contraception was reported by 51 percent of women currently married or in union² (Table RH.5). The most popular method is female sterilization, which is used by 17 percent of women in Belize. The next most popular method is the pill, which accounts for 11 percent of married women. Between three percent and 10 percent of married women reported the use of the injectables (10%), male condoms (5%), and implants (3%). Less than two percent use either IUD, periodic abstinence, withdrawal, or male sterilization, etc. Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 72 percent in Corozal region to 31 percent in Toledo region. About 53 percent of married women in urban and 50 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception. The findings by region and area are depicted in Figure RH.2. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraceptives than older women. Only about 39 percent of women aged 15-19 married or in union currently use a method of contraception compared to 51 percent of 20-24-year-olds. The use of contraception among older women ranges from 47 percent to 55 percent.

Women's education level is strongly associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception rises from 30 percent among those with no education to 53 percent among those with higher education. In addition to differences in overall prevalence, the pattern of use by specific methods also varies with the level of education. The most common contraceptive method for married women with primary school or lower education is female sterilization (21%), while that for those with higher education is the Pill (15%) followed by female sterilization. The most common contraceptive method for married women with two or more children is female sterilization, while that for those with less than two children is the Pill (16%). About half of all married women do not use any contraceptive method.

² All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in marital union as well.

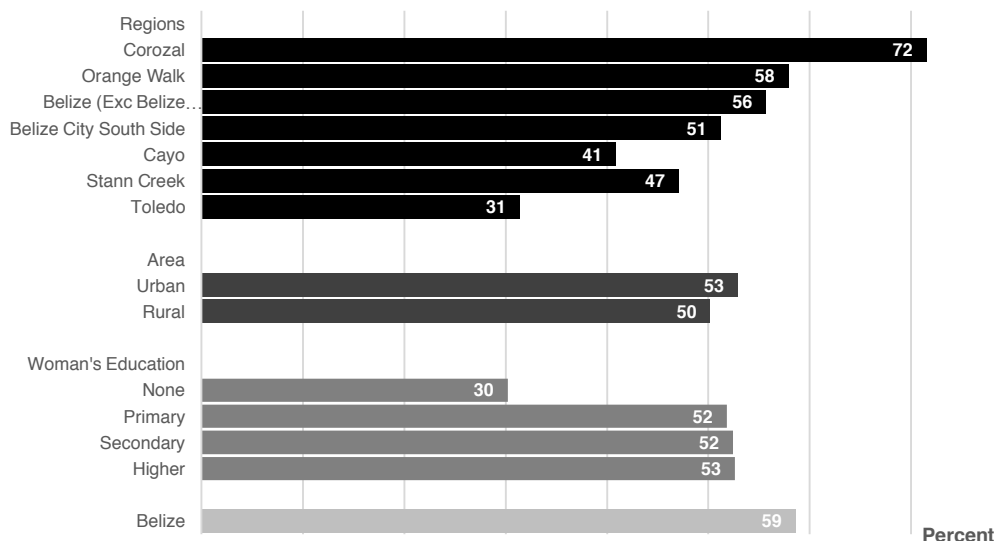


Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Belize MICs, 2015-2016

UNMET NEED

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). 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. Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- o are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic,³ and are fecund,⁴ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- o are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR
- o are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- o are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- o are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- o are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- o are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. About 12 percent of married/in union women have unmet need for spacing, 11 percent has unmet need for limiting, and about one in five has unmet need for contraception. The unmet need for contraception is higher among younger married/in union women than among older married/in union women. Married or in union women in richer households are less likely to have unmet need for contraception than those in poorer households. This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

³ A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child

⁴ A woman is considered infertile if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and

(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR

(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR

(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percent of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percent of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Total	15.3	36.1	51.4	11.5	10.7	22.2	2,935	69.8	2,160
Region									
Corozal	18.9	52.6	71.5	6.3	5.4	11.7	417	85.9	347
Orange Walk	18.7	39.2	57.9	9.2	6.7	15.9	432	78.5	319
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	13.2	42.5	55.7	8.1	13.2	21.4	500	72.3	385
Belize City South Side	16.7	34.5	51.2	11.6	11.1	22.8	373	69.2	276
Cayo	14.2	26.7	40.9	16.3	11.9	28.3	613	59.1	424
Stann Creek	13.7	33.4	47.1	14.1	12.1	26.2	320	64.3	235
Toledo	11.0	20.4	31.4	15.4	15.6	31.0	279	50.4	174
Area									
Urban	16.7	36.2	52.9	11.7	11.3	23.0	1,281	69.7	972
Rural	14.2	36.0	50.2	11.4	10.3	21.7	1,654	69.9	1,189
Age									
15-19	24.3	14.6	39.0	31.2	9.6	40.8	197	48.8	158
20-24	37.2	13.8	51.1	25.9	9.0	34.9	496	59.4	427
25-29	21.8	30.7	52.5	13.5	11.1	24.6	545	68.1	420
30-34	12.4	41.2	53.6	8.4	11.9	20.3	549	72.5	406
35-39	5.2	47.8	53.0	4.7	11.9	16.6	429	76.1	299
40-44	1.7	53.7	55.4	1.6	12.0	13.5	379	80.4	262
45-49	0.2	46.8	47.0	0.7	8.5	9.1	338	83.7	190
Education									
None	1.1	29.2	30.2	15.1	23.9	39.0	72	43.7	50
Primary	11.3	40.5	51.8	9.1	10.2	19.3	1,349	72.9	960
Secondary	17.7	34.7	52.4	12.8	12.4	25.3	945	67.5	734
Higher	23.2	29.4	52.6	14.5	7.2	21.7	552	70.8	410
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	11.1	26.3	37.5	16.0	15.0	31.0	489	54.7	335
Second	16.1	35.8	51.9	12.3	12.2	24.5	617	67.9	472
Middle	16.0	39.3	55.3	12.1	9.0	21.1	630	72.3	482
Fourth	14.4	40.7	55.1	7.9	10.3	18.1	629	75.2	461
Richest	18.3	35.9	54.2	10.4	7.7	18.1	569	75.0	411
Ethnicity of household head									
Creole	14.4	36.3	50.7	12.0	9.6	21.7	698	70.1	505
Maya	10.2	24.2	34.4	19.7	15.0	34.7	327	49.8	226
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	16.7	40.1	56.9	8.9	10.3	19.3	1,521	74.7	1,158
Garifuna	18.3	31.6	49.9	13.0	14.4	27.4	156	64.5	121
East Indian	17.6	38.0	55.6	14.8	8.5	23.3	70	70.5	55
Other	12.4	24.1	36.5	14.4	7.9	22.3	163	62.0	96

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

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

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method,⁵ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. About 15 percent have met needs for spacing, one-third have met needs for limiting, and half of women married or in union have met needs for contraception. As expected, married women in richer households have their need for contraception met compared with those in poorer households.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over 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. Of all the married or in union women with need for contraception, 70 percent have their demand satisfied. This indicator increases with household wealth and age; more older married or in union women have their demand for contraception satisfied compared to younger married or in union women. No marked differences are observed in this indicator among urban and rural married or in union women.

Regional/district differences are observed. Demand for contraception is least satisfied in the Toledo region (50%) and most satisfied in the Corozal region (86%). Among ethnic groups, one in four married or in union women in Mestizo/Spanish/Latino headed households demand for contraception is satisfied compared to one in two for those in Mayan headed households.

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 as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide 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 the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (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 care 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:

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

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and four or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

⁵ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Provider of antenatal care ^a						Total	Any skilled provider ^{1,b}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other/Missing	No antenatal care			
Total	59.6	37.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.2	743
Region									
Corozal	66.2	32.8	1.0	-	-	-	100.0	99.0	105
Orange Walk	42.8	52.1	-	-	-	5.2	100.0	94.8	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	89.8	9.4	-	-	-	0.8	100.0	99.2	121
Belize City South Side	62.5	33.4	-	-	-	4.1	100.0	95.9	83
Cayo	58.8	36.3	-	3.4	0.4	1.2	100.0	95.0	153
Stann Creek	40.6	57.5	0.2	-	-	1.6	100.0	98.1	86
Toledo	48.2	51.3	-	-	-	0.6	100.0	99.4	83
Area									
Urban	67.9	28.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	2.1	100.0	96.0	306
Rural	53.8	44.3	0.2	-	-	1.7	100.0	98.0	437
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	55.4	40.5	-	2.9	-	1.3	100.0	95.8	128
20-34	60.5	37.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.4	531
35-49	60.5	37.1	-	-	-	2.3	100.0	97.7	85
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	20
Primary	48.4	49.2	-	0.5	-	1.9	100.0	97.7	330
Secondary	65.8	31.1	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.4	100.0	96.9	255
Higher	76.4	20.5	-	-	-	3.2	100.0	96.8	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	45.7	53.4	0.6	-	-	0.3	100.0	99.1	177
Second	56.5	38.9	-	1.7	-	2.9	100.0	95.4	183
Middle	58.9	37.7	-	1.6	-	1.7	100.0	96.7	131
Fourth	69.4	28.7	0.1	-	0.4	1.3	100.0	98.1	140
Richest	75.0	21.6	-	-	-	3.5	100.0	96.5	113
Ethnicity of household head									
Creole	74.4	23.3	-	-	-	2.3	100.0	97.7	163
Maya	43.0	51.3	-	3.3	-	2.4	100.0	94.3	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	58.8	38.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.9	100.0	97.3	389
Garifuna	62.5	36.4	-	-	-	1.1	100.0	98.9	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Other	44.7	53.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	50

1 MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

^a Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^b Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

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

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that a relatively small percentage of women (2%) do not receive antenatal care. In Belize, the majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (60%) while, about one percent of women receive antenatal care from traditional birth attendant or a community health worker. Overall, about 97 percent of women receive antenatal care from any skilled provider. Not much urban-rural differences are observed by this indicator. By region, the percentage of women attended by a medical doctor varies from 41 percent in Stann Creek to 90 percent in Belize (excl. Belize City South Side).

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit																	
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Belize MICS, 2015-2016																	
	Percent distribution of women who had:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	1 visit	2 visits	3 visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/ DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Total	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.7	92.6	2.1	100.0	1.9	65.3	25.5	5.3	1.3	0.7	100.0	743	3.0	724
Region																	
Corozal	-	1.0	1.0	4.0	93.5	0.4	100.0	-	68.6	27.0	3.2	0.2	1.0	100.0	105	3.0	104
Orange Walk	5.2	-	0.9	2.9	89.1	1.9	100.0	5.2	64.0	21.4	6.7	2.7	-	100.0	112	3.0	106
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	0.8	0.8	-	0.4	97.4	0.7	100.0	0.8	79.9	11.2	5.0	3.1	-	100.0	121	2.0	120
Belize City South Side	4.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	93.1	-	100.0	4.1	61.9	26.5	7.5	-	-	100.0	83	3.0	79
Cayo	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.0	91.4	3.9	100.0	1.2	64.3	30.2	2.4	-	1.8	100.0	153	3.0	148
Stann Creek	1.6	-	0.6	1.3	93.3	3.1	100.0	1.6	62.1	28.3	7.7	0.4	-	100.0	86	3.0	84
Toledo	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.0	90.6	4.1	100.0	0.6	50.4	37.2	7.0	2.9	1.9	100.0	83	3.0	81
Area																	
Urban	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	93.4	2.3	100.0	2.1	73.8	18.3	5.4	0.5	-	100.0	306	2.0	300
Rural	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.4	92.1	2.0	100.0	1.7	59.4	30.5	5.2	1.9	1.2	100.0	437	3.0	424
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	1.3	-	1.7	3.2	91.6	2.3	100.0	1.3	58.5	28.0	5.8	3.7	2.6	100.0	128	3.0	123
20-34	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	93.0	2.3	100.0	1.9	66.5	25.2	5.1	0.9	0.3	100.0	531	3.0	518
35-49	2.3	1.8	1.2	2.3	91.8	0.6	100.0	2.3	68.0	23.5	5.8	-	0.4	100.0	85	3.0	83
Education																	
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(*)	20
Primary	1.9	1.1	1.5	2.4	90.6	2.5	100.0	1.9	61.2	28.1	6.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	330	3.0	320
Secondary	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	95.2	1.5	100.0	1.4	66.3	26.1	3.5	2.5	0.2	100.0	255	3.0	251
Higher	3.2	-	0.3	-	93.9	2.7	100.0	3.2	79.4	12.3	4.9	0.3	-	100.0	131	2.0	126
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	0.3	0.3	1.4	3.7	90.6	3.8	100.0	0.3	51.0	34.4	9.0	3.8	1.5	100.0	177	3.0	174
Second	2.9	0.8	2.4	2.0	91.4	0.4	100.0	2.9	64.2	27.4	3.6	0.4	1.5	100.0	183	3.0	174
Middle	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.8	93.3	1.2	100.0	1.7	61.8	27.7	7.2	1.5	-	100.0	131	3.0	129
Fourth	1.3	-	-	0.9	94.6	3.1	100.0	1.3	78.8	15.7	4.1	0.1	-	100.0	140	2.0	138
Richest	3.5	-	-	-	94.7	1.9	100.0	3.5	77.1	18.1	1.4	-	-	100.0	113	2.0	109

	Percent distribution of women who had:						Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	1 visit	2 visits	3 visits	4 or more visits ¹	Missing/ DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing				
Ethnicity of household head																	
Creole	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	96.4	0.5	100.0	2.3	68.6	21.5	7.6	-	-	100.0	163	2.0	159
Maya	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	88.7	5.3	100.0	2.4	42.7	44.3	6.8	2.9	0.9	100.0	92	4.0	89
Mestizo/Spanish/ Latino	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.8	94.1	0.8	100.0	1.9	70.4	22.2	3.5	1.2	0.7	100.0	389	3.0	379
Garifuna	1.1	-	1.9	1.5	86.5	9.0	100.0	1.1	72.5	20.0	4.5	1.9	-	100.0	38	3.0	37
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Other	0.0	2.9	4.1	7.5	79.3	6.3	100.0	0.0	50.2	32.5	10.8	3.0	3.6	100.0	50	3.0	48
¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage																	

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

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Almost 93 percent of mothers received antenatal care four or more times, three percent of mothers received less than three antenatal care and two percent did not receive antenatal care. Mothers from the poorest households and those with primary or no education are less likely to receive antenatal care four or more times. For example, 91 percent of the women living in poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared to 95 percent among those living in richest households.

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 65 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of three months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. Women in urban areas (74%) and older mothers are more likely to have their first antenatal care during the first trimester than those in rural areas (59%) and younger mothers. Attendance of antenatal care in the first trimester is strongly associated with educational level and household wealth. The higher the educational level and wealth of the household, the higher the attendance of antenatal care in the first trimester.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percent of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	97.8	97.8	97.9	97.2	743
Region					
Corozal	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	105
Orange Walk	94.8	93.5	94.8	93.5	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	121
Belize City South Side	95.3	95.9	95.9	95.3	83
Cayo	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	153
Stann Creek	96.9	97.7	96.4	94.2	86
Toledo	98.8	99.4	99.4	98.8	83
Area					
Urban	97.6	97.9	97.9	97.6	306
Rural	97.9	97.8	97.9	97.0	437
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	97.9	98.7	97.4	96.6	128
20-34	97.7	97.9	98.1	97.6	531
35-49	97.7	96.1	97.7	96.1	85
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	97.6	97.9	97.6	96.9	330
Secondary	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.2	255
Higher	96.8	95.8	96.8	95.8	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	99.1	99.3	98.8	97.8	177
Second	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	183
Middle	97.9	97.7	98.3	97.3	131
Fourth	97.8	98.2	98.7	97.3	140
Richest	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	113
Ethnicity of household head					
Creole	96.9	97.7	97.7	96.9	163
Maya	97.1	96.8	97.6	96.3	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	97.9	97.9	97.6	97.3	389
Garifuna	97.6	98.9	98.9	97.6	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50

¹ MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

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

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 98 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, their blood pressure was checked, and that a urine specimen was taken. Overall, 97 percent reported they had all three tests done. No differences are observed among all the background characteristics.

ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁶ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency, that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

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

About 97 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). This percentage ranges from 100 percent in Belize City South Side to 90 percent in Toledo region.

Doctors assisted with the delivery of 71 percent of births, while more than one in four (26%) of the births were delivered with the assistance of a midwife. Traditional birth attendant assisted with one percent of the births. Almost all births that occurred in a health facility were assisted by skilled attendants: 97 percent of those in public health facilities and 95 percent in private health facilities. The percentage of assisted delivery by skilled attendant corresponds with the increase in household wealth: almost all pregnant women in richer households were assisted by a skilled attendant (99) compared to 93 percent in poorer households.

⁶ Say, L et al. 2014. Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis. *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarian section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Person assisting at delivery						No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other/Missing				Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Total	71.1	25.8	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	96.8	20.6	13.6	34.2	743
Region													
Corozal	73.7	19.9	5.4	1.0	-	-	-	100.0	93.6	18.1	15.8	33.9	105
Orange Walk	75.5	22.7	-	1.8	-	-	-	100.0	98.2	20.3	25.8	46.1	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	84.5	15.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	100.0	99.5	18.8	11.8	30.6	121
Belize City South Side	82.9	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	34.9	6.4	41.2	83
Cayo	72.2	25.3	-	-	2.2	0.3	-	100.0	97.5	22.4	16.3	38.7	153
Stann Creek	56.1	41.7	2.2	-	-	-	-	100.0	97.8	14.2	7.5	21.6	86
Toledo	43.8	46.3	-	-	4.4	5.0	0.5	100.0	90.1	15.5	5.4	20.9	83
Area													
Urban	81.3	16.9	0.1	-	1.2	0.5	-	100.0	98.2	24.7	13.2	37.9	306
Rural	63.9	32.0	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.1	100.0	95.9	17.7	13.9	31.6	437
Mother's age at birth													
Less than 20	72.2	25.0	1.1	-	0.3	1.3	-	100.0	97.3	15.0	18.0	33.0	128
20-34	70.8	25.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	96.7	20.8	12.9	33.7	531
35-49	70.9	26.5	-	-	1.4	1.2	-	100.0	97.4	27.3	11.2	38.5	85
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Health facility	72.4	25.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.1	21.3	14.1	35.4	716
Public	71.7	26.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.6	20.5	14.7	35.3	628
Private	77.3	17.2	3.8	1.1	-	0.6	-	100.0	94.5	27.0	9.5	36.5	88
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	64.7	31.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	96.0	18.3	14.0	32.3	330
Secondary	76.5	22.4	0.1	-	0.3	0.7	-	100.0	99.0	22.9	12.3	35.2	255
Higher	82.7	14.6	-	-	2.4	0.3	-	100.0	97.3	26.0	15.7	41.7	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	50.2	42.7	3.5	0.6	1.9	1.2	-	100.0	92.9	9.9	13.5	23.3	177
Second	70.8	26.5	0.3	1.1	-	1.0	0.2	100.0	97.3	20.3	11.6	31.9	183
Middle	80.2	18.2	-	-	0.9	0.7	-	100.0	98.4	22.7	18.9	41.6	131
Fourth	80.0	17.8	0.6	-	1.6	-	-	100.0	97.8	23.0	14.7	37.7	140
Richest	82.6	16.8	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	100.0	99.3	32.2	9.6	41.8	113

	Person assisting at delivery						No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1,a}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Com-munity health worker	Relative/ Friend	Other/ Missing				Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
Ethnicity of household head													
Creole	83.0	15.4	-	-	1.4	0.3	-	100.0	98.4	29.6	8.1	37.7	163
Maya	55.8	37.2	0.7	-	2.3	3.6	0.4	100.0	93.0	19.9	6.9	26.8	92
Mestizo/Spanish/ Latino	74.3	24.1	1.0	-	0.3	0.3	-	100.0	98.4	16.4	19.0	35.4	389
Garifuna	56.9	39.9	-	-	3.2	-	-	100.0	96.8	16.8	9.0	25.8	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other	48.5	39.1	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	24.0	7.3	31.2	50
1 MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery 2 MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section a Skilled attendants include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.													

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

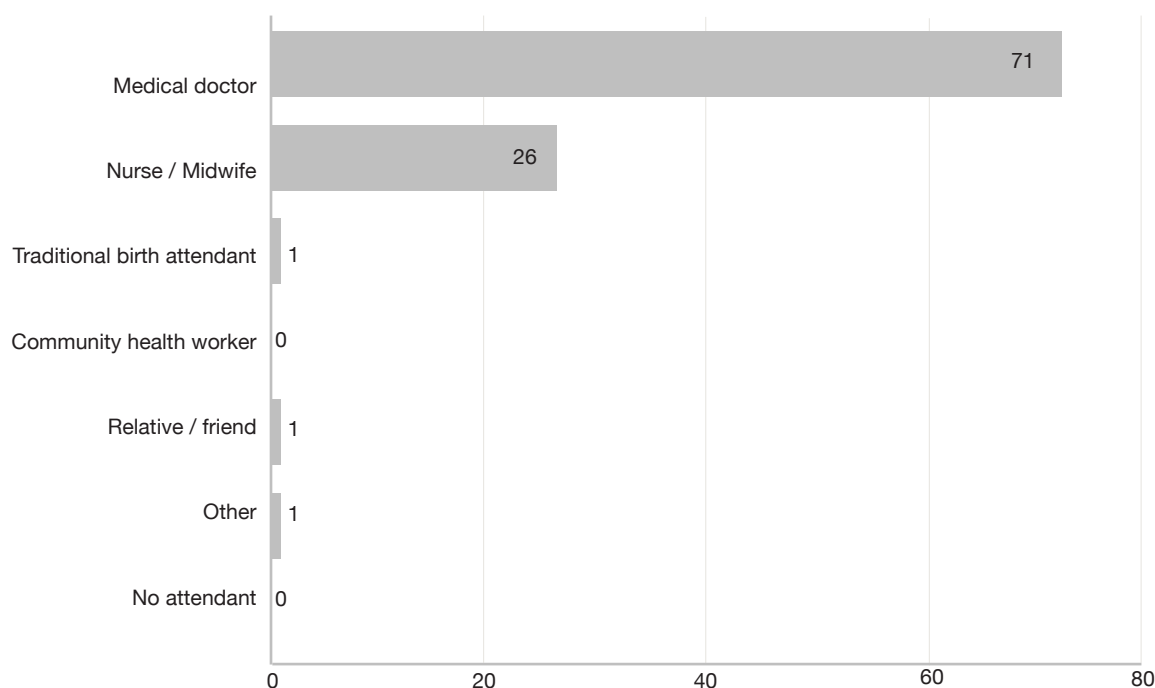


Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

Overall, one-third of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section. For one in five women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains. 15 percent of the decisions were made after the labour onset. About 38 percent of women in urban areas had a C-section compared to 32 percent of women in rural areas. C-section prevalence is higher among older mothers. There is a positive association between the deliveries by C-section and education as well as with household wealth. The higher the educational level and household wealth the higher the proportion of C-section deliveries. C-section deliveries varied from 21 percent in Toledo to 46 percent in Orange Walk district/region.

PLACE OF DELIVERY

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery								
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016								
	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing/ DK			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Total	84.5	11.9	2.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	96.4	743
Region								
Corozal	84.8	11.0	3.2	1.0	-	100.0	95.8	105
Orange Walk	82.8	16.7	-	0.5	-	100.0	99.5	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	76.1	16.5	2.4	4.5	0.5	100.0	92.5	121
Belize City South Side	91.8	8.2	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	83
Cayo	77.4	18.1	2.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	95.5	153
Stann Creek	96.8	2.4	0.2	0.5	-	100.0	99.3	86
Toledo	92.1	1.8	6.1	-	-	100.0	93.9	83
Area								
Urban	82.9	13.0	0.9	3.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	306
Rural	85.7	11.1	2.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	96.8	437
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	93.0	4.9	1.7	0.3	-	100.0	97.9	128
20-34	83.4	12.4	2.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	95.8	531
35-49	78.5	19.1	0.7	1.7	-	100.0	97.7	85
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
1-3 visits	(68.4)	(15.9)	(11.6)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.3)	25
4+ visits	85.1	11.9	1.7	1.4	-	100.0	96.9	688
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Primary	84.9	10.9	1.9	2.2	-	100.0	95.9	330
Secondary	91.9	6.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	98.3	255
Higher	73.3	23.2	1.4	1.7	0.3	100.0	96.6	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	88.5	6.0	5.6	-	-	100.0	94.4	177
Second	87.1	9.0	-	3.5	0.4	100.0	96.1	183
Middle	89.0	10.3	0.2	0.4	-	100.0	99.4	131
Fourth	79.6	16.5	2.6	1.3	-	100.0	96.1	140
Richest	75.1	21.8	0.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	96.9	113

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing/ DK			
	Public sector	Private sector						
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	89.5	5.9	2.3	2.0	0.3	100.0	95.5	163
Maya	92.5	2.7	4.1	-	0.7	100.0	95.2	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	84.4	12.8	1.1	1.7	-	100.0	97.2	389
Garifuna	93.1	6.2	0.7	-	-	100.0	99.3	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Other	47.1	45.7	5.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	92.8	50
¹ MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries								

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

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

About 96 percent of births in Belize are delivered in a health facility; 85 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities and 12 percent in private sector facilities. Two percent of births take place at home. The proportion of institutional deliveries varies from 93 percent in Cayo region to universal in Belize City South Side. No important disparities exist by area of residence, educational level, and household wealth.

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns die in the first month of life annually and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth.⁸ This period is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur.⁹

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn, and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality.¹⁰

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Table RH.12 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

⁷ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013

⁸ Lawn, JE et al. 2005. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? Lancet 2005; 365:891-900.

⁹ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010. World Health Organization.

¹⁰ HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report. UNICEF.

Table RH.12: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Duration of stay in health facility					Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Total	3.9	1.8	0.7	60.5	33.1	100.0	94.3	716
Region								
Corozal	2.1	3.2	1.0	54.1	39.6	100.0	94.7	101
Orange Walk	0.4	4.2	1.4	51.3	42.7	100.0	95.4	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	9.7	2.8	-	59.9	27.6	100.0	87.5	112
Belize City South Side	5.3	-	-	69.8	24.9	100.0	94.7	83
Cayo	3.8	1.3	1.0	59.5	34.3	100.0	94.8	146
Stann Creek	4.4	-	-	71.6	24.0	100.0	95.6	85
Toledo	1.0	-	1.2	62.7	35.1	100.0	99.0	78
Area								
Urban	5.1	1.1	0.3	61.9	31.6	100.0	93.8	294
Rural	3.1	2.3	1.0	59.5	34.1	100.0	94.6	423
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	2.7	-	0.4	61.2	35.6	100.0	97.3	125
20-34	3.9	2.3	0.8	61.2	31.8	100.0	93.7	508
35-49	5.5	1.3	0.6	55.3	37.3	100.0	93.2	83
Type of health facility								
Public	3.2	0.3	0.4	60.7	35.4	100.0	96.5	628
Private	9.0	12.2	2.9	58.8	17.0	100.0	78.7	88
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	5.5	2.7	1.1	74.3	16.4	100.0	91.8	460
C-section	1.0	0.2	-	35.8	63.0	100.0	98.8	256
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Primary	2.9	2.4	0.8	57.0	36.9	100.0	94.7	316
Secondary	5.3	1.1	0.6	61.7	31.3	100.0	93.6	250
Higher	2.9	0.4	-	68.0	28.7	100.0	96.7	126
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.9	2.4	2.1	58.5	34.1	100.0	94.7	167
Second	1.7	3.2	0.6	65.4	29.1	100.0	95.2	176
Middle	7.1	0.4	-	59.7	32.8	100.0	92.5	130
Fourth	6.7	2.0	0.4	55.9	35.0	100.0	91.3	134
Richest	1.9	-	-	62.1	35.9	100.0	98.1	109
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	4.7	-	-	67.8	27.5	100.0	95.3	155
Maya	2.2	-	0.6	67.1	30.2	100.0	97.8	87
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3.5	1.8	0.4	57.2	37.1	100.0	94.7	378
Garifuna	3.8	-	-	72.0	24.2	100.0	96.2	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12

	Duration of stay in health facility					Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Other	9.0	13.4	6.5	40.0	31.1	100.0	77.6	46
¹ MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility								

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

Overall, 94 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stayed in the facility for 12 hours or more after delivery. Across Belize, the percentage of women who stayed 12 hours or more varies from 88 percent in Belize (Excluding Belize City South Side) to 99 percent in Toledo region. A much lower proportion of women delivering in private facilities (79%) stayed 12 hours or more, compared to those delivering in public facilities (97%). No much disparity exists between urban (94%) and rural women (95%). As expected, nearly all women (99%) giving birth through C-section stayed 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth, while 92 percent of vaginal birth (those who had natural birth) stayed 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth. A higher proportion of women younger than 20 years old (97%) who delivered at the facility stayed 12 hours or more in the facility after giving birth compared to those above 20 years (93%). There are no clear patterns with regards to background characteristics of woman's education, household wealth, and ethnicity of the household head. However, looking at area of residence, three percent of women from rural areas stayed less than six hours after delivery compared to five percent from urban areas. Three in five women stayed at the health facility for one to two days after birth, while one-third stayed three or more days.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of healthcare provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post-natal health checks includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Table RH.13: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percent of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b								Post-natal health check for the new-born ^{1, c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total		
Total	96.3	6.8	5.0	4.6	17.0	37.8	26.9	1.9	100.0	96.4	743
Region											
Corozal	97.1	1.0	0.5	1.8	33.0	44.6	19.1	-	100.0	97.1	105
Orange Walk	99.1	2.7	2.4	1.2	8.0	41.7	40.6	3.3	100.0	99.1	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	95.8	8.8	4.0	7.3	13.1	36.3	30.5	-	100.0	96.2	121
Belize City South Side	97.4	11.0	5.3	6.3	7.2	44.4	20.8	5.0	100.0	97.4	83
Cayo	95.0	6.0	3.7	6.0	28.4	39.7	13.5	2.7	100.0	95.0	153
Stann Creek	95.7	3.1	5.2	2.3	17.7	38.6	31.7	1.3	100.0	95.7	86
Toledo	94.6	18.0	17.2	6.9	2.9	15.0	38.5	1.4	100.0	95.0	83
Area											
Urban	96.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	15.0	41.4	23.8	2.2	100.0	96.9	306
Rural	96.0	7.3	4.4	3.8	18.4	35.2	29.0	1.8	100.0	96.1	437
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	99.1	9.0	3.1	5.2	15.8	42.4	21.6	3.0	100.0	99.1	128
20-34	95.5	6.5	5.3	5.1	15.3	38.2	27.9	1.8	100.0	95.6	531
35-49	97.5	5.6	5.8	0.7	30.0	28.2	28.6	1.1	100.0	97.8	85
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Health facility	97.2	6.4	5.1	4.5	16.9	38.6	26.4	2.0	100.0	97.2	716
Public	97.2	6.2	5.5	4.4	17.8	36.8	27.0	2.3	100.0	97.2	628
Private	97.7	8.2	1.8	5.5	10.2	51.9	22.5	-	100.0	97.7	88
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Primary	96.2	6.3	4.7	3.8	16.6	35.9	30.6	2.1	100.0	96.2	330
Secondary	96.5	7.5	4.7	6.8	17.3	39.5	21.6	2.4	100.0	96.8	255
Higher	96.4	4.7	6.3	2.0	18.8	39.1	28.1	0.9	100.0	96.4	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	93.9	7.8	6.0	4.2	13.5	28.9	36.5	3.2	100.0	94.2	177
Second	98.1	5.4	2.7	3.1	17.6	41.9	26.9	2.4	100.0	98.1	183
Middle	99.8	11.8	3.3	6.7	15.4	45.3	15.8	1.7	100.0	100.0	131
Fourth	96.3	5.7	7.0	6.7	19.8	32.3	27.3	1.1	100.0	96.3	140
Richest	93.3	3.2	6.3	2.6	20.2	43.2	24.1	0.4	100.0	93.3	113

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b								Post-natal health check for the new-born ^{1, c}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total		
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	91.9	8.3	7.4	4.7	16.6	36.8	24.8	1.4	100.0	92.2	163
Maya	95.7	11.4	11.1	5.9	11.4	27.4	29.0	3.6	100.0	95.7	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	98.2	5.9	2.5	3.8	20.1	41.1	24.4	2.2	100.0	98.2	389
Garifuna	99.3	0.5	6.9	8.3	10.0	37.2	37.1	-	100.0	100.0	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Other	94.9	6.4	3.9	4.8	8.8	32.4	43.7	0.0	100.0	94.9	50

¹ MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

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

Overall, 96 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur either after one week after the delivery (38%) or on the 3-6 days after birth (17%). As a result, a total of 96 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 95 percent in Toledo to 99 percent in Orange walk. Post-natal check of newborns do not vary by area of residence or educational level of the mother. Health checks following birth occur mainly in health facility deliveries (97% in both public and private). Nonetheless, variation by wealth quintiles can be observed, although there is not a clear pattern; the percentage ranges from 93 percent among the richest households to 100 percent in households in the middle wealth quintile. Similar disparities can also be observed by ethnicity. Ninety-nine percent of newborns in Orange Walk region/district received post-natal checks compared to 95 percent of newborns in Toledo region/district.

It is interesting to note that about 27 percent of newborns did not receive have any PNC visits. Newborns of older women are less likely to receive any PNC visits compared to of younger women.

Table RH.14: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
Total	3.4	83.2	11.5	1.9	100.0	98.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	248
Region										
Corozal	5.4	84.4	10.2	-	100.0	97.3	-	2.7	100.0	38
Orange Walk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	(3.7)	(74.0)	(16.6)	(5.6)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Belize City South Side	(1.2)	(95.3)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Cayo	-	75.1	21.8	3.1	100.0	97.7	2.3	-	100.0	68
Stann Creek	(4.4)	(91.8)	(2.0)	(1.8)	100.0	(95.9)	(0.0)	(4.1)	100.0	24
Toledo	2.2	94.0	3.8	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	37
Area										
Urban	1.2	84.4	10.0	4.4	100.0	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	100
Rural	4.8	82.3	12.5	0.3	100.0	98.8	-	1.2	100.0	148
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	1.1	91.7	6.2	1.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	42
20-34	4.5	81.0	11.9	2.6	100.0	97.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	170
35-49	(0.8)	(3.2)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Health facility	1.6	87.2	11.2	-	100.0	99.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	236
Public	1.8	95.1	3.1	-	100.0	98.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	213
Private	(0.0)	(12.7)	(87.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Primary	2.8	87.0	8.1	2.1	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	103
Secondary	3.1	86.5	10.0	0.5	100.0	97.3	1.7	1.1	100.0	93
Higher	(0.0)	(68.2)	(26.4)	(5.4)	100.0	(100.00)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.4	91.9	1.7	-	100.0	98.2	-	1.8	100.0	56
Second	-	96.0	-	4.0	100.0	97.1	2.9	-	100.0	53
Middle	6.0	74.7	19.3	-	100.0	98.4	-	1.6	100.0	49
Fourth	3.5	80.4	15.3	0.8	100.0	99.6	-	0.4	100.0	55
Richest	(0.0)	(66.8)	(27.0)	(6.2)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
Ethnicity of household head										
Creole	1.2	76.9	17.4	4.5	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	60
Maya	1.5	97.1	1.4	-	100.0	93.6	4.2	2.2	100.0	37
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3.8	85.0	9.6	1.7	100.0	99.8	-	0.2	100.0	126
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12

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

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

In Table RH.14, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Most of the first PNC visits for newborns occur in a public facility. This proportion is near identical across the different background characteristics. However, when looking at the proportions taking place at home or in private facilities, there are large differences according to background characteristics. Most private facility visits were predominantly with women in the wealthiest households as well as with mothers with higher education.

Nearly all (99%) of the first PNC visits for newborns are provided by either a doctor/nurse/midwife. Community health worker and traditional birth attendant account for only one percent of the PNC visits for newborns in Belize.

Tables RH.15 and RH.16 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13 and RH.14 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table RH.15: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percent of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b								Post-natal health check for the mother ^c	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total		
Total	96.3	4.0	4.2	3.7	11.6	29.5	46.0	0.9	100.0	96.4	743
Region											
Corozal	97.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	22.0	30.6	44.0	1.0	100.0	97.1	105
Orange Walk	97.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	8.3	32.6	53.6	-	100.0	97.7	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	97.5	5.6	3.1	5.4	5.6	32.1	45.4	2.9	100.0	97.5	121
Belize City South Side	97.0	8.5	4.5	4.3	3.9	41.3	35.3	2.2	100.0	97.0	83
Cayo	97.1	2.5	3.6	6.0	21.6	37.0	29.2	-	100.0	97.1	153
Stann Creek	95.4	1.5	4.7	2.3	9.0	20.6	61.9	-	100.0	95.9	86
Toledo	90.7	9.3	13.8	4.7	3.5	3.7	64.4	0.7	100.0	90.7	83
Area											
Urban	96.4	5.4	5.3	4.3	10.5	35.4	38.5	0.6	100.0	96.5	306
Rural	96.3	3.0	3.5	3.4	12.4	25.3	51.3	1.2	100.0	96.3	437
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	97.4	4.7	3.9	4.2	16.1	30.8	39.8	0.4	100.0	97.7	128
20-34	95.7	4.3	4.1	3.8	9.4	30.0	47.1	1.2	100.0	95.7	531
35-49	98.8	0.9	5.2	2.6	18.3	24.1	48.8	-	100.0	98.8	85
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Health facility	97.2	3.5	4.3	3.6	11.6	29.9	46.1	0.8	100.0	97.3	716
Public	97.2	3.8	4.5	3.5	11.9	28.0	47.2	0.9	100.0	97.2	628
Private	97.6	1.4	2.9	4.3	9.6	43.6	38.2	-	100.0	97.6	88
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	95.1	3.2	3.5	4.0	11.0	26.3	50.6	1.3	100.0	95.1	487
C-section	98.7	5.5	5.6	3.2	12.7	35.5	37.4	0.2	100.0	98.7	256
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Primary	96.0	3.3	4.1	1.8	11.9	27.5	51.1	0.2	100.0	96.0	330
Secondary	96.8	3.6	3.9	5.2	12.7	31.1	41.4	2.1	100.0	97.0	255
Higher	96.2	6.1	5.2	5.8	10.1	32.7	40.1	-	100.0	96.2	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	92.9	5.0	4.5	2.1	8.6	19.8	58.0	1.9	100.0	92.9	177
Second	97.4	2.4	3.7	3.0	9.5	31.7	49.6	-	100.0	97.6	183
Middle	98.9	3.8	3.6	5.4	13.4	36.5	37.2	-	100.0	98.9	131
Fourth	95.5	2.5	4.9	5.6	16.4	29.7	40.9	-	100.0	95.5	140
Richest	98.1	7.0	4.4	3.2	11.8	32.6	37.9	3.1	100.0	98.1	113

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b								Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1, c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/ DK	Total		
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	96.5	8.7	6.4	4.8	9.7	26.9	40.2	3.3	100.0	96.8	163
Maya	92.6	6.2	14.4	3.5	9.7	10.6	55.0	0.6	100.0	92.6	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	97.6	2.3	1.3	2.6	14.1	34.8	45.0	-	100.0	97.6	389
Garifuna	94.9	-	3.6	9.3	6.0	40.7	40.4	-	100.0	94.9	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Other	94.8	2.1	1.9	5.4	4.8	22.8	61.0	2.1	100.0	94.8	50

¹ MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above).

^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery.

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

Table RH.15 presents a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13, but with some important differences. Overall, 96 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week following birth (30%) or 3-6 days following birth (12%). As a result, a total of 96 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. This percentage varies from 91 percent in Toledo to 98 percent in Orange walk. No differences are observed among urban and rural mothers. Post-natal health checks of mothers range from a low of 93 percent among Mayan headed households and a high of 98 percent among Mestizo/Spanish/Latino headed households. The main difference between the table for newborns and the table for mothers is that the percentage with health checks, both following the birth and through a visit, is lower for mothers than for newborns. This is associated with much lower rates of timely PNC visits. Comparing maternal and newborn PNC visits, mothers are 1.5 more likely than their newborns, of not receiving a PNC visit. As in the case for the newborns, mothers younger 20 years old had lower percentage of no post-natal visit.

Table RH.16: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/nurse/midwife		
Total	3.9	84.3	10.3	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	175
Region								
Corozal	(4.0)	(79.7)	(16.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	26
Orange Walk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	16
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	(4.3)	(72.7)	(13.5)	(9.5)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	24
Belize City South Side	(0.0)	(95.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	17
Cayo	(3.6)	(81.3)	(15.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	52
Stann Creek	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	15
Toledo	(2.2)	(92.4)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	26
Area								
Urban	1.0	87.9	8.2	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	78
Rural	6.3	81.3	11.9	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	97
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	(1.1)	(89.9)	(7.8)	(1.2)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	37
20-34	5.6	82.0	10.4	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	115
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	23
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	6
Health facility	2.6	87.1	10.3	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	165
Public	2.9	94.7	2.5	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	149
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	16
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	4
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	3.2	83.3	10.9	2.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	106
C-section	5.1	85.7	9.2	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	69
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	5.0	88.4	6.5	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	70
Secondary	2.8	86.2	10.3	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	65
Higher	(0.0)	(74.8)	(18.9)	(6.3)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	35
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.8	87.5	2.7	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	36
Second	(0.0)	(98.3)	(1.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	34
Middle	(6.0)	(77.6)	(16.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	34
Fourth	2.4	83.4	13.2	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	41
Richest	(1.2)	(73.2)	(18.1)	(7.6)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	30

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife		
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	1.8	81.0	11.6	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	48
Maya	(1.8)	(94.7)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	31
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	5.2	85.5	9.3	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	79
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	7
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	3
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	7

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

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

Table RH.16 matches Table RH.14, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Overall, 84 percent of the first PNC visits occur in a public facility. This proportion varies across background characteristics. The largest variation is found according to area of residence, where 81 percent of the women in rural households have their first PNC visit in a public facility, compared to 88 percent of women in urban households.

With regards to provider of the first PNC visit for mothers, the variations across background characteristics are non-existent.

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn			
Total	93.8	2.2	2.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	743
Region							
Corozal	95.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	-	100.0	105
Orange Walk	96.8	0.9	2.3	-	-	100.0	112
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	94.5	2.9	1.6	0.9	-	100.0	121
Belize City South Side	92.1	2.6	3.0	-	2.2	100.0	83
Cayo	94.4	2.8	0.6	2.2	-	100.0	153
Stann Creek	93.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	-	100.0	86
Toledo	87.9	2.1	6.3	3.0	0.7	100.0	83
Area							
Urban	93.8	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	306
Rural	93.8	2.3	2.2	1.6	0.1	100.0	437
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	96.6	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	128
20-34	92.7	2.6	2.5	1.8	0.3	100.0	531
35-49	96.7	2.2	1.2	-	-	100.0	85
Place of delivery							
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Health facility	94.7	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	716
Public	94.6	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	628
Private	95.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	100.0	88
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	92.8	1.9	2.8	2.0	0.4	100.0	487
C-section	95.7	2.8	1.3	-	0.2	100.0	256
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Primary	94.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	330
Secondary	93.4	2.8	2.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	255
Higher	94.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	-	100.0	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	89.4	2.1	3.4	3.7	1.4	100.0	177
Second	96.3	1.3	1.8	0.6	-	100.0	183
Middle	98.9	-	1.1	-	-	100.0	131
Fourth	93.1	2.3	3.2	1.3	-	100.0	140
Richest	91.7	6.4	1.6	0.4	-	100.0	113

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn			
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	89.5	6.1	1.6	1.7	1.1	100.0	163
Maya	90.6	1.3	4.4	3.0	0.6	100.0	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	96.8	0.7	1.4	1.0	-	100.0	389
Garifuna	94.9	-	5.1	-	-	100.0	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Other	89.8	5.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	50

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

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within two days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13 and RH.15.

The Belize MICS shows that for 94 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for one percent of births neither receive health checks or timely visits. There are little discrepancies across the background characteristics. For instance, there is no variation among urban and rural PNC of both mothers and their newborns (94% each). The figures between the regions vary from 89 percent in Toledo region 97 percent in Orange Walk Region. Variations also exist by type of delivery; Ninety-six percent of deliveries by C-sections received post-natal checks on both mothers and newborns within two days compared to vaginal births (93%).

IX. Early Childhood Development



©UNICEF/2015/CarolineBach

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care, which do not typically have structured education and learning.

Attendance to pre-school education or child education programme is important for the readiness of children for school. Parents should send their children to early childhood education programmes before they are five years old, the mandatory age for starting primary school. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has led the development of an integrated Early Childhood Development policy and work plan with technical support from UNICEF and other partners. The development of the ECD policy and work plan was in line with the CARICOM Regional guidelines.

The Ministry of Education, with technical support from UNICEF, has also further developed national policies and standards on early childhood development and established child-friendly schools with some of the major components focusing on alternative discipline. UNICEF, together with other partners in the sector, has also supported the MoE to develop ECD with a focus on extending Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) principles into pre-school programmes; establishing protocols for school-readiness and focusing on issues of access, especially by the most vulnerable children.¹

In Belize, children officially start primary school at 5 years old. Primary school education begins from Infant 1 through to Grade/Standard 6. Fifty-five percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending organised early childhood education programmes (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials are notable – 66 percent in urban areas, compared to 48 percent in rural areas. Among children aged 36-59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in Belize City South Side region, with four in five children attending early childhood education programmes compared to in Cayo region with the smallest percentage of children (37%) attending ECD programme. Gender differential somewhat exists, with a higher proportion of girls attending early childhood education programmes than the proportion of boys (58% vs. 52%). Differentials by socioeconomic status is also observed: 72 percent of children living in the richest households attend early childhood education programmes compared to 29 percent of children in the poorest households. It is interesting to note that the proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months and 48-59 months is 36 percent and 75 percent respectively.

¹ <http://www.unicef.org/belize/20632.htm>

Table CD.1: Early childhood education		
Percent of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Belize MICS, 2015-2016		
	Percent of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	54.8	1062
Sex		
Male	52.2	543
Female	57.5	519
Region		
Corozal	53.9	139
Orange Walk	48.5	180
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	73.6	123
Belize City South Side	79.6	130
Cayo	36.7	224
Stann Creek	62.0	140
Toledo	45.0	126
Area		
Urban	66.1	398
Rural	48.1	665
Age of child		
36-47 months	36.2	547
48-59 months	74.6	515
Mother's education		
None	(23.1)	36
Primary	44.0	537
Secondary	69.6	314
Higher	73.7	160
Other	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	29.2	258
Second	48.9	248
Middle	67.7	219
Fourth	69.6	201
Richest	71.5	137
Ethnicity of household head		
Creole	76.5	227
Maya	46.5	149
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	49.8	533
Garifuna	63.8	51
East Indian	(74.0)	25
Other	29.1	77
¹ MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education		

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

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

QUALITY OF CARE

It is well recognized that rapid brain development occurs in the first three to four years of life. The quality of care at home is a major determinant of the child's development during this period.² In this context, the engagement of adults in activities with children, the presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of the quality of home care. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent, and ready to learn."³

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 almost nine in ten children aged 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited; father's involvement in four or more activities was only 24 percent while that for mother's is 68 percent. One-third of children aged 36-59 months do not live with their biological father, while only six percent of children do not live with their biological mother.

Ninety-two percent of children living in urban areas and 85 percent of children in rural areas are engaged in learning and school readiness activities by adults. Strong differentials are observed in the educational levels of the each parent as well as the socio-economic status of the household: Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest for children living in the richest households (94%), as opposed to 80 percent for those living in the poorest.

There is a slight gender differential in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children: 25 percent of male children and 22 percent of female children had their fathers engaged in four or more activities with them. No differential exists between children in urban and rural areas for the same indicator. However, marked differentials are observed for the same indicator by the mother's and father's educational status – the higher the educational level of the child's mother or father, the more likely they are to engage in activities with the child. The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.2, with the mean of 4.2 for biological mothers and 1.7 for biological fathers.

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides the child with a 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. The presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under five were asked about number of children's books or picture books and the types of playthings they have for the child at home.

In Belize, only 44 percent of children aged 0-59 months live in households with at least three children's books (Table CD.3). The proportion of children in households with 10 or more books is 23 percent. Gender and area of residence differentials are observed; a higher percentage of urban children appear to have access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have three or more children's books is 53 percent in urban areas, compared to 39 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 83 percent of children aged 0-59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 24 percent for children aged 0-23 months. This means that over three in four children in the 0-23 months age group do not have access to three or more children's books.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account, significant differentials are observed with the level of the education of the mother of the child and the socio-economic status of the households. Ten percent of children in the poorest households have 10 or more children's books compared to about half of children in the richest households.

² Grantham-McGregor, S et al. 2007. Developmental Potential in the First 5 Years for Children in Developing Countries. *The Lancet* 369: 60-70 Belsky, J et al. 2006. Socioeconomic Risk, Parenting During the Preschool Years and Child Health Age 6 Years. *European Journal of Public Health* 17(5): 511-2

³ UNICEF. 2002. *A World Fit For Children* adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002: 2.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percent of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percent of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percent of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percent of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	87.6	5.2	64.4	94.0	1062	23.5	1.7	684	67.6	4.2	998
Sex											
Male	88.9	5.3	67.8	93.7	543	25.0	1.8	368	67.4	4.2	509
Female	86.1	5.2	60.9	94.2	519	21.9	1.5	316	67.8	4.2	489
Region											
Corozal	82.6	4.9	74.1	95.5	139	21.5	1.8	103	64.1	4.1	133
Orange Walk	82.2	5.0	68.1	96.3	180	14.2	1.1	123	61.7	4.0	174
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	89.4	5.4	58.0	92.2	123	30.0	1.9	71	78.6	4.7	113
Belize City South Side	90.1	5.3	47.5	89.2	130	14.6	1.1	62	68.4	4.2	116
Cayo	91.8	5.5	71.0	97.5	224	23.4	1.7	159	71.2	4.5	218
Stann Creek	87.8	5.3	53.3	88.2	140	23.0	1.4	75	60.9	3.7	124
Toledo	88.5	5.3	73.0	95.6	126	42.7	2.8	92	69.5	4.3	120
Area											
Urban	91.6	5.4	56.8	93.9	398	24.0	1.6	226	70.8	4.4	374
Rural	85.2	5.2	69.0	94.0	665	23.2	1.7	458	65.7	4.1	625
Age											
36-47 months	86.0	5.2	65.6	94.3	547	22.7	1.6	359	65.8	4.1	516
48-59 months	89.3	5.3	63.2	93.6	515	24.4	1.7	325	69.5	4.3	482
Mother's education ^a											
None	(87.7)	(5.3)	(76.1)	(88.4)	36	(31.6)	(2.0)	28	(33.4)	(2.2)	32
Primary	83.2	5.1	69.6	92.5	537	21.9	1.6	373	63.2	4.0	497
Secondary	92.1	5.4	56.1	96.3	314	24.1	1.6	176	73.8	4.5	303
Higher	96.5	5.7	57.4	94.8	160	26.5	1.9	92	79.2	4.9	152
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16
Father's education											
None	(81.3)	(4.8)	(100)	(100)	31	(37.3)	(2.3)	31	(55.3)	(3.8)	31
Primary	83.5	5.2	100.0	97.8	370	28.7	2.1	370	58.8	3.9	362
Secondary	91.5	5.3	100.0	96.7	174	38.2	2.6	174	76.3	4.6	169
Higher	92.8	5.6	100.0	97.1	89	52.9	3.4	89	73.6	4.6	87
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16
Father not in the household	90.8	5.4	na	87.3	378	na	na	na	72.6	4.3	330
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4

	Percent of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percent of children living with their :		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percent of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological fathers	Percent of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	79.6	4.9	74.2	95.9	258	24.0	1.7	191	57.3	3.6	247
Second	83.4	5.1	67.7	95.2	248	20.7	1.5	168	61.8	4.1	236
Middle	90.4	5.3	56.8	94.3	219	18.5	1.4	124	72.9	4.3	206
Fourth	95.2	5.6	56.4	88.9	201	23.4	1.5	113	75.2	4.6	179
Richest	94.4	5.6	64.1	95.1	137	35.8	2.3	88	77.9	4.8	130
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	92.6	5.5	46.5	87.9	227	19.6	1.4	106	73.1	4.4	200
Maya	87.4	5.2	75.3	95.1	149	36.3	2.3	112	64.2	3.9	142
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	86.6	5.2	69.1	97.2	533	22.3	1.6	368	66.3	4.2	518
Garifuna	88.1	5.2	35.0	87.3	51	(*)	(*)	18	66.8	4.0	45
East Indian	(82.9)	(5.2)	(65.8)	(85.2)	25	(*)	(*)	17	(57.4)	(3.9)	22
Other	80.9	4.8	83.1	94.8	77	21.5	1.5	64	71.1	4.2	73
¹ MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning ² MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning ³ MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning na: not applicable ^a The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question.											

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

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

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percent of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children living in households that have for the child:		Percent of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under age 5
Total	44.1	23.0	22.6	89.9	66.9	67.8	2537
Sex							
Male	41.6	21.1	22.6	90.2	69.0	69.9	1309
Female	46.7	25.0	22.6	89.6	64.7	65.4	1228
Region							
Corozal	42.1	14.8	22.9	89.9	73.2	74.4	348
Orange Walk	48.3	28.1	28.9	92.5	76.9	79.2	394
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	51.3	25.1	22.4	91.5	53.3	54.7	358
Belize City South Side	59.0	35.4	11.7	90.4	57.3	58.1	298
Cayo	35.5	20.5	12.4	86.6	67.5	65.3	536
Stann Creek	43.8	21.1	16.4	91.3	64.2	64.8	318
Toledo	32.2	16.9	51.6	88.6	74.5	78.1	284
Area							
Urban	52.9	28.2	16.6	91.4	61.6	62.2	985
Rural	38.5	19.7	26.5	89.0	70.3	71.3	1552
Age							
0-23 months	24.4	11.5	15.4	80.6	48.9	50.4	953
24-59 months	55.9	29.9	27.0	95.6	77.7	78.2	1584
Mother's education							
None	18.5	6.3	24.4	80.5	82.1	74.2	93
Primary	30.2	11.5	24.4	89.1	69.0	70.0	1182
Secondary	53.2	29.0	17.8	91.9	62.4	63.3	818
Higher	72.9	49.5	26.2	92.3	67.3	69.3	413
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.4	9.9	27.8	82.4	72.0	70.2	595
Second	32.9	13.6	23.5	90.1	67.3	68.9	598
Middle	48.9	22.7	21.7	92.5	64.4	65.2	522
Fourth	57.7	32.7	19.8	93.8	64.5	67.1	474
Richest	72.6	48.8	17.5	93.2	64.5	66.3	348
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	56.9	33.7	18.6	89.4	59.7	59.4	543
Maya	28.0	12.8	32.9	87.3	74.2	74.6	327
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	40.9	19.7	20.5	90.6	67.8	68.8	1293
Garifuna	58.0	31.2	12.4	91.1	65.6	65.8	144
East Indian	53.9	27.8	29.8	98.4	74.3	79.5	53
Other	43.0	24.5	37.4	88.0	67.6	71.2	177

¹ MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings

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

Table CD.3 shows that two-thirds of children aged 0-59 months have two or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, household objects (such as pots and bowls), or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). The proportion of children who play with household items or objects found outside the household is 67 percent. It is interesting to note that nine in ten children play with toys that come from a store and only 23 percent play with other types of toys (homemade). The proportion of children who had two or more types of things to play with is 70 percent among male children and 65 percent among female children. Differentials are observed by area of residence, socio-economic status of the household and mothers educational level. Seventy-four percent of children whose mothers have little or no education have two or more types of playthings compared to 69 percent of children whose mothers have higher education. This difference is also reflected in a higher proportion of children in the former households playing with household objects/objects found outside.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.⁴ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone or in the care of other children under 10 years of age during the week preceding the interview.

Table CD.4 shows that 12 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children and 12 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, a total of 13 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. Differentials were observed by almost all background characteristics – sex of the child, mother’s educational level, socio-economic status of the household, etc. Inadequate care was more prevalent among children whose mothers have little or no education (19%) as opposed to those whose mothers have higher education (12%). It is interesting to note that 14 percent of younger children (0-23 months olds) were left in inadequate care as opposed to 12 percent of 24-59 months old.

⁴ Grossman, DC. 2000. The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries. *The Future of Children*, 10(1): 23-52.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percent of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Total	12.2	11.9	12.9	2537
Sex				
Male	14.1	13.6	14.8	1309
Female	10.2	10.2	10.9	1228
Region				
Corozal	28.9	28.9	29.3	348
Orange Walk	1.7	2.3	3.1	394
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	2.2	2.7	2.7	358
Belize City South Side	4.7	3.7	5.4	298
Cayo	24.6	23.7	24.6	536
Stann Creek	12.9	12.0	13.4	318
Toledo	2.8	2.5	4.7	284
Area				
Urban	12.2	11.7	12.6	985
Rural	12.3	12.1	13.1	1552
Age				
0-23 months	14.0	13.3	14.3	953
24-59 months	11.1	11.1	12.1	1584
Mother's education				
None	18.3	18.8	18.8	93
Primary	13.3	13.8	14.5	1182
Secondary	10.4	9.5	10.7	818
Higher	12.3	10.8	12.4	413
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	13.1	13.6	14.6	595
Second	13.3	12.9	13.9	598
Middle	12.0	10.7	12.4	522
Fourth	10.9	10.7	11.3	474
Richest	11.0	10.8	11.3	348
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	7.5	7.4	7.8	543
Maya	8.0	7.5	9.6	327
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	16.4	15.9	16.7	1293
Garifuna	13.0	11.5	13.5	144
East Indian	9.8	8.6	9.8	53
Other	4.4	6.9	7.4	177

¹ MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care

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

DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly and predictable process along a continuous path in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling, and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development, and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.⁵

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Belize. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- o Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- o Physical: If the child can pick up a small object, like a stick or a rock, from the ground with two fingers and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- o Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children, and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- o Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

⁴ Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percent of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	52.5	96.8	76.9	93.3	82.5	1062
Sex						
Male	47.1	96.5	74.8	92.4	80.0	543
Female	58.0	97.1	79.0	94.1	85.2	519
Region						
Corozal	37.6	96.3	71.7	89.9	77.2	139
Orange Walk	35.3	98.0	68.2	98.0	74.8	180
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	63.8	93.5	82.7	91.3	85.3	123
Belize City South Side	69.9	97.4	81.3	94.2	88.2	130
Cayo	44.8	97.4	89.2	87.9	84.8	224
Stann Creek	64.4	96.6	72.6	97.2	88.4	140
Toledo	64.7	97.3	67.5	96.3	80.3	126
Area						
Urban	62.7	96.7	82.6	94.3	86.6	398
Rural	46.3	96.9	73.4	92.7	80.1	665
Age						
36-47 months	39.3	95.3	74.0	89.9	76.6	547
48-59 months	66.4	98.4	79.9	96.8	88.8	515
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	69.4	98.5	81.7	96.9	89.9	582
Not attending	31.9	94.7	71.0	88.8	73.6	480
Mother's education						
None	(33.9)	(100.0)	(79.7)	(88.1)	(73.5)	36
Primary	45.1	97.1	75.4	91.9	80.7	537
Secondary	61.5	94.8	76.2	94.0	83.5	314
Higher	66.2	98.7	83.6	97.5	90.7	160
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.4	97.2	71.1	90.3	75.6	258
Second	43.7	98.3	76.3	92.7	80.1	248
Middle	55.3	95.6	71.0	92.2	79.9	219
Fourth	60.3	96.5	87.7	96.7	91.4	201
Richest	71.1	95.6	82.0	96.5	91.0	137

	Percent of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	64.5	97.7	83.5	94.1	88.1	227
Maya	62.4	98.7	72.0	95.9	83.7	149
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	45.3	96.3	76.5	91.9	79.1	533
Garifuna	65.0	87.9	60.9	92.4	84.8	51
East Indian	(58.8)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(89.8)	(86.5)	25
Other	36.7	98.6	75.1	96.8	84.6	77
¹ MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index						

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

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

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Belize, four in five children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is higher among girls (85%) than boys (80%). Since children gain more skills with increasing age, ECDI is much higher in the older age group (89% among children aged 48-59 months compared to 77 percent of those aged 36-47 months). Higher ECDI is reported for children attending an early childhood education programme at 90 percent compared to 74 percent among those who are not attending. Children living in the poorest households have lower ECDI (76%) compared to children living in the richest households (91%). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 93 percent and 97 percent of children are on track in the learning and physical domains respectively, but are much less on track in the literacy-numeracy (53%) and social-emotional (77%) domains. In each individual domain, higher prevalence of on-track development is associated with children living in the richest households, with the exception of the physical domain, which is associated with children attending an early childhood education programme, of older age, and who are girls.

X. Literacy and Education



@UNICEF/LeMoyné

LITERACY AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. The effectiveness of the primary education system is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, since both the women's and men's questionnaire were administered, the results are based on females and males aged 15-24. Literacy is assessed by school attendance or the ability of the respondent to read a simple short statement.

The percentage of literate young women and men is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. Tables ED.1 and ED.1M indicate that 93 percent women and 91 percent of men aged 15-24 living in Belize are literate and that literacy status varies greatly by area for both women and men. Of women and men who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, 77 percent and 73 percent respectively were actually able to read the statements shown to them. Literacy is higher among women and men in urban areas (97% and 95%, respectively) than in rural areas (90% and 89%, respectively).

The percentage of literate women and men increases with increasing household wealth. For both women and men, the younger age group (15-19 years) is slightly more literate than the 20-24 year group. Young women and men in Toledo region are the least literate at 86 percent and 89 percent respectively. Belize City South Side (98%) and Belize (Excl. Belize South Side) (95%) have the highest percentage of literate young women and men.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)			
Percent of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Belize MICS, 2015-2016			
	Percent literate ¹	Percent not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	93.0	0.8	1786
Region			
Corozal	94.1	0.0	196
Orange Walk	87.1	5.3	282
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	95.9	0.0	254
Belize City South Side	97.8	0.0	262
Cayo	95.6	0.0	455
Stann Creek	90.0	0.0	161
Toledo	86.4	0.0	177
Area			
Urban	97.3	0.0	797
Rural	89.6	1.5	989
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	77.1	2.9	511
Secondary	100.0	0.0	903
Higher	100.0	0.0	352
Other	(*)	(*)	10
Age			
15-19	93.3	0.8	950
20-24	92.7	0.9	836
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	82.1	2.3	358
Second	92.0	1.6	376
Middle	94.9	0.1	404
Fourth	97.7	0.0	358
Richest	99.7	0.0	291
Ethnicity of household head			
Creole	97.8	0.0	439
Maya	86.6	0.0	223
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	93.3	0.0	895
Garifuna	97.9	0.0	88
East Indian	96.2	0.0	47
Other	77.8	15.7	95
¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women			

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

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)			
Percent of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Belize MICS, 2015-2016			
	Percent literate ¹	Percent not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	91.2	0.9	1472
Region			
Corozal	91.5	0.3	205
Orange Walk	86.0	5.0	219
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	95.4	0.0	244
Belize City South Side	94.8	0.0	155
Cayo	94.5	0.4	367
Stann Creek	82.2	0.0	152
Toledo	88.7	0.0	131
Area			
Urban	94.9	0.0	580
Rural	88.8	1.5	891
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	72.9	2.9	452
Secondary	100.0	0.0	771
Higher	100.0	0.0	228
Other	(*)	(*)	12
Age			
15-19	92.0	1.4	840
20-24	90.2	0.3	632
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	77.7	2.0	339
Second	87.6	1.7	288
Middle	95.2	0.0	293
Fourth	98.7	0.6	261
Richest	99.8	0.0	290
Ethnicity of household head			
Creole	95.2	0.0	321
Maya	89.1	0.0	162
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	90.6	0.3	806
Garifuna	97.5	0.0	62
East Indian	(93.2)	-	29
Other	81.2	11.9	92
¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men ^[M]			

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

SCHOOL READINESS

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children for school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade (regardless of age) who attended pre-school in the previous year.¹ Overall, 63 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school had attended pre-school in the previous year. The proportion among males is slightly higher (65%) than among females (62%). Almost three-quarters of the children in first grade in urban areas had attended pre-school in the previous year compared to a little more than half of the children living in rural areas. Regional differentials are remarkable as well: first graders in Belize City South Side region (92%) are close to two and a half times more likely to have attended pre-school than their counterparts in Toledo region (38%). Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – the indicator is 45 percent among children in the poorest households and increases to 75 percent among those children living in the richest households. The mother's educational level has a positive association with the child's school readiness: among first graders, two-thirds of the children whose mothers have higher education and three in five of the children whose mothers have primary education attended preschool in the previous year.

¹ The computation of the indicator does not Exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator

Table ED.2: School readiness		
Percent of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Belize MICS, 2015-2016		
	Percent of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	63.3	308
Sex		
Male	64.5	155
Female	62.0	153
Region		
Corozal	75.4	35
Orange Walk	58.8	47
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	(54.2)	45
Belize City South Side	91.8	34
Cayo	60.0	76
Stann Creek	69.7	42
Toledo	38.0	31
Area		
Urban	75.4	123
Rural	55.3	185
Mother's education		
None	(*)	12
Primary	59.9	164
Secondary	69.7	92
Higher	68.8	41
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	44.9	77
Second	64.3	69
Middle	71.0	59
Fourth	68.3	49
Richest	75.0	55

	Percent of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Ethnicity of household head		
Creole	81.4	57
Maya	(48.1)	25
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	59.1	177
Garifuna	(56.7)	20
East Indian	(*)	8
Other	(*)	21
¹ MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness		

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

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

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 Millennium Development Goals. 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.

In Belize, children enter primary school at age 6 and enter secondary school at age 12. There are 8 grades in primary school and 6 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as year 1 to year 6 (Standard 1 to Standard 6). In secondary school, grades are referred to as Form 1 to Form 6. The school year typically runs from September to June the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Belize, 88 percent are attending the first grade (Table ED.3). Sex differentials exist; 87 percent of boys against 89 percent of girls. Notable differentials are present by region and urban-rural areas. The indicator reaches 96 percent in Belize City South Side region and 77 percent in Orange Walk region. Children's participation in primary school is timelier in urban areas (96%) than in rural areas (83%). A positive correlation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed: for children aged 6 whose mothers have at least secondary school education, 92 percent are attending the first grade. The proportion is 96 percent in the richest households and 80 percent in the poorest households.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry		
Percent of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Belize MICS, 2015-2016		
	Percent of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	87.7	371
Sex		
Male	86.5	185
Female	88.9	186
Region		
Corozal	87.1	50
Orange Walk	77.1	55
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	87.6	53
Belize City South Side	96.0	45
Cayo	87.9	74
Stann Creek	92.4	51
Toledo	87.6	44
Area		
Urban	95.7	146
Rural	82.6	226
Mother's education		
None	(*)	13
Primary	86.8	182
Secondary	91.7	118
Higher	92.9	53
Other	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	79.7	86
Second	86.1	87
Middle	90.3	66
Fourth	90.4	74
Richest	95.7	58
Ethnicity of household head		
Creole	88.5	78
Maya	87.4	46
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	93.3	184
Garifuna	(93.8)	23
East Indian	(*)	10
Other	(42.9)	30
¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education		

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

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

Tables ED.4 – ED.8A are based on both ISCED and national defines. Table ED.4 and ED.4A provide the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary schools² and who are out of school. Ninety-six percent of children of primary school-going age are attending school. Almost all children of school-going age in urban areas (99%) are in school compared to 94 percent of children of school-going age in rural areas. No difference is observed by sex in the net attendance ratio of boys and girls.

Belize City South Side has the highest proportion (99%) of children in school-going age in school, while Corozal has the lowest proportion (89%). The higher the educational level of the mother, the more likely it is for a child of school-going age to be in school. For instance, 99 percent of children of school-going age whose mothers have higher education are in school compared to 94 percent of children whose mothers have little or no education.

² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children (ISCED)															
Percent of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percent attending preschool, and percent out of school, Belize MICS5, 2015-2016															
	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	
Total	95.7	2.3	0.7	3.0	1212	96.0	2.0	0.9	2.9	1115	95.8	2.2	0.8	3.0	2328
Region															
Corozal	87.4	3.8	0.2	4.1	176	90.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	147	89.0	2.6	0.1	2.7	324
Orange Walk	96.9	2.7	0.3	2.9	186	95.3	4.2	0.3	4.5	169	96.1	3.4	0.3	3.7	355
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	96.8	1.5	1.7	3.2	155	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	159	98.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	314
Belize City South Side	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	124	98.4	0.3	1.2	1.6	129	98.5	0.9	0.6	1.5	253
Cayo	95.4	4.0	0.6	4.6	268	94.9	2.6	2.6	5.1	233	95.2	3.3	1.5	4.8	501
Stann Creek	98.4	0.1	1.6	1.6	147	98.1	1.1	0.8	1.9	132	98.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	279
Toledo	98.0	0.9	0.6	1.5	156	96.1	3.9	0.0	3.9	147	97.1	2.4	0.3	2.7	303
Area															
Urban	98.8	0.9	0.2	1.1	434	98.1	0.7	0.8	1.4	412	98.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	846
Rural	93.9	3.1	1.0	4.1	778	94.7	2.8	0.9	3.7	704	94.3	3.0	0.9	3.9	1482
Age at beginning of school year															
5	87.7	7.5	4.3	11.8	185	89.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	186	88.8	7.4	3.4	10.7	371
6	93.6	4.8	0.3	5.0	211	96.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	200	95.0	3.7	0.1	3.8	411
7	97.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	196	96.6	0.7	2.1	2.8	170	97.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	365
8	97.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	181	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	177	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	358
9	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	196	97.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	181	97.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	377
10	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	243	97.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	202	97.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	445

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	
Mother's education															
None	98.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	43	89.9	4.4	5.7	10.1	62	93.6	3.1	3.4	6.4	105
Primary	97.2	2.0	0.6	2.6	670	96.7	3.0	0.0	3.0	585	97.0	2.5	0.3	2.8	1254
Secondary	96.3	3.1	0.6	3.7	310	97.9	0.4	1.7	2.0	302	97.1	1.7	1.1	2.8	612
Higher	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	167	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	152	98.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	318
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	0.0	(17.7)	0.0	(17.7)	32
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	92.0	2.8	0.7	3.5	313	93.3	4.3	0.0	4.3	266	92.6	3.5	0.4	3.9	579
Second	93.4	4.9	1.1	5.9	265	94.1	2.5	1.6	4.1	249	93.7	3.7	1.3	5.0	514
Middle	97.8	2.0	0.2	2.2	243	98.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	222	98.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	465
Fourth	98.1	0.7	1.2	1.9	215	97.3	1.3	1.2	2.6	203	97.7	1.0	1.2	2.2	418
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	177	98.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	176	99.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	352
Ethnicity of household head															
Creole	97.5	0.9	1.6	2.5	250	98.4	0.9	0.1	1.0	251	98.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	501
Maya	98.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	163	95.6	3.3	0.9	4.2	157	97.3	2.0	0.6	2.6	320
Mestizo/ Spanish/Latino	97.1	2.1	0.5	2.7	616	97.8	1.1	1.0	2.0	525	97.4	1.6	0.7	2.4	1141
Garifuna	99.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	70	98.1	1.1	0.8	1.9	60	98.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	130
East Indian	(98.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	25	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	34	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	59
Other	70.7	12.0	0.6	12.6	89	76.8	9.2	2.7	11.9	88	73.8	10.6	1.6	12.2	176
¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)															
^a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool															

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

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

From Table ED.4A, the majority of children of primary school age are attending primary school (96%) and three percent of children are out of school. Ninety-five percent of children aged 6 are in primary school. Two percent are not attending school or preschool at all. In urban areas, 99 percent of children are attending school compared to the 95 percent in rural areas. No difference is observed by sex in the net attendance ratio of boys and girls.

The highest percentage of children out of school is reported in Cayo region (3.8%) while the lowest is reported in Belize City South Side (1%). Three percent of children in rural areas are out of school compared to one percent in urban areas. As expected, the percentage of children out of school is negatively associated with the mother's education level and the household socioeconomic status. Children whose mother have higher education and are from richer households are less likely to be out of school compared to children whose mothers have little or no education and are from poorer households.

Table ED.4A: Primary school attendance and out of school children (National)

Percent of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percent attending preschool, and percent out of school, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	
Total	96.0	2.2	0.5	2.7	1604	96.7	1.7	0.6	2.3	1500	96.3	2.0	0.6	2.5	3105
Region															
Corozal	87.5	3.7	0.2	3.9	219	91.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	194	89.5	2.4	0.1	2.4	413
Orange Walk	97.7	2.0	0.2	2.2	254	96.2	3.5	0.2	3.7	231	97.0	2.7	0.2	2.9	485
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	96.5	2.2	1.3	3.5	206	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	196	97.9	1.2	0.8	2.0	402
Belize City South Side	99.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	166	98.7	0.5	0.9	1.3	183	98.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	350
Cayo	96.3	3.2	0.5	3.7	365	96.2	2.0	1.9	3.8	324	96.2	2.6	1.1	3.8	689
Stann Creek	98.7	0.1	1.2	1.3	189	98.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	184	98.7	0.4	0.9	1.3	373
Toledo	97.1	2.1	0.5	2.5	206	96.5	3.5	0.0	3.5	188	96.8	2.8	0.2	3.0	393
Area															
Urban	98.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	585	98.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	556	98.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	1141
Rural	94.4	2.9	0.7	3.7	1019	95.6	2.3	0.7	3.0	945	95.0	2.6	0.7	3.3	1964
Age at beginning of school year															
5	87.7	7.5	4.3	11.8	185	89.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	186	88.8	7.4	3.4	10.7	371
6	93.6	4.8	0.3	5.0	211	96.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	200	95.0	3.7	0.1	3.8	411
7	97.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	196	96.6	0.7	2.1	2.8	170	97.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	365
8	97.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	181	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	177	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	358
9	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	196	97.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	181	97.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	377
10	97.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	243	97.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	202	97.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	445
11	97.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	197	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	185	97.9	1.4	0.0	1.4	382
12	97.3	1.8	0.0	1.8	195	98.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	200	97.9	1.2	0.0	1.2	395
Mother's education															
None	96.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	60	92.8	3.2	4.1	7.2	86	94.3	3.3	2.4	5.7	147
Primary	97.5	2.0	0.5	2.4	902	97.3	2.5	0.0	2.5	808	97.4	2.2	0.2	2.4	1710
Secondary	97.2	2.4	0.4	2.8	406	98.3	0.4	1.3	1.6	400	97.7	1.4	0.8	2.2	806
Higher	98.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	205	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	183	99.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	388
Other	(0.0)	(24.3)	(0.0)	(24.3)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(2.9)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(17.3)	40
Cannot be determined	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	92.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	399	93.8	3.7	0.0	3.7	358	93.1	3.3	0.3	3.5	758
Second	94.1	4.4	0.8	5.2	362	95.5	1.9	1.2	3.1	332	94.8	3.2	1.0	4.2	694
Middle	98.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	314	98.4	0.8	0.7	1.5	309	98.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	622
Fourth	98.1	0.9	1.0	1.9	277	98.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	274	98.0	1.0	0.9	1.9	551
Richest	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	252	98.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	227	99.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	480

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a			Not attending school or preschool	Attending preschool	Out of school ^a	
Ethnicity of household head															
Creole	97.9	0.9	1.2	2.1	341	98.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	334	98.3	0.8	0.6	1.5	675
Maya	98.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	217	96.4	2.8	0.7	3.5	209	97.4	2.1	0.4	2.5	426
Mestizo/ Spanish/Latino	97.7	1.7	0.4	2.1	813	98.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	720	98.0	1.3	0.5	1.8	1533
Garifuna	97.9	1.8	0.3	2.1	91	98.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	82	98.2	1.3	0.4	1.8	173
East Indian	98.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	30	97.6	2.4	0.0	2.4	42	97.8	2.2	0.0	2.2	73
Other	71.6	11.7	0.5	12.2	113	78.7	8.0	2.1	10.1	112	75.1	9.8	1.3	11.1	225
¹ MICS indicator 7.S1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^{National}															
^a The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending preschool															

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

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

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5.³ Overall, seventy-three percent of children of secondary school-going age are in school. A slight difference is observed between the proportion of males (72%) and females (74%). Urban-rural difference are observed; 81 percent of children of secondary school-going age in urban areas are in school compared to 68 percent in rural areas.

Marked differences are also observed regarding mothers' educational level and household wealth. Ninety-four percent of the children in households in the richest wealth index quintile are in school compared to 54 percent of children in households in the poorest wealth index quintile.

Children from East Indian families are more likely to be in school compared to other ethnic groups; 86 percent of East Indians children of secondary school-going age are in school compared to 50 percent of children from other ethnic groups.

³ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance and out of school children (ISCED)

Percent of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percent attending primary school, and percent out of school, Belize MICS5, 2015-2016

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	
Total	72.1	11.2	16.1	1193	74.1	8.5	16.9	1147	73.1	9.9	16.5	2340
Region												
Corozal	66.4	6.2	23.5	158	64.3	6.3	26.3	149	65.4	6.2	24.8	307
Orange Walk	70.9	9.5	19.3	191	63.3	8.8	27.4	200	67.0	9.2	23.4	391
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	76.0	10.9	13.1	181	90.6	0.4	9.0	142	82.4	6.3	11.3	323
Belize City South Side	81.0	12.2	6.8	115	85.5	8.3	6.2	141	83.5	10.1	6.5	256
Cayo	68.7	12.7	18.6	292	69.7	12.5	17.8	246	69.1	12.6	18.3	539
Stann Creek	73.9	15.1	10.7	127	80.5	9.6	9.9	142	77.4	12.2	10.2	269
Toledo	73.2	12.6	14.2	130	72.7	10.9	16.4	126	73.0	11.7	15.3	255
Area												
Urban	79.7	9.4	10.8	457	81.6	8.9	9.5	434	80.7	9.1	10.2	891
Rural	67.3	12.4	19.4	736	69.5	8.3	21.5	712	68.4	10.4	20.4	1449
Age at beginning of school year												
11	56.8	40.2	2.0	197	63.4	35.4	0.7	185	60.0	37.9	1.4	382
12	79.6	17.8	1.8	195	85.1	11.6	2.4	200	82.4	14.6	2.1	395
13	80.8	6.6	11.6	187	84.6	2.5	12.9	186	82.7	4.6	12.2	373
14	75.4	1.9	22.3	218	79.7	1.9	18.4	188	77.4	1.9	20.5	406
15	73.1	0.6	25.9	180	67.1	0.0	32.0	208	69.9	0.3	29.2	388
16	67.5	1.2	31.3	215	64.2	0.3	34.9	180	66.0	0.8	32.9	395
Mother's education												
None	57.1	16.3	26.6	66	58.9	18.8	22.2	64	58.0	17.5	24.5	129
Primary	67.3	14.0	18.6	684	70.0	10.5	19.3	629	68.6	12.3	18.9	1312
Secondary	82.4	8.6	9.0	271	86.1	5.7	8.2	286	84.3	7.1	8.6	556
Higher	95.4	3.3	1.3	99	93.3	3.2	3.5	84	94.4	3.2	2.3	183
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Cannot be determined ^b	70.0	1.9	28.1	61	59.5	0.0	40.5	73	64.3	0.9	34.9	134
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	53.4	19.5	24.9	258	55.2	14.3	28.5	268	54.3	16.8	26.7	526
Second	64.2	13.5	22.0	274	67.0	10.0	23.0	246	65.5	11.9	22.5	520
Middle	66.5	12.5	20.7	224	74.0	7.7	18.3	236	70.4	10.0	19.5	460
Fourth	89.1	4.2	6.8	202	88.2	5.7	6.1	222	88.6	5.0	6.4	424
Richest	92.5	4.4	3.1	235	95.3	2.2	2.6	175	93.7	3.5	2.8	410
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	80.7	10.7	8.5	254	91.0	3.8	5.2	255	85.9	7.3	6.9	508
Maya	69.9	10.6	19.6	155	64.9	12.6	22.6	163	67.3	11.6	21.1	318
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	70.2	12.3	17.3	616	71.2	9.5	19.2	563	70.7	11.0	18.2	1179
Garifuna	76.5	12.8	10.7	59	90.1	3.3	6.6	61	83.4	8.0	8.6	120
East Indian	(83.8)	(4.8)	(11.4)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	86.0	3.7	10.3	53

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	
Ethnicity of household head												
Other	55.9	7.1	29.2	81	43.4	14.0	36.9	81	49.6	10.6	33.1	161
¹ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education												
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household												

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

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

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5A.⁴ Three in five children are attending secondary school. Of the remaining 40 percent, 16 percent are attending primary school. About one in four children of secondary school age are completely out of school. Thirty percent of children of secondary-school going age are out of school in rural areas compared to 15 percent in urban areas. Out-of-school children of secondary school age decreases with increasing mother's educational level and household socioeconomic status. For instance, 34 percent of children whose mothers have little or no education and 39 percent from the poorest households are out of school compared to four percent of children whose mothers have higher education and are from the richest households. Regional differences in the percentage of children out of school exist, ranging from one in ten children in Belize City South Side region (10%) to one-third of children of secondary school age in Corozal (34%) and Orange Walk (34%) regions.

⁴ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5A: Secondary school attendance and out of school children (National)

Percent of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percent attending primary school, and percent out of school, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	
Total	57.4	19.1	23.0	801	62.8	12.2	24.7	762	60.0	15.7	23.8	1563
Region												
Corozal	54.6	12.3	30.8	116	46.3	14.7	37.1	102	50.7	13.5	33.7	218
Orange Walk	51.9	17.7	30.0	122	51.5	9.5	38.3	138	51.7	13.3	34.4	261
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	69.6	13.7	16.6	129	81.4	6.4	12.2	105	74.9	10.4	14.6	235
Belize City South Side	62.4	26.9	10.7	73	81.8	8.6	9.7	86	72.8	17.0	10.2	159
Cayo	52.7	20.0	27.3	196	62.3	10.6	27.1	155	57.0	15.8	27.2	351
Stann Creek	60.3	23.3	16.0	84	61.4	23.0	15.6	90	60.8	23.1	15.8	174
Toledo	54.4	26.0	19.5	80	60.9	15.8	23.3	85	57.8	20.8	21.5	165
Area												
Urban	65.0	19.3	15.5	305	75.4	10.7	13.9	291	70.1	15.1	14.7	596
Rural	52.8	19.0	27.6	495	55.0	13.1	31.3	471	53.8	16.1	29.4	967
Age at beginning of school year												
13	39.6	47.7	11.6	187	55.4	31.7	12.9	186	47.5	39.8	12.2	373
14	56.2	21.1	22.3	218	68.6	13.0	18.4	188	62.0	17.3	20.5	406
15	66.6	7.1	25.9	180	62.9	4.1	32.0	208	64.6	5.5	29.2	388
16	66.5	2.3	31.3	215	64.2	0.3	34.9	180	65.4	1.4	32.9	395
Mother's education												
None	32.8	34.3	32.9	48	40.4	23.6	36.0	39	36.2	29.5	34.3	88
Primary	50.6	22.0	27.1	452	57.7	13.4	28.6	405	54.0	18.0	27.8	857
Secondary	70.5	15.5	14.0	174	77.6	10.2	12.2	188	74.2	12.8	13.1	362
Higher	91.4	6.4	2.1	61	84.4	10.0	5.6	53	88.2	8.1	3.7	114
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Cannot be determined ^b	61.4	9.9	28.6	60	53.8	3.4	42.8	69	57.4	6.4	36.2	129
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	34.6	28.0	35.7	172	38.5	18.1	41.7	175	36.5	23.0	38.7	347
Second	48.5	19.2	32.3	177	50.3	15.5	34.2	163	49.4	17.4	33.2	340
Middle	48.8	20.5	30.4	153	61.7	10.9	27.4	149	55.2	15.8	28.9	302
Fourth	71.2	19.9	8.9	140	83.3	7.7	9.0	151	77.5	13.5	9.0	291
Richest	88.3	7.4	4.3	159	89.9	6.4	3.6	123	89.0	7.0	4.0	282
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	67.7	19.5	12.8	163	84.1	8.4	7.5	171	76.1	13.8	10.1	334
Maya	49.7	22.1	28.2	102	47.5	19.9	32.6	111	48.6	21.0	30.5	213
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	55.2	19.3	25.3	419	58.8	12.4	28.5	368	56.9	16.1	26.8	787
Garifuna	69.8	17.5	12.7	38	78.2	11.4	10.4	39	74.0	14.5	11.5	77
East Indian	(75.8)	(11.3)	(12.9)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(73.0)	(13.9)	(13.0)	39
Other	42.6	15.3	37.4	56	41.3	5.7	49.5	56	42.0	10.5	43.5	113

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percent of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a			Attending primary school	Out of school ^a	
¹ MICS indicator 7.S2 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ^{National}												
^a The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education												
^b Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household												

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

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

The percentage of children entering Infant 1 (the first year of the Belize official school-going age, which is KG1 globally) who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting Infant 1, 98 percent will eventually reach Grade 6. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school up to the time they reach the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. For example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excluded children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

No differences are observed in terms of sex and area of residence for this indicator. Although no pattern exists in terms of household wealth, differences can be observed.

The percentage of children entering Infant 1 who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6A. Of all children starting Infant 1, 94 percent will eventually reach Grade /Standard 6.

There are no differences in the proportion of males and females who start Grade/Standard 1 and reach Grade/Standard 6. However, urban and rural differences do exist. Children in urban areas who enter Infant 1 are more likely to reach Grade/Standard 6 (95%) compared to children in rural areas (92%). The indicator is positively associated with mother's education level and household socioeconomic status. About three in four children whose mothers have little or no education who enter Grade 1 reach Grade 6, while all children whose mothers have higher educational do.

Table ED.06: Children reaching last grade of primary school (ISCED)

Percent of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Belize MICS5, 2015-2016

	Percent attending infant 1 last school year who are in infant 2 this school year	Percent attending infant 2 last school year who are in standard 1 this school year	Percent attending standard 1 last school year who are in standard 2 this school year	Percent attending standard 2 last school year who are attending standard 3 this school year	Percent attending standard 3 last school year who are attending standard 4 this school year	Percent who reach standard 4 of those who enter infant 1 ¹
Total	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.1	99.1	97.5
Sex						
Male	99.7	100.0	99.9	98.7	99.4	97.7
Female	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.8	97.3
Region						
Corozal	98.8	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	98.2
Orange Walk	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Belize City South Side	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cayo	98.3	(100.0)	100.0	96.7	96.7	92.0
Stann Creek	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Toledo	98.7	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	97.3
Area						
Urban	99.1	100.0	99.8	98.1	100.0	97.0
Rural	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.7	98.7	97.8
Mother's education						
None	(93.1)	(*)	(*)	(96.2)	(100.0)	(89.6)
Primary	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	98.5
Secondary	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8
Higher	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(*)
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.1	100.0	100.0	96.8	98.7	94.7
Second	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	95.6
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.6
Richest	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maya	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.3	95.8
Garifuna	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)
¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary						

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

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

Table ED.6A: Children reaching last grade of primary school (National)

Percent of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent attending infant 1 last school year who are in infant 2 this school year	Percent attending infant 2 last school year who are in standard 1 this school year	Percent attending standard 1 last school year who are in standard 2 this school year	Percent attending standard 2 last school year who are attending standard 3 this school year	Percent attending standard 3 last school year who are attending standard 4 this school year	Percent attending standard 4 last school year who are attending standard 5 this school year	Percent attending standard 5 last school year who are attending standard 6 this school year	Percent who reach standard 6 of those who enter infant 1 ¹
Total	99.3	100.0	99.9	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.8	93.5
Sex								
Male	99.7	100.0	99.9	98.7	99.4	99.1	97.5	94.4
Female	98.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	98.8	99.0	96.1	92.6
Region								
Corozal	98.8	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	93.8
Orange Walk	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	97.7	95.9
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Belize City South Side	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cayo	98.3	(100.0)	100.0	96.7	96.7	97.8	92.3	83.1
Stann Creek	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0
Toledo	98.7	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	98.8	96.0	92.4
Area								
Urban	99.1	100.0	99.8	98.1	100.0	99.4	99.0	95.4
Rural	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.7	98.7	98.9	95.4	92.3
Mother's education								
None	(93.1)	(*)	(*)	(96.2)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(90.1)	78.9
Primary	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.5	97.8	95.7
Secondary	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Higher	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	-	
Cannot be determined	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.1	100.0	100.0	96.8	98.7	97.4	92.8	85.6
Second	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	99.1	96.2	91.1
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.1
Fourth	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	96.1
Richest	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maya	97.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	96.2	92.3
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.2	98.3	98.8	94.5	89.5
Garifuna	(100.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	97.8
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0

¹ MICS indicator 7.S3 - Children reaching last grade of primary National

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

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

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7 and ED.7A. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 97 percent. Ninety-four percent of children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year attended the first grade of secondary school in the following school year. The table also provides “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects the situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school. The table shows that in total 99 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

Transition rate varies by almost all the background characteristics; sex, region/district, area of residence, etc. For instance, not much difference can be observed in terms of sex. However, in terms of region/district, 99 percent of children in Belize City South Side who are in the last grade of primary school in the previous year move on to the first year of the secondary school the following year compared to 87 percent of children in Belize (excl. Belize City South Side).

Table ED.7A shows that the primary school completion rate is 86 percent. Only about two-thirds of children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year attended the first grade of secondary school in the following school year. The table shows that the total of 83 percent of the children in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school.

Primary school completion rate varies by area of residence and sex: 88 percent of males compared to 84 percent of females. Similarly, the transition rate to school also varies by sex and area of residence. Eighty-two percent of children in urban areas transited from the last grade of primary school to the first grade of secondary school compared to 75 percent in rural areas. In term of effective transition rate to secondary school, the percentage is 84 for females and 82 for males. In terms of urban-rural population, 87 percent of children in urban areas in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to secondary school compared to 80 percent in rural areas. Marked differentials by wealth quintiles exist; 74 percent of children from the poorest households transit from the last year of primary school to the first year of secondary school compared to 94 percent of children from the richest households.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school (ISCED)

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Belize MICS5, 2015-2016

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	96.9	445	94.1	440	98.9	418
Sex						
Male	95.3	243	94.7	227	98.8	217
Female	98.8	202	93.5	213	99.0	201
Region						
Corozal	72.1	68	92.7	49	100.0	45
Orange Walk	90.1	76	92.9	76	98.1	72
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	97.4	63	88.6	64	98.6	58
Belize City South Side	115.8	37	98.9	51	100.0	50
Cayo	122.7	90	97.1	89	97.8	89
Stann Creek	76.2	63	96.5	61	100.0	59
Toledo	106.3	47	91.3	49	98.8	45
Area						
Urban	103.7	139	95.6	159	99.4	153
Rural	93.8	306	93.3	281	98.6	266
Mother's education						
None	(*)	20	(*)	24	(*)	24
Primary	100.1	261	94.9	263	99.5	251
Secondary	101.1	96	94.2	106	100.0	100
Higher	73.4	59	91.9	41	97.9	39
Other	(*)	6	(*)	1	(*)	1
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.2	111	89.1	87	97.4	80
Second	108.1	94	98.0	116	99.1	115
Middle	98.2	87	92.1	79	99.1	73
Fourth	84.6	83	95.1	94	100.0	89
Richest	99.2	71	95.0	64	98.7	61
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	117.2	86	97.6	88	99.1	87
Maya	106.5	62	91.5	67	98.1	62
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	96.2	223	94.0	234	98.8	223
Garifuna	(87.6)	22	(93.1)	21	(100.0)	19
East Indian	(*)	9	(*)	8	(*)	8
Other	(50.2)	42	(*)	22	(*)	20
¹ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate ² MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school						

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

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

Table ED.7A: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school (National)

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates to secondary school, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	86.3	395	77.6	364	83.1	340
Sex						
Male	88.1	195	78.6	199	82.3	190
Female	84.4	200	76.4	165	84.1	150
Region						
Corozal	92.3	52	68.1	48	70.2	47
Orange Walk	103.2	59	81.8	64	82.7	64
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	(68.4)	50	(81.6)	54	(93.4)	47
Belize City South Side	85.7	51	95.6	44	95.6	44
Cayo	70.5	94	67.7	88	78.1	76
Stann Creek	83.5	44	(71.4)	32	(78.4)	29
Toledo	113.7	44	85.2	33	86.5	32
Area						
Urban	92.5	147	81.8	156	86.6	147
Rural	82.5	248	74.5	208	80.4	193
Mother's education						
None	(*)	16	(*)	13	(*)	11
Primary	77.2	236	74.7	202	79.7	189
Secondary	84.1	104	90.6	94	95.9	88
Higher	(128.5)	30	(88.5)	29	(100.0)	26
Other	(*)	3	-	0	-	0
Cannot be determined	(*)	4	(*)	13	(*)	11
Missing/DK	-	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.7	93	74.0	70	78.6	66
Second	57.0	90	67.0	83	70.0	80
Middle	81.4	86	69.1	80	77.8	71
Fourth	113.3	54	89.3	67	94.4	63
Richest	97.6	72	94.1	64	100.0	60
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	83.9	98	84.2	92	93.3	83
Maya	92.2	56	(76.1)	38	(80.1)	36
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	81.8	195	71.9	174	75.3	166
Garifuna	(81.5)	22	(79.0)	22	(*)	19
East Indian	(*)	7	(*)	14	(*)	14
Other	(*)	18	(*)	24	(*)	22

¹ MICS indicator 7.S4 - Primary completion rate National² MICS indicator 7.S5 - Transition rate to secondary school National

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

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

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary school is provided in Table ED.8 and 8A. 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 latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of overage children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Table ED.8 shows that the GPI at the primary school level and secondary school level are 1.00 and 1.03 respectively. This indicates that at the primary school level, there is an equal number of girls to boys in school. However, at the secondary school level, there are more girls than boys.

Difference in gender parity still exists at the primary school level; not all the regions have an equal ratio of girls to boys. There are more girls than boys in primary school in Corozal (1.04) and fewer girls in school than boys in Toledo (0.98). There are fewer girls at the primary school level than boys in urban areas (0.99) but more girls than boys in rural areas (1.01).

Similar variations are also observed at the secondary school level by almost all background characteristics. There are more girls than boys in secondary school in Belize (excl. Belize South Side) regions/district (1.19) compared Corozal (0.97).

Children from all ethnic groups have achieved gender parity except children from Mayan and East Indian headed households at the primary level, and Mayan and other ethnic groups headed households at the secondary level.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no differences in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator increases to 1.1 for secondary education indicating that there are more girls attending secondary school than boys. The disadvantage of boys in secondary school attendance is particularly pronounced in Corozal region, as well as among children living in households in the richest wealth quintile and in rural areas. With regards to ethnicity, there are fewer boys than girls attending secondary school from Mayan and East Indian headed households compared to other ethnic groups.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity (ISCED)

Percent of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Belize MICS5, 2015-2016

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Total	96.0	95.7	1.00	74.1	72.1	1.03
Region						
Corozal	90.8	87.4	1.04	64.3	66.4	0.97
Orange Walk	95.3	96.9	0.98	63.3	70.9	0.89
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	99.2	96.8	1.03	90.6	76.0	1.19
Belize City South Side	98.4	98.6	1.00	85.5	81.0	1.06
Cayo	94.9	95.4	0.99	69.7	68.7	1.01
Stann Creek	98.1	98.4	1.00	80.5	73.9	1.09
Toledo	96.1	98.0	0.98	72.7	73.2	0.99
Area						
Urban	98.1	98.8	0.99	81.6	79.7	1.02
Rural	94.7	93.9	1.01	69.5	67.3	1.03
Mother's education						
None	89.9	98.8	0.91	58.9	57.1	1.03
Primary	96.7	97.2	0.99	70.0	67.3	1.04
Secondary	97.9	96.3	1.02	86.1	82.4	1.05
Higher	99.3	98.4	1.01	93.3	95.4	0.98
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	-	(*)	(*)	-
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	59.5	70.0	0.85
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1.00	(*)	(*)	0.80
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.3	92.0	1.01	55.2	53.4	1.03
Second	94.1	93.4	1.01	67.0	64.2	1.04
Middle	98.2	97.8	1.00	74.0	66.5	1.11
Fourth	97.3	98.1	0.99	88.2	89.1	0.99
Richest	98.4	99.6	0.99	95.3	92.5	1.03
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	98.4	97.5	1.01	91.0	80.7	1.13
Maya	95.6	98.8	0.97	64.9	69.9	0.93
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	97.8	97.1	1.01	71.2	70.2	1.01
Garifuna	98.1	99.4	0.99	90.1	76.5	1.18
East Indian	97.1	98.9	0.98	88.6	83.8	1.06
Other	76.8	70.7	1.09	43.4	55.9	0.78

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
na: not applicable

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

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

Table ED.8: Education gender parity (National)

Percent of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Total	96.7	96.0	1.0	62.8	57.4	1.1
Region						
Corozal	91.7	87.5	1.1	46.3	54.6	0.9
Orange Walk	96.2	97.7	1.0	51.5	51.9	1.0
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	99.4	96.5	1.0	81.4	69.6	1.2
Belize City South Side	98.7	99.0	1.0	81.8	62.4	1.3
Cayo	96.2	96.3	1.0	62.3	52.7	1.2
Stann Creek	98.7	98.7	1.0	61.4	60.3	1.0
Toledo	96.5	97.1	1.0	60.9	54.4	1.1
Area						
Urban	98.5	98.8	1.0	75.4	65.0	1.2
Rural	95.6	94.4	1.0	55.0	52.8	1.0
Mother's education						
None	92.8	96.4	1.0	40.4	32.8	1.2
Primary	97.3	97.5	1.0	57.7	50.6	1.1
Secondary	98.3	97.2	1.0	77.6	70.5	1.1
Higher	99.4	98.7	1.0	84.4	91.4	0.9
Other	(*)	(0.0)	-	(*)	(*)	-
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	53.8	61.4	0.9
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1.0	(*)	(*)	0.1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.8	92.4	1.0	38.5	34.6	1.1
Second	95.5	94.1	1.0	50.3	48.5	1.0
Middle	98.4	98.3	1.0	61.7	48.8	1.3
Fourth	98.0	98.1	1.0	83.3	71.2	1.2
Richest	98.8	99.6	1.0	89.9	88.3	1.0
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	98.7	97.9	1.0	84.1	67.7	1.2
Maya	96.4	98.4	1.0	47.5	49.7	1.0
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	98.3	97.7	1.0	58.8	55.2	1.1
Garifuna	98.6	97.9	1.0	78.2	69.8	1.1
East Indian	97.6	98.0	1.0	(*)	(75.8)	0.9
Other	78.7	71.6	1.1	41.3	42.6	1.0
¹ MICS indicator 7.S6- Gender parity index (primary school) ^{National} ² MICS indicator 7.7- Gender parity index (secondary school) ^{National} ^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household na: not applicable						

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

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

The percentages of girls in the total out-of-school population, in both primary and secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary level, girls account for 44 percent of the out-of-school population. Girls' share increases to half (51%) of the out-of-school population at the secondary level. In rural areas (52%), in Orange Walk region (59%) and among the poorest quintile (54%), girls compose the majority of out-of-school population at the secondary school level.

Table ED.9: Out of school gender parity								
Percent of girls in the total out of school population, in primary and secondary school, Belize MICS, 2015-2016								
	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Percent of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percent of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percent of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percent of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	2.5	3105	44.1	79	23.8	1563	50.5	372
Region								
Corozal	2.4	413	(*)	10	33.7	218	51.5	74
Orange Walk	2.9	485	(*)	14	34.4	261	59.1	90
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	2.0	402	(*)	8	14.6	235	(37.3)	34
Belize City South Side	1.2	350	(*)	4	10.2	159	(*)	16
Cayo	3.8	689	(*)	26	27.2	351	44.1	95
Stann Creek	1.3	373	(*)	5	15.8	174	(51.1)	28
Toledo	3.0	393	(*)	12	21.5	165	55.8	35
Area								
Urban	1.2	1141	(*)	13	14.7	596	46.0	88
Rural	3.3	1964	43.0	65	29.4	967	51.9	284
Mother's education								
None	5.7	147	(*)	8	34.3	88	(47.2)	30
Primary	2.4	1710	47.7	42	27.8	857	48.6	238
Secondary	2.2	806	(*)	18	13.1	362	(48.4)	47
Higher	1.0	388	(*)	4	3.7	114	(*)	4
Other	(17.3)	40	(*)	7	(*)	10	(*)	5
Cannot be determined ^a	na	na	na	na	36.2	129	63.5	47
Missing/DK	(*)	8	-	0	(*)	3	-	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.5	758	(49.0)	27	38.7	347	54.4	135
Second	4.2	694	(35.0)	29	33.2	340	49.3	113
Middle	1.6	622	(*)	10	28.9	302	46.9	87
Fourth	1.9	551	(*)	11	9.0	291	(52.2)	26
Richest	0.5	480	(*)	2	4.0	282	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	1.5	675	(*)	10	10.1	334	(38.1)	34
Maya	2.5	426	(*)	11	30.5	213	55.8	65
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	1.8	1533	(39.2)	28	26.8	787	49.7	211
Garifuna	1.8	173	(*)	3	11.5	77	(*)	9
East Indian	2.2	73	(*)	2	(13.0)	39	(*)	5
Other	11.1	225	(45.2)	25	43.5	113	57.1	49
^a Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household na: not applicable								

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

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

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance-and-progression-related education indicators covered in this chapter by sex. Information on attendance in early childhood education, which was covered in Chapter 9, is also included in Table CD.1.

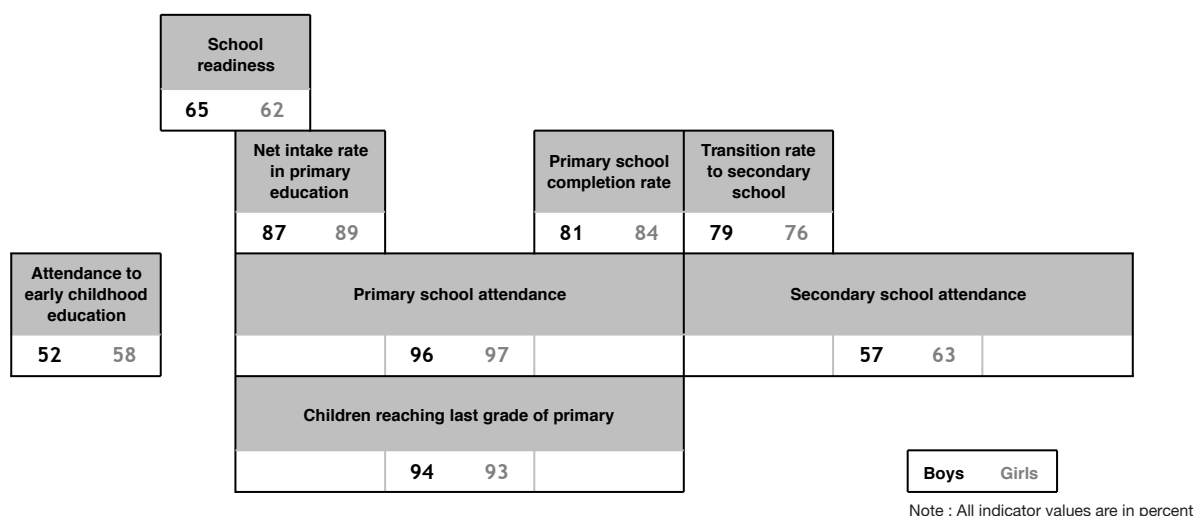


Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2015

Figure ED.1 shows that in all the educational indicators, the proportion of girls is higher than boys at the preschool and primary school levels. Fewer girls than boys in the last grade of primary school, on the other hand, move to the first grade of secondary school. However, attendance in secondary school is higher for girls than for boys.

Table ED.10: Summary of education indicators (ISCED ^a)						
Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Belize MICS, 2015-2016						
	Percent of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ²	Percent who reach grade 6 of those who enter grade 1 ³	Primary school completion rate ⁴	Transition rate to secondary school ⁵	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ⁶
Total	87.7	95.8	97.5	96.9	94.1	73.1
Sex						
Male	86.5	95.7	97.7	95.3	94.7	72.1
Female	88.9	96.0	97.3	98.8	93.5	74.1
Gender parity index (GPI) ^{7, 8}	na	1.0	na	na	na	1.0
¹ MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education ² MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ³ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary ⁴ MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate ⁵ MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school ⁶ MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) ⁷ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school) ⁸ MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school) ^a ISCED 1 are grades 1-6, ISCED 2 are grades 7-9, and ISCED 3 are grades 10-12. na: not applicable						

Table ED.10 provides a summary of the educational indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Based on this classification, 88 percent of children of primary school age are in Grade 1, 96 percent of primary school age children are attending school, and 98 percent of children who enter Grade 1 reach Grade 6, giving a completion rate of 97 percent. The table also indicates that 94 percent of children in the last grade of primary school transited to the first grade of secondary school. However, only 73 percent of secondary school age children are attending this level of education.

Sex differentials are observed between the primary school net intake rate and the primary school completion rate. Gender parity is achieved at both the primary and secondary school levels.

Child Protection XI.



BIRTH REGISTRATION A name and nationality is every child's right, as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded.¹ This lack of formal recognition by the state usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied healthcare or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.²

¹ UNICEF. 2014. The State of the World's Children 2015. UNICEF.

² UNICEF. 2013. Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration. UNICEF.

Considering the importance of vital statistics to the country, a committee was found to find ways of improving the vital registration system in 1999. After review, members of the committee agreed that an integrated system would greatly contribute to the reduction of under-registration and under reporting of vital registration, as well as enhance the quality of information in this critical area. It was further agreed that the Ministry of Health (MoH) should monitor the system.³

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the MoH, Transport and Communication, Local Government and General's Ministry (AG) in June 2007 with the aim of improving and strengthening the vital registration system, in order to have an integrated vital registration system that will reduce data redundancy and improve the timeliness, reliability, and accuracy of national indicators used for planning and decision-making.

To facilitate the process, the vital registration procedure manual was developed, detailing protocols for the registration of the following:

- o Birth at healthcare institutions
- o Live birth at home
- o Live birth outside healthcare institutions
- o Still birth inside/outside healthcare institutions
- o Deaths in public/private healthcare institutions.

Existing forms were modified and simplified and non-existing ones were developed. A total of seven different forms are currently in existence for use by the general public.⁴

³ <http://health.gov.bz/www/attachments/article/450/Vital%20Registration%20MOU%2015.06.07%20final.pdf>

⁴ Visit the homepage of the MoH to view and download the forms.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percent of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate			Total registered¹		Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	58.7	27.1	9.9	95.7	2537	82.6	110
Sex							
Male	59.3	25.9	10.1	95.3	1309	77.2	61
Female	58.1	28.4	9.6	96.1	1228	(89.5)	48
Region							
Corozal	67.6	17.2	11.1	95.9	348	(*)	14
Orange Walk	65.2	21.6	9.2	96.1	394	(*)	15
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	39.6	50.0	5.4	95.1	358	(*)	18
Belize City South Side	70.9	23.1	4.1	98.1	298	(*)	6
Cayo	62.3	23.0	10.8	96.0	536	(*)	21
Stann Creek	48.5	28.8	17.6	94.9	318	(*)	16
Toledo	55.1	27.9	10.4	93.4	284	(83.7)	19
Area							
Urban	60.6	28.2	8.0	96.8	985	(95.5)	32
Rural	57.6	26.4	11.0	95.0	1552	77.3	78
Age							
0-11 months	43.6	20.2	26.2	90.0	453	(94.7)	45
12-23 months	56.6	30.6	9.5	96.7	500	(*)	16
24-35 months	64.7	25.7	6.5	96.9	522	(*)	16
36-47 months	62.5	28.5	6.3	97.2	547	(*)	15
48-59 months	64.1	29.6	3.0	96.7	515	(*)	17
Mother's education							
None	57.3	28.7	10.9	96.9	93	(*)	3
Primary	57.6	24.3	12.5	94.3	1182	74.8	67
Secondary	57.3	30.1	8.3	95.7	818	(95.6)	35
Higher	63.3	30.1	5.5	98.8	413	(*)	5
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	31	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	52.8	26.7	14.1	93.5	595	(86.8)	38
Second	59.8	23.5	11.3	94.7	598	(76.7)	32
Middle	60.6	27.7	8.8	97.0	522	(*)	15
Fourth	63.7	24.3	8.1	96.1	474	(*)	18
Richest	57.5	36.8	4.2	98.5	348	(*)	5

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹		Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	58.7	27.1	9.9	95.7	2537	82.6	110
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	57.3	30.3	9.0	96.6	543	(*)	18
Maya	57.3	28.5	10.0	95.8	327	(*)	14
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	58.4	25.9	11.5	95.7	1293	(78.3)	55
Garifuna	53.4	36.0	5.3	94.6	144	(*)	8
East Indian	64.4	16.2	5.8	86.4	53	(*)	7
Other	70.8	19.6	5.4	95.8	177	(*)	8
¹ MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration							

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

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

The births of 96 percent of children under five years in Belize have been registered (Table CP.1). Registration of birth is lower for infants. This trend is observed across the other age groups as well. Registration of infants is also quite low for those with no birth certificates – one in four compared to much lower levels among older children.

There is no significant variation in birth registration depending on the sex of the child. Children in Toledo region are somewhat less likely to have their births registered than other children, as are children in the poorest households. The data shows a significant difference between the proportion of children whose births are reported as registered and those who actually have a birth certificate. Overall, only 86 percent of children possess a birth certificate. These findings are also presented in Figure CP.1.

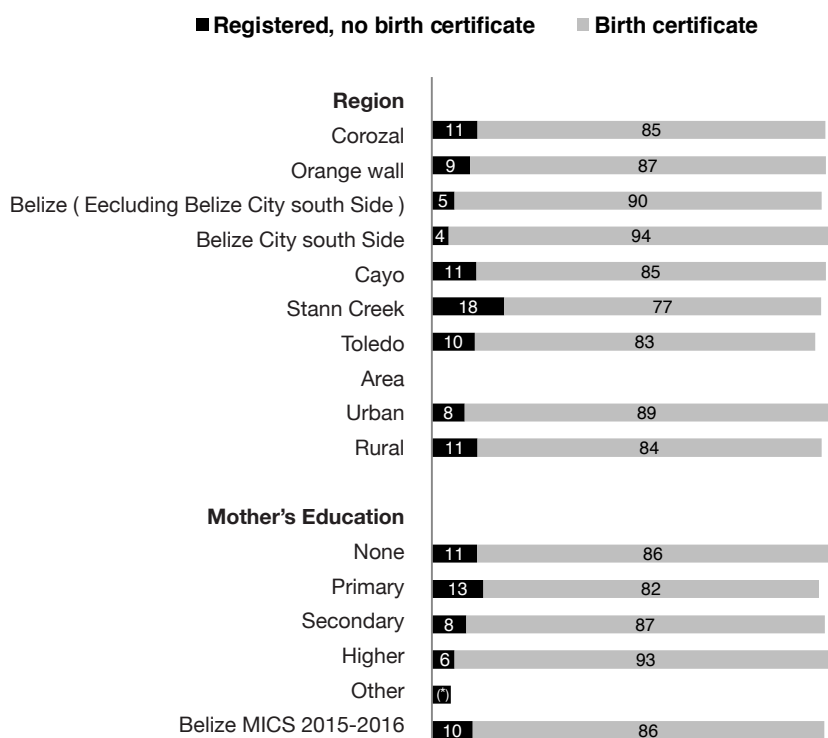


Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present another major obstacle to the fulfillment of a child's right to identity. Data shows that 17 percent of mothers of unregistered children report not knowing how to register a child's birth. The majority of mothers appear to be aware of the registration process, which points to other barriers to birth registration that will require further investigation.

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behavior is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviors. Studies have found that exposing children to violent disciplinary actions has harmful consequences, ranging from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children may carry forward into adult life.⁵ Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities, and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress, and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk-taking and self-harm.

In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

⁵ Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18(5): 459-83.
Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment. *School Psychology Review* 16: 156-68.
Schneider, MW et al. 2005. Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29(5): 513-32.

Table CP.2.: Child discipline

Percent of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method¹	
			Any	Severe		
Total	25.6	51.6	48.3	6.5	65.1	6747
Sex						
Male	24.6	52.3	51.2	7.8	66.9	3478
Female	26.6	51.0	45.1	5.0	63.2	3269
Region						
Corozal	30.1	47.3	51.1	8.9	65.7	904
Orange Walk	32.1	36.6	40.6	3.5	50.0	1057
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	38.6	41.4	29.7	1.9	50.3	912
Belize City South Side	9.8	77.8	66.9	9.4	86.0	754
Cayo	24.6	51.5	41.1	1.8	64.3	1459
Stann Creek	24.9	47.0	49.5	8.2	67.1	840
Toledo	14.7	67.9	70.1	16.6	80.8	821
Area						
Urban	24.1	56.3	49.5	5.1	67.5	2504
Rural	26.5	48.9	47.5	7.3	63.7	4243
Age						
1-2	26.2	29.8	42.3	3.8	50.8	909
3-4	18.0	58.6	59.3	7.6	75.6	900
5-9	24.9	56.0	52.3	6.6	69.6	2404
10-14	28.7	52.9	42.6	6.8	62.3	2534
Education of household head						
None	25.0	51.9	48.0	10.7	63.1	386
Primary	24.1	52.1	50.2	7.1	67.1	3773
Secondary	28.5	51.1	43.4	5.1	61.4	1673
Higher	29.7	50.8	43.1	3.1	60.8	783
Other	12.2	34.2	84.1	22.3	84.1	82
Missing/DK	2.0	71.5	89.9	1.0	96.9	50
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	19.4	54.0	58.5	11.5	71.7	1627
Second	23.2	53.7	48.4	6.0	69.2	1499
Middle	29.0	51.0	44.2	5.2	61.1	1356
Fourth	29.5	48.5	46.1	4.1	61.3	1209
Richest	29.6	49.5	40.0	3.7	58.8	1056
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	16.4	66.2	53.0	7.5	76.4	1448
Maya	22.1	53.7	56.6	12.5	68.3	919
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	29.0	47.6	43.5	4.9	60.5	3334
Garifuna	22.8	53.3	56.6	4.3	69.9	384
East Indian	27.9	56.4	40.9	4.2	65.0	162
Other	37.4	29.9	47.0	5.5	53.6	499

¹ MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline

In Belize, 65 percent of children aged 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month. For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting the caregivers' motivation to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 52 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 48 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears, or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: seven percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

A higher proportion of male children were subjected to physical discipline (51%) compared to female children (45%). Differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small. Children living in urban areas (68%) and those living in the poorest households (72%) were more likely to have experienced at least one violent psychological or violent physical punishment. As can be seen in Figure CP2, one in four children experienced non-violent forms of discipline.

Regional disparities exist with regards to children who were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month; it ranged from four in five children in Belize City South Side region to one in two in Orange Walk region.

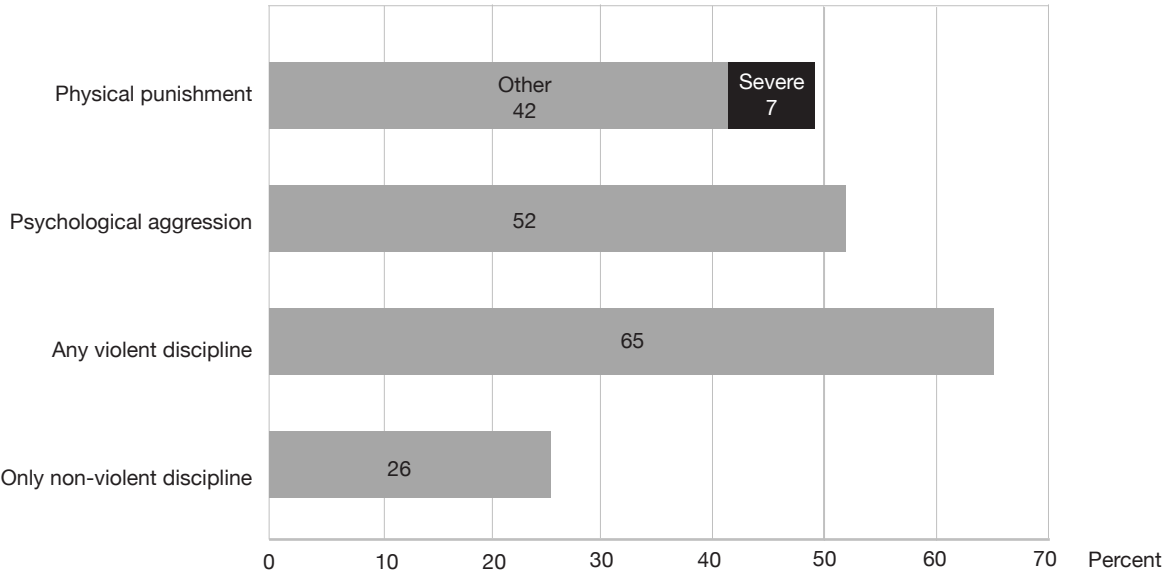


Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline. Table CP.3 reveals that one in four respondents believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. There are large differentials across background variables of respondents. Overall, respondents with lower educational attainment, residing in the Toledo region, residing in poorer households or in rural areas, or of Mayan ethnicity are more likely to find physical punishment as necessary for disciplining children. The respondent's relationship to the child also matters: 25 percent of mothers and 24 percent of fathers believe in the necessity of physical punishment. 29 percent of other members of the household believe that it is necessary to physically punish a child. Older respondents are more likely to have this belief compared to younger respondents.

Table CP.3: Attitudes toward physical punishment		
Percent of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Belize MICS, 2015-2016		
	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	25.7	2516
Sex		
Male	24.5	598
Female	26.0	1918
Region		
Corozal	19.2	355
Orange Walk	19.6	391
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	21.6	380
Belize City South Side	29.4	292
Cayo	25.3	536
Stann Creek	27.0	300
Toledo	44.4	263
Area		
Urban	23.3	1029
Rural	27.3	1488
Age		
<25	24.2	380
25-39	24.0	1196
40-59	26.8	801
60+	37.0	137
Missing/DK	(*)	2
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	24.7	1441
Father	24.0	419
Other	28.7	656
Respondent's education		
None	39.7	94
Primary	26.9	1243
Secondary	21.0	783
Higher	25.5	379
Other	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	37.6	474
Second	22.1	537
Middle	27.6	522
Fourth	19.0	496
Richest	22.6	488

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Ethnicity of household head		
Creole	29.6	559
Maya	35.5	293
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	20.9	1303
Garifuna	27.0	144
East Indian	23.3	69

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

EARLY MARRIAGE

Marriage⁶ before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world, parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, and also relieve the financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.⁷ The right to “free and full” consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – with the recognition that consent cannot be “free and full” when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy-related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, and particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry young are more likely to marry older men, which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for a young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.⁸

The percentages of women married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.4. Among women aged 15–49 years, about one in twenty (6%) were married before age 15 and, among women aged 20–49 years, more than one in four (29%) women were married before age 18.

About one in five young women aged 15–19 years is currently married. This proportion does not vary much between urban (22%) and rural (20%) areas, but is strongly related to lower education attainment and lower household wealth. Regional variations range from one in ten in Orange Walk region to as high as about one-third of women aged 15–19 years currently married or in a union in Stann Creek region.

Differences by ethnicity can also be observed: one in ten young women aged 15–19 years in households belonging to other ethnic groups are married or in union while 27 percent of Mayan women in the same age group are married or in union.

¹ All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

² Bajracharya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.

Godha, D et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11–124.

⁸ Clark, S et al. 2006. Protecting young women from HIV/AIDS: the case against child and adolescent marriage. International Family Planning Perspectives 32(2): 79–88.
Raj, A et al. 2009. Prevalence of child marriage and its effect on fertility and fertility-control outcomes of young women in India: a cross-sectional, observational study. The Lancet 373(9678): 1883–9.

Table CP4: Early marriage (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percent of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and percent of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percent married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent married before age 15	Percent married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Total	5.5	4699	5.9	29.0	3749	20.8	950
Region							
Corozal	5.1	586	5.1	29.3	485	21.1	101
Orange Walk	2.8	737	2.8	21.6	581	10.4	156
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	4.1	804	4.2	22.6	661	29.2	144
Belize City South Side	8.1	622	8.1	34.2	477	21.7	144
Cayo	3.2	1061	4.0	29.5	826	15.7	235
Stann Creek	11.6	466	11.9	35.1	385	35.6	81
Toledo	9.2	423	11.0	38.8	334	23.2	89
Area							
Urban	5.2	2122	5.5	26.6	1694	22.1	428
Rural	5.8	2577	6.3	31.0	2055	19.7	522
Age							
15-19	3.9	950	na	na	na	20.8	950
20-24	6.3	836	6.3	33.5	836	na	na
25-29	5.9	730	5.9	28.1	730	na	na
30-34	5.7	686	5.7	31.1	686	na	na
35-39	6.5	554	6.5	27.5	554	na	na
40-44	6.2	478	6.2	27.8	478	na	na
45-49	4.7	465	4.7	22.5	465	na	na
Education							
None	15.3	98	15.8	44.3	95	0.0	3
Primary	7.5	1891	8.0	35.6	1653	26.1	237
Secondary	4.9	1733	5.2	30.6	1155	19.6	578
Higher	1.8	954	1.8	12.3	829	17.9	125
Other	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.9	795	11.2	39.7	594	22.2	201
Second	6.3	946	6.2	35.3	738	30.3	208
Middle	5.3	995	5.8	28.6	788	24.3	208
Fourth	4.8	1022	4.5	25.6	842	18.1	180
Richest	3.0	941	3.4	19.2	787	4.3	154
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	4.8	1166	4.6	29.0	929	20.7	237
Maya	7.8	504	9.4	37.0	376	26.5	128
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	5.3	2408	5.7	28.3	1941	20.8	468
Garifuna	7.3	252	8.0	34.4	205	21.3	47
East Indian	7.7	116	9.8	33.6	90	(11.5)	25

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years	
	Percent married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent married before age 15	Percent married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Other	4.1	254	3.8	14.5	208	9.5	46
¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15 ² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18 ³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union na: not applicable							

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

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

The percentage of men married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.4M. Among men aged 15-49 years, about one in twenty (4%) were married before age 15. Among men aged 20-49 years, about one in six (16%) were married before age 18.

About one in ten young men aged 15-19 years are currently married compared to one in five young women of the same age group. This proportion varies by area of residence; the proportion of young men in urban areas who are married is twice of that in rural areas. The indicator is also strongly related to the level of education.

Table CP.4M: Early marriage (men)							
Percent of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percent of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percent of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percent married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percent married before age 15	Percent married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percent currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Total	4.1	3573	3.8	16.3	2733	10.7	840
Region							
Corozal	0.9	489	0.9	9.8	368	7.3	121
Orange Walk	2.2	549	2.0	10.1	414	1.9	135
Belize (Excl. Belize City South Side)	6.4	632	5.2	21.2	511	13.9	121
Belize City South Side	7.8	406	6.0	24.2	319	22.2	87
Cayo	4.0	799	4.8	16.5	575	9.8	224
Stann Creek	5.0	391	4.1	18.3	316	20.2	75
Toledo	2.2	307	2.6	13.3	231	7.1	76
Area							
Urban	5.3	1509	5.0	18.3	1169	14.8	339
Rural	3.3	2064	2.9	14.9	1564	8.0	500
Age							
15-19	5.1	840	na	na	na	10.7	840
20-24	5.3	632	5.3	22.2	632	na	na
25-29	2.9	500	2.9	12.9	500	na	na
30-34	3.3	499	3.3	14.9	499	na	na
35-39	4.1	449	4.1	15.8	449	na	na
40-44	3.1	360	3.1	13.0	360	na	na
45-49	3.8	294	3.8	16.9	294	na	na

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percent married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percent married before age 15	Percent married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percent currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Education							
None	3.0	67	3.2	24.5	63	(*)	4
Primary	3.5	1416	3.7	16.0	1182	8.1	235
Secondary	4.8	1432	4.1	18.6	921	10.5	510
Higher	4.3	633	3.9	12.8	552	20.7	81
Other	(0.0)	25	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.5	736	2.6	16.3	554	7.4	181
Second	4.2	718	4.6	15.6	543	11.3	175
Middle	5.3	742	4.4	16.0	566	12.0	176
Fourth	4.2	646	3.8	18.1	504	9.9	141
Richest	4.4	732	3.7	15.9	565	12.9	166
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	7.2	781	6.7	24.1	610	15.0	172
Maya	2.0	372	1.1	11.0	275	5.5	97
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	3.4	1931	3.2	14.0	1473	9.4	458
Garifuna	9.2	158	9.5	31.2	121	(20.0)	37
East Indian	2.7	76	3.4	21.8	61	(*)	16
Other	0.4	254	0.1	6.1	194	8.5	60
¹ MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15 ^[M] ² MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18 ^[M] ³ MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M] na: not applicable							

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

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

Tables CP.5 and CP.5M present the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups respectively. Examining the percentages of marriage or union before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allows for the observation of trends in early marriage over time. Data shows that the prevalence of women married or in union by age 15 has gradually declined, but the prevalence of marriage by age 18 has increased: 23 percent of women aged 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared to 34 percent of women aged 20-24 years. Among men, there is a trend of increasing prevalence of marriage by age 15 and 18.

Table CP.5: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percent of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percent of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percent of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	5.2	2122	26.6	1694	5.8	2577	31.0	2055	5.5	4699	29.0	3749
Age												
15-19	3.9	428	na	na	3.9	522	na	na	3.9	950	na	na
20-24	6.6	369	33.2	369	6.0	467	33.7	467	6.3	836	33.5	836
25-29	5.0	346	23.9	346	6.7	384	31.8	384	5.9	730	28.1	730
30-34	4.7	292	30.4	292	6.4	395	31.6	395	5.7	686	31.1	686
35-39	6.5	242	25.8	242	6.4	312	28.8	312	6.5	554	27.5	554
40-44	6.2	228	22.6	228	6.3	250	32.5	250	6.2	478	27.8	478
45-49	3.4	217	19.7	217	5.9	247	24.9	247	4.7	465	22.5	465
na: not applicable												

Table CP.5M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percent of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percent of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percent of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percent of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percent of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percent of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percent of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	5.3	1509	18.3	1169	3.3	2064	14.9	1564	4.1	3573	16.3	2733
Age												
15-19	6.3	339	na	na	4.2	500	na	na	5.1	840	na	na
20-24	7.4	241	25.7	241	4.0	391	20.1	391	5.3	632	22.2	632
25-29	4.9	225	18.8	225	1.2	275	8.1	275	2.9	500	12.9	500
30-34	4.4	224	15.0	224	2.3	275	14.7	275	3.3	499	14.9	499
35-39	3.6	182	18.6	182	4.4	267	13.9	267	4.1	449	15.8	449
40-44	6.8	162	14.4	162	0.1	198	11.8	198	3.1	360	13.0	360
45-49	1.8	136	13.8	136	5.5	159	19.7	159	3.8	294	16.9	294
na: not applicable												

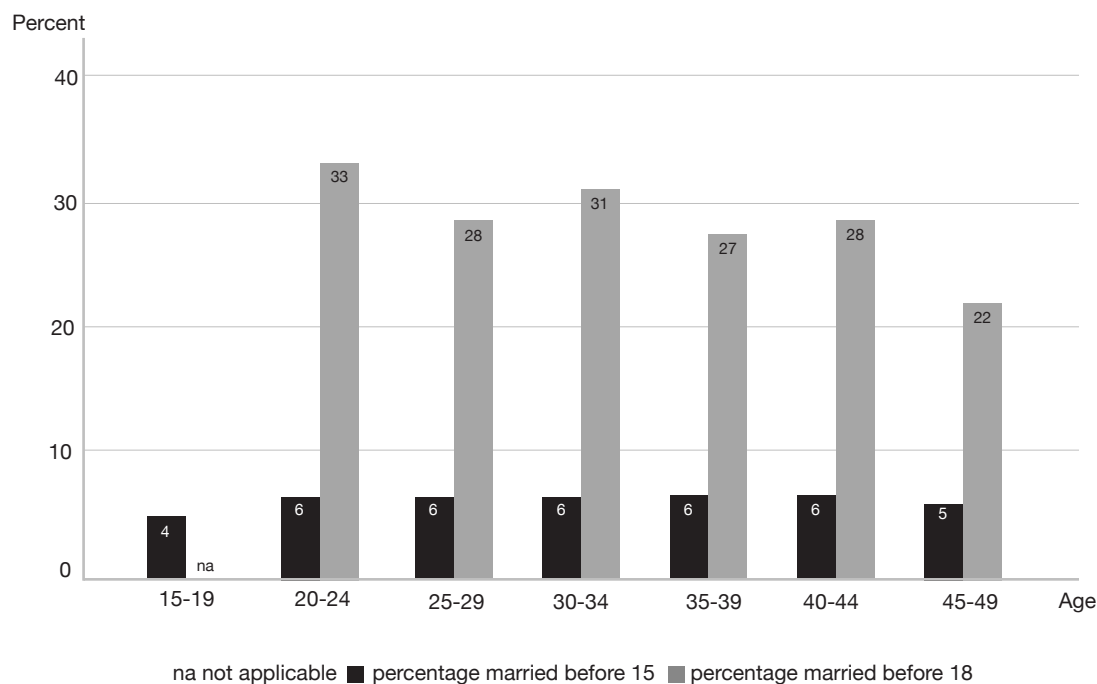


Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women,
Belize MICS, 2015-2016

The percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse is an indicator in the spousal age difference. Table CP.6 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. There is significant spousal age differences in Belize. Among currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years, about one in six are married/in union with a man who is older by 10 years or more. For currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years, the corresponding figure is about one in twelve. Urban-rural disparities are observed: for women aged 20-24 years who are currently married/in union, 18 percent of those in urban areas and 14 percent of those in rural areas are married/in union with a man who is 10 years older than them. The reverse trend is observed for 15-19-year-old women currently married/in union. The indicator for 20-24-year-old women is inversely related with the educational level; the higher the educational level, the lower the age difference between the woman and her husband/partner.

Regional/district variations can also be observed for 20-24-year-old women currently married or in union to a husband or partner who is 10 or more years older. Corozal region/district recorded the lowest proportion (6%) of women in the same age group who are married or in-union to men 10 or more years older, while women in Belize (exclu. Belize South Side) region/district recorded the highest proportion (35%) of women for this indicator.

Table CP6: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percent of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	8.2	56.0	26.9	8.5	0.3	100.0	197	14.2	48.2	20.8	16.0	0.8	100.0	496
Region														
Corozal	(1.8)	(49.7)	(33.2)	(15.4)	(0.0)	100.0	21	24.8	48.0	21.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	68
Orange Walk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	13.2	54.4	19.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	75
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	(6.8)	(57.9)	(31.2)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42	12.9	40.3	11.3	34.6	0.9	100.0	54
Belize City South Side	(17.1)	(61.0)	(10.6)	(11.3)	(0.0)	100.0	31	14.3	48.7	18.8	18.1	0.0	100.0	80
Cayo	(2.9)	(69.0)	(23.4)	(3.1)	(1.6)	100.0	37	11.3	46.3	23.1	16.9	2.4	100.0	115
Stann Creek	(14.6)	(42.2)	(31.8)	(11.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29	8.9	58.8	17.1	15.1	0.0	100.0	52
Toledo	(5.9)	(56.6)	(28.1)	(9.5)	(0.0)	100.0	21	14.9	41.0	32.9	9.8	1.4	100.0	52
Area														
Urban	9.3	59.5	23.5	7.1	0.6	100.0	95	16.4	46.2	19.4	18.0	0.0	100.0	220
Rural	7.2	52.9	30.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	103	12.5	49.8	21.8	14.4	1.4	100.0	276
Age														
15-19	8.2	56.0	26.9	8.5	0.3	100.0	197	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.2	48.2	20.8	16.0	0.8	100.0	496
Education														
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Primary	2.0	48.4	32.7	17.0	0.0	100.0	62	8.3	42.0	25.4	22.4	1.9	100.0	182
Secondary	8.7	59.6	25.7	5.5	0.5	100.0	113	14.9	54.9	17.2	12.8	0.2	100.0	212
Higher	(23.5)	(59.5)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22	22.9	46.6	18.1	12.4	0.0	100.0	94
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.7	60.9	25.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	45	13.8	48.6	26.6	8.8	2.2	100.0	99
Second	10.5	62.2	19.6	6.8	0.9	100.0	63	13.3	50.0	17.9	17.7	1.1	100.0	110
Middle	6.8	47.1	36.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	50	14.3	47.0	18.9	19.8	0.0	100.0	119
Fourth	(13.9)	(54.3)	(30.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	33	17.8	44.8	17.7	19.1	0.5	100.0	93
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	11.7	51.2	24.1	13.0	0.0	100.0	76
Ethnicity of household head														
Creole	10.1	56.6	28.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	49	14.2	46.3	18.6	20.9	0.0	100.0	121
Maya	(3.6)	(65.2)	(26.7)	(4.6)	(0.0)	100.0	34	10.0	55.7	27.9	5.0	1.4	100.0	55
Mestizo/Spanish/ Latino	6.5	55.4	27.3	10.2	0.6	100.0	97	17.2	45.1	22.1	14.6	1.1	100.0	243
Garifuna	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(6.6)	(57.0)	(12.1)	(22.7)	(1.6)	100.0	29
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	9.1	55.2	16.9	18.8	0.0	100.0	48

¹ MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

² MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable

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

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

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men aged 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.13 for women and in Table CP.7M for men. Overall, one in twenty women and men in Belize feel that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations. Women who justify a husband's violence agree and justify violence in instances in which a wife neglects the children (3%), demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by arguing with him (2%) or refuses sex with him (1%). Justification in any of the five situations is more prevalent among women living in the poorest households and those who are less educated. Younger women are more likely to justify a husband/partner hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations.

Similar to the women, almost the same proportions of men agreed with all the instances in which a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner. About 16 percent of women and men in Toledo region feel a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations, while two percent of women and four percent of men in Orange Walk region and Cayo region agree to at least one of the five statements.

Table CP.7: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)											
Percent of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Belize MICS, 2015-2016											
	Percent of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If she wastes the money	If she is seen talking to another man who is not a relative	If she does not keep the house clean	For any of these eight reasons	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	5.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	6.7	4699
Region											
Corozal	1.0	5.1	2.2	1.4	1.1	7.7	2.6	2.2	3.8	10.6	586
Orange Walk	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.2	737
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	3.7	804
Belize City South Side	0.6	4.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	5.7	2.3	2.9	2.4	6.8	622
Cayo	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	2.7	1061
Stann Creek	1.7	6.6	3.6	2.1	2.3	9.5	3.7	3.1	4.6	11.7	466
Toledo	3.6	6.6	5.6	3.0	4.9	15.8	6.7	7.0	6.3	19.8	423
Area											
Urban	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	4.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	5.6	2122
Rural	1.2	3.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	5.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	7.7	2577
Age											
15-19	1.5	3.3	2.4	0.9	1.9	6.3	2.8	3.7	3.2	8.7	950
20-24	1.2	4.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	6.7	1.7	2.2	2.2	7.5	836
25-29	1.1	4.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	6.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	8.0	730
30-34	0.6	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	4.2	0.5	1.3	1.7	5.1	686
35-39	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.2	5.0	554
40-44	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	3.4	1.3	1.2	2.7	5.3	478
45-49	0.0	2.7	1.3	0.9	1.2	5.0	2.0	0.9	1.8	5.4	465

	Percent of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If she wastes the money	If she is seen talking to another man who is not a relative	If she does not keep the house clean	For any of these eight reasons	
Marital/Union status											
Currently married/in union/ in visiting relationship	0.8	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.1	5.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	6.7	2935
Formerly married/in union/ in visiitng relationship	0.3	3.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	4.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	5.6	493
Never married/in union/ in visiting relationship	1.4	3.5	2.2	0.8	1.3	6.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	7.3	1271
Education											
None	1.4	3.7	0.8	0.8	2.2	5.8	2.8	2.9	2.1	8.8	98
Primary	1.1	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.7	6.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	8.4	1891
Secondary	0.8	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.9	5.2	1.9	2.5	2.4	6.7	1733
Higher	0.5	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.1	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.6	6.1	4.1	2.2	3.6	11.6	4.7	5.3	6.1	14.9	795
Second	0.8	4.4	1.6	1.6	0.7	5.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	6.9	946
Middle	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	5.4	995
Fourth	0.3	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	3.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	4.2	1022
Richest	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	3.2	0.5	1.4	0.7	3.9	941
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	0.7	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	4.4	1.1	2.1	1.8	5.2	1166
Maya	2.8	7.6	5.4	3.5	4.5	14.4	5.7	5.4	6.3	17.5	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	3.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	5.0	2408
Garifuna	0.6	5.8	2.4	0.5	0.6	8.0	2.0	2.7	2.8	10.5	252
East Indian	0.8	1.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.7	0.8	0.2	6.8	116
Other	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.0	4.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	5.5	254
¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence											

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

Table CP.7M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percent of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons¹	If she wastes the money	If she is seen talking to another man who is not a relative	If she does not keep the house clean	For any of these eight reasons	
Total	1.3	3.2	1.9	0.9	1.2	5.4	2.4	1.6	2.3	7.3	3573
Region											
Corozal	1.4	4.6	1.3	1.0	0.6	6.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	8.8	489
Orange Walk	1.3	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.8	3.5	1.2	1.7	2.8	6.0	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.8	2.9	632
Belize City South Side	0.9	4.9	2.2	1.1	0.5	6.9	3.9	1.6	2.1	9.3	406
Cayo	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	799
Stann Creek	2.0	4.1	2.7	1.8	4.4	9.7	4.8	4.2	5.2	12.9	391
Toledo	3.9	8.5	6.8	2.9	5.1	15.6	6.5	4.4	7.2	20.4	307
Area											
Urban	1.1	3.1	1.7	0.9	0.4	4.6	2.2	1.3	1.2	6.0	1509
Rural	1.5	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.8	6.0	2.5	1.9	3.0	8.2	2064
Age											
15-19	1.6	4.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	7.8	4.1	2.2	2.9	10.3	840
20-24	1.1	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.8	5.4	1.4	2.4	1.8	7.1	632
25-29	1.4	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	5.3	2.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	500
30-34	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.0	4.7	1.7	0.9	1.3	5.3	499
35-39	0.8	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	5.0	3.2	1.2	1.9	7.6	449
40-44	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.5	3.7	1.5	1.2	2.6	4.1	360
45-49	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	3.0	1.6	1.2	2.6	6.1	294
Marital/Union status											
Currently married/in union/ in visiting relationship	0.9	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.1	4.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	6.1	2040
Formerly married/in union/ in visiting relationship	2.0	4.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	6.5	2.8	1.9	2.7	9.3	339
Never married/in union/ in visiting relationship	1.9	3.4	2.4	0.9	1.7	6.4	3.2	1.8	2.7	8.7	1195
Education											
None	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.6	4.8	3.2	6.9	3.2	7.5	67
Primary	1.4	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	4.9	1.8	1.6	2.7	6.7	1416
Secondary	1.5	4.0	1.9	1.1	1.5	6.7	3.5	2.0	2.4	9.1	1432
Higher	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.1	0.6	3.3	1.3	0.2	1.0	3.9	633
Other	(4.0)	(6.9)	(4.5)	(4.0)	(2.9)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.3)	25
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.4	5.5	3.5	2.0	3.3	9.7	4.2	3.5	5.6	13.2	736
Second	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.6	3.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	5.0	718
Middle	2.4	3.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	6.2	2.2	1.4	2.2	7.6	742
Fourth	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	3.6	2.3	0.9	1.3	5.3	646
Richest	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	3.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	4.9	732

	Percent of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If she wastes the money	If she is seen talking to another man who is not a relative	If she does not keep the house clean	For any of these eight reasons	
Ethnicity of household head											
Creole	0.4	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	4.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	5.3	781
Maya	3.4	7.1	6.7	1.9	4.4	14.0	6.3	4.9	6.4	18.8	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.9	5.6	1931
Garifuna	0.5	2.4	2.2	0.0	1.3	5.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	7.6	158
East Indian	1.5	8.4	1.0	1.7	6.8	13.6	3.4	2.4	2.4	14.5	76
Other	2.3	4.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	5.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	6.7	254
¹ MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]											

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

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The CRC recognizes that “The child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a familial environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding.” Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households where they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting childcare and well-being.

Table CP.8 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. Just over half children aged 0-17 years in Belize live with both their parents. About one-third live with mothers only and three percent live with fathers only. Less than 10 percent (6%) of children live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Twenty-seven percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive. Very few children (6%) have lost one or both parents. Four percent of children have only their mother alive and around one percent of children have only their father alive. As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and are slightly more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents. Table CP.8 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents is the highest in the poorest wealth quintile (69%) and the lowest in the middle wealth quintile (52%). Orphanhood across regions ranges from two percent in Toledo to 10 percent Belize City South Side, and is more prevalent in urban (8%) than in rural areas (5%).

Table CP.8: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percent of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percent of children who have one or both parents dead, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	58.8	0.6	0.6	5.8	0.3	26.7	3.8	2.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	7.3	5.9	6856
Sex														
Male	59.5	0.4	0.6	5.4	0.4	26.5	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	6.7	5.8	3527
Female	58.1	0.7	0.7	6.3	0.2	27.0	3.9	2.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	8.0	6.0	3329
Region														
Corozal	65.9	0.8	0.3	6.5	0.1	21.5	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	100.0	7.7	4.6	923
Orange Walk	65.5	0.6	0.6	4.3	0.1	20.5	6.3	1.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	5.5	7.6	1085
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	53.3	0.2	1.0	7.5	0.0	29.9	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.9	100.0	8.7	5.7	934
Belize City South Side	36.3	1.2	1.8	5.5	0.9	44.5	5.7	3.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.4	9.8	775
Cayo	63.7	0.3	0.3	4.9	0.5	21.9	4.5	3.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	6.1	6.2	1530
Stann Creek	51.8	1.0	0.4	7.4	0.4	32.0	2.9	2.9	0.4	0.8	100.0	9.2	5.3	804
Toledo	67.6	0.0	0.4	5.8	0.0	24.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	6.2	1.6	805
Area														
Urban	48.5	0.9	0.8	6.0	0.4	35.1	5.1	2.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	8.1	7.6	2602
Rural	65.2	0.3	0.5	5.7	0.2	21.6	3.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	6.8	4.9	4254
Age														
0-4	65.8	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.0	27.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	3.0	2.4	1819
5-9	59.4	0.4	1.2	5.3	0.1	27.0	3.4	2.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	6.9	5.4	1887
10-14	57.0	0.6	0.6	6.5	0.4	26.6	4.3	2.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	8.1	6.9	2007
15-17	50.1	1.5	0.6	10.7	0.8	24.7	6.9	3.3	0.8	0.6	100.0	13.6	10.6	1144
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	68.9	0.4	0.5	3.8	0.2	20.0	3.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	4.8	4.9	1626
Second	57.2	0.5	0.7	5.5	0.1	28.8	3.1	3.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	6.7	4.4	1512
Middle	51.6	0.7	1.3	6.4	0.6	30.1	6.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	9.0	9.6	1387
Fourth	57.1	0.7	0.2	6.6	0.3	29.0	3.0	2.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	7.8	5.1	1239
Richest	57.3	0.6	0.5	7.8	0.4	26.8	3.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	9.2	5.6	1093
Ethnicity of household head														
Creole	38.8	0.4	1.2	6.8	0.4	43.1	3.9	3.9	0.5	0.9	100.0	8.8	6.5	1480
Maya	68.7	0.5	0.6	6.4	0.6	16.8	4.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	8.1	6.4	919
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	64.5	0.5	0.5	4.9	0.2	22.7	4.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	6.1	5.7	3420
Garifuna	33.7	2.2	0.8	8.5	0.3	48.6	3.2	1.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	11.8	6.5	380
East Indian	58.6	0.5	0.3	6.8	0.0	24.1	5.2	2.6	0.6	1.3	100.0	7.6	6.8	159
Other	80.3	0.0	0.2	6.0	0.0	7.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	6.3	4.0	498

¹ MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Belize included a simple measure for one particular aspect of migration relating to what is termed “children left behind,” i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the Belize MICS presented in Table CP.9 will fill the data gap on the topic of migration. As expected, only four percent of children aged 0-17 have one parent living abroad. There are no notable differences between the sex of the child and at least one parent living abroad. Regional differences are nevertheless observed; Stann Creek has the highest proportion of children (5%) with one parent living abroad, while Toledo region has the least (2%).

Table CP.9: Children with parents living abroad							
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percent of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Total	0.6	2.9	0.2	96.3	100.0	3.7	6856
Sex							
Male	0.5	3.0	0.3	96.2	100.0	3.8	3527
Female	0.7	2.9	0.1	96.4	100.0	3.6	3329
Region							
Corozal	0.1	4.0	0.1	95.8	100.0	4.2	923
Orange Walk	0.4	2.4	0.1	97.2	100.0	2.8	1085
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	0.4	3.0	0.7	95.9	100.0	4.1	934
Belize City South Side	1.6	1.7	0.0	96.6	100.0	3.4	775
Cayo	0.6	3.6	0.2	95.7	100.0	4.3	1530
Stann Creek	1.2	3.8	0.0	95.0	100.0	5.0	804
Toledo	0.1	1.5	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	805
Area							
Urban	0.6	3.4	0.3	95.7	100.0	4.3	2602
Rural	0.6	2.7	0.1	96.6	100.0	3.4	4254
Age group							
0-4	0.3	2.1	0.0	97.6	100.0	2.4	1819
5-9	0.7	2.5	0.1	96.7	100.0	3.3	1887
10-14	0.8	3.3	0.2	95.7	100.0	4.3	2007
15-17	0.6	4.4	0.3	94.7	100.0	5.3	1144
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	3.0	0.2	96.6	100.0	3.4	1626
Second	0.4	2.1	0.0	97.5	100.0	2.5	1512
Middle	1.1	3.3	0.0	95.6	100.0	4.4	1387
Fourth	0.3	2.6	0.1	96.9	100.0	3.1	1239
Richest	1.1	4.0	0.6	94.4	100.0	5.6	1093

	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad	Total		
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	0.7	3.7	0.0	95.6	100.0	4.4	1480
Maya	0.0	0.7	0.1	99.2	100.0	0.8	919
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	0.5	3.3	0.1	96.0	100.0	4.0	3420
Garifuna	0.4	4.7	0.0	94.9	100.0	5.1	380
East Indian	5.3	1.5	0.0	93.3	100.0	6.7	159
Other	0.5	1.3	1.4	96.8	100.0	3.2	498
¹ MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad							

HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behavior XII.



@UNICEFBelize

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is the accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Having the correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. 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. HIV modules were administered to women and men 15-49 years of age. Please note that the questions in this module often refer to “the AIDS virus.” This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of “HIV” that is used here in reporting the results, where appropriate.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percent who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percent who reject common misconceptions, and percent who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent who have heard of AIDS	Percent who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percent who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percent who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Touching someone with HIV			
Total	91.2	81.1	75.4	69.2	83.8	66.5	82.2	77.8	84.2	56.0	45.8	4699
Region												
Corozal	96.2	77.3	73.3	63.5	87.2	59.8	85.2	73.2	86.7	48.9	36.6	586
Orange Walk	91.0	82.2	73.2	68.5	83.3	55.7	79.4	73.3	84.4	45.7	38.3	737
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	98.2	90.3	88.1	81.9	95.9	78.3	89.6	82.6	88.5	65.4	56.4	804
Belize City South Side	96.8	89.5	82.1	77.1	94.0	77.7	91.6	87.5	92.8	70.8	58.2	622
Cayo	88.1	80.1	72.9	67.5	78.6	67.0	80.0	79.6	83.8	56.8	46.4	1061
Stann Creek	96.2	82.8	81.6	73.5	86.7	75.2	88.3	86.8	86.2	63.3	50.7	466
Toledo	65.1	55.0	47.0	42.7	51.6	44.9	54.3	54.1	58.6	34.1	26.5	423
Area												
Urban	95.5	86.4	81.6	75.3	90.3	74.9	88.7	84.4	90.2	65.2	53.6	2122
Rural	87.6	76.8	70.2	64.3	78.5	59.6	76.9	72.3	79.3	48.4	39.4	2577
Age												
15-241	90.9	79.5	73.3	66.9	82.8	63.4	81.0	77.3	85.0	52.5	41.4	1786
15-19	90.7	79.0	71.4	65.1	80.9	62.6	78.8	77.0	84.7	50.5	39.7	950
20-24	91.1	80.0	75.4	68.9	85.0	64.3	83.5	77.6	85.4	54.7	43.4	836
25-29	91.6	82.4	78.3	72.8	85.2	67.8	83.2	77.7	83.4	58.2	49.7	730
30-39	91.5	81.8	77.0	70.2	84.8	68.6	83.1	79.2	85.4	58.7	48.5	1240
40-49	90.9	82.3	74.8	69.7	83.2	68.5	82.7	77.0	81.7	57.4	47.6	942
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	91.6	81.7	76.4	70.0	84.7	67.9	83.2	78.7	84.5	57.9	47.5	3428
Never married/in union	90.1	79.6	72.6	67.2	81.4	62.7	79.6	75.3	83.4	50.8	41.2	1271
Education												
None	63.2	57.8	44.4	42.3	56.0	34.5	55.7	48.5	54.9	26.6	18.7	98
Primary	84.9	71.1	63.9	56.6	74.0	52.8	72.4	66.8	75.9	40.1	30.2	1891
Secondary	96.0	87.9	82.0	76.6	90.0	74.0	88.4	85.2	90.1	64.5	53.3	1733
Higher	99.3	92.2	90.7	84.9	96.3	84.7	94.9	90.5	94.6	76.4	66.9	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	73.9	61.6	53.5	48.1	59.4	46.0	61.4	58.8	64.4	33.0	24.7	795
Second	91.3	78.8	70.4	63.4	82.6	58.6	80.0	76.0	83.1	48.1	36.9	946
Middle	93.7	81.7	77.8	69.4	87.0	70.9	85.1	80.5	88.8	59.9	47.7	995
Fourth	96.4	88.6	83.5	78.0	90.6	73.8	88.4	84.5	89.2	64.1	54.1	1022
Richest	97.3	91.1	87.4	83.2	94.9	79.2	92.3	85.5	91.7	70.4	61.6	941

	Percent who have heard of AIDS	Percent who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percent who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percent who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Touching someone with HIV			
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	98.7	92.3	89.2	84.1	95.1	83.7	93.1	90.0	93.7	74.8	65.6	1166
Maya	73.5	61.3	53.4	48.3	58.9	43.3	59.8	57.4	64.7	30.8	23.2	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	94.3	82.6	75.9	69.0	85.8	64.1	84.5	78.0	86.9	52.5	41.6	2408
Garifuna	96.8	87.2	84.6	76.7	94.6	79.7	92.4	93.1	91.1	74.8	60.4	252
East Indian	92.0	78.3	69.6	62.8	84.6	74.3	84.5	80.0	87.4	62.8	47.0	116
Other	56.2	50.1	44.0	40.3	51.1	39.6	44.3	44.1	45.5	31.0	24.9	254
¹MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women												

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

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)												
Percent of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percent who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percent who reject common misconceptions, and percent who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Belize MICS, 2015-2016												
	Percent who have heard of AIDS	Percent who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percent who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percent who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Touching someone with HIV			
Total	92.5	82.2	79.4	72.9	84.8	66.0	83.3	77.9	85.2	55.4	46.5	3573
Region												
Corozal	95.8	80.5	80.5	71.7	86.4	58.8	86.2	71.9	86.8	45.7	38.5	489
Orange Walk	91.8	83.4	81.1	75.6	86.1	55.1	80.3	73.3	85.0	48.3	42.1	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	97.7	92.7	88.8	85.2	93.2	76.6	87.6	85.4	90.2	64.7	58.1	632
Belize City South Side	99.5	85.6	87.3	77.5	97.3	75.4	93.4	87.0	93.6	66.5	52.9	406
Cayo	86.8	78.0	70.7	65.6	76.7	68.1	79.8	76.3	78.6	57.8	48.4	799
Stann Creek	95.1	81.4	82.9	73.3	86.5	72.0	86.4	82.4	89.4	59.3	46.9	391
Toledo	79.6	69.0	62.3	56.7	64.7	49.5	66.8	66.0	73.1	38.3	28.6	307
Area												
Urban	96.9	86.9	83.7	77.2	90.5	72.6	88.8	83.8	89.6	61.5	52.3	1509
Rural	89.2	78.8	76.2	69.7	80.6	61.1	79.3	73.5	81.9	50.9	42.2	2064
Age												
15-241	91.5	79.4	78.1	71.0	82.1	65.5	81.7	79.4	85.7	54.1	45.0	1472
15-19	90.0	76.9	75.1	67.6	79.4	64.9	78.6	80.4	84.8	53.5	43.5	840
20-24	93.5	82.6	81.9	75.5	85.7	66.2	85.7	78.1	87.0	54.8	46.9	632
25-29	94.1	82.8	82.2	74.6	87.7	66.7	83.4	76.7	84.2	56.9	47.3	500
30-39	92.4	84.1	80.5	74.5	85.7	62.7	83.8	75.2	84.4	52.8	44.8	948
40-49	93.4	85.6	78.4	73.3	87.2	71.3	86.2	79.1	85.8	61.0	51.6	654

	Percent who have heard of AIDS	Percent who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percent who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percent who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percent with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Touching someone with HIV			
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	93.8	84.3	81.3	75.0	87.3	67.1	85.3	78.0	85.8	57.1	48.2	2378
Never married/in union	89.8	78.0	75.5	68.7	79.7	63.7	79.3	77.5	83.9	51.9	43.0	1195
Education												
None	81.3	75.2	62.6	59.1	68.4	56.3	66.2	59.1	69.3	41.7	29.1	67
Primary	87.2	72.8	69.8	61.3	77.0	54.7	75.8	66.6	78.1	42.4	32.5	1416
Secondary	96.4	87.7	85.4	79.2	90.2	71.6	88.1	85.8	90.9	61.8	52.5	1432
Higher	98.6	93.6	91.1	87.7	93.9	81.8	93.3	89.4	92.3	73.3	67.4	633
Other	(40.9)	(35.1)	(24.3)	(24.3)	(31.1)	(10.3)	(26.1)	(19.2)	(23.2)	(7.4)	(7.4)	25
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.3	68.1	64.5	57.3	66.2	48.2	69.6	62.9	71.6	36.2	26.6	736
Second	92.1	80.7	77.2	69.7	85.5	60.5	82.2	74.5	85.5	50.2	41.2	718
Middle	95.2	84.1	82.5	74.9	90.2	68.4	85.3	78.9	88.8	56.5	47.0	742
Fourth	96.6	87.2	83.1	77.0	89.8	73.7	87.9	84.8	89.1	63.9	53.0	646
Richest	97.6	91.7	89.8	85.8	92.7	80.0	92.0	88.9	91.3	71.1	65.2	732
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	98.7	90.8	90.1	83.7	95.6	78.0	92.1	88.2	93.0	69.5	62.7	781
Maya	83.8	71.2	67.3	61.3	71.2	49.8	72.8	66.6	76.7	40.7	32.3	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	94.4	83.5	80.1	73.3	85.5	65.5	84.2	78.1	86.5	53.7	44.1	1931
Garifuna	99.1	87.6	85.3	77.6	94.9	82.3	91.9	90.5	94.4	71.3	58.4	158
East Indian	93.0	76.1	83.6	70.5	86.1	71.1	82.7	79.3	85.2	59.2	44.5	76
Other	67.2	60.8	53.0	50.7	59.0	45.0	59.1	52.6	57.8	35.2	28.0	254
¹MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men ^[M]												

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

One indicator which is also an MDG Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM; formerly GARPR and UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about the transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Belize MICS, all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M.

In Belize, a large majority of the women and men aged 15-49 years have heard of AIDS, 91 percent and 93 percent, respectively. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 69 percent for women and 73 percent for men. About 81 percent of women and 82 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 75 percent of women and 79 percent of men know of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission.

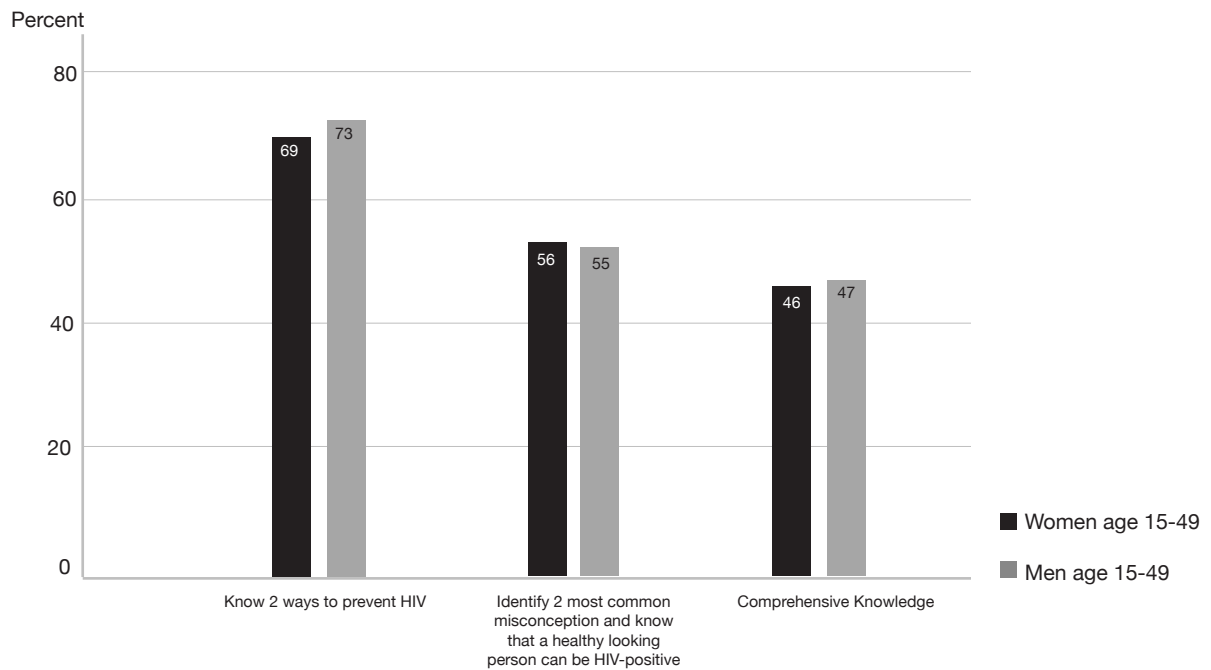


Figure HA.1: Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is fairly low and there are differences by area. Overall, 46 percent of women and 47 percent of men were found to have comprehensive knowledge. The figure for the indicator by area of residence is higher in urban areas (54 percent women and 52 percent men) compared to in rural areas (39% for women and 42% for men). As expected, the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is generally lower among the young compared to older people for both women and men. Regional differences are also observed for this indicator; comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is lowest in Toledo region and highest in Belize South Side region for both men and women. The indicator also varies by marital status – a higher proportion of women and men ever married/in union has comprehensive knowledge of HIV preventive methods and transmission than those never married/in union.

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	77.8	66.7	74.4	86.7	55.9	4.5	4699
Region							
Corozal	80.5	63.5	69.1	89.0	51.5	7.2	586
Orange Walk	78.7	63.8	71.6	85.8	54.0	5.2	737
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	82.1	68.0	79.9	94.0	55.8	4.2	804
Belize City South Side	83.2	75.2	86.8	95.6	63.9	1.2	622
Cayo	76.3	69.8	71.8	83.3	58.4	4.7	1061
Stann Creek	82.8	74.0	85.1	92.7	64.0	3.6	466
Toledo	54.3	45.1	52.7	60.2	38.1	4.9	423
Area							
Urban	82.7	73.3	80.6	92.6	61.3	2.9	2122
Rural	73.7	61.2	69.4	81.9	51.4	5.7	2577
Age group							
15-24	79.7	65.5	74.7	86.9	55.2	4.0	1786
15-19	80.0	63.2	72.1	86.6	52.7	4.1	950
20-24	79.3	68.0	77.6	87.3	58.0	3.8	836
25-29	78.7	68.0	76.5	88.0	57.7	3.6	730
30-39	76.8	67.3	75.3	86.7	56.3	4.8	1240
40-49	74.8	67.1	71.1	85.3	55.2	5.6	942
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	76.8	66.8	74.8	86.7	56.1	4.9	3428
Never married/in union	80.4	66.4	73.3	86.8	55.2	3.3	1271
Education							
None	49.0	47.1	49.2	54.9	41.2	8.4	98
Primary	69.4	57.5	65.9	77.7	48.4	7.2	1891
Secondary	84.9	70.8	82.2	93.4	60.9	2.5	1733
Higher	85.8	80.8	81.4	97.2	64.2	2.1	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	60.8	50.1	55.8	65.8	43.2	8.1	795
Second	77.7	63.6	76.2	87.0	54.3	4.3	946
Middle	79.9	69.0	79.5	89.9	59.2	3.8	995
Fourth	82.3	71.4	79.4	92.5	57.5	3.9	1022
Richest	85.0	76.1	77.4	94.4	62.8	2.8	941

	Percent of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	86.7	77.2	85.8	96.3	65.9	2.4	1166
Maya	60.9	50.0	55.1	66.5	42.2	7.0	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	80.4	68.8	75.2	89.1	57.1	5.2	2408
Garifuna	78.9	64.1	89.1	96.3	56.4	0.5	252
East Indian	80.6	58.9	70.5	88.7	49.5	3.3	116
Other	43.0	36.8	40.2	50.1	26.9	6.1	254
¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV							

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

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)							
Percent of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Percent of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Total	77.2	67.0	70.1	85.8	53.4	6.6	3573
Region							
Corozal	79.2	65.3	60.0	87.8	43.7	8.0	489
Orange Walk	77.5	65.3	65.2	84.3	51.4	7.6	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	79.6	71.6	75.6	89.0	57.9	8.7	632
Belize City South Side	83.7	72.2	79.3	94.4	59.7	5.1	406
Cayo	73.5	64.3	68.3	80.8	53.6	6.0	799
Stann Creek	79.6	72.4	80.4	90.9	59.8	4.2	391
Toledo	66.4	56.9	63.3	74.4	45.9	5.3	307
Area							
Urban	81.4	72.6	75.3	90.6	59.1	6.3	1509
Rural	74.1	62.9	66.3	82.4	49.2	6.8	2064
Age group							
15-24	77.1	65.7	69.1	85.0	51.5	6.5	1472
15-19	75.5	64.3	68.9	83.3	50.6	6.7	840
20-24	79.3	67.7	69.4	87.2	52.7	6.3	632
25-29	77.5	66.2	71.1	86.9	52.3	7.2	500
30-39	76.0	69.1	70.5	86.1	55.6	6.3	948
40-49	78.9	67.6	70.9	86.6	55.2	6.9	654
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	78.3	68.1	71.8	87.4	55.1	6.4	2378
Never married/in union	74.9	64.9	66.7	82.8	50.0	7.0	1195

	Percent of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹		
Education							
None	58.7	60.6	58.5	69.4	44.6	12.0	67
Primary	71.2	59.5	66.1	78.1	51.2	9.1	1416
Secondary	80.5	70.8	74.2	90.7	54.7	5.8	1432
Higher	86.9	77.8	72.8	96.0	57.8	2.5	633
Other	(28.2)	(26.7)	(23.2)	(34.1)	(12.9)	(6.9)	25
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	67.4	55.6	61.3	73.7	46.8	7.6	736
Second	75.9	65.2	70.7	84.4	53.5	7.7	718
Middle	77.3	67.7	73.5	87.7	55.0	7.5	742
Fourth	81.6	70.6	73.8	91.3	54.8	5.2	646
Richest	84.2	76.5	71.7	92.8	57.0	4.9	732
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	82.6	72.7	79.8	94.8	58.1	3.9	781
Maya	70.7	58.0	64.5	76.7	47.9	7.1	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	78.7	69.3	69.7	86.9	54.7	7.5	1931
Garifuna	81.1	68.3	81.7	95.5	56.2	3.5	158
East Indian	76.3	70.1	63.8	82.0	50.9	11.1	76
Other	56.4	43.6	46.1	58.8	36.1	8.3	254
¹ MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]							

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

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. Overall, 87 percent of women and 86 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 56 percent and 53 percent, respectively, while five percent of women and seven percent of men did not know of any specific means of mother-to-child HIV transmission. Knowledge of all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, for both women and men. Prevalence for this indicator is higher among older age groups of women and men compared to younger age groups. The indicator also increases with increasing educational level for both women and men.

ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is 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 it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who:									Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Believe that a child who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to attend school with children who are not HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
Total	85.8	58.2	74.1	36.9	96.6	16.7	78.2	97.1	16.3	4285
Region										
Corozal	88.0	56.9	62.4	40.1	96.5	18.5	67.0	96.9	17.7	564
Orange Walk	83.1	50.0	61.5	30.8	93.2	11.6	66.3	94.5	11.3	671
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	86.3	60.3	82.3	32.9	96.6	17.4	83.8	96.9	16.6	790
Belize City South Side	86.3	64.7	87.9	38.0	98.8	21.1	91.5	99.0	20.9	602
Cayo	86.5	53.1	75.6	39.2	97.3	14.7	80.3	97.6	14.5	935
Stann Creek	87.3	71.0	79.1	41.4	98.0	21.2	85.6	98.5	20.7	449
Toledo	81.0	56.6	62.0	39.1	95.9	14.1	66.4	96.8	13.5	275
Area										
Urban	88.2	61.4	81.1	36.6	97.8	19.1	85.0	98.1	18.8	2028
Rural	83.7	55.3	67.8	37.2	95.6	14.6	72.1	96.3	14.1	2257
Age										
15-24	85.8	53.0	73.9	31.8	96.3	12.9	77.7	97.0	12.4	1623
15-19	84.4	50.2	74.1	29.9	95.3	10.2	76.2	96.2	9.8	862
20-24	87.4	56.3	73.7	34.0	97.4	16.0	79.4	97.9	15.4	761
25-29	85.6	59.2	75.6	37.7	97.2	18.4	80.8	97.3	18.1	669
30-39	86.2	62.7	76.1	38.2	97.7	17.4	80.3	98.4	17.0	1136
40-49	85.7	61.0	70.7	44.3	95.5	21.8	74.4	95.7	21.3	857
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	85.5	60.0	73.8	38.5	96.5	18.2	78.4	97.1	17.7	3139
Never married/in union	86.7	53.2	75.1	32.6	96.9	12.8	77.8	97.3	12.6	1145
Education										
None	79.4	53.0	55.6	45.5	95.8	16.2	67.8	95.8	16.2	62
Primary	82.2	53.2	60.3	39.0	93.8	13.8	64.4	94.6	13.2	1604
Secondary	87.1	59.1	79.9	34.1	97.9	16.1	84.6	98.4	15.7	1663
Higher	90.1	65.5	88.8	38.0	99.3	22.8	91.5	99.3	22.7	947
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	77.4	48.3	56.6	42.9	95.2	12.1	61.6	95.5	11.6	587
Second	85.0	54.4	67.6	38.1	95.0	14.4	74.3	96.0	13.4	864
Middle	86.6	62.1	76.5	35.3	97.4	16.9	80.8	97.8	16.5	933
Fourth	86.8	61.5	78.6	39.4	97.1	19.9	82.8	97.6	19.6	986
Richest	90.2	60.5	84.3	31.0	97.8	18.4	85.0	98.1	18.3	915

	Percent of women who:									Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators¹	Believe that a child who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to attend school with children who are not HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
Ethnicity of household head										
Creole	88.6	61.6	84.8	37.3	99.0	20.5	86.0	99.1	20.0	1151
Maya	77.6	47.3	54.5	40.2	95.2	9.8	61.4	95.7	9.8	370
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	85.2	57.3	70.9	35.2	95.4	14.8	75.6	96.1	14.4	2271
Garifuna	91.7	72.8	88.9	41.6	99.5	27.0	94.9	99.8	26.3	244
East Indian	84.8	54.5	72.3	38.0	95.9	15.1	79.1	97.1	15.1	107
Other	86.1	50.4	66.7	44.7	96.9	19.0	71.6	97.3	17.9	142
¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV										

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

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)										
Percent of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Belize MICS, 2015-2016										
	Percent of men who:									Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Believe that a child who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to attend school with children who are not HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
Total	87.0	60.0	71.5	41.0	97.7	18.7	77.3	98.4	18.2	3304
Region										
Corozal	89.8	59.1	64.6	45.5	98.0	21.4	68.7	98.2	21.0	469
Orange Walk	90.0	55.0	59.8	40.4	97.5	17.1	71.0	98.7	16.8	504
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	85.0	62.3	76.8	37.6	97.0	17.5	83.0	97.7	17.4	617
Belize City South Side	88.3	63.4	83.5	44.9	99.2	24.0	89.4	99.7	23.4	404
Cayo	84.7	54.0	72.5	39.3	96.7	16.6	75.0	97.6	16.1	694
Stann Creek	87.8	70.2	80.3	41.6	99.9	21.6	83.7	99.9	20.3	372
Toledo	83.3	61.9	58.9	39.8	96.4	12.8	69.2	97.3	12.0	244
Area										
Urban	88.4	62.4	76.7	41.7	98.1	21.6	81.8	98.5	20.9	1462
Rural	85.9	58.0	67.3	40.5	97.4	16.4	73.7	98.3	16.1	1842
Age										
15-24	87.4	55.9	73.2	32.4	97.9	13.6	80.3	98.7	13.5	1347
15-19	86.7	53.7	74.3	29.6	98.1	11.3	80.4	98.5	11.0	756
20-24	88.4	58.6	71.8	36.1	97.6	16.7	80.1	99.0	16.6	591
25-29	86.7	61.0	70.9	40.3	98.4	18.2	76.6	99.1	17.7	470
30-39	86.5	62.5	69.4	47.1	97.4	22.3	74.6	98.1	21.2	876
40-49	87.0	64.5	71.1	51.7	97.2	25.2	75.1	97.3	24.8	611

	Percent of men who:									Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators¹	Believe that a child who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to attend school with children who are not HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all five indicators	
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	86.5	60.8	70.6	44.0	97.3	20.2	76.1	98.2	19.6	2231
Never married/in union	88.0	58.2	73.2	34.7	98.5	15.6	79.9	98.7	15.3	1073
Education										
None	77.4	53.2	44.7	45.3	98.2	10.3	52.7	98.2	10.3	54
Primary	82.3	53.0	59.3	45.3	96.6	15.4	66.9	97.4	14.9	1235
Secondary	89.5	62.3	77.7	36.6	98.4	18.6	82.8	98.9	18.0	1381
Higher	91.8	69.7	84.6	41.6	98.5	26.6	88.8	99.2	26.0	624
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	80.1	51.0	55.3	44.3	96.4	12.2	63.6	97.6	12.0	598
Second	84.2	57.5	65.7	43.6	97.6	18.4	73.8	98.0	18.2	662
Middle	89.1	60.9	73.7	39.0	97.7	18.0	79.3	98.1	17.5	706
Fourth	89.0	64.0	78.8	41.1	98.3	20.9	81.6	98.4	19.9	623
Richest	91.4	65.3	81.9	37.7	98.4	23.3	86.4	99.6	22.7	714
Ethnicity of household head										
Creole	88.7	64.4	81.4	37.6	98.7	21.0	84.7	99.2	20.9	771
Maya	82.1	51.3	56.5	41.3	95.4	13.2	67.6	96.4	13.0	312
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	87.7	58.9	69.9	41.1	97.8	17.6	75.6	98.3	17.1	1823
Garifuna	90.2	75.2	83.7	50.5	96.6	33.4	91.2	99.9	32.2	157
East Indian	81.0	55.0	66.6	53.8	99.1	19.4	75.7	99.1	19.4	71
Other	79.6	55.2	62.0	41.3	96.7	16.1	67.7	97.6	13.5	170
¹ MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^(M)										

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

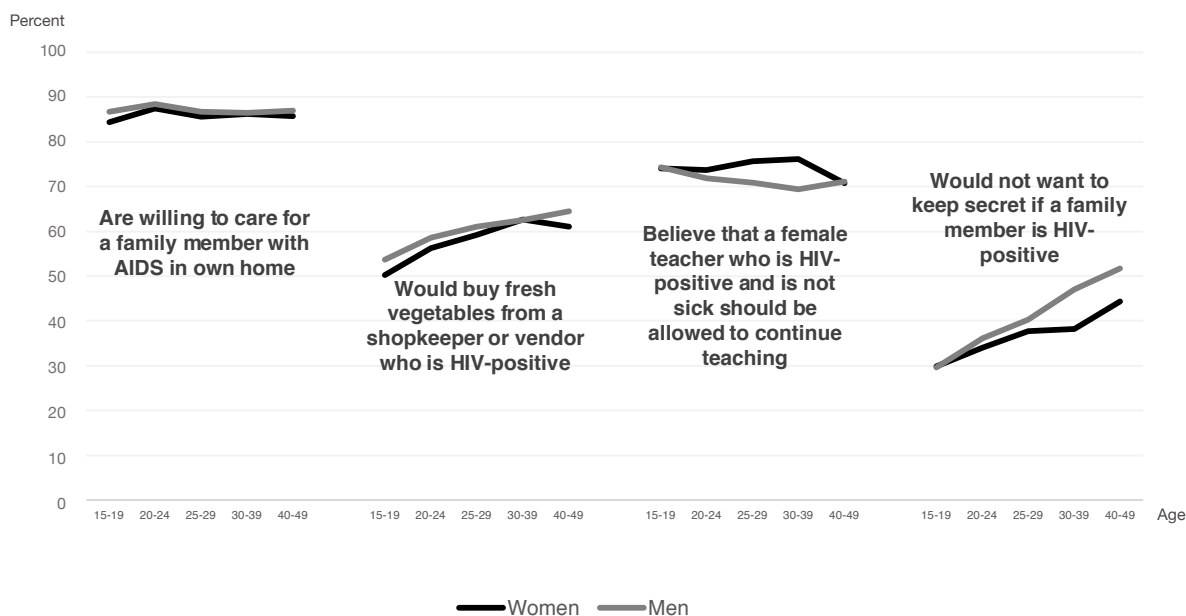


Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Tables HA.3 and HA.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV. In Belize, 97 percent of women and 98 percent of men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is that they “Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home (86 percent and 87 percent or women and men respectively). More educated individuals and those from the richest households have more accepting attitudes than those with lower education and residing in poorer households. The younger age groups of women and men showed the least willingness to keep a secret if a family member was HIV positive compared to the older age groups

The proportion of women and men who express accepting attitudes on all four indicators – willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home, would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive – is very low among both women (17%) and men (19%).

KNOWLEDGE OF A PLACE FOR HIV TESTING, COUNSELLING AND TESTING DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to get tested for HIV and the use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percent who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percent who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percent who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	
Total	83.8	65.0	63.0	26.4	25.4	4699
Region						
Corozal	85.6	71.1	67.8	21.2	20.2	586
Orange Walk	83.3	62.4	60.2	15.7	15.1	737
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	95.6	77.0	76.3	40.7	40.5	804
Belize City South Side	93.7	75.4	74.3	38.8	38.1	622
Cayo	77.2	55.2	53.1	18.0	16.6	1061
Stann Creek	90.7	75.3	72.2	36.9	35.1	466
Toledo	53.6	36.5	34.4	16.2	14.7	423
Area						
Urban	91.7	72.0	70.3	31.7	30.9	2122
Rural	77.3	59.3	57.1	22.0	20.9	2577
Age						
15-24	77.4	41.8	39.7	22.9	21.6	1786
15-19	69.1	21.3	19.9	13.9	12.9	950
20-24	86.7	65.2	62.2	33.1	31.5	836
25-29	87.8	78.9	76.9	35.5	34.5	730
30-39	88.7	83.1	80.9	32.3	31.5	1240
40-49	86.2	74.5	73.0	18.1	17.5	942
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	90.0	79.0	76.4	32.8	31.5	3101
15-24	88.6	67.4	64.1	38.7	36.7	891
15-19	83.7	48.1	46.0	35.0	33.0	289
20-24	90.9	76.7	72.8	40.5	38.5	601
25-49	90.6	83.7	81.4	30.4	29.4	2210
Sexually inactive	71.7	37.9	37.1	14.0	13.5	1598
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	87.7	78.8	76.4	31.6	30.4	3428
Never married/in union	73.1	28.1	26.9	12.3	11.9	1271
Education						
None	58.8	51.3	48.1	20.0	16.9	98
Primary	75.5	63.2	60.8	19.6	18.7	1891
Secondary	88.2	64.0	62.2	30.1	29.1	1733
Higher	96.1	73.6	72.0	34.4	33.4	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

	Percent of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	58.5	42.7	40.5	17.6	16.6	795
Second	83.5	66.2	63.4	25.0	23.4	946
Middle	87.0	68.5	65.7	28.4	27.1	995
Fourth	92.0	70.1	69.1	30.3	29.8	1022
Richest	93.0	73.6	72.3	28.8	28.3	941
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	94.5	76.9	76.0	39.6	39.1	1166
Maya	57.6	35.6	32.8	12.8	10.7	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	86.8	67.4	65.1	22.2	21.3	2408
Garifuna	95.9	80.7	77.5	45.3	42.9	252
East Indian	82.1	58.6	55.4	27.1	25.4	116
Other	46.3	33.7	32.7	13.4	12.8	254
¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV ² MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ³ MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results						

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

Table HA.4M : Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)						
Percent of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percent who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Belize MICS, 2015-2016						
	Percent of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	
Total	79.3	53.1	51.0	22.5	21.8	3573
Region						
Corozal	74.9	49.6	44.9	20.5	19.0	489
Orange Walk	78.9	47.1	44.7	17.3	16.4	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	91.8	68.6	67.5	32.4	32.1	632
Belize City South Side	92.2	72.7	72.1	36.9	36.4	406
Cayo	68.1	43.6	42.3	13.3	12.8	799
Stann Creek	84.1	56.8	53.3	27.3	26.5	391
Toledo	66.7	31.3	30.2	13.4	12.7	307
Area						
Urban	88.5	63.9	62.0	28.8	28.0	1509
Rural	72.5	45.2	43.0	17.9	17.3	2064

	Percent of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2, 3}	
Age						
15-24	68.6	29.2	27.6	15.4	14.8	1472
15-19	60.4	13.2	12.1	7.5	7.0	840
20-24	79.3	50.6	48.3	25.8	25.1	632
25-29	87.2	65.1	62.9	28.7	27.7	500
30-39	86.9	71.3	69.4	27.2	26.3	948
40-49	86.2	71.2	67.9	27.1	26.5	654
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	86.5	65.1	62.6	28.6	27.8	2464
15-243	80.8	48.6	45.7	26.3	25.5	718
15-19	74.7	29.3	26.6	17.9	17.2	258
20-24	84.2	59.3	56.4	31.0	30.1	460
25-49	88.9	72.0	69.5	29.5	28.7	1746
Sexually inactive	63.1	26.3	25.4	9.1	8.5	1109
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	85.7	67.1	64.6	28.0	27.1	2378
Never married/in union	66.5	25.2	24.0	11.6	11.2	1195
Education						
None	62.5	49.7	49.7	9.4	9.4	67
Primary	71.6	47.3	44.4	17.4	16.6	1416
Secondary	81.7	50.2	48.3	23.2	22.5	1432
Higher	94.7	75.0	74.1	34.7	34.1	633
Other	(24.3)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	61.6	34.0	32.0	13.6	12.6	736
Second	75.6	49.2	46.0	20.5	19.3	718
Middle	82.6	55.9	54.2	22.7	22.4	742
Fourth	88.8	63.2	61.5	28.6	28.0	646
Richest	88.8	64.3	62.7	27.8	27.4	732
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	90.9	66.8	65.4	32.2	31.5	781
Maya	67.6	32.8	30.3	12.1	11.1	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	78.7	51.7	49.3	19.5	18.8	1931
Garifuna	91.9	69.9	69.0	37.4	37.4	158
East Indian	83.2	54.1	50.5	29.0	27.6	76
Other	55.7	39.9	39.0	19.7	19.0	254
¹ MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M] ² MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M] ³ MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]						

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

Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables HA.4 and HA.4M. Eighty-four percent of women and 79 percent of men know where to be tested, while 65 percent and 53 percent of women and men, respectively, have actually been tested. About three in five women and one in two men, who have ever been tested knew the most recent results.

A small proportion has been tested within the last 12 months (26 percent and 23 percent of women and men respectively), while a somewhat smaller proportion has been tested within the last 12 months and knew the result – one in four of women and one in five men. Among sexually active women and men, 33 percent of women and 28 percent of men have been tested in the last 12 months and only 32 percent of women and 27 percent of men respectively knew the results of their test in the last 12 months. Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing, testing, and knowing the results of the test increase with increasing levels of education and household wealth. Women and men in poorer households are less likely to know of a place to test for HIV/AIDS, have been tested, and know the results of the test compared to women and men in richer households.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care						
Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percent who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percent who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percent who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Belize MICS, 2015-2016						
	Percent of women who:					
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	97.2	56.5	76.2	73.9	53.9	743
Region						
Corozal	99.0	40.7	74.1	69.7	37.0	105
Orange Walk	94.8	49.4	69.2	62.5	44.1	112
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	99.2	72.8	93.5	93.5	72.4	121
Belize City South Side	95.9	77.3	93.2	92.8	74.3	83
Cayo	95.0	58.6	75.7	75.7	58.6	153
Stann Creek	98.1	60.4	82.6	79.5	56.6	86
Toledo	99.4	34.0	40.3	38.5	29.7	83
Area						
Urban	96.0	68.5	88.9	87.8	66.1	306
Rural	98.0	48.1	67.2	64.2	45.3	437
Age						
15-24	96.9	56.1	74.5	70.8	51.9	320
15-19	95.6	50.5	72.5	69.0	44.6	87
20-24	97.4	58.1	75.2	71.4	54.7	233
25-29	97.8	58.9	76.4	75.7	57.1	185
30-39	96.7	56.9	79.5	78.2	55.3	207
40-49	(100.0)	(44.6)	(69.5)	(67.1)	(44.6)	31
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	97.6	56.6	76.4	74.1	53.9	699
Never married/in union	(90.6)	(54.5)	(71.8)	(71.8)	(53.6)	44
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	97.7	43.2	64.1	61.2	40.3	330
Secondary	96.9	69.5	88.2	87.0	65.9	255
Higher	96.8	70.3	91.6	89.0	69.5	131
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

	Percent of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	99.1	36.4	50.4	47.1	32.9	177
Second	95.4	56.2	76.4	72.9	50.9	183
Middle	96.7	60.4	85.0	82.4	59.5	131
Fourth	98.1	58.6	88.2	87.6	57.7	140
Richest	96.5	81.6	90.9	90.9	80.4	113
Ethnicity of household head						
Creole	97.7	70.9	95.8	94.9	70.5	163
Maya	94.3	33.1	46.8	41.5	27.1	92
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	97.3	59.2	79.9	77.6	56.0	389
Garifuna	98.9	81.3	96.0	94.5	78.5	38
East Indian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other	97.9	15.8	19.1	19.1	15.8	50
¹ MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care ² MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care						

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

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

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5. Fifty-seven percent received HIV counselling during antenatal care, 76 percent were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and 74 percent who tested received the results. Women in urban areas (69%) are more likely to receive counselling than women in rural areas (48%). Similarly, a higher proportion of urban women (88%) were offered an HIV test, were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results compared to their counterparts in rural areas (64%). The proportion of women who were offered an HIV test, were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results increases with increasing age, household wealth and educational level.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV TRANSMISSION

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection.

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percent who had sex in the last 12 months, percent who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percent who used a condom at last sex, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who :			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percent of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Total	83.1	66.1	1.9	4699	2	3905	49.7	88
Region								
Corozal	85.8	71.9	1.0	586	2	503	(*)	6
Orange Walk	80.6	53.4	0.9	737	2	594	(*)	7
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	89.5	70.1	3.1	804	3	719	(*)	25
Belize City South Side	82.3	74.5	3.9	622	3	511	(*)	24
Cayo	78.6	58.9	0.8	1061	2	834	(*)	9
Stann Creek	89.7	79.5	3.6	466	3	418	(*)	17
Toledo	76.9	63.9	0.1	423	1	325	(*)	1
Area								
Urban	84.4	67.8	2.1	2122	3	1791	(51.6)	44
Rural	82.0	64.8	1.7	2577	2	2114	(47.7)	44
Age								
15-24	59.4	49.9	1.9	1786	2	1061	(59.4)	34
15-19	36.6	30.5	1.2	950	2	348	(*)	12
20-24	85.3	71.9	2.7	836	2	713	(*)	23
25-29	96.9	80.9	4.1	730	2	707	(49.8)	30
30-39	97.3	78.8	1.5	1240	2	1207	(*)	19
40-49	98.7	68.8	0.5	942	2	930	(*)	5
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	82.6	2.0	3428	2	3428	34.7	67
Never married/in union	37.6	21.8	1.7	1271	2	478	(*)	21
Education								
None	96.4	62.3	0.0	98	2	94	-	0
Primary	88.6	69.0	1.0	1891	2	1675	(*)	19
Secondary	75.4	64.1	2.9	1733	3	1307	48.3	51
Higher	84.5	66.3	1.9	954	3	806	(*)	18
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	23	-	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	78.1	58.9	1.0	795	2	621	(*)	8
Second	84.7	66.5	1.9	946	2	801	(*)	18
Middle	84.5	69.8	2.6	995	2	841	(*)	26
Fourth	83.3	67.1	1.8	1022	2	852	(*)	19
Richest	84.1	66.9	1.9	941	2	791	(*)	18

	Percent of women who :			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percent of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	86.0	73.4	3.8	1166	3	1002	(52.2)	44
Maya	74.0	62.2	0.8	504	1	373	(*)	4
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	82.8	65.2	0.8	2408	2	1995	(*)	19
Garifuna	91.5	78.3	6.0	252	3	230	(*)	15
East Indian	76.3	62.6	0.6	116	2	88	(*)	1
Other	85.3	39.1	2.0	254	2	216	(*)	5
¹ MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships								
² MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships								

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

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

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)								
Percent of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percent who had sex in the last 12 months, percent who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percent who used a condom at last sex, Belize MICS, 2015-2016								
	Percent of men who :			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percent of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Total	82.7	69.0	9.0	3573	7	2954	58.8	321
Region								
Corozal	85.6	70.4	7.0	489	6	419	(50.3)	34
Orange Walk	83.2	58.8	8.5	549	5	457	(34.7)	47
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	86.2	72.4	10.7	632	9	544	(70.6)	68
Belize City South Side	87.4	82.8	14.0	406	10	355	65.9	57
Cayo	74.1	61.0	5.4	799	5	592	(74.2)	43
Stann Creek	90.3	80.8	14.6	391	11	353	56.3	57
Toledo	76.3	65.9	5.0	307	3	234	(*)	15
Area								
Urban	84.1	72.3	10.3	1509	8	1269	62.5	155
Rural	81.6	66.6	8.1	2064	6	1685	55.3	167
Age								
15-24	59.8	48.9	10.5	1472	6	879	69.0	154
15-19	39.2	30.7	7.9	840	4	329	68.7	67
20-24	87.1	72.9	13.8	632	7	550	69.2	87
25-29	97.4	80.3	11.8	500	6	487	50.4	59
30-39	99.0	85.7	7.5	948	7	938	52.7	72
40-49	99.4	81.7	5.6	654	9	650	(41.5)	37
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	98.6	85.4	9.6	2378	8	2346	50.9	229
Never married/in union	50.9	36.4	7.7	1195	5	608	78.3	92

	Percent of men who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex	Percent of women who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹					
Education								
None	93.8	75.2	2.3	67	5	63	(*)	2
Primary	87.1	72.7	6.7	1416	6	1233	47.6	95
Secondary	74.2	63.3	9.5	1432	8	1063	67.2	137
Higher	90.2	75.8	13.9	633	9	571	57.6	88
Other	(97.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	25	(3)	24	-	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	80.8	64.1	5.8	736	6	595	(44.9)	43
Second	82.5	68.5	7.7	718	7	592	57.7	55
Middle	84.3	71.8	9.1	742	7	625	53.2	68
Fourth	83.5	70.1	12.0	646	7	539	80.7	78
Richest	82.4	70.7	10.7	732	9	603	50.1	78
Ethnicity of household head								
Creole	86.8	79.0	14.0	781	9	678	59.7	110
Maya	74.4	63.3	2.9	372	3	277	(*)	11
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	82.0	69.8	8.5	1931	6	1584	60.4	163
Garifuna	89.4	74.5	16.5	158	14	141	(48.5)	26
East Indian	82.5	70.8	4.5	76	15	63	(*)	3
Other	82.8	37.2	3.2	254	9	210	(*)	8
¹ MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships ^[M] ² MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]								

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

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

As shown in Tables HA.6 and HA.6M, two percent of women and nine percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, one in two women and about three in five men report using a condom the last time they had sex. The figures for this indicator for women in different background variables are too low to be reported on. However, women ever married/in union are more likely than women who have never married/in union to have had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex. Women and men who have ever married/in union are more likely to have had sex with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months compared to women and men never married/in union.

HIV INDICATORS FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN

In many countries, over half of new HIV infections in adults are among young people aged 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percent of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percent of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ³	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all five indicators ³	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Total	41.4	55.2	77.4	39.7	21.6	49.9	1786	36.7	891	12.9	12.4	1623
Region												
Corozal	34.2	46.8	74.0	42.2	19.1	52.6	196	32.1	103	11.6	10.3	188
Orange Walk	34.6	54.3	73.1	38.6	14.3	39.9	282	28.0	112	6.0	6.0	247
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	51.5	50.7	91.7	46.1	32.8	62.4	254	44.6	158	14.4	13.4	247
Belize City South Side	54.7	64.0	90.5	51.0	33.0	56.0	262	52.2	147	18.3	18.3	254
Cayo	41.6	59.8	72.1	32.6	13.5	40.8	455	26.8	186	12.8	12.4	410
Stann Creek	43.0	64.6	87.1	51.2	34.1	67.2	161	45.3	108	13.3	12.5	156
Toledo	24.8	38.5	52.5	20.7	12.6	43.4	177	21.8	77	15.1	14.1	122
Area												
Urban	48.3	60.6	87.4	46.3	25.3	52.5	797	40.7	419	14.1	14.0	768
Rural	35.9	50.8	69.2	34.4	18.6	47.7	989	33.2	472	11.9	10.9	855
Age												
15-19	39.7	52.7	69.1	19.9	12.9	30.5	950	33.0	289	10.2	9.8	862
15-17	37.2	50.3	63.2	10.1	7.9	16.7	572	30.4	95	8.5	8.3	514
18-19	43.5	56.3	78.0	34.7	20.4	51.3	379	34.3	194	12.8	11.9	348
20-24	43.4	58.0	86.7	62.2	31.5	71.9	836	38.5	601	16.0	15.4	761
20-22	43.4	58.9	85.6	58.0	31.9	70.9	518	40.1	367	16.5	16.1	469
23-24	43.5	56.5	88.6	68.9	30.9	73.7	318	35.9	234	15.3	14.2	292
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	41.2	56.2	85.6	67.1	36.6	89.7	787	37.4	707	15.5	14.7	717
Never married/in union	41.6	54.3	70.8	18.1	9.8	18.4	999	34.2	184	10.9	10.5	906
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	20.3	42.0	59.9	38.3	17.5	51.9	511	27.7	266	10.2	9.5	400
Secondary	47.6	60.5	82.3	38.8	22.5	48.6	903	40.8	439	11.8	11.1	868
Higher	58.7	62.7	92.2	45.0	25.5	51.0	352	39.8	180	19.3	19.1	348
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	24.2	42.8	54.0	27.0	15.0	41.7	358	28.9	149	13.1	12.1	270
Second	36.0	49.9	77.9	41.1	19.3	55.4	376	29.3	208	11.0	9.9	344
Middle	44.1	61.5	80.9	44.4	28.3	52.8	404	45.4	213	12.7	12.4	379
Fourth	48.2	57.4	87.1	45.3	25.3	49.5	358	44.1	177	14.9	14.6	345
Richest	57.7	65.7	88.4	40.1	18.7	49.2	291	33.6	143	13.0	13.0	286

	Percent of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percent of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all five indicators ^a	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	60.3	63.9	89.8	50.3	34.1	56.2	439	51.7	247	15.6	15.0	431
Maya	20.8	44.6	55.8	18.6	8.8	40.3	223	18.3	90	6.7	6.7	173
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	38.2	57.4	79.6	40.5	18.2	49.9	895	29.7	447	12.0	11.3	851
Garifuna	53.9	55.0	93.6	55.5	37.1	70.5	88	48.9	62	17.3	17.3	84
East Indian	48.5	51.0	74.2	33.9	21.3	43.8	47	(*)	21	(21.2)	(21.2)	43
Other	18.4	21.1	36.2	20.3	11.2	26.1	95	(40.3)	25	(14.5)	(11.4)	41
¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women												
² MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results												
^a Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators.												

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

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

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)												
Percent of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016												
	Percent of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all five indicators ^a	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Total	45.0	51.5	68.6	27.6	14.8	48.9	1472	25.4	719	13.6	13.5	1347
Region												
Corozal	35.2	39.8	59.1	23.6	12.9	46.1	205	19.8	94	14.8	14.8	191
Orange Walk	38.7	49.3	66.4	24.9	13.8	45.7	219	26.6	100	15.5	15.5	193
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	61.4	53.5	86.3	42.2	22.7	58.1	244	33.4	142	10.6	10.6	238
Belize City South Side	52.8	61.8	83.7	44.5	26.8	61.1	155	38.0	94	15.6	14.6	154
Cayo	46.2	52.7	58.8	19.2	7.9	35.4	367	18.0	130	11.0	11.0	325
Stann Creek	46.3	61.2	72.5	29.3	18.1	65.8	152	24.9	100	20.7	20.6	142
Toledo	25.6	43.3	58.8	13.1	6.1	44.7	131	10.3	58	11.1	10.5	104
Area												
Urban	50.8	60.9	79.0	33.7	19.2	53.5	580	30.4	311	14.0	13.7	563
Rural	41.2	45.5	61.8	23.7	12.0	45.8	891	21.6	408	13.4	13.3	784
Age												
15-19	43.5	50.6	60.4	12.1	7.0	30.7	840	17.2	258	11.3	11.0	756
15-17	44.0	49.3	58.0	6.2	3.5	18.6	555	9.0	103	11.8	11.4	498
18-19	42.6	53.4	65.3	23.4	14.0	54.4	285	22.7	155	10.3	10.3	258
20-24	46.9	52.7	79.3	48.3	25.1	72.9	632	30.1	461	16.7	16.6	591
20-22	47.2	55.3	78.4	44.6	24.2	69.6	386	28.8	268	20.9	20.9	363
23-24	46.4	48.6	80.7	54.2	26.6	78.1	246	31.9	192	9.9	9.8	228

	Percent of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators ^a	Percent who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all five indicators ^a	Number of men age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months						
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	50.1	53.8	81.6	51.1	28.1	84.1	508	30.9	427	13.8	13.4	490
Never married/in union	42.3	50.3	61.7	15.3	7.8	30.3	963	17.5	291	13.6	13.5	857
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	29.3	44.7	55.0	22.5	10.6	47.7	452	17.3	216	9.7	9.3	375
Secondary	50.5	55.5	72.3	24.8	13.2	45.7	771	25.2	352	13.9	13.8	742
Higher	61.1	56.1	88.3	49.7	29.7	64.5	228	38.7	147	19.8	19.8	225
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	24.9	43.1	50.3	17.1	7.0	44.1	339	13.9	150	10.5	10.3	273
Second	44.8	49.4	65.2	25.4	14.2	43.6	288	28.1	126	14.0	13.4	266
Middle	44.8	55.0	72.5	29.2	15.8	52.3	293	25.1	153	12.4	12.3	273
Fourth	56.1	57.9	80.0	37.3	19.7	52.8	261	30.3	138	14.9	14.9	251
Richest	58.8	54.3	79.0	31.9	19.0	52.6	290	30.5	153	16.4	16.4	284
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	64.9	54.4	82.7	38.7	22.3	62.7	321	34.6	201	14.4	14.4	314
Maya	34.2	46.5	60.5	12.6	3.7	37.3	162	9.9	60	12.4	12.0	136
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	41.4	52.9	66.9	26.0	13.0	48.6	806	20.4	392	13.0	12.8	758
Garifuna	57.5	59.6	79.4	37.3	28.3	57.3	62	37.6	36	16.2	16.2	61
East Indian	(59.5)	(60.1)	(73.2)	(44.0)	(37.8)	(59.7)	29	(*)	17	(15.9)	(15.9)	27
Other	12.6	30.3	39.0	17.7	7.4	13.8	92	(*)	13	(17.6)	(17.6)	51
¹ MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men ^[M] ² MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M] ^a Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators.												

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

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

Tables HA.7 and HA.7M summarize information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men. Results with respect to comprehensive knowledge (41% of young women and 45% of young men), knowledge of mother to child transmission (55 percent of young women and 52 percent of young men), and knowledge of a place to get tested (77 percent of young women and 69 percent of young men) are generally better for the 20-24 years age group than for the population aged 15-49 years as a whole. Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV with respect to the same four indicators that were previously discussed are also less prevalent in the 20-24 years age group (13 percent of young women and 14 percent of young men). Overall, 37 percent of young women and 25 percent of young men 15-24 years, who are sexually active, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result. About half of all women and men in this group had sex in the last 12 months. The results for all the indicators increase with increasing educational level.

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)

Percent of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percent of women who never had sex ²	Number of never married women age 15-24 years	Percent of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:		Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older ³	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ⁴					
Total	5.8	59.4	1.9	1786	72.6	999	13.8	20.7	891	55.9	369	(59.4)	34
Region													
Corozal	8.9	62.6	0.9	196	76.9	95	10.6	12.7	103	(48.6)	25	(*)	2
Orange Walk	3.3	56.5	1.5	282	69.4	177	14.9	22.3	112	32.7	63	(*)	4
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	9.1	68.9	3.8	254	55.5	142	15.8	35.1	158	72.0	89	(*)	10
Belize City South Side	6.0	60.0	3.0	262	78.1	134	17.0	27.6	147	66.1	72	(*)	8
Cayo	3.4	53.0	1.1	455	72.7	294	11.2	17.2	186	(48.1)	78	(*)	5
Stann Creek	10.0	71.8	3.2	161	79.3	57	14.4	17.2	108	(64.2)	28	(*)	5
Toledo	4.0	51.3	0.2	177	86.9	99	11.1	7.9	77	(*)	14	-	0
Area													
Urban	5.5	61.5	1.4	797	68.4	448	13.8	25.1	419	60.2	200	(*)	11
Rural	6.2	57.7	2.3	989	76.0	551	13.7	17.1	472	50.7	169	(*)	23
Age													
15-19	5.1	36.6	1.2	950	82.2	732	9.3	17.2	289	64.6	163	(*)	12
15-17	4.8	21.9	0.1	572	88.5	505	9.7	9.9	95	63.3	56	(*)	1
18-19	5.6	58.9	2.9	379	68.4	227	9.1	28.2	194	65.3	107	(*)	11
20-24	6.7	85.3	2.7	836	46.1	267	15.9	24.6	601	48.9	206	(*)	23
20-22	6.0	82.0	3.6	518	49.6	188	16.8	27.5	367	48.9	143	(*)	19
23-24	7.8	90.6	1.2	318	37.9	79	14.4	19.9	234	48.9	63	(*)	4
Marital status													
Ever married/in union	11.6	100.0	3.0	787	na	na	15.0	19.3	707	55.1	152	(40.7)	23
Never married/in union	1.3	27.4	1.1	999	72.6	999	8.8	21.7	184	56.4	217	(*)	11
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	7	-	0	-	0
Primary	9.1	66.0	1.2	511	74.2	234	20.0	17.5	266	31.1	90	(*)	6
Secondary	5.7	53.7	2.2	903	78.5	532	11.3	19.5	439	63.5	176	(*)	20
Higher	1.1	63.5	2.3	352	57.9	222	10.0	27.1	180	70.0	95	(*)	8
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	7	-	-	0	(*)	8	-	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.2	54.9	0.0	358	80.1	202	9.9	12.6	149	(22.7)	45	-	0
Second	10.3	64.8	2.6	376	72.4	183	14.4	23.6	208	49.4	89	(*)	10
Middle	4.7	62.7	3.5	404	71.5	210	13.9	18.5	213	56.6	75	(*)	14
Fourth	5.0	58.3	1.7	358	70.5	212	18.8	22.8	177	60.4	81	(*)	6
Richest	2.4	54.9	1.5	291	68.4	192	10.2	27.3	143	76.6	80	(*)	4

	Percent of women age 15-24 years who:						Percent of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with:			Percent reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁵	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percent reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				Number of women age 15-24 years	Percent of women who never had sex ²						Number of never married women age 15-24 years
Ethnicity of household head														
Creole	7.5	64.3	3.4	439	65.6	239	15.3	31.4	247	64.8	138	(*)	15	
Maya	4.6	47.6	0.9	223	92.3	126	6.0	6.4	90	(*)	14	(*)	2	
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	5.6	58.2	1.0	895	73.6	509	13.1	16.1	447	54.6	144	(*)	9	
Garifuna	3.8	75.5	8.0	88	(51.3)	42	21.0	31.4	62	(79.0)	28	(*)	7	
East Indian	9.2	48.8	1.5	47	(89.3)	27	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	6	(*)	1	
Other	3.4	66.6	0.6	95	56.5	56	(21.7)	(41.2)	25	(12.6)	39	(*)	1	
¹ MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women ² MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex ³ MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners ⁴ MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners ⁵ MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners														
na: not applicable														

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

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

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)												
Percent of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016												
	Percent of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of men who never had sex ²	Number of never married men age 15-24 years	Percent who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percent reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	14.9	59.8	10.5	1472	58.6	963	37.4	719	67.1	551	69.0	154
Region												
Corozal	13.8	65.5	7.0	205	49.5	143	34.4	94	64.9	70	(*)	14
Orange Walk	12.9	60.5	9.3	219	50.8	170	44.9	100	60.5	98	(*)	20
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	19.3	67.2	13.5	244	50.0	136	44.6	142	74.0	109	(94.6)	33
Belize City South Side	24.8	67.9	17.0	155	57.4	78	44.4	94	83.7	69	(73.4)	26
Cayo	5.7	44.6	5.4	367	71.9	275	29.1	130	62.0	107	(*)	20
Stann Creek	26.5	76.4	21.8	152	53.7	61	40.5	100	79.0	62	(65.4)	33
Toledo	12.6	49.3	5.7	131	64.1	101	27.6	58	31.8	36	(*)	7
Area												
Urban	18.8	61.3	12.4	580	59.4	362	39.3	311	78.0	228	71.5	72
Rural	12.4	58.8	9.2	891	58.1	601	36.2	408	59.4	323	66.8	82

	Percent of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of men who never had sex ²	Number of never married men age 15-24 years	Percent who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percent reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ⁴	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percent reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 ¹	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Age												
15-19	10.7	39.2	7.9	840	69.9	698	30.5	258	68.7	256	68.7	67
15-17	7.9	24.4	4.2	555	79.6	506	19.5	103	63.5	108	(*)	23
18-19	16.0	68.0	15.2	285	44.3	192	52.0	155	72.6	148	(70.9)	43
20-24	20.6	87.1	13.8	632	29.0	265	46.6	461	65.7	294	69.2	87
20-22	18.3	83.9	12.6	386	29.6	195	51.4	268	61.6	198	(75.0)	49
23-24	24.2	92.2	15.7	246	27.1	70	39.0	192	74.1	96	(61.8)	39
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	26.4	94.6	18.2	508	na	na	41.1	427	75.6	209	63.2	93
Never married/in union	8.9	41.4	6.4	963	58.6	963	35.5	291	61.9	342	77.7	61
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	6	(*)	3	(*)	3	-	0
Primary	15.4	62.0	7.1	452	57.0	295	34.9	216	56.5	158	(50.3)	32
Secondary	15.3	53.2	9.2	771	65.0	530	32.9	352	70.4	253	75.3	71
Higher	14.0	76.4	22.0	228	38.5	123	54.8	147	80.1	125	(72.0)	50
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	10	-	0	(*)	11	-	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	14.5	60.1	5.5	339	57.7	230	35.5	150	45.2	121	(*)	19
Second	14.1	56.8	8.7	288	59.5	194	35.4	126	60.8	102	(54.8)	25
Middle	16.4	60.5	9.4	293	58.8	183	33.5	153	79.1	98	(68.4)	28
Fourth	18.4	62.3	16.8	261	57.8	168	42.9	138	76.9	112	(89.1)	44
Richest	11.7	59.3	13.2	290	59.3	188	40.6	153	75.7	118	(67.0)	38
Ethnicity of household head												
Creole	25.8	68.8	18.9	321	52.0	182	45.5	201	79.2	146	72.0	61
Maya	5.3	44.7	2.9	162	69.5	119	22.2	60	(41.5)	36	(*)	5
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	13.2	58.3	9.5	806	59.4	542	34.9	392	72.4	281	65.1	77
Garifuna	26.1	73.0	16.5	62	(52.5)	32	54.3	36	(65.8)	34	(*)	10
East Indian	(15.9)	(71.0)	(5.0)	29	(*)	12	(*)	17	(*)	8	(*)	1
Other	1.1	55.4	0.0	92	53.3	77	(*)	13	(13.2)	46	()	0
¹ MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men ^[M] ² MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex ^[M] ³ MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners ^[M] ⁴ MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]												
na: not applicable												

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

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

Certain behaviours may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. Such behaviours include sex at an early age and women having sex with older men. Overall, three in five young women and men reported ever having sex, and six percent and 15 percent women and men, respectively, before age 15. Further, two percent of young women and one in ten young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months; of those, only 59 percent of women and 69 percent of men reported using a condom during the last time. On the other hand, about one in six young women and one in three young men who had sex in the last 12 months reported to have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. Of those, a little above half (56%) of women and two-thirds (67%) men reported that they used a condom the last time they had sex. Young women in rural areas are more likely to have had sex at an early age (15 years) compared to those in urban areas. The reverse is true for young men. However, 25 percent of women and 39 percent of men in urban areas had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the recent year, compared to 17 percent of women and 36 percent of men in rural areas. Sixty percent of women in urban areas who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months reported using a condom, while 51 percent of women in rural areas reported doing so. The indicator is 78 percent for men in urban areas and 59 percent for those in rural areas. No urban-rural differences is observed regarding the proportion of women who had sex with a man 10 or more years older in the last 12 months. A 20-24 year old woman is more likely to have sex with a man 10 or more years older than a 15-19 year old woman.

About one in five young women and two in five young men reported having had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months. Of these, 56 percent of women and 67 percent of men reported using a condom. Twenty-two percent of young women and 36 percent of young men who have never married/in union report to have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months. Of which, 56 percent of women and 62 percent of men reported using a condom. It is worth noting that 73 percent of women and 59 percent of young men who have never married have never had sex. Rural-urban disparities are observed for this indicator. For instance, 68 percent of women and 59 percent of men in urban areas who have never been married have never had sex compared to 76 percent of women and 58 percent of men in rural areas.

Figure HA.3 brings together two critical behaviours that are known to increase the risk of HIV infections, sex before age 15 and sex with multiple partners, from tables HA.8 and HA.6.

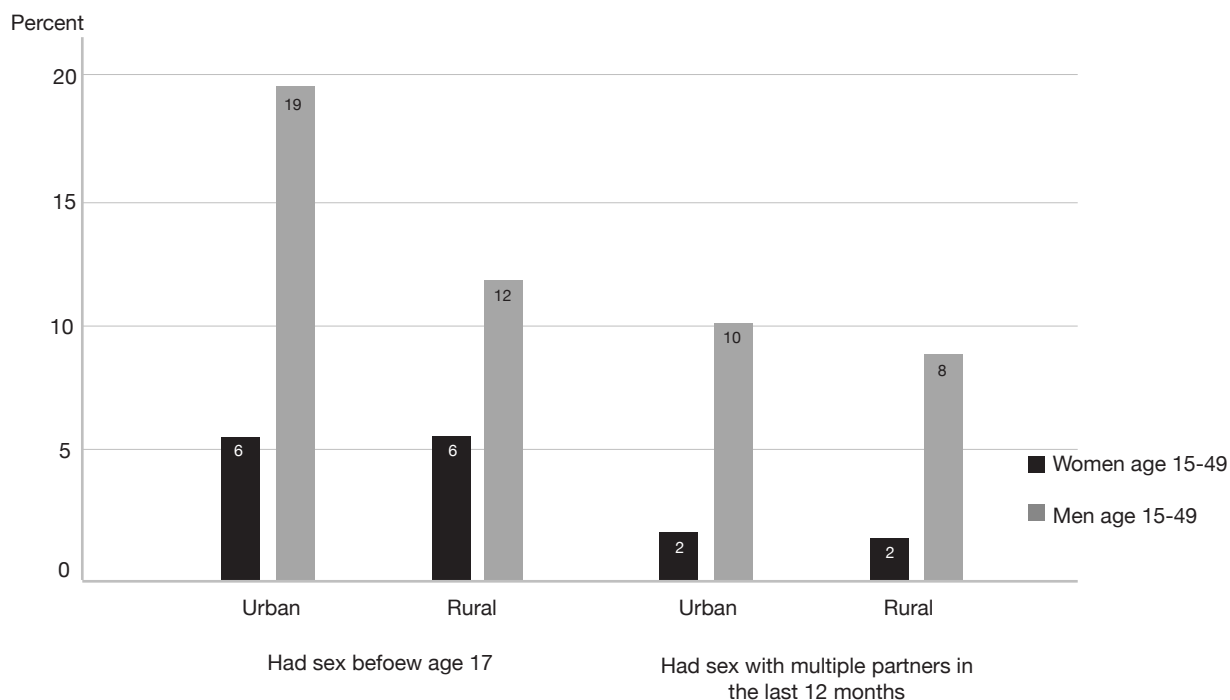


Figure HA.3: Sexual behavior that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

ORPHANS

While the number of children orphaned due to AIDS has stabilized globally since 2009, efforts to mitigate the impact of AIDS on households, communities, and children continues to be intensified by national programmes and global partners. Children who are orphaned may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation when the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs. Please see to Table CP.14 in chapter 9, page 196 for detailed information on living conditions of children and overall prevalence of orphanhood.

Table HA.9: School attendance of orphans and non-orphans								
School attendance of children age 10-14 years by orphanhood, Belize MICS, 2015-2016								
	Percent of children whose mother and father have died (orphans)	Percent of children whose parents are still alive and who are living with at least one parent (non-orphans)	Number of children age 10-14 years	Percent of children whose mother and father have died (orphans) and are attending school	Total number of orphan children age 10-14 years	Percent of children whose parents are still alive, who are living with at least one parent (non-orphans), and who are attending school	Total number of non-orphan children age 10-14 years	Orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio ¹
Total	0.4	86.1	2007	(*)	8	93.0	1727	(*)
Sex								
Male	0.4	86.3	1028	(*)	4	93.3	887	(*)
Female	0.4	85.8	978	(*)	3	92.8	839	(*)
Area								
Urban	0.5	82.7	722	(*)	3	97.3	597	(*)
Rural	0.4	88.0	1284	(*)	4	90.8	1130	(*)
¹ MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.4 - Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans See Table CP.14 for further overall results related to children's living arrangements and orphanhood								

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

Table HA.9 presents information on the orphanhood status of children aged 10-14 years and their school attendance. Less than one percent of children (0.4%) aged 10-14 years in Belize are orphans. No disparities are observed by sex and area of residence. Ninety-three percent of children whose parents are still alive and who are living with at least one of the parents (non-orphans) are attending school. No sex differences exists for this indicator. Rural-urban disparities can however be observed – 97 percent of children in urban areas whose parents are alive and are living with at least one of the parents (non-orphans) attend school compared to 91 percent of children in rural areas.



@UNICEF/LeMoyne

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

The Belize MICS, collected information on exposure to mass media and use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio, and television among women and men aged 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the use of the internet was asked to 15-24 year-olds.

The proportion of women who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television at least once a week is shown in table MT.1. Thirty-eight percent of women in Belize read a newspaper or magazine, 71 percent listen to the radio, and 78 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, less than 10 percent (8%) do not have regular exposure to any of the three media forms, nine in ten women are exposed to at least one medium, and one in four are exposed to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)							
Percent of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Percent of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week				
Total	37.9	71.0	78.4	26.2	92.3	7.6	4699
Age							
15-19	32.0	66.0	76.4	18.7	91.8	8.2	950
20-24	41.0	72.5	79.8	29.1	92.6	7.4	836
25-29	40.3	71.1	78.2	28.7	91.3	8.6	730
30-34	42.2	70.4	79.2	30.5	92.3	7.5	686
35-39	38.3	73.8	77.4	25.9	92.9	7.1	554
40-44	32.4	71.6	79.1	24.7	91.2	8.8	478
45-49	38.9	75.2	79.5	28.1	94.9	5.1	465
Region							
Corozal	33.0	72.0	84.8	23.8	94.1	5.8	586
Orange Walk	19.7	69.7	80.3	15.5	87.4	12.4	737
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	44.2	65.0	81.4	31.3	93.0	7.0	804
Belize City South Side	41.3	69.3	91.1	28.8	97.3	2.7	622
Cayo	49.3	73.7	74.9	32.9	93.8	6.2	1061
Stann Creek	30.1	73.0	79.1	23.2	90.2	9.8	466
Toledo	38.9	76.6	49.6	21.5	88.4	11.6	423
Area							
Urban	41.0	70.8	85.0	28.6	95.9	4.1	2122
Rural	35.2	71.2	73.0	24.2	89.3	10.6	2577
Education							
None	8.8	62.7	45.7	6.6	79.0	21.0	98
Primary	29.1	70.4	72.0	19.9	88.2	11.7	1891
Secondary	39.9	72.7	84.5	27.8	96.0	4.0	1733
Higher	55.3	71.6	85.0	38.5	97.0	3.0	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.6	63.8	45.8	14.7	78.5	21.3	795
Second	30.2	70.2	72.6	19.7	89.2	10.8	946
Middle	37.1	72.5	86.9	26.5	96.5	3.5	995
Fourth	42.3	73.4	87.4	31.2	96.2	3.8	1022
Richest	47.7	73.7	93.0	36.8	98.4	1.6	941
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	46.0	73.6	85.5	33.2	95.9	4.1	1166
Maya	38.3	74.3	53.5	22.3	86.5	13.5	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	34.6	69.9	82.4	23.9	93.7	6.3	2408
Garifuna	42.7	83.6	87.0	32.8	97.2	2.8	252
East Indian	34.0	71.3	87.8	24.9	95.3	4.7	116
Other	27.0	50.7	44.5	17.6	67.3	31.9	254
¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media							

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

Women under the age of 35 but older than 19 years are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Strong differentials by area, education, and socio-economic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to television and radio.

Women with higher education are almost twice as likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than women with primary education. Similarly, almost two in five women in the richest households have been exposed to all the three media forms, while the corresponding proportion for women in the poorest households is only 15 percent. The proportions of women who are exposed to all the media types in urban areas is larger than in rural areas, mostly due to higher exposure to newspapers and television. Exposure of women to all the three mass media is higher Cayo region (33%) and lowest in the Orange Walk region (16%). Creoles and Garifunas (33% each) are the largest ethnic groups exposed to all three mass media while, those grouped as Other are the least exposed to all three mass media.

Men aged 15-49 years report a slightly higher level of exposure to all types of media than women as shown in Table MT.1M. Two in five men read a newspaper or magazine, 73 percent listen to the radio, and 79 percent watch television at least once a week. A slightly higher proportion of men than women do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. As with the women, a similar proportion of men (92%) are exposed to at least one mass media and 28 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

The table shows that, for men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women. However, men have a somewhat different pattern of media exposure by age than women. While younger women are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of media on a weekly basis, younger men are generally less likely than older men to be exposed to all three media, because they are less likely to read a newspaper/magazine or listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)							
Percent of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Percent of men age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week				
Total	40.1	73.0	78.6	28.4	91.6	8.3	3573
Age							
15-19	30.1	67.6	78.1	19.9	91.5	8.5	840
20-24	35.6	70.5	75.6	24.3	88.9	11.1	632
25-29	44.1	72.0	81.2	30.5	93.1	6.9	500
30-34	47.8	78.3	77.8	35.4	93.0	6.8	499
35-39	48.6	78.8	84.4	35.4	94.3	5.7	449
40-44	43.6	75.6	78.5	33.4	90.7	8.9	360
45-49	41.1	74.7	75.0	28.9	90.0	10.0	294
Region							
Corozal	39.2	76.2	84.4	30.2	92.9	6.7	489
Orange Walk	22.5	74.3	80.3	17.9	90.1	9.8	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	46.8	68.9	84.4	32.0	93.7	6.3	632
Belize City South Side	44.0	75.4	91.7	33.8	97.2	2.8	406
Cayo	50.4	72.8	74.2	33.8	90.8	9.2	799
Stann Creek	28.3	69.9	75.6	21.7	87.0	13.0	391
Toledo	42.1	75.9	52.8	24.0	88.5	11.5	307
Area							
Urban	44.1	74.2	86.1	31.9	95.1	4.9	1509
Rural	37.1	72.2	73.2	25.8	89.0	10.8	2064

	Percent of men age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week				
Education							
None	16.0	67.4	40.7	7.9	75.6	24.4	67
Primary	31.0	74.0	72.5	21.9	88.3	11.6	1416
Secondary	41.8	73.9	85.6	31.5	95.2	4.8	1432
Higher	60.3	72.2	83.6	39.1	95.9	4.1	633
Other	(9.9)	(1.5)	(6.0)	(1.5)	(9.9)	(83.2)	25
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	31.3	66.8	49.3	17.1	78.3	21.5	736
Second	35.7	73.7	77.3	25.2	92.4	7.5	718
Middle	37.6	75.4	88.3	27.0	95.5	4.4	742
Fourth	45.0	73.2	87.7	33.4	94.9	5.1	646
Richest	51.4	76.1	91.6	39.7	97.4	2.6	732
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	45.4	77.7	86.2	35.0	94.4	5.6	781
Maya	40.6	77.6	61.6	21.9	91.7	8.3	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	38.3	72.5	81.8	27.7	93.5	6.5	1931
Garifuna	46.6	85.3	89.1	34.8	98.8	1.2	158
East Indian	36.1	74.6	87.3	24.1	98.7	1.3	76
Other	33.7	47.9	46.9	19.7	62.0	36.9	254
¹ MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media ^[M]							

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

USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The questions on computer and internet use were asked only to 15-24-year-old women and men.

As shown in Table MT.2, about four in five 15-24-year-old women have ever used a computer, 64 percent used a computer during the last year and 53 percent used it at least once a week during the month preceding the survey. Overall, 78 percent of women aged 15-24 ever used the internet. However, 72 percent used it during the last year. The proportion of young women who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller, at 65 percent.

As expected, both the computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among the 15-19-year-old women compared to older women. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with area, education, and wealth.

One in five women with primary education report using a computer during the last year, compared to almost all the women (93%) with higher education. Similarly, higher utilisation of the internet during the last year is observed among young women in urban areas (87%) compared to those in rural areas (60%). The use of the internet during the last year is greatest in the Belize City South Side region where nine in ten use the internet and lowest in Toledo region, where four in ten use the internet. This might be due to the availability of internet network or services in the region. A similar trend is also observed according to the socio-economic status of household: the proportion is 96 percent for young women in the richest households, as opposed to 30 percent for those living in the poorest households.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percent of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percent who have used during the last 12 months, and percent who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	77.9	64.3	53.4	78.2	72.2	65.0	1786
Age							
15-19	81.5	69.6	59.1	80.1	74.0	65.9	950
20-24	73.7	58.2	46.8	75.9	70.1	64.1	836
Region							
Corozal	73.7	56.8	39.7	77.1	69.5	53.7	196
Orange Walk	69.8	53.8	42.9	75.1	72.1	68.7	282
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	91.1	82.7	64.8	92.2	89.4	81.5	254
Belize City South Side	89.1	76.6	63.6	92.3	89.9	82.6	262
Cayo	80.0	65.9	62.4	75.9	66.0	61.5	455
Stann Creek	79.1	63.5	49.8	80.3	73.6	61.7	161
Toledo	53.2	41.0	33.6	47.2	39.2	34.6	177
Area							
Urban	89.8	76.3	63.7	91.0	87.0	79.1	797
Rural	68.2	54.6	45.0	67.8	60.3	53.7	989
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	39.1	22.3	14.5	42.1	34.4	27.3	511
Secondary	93.3	78.3	65.0	92.3	85.4	77.0	903
Higher	98.6	92.7	83.1	97.8	96.8	92.4	352
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	46.5	32.2	26.0	42.1	29.9	24.1	358
Second	70.3	54.2	40.9	74.4	66.5	56.9	376
Middle	84.7	71.0	59.3	86.9	82.5	74.9	404
Fourth	93.4	81.3	68.3	92.4	89.6	83.2	358
Richest	97.6	86.5	76.6	97.9	95.8	89.8	291
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	92.0	82.6	71.8	91.7	87.9	83.1	439
Maya	56.4	37.6	29.7	48.3	38.4	31.6	223
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	77.8	62.8	51.6	80.4	73.7	65.7	895
Garifuna	88.1	78.5	56.6	91.5	90.6	75.0	88
East Indian	85.1	64.5	48.8	85.9	74.6	70.1	47
Other	50.2	42.1	39.3	47.5	46.1	41.3	95
¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers ² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet							

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

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percent of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percent who have used during the last 12 months, and percent who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of men age 15-24 years who have:						Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	82.7	68.7	58.4	82.7	77.2	71.4	1472
Age							
15-19	84.5	72.6	62.7	84.2	78.4	72.8	840
20-24	80.1	63.6	52.7	80.7	75.7	69.5	632
Region							
Corozal	81.9	66.0	51.4	80.7	77.6	69.6	205
Orange Walk	78.1	68.6	55.7	84.2	81.7	76.5	219
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	94.3	84.9	75.5	96.0	94.1	90.7	244
Belize City South Side	91.6	78.6	66.7	93.4	92.4	85.6	155
Cayo	81.5	63.9	58.5	78.5	65.9	62.6	367
Stann Creek	75.7	57.2	42.8	79.7	75.0	62.0	152
Toledo	70.8	58.2	50.0	61.0	54.1	48.8	131
Area							
Urban	91.4	77.4	67.8	93.9	89.8	85.6	580
Rural	77.0	63.1	52.3	75.4	69.0	62.2	891
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	52.7	31.5	19.7	54.2	45.7	38.0	452
Secondary	97.1	84.0	72.4	96.3	91.0	84.5	771
Higher	99.6	96.7	93.1	100.0	99.4	99.4	228
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.6	41.6	31.6	53.0	44.5	36.7	339
Second	80.3	60.0	45.7	81.1	74.3	65.2	288
Middle	86.9	68.1	54.3	91.5	86.8	81.2	293
Fourth	93.3	85.8	77.6	96.2	91.5	87.4	261
Richest	98.1	94.4	89.2	98.0	95.9	94.0	290
Ethnicity of household head							
Creole	91.0	78.3	70.0	93.3	89.2	84.1	321
Maya	75.0	62.1	52.6	68.7	60.4	53.7	162
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	82.3	67.1	55.2	83.0	77.6	71.1	806
Garifuna	93.5	76.5	57.8	96.7	92.2	86.4	62
East Indian	(95.8)	(84.7)	(79.3)	(94.8)	(90.2)	(88.0)	29
Other	58.7	51.1	49.8	54.6	47.4	46.1	92
¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers ^[M] ² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet ^[M]							

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

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

A slightly higher proportion of young men compared to young women used a computer and the internet during the last year as shown in Table MT.2M. Sixty-nine percent of 15-24-year-old men used a computer during the last year while, 83 percent used the internet at least once and 77 percent used the internet in the last year.

As displayed in the table, for young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women. Forty-five percent of young men in the poorest households used the internet during the last year compared to near-universal (96%) use among the young men in the richest households. Those differentials become even more marked, both for men and women, when the use of a computer or the internet during the last month is considered.

XIV. Subjective Well-Being



©UNICEF/LeMoyné

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments, and the like play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.¹ In the MICS, a set of questions were asked to women and men aged 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa.

¹ OECD. 2013. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being. OECD. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>

In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not-so-smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied,' 'somewhat satisfied,' 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied,' 'somewhat unsatisfied,' and 'very unsatisfied.' For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy,' in the same fashion.

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of young women and young men aged 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job, and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are mostly satisfied with their looks (97%), health (96%), and their family life (95%). Friendship was the domain with which the least proportion of women are satisfied (90%). The results for young men are similar; they are mostly satisfied with their looks (99%), health (97%), and their family life (95%). Unlike young women, their male counterparts are less satisfied by how they are treated by others (92%). Across the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income (85% and 90%, respectively), with 65 percent of young women and 41 percent of young men not having an income at all.

Figure SW1 presents the percentage of women and men by their educational levels who are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their current income. Among young women, those with secondary education are less satisfied with their current income. However, among young men, those with higher education are less satisfied with their current income.

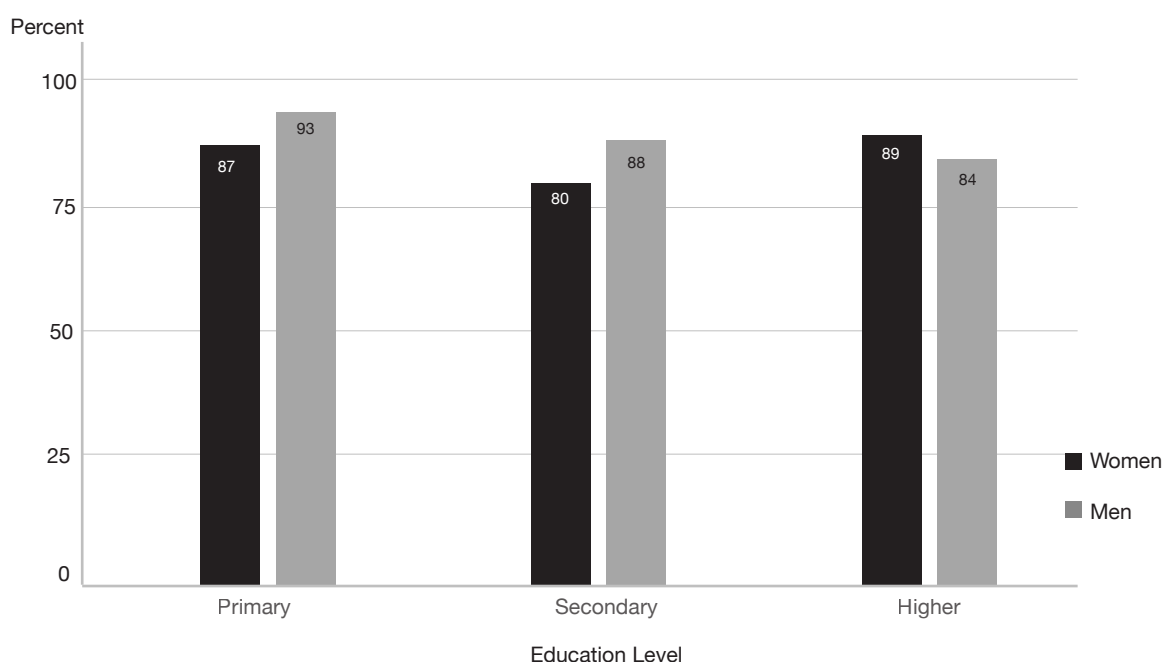


Figure SW.1: Percentage of women and men age 15-24 years who are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their income, by education level, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Young women in the poorest (the two poorest wealth quintiles) households are the least satisfied with their current income whereas, for the young men, those in the middle-income households are the least satisfied with their current income. Young women who are not married/in union are less satisfied with their current income compared with their married/in-union counterparts. The situation is similar for young men.

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percent of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	95.4	90.4	95.7	92.1	91.8	97.1	34.9	28.0	35.3	1786	94.3	623	91.1	501	84.5	630
Age																
15-19	94.8	88.7	96.1	91.7	90.8	96.8	50.1	20.1	25.1	950	94.1	477	91.9	191	85.3	239
20-24	96.1	92.3	95.2	92.4	92.8	97.4	17.5	37.1	46.8	836	95.0	146	90.6	310	84.1	391
Region																
Corozal	94.8	88.8	94.7	94.4	89.3	96.4	22.7	22.8	46.9	196	96.2	44	93.4	45	88.9	92
Orange Walk	92.3	87.6	94.6	92.0	88.3	96.3	24.8	23.0	44.3	282	92.1	70	93.9	65	89.9	125
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	95.8	90.9	98.2	91.0	94.3	98.0	39.7	27.3	34.7	254	91.6	101	(94.2)	69	89.7	88
Belize City South Side	91.5	81.9	93.7	80.3	87.5	93.9	45.3	26.2	26.2	262	91.3	118	86.1	68	86.6	69
Cayo	99.1	96.3	98.0	97.5	95.8	98.6	39.5	35.8	32.4	455	98.0	180	91.3	163	71.7	147
Stann Creek	94.6	92.1	92.6	91.4	91.0	97.9	38.9	38.9	48.1	161	93.2	63	87.7	62	83.6	77
Toledo	97.7	91.7	94.4	94.9	93.1	97.9	26.4	15.9	17.9	177	96.2	47	(91.2)	28	93.9	32
Area																
Urban	94.7	87.8	95.2	89.1	91.1	96.7	43.0	33.0	36.0	797	95.0	343	90.1	263	85.9	287
Rural	96.0	92.4	96.0	94.4	92.3	97.4	28.3	24.1	34.6	989	93.4	280	92.1	238	83.3	342
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	95.6	88.7	96.2	90.0	91.6	97.2	16.1	29.7	42.6	787	94.5	127	89.0	234	85.7	336
Never married/in union	95.3	91.7	95.2	93.7	91.9	97.0	49.6	26.7	29.4	999	94.2	495	92.9	267	83.1	294
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	10	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	3
Primary	96.1	90.3	94.4	93.6	91.5	98.3	5.4	25.8	36.0	511	(96.4)	27	94.8	132	86.8	184
Secondary	94.6	89.0	96.6	91.4	91.7	97.2	42.8	25.3	30.0	903	96.4	387	88.2	228	80.1	271
Higher	96.5	93.8	95.4	91.9	92.1	94.8	59.2	38.0	47.3	352	90.0	208	91.8	134	88.5	166
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	-	0	(*)	6	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	95.9	91.3	95.1	91.4	90.0	96.2	19.6	21.6	26.1	358	95.9	70	90.0	77	80.7	93
Second	96.5	88.6	94.3	91.4	91.2	99.7	25.1	27.0	35.2	376	97.7	94	84.2	102	79.8	132
Middle	93.8	89.8	95.6	89.9	91.5	95.9	36.7	31.7	37.3	404	92.6	148	91.9	128	86.3	150
Fourth	94.9	90.7	96.4	95.1	92.1	98.1	44.0	32.0	38.7	358	95.0	157	95.0	114	89.1	138
Richest	96.3	92.0	97.3	93.1	94.7	95.1	52.4	27.4	39.6	291	92.2	152	93.9	80	85.2	115
Ethnicity of household head																
Creole	93.2	92.5	96.6	87.8	90.5	97.2	46.5	28.9	30.7	439	92.9	204	87.7	127	79.9	135
Maya	98.1	92.4	95.2	96.4	91.5	98.2	23.2	20.0	26.7	223	98.1	52	93.1	45	81.7	59
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	95.7	90.0	96.3	93.8	92.3	97.0	31.7	29.4	38.9	895	95.4	284	91.2	263	84.4	348
Garifuna	94.2	71.6	93.9	84.3	90.9	93.7	48.1	21.0	31.3	88	(90.2)	42	(86.6)	18	(88.8)	27
East Indian	92.9	93.7	92.6	93.9	93.2	96.1	49.9	33.2	44.8	47	(89.9)	23	(*)	16	(*)	21
Other	99.4	95.5	89.3	91.5	93.5	98.3	17.9	34.2	40.8	95	(*)	17	(100.0)	32	(95.7)	39

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

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

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percent of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income							
Total	95.2	92.4	96.7	94.5	91.5	98.6	39.5	54.8	58.8	1472	93.9	582	91.8	806	89.4	865
Age																
15-19	95.7	91.9	97.3	95.2	93.5	98.3	56.7	37.3	42.7	840	94.2	476	91.9	313	91.7	358
20-24	94.5	93.1	95.9	93.6	88.8	99.0	16.7	78.1	80.2	632	92.7	105	91.7	494	87.9	507
Region																
Corozal	95.0	90.0	96.3	96.6	89.6	98.0	32.4	61.8	72.7	205	86.8	66	94.3	126	91.7	149
Orange Walk	94.1	88.6	97.0	95.0	87.5	98.3	36.4	56.7	66.5	219	94.8	80	95.9	124	92.9	146
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	93.7	91.8	95.5	92.6	89.2	98.1	40.3	53.3	58.3	244	95.6	98	85.7	130	85.6	142
Belize City South Side	91.9	85.9	93.8	87.2	87.8	96.3	51.1	47.5	47.5	155	93.5	79	86.9	73	96.4	73
Cayo	99.0	97.9	98.9	97.2	97.1	99.6	41.8	53.1	53.7	367	96.2	153	94.7	195	85.5	197
Stann Creek	91.3	91.2	94.0	93.2	88.3	100.0	41.5	63.0	64.8	152	91.6	63	84.7	96	85.2	98
Toledo	98.1	97.3	99.4	97.1	97.4	99.6	32.4	47.2	45.4	131	95.2	42	98.8	62	96.0	59
Area																
Urban	94.6	91.4	95.3	92.8	90.2	98.2	47.0	50.3	53.6	580	93.3	272	91.0	292	89.3	311
Rural	95.6	93.1	97.7	95.7	92.3	99.0	34.7	57.7	62.2	891	94.5	309	92.3	514	89.5	554
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	94.0	91.6	96.1	91.9	88.2	99.2	23.8	75.4	77.2	508	95.9	121	90.8	383	87.8	392
Never married/in union	95.8	92.9	97.0	95.9	93.2	98.4	47.8	43.9	49.1	963	93.4	461	92.7	423	90.8	473
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	-	0	(*)	6	(*)	6
Primary	94.6	91.8	96.6	93.8	94.8	98.0	9.7	75.6	74.5	452	(99.3)	44	95.2	342	93.2	337
Secondary	96.0	92.7	96.8	94.2	91.1	98.9	52.1	43.6	49.2	771	93.9	402	89.6	336	87.7	379
Higher	93.2	92.1	96.7	96.9	85.4	99.2	59.6	49.7	58.7	228	92.3	136	87.4	113	84.3	134
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	-	0	(*)	9	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	95.2	93.7	96.4	93.1	95.1	98.3	21.7	65.7	65.4	339	96.9	74	95.3	223	90.9	222
Second	95.5	87.9	97.5	91.8	91.4	98.6	33.3	60.1	64.1	288	94.3	96	92.2	173	91.6	185
Middle	96.0	91.4	97.2	93.0	89.2	99.3	35.2	53.8	60.8	293	96.8	103	88.9	158	84.7	178
Fourth	94.7	94.6	95.9	98.2	91.5	99.0	54.2	52.2	56.4	261	92.7	141	87.9	136	87.9	147
Richest	94.5	94.4	96.6	97.2	89.5	98.2	57.8	40.1	45.8	290	91.6	168	93.0	117	92.2	133
Ethnicity of household head																
Creole	92.4	90.0	95.1	91.9	89.5	98.7	44.9	50.1	56.1	321	93.2	144	86.3	161	81.4	180
Maya	96.0	95.3	98.0	96.5	92.8	98.8	40.4	47.9	50.9	162	95.3	65	93.4	78	93.8	82
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	97.1	93.1	97.8	95.0	92.5	99.2	37.4	57.8	62.5	806	94.7	301	93.7	466	90.7	504
Garifuna	86.4	84.2	87.5	90.8	84.7	94.3	56.4	33.1	33.3	62	(89.9)	35	(87.3)	21	(86.0)	21
East Indian	(76.6)	(89.8)	(98.5)	(95.2)	(76.6)	(91.4)	(43.4)	(51.0)	(42.4)	29	(*)	13	(*)	15	(*)	12
Other	98.2	95.9	95.7	98.7	96.0	98.8	25.6	72.8	71.7	92	(*)	24	90.8	67	96.5	66

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

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

In Tables SW.2 and SW.2M, the proportions of women and men aged 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. “Life satisfaction” is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question that was asked after all the satisfaction questions regarding the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later. Ninety-six percent of 15-24-year-old women are satisfied with their life overall – the figure ranges from 95 percent of women living in the poorest households to 99 percent among those living in the richest households, showing a strong relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. The proportion of women who are satisfied with life is somewhat higher in rural areas (97%) than in urban areas (96%). These proportions do not vary significantly by marital status and educational level. Similar results are obtained for men – although overall, life satisfaction among young men appears to be slightly lower.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F).

Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. The two tables indicate very clearly that there is a strong relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the socioeconomic status of young men but the reverse is true for women.

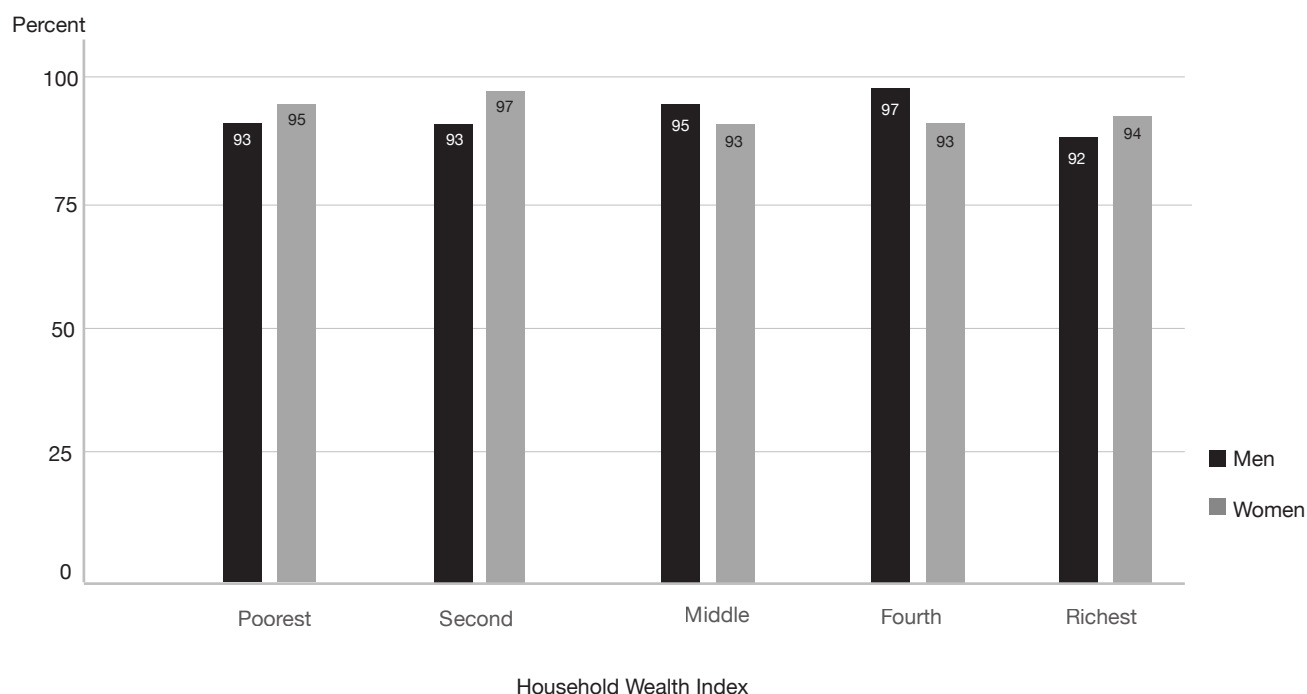


Figure SW2: Percentage of men and women aged 14-24 years who are very or somewhat happy by household wealth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)				
Percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percent of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Belize MICS, 2015-2016				
	Percent of women with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percent of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	96.3	1.3	94.2	1786
Age				
15-19	96.4	1.3	93.7	950
20-24	96.2	1.3	94.7	836
Region				
Corozal	95.6	1.3	93.6	196
Orange Walk	94.8	1.2	89.9	282
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	97.4	1.3	95.7	254
Belize City South Side	92.8	1.4	88.4	262
Cayo	98.6	1.1	98.1	455
Stann Creek	94.5	1.4	94.8	161
Toledo	98.7	1.1	97.4	177
Area				
Urban	95.6	1.3	92.9	797
Rural	96.8	1.2	95.3	989
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	95.8	1.3	94.5	787
Never married/in union	96.7	1.2	93.9	999
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	96.3	1.2	95.0	511
Secondary	95.6	1.3	93.3	903
Higher	98.5	1.2	95.3	352
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.4	1.2	95.1	358
Second	95.5	1.3	96.6	376
Middle	95.3	1.3	93.0	404
Fourth	97.4	1.2	92.5	358
Richest	98.5	1.2	93.6	291
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	96.0	1.3	92.2	439
Maya	97.2	1.2	97.1	223
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	96.5	1.2	94.6	895
Garifuna	91.5	1.4	90.2	88
East Indian	98.9	1.1	94.3	47
Other	96.5	1.2	96.1	95
¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction				
² MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness				

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

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)				
Percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percent of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Belize MICS, 2015-2016				
	Percent of men with overall life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Percent of men who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	95.0	1.3	94.1	1472
Age				
15-19	95.7	1.3	95.4	840
20-24	94.2	1.3	92.5	632
Region				
Corozal	97.0	1.3	91.9	205
Orange Walk	94.5	1.3	92.5	219
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	92.2	1.5	92.3	244
Belize City South Side	93.9	1.3	90.1	155
Cayo	97.0	1.1	97.4	367
Stann Creek	90.9	1.4	96.1	152
Toledo	98.8	1.1	97.2	131
Area				
Urban	94.5	1.3	92.5	580
Rural	95.4	1.3	95.2	891
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	93.9	1.3	91.6	508
Never married/in union	95.7	1.3	95.4	963
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	95.3	1.2	95.6	452
Secondary	94.7	1.3	93.3	771
Higher	95.2	1.3	94.4	228
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.1	1.2	93.4	339
Second	94.0	1.3	93.1	288
Middle	96.9	1.3	95.3	293
Fourth	96.4	1.3	97.1	261
Richest	92.9	1.3	92.2	290
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	94.3	1.3	91.3	321
Maya	96.5	1.1	96.8	162
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	95.8	1.2	95.3	806
Garifuna	89.6	1.5	89.7	62
East Indian	(76.6)	(1.7)	(88.1)	29
Other	97.5	1.3	93.8	92
¹ MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction ^[M]				
² MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness ^[M]				

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

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

PERCEPTIONS OF A BETTER LIFE

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understanding the general sense of well-being among young people.

In Tables SW.3 and SW.3M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The proportion of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year is 75 percent. The corresponding indicator for men aged 15-24 years is slightly lower at 72 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: 73 percent of young women and 70 percent of young men that live in households in the poorest wealth quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men that live in households in the richest wealth quintile are 83 percent and 77 percent, respectively.

The proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas. Similarly, between the two different age groups, the proportion for 20-24 age groups for both women and men is higher than for the 15-19 age groups for the same indicator.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)				
Percent of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Belize MICS, 2015-2016				
	Percent of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	79.1	91.8	75.3	1786
Age				
15-19	76.6	91.6	72.8	950
20-24	82.0	92.1	78.1	836
Region				
Corozal	74.1	86.9	68.6	196
Orange Walk	70.3	81.7	63.3	282
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	85.4	95.6	82.4	254
Belize City South Side	79.8	97.4	77.8	262
Cayo	84.4	96.1	81.6	455
Stann Creek	71.8	88.6	66.9	161
Toledo	81.8	91.7	79.2	177
Area				
Urban	80.8	93.9	76.7	797
Rural	77.8	90.2	74.1	989
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	79.9	91.4	75.9	787
Never married/in union	78.5	92.2	74.8	999
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	75.5	85.1	68.7	511
Secondary	80.0	94.6	77.4	903
Higher	82.8	95.0	79.9	352
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.7	88.5	73.3	358
Second	77.1	90.8	72.5	376
Middle	77.4	91.6	73.5	404
Fourth	80.3	93.4	76.3	358
Richest	85.7	95.8	82.5	291
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	84.0	95.3	80.6	439
Maya	79.9	93.0	76.9	223
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	79.1	90.9	74.4	895
Garifuna	70.7	97.0	69.8	88
East Indian	80.1	92.6	79.4	47
Other	62.3	77.3	57.9	95
¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life				

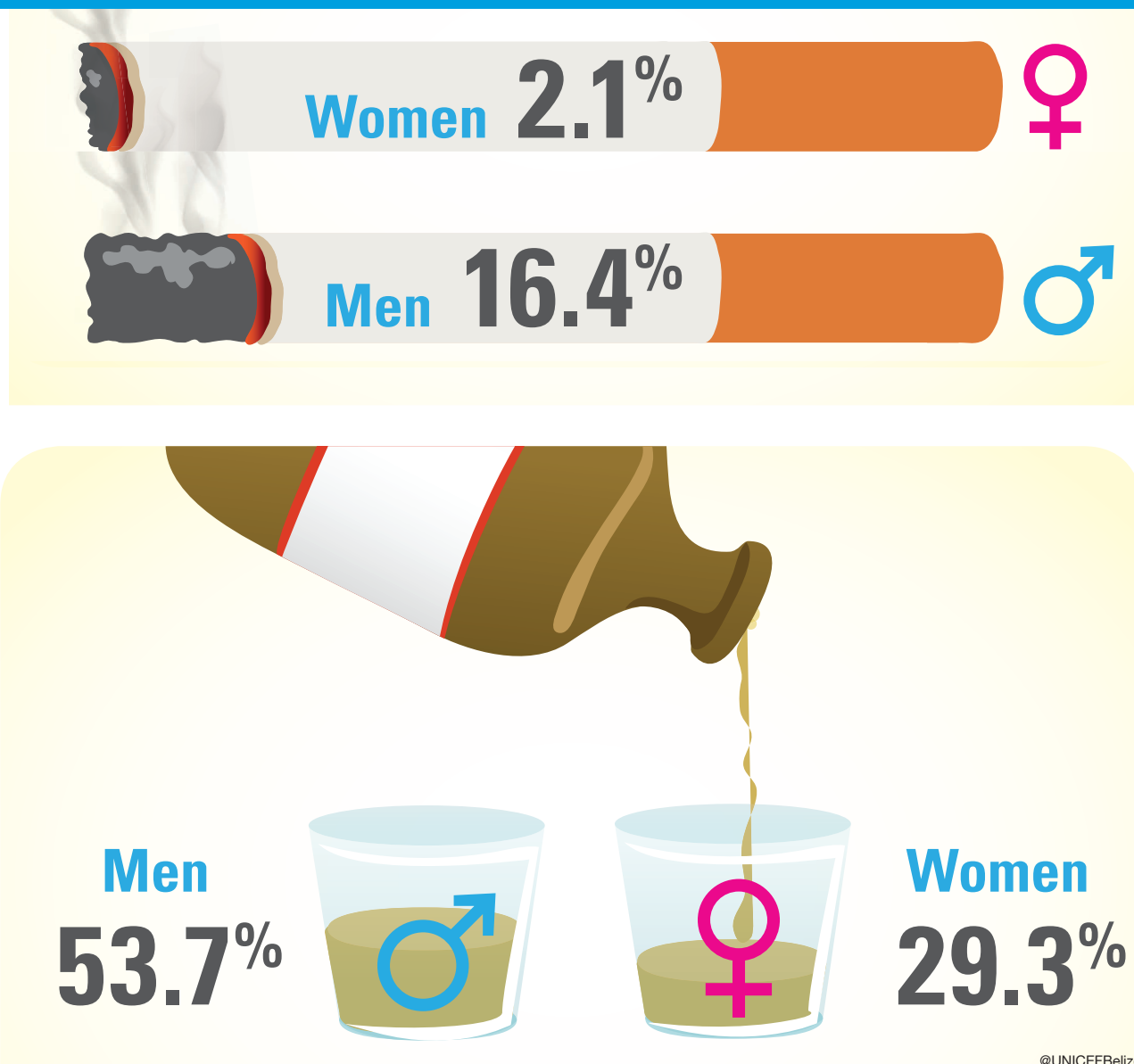
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)				
Percent of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Belize MICS., 2015-2016				
	Percent of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Total	77.2	90.0	71.7	1472
Age				
15-19	76.0	88.6	70.2	840
20-24	78.8	91.8	73.7	632
Region				
Corozal	69.5	88.7	63.6	205
Orange Walk	71.1	79.4	61.6	219
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	83.7	91.2	78.0	244
Belize City South Side	70.5	89.6	63.4	155
Cayo	83.5	96.2	81.4	367
Stann Creek	73.2	86.4	64.7	152
Toledo	82.7	94.6	80.0	131
Area				
Urban	78.1	90.8	73.0	580
Rural	76.7	89.4	70.8	891
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	79.2	94.1	75.7	508
Never married/in union	76.2	87.8	69.5	963
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	74.8	89.0	68.9	452
Secondary	79.6	91.3	74.2	771
Higher	77.9	91.1	72.7	228
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.3	87.3	70.2	339
Second	76.0	91.6	71.2	288
Middle	74.8	89.7	68.2	293
Fourth	79.5	88.2	72.5	261
Richest	80.1	93.4	76.8	290
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	78.7	92.9	74.2	321
Maya	86.4	89.9	77.0	162
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	77.2	91.4	72.5	806
Garifuna	76.0	89.1	70.8	62
East Indian	(72.9)	(88.8)	(61.7)	29
Other	58.3	68.1	50.3	92
¹ MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life ^[M]				

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

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

XV. Tobacco and Alcohol Use



TOBACCO USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of tobacco leaf as raw material and intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.¹

¹ WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic, and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.² Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviours, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends, or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.³

The Belize MICS, collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and the intensity of use among women and men aged 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women aged 15-49 years, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In Belize MICS, ever and current use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. One in two men and 15 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, while 16 percent of men and 2 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month.

² WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/

³ WHO. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/>

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	85.2	12.9	0.9	0.8	14.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	2.1	4699
Age										
15-19	91.8	6.5	0.8	0.8	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	950
20-24	83.3	14.3	1.2	1.1	16.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	836
25-29	81.8	15.8	1.0	1.2	18.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	2.5	730
30-34	81.8	17.0	0.6	0.6	18.1	2.6	0.1	0.4	3.1	686
35-39	83.7	15.0	0.9	0.3	16.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.2	554
40-44	83.3	13.6	1.2	1.4	16.2	2.6	0.2	0.1	2.9	478
45-49	88.9	10.2	0.6	0.4	11.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	465
Region										
Corozal	84.0	13.3	1.8	0.9	16.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.1	586
Orange Walk	83.6	15.0	0.8	0.5	16.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.8	737
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	82.5	14.4	1.7	1.2	17.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	804
Belize City South Side	85.2	13.1	0.9	0.9	14.8	3.1	0.0	0.2	3.4	622
Cayo	86.2	12.9	0.0	0.8	13.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1061
Stann Creek	83.0	13.9	1.1	1.7	16.7	1.8	0.2	0.8	2.8	466
Toledo	94.5	4.8	0.1	0.0	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	423
Area										
Urban	82.6	15.6	0.7	0.9	17.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	2122
Rural	87.3	10.7	1.0	0.8	12.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	2577
Education										
None	86.8	12.5	0.0	0.7	13.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	98
Primary	86.8	11.9	0.7	0.4	13.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	1891
Secondary	84.6	13.4	1.1	0.8	15.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	2.9	1733
Higher	82.8	14.3	0.9	1.8	17.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	85.0	13.5	0.7	0.7	14.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	2027
None	85.3	12.5	1.0	1.0	14.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	2672
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	89.5	9.6	0.6	0.3	10.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	2.1	795
Second	82.8	15.5	1.1	0.5	17.1	3.5	0.4	0.3	4.2	946
Middle	83.5	14.0	1.1	1.2	16.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	2.1	995
Fourth	88.2	10.4	0.8	0.5	11.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	1022
Richest	82.5	14.9	0.8	1.7	17.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	941

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Ethnicity of household head										
Creole	83.3	14.8	0.9	0.9	16.6	2.5	0.0	0.2	2.7	1166
Maya	95.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	82.9	15.3	1.0	0.6	16.9	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.0	2408
Garifuna	87.5	7.2	2.2	3.1	12.5	1.8	1.1	1.7	4.7	252
East Indian	82.1	13.1	0.0	4.9	17.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	116
Other	93.8	5.2	0.2	0.8	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	254
¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use										

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

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)										
Percent of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Belize MICS, 2015-2016										
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Total	48.6	41.8	7.4	1.3	50.5	13.8	1.4	1.3	16.4	3573
Age										
15-19	73.8	21.3	4.0	0.7	26.0	5.5	0.8	0.3	6.5	840
20-24	46.5	42.1	9.0	2.1	53.2	15.7	2.4	1.2	19.3	632
25-29	36.7	49.2	11.6	1.6	62.4	18.5	2.2	1.5	22.3	500
30-34	35.7	53.1	8.7	0.4	62.1	16.5	1.4	1.0	18.9	499
35-39	39.1	50.3	7.8	1.7	59.8	15.0	1.5	3.3	19.8	449
40-44	40.8	49.4	7.5	0.2	57.1	17.5	0.3	1.0	18.9	360
45-49	47.0	45.9	3.3	3.0	52.3	14.0	0.4	1.8	16.1	294
Region										
Corozal	37.4	50.7	10.5	1.1	62.4	17.5	1.9	1.1	20.5	489
Orange Walk	39.8	48.4	9.5	0.7	58.5	15.5	2.6	0.2	18.3	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	52.4	32.1	10.6	3.1	45.8	14.1	1.1	4.0	19.2	632
Belize City South Side	59.7	34.6	3.8	1.5	39.8	13.3	0.9	1.3	15.6	406
Cayo	46.1	47.0	6.1	0.4	53.4	11.6	0.6	0.7	12.9	799
Stann Creek	50.5	40.3	6.3	2.2	48.9	14.3	2.3	0.9	17.4	391
Toledo	63.4	33.7	1.5	0.1	35.3	9.5	0.3	0.0	9.7	307
Area										
Urban	49.4	40.1	8.0	1.2	49.3	14.1	1.4	1.5	17.0	1509
Rural	48.0	43.0	7.0	1.4	51.4	13.5	1.4	1.1	16.0	2064
Education										
None	42.7	52.0	4.6	0.0	56.7	21.2	0.9	0.0	22.1	67
Primary	43.4	50.1	4.8	0.8	55.7	16.5	0.9	0.4	17.7	1416
Secondary	52.3	36.8	8.2	1.4	46.4	13.4	1.8	1.7	16.9	1432
Higher	53.3	32.1	11.8	2.6	46.4	7.6	1.6	2.5	11.8	633
Other	(24.6)	(72.5)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(75.4)	(14.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(17.7)	25

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	45.5	46.1	6.6	0.7	53.4	13.5	1.7	1.1	16.3	1257
None	50.2	39.5	7.8	1.6	48.9	13.9	1.2	1.4	16.5	2316
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	44.9	48.0	5.9	0.3	54.3	17.4	1.3	0.5	19.2	736
Second	46.7	45.6	6.1	1.2	52.9	16.2	0.6	0.7	17.5	718
Middle	47.9	42.8	8.2	0.2	51.2	16.2	2.1	1.2	19.5	742
Fourth	50.1	38.4	7.2	3.0	48.6	8.8	1.9	1.7	12.4	646
Richest	53.5	33.8	9.5	2.1	45.3	9.6	1.0	2.4	13.0	732
Ethnicity of household head										
Creole	53.2	33.1	9.4	3.0	45.5	15.6	1.8	2.9	20.4	781
Maya	58.9	33.2	6.4	0.1	39.6	9.8	1.1	0.3	11.2	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	42.8	48.9	7.1	0.7	56.6	14.4	1.3	0.8	16.4	1931
Garifuna	61.6	29.0	6.6	2.6	38.2	9.4	3.0	3.0	15.4	158
East Indian	48.2	38.7	5.0	7.8	51.6	17.8	0.0	3.2	21.0	76
Other	55.3	36.5	5.8	0.0	42.3	10.3	0.6	0.3	11.2	254
¹ MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use ^[M]										

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

Tobacco use among women is more common in urban areas than in rural areas. Among men the proportion that use tobacco is more or less the same in urban as in rural areas. The highest proportion of women who ever used tobacco is found in Belize (Excluding Belize City South Side) (17%), while the highest proportion of men who ever used tobacco is found in Corozal (62%). However, regarding the use of any tobacco product in the last one month before the survey, the highest proportion of women are in Belize City South Side (3%) and among men in Corozal (21%).

Among current male and female users of tobacco, the most common tobacco product is cigarettes. Two percent of women and 14 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month preceding the survey. In households with children under five, two percent of women smoke compared to three percent of women in households without children under five. On the other hand, 16 percent of men in households with children smoke while 17 percent of men smoke in households without children under five years.

Among the different age groups of current users of tobacco products, women in the 30-34 year group had the highest proportion of users. Among men, the highest proportion of users are in the 25-29 year old group. Among the different ethnic groups and the different sexes, the highest proportion of users were Garifuna women (5%) and East Indian men (21%).

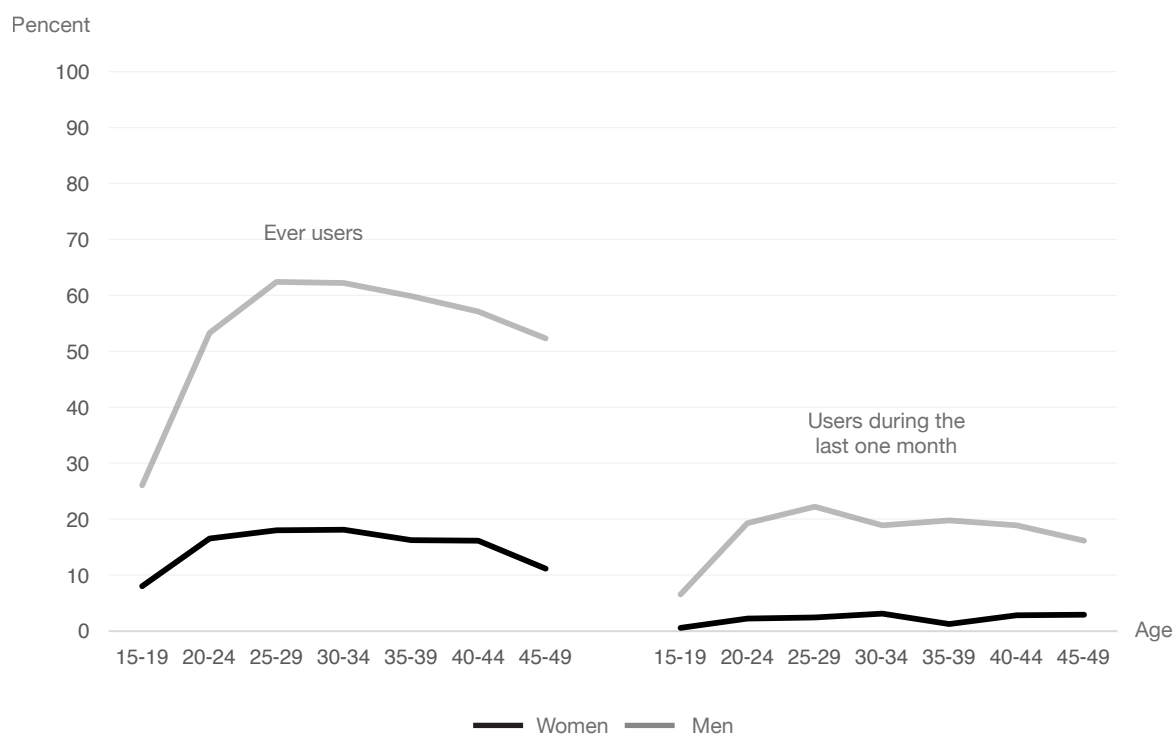


Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

The Tables TA.2 and TA.2M present results on the age at first use of cigarettes as well as the frequency of use for women and men respectively. The results show that 12 percent of men aged 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 (Table TA.2M). Among women, the corresponding percentage is two percent (Table TA.2). While two percent of women aged 15-19 years and one percent of women aged 20-24 years smoked a cigarette before the age of 15, four percent of women aged 35-39 years or older smoked a cigarette before age 15. The percentages for having smoked cigarettes before age 15 are lower among younger cohorts compared to older cohorts.

As displayed in table TA.2M, among men who are currently smokers, five percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Women who are smokers smoked much more than their male counterparts: one in ten smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours preceding the survey. However, for those who smoked 10 or more, the situation is the reverse, four percent of women and 12 percent of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the previous 24 hours.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	1.4	4699	76.5	5.8	3.9	10.1	3.7	100.0	108
Age									
15-19	1.7	950	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
20-24	1.1	836	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
25-29	1.0	730	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
30-34	2.2	686	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
35-39	1.4	554	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
40-44	2.0	478	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
45-49	0.2	465	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Region									
Corozal	1.6	586	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Orange Walk	1.2	737	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	1.5	804	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Belize City South Side	0.9	622	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Cayo	1.6	1061	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Stann Creek	2.3	466	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Toledo	0.6	423	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Area									
Urban	1.3	2122	80.3	8.8	4.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	65
Rural	1.5	2577	(70.8)	(1.2)	(2.4)	(16.3)	(9.4)	100.0	43
Education									
None	2.1	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Primary	1.3	1891	(81.3)	(4.5)	(2.5)	(11.8)	(0.0)	100.0	42
Secondary	1.4	1733	(72.9)	(8.4)	(6.0)	(7.7)	(5.0)	100.0	52
Higher	1.4	954	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Other	(*)	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	1.5	2027	89.7	1.1	3.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	42
None	1.4	2672	(68.2)	(8.7)	(4.1)	(13.0)	(6.1)	100.0	66
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.1	795	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Second	1.9	946	(79.8)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(11.7)	(3.2)	100.0	45
Middle	0.7	995	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Fourth	1.6	1022	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Richest	0.9	941	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11

	Percent of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/ DK	Total	
Ethnicity of household head									
Creole	1.4	1166	(70.5)	(11.4)	(4.5)	(13.6)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Maya	0.5	504	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	1.8	2408	82.6	1.4	4.5	9.1	2.4	100.0	59
Garifuna	0.1	252	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
East Indian	0.7	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Other	1.0	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15									

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

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

Table TA.2M : Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)									
Percent of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Belize MICS, 2015-2016									
	Percent of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	11.8	3573	69.4	13.4	11.7	5.0	0.5	100.0	573
Age									
15-19	7.2	840	86.0	10.4	1.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	54
20-24	12.9	632	74.7	13.0	7.3	4.5	0.5	100.0	122
25-29	12.9	500	67.8	13.1	11.5	7.6	0.0	100.0	111
30-34	13.7	499	62.5	14.6	19.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	94
35-39	10.1	449	76.9	13.7	7.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	76
40-44	16.6	360	52.4	17.1	24.8	2.1	3.5	100.0	70
45-49	14.3	294	(66.7)	(10.0)	(8.4)	(14.9)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Region									
Corozal	16.2	489	72.1	15.0	7.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	100
Orange Walk	15.7	549	81.7	10.1	4.8	2.9	0.6	100.0	107
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	9.6	632	81.1	2.9	12.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	104
Belize City South Side	9.0	406	63.1	19.6	9.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	59
Cayo	12.0	799	53.9	19.0	19.8	4.9	2.4	100.0	104
Stann Creek	10.0	391	60.8	19.3	13.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	67
Toledo	7.9	307	(60.9)	(11.5)	(20.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Area									
Urban	12.0	1509	69.5	13.9	10.2	5.4	1.0	100.0	247
Rural	11.7	2064	69.2	13.0	12.8	4.7	0.2	100.0	326
Education									
None	16.5	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Primary	13.7	1416	68.8	14.4	11.3	5.2	0.2	100.0	261
Secondary	10.9	1432	69.2	12.7	12.0	5.0	1.1	100.0	228
Higher	8.8	633	78.6	12.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
Other	(20.7)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

	Percent of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK	Total	
Under-5s in the same household									
At least one	11.9	1257	70.9	12.0	12.4	4.4	0.3	100.0	201
None	11.7	2316	68.5	14.1	11.3	5.3	0.7	100.0	372
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.3	736	63.9	14.1	14.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	147
Second	12.1	718	67.5	17.1	13.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	129
Middle	12.6	742	66.7	14.8	10.4	7.6	0.4	100.0	139
Fourth	12.9	646	77.7	9.2	7.1	2.8	3.2	100.0	77
Richest	9.3	732	78.7	7.8	11.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	81
Ethnicity of household head									
Creole	9.8	781	69.4	8.6	15.1	5.2	1.8	100.0	141
Maya	6.3	372	86.2	3.4	6.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	48
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	14.0	1931	70.9	16.3	8.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	320
Garifuna	7.3	158	(68.0)	(16.0)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
East Indian	9.3	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Other	12.7	254	(33.6)	(16.3)	(36.6)	(11.2)	(2.2)	100.0	27
¹ MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15 ^[M]									

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

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

ALCOHOL USE

Table TA.3 shows the use of alcohol among women. Twenty-nine percent of women aged 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the month preceding the survey. Five percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while and two in five women have never had an alcoholic drink. Among the younger age groups, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher than among the older age groups.

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is considerably higher than women (see table TA.3M). Fifty-four percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men than among women (19%). As with young women, the proportion among young men who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher among the younger age groups.

The use of alcohol by women and men varies somewhat by wealth quintiles and by area. Particularly among women, alcohol use is more common in urban areas and among women living in the richest households. The highest proportion of alcohol use by women is found in Belize City South Side (46%). Among men, the differentials by wealth quintiles and by area are less marked. In Belize, alcohol consumption is lowest among women in poorest households (12%) and highest (42%) among the women in the richest wealth quintile. A similar trend is also observed among men with regards to alcohol consumption and household wealth quintile: Three in five men in the richest wealth index quintile compared to two in five men in the poorest wealth index quintile had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percent of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percent who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percent of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	41.4	4.5	29.3	4699
Age				
15-19	58.8	8.6	18.2	950
20-24	35.4	5.3	36.1	836
25-29	33.8	4.0	33.2	730
30-34	35.1	3.1	32.6	686
35-39	37.7	3.0	32.1	554
40-44	39.9	2.4	29.7	478
45-49	44.2	1.0	24.7	465
Region				
Corozal	34.7	6.0	26.9	586
Orange Walk	33.3	5.0	28.1	737
Belize (Exclude Belize City South Side)	33.1	5.9	35.1	804
Belize City South Side	30.9	5.0	46.0	622
Cayo	53.7	2.7	22.2	1061
Stann Creek	39.6	4.6	33.4	466
Toledo	67.9	2.3	12.0	423
Area				
Urban	32.2	4.9	38.7	2122
Rural	49.1	4.2	21.5	2577
Education				
None	65.3	0.0	11.4	98
Primary	50.9	2.5	18.8	1891
Secondary	39.1	6.6	34.8	1733
Higher	23.9	4.8	41.9	954
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	68.0	3.8	11.6	795
Second	45.8	3.7	22.6	946
Middle	38.4	4.9	33.1	995
Fourth	33.8	4.9	34.1	1022
Richest	26.2	4.9	41.6	941
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	26.2	6.0	43.2	1166
Maya	69.2	1.6	10.6	504
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	42.5	4.3	25.5	2408
Garifuna	27.4	4.9	50.2	252
East Indian	35.3	4.4	27.2	116
Other	62.7	4.8	18.5	254

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

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

Table TA.3M : Use of alcohol (men)

Percent of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percent who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percent of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Percent of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ¹	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month ²	
Total	22.1	18.7	53.7	3573
Age				
15-19	50.9	16.7	28.7	840
20-24	16.7	21.5	62.2	632
25-29	10.3	20.4	65.0	500
30-34	10.5	18.4	65.6	499
35-39	11.3	17.3	62.0	449
40-44	13.5	21.5	58.3	360
45-49	18.2	15.3	49.7	294
Region				
Corozal	15.3	20.9	54.1	489
Orange Walk	15.2	19.5	57.0	549
Belize (Exc Belize City South Side)	20.6	24.1	64.6	632
Belize City South Side	18.9	21.5	68.2	406
Cayo	29.8	14.5	43.6	799
Stann Creek	19.5	18.1	52.7	391
Toledo	36.1	11.2	33.6	307
Area				
Urban	19.5	20.4	61.2	1509
Rural	24.0	17.6	48.3	2064
Education				
None	23.6	20.0	37.1	67
Primary	22.0	15.0	49.5	1416
Secondary	25.7	22.3	52.6	1432
Higher	13.9	19.1	68.4	633
Other	(23.6)	(11.7)	(36.5)	25
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	27.5	15.7	39.5	736
Second	26.1	16.3	48.4	718
Middle	18.9	16.8	59.4	742
Fourth	19.7	18.9	58.2	646
Richest	18.2	26.0	63.7	732
Ethnicity of household head				
Creole	17.2	23.1	67.5	781
Maya	30.5	10.2	41.2	372
Mestizo/Spanish/Latino	20.9	19.6	50.6	1931
Garifuna	16.4	14.6	70.0	158
East Indian	20.9	18.7	58.4	76
Other	38.0	13.5	42.4	254

¹ MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15^[M]

² MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol^[M]

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

About 29 percent of women and 54 percent of men had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month preceding the survey. Among the different ethnic groups, both women and men in Mayaian-headed households recorded the lowest proportion (11% and 41% respectively) that had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last month preceding the survey, while Garifuna-headed households recorded the highest (50% and 70% respectively).

Eleven percent of women and 37 percent of men with no education had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month compared to 42 percent of women and 68 percent of men with higher education.

Appendix A. : Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Belize MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the seven regions/ districts of the country: (1) Corozol, (2) Orange Walk, (3) Belize City South Side, (4) Belize (excl. Belize City South Side), (5) Cayo, (6) Stann Creek, and (7) Toledo. Urban and rural areas in each of the seven regions were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

As mentioned above, the Belize MICS5 has 7 domains of estimation. In addition, estimates will also be produced at the national urban and rural levels.

The sample size for the Belize MICS was calculated as 5,232 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicators used were underweight prevalence among children age 0-4 years and stunting prevalence. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for these indicators:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- $deff$ is the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 percent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- pb is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- $AveSize$ is the average household size (number of persons per household)
- RR is the predicted response rate

For the calculation, the indicator Stunting Prevalence (r) was used to determine the sample size. The results of the exercise for each domain of estimation are shown in Table SD.1 below. The data used in the table were obtained from the MICS4 data conducted in 2011. After using the formula for sample size specified above, the results shown in Table SD.1 were obtained.

Table SD.1: Stunting Prevalence				
Domain	Prevalence	CV %	DEFF	Sample Size Required
Corozal	0.1967	16.3	1.915	2,236
Orange Walk	0.1725	14.2	1.233	1,691
Belize City South Side	0.1392	22.1	0.923	1,632
Belize (Excl. Belize South Side)	0.1069	15.5	1.009	2,411
Cayo	0.1857	14.2	1.245	1,561
Stann Creek	0.1748	15.5	1.232	1,663
Toledo	0.4160	6.3	0.974	391
Rural Estimate	0.2143	6.3	1.276	1,338
Urban Estimate	0.1572	10.3	1.218	1,867
National Estimate	0.1930	5.3	1.219	11,623

To satisfy the requirements for each domain shown in Table SD.1, a sample size of 11,623 households would have been required. However, based on a number of considerations, including the budget available, the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster, as well as logistical constraints, the sample was maintained at 5,232. The Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) selected 24 households in each of the 218 sample Enumeration Areas (EAs).

The sample allocation to the different domains of estimation is sometimes done proportionally to the size of the domain. However, in order to obtain more or less similar sampling errors for all regions, the distribution and allocation of the 218 sample EAs to each stratum was determined as shown in Table SD.2.

Table SD.2: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata								
District	Number of EAs in the Frame			Information about Sample EAs				
	Urban	Rural	Total	EAs in sample	Urban EAs in Sample	Rural EAs in Sample	HHs per EA	Number of HHs in Sample
Corozal	20	45	65	30	10	20	24	720
Orange Walk	23	47	70	30	10	20	24	720
Belize City South Side	69	0	69	30	30	0	24	720
Belize (excl. Belize City South Side)	60	47	107	34	20	14	24	816
Cayo	64	49	113	34	20	14	24	816
Stann Creek	18	38	56	30	10	20	24	720
Toledo	10	37	47	30	6	24	24	720
Total	264	263	527	218	86	132		5232

This allocation resulted in a sample of 720 households for most regions. However, over-sampling was done in Belize (excl. Belize South Side) and Cayo Districts; 816 households were selected in each of these districts – thus yielding a total sample size of 5,232 households.

In the 2011 MICS (MICS4), the SIB chose a sample of 4,900 households in 196 EAs and a sample of 25 households in each sample EA. With this new sampling scheme, it is expected that the accuracy of the estimates will improve as well as their reliability (smaller sampling errors) because a larger number of first-stage units have been included in the MICS5 sample.

To determine the expected number of persons in the sample we did the following:

1. Size of Sample of Children in the Age Group 0 to 4

- a. There are 5,232 households in the sample.
- b. 30.4 percent of these households (1,590) will have at least one child in the 0-4 age group.
- c. Therefore the minimum number of children in the 0-4 age group will be 1,590.

The actual number of children in the sample was 2,657.

2. Size of Sample for Women 15 to 49

The maximum number of women in the sample is based on the following assumptions:

If there are at least 1,590 children in sample from the 30.4 percent of households that have at least one child in the 0-4 group, there is a minimum of 1,590 women in the 15-49 age group.

Under this premise, the rest of the women in sample must come from the other 69.6 percent of the households in sample (where there are no children in the 0-4 age group). This number is 3,641. Since 62 percent of households contain women in the 15-49 age group, there will be 3,244 ($5,232 \times .62$) households with women in the 15-49 age group. But there are 1.1 women per household. Therefore, if we multiply 3,244 by 1.1 we obtain 3,568 women in sample from the 69.6 percent of households that do not have children in the 0-4 age group. Therefore, the minimum number of women in sample will be 5,158 ($3,568 + 1,590$).

The actual number of women in the sample was 5,095.

3. Size of Sample for Men 15-49 Years of Age

Sample size is 5,232. The percentage of households with men 15-49 is 61.3 percent. The average number of men per household is 1. Therefore, we can expect to have at least

$$5,232 \times 61.3\% \times 1 = 3,207 \text{ men in sample}$$

The actual number of men in the sample was 4,351.

A listing sheet was used to identify households with and without children in the 0-4 age group. The results of the listing operation provided the second-stage sampling frame for the selection of 12 households with children and 12 without. This produced a sample with 2,657 children under five years of age.

SAMPLING FRAME AND SELECTION OF CLUSTERS

The 2010 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2010 Population and Housing Census frame. For the Census, the country was divided into the following geographic areas:

- a. Districts (6)
- b. Area of Residence (Urban/Rural)
- c. Enumeration Areas (EAs)

The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the seven districts, separately for the urban and rural strata. Table SD.3 shows the distribution of the EAs in the Census frame for each district by area of residence.

Table SD. 3: Distribution of EAs by District and Area of Residence			
District	Urban	Rural	Total
Corozal	20	45	65
Orange Walk	23	47	70
Belize City South Side	69	0	69
Belize (Excl. Belize South Side)	60	47	107
Cayo	64	49	113
Stann Creek	18	38	56
Toledo	10	37	47
Total	264	263	527

LISTING ACTIVITIES

Since the sampling frame (the 2010 census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed to visit all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in the enumeration areas.

The census database of EAs was analysed to ensure that all EAs have a practical size and can be used as MICS5 clusters if they fall short in sample size. Since the sample was chosen using PPS, large EAs fell in sample with a higher probability and they were dealt with at the time of the fieldwork; they were split into segments in the field and one segment was randomly selected to be in the MICS5 sample.

STRATIFICATION

In order to increase the efficiency of the sample design of the Belize MICS5, the sampling frame was stratified into homogenous strata. The first level of stratification generally corresponds to the domains of estimation, that is, the seven regions/districts defined for the survey.

The regions/districts are divided into urban and rural areas from where the sample of clusters was obtained. However, the domains of estimation do not include region/district by area of residence estimates. The survey results will be published by region/district and by national urban/rural.

Within each geographic stratum the EAs or Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were ordered geographically to obtain an implicit stratification since systematic selection was used. This implies that the codes that define the newly created PSUs reflected a serpentine disposition so that they are better distributed within the stratum.

SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

In countries with a low average number of persons per household and low fertility, as is the case of Belize, it is normally recommended that the households with children under 5 years be oversampled. This requires that the listing identifies the households with and without children under 5. This procedure results in increasing the number of households with children in the sample. If random selection is carried out without this type of listing, it might happen that the number of households with children in the sample might be too small. There might even be cases in which no sample household may have children under 5 inside the PSU.

Therefore a household listing to identify households with children under 5 was prepared by the listing team in the field prior to interviewing for each EA. This is done to ensure that a certain number of households in the sample will have children and a certain number will not. Therefore, within each PSU the households in the listing were stratified in two groups:

- (1) households with children under 5, and
- (2) households without children in that age group.

From the household listing, the households were sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the SIB, where the selection of 24 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures: 12 households with children under 5 and 12 without children in that age group. If a PSU had, say, 5 households with children under 5, all 5 households were selected, and the other 19 sample households were selected from the group without children under 5 in that PSU. This oversampling of households with children under 5 will improve the reliability of the estimates of the child indicators.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men administered to all eligible men in the sample aged 15 to 49.

To summarize:

1. All eligible children under 5 were to be interviewed.
2. All eligible women aged 15 to 49 were to be interviewed.
3. A 50 percent subsample of eligible men aged 15 to 49 were to be interviewed.

CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Belize MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

For the estimates to be representative of the population, the data needs to be multiplied by a weighting factor. The basic weighting factor for each household is equal to the inverse of the probability of selection which is calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each stage. If the sample is chosen in two stages, there will be two probabilities, one for the first-stage selection (PSUs) and one for the second-stage selection (the households). In addition, weighting factors for women, for children and for men interviewed in each household must be calculated.

Two weighting factors were calculated for each sample PSU: one for the households with children under 5 and another for the other households without children under 5.

With a two-stage sample design with stratification, the probability of selection of the households with children under 5 within each sample PSU is given by the following expression:

$$p_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{M_h} \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}}$$

where:

- $p_{hi(wc)}$ is probability of selection of households with children under 5 in the i -th PSU of stratum h (District/region by urban/rural)
- n_h is a number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h
- M_{hi} is a total number of households in the frame within the i -th PSU of stratum h
- $m_{hi(wc)}$ is a number of sample households with children under 5 in the i -th PSU of stratum h
- $M'_{hi(wc)}$ is a total number of households with children under 5 listed in the i -th PSU of stratum h

The probability of selection of households without children under 5 is calculated as follows:

$$p_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{M_h} \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}}$$

where:

- $p_{hi(woc)}$ is probability of selection of the sample households without children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU of stratum h
- $m_{hi(woc)}$ is a number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU of stratum h
- $M'_{hi(woc)}$ is a total number of households without children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU of stratum h

The basic weighting factors are equal to the inverse of the probability of selection and are obtained as follows:

$$w_{hi(wc)} = \frac{M_h M'_{hi(wc)}}{n_h M_{hi} m_{hi(wc)}}$$

where:

- $w_{hi(wc)}$ is basic weighting factor for households with children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU of stratum h

and

$$w_{hi(woc)} = \frac{M_h M'_{hi(woc)}}{n_h M_{hi} m_{hi(woc)}}$$

where:

- $w_{hi(woc)}$ is basic weighting factor for households without children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU of stratum h

The basic weights were adjusted for non-response at the stratum level. The final adjusted weight for households with children under 5 is expressed as follows:

$$w'_{hi(wc)} = w_{hi(wc)} \frac{m'_{h(wc)}}{m''_{h(wc)}}$$

where:

- $m'_{h(wc)}$ is a total number of valid households (occupied) with children under 5 selected in stratum h
- $m''_{h(wc)}$ is a number of sample households with children under 5 that have completed questionnaires in stratum h

For the households without children, the factors will be adjusted in a similar manner.

Once the household weights have been adjusted they are normalized in order to use relative weights in the data analysis. The sum of the relative weights will equal the number or sample households at the national level. The weights are normalized by dividing each weight by the average weight at the national level, that is, the sum of the weights for all the households in sample divided by the number of households in sample. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.059046 (the lowest weight) and 5.679259 (the highest weight) in the 218 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Considering that sometimes it is not possible to complete a woman questionnaire for each eligible woman in the sample household, it is necessary to calculate a non-response adjustment factor for sample women at the stratum level. This women non-response adjustment factor is applied to the household weight at the PSU level, separately for households with and without children.

For the women in households with children under 5, the final woman weight is given by:

$$w_{fhi(wc)} = w'_{hi(wc)} \frac{f_{h(wc)}}{f'_{h(wc)}}$$

where

- $w_{fhi(wc)}$ is adjusted weight for women data in households with children under 5 in stratum h
- $f_{h(wc)}$ is a total number of women 15 to 49 identified in the questionnaires for households with children under 5 in stratum h
- $f'_{h(wc)}$ is a number of women with completed interviews for households with children under 5 in stratum h

A similar adjustment was made for the women weights in households without children under 5 in each stratum.

The same situation arises when a questionnaire for a child under 5 is not completed in some sample households. It will be necessary to calculate a child non-response adjustment factor that must be applied to the weight of the households with children. The weight for children under 5 adjusted for non-response in the households with children under 5 is obtained as follows:

$$w_{nhi(wc)} = w'_{hi(wc)} \frac{n_h}{n'_h}$$

where:

$w_{nhi(wc)}$	is adjusted weighting factor for data in the children questionnaires in the i -th sample PSU of stratum h
n_h	is a total number of children under 5 identified in the questionnaires for all sample households with children under 5 in stratum h
n'_h	is a number of children with completed interviews for all sample households in stratum h

Some children under 5 were also found in the households that had been classified as households without children. A similar adjustment was made for the child weights in the households without children under 5 in each stratum.

The weights for the men questionnaires were calculated and adjusted for non-response separately for households with and without children under 5 in a similar manner. Finally the adjusted weights for women, children and men were normalized using the same procedure as that described above for normalizing the household weights.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Belize MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, men, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, men, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Appendix B. : List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

Dr. Leopold Perriott,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Miriam Willoughby,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Curwen Arthurs,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Tiffany Vázquez,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Jacqueline Small,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Diana Castillo-Trejo,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Keisha Smith,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Audra Kelly,	Statistical Institute of Belize
Desmond Gordon,	Statistical Institute of Belize

ENUMERATORS

Indira Lanza	Delia Rejon	Roxanie Garcia
Virginia Vasquez	Adilet Patt	Lillian Pena
Eliza Manzanares	Neidy Moh	Roselind Leal
Merlita Cawich	Susannie Morataya	Amanda Cruz
Lena Jacobs	Valeine Baide	Shayna Sanchez
Christalee Vernon	Caridad Valerio	Juanita Guerra
Bernadine Ruano	Brenda Penados	Deborah Goff
Vanessa Brakeman	Jannel Vasques	Cindy Joseph
Kairee Brown	Sylvia Montejo	Andrea O Brien
Iris Liset Ipina	Shana Davis	Desceri Choco
Claudia Tut	Jessica Teul	Cyndi Sierra
Dilcia Carrillo		

MEASURERS

Donald Gillett Sr.	Sheila Gillett	Francisco Tuyub
Zima Augustine	Teofilo Paquil	Catalina Baki

FIELD SUPERVISORS

Kenesha Richards	Benjamin Carrillo	Valentino Choco
Andy Morales	Rennick Jackson	Robert Griffith
Karl Tyndall		

DRIVERS

Joseph Debride	Renan Nicholson	Filadelfio Briceno
Lino, Allen	Felipe	Rocael Ramos
George Juarez		

VALIDATION TEAM

Esner Vello,	National Drug Abuse Control Council
Lizett Bell,	Project and Planning Unit, Ministry of Health
Karen Hyde,	ADM Belize Mills Ltd.
Diana Pook,	Department of Human Services, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
Phillip Castillo,	Ministry of Health
Zahnia Canul,	Transgender In Action Belize
Elsie Velasquez,	Maternal And Child Health
Eva Burgos,	GO Belize
Michele Irving,	Productive Organization for Women in Action
Krystal King,	Belize Family Life Association -YAM
John Newport,	Quality Assurance and Development Services, Ministry of Education
Leilani Sanchez,	Youth Enhancement Services
Kiri Lizama,	Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
Dr. Jose Polanco,	INCAP - PAHO/WHO

Tina Marie Gabourel, Ministry of Health
 Margaret Nicholas, National Committee for Families and Children
 Lliani Arthurs, Department of Human Services, Ministry of Human Development,
 Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
 Elisabeth Arnold, Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Human Development,
 Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
 Dr. Natalia Beer, Maternal and Child Health, Ministry of Health
 Tisa Grant, United Nations Population Fund
 Dwight Arnold, National AIDS Commission
 Brent Toombs, OXA productions
 Marley Ack, Ministry of Health
 Allison Green, United Nations Development Programme
 Joan Burke-Skeen, Belize Family Life Association
 Dr. Javier Zuniga, Ministry of Health
 Ganesha Brannon, Department of Human Services, Ministry of Human Development,
 Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
 Jane Bennett, University of West Indies
 Adriana Alpuche, CNET Belize
 Marisol Amaya, KREM RADIO
 Robert Price, Central Information Technical Office
 Ryan Mendez, Ignite
 Jahmai Trapp, Ignite
 Hipolito Novelo, LOVE FM
 Andrea Polanco, Channel 5
 Benjamin Flowers, The Reporter press
 Anthony Flowers, National Water Quality Laboratory Environmental Health Programme,
 Ministry of Health
 Shawon Davis, Ministry of Health
 Hugo Rancharan, Belize Water Services Ltd
 Mark Antrobus, Policy and Planning Unit, Ministry of Human Development,
 Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation
 Raquel Escalante, ZETA Orange Walk
 Luende Escalante, ZETA Orange Walk
 Manuel Lanza, Belize Brewing Company, Bowen and Bowen
 Kay De Vaughn, Sustainable Child Friendly Municipality, Ministry of Labor,
 Local Government, Rural Development
 Rudolph Williams, Public Utilities Commission
 Rosalie Burgess, Early Childhood Education Unit, Ministry of Education
 Nadera Ross, Early Childhood Education Unit, Ministry of Education
 Rosemarie Mangar, Early Childhood Education Unit, Ministry of Education
 Lurleen Betson, Quality Assurance and Development Services, Ministry of Education
 Candy Armstrong, ESS- MOE
 Neulin Villanueva, Ministry of Education
 Shanit Mornson-Novelo, Belize Family Court
 Lovette Swift, Belize Magistrate Court
 John Flowers, Consultant
 Starla Bradley, Director, Community Rehabilitation Department
 Karen Cain, Director, Youth Enhancement Services
 Trecia Collins, Intake Officer, Belize Family Court
 Danae Grant, Belize Family Court
 Diana Shaw, Executive Director, Child Development Foundation
 Telesha McKay, Programme Officer, Child Development Foundation
 Starrett D. Greene, Representative, Organization of the American States
 Cherese Ferguson, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and
 Poverty Alleviation
 Ula Mitchell, Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and
 Poverty Alleviation
 Tricia Anderson, Parent
 Almeda Hulse, Parent
 Pedro Perez, Atlantic Bank

Dr. Leroy Almendarez,	Consultant
Indira Card,	United Nations Population Fund
Valentino Shal,	DFATD
Carolyn Trench-Sandiford,	Association of Planners
John D. Flowers,	Independent Consultant, Strategic Information Management Services
Dylan Williams,	National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC)
Bernadino Pech,	Researcher, Ministry of Education, Youth, Sport and Culture
Karlene McSweeney,	Ministry of Economic Development
Elishah St. Luce,	United Nations Development Programme
Roger Bradley,	RESTORE Belize
Sofie Davis,	Woman Police Constable
Donovan Cacho,	Ministry of Health
Carlos Pol,	Ministry of Economic Development

CONSULTANTS

Armando R. Levinson, Consultant UNICEF	Harry Hernandez, Consultant UNICEF
Sylvan Roberts, Consultant UNICEF	Florence Younge, Consultant UNICEF
Augustine Botwe, Consultant UNICEF	

UN/UNICEF BELIZE

Ivan Yerovi, UNICEF	Ilija Talev, UNICEF
Denise Robateau, UNICEF	Luwani Cayetano, UNICEF
Paulette Wade, UNICEF	Yuri Espiritu, UNICEF
Stasha Sheppard, UNICEF	Melissa Benn-Sobera, UNICEF
Aricela Vera, UNICEF	Melissa Rivero, UNICEF
Francisco Cuellar, UNICEF	Garry Tasher, UNICEF
Ganney Dortch, UNDSS	Caroline Bach, Communication Consultant
Stephanie Lozano, UNRCO	Tracey Hutchison, UNRCO
Christian Salazar, UNRCO	
Martina Tomassini, Communication Consultant	

UNICEF REGIONAL OFFICE

Vicente Teran, Regional Office, UNICEF
Ana Maria Restrepo, Regional Office, UNICEF

GLOBAL MICS TEAM

Attila Hanicioglu	Ivana Bjelic
Turgay Unalan	Yadigar Coskun
Shane Khan	

REPORT WRITING TEAM

Paulette Wade	Yuri Espiritu
Augustine Botwe	Florence Younge

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 the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

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

- o Standard error (se): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- o Coefficient of variation (se/r) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- o 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 based on the same sample size. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- o Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS, data, programs developed in CSPPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack¹ have 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. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for all regions. Three of the selected indicators are based on households members, 11 are based on women, 3 are based on men, and 2 are based on children under 5. 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.10 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

¹ CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation.
CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories.
See http://www.fafon.org/ais/child_mortality/index.html

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations	
List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Belize MICS, 2015-2016	
MICS5 Indicator	Base Population
Household members	
4.1 Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members ^a
4.3 Use of improved sanitation	All household members ^a
7.4 ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age
Women	
1.2 Infant mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first year of life
1.5 Under 5 mortality rate	Children of interviewed women exposed to the risk of mortality during the first 5 years of life
5.1 Adolescent birth rate	Women years of exposure to childbirth during ages 15-19 years
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4 Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7 Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1 Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.15 Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Men	
7.1 Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.15 Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
Under-5s	
2.1a Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
^a To calculate the weighted results of MICS, Indicators 4.1 and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population.	

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household member											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9612	0.0051	0.005	3.196	1.788	17388	4636	0.951	0.971
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8708	0.0088	0.010	3.175	1.782	17388	4636	0.853	0.888
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9581	0.0143	0.015	14.230	3.772	2328	2809	0.930	0.987
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	8.8	2.4	0.269	na	na		na	4.092	13.587
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	12.0	2.7	0.229	na	na		na	6.504	17.499
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	73.6	5.4	0.074	na	na		na	62.668	84.456
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5136	0.0124	0.024	1.909	1.382	2935	3085	0.489	0.538
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2225	0.0101	0.045	1.801	1.342	2935	3085	0.202	0.243
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9719	0.0072	0.007	1.735	1.317	743	916	0.958	0.986
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9264	0.0095	0.010	1.201	1.096	743	916	0.907	0.945
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9685	0.0080	0.008	1.902	1.379	743	916	0.953	0.984
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9305	0.0097	0.010	2.590	1.609	1786	1771	0.911	0.950
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4144	0.0183	0.044	2.446	1.564	1786	1771	0.378	0.451
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5586	0.0432	0.077	2.540	1.594	369	336	0.472	0.645
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9121	0.0135	0.015	3.221	1.795	1472	1427	0.885	0.939
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4497	0.0200	0.044	2.304	1.518	1472	1427	0.410	0.490
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6710	0.0292	0.044	2.050	1.432	551	532	0.613	0.729
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0456	0.0052	0.114	1.499	1.225	2426	2434	0.035	0.056
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0036	0.0010	0.275	0.664	0.815	2426	2434	0.002	0.006
na: not applicable											

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9560	0.0076	0.008	3.379	1.838	10048	2452	0.941	0.971
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8295	0.0116	0.014	2.334	1.528	10048	2452	0.806	0.853
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9430	0.0222	0.024	15.551	3.943	1482	1702	0.899	0.987
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	9.0	2.9	0.318	na	na		na	3.281	14.767
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	12.2	3.4	0.279	na	na		na	5.420	19.056
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	89.9	7.9	0.088	na	na		na	74.018	105.803
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5019	0.0168	0.033	1.913	1.383	1654	1704	0.468	0.535
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2166	0.0134	0.062	1.797	1.341	1654	1704	0.190	0.243
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9803	0.0073	0.007	1.471	1.213	437	535	0.966	0.995
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9212	0.0137	0.015	1.371	1.171	437	535	0.894	0.948
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9590	0.0123	0.013	2.062	1.436	437	535	0.934	0.984
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8958	0.0162	0.018	2.718	1.649	989	965	0.863	0.928
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.3590	0.0273	0.076	3.131	1.769	989	965	0.304	0.414
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5068	0.0790	0.156	3.375	1.837	169	136	0.349	0.665
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.8882	0.0198	0.022	3.318	1.821	891	839	0.849	0.928
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4119	0.0264	0.064	2.416	1.554	891	839	0.359	0.465
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.5937	0.0419	0.071	2.157	1.469	323	297	0.510	0.678
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0419	0.0066	0.156	1.546	1.244	1496	1447	0.029	0.055
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0028	0.0013	0.475	0.919	0.959	1496	1447	0.000	0.005
na: not applicable											

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Region 1 Corozal

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9242	0.0164	0.018	2.596	1.611	2268	675	0.891	0.957
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8583	0.0184	0.021	1.868	1.367	2268	675	0.822	0.895
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8896	0.0943	0.106	39.187	6.260	324	434	0.701	1.000
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	17.5	9.8	0.564	na	na		na	0.000	37.165
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	17.5	9.8	0.564	na	na		na	0.000	37.165
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	103.8	16.4	0.158	na	na		na	71.099	136.511
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.7155	0.0286	0.040	2.060	1.435	417	515	0.658	0.773
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1171	0.0165	0.141	1.358	1.165	417	515	0.084	0.150
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9902	0.0095	0.010	1.427	1.195	105	153	0.971	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9349	0.0318	0.034	2.526	1.589	105	153	0.871	0.999
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9361	0.0400	0.043	4.058	2.014	105	153	0.856	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9407	0.0192	0.020	1.610	1.269	196	244	0.902	0.979
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.3416	0.0470	0.137	2.382	1.543	196	244	0.248	0.436
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.1081)	(0.1970)	(0.405)	(4.814)	(2.194)	25	32	(0.092)	(0.880)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9151	0.0246	0.027	1.768	1.330	205	228	0.866	0.964
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3520	0.0474	0.135	2.238	1.496	205	228	0.257	0.447
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6491	0.0511	0.079	0.896	0.946	70	79	0.547	0.751
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0489	0.0187	0.383	2.940	1.715	339	391	0.011	0.086
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0034	0.0026	0.770	0.782	0.884	339	391	0.000	0.009
na: not applicable											

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

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Region 2 Orange Walk

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS, Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9435	0.0206	0.022	5.018	2.240	2672	633	0.902	0.985
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9121	0.0175	0.019	2.424	1.557	2672	633	0.877	0.947
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9612	0.0119	0.012	1.498	1.224	355	392	0.937	0.985
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	3.4	3.5	1.003	na	na		na	0.000	10.356
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	7.3	5.1	0.703	na	na		na	0.000	17.610
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	66.7	16.2	0.243	na	na		na	34.317	99.011
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5794	0.0326	0.056	1.857	1.363	432	426	0.514	0.645
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1588	0.0299	0.188	2.837	1.684	432	426	0.099	0.218
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9485	0.0273	0.029	1.871	1.368	112	124	0.894	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8912	0.0341	0.038	1.478	1.216	112	124	0.823	0.959
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9817	0.0118	0.012	0.948	0.974	112	124	0.958	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8713	0.0407	0.047	3.860	1.965	282	262	0.790	0.953
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.3463	0.0370	0.107	1.579	1.256	282	262	0.272	0.420
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.3275	0.0815	0.249	1.691	1.300	63	57	0.164	0.491
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.8598	0.0592	0.069	5.675	2.382	219	196	0.741	0.978
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.3872	0.0532	0.137	2.325	1.525	219	196	0.281	0.494
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6046	0.1113	0.184	4.402	2.098	98	86	0.382	0.827
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0304	0.0101	0.331	1.218	1.104	391	356	0.010	0.051
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0035	0.0034	0.971	1.176	1.085	391	356	0.000	0.010
na: not applicable											

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

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Region 3 Belize (Excluding Belize City South Side)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

SDG-MICS, 2010-2019

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9895	0.0066	0.007	2.870	1.694	2890	687	0.976	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9626	0.0077	0.008	1.142	1.069	2890	687	0.947	0.978
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9801	0.0109	0.011	1.773	1.332	314	294	0.958	1.000
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	0.0	0.0		na	na		na	0.000	0.000
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	0.0	0.0		na	na		na	0.000	0.000
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	69.6	14.9	0.214	na	na		na	39.859	99.421
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5570	0.0331	0.059	1.647	1.283	500	371	0.491	0.623
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2137	0.0256	0.120	1.445	1.202	500	371	0.162	0.265
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9921	0.0060	0.006	0.494	0.703	121	109	0.980	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9740	0.0055	0.006	0.128	0.357	121	109	0.963	0.985
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9946	0.0055	0.006	0.602	0.776	121	109	0.984	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9586	0.0210	0.022	1.954	1.398	254	176	0.917	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.5147	0.0405	0.079	1.147	1.071	254	176	0.434	0.596
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.7195	0.1041	0.145	2.899	1.703	89	55	0.511	0.928
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9541	0.0212	0.022	1.640	1.281	244	161	0.912	0.996
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.6143	0.0462	0.075	1.439	1.200	244	161	0.522	0.707
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.7396	0.0660	0.089	1.675	1.294	109	75	0.608	0.872
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0253	0.0094	0.371	0.908	0.953	317	255	0.007	0.044
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0000	0.0000				317	255	0.000	0.000
na: not applicable											

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Region 4 Belize City South Side

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS, Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9324	0.0158	0.017	2.490	1.578	2084	627	0.901	0.964
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9275	0.0126	0.014	1.467	1.211	2084	627	0.902	0.953
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9852	0.0086	0.009	1.779	1.334	253	352	0.968	1.000
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	21.6	12.2	0.565	na	na		na	0.000	46.036
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	21.6	12.2	0.565	na	na		na	0.000	46.036
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	54.5	10.0	0.183	na	na		na	34.562	74.494
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5117	0.0297	0.058	1.497	1.223	373	426	0.452	0.571
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2278	0.0206	0.090	1.023	1.012	373	426	0.187	0.269
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9587	0.0163	0.017	0.769	0.877	83	115	0.926	0.991
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9310	0.0227	0.024	0.914	0.956	83	115	0.886	0.976
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	1.0000	0.0000	0.000			83	115	1.000	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9784	0.0141	0.014	2.591	1.610	262	276	0.950	1.000
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.5465	0.0439	0.080	2.137	1.462	262	276	0.459	0.634
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6612	0.0817	0.124	2.443	1.563	72	83	0.498	0.825
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9483	0.0170	0.018	1.056	1.028	155	179	0.914	0.982
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.5276	0.0510	0.097	1.856	1.362	155	179	0.426	0.630
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.8373	0.0259	0.031	0.385	0.621	69	79	0.785	0.889
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0650	0.0194	0.298	1.907	1.381	278	310	0.026	0.104
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0066	0.0041	0.618	0.784	0.885	278	310	0.000	0.015
na: not applicable											

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Region 5 Cayo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS, Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9867	0.0065	0.007	2.333	1.527	3814	726	0.974	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8407	0.0257	0.031	3.588	1.894	3814	726	0.789	0.892
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9515	0.0183	0.019	2.948	1.717	501	407	0.915	0.988
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	10.1	5.0	0.491	na	na		na	0.178	20.022
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	10.1	5.0	0.491	na	na		na	0.178	20.022
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	61.8	11.9	0.192	na	na		na	38.041	85.476
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.4091	0.0304	0.074	1.775	1.332	613	465	0.348	0.470
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2828	0.0224	0.079	1.147	1.071	613	465	0.238	0.328
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9504	0.0241	0.025	1.614	1.270	153	132	0.902	0.999
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9136	0.0241	0.026	0.963	0.981	153	132	0.865	0.962
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9750	0.0143	0.015	1.102	1.050	153	132	0.946	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9563	0.0163	0.017	1.901	1.379	455	300	0.924	0.989
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4155	0.0495	0.119	3.018	1.737	455	300	0.317	0.515
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.2032)	(0.0511)	(0.106)	(0.481)	(0.693)	78	47	(0.378)	(0.583)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9446	0.0243	0.026	2.828	1.682	367	251	0.896	0.993
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4623	0.0539	0.117	2.924	1.710	367	251	0.354	0.570
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6201	0.0602	0.097	1.138	1.067	107	75	0.500	0.741
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0484	0.0121	0.249	1.123	1.060	522	356	0.024	0.073
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0046	0.0014	0.304	0.152	0.389	522	356	0.002	0.007
na: not applicable											

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

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Region 6 Stann Creek

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

UNICEF MICS, 2010-2016

	MICS, Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9831	0.0094	0.010	3.211	1.792	1940	609	0.964	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8273	0.0204	0.025	1.780	1.334	1940	609	0.786	0.868
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9825	0.0068	0.007	1.032	1.016	279	385	0.969	0.996
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	5.9	3.5	0.589	na	na		na	0.000	12.857
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	18.7	9.9	0.527	na	na		na	0.000	38.437
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	101.0	13.1	0.130	na	na		na	74.768	127.160
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.4707	0.0337	0.072	1.817	1.348	320	399	0.403	0.538
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.2617	0.0337	0.129	2.337	1.529	320	399	0.194	0.329
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9814	0.0106	0.011	0.752	0.867	86	124	0.960	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9328	0.0214	0.023	0.899	0.948	86	124	0.890	0.976
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9779	0.0205	0.021	2.384	1.544	86	124	0.937	1.000
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9001	0.0348	0.039	2.958	1.720	161	221	0.831	0.970
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.4303	0.0402	0.093	1.452	1.205	161	221	0.350	0.511
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(0.6424)	(0.0777)	(0.121)	(1.025)	(1.012)	28	40	(0.487)	(0.798)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.8220	0.0465	0.057	2.837	1.684	152	193	0.729	0.915
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.4633	0.0386	0.083	1.153	1.074	152	193	0.386	0.541
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.7902	0.0454	0.058	0.960	0.980	62	78	0.699	0.881
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0512	0.0090	0.175	0.577	0.760	302	350	0.033	0.069
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0027	0.0027	0.979	0.914	0.956	302	350	0.000	0.008
na: not applicable											

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

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Region 7 Toledo

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	MICS, Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9435	0.0183	0.019	4.242	2.060	1719	679	0.907	0.980
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7159	0.0389	0.054	5.053	2.248	1719	679	0.638	0.794
ISCED Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9706	0.0084	0.009	1.348	1.161	303	545	0.954	0.987
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	4.0	2.8	0.709	na	na		na	0.000	9.657
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	12.6	6.5	0.521	na	na		na	0.000	25.622
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	98.2	18.6	0.189	na	na		na	60.990	135.360
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.3140	0.0310	0.099	2.151	1.467	279	483	0.252	0.376
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.3095	0.0321	0.104	2.330	1.527	279	483	0.245	0.374
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9942	0.0059	0.006	0.934	0.966	83	159	0.982	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9059	0.0171	0.019	0.540	0.735	83	159	0.872	0.940
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9007	0.0294	0.033	1.529	1.237	83	159	0.842	0.960
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.8637	0.0224	0.026	1.240	1.113	177	292	0.819	0.908
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.2367	0.0468	0.198	3.523	1.877	177	292	0.143	0.330
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	22	(*)	(*)
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.8871	0.0337	0.038	2.479	1.574	131	219	0.820	0.955
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.2561	0.0409	0.160	1.910	1.382	131	219	0.174	0.338
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.3179	0.0689	0.217	1.291	1.136	36	60	0.180	0.456
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0556	0.0146	0.262	1.680	1.296	277	416	0.026	0.085
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0041	0.0033	0.812	1.124	1.060	277	416	0.000	0.011
na: not applicable											

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

Appendix D. : Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	171	2.0	170	1.9	45	78	0.9	110	1.3
1	199	2.3	165	1.9	46	66	0.8	95	1.1
2	190	2.2	183	2.1	47	68	0.8	82	0.9
3	199	2.3	190	2.2	48	66	0.8	88	1.0
4	179	2.1	171	2.0	49	60	0.7	68	0.8
5	186	2.2	190	2.2	50	163	1.9	175	2.0
6	207	2.4	204	2.3	51	75	0.9	67	0.8
7	199	2.3	166	1.9	52	77	0.9	60	0.7
8	190	2.2	173	2.0	53	91	1.1	74	0.8
9	194	2.2	177	2.0	54	67	0.8	80	0.9
10	235	2.7	210	2.4	55	75	0.9	67	0.8
11	197	2.3	177	2.0	56	70	0.8	66	0.8
12	199	2.3	198	2.3	57	63	0.7	51	0.6
13	184	2.1	197	2.2	58	66	0.8	79	0.9
14	213	2.5	196	2.2	59	39	0.5	54	0.6
15	192	2.2	194	2.2	60	46	0.5	51	0.6
16	210	2.4	186	2.1	61	37	0.4	26	0.3
17	182	2.1	180	2.0	62	69	0.8	50	0.6
18	171	2.0	204	2.3	63	44	0.5	44	0.5
19	166	1.9	160	1.8	64	36	0.4	24	0.3
20	148	1.7	184	2.1	65	46	0.5	40	0.5
21	170	2.0	169	1.9	66	33	0.4	28	0.3
22	147	1.7	164	1.9	67	26	0.3	27	0.3
23	139	1.6	153	1.7	68	30	0.3	20	0.2
24	135	1.6	158	1.8	69	21	0.2	30	0.3
25	109	1.3	151	1.7	70	29	0.3	25	0.3
26	123	1.4	139	1.6	71	30	0.3	20	0.2
27	133	1.5	145	1.6	72	33	0.4	21	0.2
28	110	1.3	137	1.6	73	22	0.3	19	0.2
29	123	1.4	133	1.5	74	15	0.2	15	0.2
30	130	1.5	123	1.4	75	24	0.3	26	0.3
31	118	1.4	145	1.7	76	22	0.3	20	0.2
32	121	1.4	124	1.4	77	14	0.2	18	0.2
33	108	1.2	157	1.8	78	11	0.1	15	0.2
34	124	1.4	124	1.4	79	13	0.2	16	0.2
35	106	1.2	94	1.1	80	12	0.1	8	0.1
36	103	1.2	135	1.5	81	11	0.1	6	0.1
37	113	1.3	102	1.2	82	12	0.1	9	0.1
38	108	1.3	116	1.3	83	8	0.1	6	0.1
39	91	1.1	87	1.0	84	5	0.1	11	0.1
40	98	1.1	109	1.2	85+	47	0.5	39	0.4
41	95	1.1	87	1.0					
42	84	1.0	100	1.1	DK/Missing	33	0.4	30	0.3
43	76	0.9	96	1.1					
44	80	0.9	95	1.1	Total	8608	100.0	8780	100.0

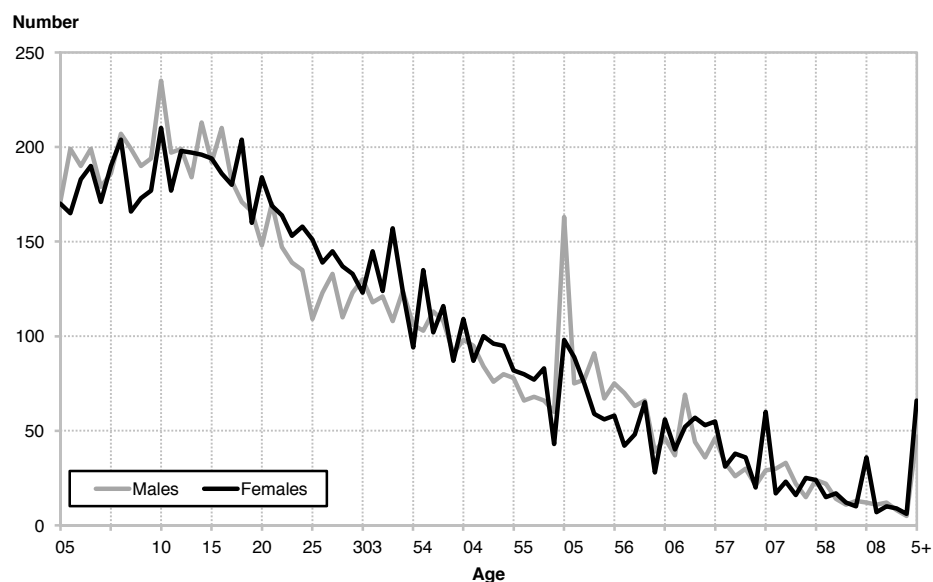


Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

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

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	978	na	na	na
15-19	923	843	20.2	91.3
20-24	829	750	18.0	90.5
25-29	704	645	15.5	91.7
30-34	673	617	14.8	91.7
35-39	533	491	11.8	92.1
40-44	486	423	10.1	87.0
45-49	444	404	9.7	91.0
50-54	457	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4593	4174	100.0	90.9
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.03	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Household population of men age 10-54 years	Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	1028	na	na	na
15-19	921	801	23.6	87.0
20-24	739	600	17.7	81.2
25-29	598	476	14.0	79.5
30-34	600	473	13.9	78.8
35-39	521	424	12.5	81.5
40-44	433	345	10.2	79.8
45-49	338	277	8.1	81.9
50-54	473	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	4150	3396	100.0	81.8
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	1.4	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	342	319	18.4	93.4
1	364	347	20.0	95.4
2	373	356	20.5	95.3
3	390	377	21.7	96.7
4	350	340	19.5	96.9
5	376	na	na	na
6	411	na	na	na
7	365	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1819	1739	100.0	95.6
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.07	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	100.0	17388
Age						
0-4	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,819
5-14	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	3,893
15-24	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,412
25-49	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,330
50-64	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	100.0	1987
65-84	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	797
85+	93.0	2.5	0.7	3.8	100.0	86
DK/Missing	na	na	8.6	91.4	100.0	63
Region						
Corozal	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2268
Orange Walk	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	2672
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	98.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	100.0	2890
Belize City South Side	98.6	0.5	0.1	0.7	100.0	2084
Cayo	97.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	100.0	3814
Stann Creek	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	1940
Toledo	96.9	1.5	0.5	1.1	100.0	1719
Area						
Urban	98.0	0.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	7339
Rural	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	10048
na: not applicable						

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4699
Region							
Corozal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	586
Orange Walk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	804
Belize City South Side	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	622
Cayo	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	1061
Stann Creek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	466
Toledo	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	423
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2122
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2577

Table DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3573
Region							
Corozal	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	489
Orange Walk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	549
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	632
Belize City South Side	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	406
Cayo	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	799
Stann Creek	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	391
Toledo	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	307
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1509
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2064

Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2537
Region							
Corozal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
Orange Walk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	358
Belize City South Side	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	298
Cayo	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	536
Stann Creek	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	318
Toledo	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	284
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	985
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1552

Table DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	7306
Region						
Corozal	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	952
Orange Walk	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1136
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1040
Belize City South Side	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	845
Cayo	97.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	1697
Stann Creek	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	827
Toledo	97.4	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	809
Area						
Urban	98.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	100.0	2858
Rural	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	4448

Table DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first birth				Total	Number of first births	Date of last birth			Total	Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/ Missing			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK/ Missing		
Total	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	3081	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	2297
Region											
Corozal	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	421	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	321
Orange Walk	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	489	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	360
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	509	99.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	373
Belize City South Side	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	388	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	288
Cayo	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	648	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	492
Stann Creek	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	343	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	244
Toledo	95.6	1.3	0.7	2.4	100.0	282	98.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	219
Area											
Urban	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1363	99.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	989
Rural	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	1718	99.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	1308

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percent of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^a	Number of cases
Household			
Salt test result	All households interviewed that have salt	0.3	4636
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	4636
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	4636
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		7.7	3428
Both month and year		20.2	3428
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	3428
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	5.3	1061
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	9.4	1061
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	4699
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	4699
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		8.7	2378
Both month and year		24.4	2378
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	2378
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	7.5	879
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	9.6	879
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	3573
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	3573
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	2537
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	2537
^a Includes "Don't know" responses			

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis					Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total		
Total	95.6	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	4.4	2537
Age								
<6 months	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.1	189
6-11 months	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	264
12-23 months	94.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	5.1	500
24-35 months	94.9	3.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	5.1	522
36-47 months	97.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.0	547
48-59 months	96.5	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.5	515

Table DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	95.0	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	5.0	2537
Age								
<6 months	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.8	189
6-11 months	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	264
12-23 months	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6.0	500
24-35 months	94.8	4.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	5.2	522
36-47 months	95.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	4.3	547
48-59 months	96.4	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.6	515

Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	94.5	0.0	0.9	3.9	0.7	100.0	5.5	2537
Age								
<6 months	88.8	0.0	0.7	10.1	0.4	100.0	11.2	189
6-11 months	97.2	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	264
12-23 months	93.6	0.0	1.2	4.8	0.4	100.0	6.4	500
24-35 months	93.5	0.0	1.5	3.7	1.2	100.0	6.5	522
36-47 months	95.6	0.0	1.2	2.8	0.4	100.0	4.4	547
48-59 months	95.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.2	100.0	4.2	515

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2438	100.0	2438	100.0
Digits				
0	246	10.1	272	11.2
1	263	10.8	250	10.3
2	252	10.4	249	10.2
3	234	9.6	270	11.1
4	245	10.0	241	9.9
5	212	8.7	320	13.1
6	227	9.3	265	10.9
7	244	10.0	196	8.0
8	269	11.1	173	7.1
9	246	10.1	201	8.2
0 or 5	458	18.8	593	24.3

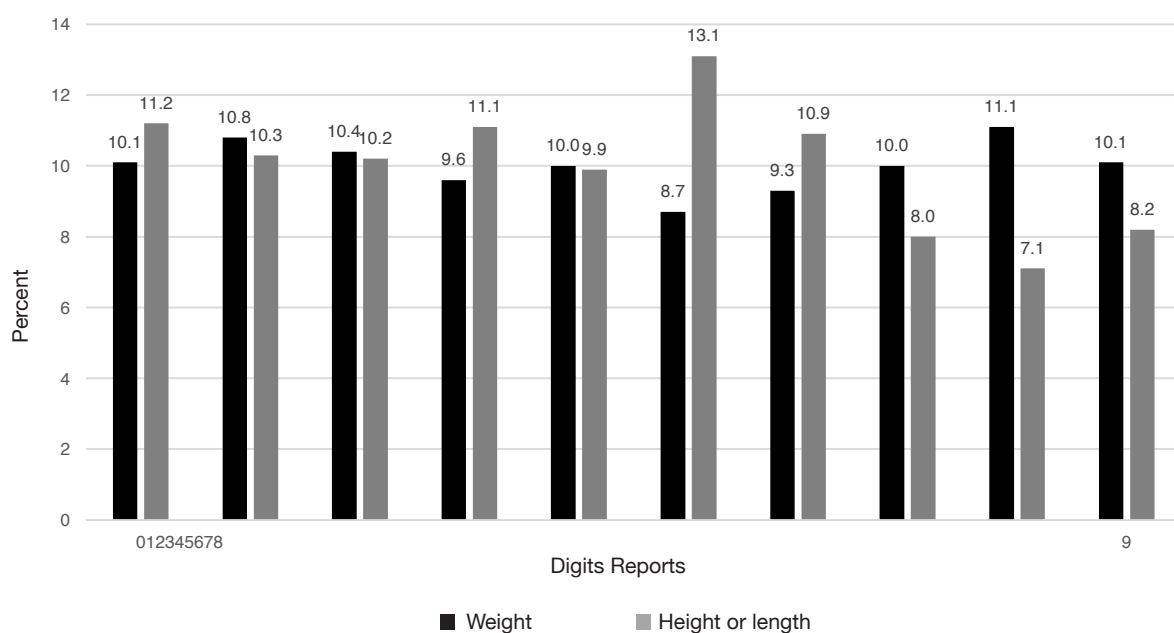


Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Table DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates							
Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Belize MICS, 2015-2016							
	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	58.7	27.1	14.1	0.1	100.0	68.4	2537
Region							
Corozal	67.6	17.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	79.8	348
Orange Walk	65.2	21.6	12.9	0.3	100.0	75.1	394
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	39.6	50.0	10.2	0.2	100.0	44.2	358
Belize City South Side	70.9	23.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	298
Cayo	62.3	23.0	14.7	0.0	100.0	73.0	536
Stann Creek	48.5	28.8	22.8	0.0	100.0	62.8	318
Toledo	55.1	27.9	17.0	0.0	100.0	66.4	284
Area							
Urban	60.6	28.2	11.2	0.1	100.0	68.2	985
Rural	57.6	26.4	16.0	0.1	100.0	68.6	1552
Child's age							
0-5 months	30.3	19.6	50.1	0.0	100.0	60.7	189
6-11 months	53.2	20.7	26.1	0.0	100.0	72.0	264
12-23 months	56.6	30.6	12.7	0.0	100.0	64.9	500
24-35 months	64.7	25.7	9.6	0.0	100.0	71.6	522
36-47 months	62.5	28.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	68.7	547
48-59 months	64.1	29.6	6.0	0.3	100.0	68.4	515

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Total	Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	2.1	4.2	75.7	17.9	0.3	100.0	80.9	1475
Region								
Corozal	1.3	3.4	88.7	6.6	0.4	100.0	93.1	208
Orange Walk	1.6	2.9	86.5	8.8	0.2	100.0	90.7	214
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	0.9	4.2	59.4	35.5	0.0	100.0	62.6	235
Belize City South Side	4.3	3.3	70.8	21.6	1.3	100.0	76.6	168
Cayo	3.6	6.7	71.1	18.7	0.2	100.0	79.2	313
Stann Creek	1.3	1.7	81.2	15.9	0.4	100.0	83.6	178
Toledo	1.7	6.1	76.7	15.5	0.0	100.0	83.1	159
Area								
Urban	2.4	2.8	71.6	23.1	0.6	100.0	75.6	587
Rural	2.0	5.2	78.4	14.4	0.2	100.0	84.5	887
Child's age								
0-5 months	0.3	9.5	73.5	16.7	0.0	100.0	81.5	189
6-11 months	1.5	2.6	83.7	12.2	0.0	100.0	87.3	264
12-23 months	2.6	2.6	76.0	18.8	0.6	100.0	80.2	500
24-35 months	2.6	4.7	72.3	20.4	0.4	100.0	78.0	522

Table DQ.18: Observation of women's health cards

Percent distribution of women with a live birth in the last 2 years by presence of a health card, and the percentage of health cards seen by the interviewers, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Woman does not have health card	Woman has health card		DK/Missing	Total	Percent of health cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer(2)				
Total	20.9	41.7	37.1	0.2	100.0	52.9	743
Region							
Corozal	13.3	57.3	28.9	0.5	100.0	66.4	105
Orange Walk	26.1	42.3	31.7	0.0	100.0	57.2	112
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	25.6	15.4	58.4	0.5	100.0	20.9	121
Belize City South Side	42.6	36.8	20.6	0.0	100.0	64.0	83
Cayo	6.4	56.2	37.1	0.3	100.0	60.2	153
Stann Creek	17.0	29.8	53.2	0.0	100.0	36.0	86
Toledo	26.4	49.8	23.8	0.0	100.0	67.7	83
Area							
Urban	24.6	40.4	34.9	0.1	100.0	53.7	306
Rural	18.4	42.7	38.7	0.3	100.0	52.4	437
Age							
15-24	15.3	48.5	36.2	0.0	100.0	57.3	320
25-34	25.9	34.6	39.0	0.5	100.0	47.0	324
35-49	23.0	43.1	33.9	0.0	100.0	55.9	99

Table DQ.19: Observation of places for handwashing

Percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Total	Number of households interviewed
Total	81.7	1.2	14.7	2.4	100.0	4636
Region						
Corozal	78.2	0.9	15.2	5.6	100.0	564
Orange Walk	87.0	0.6	10.1	2.3	100.0	628
Belize (Exc. Belize City Southside)	74.4	0.8	22.9	1.9	100.0	896
Belize City South Side	79.6	2.0	17.1	1.3	100.0	600
Cayo	77.8	1.3	18.1	2.8	100.0	995
Stann Creek	88.0	2.1	8.0	1.9	100.0	539
Toledo	98.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	413
Area						
Urban	78.4	1.2	18.8	1.6	100.0	2140
Rural	84.6	1.2	11.1	3.1	100.0	2496
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	83.0	3.5	9.8	3.7	100.0	914
Second	81.4	1.4	13.3	4.0	100.0	897
Middle	85.1	0.4	13.5	1.0	100.0	928
Fourth	83.9	0.2	14.8	1.1	100.0	924
Richest	75.7	0.5	21.6	2.3	100.0	974

Table DQ.20: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified:			Total	Number of children under 5
		Father	Other adult female	Other adult male		
Total	95.4	0.6	3.7	0.3	100.0	1819
Age						
0	98.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	342
1	96.4	0.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	364
2	94.0	0.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	373
3	94.6	0.8	3.8	0.8	100.0	390
4	93.5	1.1	5.1	0.4	100.0	350

Table DQ.21: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Pre-school	Infant school Year		Primary school						Missing	Secondary school Form				Associates	Higher than associates	Other	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
			1	2	Standard	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4						
5	7.4	3.4	59.7	28.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	371
6	3.7	0.1	12.5	56.9	23.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	411
7	0.5	1.0	3.0	18.0	47.9	26.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	365
8	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.9	19.0	52.8	20.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	358
9	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	5.4	23.7	43.2	23.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	377
10	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	8.6	24.1	43.3	18.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	445
11	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	8.7	27.7	44.0	15.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	382
12	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.1	9.8	30.7	37.3	0.0	12.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	395
13	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.8	12.7	22.5	0.0	34.2	12.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	373
14	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	4.8	10.7	0.0	21.3	29.4	9.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	406
15	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	4.8	0.0	11.6	18.3	27.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	388
16	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	11.8	18.0	24.6	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	395
17	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	8.0	17.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
18	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.8	6.9	19.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	356
19	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.0	3.9	13.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	324
20	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	3.3	14.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
21	83.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	11.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
22	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	5.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
23	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	4.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	291
24 ^a	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	271

^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5-24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.22: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	4731	4463	1.06	4595	4362	1.05	135	102	1.33	4699
Age										
15-19	59	62	0.95	55	62	0.9	3	0	na	950
20-24	371	335	1.11	366	335	1.09	6		16.96	836
25-29	616	571	1.08	603	560	1.08	13	11	1.15	730
30-34	863	838	1.03	839	816	1.03	24	22	1.11	686
35-39	903	865	1.04	885	844	1.05	18	20	0.86	554
40-44	935	866	1.08	904	850	1.06	31	15	1.99	478
45-49	985	927	1.06	944	894	1.06	41	32	1.25	465

Table DQ.23: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^a			Sex ratio at birth ^b			Period ratio ^c		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	8957	237	9194	99.4	87.0	99.1	105.4	133.1	106.0	na	na	na
Years												
0	360	6	366	99.5	100.0	99.5	94.9	65.4	94.4	na	na	na
1	367	2	370	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.3	na	124.7	99.4	40.5	98.5
2	379	5	384	99.4	100.0	99.4	112.7	149.7	113.1	99.0	160.8	99.5
3	399	4	403	100.0	82.8	99.8	107.4	135.6	107.7	105.8	85.2	105.5
4	375	4	380	99.1	88.0	98.9	103.7	100.2	103.6	96.0	76.4	95.7
5	383	7	390	99.9	75.6	99.5	87.5	39.5	86.3	99.9	99.1	99.9
6	391	11	402	99.4	100.0	99.4	106.4	109.0	106.5	104.6	132.9	105.2
7	364	9	373	99.4	85.9	99.1	102.5	173.8	103.7	98.0	66.4	97.0
8	352	15	368	99.3	100.0	99.4	107.0	166.2	108.9	97.6	232.2	100.0
9	358	5	362	100.0	58.8	99.5	115.1	na	117.8	12.8	4.9	12.6
10+	5227	169	5397	99.3	85.4	98.8	105.2	131.8	106.0	na	na	na
Five-year periods												
0-4	1,882	21	1,903	99.6	94.4	99.5	108.0	127.2	108.2	na	na	na
5-9	1,848	46	1,894	99.6	89.5	99.4	103.1	140.9	103.9	na	na	na
10-14	1,863	39	1,901	99.6	86.1	99.3	109.6	156.4	110.4	na	na	na
15-19	1,590	51	1,641	99.4	81.7	98.8	107.5	64.0	105.8	na	na	na
20+	1,775	80	1,855	98.8	87.5	98.3	98.9	196.4	101.7	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^a Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^b $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^c $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.24: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percent of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (days)					
0	7	13	4	8	32
1	0	3	6	2	11
2	1	1	0	4	6
3	1	2	3	5	10
4	0	0	3	3	5
5	0	1	1	0	2
7	0	1	0	4	5
8	0	0	0	1	1
11	1		0	0	1
13	1	0	0	0	1
14	2	0	0	0	2
15		0	1	1	3
16	0	0	0	1	1
17	0	0	0	1	1
21	0	0	1	0	1
Total 0–30 days	13	22	19	29	83
Percent early neonatal ^a	68.4	92.3	89.4	72.8	81

^a Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.25: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percent of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Belize MICS, 2015-2016

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (months)					
0 ^a	13	22	19	29	83
1	4	4	3	0	10
2	1	1	2	0	3
3			2	3	5
4	0	1	1	0	1
5	0	2	0	1	3
6	0	1	2	0	3
7	0	1	2	0	2
8		0	0	1	2
9	1	2	1	1	4
10	1	0	0	0	1
12	0	1	1	0	2
14	0	2	0	0	2
21	0	1	0	0	1
23	0	0	0	1	1

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0-19)
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (months)					
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	19	34	29	36	118
Percent neonatal ^b	65.9	64.8	63.3	82.5	70.0
^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days					
^b Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					

Appendix E. Belize MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference
MORTALITY					
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	MDG 4.2	
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates		
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays		
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	MDG 4.1	
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodide/iodate	Total number of households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage (Penta)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage (Penta)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage (Penta)	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	MDG 5.4	
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	MDG 2.2	
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children 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)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, among women age 15-19 years, among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union age 15-19 years, age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband 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 age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children 0-17 years	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	

MICS INDICATOR ^[M]		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.9	Young women who have never had sex ^[M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	MDG 6.2
9.16	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	HL - ED	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	MDG 6.4
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
10.1	Exposure to mass media ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Use of computers ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet ^[M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
11.1	Life satisfaction ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.2	Happiness ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.3	Perception of a better life ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
12.1	Tobacco use ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

MICS5 QUESTIONNAIRES

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2015-2016



United Nations
Belize



Government
of Belize



Statistical Institute
of Belize



National Committee
for Families and
Children



United Nations
Children's Fund



WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL

WM

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.

WM1. Cluster number:

WM2. Household number:

WM3. Woman's name:

Name _____

WM4. Woman's line number:

WM5. Interviewer's name and number:

Name _____

WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview:

____ / ____ / 2015

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 35 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 35 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- ☐ No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle "03" in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

WM7. Result of woman's interview

Completed01
Not at home02
Refused03
Partly completed04
Incapacitated05
Other (specify) _____ 96

WM8A. Supervisor's name and number:

Name _____

WM10. Record the time

Hour, minutes and am/pm : ____ m

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MT

MT1. Check WB7:

- ☐ Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MT2.
- ☐ Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2.
- ☐ Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3.

MT2. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: Almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day 1
At least once a week 2
Less than once a week 3
Not at all 4

MT3. Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day 1
At least once a week 2
Less than once a week 3
Not at all 4

MT4. How often do you watch television: Would you say that you watch almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day 1
At least once a week 2
Less than once a week 3
Not at all 4

MT5. Check WB2: Age of respondent?

- ☐ Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6.
- ☐ Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module.

MT6. Have you ever used a computer?

Yes 1
No 2

2 ⇒ MT9

MT7. Have you used a computer from any location in the last 12 months?

Yes 1
No 2

2 ⇒ MT9

MT8. During the last one month, how often did you use a computer: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day 1
At least once a week 2
Less than once a week 3
Not at all 4

MT9. Have you ever used the internet?

Yes 1
No 2

2 ⇒ Next Module

MT10. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet?

Yes 1
No 2

2 ⇒ Next Module

If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.

MT11. During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day 1
At least once a week 2
Less than once a week 3
Not at all 4

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the live births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM4. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ CM6
CM5. How many sons live with you? How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record "00".</i>	Sons at home __ __ Daughters at home __ __	
CM6. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM7. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record "00".</i>	Sons elsewhere __ __ Daughters elsewhere __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If "No" probe by asking: 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?</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ CM10
CM9. How many boys have died? How many girls have died? <i>If none, record "00".</i>	Boys dead __ __ Girls dead __ __	
CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum __ __	
CM11. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>TOTAL NUMBER IN CM10</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Check below: <input type="checkbox"/> Zero live birth ⇒ Go to <i>ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module</i> . <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the <i>BIRTH HISTORY module</i> . <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the <i>BIRTH HISTORY Module</i> or <i>ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module</i>		

BIRTH HISTORY BH

Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire.

BH Line No.	BH1.	BH2.	BH3.	BH4.		BH5.	BH6.	BH7.	BH8.	BH9.		BH10.	
	What name was given to your (FIRST/NEXT) baby?	Were any of these births twins? 1 Single 2 Multiple	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? 1 Boy 2 Girl	In what month and year was (NAME) born? Probe: What is his/her birthday?		Is (NAME) still alive? 1 Yes 2 No	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years.	Is (NAME) living with you? 1 Yes 2 No	Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record "00" if child is not listed.	If dead: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? If "1 year", probe: How many months old was (NAME)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth? 1 Yes 2 No	
		S M	B G	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ Next Line	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___		
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	1 2 ⇒ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth

BH Line No.	BH1.	BH2.		BH3.		BH4.		BH5.	BH6.	BH7.	BH8.	BH9.		BH10.			
	What name was given to your (FIRST/NEXT) baby?	Were any of these births twins? 1 Single 2 Multiple		Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? 1 Boy 2 Girl		In what month and year was (NAME) born? Probe: What is his/her birthday?		Is (NAME) still alive? 1 Yes 2 No	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years.	Is (NAME) living with you? 1 Yes 2 No	Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record "00" if child is not listed.	If dead: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? If "1 year", probe: How many months old was (NAME)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth? 1 Yes 2 No			
		S	M	B	G	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
08		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
09		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
10		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
11		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
12		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
13		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
14		1	2	1	2	___	___	1	2 ⇒ BH9	___	1	2	___ ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	___	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth in Birth History Module)?	Yes.....1	1 ⇒ Record birth(s) in Birth History
	No.....2	

CM12A. Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the Birth History Module above and check: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile.</i>
CM13. Check BH4 in Birth History Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2013 (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is 2013, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years). <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zero live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last born child and continue with Next Module.</i> <div style="text-align: center;"> <i>Name of last-born child</i>_____ </div> <i>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i>

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH DB

*This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*

DB1. When you got pregnant with (name), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒Next Module
DB2. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	Later 1 No more 2	2⇒Next Module
DB3. How much longer did you want to wait? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 _ _ Years 2 _ _ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>														
MN1. Did you see anyone for prenatal care during your pregnancy with (name)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MN5												
MN2. Whom did you see? <i>Probe:</i> <i>Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i>	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse/Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Other (specify) X													
MN2A. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received prenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Weeks 1 ____ Months 2 0 ____ DK 998													
MN3. How many times did you receive prenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>Probe to identify the number of times prenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times prenatal care received.</i>	Number of times ____ DK 98													
MN4. As part of your prenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: [A] Was your blood pressure measured? [B] Did you give a urine sample? [C] Did you give a blood sample?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blood pressure</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure	1	2	Urine sample	1	2	Blood sample	1	2	
	Yes	No												
Blood pressure	1	2												
Urine sample	1	2												
Blood sample	1	2												
MN5. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed? <i>May I see it please?</i> <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													
MN6. When you were pregnant with (name), did you receive any injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MN9 8⇒MN9												
MN7. How many times did you receive this tetanus injection during your pregnancy with (name)?	Number of times ____ DK 8	8⇒MN9												

MN8. How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported in MN7? <input type="checkbox"/> At least two tetanus injections during last pregnancy. ⇒ Go to MN17. <input type="checkbox"/> Only one tetanus injection during last pregnancy. ⇒ Continue with MN9.		
MN9. Did you receive any tetanus injection at any time before your pregnancy with (name), either to protect yourself or another baby?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MN17 8⇒MN17
MN10. How many times did you receive a tetanus injection before your pregnancy with (name)? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times DK 8	8⇒MN17
MN11. How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before your pregnancy with (name)? <i>If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	Years ago	
MN17. Who assisted with the delivery of (name)? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i> <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Relative / Friend H Other (specify) X No one Y	
MN18. Where did you give birth to (NAME)? <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12 Public sector Government hospital 21 Government clinic/health centre 22 Other public (specify) 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private medical (specify) 36 Other (specify) 96	11⇒MN20 12⇒MN20 96⇒MN20
MN19. Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section (C-Section)? That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MN20

MN19A. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labour pains started?	Before..... 1 After.....2	
MN20. When (name) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	Very large..... 1 Larger than average.....2 Average.....3 Smaller than average.....4 Very small.....5 DK.....8	
MN21. Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23
MN22. How much did (NAME) weigh? <i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i>	From card..... 1 (lbs) _____. From recall.....2 (lbs) _____. DK.....99998	
MN23. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	Yes..... 1 No.....2	
MN24. Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒Next Module
MN25. How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record "00" hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>	Immediately.....000 Hours..... 1 ____ Days.....2 ____ DK/Don't remember.....998	
MN26. In the first three days after delivery, was (name) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒Next Module
MN27. What was (name) given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i>	Milk (other than breast milk)..... A Plain water..... B Sugar or glucose water..... C Gripe water..... D Sugar-salt-water solution..... E Fruit juice..... F Infant formula..... G Tea / Infusions..... H Honey..... I Other (specify)..... X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</i></p>		
<p>PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6.</p>		
<p>PN2. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN18). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours.....1 ____</p> <p>Days2 ____</p> <p>Weeks3 ____</p> <p>DK / Don't remember998</p>	
<p>PN3. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery</p> <p>– for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok.</p> <p><i>Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN18), did anyone check on (name)'s health?</i></p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	
<p>PN4. And what about checks on your health</p> <p>– I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p><i>Did anyone check on your health before you left (name or type or facility in MN18)?</i></p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	
<p>PN5. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN18).</p> <p><i>Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (name or type of facility in MN18)?</i></p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No.....2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11</p> <p>2⇒PN16</p>
<p>PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN7.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10.</p>		

<p>PN7. You have already said that a (person or persons in MN17) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery, for example examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before the (person or persons in MN17) left you, did (person or persons in MN17) check on (name)'s health?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No.....2</p>	
<p>PN8. And did (person or persons in MN17) check on your health before leaving?</p> <p>By check on your health, I mean assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you.</p>	<p>Yes 1 No.....2</p>	
<p>PN9. After the (person or persons in MN17) left you, did anyone check on the health of (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No.....2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN10. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After (name) was delivered, did anyone check on his/her health?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No.....2</p>	<p>2⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>Once 1 More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B</p>
<p>PN12A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN12B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours..... 1 __ __ Days 2 __ __ Weeks 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember 998</p>	

<p>PN13. Who checked on (name)'s health at that time?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> <i>Anyone else?</i></p>	<p>Health professional Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Community health worker G Relative / Friend H Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>PN14. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home Respondent's home 11 Other home 12 Public sector Government hospital 21 Government clinic/health centre 22 Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26 Private medical sector Private hospital 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN16.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17.</p>		
<p>PN16. After you left (name or type of facility in MN18), did anyone check on your health?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20 2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (MN17=A-G) ⇒ Continue with PN18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker (A-G not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19</p>		
<p>PN18. After the delivery was over and (person or persons in MN17) left, did anyone check on your health?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20 2⇒Next Module</p>

<p>PN19. After the birth of (name), did anyone check on your health?</p> <p>I mean someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you.</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PN20. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>Once 1</p> <p>More than once 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21A 2⇒PN21B</p>
<p>PN21A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN21B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours 1 _ _</p> <p>Days 2 _ _</p> <p>Weeks 3 _ _</p> <p>DK / Don't remember 998</p>	
<p>PN22. Who checked on your health at that time?</p>	<p>Health professional</p> <p>Doctor A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Other person</p> <p>Traditional birth attendant F</p> <p>Community health worker G</p> <p>Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>PN23. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 21</p> <p>Government clinic/health centre 22</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS

IS

IS1. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

☐ Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2.

☐ No ⇒ Go to Next Module.

IS2. Sometimes children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility.

What types of symptoms would cause you to take a child under the age of 5 to a health facility right away?

Probe:

Any other symptoms?

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

Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A

Child becomes sickerB

Child develops a feverC

Child has fast breathingD

Child has difficulty breathing.....E

Child has blood in stoolF

Child is drinking poorlyG

Child has diarrhoea.....H

Child has vomitingI

Other (specify)X

Other (specify)Y

Other (specify)Z

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject – family planning. Are you pregnant now?	Yes, currently pregnant 1 No 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇒CP2A
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?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒CP3
CP2A. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module
CP3. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i> <i>If condom is mentioned, probe to find out if it is a male condom or a female condom, or both.</i>	Female sterilization/Tie-off A Male sterilization/ Vasectomy B IUD/ Coil C Injectables/ Injection D Implants E Pill F Male condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam/ Jelly J Periodic abstinence/Rhythm/Calendar L Withdrawal M Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5.</i>		
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	Later 1 No more 2	
UN4. 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?	Have another child 1 No more / None 2 Undecided / DK 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN5. Check CP3: Currently using "Female sterilization"? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go to UN13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Continue with UN6.</i>		
UN6. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	Have (a/another) child 1 No more / None 2 Says she cannot get pregnant 3 Undecided / DK 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
UN7. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months 1 ____ Years 2 ____ Does not want to wait (soon/now) 993 Says she cannot get pregnant 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 DK 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9.</i>		

UN9. Check CP2: Currently using a method? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ <i>Go to UN13.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ <i>Continue with UN10.</i>		
UN10. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	Yes.....1	1⇒UN13
	No.....2	
	DK.....8	8⇒UN13
UN11. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	Infrequent sex / No sex A Menopausal B Never menstruated C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E Postpartum amenorrheic.....F Breastfeeding G Too old H Fatalistic I Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN12. Check UN11: "Never menstruated" mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Mentioned</i> ⇒ <i>Go to Next Module.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Not mentioned</i> ⇒ <i>Continue with UN13.</i>		
UN13. When did your last menstrual period start? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i>	Days ago 1 __ __ Weeks ago 2 __ __ Months ago 3 __ __ Years ago 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband/partner is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband/partner justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

[A] If she goes out without telling him?

[B] If she neglects the children?

[C] If she argues with him?

[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?

[E] If she burns the food?

[F] If she wastes the money?

[G] If she is seen talking to another man who is not a relative?

[H] If she does not keep the house clean?

	Yes	No	DK
Goes out without telling	1	2	8
Neglects children	1	2	8
Argues with him	1	2	8
Refuses sex.....	1	2	8
Burns food	1	2	8
Wastes the money	1	2	8
Talks to another man.....	1	2	8
Does not keep the house clean..	1	2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married or in a visiting partner relationship?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a man 2 Yes, in a visiting partner relationship 4 No, not in union 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your husband/partner/Visiting partner? <i>Probe: How old was your husband/partner/Visiting partner on his last birthday?</i>	Age in years _ _ DK 98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married or been in a visiting partner relationship?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 Yes, formerly in a visiting partner relationship 4 No 3	3⇒Next Module
MA6. What is your status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with a man or been in a visiting partner relationship only once or more than once?	Only once 1 More than once 2	1⇒MA8A 2⇒MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you enter the union? MA8B. In what month and year did you enter the first union?	Date of (first) union Month _ _ DK month 98 Year _ _ _ _ DK year 9998	⇒Next Module 9998⇒MA9
MA9. How old were you when you entered your (first) union (husband/partner/ visiting partner)?	Age in years _ _	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
SB1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Never had intercourse..... 00 Age in years _ _ First time when started living with (first)husband/partner..... 95	00⇒Next Module
SB2. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
SB3. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).</i> <i>If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Day(s) ago 1 _ _ Week(s) ago..... 2 _ _ Month(s) ago..... 3 _ _ Year(s) ago 4 _ _	4⇒SB15
SB4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
SB5. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If "boyfriend", then ask: Were you living together as if married? If "yes", circle "2". If "no", circle "3".</i>	Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner/Common-law 2 Visiting partner 5 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (specify) 6	3⇒SB7 4⇒SB7 6⇒SB7
SB6. Check MA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man or in a visiting partner relationship (MA1 = 1, 2 or 4) ⇒ Go to SB8. <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7.		
SB7. How old is this person? <i>If response is "DK", probe: About how old is this person?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... _ _ DK..... 98	
SB8. Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒SB15
SB9. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person, was a condom used?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

<p>SB10. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If “boyfriend” then ask: Were you living together as if married? If “yes”, circle “2”. If “no”, circle “3”.</i></p>	<p>Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner/ Common-law 2 Visiting partner 5 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12</p>
<p>SB11. Check MA1 and MA7:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man or in a visiting partner relationship (MA1 = 1, 2 or 4) and married, lived with a man or been in a visiting partner relationship only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12.</p>		
<p>SB12. How old is this person?</p> <p><i>If response is DK, probe: About how old is this person?</i></p>	<p>Age of sexual partner..... _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	
<p>SB13. Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒SB15</p>
<p>SB14. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Number of partners _ _</p>	
<p>SB15. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write “95”.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners..... _ _</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒Next Module
HA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get 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 get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA7A. Can people get the AIDS virus by touching a person who has the AIDS virus?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">Yes No DK</div> During pregnancy 1 2 8 During delivery 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9. In your opinion, 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	
HA9A. In your opinion, should a child who has the AIDS virus but is not sick be allowed to attend school with children who do not have it?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8	

HA10. 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																					
HA11. If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8																					
HA12. If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/Not sure/Depends 8																					
HA13. Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> Zero live birth in last 2 years (CM13="Zero" or blank) ⇒ Go to HA24. <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14.																						
HA14. Check MN1: Received prenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Received prenatal care (MN1 = 1) ⇒ Continue with HA15. <input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive prenatal care (MN1 = 2) ⇒ Go to HA24.																						
HA15. During any of the prenatal visits for your pregnancy with (name), were you given any information about: [A] Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother? [B] Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus? [C] Getting tested for the AIDS virus? were you: [D] offered a test for the AIDS virus?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AIDS from mother</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Things to do</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for AIDS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offered a test</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	AIDS from mother	1	2	8	Things to do	1	2	8	Tested for AIDS.....	1	2	8	Offered a test	1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK																			
AIDS from mother	1	2	8																			
Things to do	1	2	8																			
Tested for AIDS.....	1	2	8																			
Offered a test	1	2	8																			
HA16. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA19 8⇒HA19																				
HA17. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22																				
HA18. Regardless of the result, all women who are tested are supposed to receive counselling after getting the result. After you were tested, did you receive counselling?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22																				

HA19. Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A or B)? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A or B) ⇒ Continue with HA20.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇒ Go to HA24.</i>		
HA20. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus between the time you went for delivery but before the baby was born?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HA24
HA21. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes 1 No 2	
HA22. Have you been tested for the AIDS virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒HA25
HA23. When was the most recent time you were tested for the AIDS virus?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 3⇒Next Module
HA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HA27
HA25. When was the most recent time you were tested?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
HA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	Yes 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ TA6
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age ____	00 ⇒ TA6
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ TA6
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	Number of cigarettes ____	
TA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If everyday or almost every day, circle "30".</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ TA10
TA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ TA10
TA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Cigarillos C Pipe D Other (specify) X	
TA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smoked tobacco products? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If everyday or almost every day, circle "30".</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ TA14
TA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ TA14

<p>TA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Circle all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Chewing tobacco A</p> <p>Snuff B</p> <p>Dip C</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>TA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco products?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i></p>	<p>Number of days 0__</p> <p>10 days or more but less than a month 10</p> <p>Everyday / Almost every day 30</p>	
<p>TA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of tequila, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol 00</p> <p>Age __ __</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle "30".</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month . 00</p> <p>Number of days 0__</p> <p>10 days or more but less than a month 10</p> <p>Everyday / Almost every day 30</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>TA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>Number of drinks __ __</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11. <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2.		
LS2. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? You can also look at these pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy1 Somewhat happy.....2 Neither happy nor unhappy3 Somewhat unhappy.....4 Very unhappy5	
LS3. Now I will ask you questions about your level of satisfaction in different areas. In each case, we have five possible responses: Please tell me, for each question, whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor unsatisfied, somewhat unsatisfied or very unsatisfied. Again, you can look at these pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.</i> How satisfied are you with your family life?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS4. How satisfied are you with your friendships?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS5. During the current school year, did you attend school at any time?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒ LS7

LS6. How satisfied are you with your school?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS7. How satisfied are you with your current job? <i>If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have a job0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS8. How satisfied are you with your health?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS9. How satisfied are you with where you live? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS10. How satisfied are you with how people around you generally treat you?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS11. How satisfied are you with the way you look?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS12. How satisfied are you with your life, overall?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS13. How satisfied are you with your current income? <i>If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS14. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	Improved1 More or less the same2 Worsened3	

LS15. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	Better	1
	More or less the same	2
	Worse	3

WM11. Record the time.	Hour, minutes and am/pm ____ : ____	____m
-------------------------------	---	-------

WM12. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page.</i>

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>		
MWM1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ _</div>	MWM2. H : <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
MWM3. Man's name: Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _</div>	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: <div style="text-align: right;">_ _ / _ _ / 2015</div>	

<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p>	<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle "03" in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</i></p>	

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed01 Not at home02 Refused03 Partly completed04 Incapacitated05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
--	---

MWM8A. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____

MWM10. Record the time.	Hour, minutes and am/pm....._ _ : _ _	_ m
--------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. In what month and year were you born?	Date of birth Month.....__ __ DK month98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year9998	
MWB2. How old are you? <i>Probe:</i> <i>How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years)__ __	
MWB3. Have you ever attended school or preschool?	Yes1 No.....2	2=MWB7
MWB4. What is the highest level of school you attended?	Preschool00 Infant01 Primary02 Secondary03 Associates04 Bcs. & Higher05 Other_____96 (specify)	00=MWB7 96=MWB7
MWB5. What is the highest Standard/ Form/ Year you completed at that level? <i>If the first year at this level is not completed, enter "00"</i>	Standard/Form/Year.....__ __	
MWB6. Check MWB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher (MWB4 = 03 to 05) ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Primary (MWB4 = 01 or 02) ⇒ Continue with MWB7.		
MWB7. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, <i>probe:</i> <i>Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	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 (specify language) Blind/visually impaired.....5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MMT

MMT1. Check MWB7:

- ☐ Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2.
- ☐ Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2.
- ☐ Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3.

MMT2. How often do you read a newspaper or magazine: Almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day1
At least once a week2
Less than once a week.....3
Not at all4

MMT3. Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day1
At least once a week2
Less than once a week.....3
Not at all4

MMT4. How often do you watch television: Would you say that you watch almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day1
At least once a week2
Less than once a week.....3
Not at all4

MMT5. Check MWB2: Age of respondent?

- ☐ Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MMT6.
- ☐ Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module.

MMT6. Have you ever used a computer?

Yes1
No2

2⇒MMT9

MMT7. Have you used a computer from any location in the last 12 months?

Yes1
No2

2⇒MMT9

MMT8. During the last one month, how often did you use a computer: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day1
At least once a week2
Less than once a week.....3
Not at all4

MMT9. Have you ever used the internet?

Yes1
No2

2⇒Next Module

MMT10. In the last 12 months, have you used the internet?

Yes1
No2

2⇒Next Module

If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.

MMT11. During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?

Almost every day1
At least once a week2
Less than once a week.....3
Not at all4

FERTILITY		MCM
All of the following questions refer only to LIVE births.		
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had in your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	Yes1 No2 DK8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
MCM3. How old were you when your first child was born?	Age in years _ _	
MCM4. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	Yes1 No2	2⇒MCM6
MCM5. How many sons live with you? How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record "00".</i>	Sons at home _ _ Daughters at home _ _	
MCM6. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	Yes1 No2	2⇒MCM8
MCM7. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere _ _ Daughters elsewhere _ _	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <i>If "No" probe by asking: I mean, 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?</i>	Yes1 No2	2⇒MCM10
MCM9. How many boys have died? How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead _ _ Girls dead _ _	
MCM10. Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.	Sum _ _	

MCM11. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered in total (<i>TOTAL NUMBER IN MCM10</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ Check below: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Zero live birth</i> ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>One or more live births</i> ⇒ Continue with MCM11A. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary.		
MCM11A. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	Yes1 No2	1⇒MCM12
MCM11B. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	Number of women__ __	
MCM12. Of these (total number in MCM10) births you have fathered, when was the last one born(even if he/she has died)? Month and year must be recorded.	Date of last birth Month __ __ Year __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				MDV
MDV1. Sometimes a husband/partner is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband or partner justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:				
		Yes	No	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	Goes out without telling.....	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	Neglects children	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	Argues with him	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	Refuses sex	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	Burns food.....	1	2	8
[F] If she wastes the money?	Wastes the money	1	2	8
[G] If she is seen talking to another man who is not a relative?	Talks to another man	1	2	8
[H] If she does not keep the house clean?	Does not keep the house clean. 1		2	8

MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married or in a visiting partner relationship?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a woman 2 Yes, in a visiting partner relationship 4 No, not in union..... 3	1 ⇒MMA7 2 ⇒MMA7 4 ⇒MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married or been in a visiting partner relationship?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman 2 Yes, formerly in a visiting partner relationship 4 No 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MMA6. What is your status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with a woman or been in a visiting partner relationship only once or more than once?	Only once..... 1 More than once..... 2	1 ⇒MMA8A 2 ⇒MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you enter the union? MMA8B. In what month and year did you enter the first union?	Date of (first) union Month __ __ DK month 98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	⇒Next Module 9998⇒MMA9
MMA9. How old were you when you entered your (first) union?	Age in years..... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i>		
MSB1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about your sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	Never had intercourse 00 Age in years..... _ _ First time when started living with (first)wife/partner..... 95	00 ⇒Next Module
MSB2. The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months(1 year). If more than 12 months (1 year), answer must be recorded in years.	Day(s) ago 1 _ _ Week(s) ago 2 _ _ Month(s) ago 3 _ _ Year(s) ago 4 _ _	4 ⇒MSB15
MSB4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	Yes 1 No 2	
MSB5. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'girlfriend', then ask: Were you living together as if married? If yes, circle "12". If no, circle "14"</i>	Wife 11 Cohabiting partner/Common-law 12 Visiting partner..... 13 Girlfriend 14 Casual acquaintance 15 Prostitute/ Sex worker 16 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
MSB8. Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒MSB15
MSB9. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person, was a condom used?	Yes 1 No 2	

<p>MSB10. What was your relationship to this person?</p> <p><i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i></p> <p><i>If 'girlfriend' then ask: Were you living together as if married? If yes, circle "12". If no, circle "14"</i></p>	<p>Wife 11</p> <p>Cohabiting partner/Common-law 12</p> <p>Visiting partner..... 13</p> <p>Girlfriend 14</p> <p>Casual acquaintance 15</p> <p>Prostitute/Sex worker 16</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>MSB13. Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MSB15</p>
<p>MSB14. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Number of partners..... _ _</p>	
<p>MSB15. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?</p> <p><i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i></p> <p><i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i></p>	<p>Number of lifetime partners _ _</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	

HIV/AIDS		MHA																
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	Yes1 No.....2	2 ⇒ Next Module																
MHA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA3. Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA6. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA7A. Can people get the AIDS virus by touching a person who has the AIDS virus?	Yes1 No.....2 DK8																	
MHA8. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<table><tr><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>DK</td></tr><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></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															
MHA9. In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes1 No.....2 DK/Not sure/Depends8																	
MHA9A. In your opinion, should a child who has the AIDS virus but is not sick be allowed to attend school with children who do not have it?	Yes1 No.....2 DK/Not sure/Depends8																	

MHA10. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	Yes1 No2 DK/Not sure/Depends8	
MHA11. If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes1 No2 DK/Not sure/Depends8	
MHA12. If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	Yes1 No2 DK/Not sure/Depends8	
MHA24. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MHA27
MHA25. When was the most recent time you were tested?	Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago2 2 or more years ago3	
MHA26. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes1 No2 DK8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
MHA27. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	Yes1 No2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MTA6
MTA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	Never smoked a whole cigarette00 Age ____ ____	00 ⇒MTA6
MTA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MTA6
MTA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	Number of cigarettes ____ ____	
MTA5. During the last one month, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10"</i> <i>If everyday or almost every day, circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
MTA6. Have you ever tried any smoked tobacco products other than cigarettes, such as cigars, water pipe, cigarillos or pipe?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MTA10
MTA7. During the last one month, did you use any smoked tobacco products?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MTA10
MTA8. What type of smoked tobacco product did you use or smoke during the last one month? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars A Water pipe B Cigarillos C Pipe D Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
MTA9. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smoked tobacco products? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".</i> <i>If everyday or almost every day, circle "30"</i>	Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
MTA10. Have you ever tried any form of smokeless tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA11. During the last one month, did you use any smokeless tobacco products?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒MTA14

<p>MTA12. What type of smokeless tobacco product did you use during the last one month?</p> <p><i>Circle all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Chewing tobacco..... A Snuff..... B Dip..... C Other (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>MTA13. During the last one month, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco products?</p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10". If everyday or almost every day, circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Number of days0__ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30</p>	
<p>MTA14. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.</p> <p><i>Have you ever drunk alcohol?</i></p>	<p>Yes1 No.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MTA15. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of tequila, vodka, whiskey or rum.</p> <p><i>How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?</i></p>	<p>Never had one drink of alcohol00 Age __ __</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MTA16. During the last one month, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00". If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10" If everyday or almost every day, circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month..00 Number of days0__ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30</p>	<p>00⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MTA17. In the last one month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?</p>	<p>Number of drinks __ __</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to MWM11 <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MLS2		
MLS2. I would like to ask you some simple questions on happiness and satisfaction. First, taking all things together, would you say you are very happy, somewhat happy, neither happy nor unhappy, somewhat unhappy or very unhappy? You can also look at these pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy..... 1 Somewhat happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy 3 Somewhat unhappy 4 Very unhappy..... 5	
MLS3. Now I will ask you questions about your level of satisfaction in different areas. In each case, we have five possible responses: Please tell me, for each question, whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, neither satisfied nor unsatisfied, somewhat unsatisfied or very unsatisfied. Again, you can look at these pictures to help you with your response. <i>Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.</i> How satisfied are you with your family life?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS4. How satisfied are you with your friendships?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS5. During the current school year, did you attend school at any time?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ⇒MLS7

MLS6. How satisfied (are/were) you with your school?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS7. How satisfied are you with your current job? <i>If the respondent says that he does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he tells you himself.</i>	Does not have a job 0 Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS8. How satisfied are you with your health?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9. How satisfied are you with where you live? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS10. How satisfied are you with how people around you generally treat you?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS11. How satisfied are you with the way you look?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS12. How satisfied are you with your life, overall?	Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS13. How satisfied are you with your current income? <i>If the respondent says that he does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he tells you himself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Somewhat satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Somewhat unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS14. Compared to this time last year, would you say that your life has improved, stayed more or less the same, or worsened, overall?	Improved 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	

MLS15. And in one year from now, do you expect that your life will be better, will be more or less the same, or will be worse, overall?	Better	1	
	More or less the same	2	
	Worse	3	

MWM11. Record the time.	Hour, minutes and am/pm__ __ : __ __	__ m
--------------------------------	--	------

MWM12. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page and then go to Questionnaire for Children Under Five for that child and start the interview with this respondent.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page.</i>

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL

UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

UF1. Cluster number:

UF2. Household number:

UF3. Child's name:

Name _____

UF4. Child's line number:

UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's name:

Name _____

UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's line number:

UF7. Interviewer's name and number:

Name _____

UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview:

____ / ____ / 2015

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- ☐ No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5

Codes refer to mother/caretaker.

Completed 01
Not at home 02
Refused 03
Partly completed 04
Incapacitated 05
Other (specify) _____ 96

UF10A. Supervisor's name and number:

Name _____

UF12. Record the time.	Hour, minutes and am/pm__ __ : __ __	__ m
-------------------------------	--	------

AGE		AG
AG1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the development and health of (name). On what day, month and year was (NAME) born? <i>Probe: What is his/her birthday?</i> <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.</i> <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	Date of birth Day__ __ DK day 98 Month__ __ Year201__	
AG2. How old is (NAME)? <i>Probe:</i> <i>How old was (name) at his/her last birthday?</i> <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years)__	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask: May I see it?</i>	Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No 3 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module
BR2. Has (NAME)'s birth been registered with the Vital Statistics office?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module
BR3. Do you know how to register (NAME)'s birth?	Yes 1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (NAME)?	None 00 Number of children's books 0 ____ Ten or more books 10																	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (NAME) plays with when he/she is at home. Does he/she play with:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)?</td> <td>Homemade toys 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</td> <td>Toys from a shop 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)?</td> <td>Household objects or outside objects 1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</i></p>		Y	N	DK	[A] homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)?	Homemade toys 1	2	8	[B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys?	Toys from a shop 1	2	8	[C] household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)?	Household objects or outside objects 1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK															
[A] homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)?	Homemade toys 1	2	8															
[B] toys from a shop or manufactured toys?	Toys from a shop 1	2	8															
[C] household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves)?	Household objects or outside objects 1	2	8															
EC3. 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. On how many days in the past week was (NAME):	[A] left alone for more than an hour? Number of days left alone for more than an hour ____ [B] left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? Number of days left with other child for more than an hour ____ <i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'</i>																	
EC4. Check AG2: Age of child. <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5.																		
EC5. Does (NAME) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including preschool or community child care?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8																	

<p>EC7. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 years or over engage in any of the following activities with (NAME):</p> <p>If yes, ask: Who engaged in this activity with (NAME)?</p> <p><i>Circle all that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books to or looked at picture books with (NAME)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (NAME)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to (name) or with (name), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (NAME) outside the home, compound, yard or enclosure?</p> <p>[E] Played with (NAME)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things to or with (NAME)?</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named / Counted</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named / Counted	A	B	X	Y	
	Mother	Father	Other	No one																																	
Read books	A	B	X	Y																																	
Told stories	A	B	X	Y																																	
Sang songs	A	B	X	Y																																	
Took outside	A	B	X	Y																																	
Played with	A	B	X	Y																																	
Named / Counted	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC8. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (NAME). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (NAME)'s development.</p> <p>Can (NAME) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. Can (NAME) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. Does (NAME) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC11. Can (NAME) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC12. Is (NAME) sometimes too sick to play?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				

EC13. Does (<i>NAME</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC14. When given something to do, is (<i>NAME</i>) able to do it all by himself/herself?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does (<i>NAME</i>) get along well with other children?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC16. Does (<i>NAME</i>) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
EC17. Does (<i>NAME</i>) get distracted easily?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD																																				
BD1. Check AG2: Age of child <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2. <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to Care of Illness Module.																																						
BD2. Has (NAME) ever been breastfed?	Yes1 No2 DK8	2 ⇒ BD4 8 ⇒ BD4																																				
BD3. Is (NAME) still being breastfed?	Yes1 No2 DK8																																					
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	Yes1 No2 DK8																																					
BD5. Did (NAME) drink ORS (oral rehydration solution) yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes1 No2 DK8																																					
BD6. Did (NAME) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines yesterday, during the day or night?	Yes1 No2 DK8																																					
BD7. Now I would like to ask you about (other) liquids that (NAME) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. I am interested to know whether (NAME) had the item even if combined with other foods. Please include liquids consumed outside of your home. Did (NAME) drink (NAME OF ITEM) yesterday during the day or the night: [A] Plain water? [B] Juice or juice drinks? [C] Watery soup? [D] Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? [E] Infant formula? <i>If yes: How many times did (name) drink infant formula?</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'.</i> [F] Any other liquids? (Specify) _____	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plain water</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juice or juice drinks</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Watery soup</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Milk</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of times drank milk.....</td> <td colspan="3">___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Infant formula</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of times drank infant formula</td> <td colspan="3">___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other liquids</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	Plain water	1	2	8	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8	Watery soup	1	2	8	Milk	1	2	8	Number of times drank milk.....	___			Infant formula	1	2	8	Number of times drank infant formula	___			Other liquids	1	2	8	
	Yes	No	DK																																			
Plain water	1	2	8																																			
Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8																																			
Watery soup	1	2	8																																			
Milk	1	2	8																																			
Number of times drank milk.....	___																																					
Infant formula	1	2	8																																			
Number of times drank infant formula	___																																					
Other liquids	1	2	8																																			

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about (other) foods that (NAME) may have had yesterday during the day or the night. Again, I am interested to know whether (NAME) had the item even if combined with other foods. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.				
Did (NAME) eat (NAME OF FOOD) yesterday during the day or the night: [A] Yogurt? <i>If yes: How many times did(name)drink or Eat yogurt?</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>If unknown, record '8'</i>	Yes 1	No 2	DK 8	Yogurt Number of times drank/ate yogurt.....__
[B] Any Gerber, Hero, Cerelac or Nestum?	Gerber, Hero, Cerelac, Nestum	1	2	8
[C] Bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8
[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, etc.	1	2	8
[E] Irish potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	Irish potatoes, white yams, cassava, etc.	1	2	8
[F] Any dark green, leafy vegetables such as callaloo?	Dark green, leafy vegetables such as callaloo	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes, papayas or sapodillas?	Ripe mangoes, papayas or sapodillas	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits or vegetables?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8
[J] Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, or sausages made from these meats?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8
[K] Eggs?	Eggs	1	2	8
[L] Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8
[M] Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8
[N] Cheese or other food made from milk?	Cheese or other food Made from milk	1	2	8
[O] Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that I have not mentioned? (Specify)_____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8

BD9. Check BD8 (Categories “A” through “O”). <input type="checkbox"/> <i>At least one “Yes” or all “DK” ⇒ Go to BD11</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Else ⇒ Continue with BD10.</i>		
BD10. Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent ⇒ Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11.</i>		
BD11. How many times did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times ____ DK 8	

IMMUNIZATION										IM
<i>If an immunization card is available, copy the dates into IM3 for each type of immunization and vitamin A recorded on the card. IM6-IM19D are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM19D will only be asked when a card is not available.</i>										
IM1. Do you have a card where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down? <i>(If yes) May I see it please?</i>			Yes, seen 1							1⇒IM2A
			Yes, not seen 2							2⇒IM6
			No card..... 3							
IM2. Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?			Yes 1							1⇒IM6
			No..... 2							2⇒IM6
IM2A. Did (NAME) get his/her vaccinations at a private or public facility?			Public 1							
			Private 2							
IM3. (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			
BCG	BCG									
Polio 1	Pol1									
Polio 2	Pol2									
Polio 3	Pol3									
Pentavalent 1	DPT/Hep/Hib1									
Pentavalent 2	DPT/Hep/Hib2									
Pentavalent 3	DPT/Hep/Hib3									
DTaP-P1 (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, polio)	DTaP-P1									
DTaP-P2	DTaP-P2									
DTaP-P3	DTaP-P3									
Haemophilus Influenzae b 1	Hib1									
Haemophilus Influenzae b 2	Hib2									
Haemophilus Influenzae b 3	Hib3									
HBV1 (Hepatitis B)	HBV1									
HBV2 (Hepatitis B)	HBV2									

HBV3 (Hepatitis B)	HBV3								
Measles, Mumps, Rubella 1	MMR1								
Measles, Mumps, Rubella 2	MMR2								
Vitamin A (first dose)	VitA1								
Vitamin A (second dose)	VitA2								
Vitamin A (third dose)	VitA3								
Vitamin A (fourth dose)	VitA4								
Vitamin A (fifth dose)	VitA5								
Seasonal Influenza (first dose)	Flu1								
Seasonal Influenza (second dose)	Flu2								
IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to Flu) recorded? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go to Care of Illness Module</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Continue with IM5</i>									
IM5. In addition to what is recorded on this card, did (name) receive any other vaccinations? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, go to Care of Illness Module.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Go to Care of Illness Module</i>									
IM6. Has (NAME) ever received any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign or immunization day or child health day?		Yes 1 No 2 DK 8						2 ⇒ Next Module 8 ⇒ Next Module	
IM7. Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis or TB – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?		Yes 1 No 2 DK 8							
IM8. Has (NAME) ever received any vaccination to protect him/her from polio (usually given as drops in the mouth)?		Yes 1 No 2 DK 8						2 ⇒ IM10A 8 ⇒ IM10A	

IM9. Was the first polio vaccine received when the child was two months old?	Yes 1 No 2	
IM10. How many times was he/she given the polio vaccine?	Number of times	
IM10A. Has (<i>NAME</i>) ever received a Pentavalent or DPT vaccination - that is, an injection to prevent him/her from getting diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B, and influenzae type B? <i>Probe by indicating that Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio.</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒IM12A 8⇒IM12A
IM10B. How many times was a Pentavalent or DPT vaccine received?	Number of times	⇒IM16
IM12A. Has (<i>NAME</i>) ever received a DTaP vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent him/her from getting diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒IM12C 8⇒IM12C
IM12B. How many times was a DTaP vaccine received?	Number of times	
IM12C. Has (name) ever received a Hib vaccination – that is, an injection to prevent him/her from getting influenza type b?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒IM13 8⇒IM13
IM12D. How many times was a Hib vaccine received?	Number of times	
IM13. Has (<i>NAME</i>) ever been given a hepatitis B or HBV vaccination – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting hepatitis B? <i>Probe by indicating that the hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as polio and DPT vaccines</i>	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16
IM14. Was the first hepatitis B vaccine received two months after birth or later?	2 months after birth 1 Later 2 DK 8	
IM15. How many times was a hepatitis B vaccine received?	Number of times	

IM15A. Check AG2: Age of child. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child age 0 ⇒ Go to IM19A.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Child age 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with IM16.</i>		
IM16. Has (<i>NAME</i>) ever received a measles or MMR injection – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older – to prevent him/her from getting measles?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒IM19A 8⇒IM19A
IM16A. How many times was a measles or MMR injection received?	Number of times	
IM19A. Has (<i>NAME</i>) ever received any Vitamin A drops	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒IM19C 8⇒IM19C
IM19B. How many times were Vitamin A drops received?	Number of times	
IM19C. Has (<i>NAME</i>) ever received a seasonal influenza vaccine or a flu shot?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
IM19D. How many times was a flu shot received?	Number of times	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. In the last two weeks, has (NAME) had diarrhoea?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2=CA6A 8=CA6A
CA2. I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhoea (including breastmilk). During the time (NAME) had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual? <i>If 'less', probe: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?</i>	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink 5 DK 8	
CA3. During the time (NAME) had diarrhoea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?</i>	Much less 1 Somewhat less 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food 5 Never gave food 6 DK 8	
CA3A. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2=CA4 8=CA4
CA3B. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Government hospital A Government health centre B Government health post C Community health worker D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (specify) H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (specify) O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (specify) X	

<p>CA4. During the time (NAME) had diarrhoea, was he/she given to drink:</p> <p><i>Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.</i></p> <p>[A] A fluid made from a special packet called Oral Rehydration Salt?</p> <p>[B] A pre-packaged ORS fluid for diarrhoea called Pedialyte?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Fluid from ORS packet..... 1 2 8</p> <p>Pedialyte 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA4A. Check CA4: ORS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given ORS ⇒ Go to CA4C.</p>		
<p>CA4B. Where did you get the ORS?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre..... 12</p> <p>Government health post..... 13</p> <p>Community health worker 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic..... 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CA4C. During the time (name) had diarrhoea, was he/she given:</p> <p>[A] zinc tablets?</p> <p>[B] zinc syrup?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Zinc tablets..... 1 2 8</p> <p>Zinc syrup..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA4D. Check CA4C: Any zinc?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child given any zinc ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4C) ⇒ Continue with CA4E.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given any zinc ⇒ Go to CA4F.</p>		

<p>CA4E. Where did you get the zinc?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre 12</p> <p>Government health post 13</p> <p>Community health worker 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>CA4F. During the time (NAME) had diarrhoea, was he/she given coconut water to drink?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Coconut water 1 2 8</p>	
<p>CA5. Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhoea?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA6A</p> <p>8⇒CA6A</p>
<p>CA6. What (else) was given to treat the diarrhoea?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anything else?</i></p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name)</p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic A</p> <p>Antimotility (anti-diarrhoea) B</p> <p>Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc) G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic M</p> <p>Unknown injection N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy/Herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>CA6A. In the last two weeks, has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	

CA7. At any time in the last two weeks, has (NAME) had an illness with a cough?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA9A 8⇒CA9A
CA8. When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both 3 Other (specify) 6 DK 8	1⇒CA10 2⇒CA10 3⇒CA10 6⇒CA10 8⇒CA10
CA9A. Check CA6A: Had fever? <input type="checkbox"/> Child had fever (CA6A = 1) ⇒ Continue with CA10. <input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have fever (CA6A = 2 or 8) ⇒ Go to CA14.		
CA10. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. From where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or privatesector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Government hospital A Government health centre B Government health post C Community health worker D Mobile / Outreach clinic E Other public (specify) H Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Mobile clinic L Other private medical (specify) O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (specify) X	
CA12. At any time during the illness, was (NAME) given any medicine for the illness?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14

<p>CA13. What medicine was (NAME) given?</p> <p><i>Probe: Any other medicine?</i></p> <p><i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Names of medicines)</i></p>	<p>Antibiotics:</p> <p>Pill / Syrup I</p> <p>Injection J</p> <p>Other medications:</p> <p>Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen . P</p> <p>Aspirin Q</p> <p>Ibuprofen R</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p> <p>DK Z</p>	
<p>CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13B.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA14.</p>		
<p>CA13B. Where did you get the antibiotic?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Government hospital 11</p> <p>Government health centre 12</p> <p>Government health post 13</p> <p>Community health worker 14</p> <p>Mobile / Outreach clinic 15</p> <p>Other public (specify) 16</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic 21</p> <p>Private physician 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy 23</p> <p>Mobile clinic 24</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend 31</p> <p>Shop 32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner 33</p> <p>Already had at home 40</p> <p>Other (specify) 96</p>	
<p>CA14. Check AG2: Age of child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13.</p>		
<p>CA15. The last time (NAME) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?</p>	<p>Child used toilet/latrine 01</p> <p>Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine 02</p> <p>Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch 03</p> <p>Thrown into garbage (solid waste) 04</p> <p>Buried 05</p> <p>Left in the open 06</p> <p>Other (specify) 96</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

UF13. Record the time.	Hour, minutes and am/pm __ __ : __ __	__ m
-------------------------------	---	------

UF14. Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ *Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE** to be administered to the same respondent.*
- ☐ *No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household. Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

ANTHROPOMETRY

AN

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 in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.

AN1. Measurer's name and number:	Name _____	
AN2. Result of height/length and weight measurement:	Either or both measured 1 Child not present 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused 3 Other (specify) 6	2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3. Child's weight:	Kilograms (kg) Weight not measured 99.9	⇒AN3B
AN3A. Was the child undressed to the minimum? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum		
AN3B. Check age of child in AG2: <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).		
AN4. Child's length or height:	Length / Height (cm) Length/ Height not measured 999.9	⇒AN6
AN4A. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	Lying down 1 Standing up 2	

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ Record measurements for next child.
☐ No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	HH2. Household number: ___ ___	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2015	HH7. Region: Corozal 1 Orange Walk 2 Belize (Excluding Belize City South Side) 3 Belize City South Side 4 Cayo 5 Stann Creek 6 Toledo 7	
HH6. Area: Urban 1 Rural 2		
<p>WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.</p> <p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</i> </p>		
HH9. Result of household interview: Completed 01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit 02 Entire household absent for extended period of time 03 Refused 04 Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05 Dwelling destroyed 06 Dwelling not found 07 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96		

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____ Line No ___ ___
HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___
HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___
HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

HH18. Record the time	LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	HL
Hour.....__ __ Minutes.....__ __ am/pm__ m	<p><i>First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, that is, persons who sleep at least 4 nights of the week and share at least 1 daily meal. Please start 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 adults at work. If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.</i></p>	

							For women age 15-49	For men age 15-49	For children age 0-4	For children age 0-17 years						For Children age 0-14	
HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to the head of household?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?		HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?		HL6. How old is (name)?	HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man age 15-49	HL7B. Circle line no. if child age 0-4	HL11. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?	HL12. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL12A. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL13. Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL14. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL14A. Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated.
					98 DK	9998 DK	Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.				1 Yes 2 No =HL13 8 DK =HL13	If "Yes", record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.	1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	1 Yes 2 No =HL15 8 DK =HL15	If "Yes", record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	If HL12 is blank or '00' ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
01		0 1	1	2	__	__	__	01	01	01	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
02		__	1	2	__	__	__	02	02	02	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
03		__	1	2	__	__	__	03	03	03	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
04		__	1	2	__	__	__	04	04	04	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
05		__	1	2	__	__	__	05	05	05	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
06		__	1	2	__	__	__	06	06	06	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
07		__	1	2	__	__	__	07	07	07	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
08		__	1	2	__	__	__	08	08	08	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__
09		__	1	2	__	__	__	09	09	09	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	__	1 2 3 8	__

* Codes for HL3 : Relationship to head of household:	01 Head 02 Spouse/Partner 03 Son / Daughter	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law 05 Grandchild 06 Parent	07 Parent-In-Law 08 Brother / Sister 09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt 11 Niece/Nephew 12 Other relative	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild 14 Household Helper (Live-in)	96 Other (Not related) 98 DK
---	---	---	--	---	---	---------------------------------

							For women age 15-49	For men age 15-49	For children age 0-4	For children age 0-17 years						For Children age 0-14	
HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. What is the Relationship of (name) to the head of household?	HL4. Is (name) male or female?		HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?		HL6. How old is (name)?	HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49.	HL7A. Circle line no. if Man age 15-49	HL7B. Circle line no. if child age 0-4.	HL11. Is(name)' Natural Mother alive?	HL12. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL12A. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL13. Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL14. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL14A. Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated.
					98 DK	9998 DK	Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.				1 Yes 2 No ⇒HL13 8 DK ⇒HL13	If "Yes", record line no. of mother and go to HL13. If "No", record 00.	1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	1 Yes 2 No ⇒HL15 8 DK ⇒HL15	If "Yes", record line no. of father and go to HL15. If "No", record 00.	1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	If HL12 is blank or '00' ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M	F	Month	Year		Age	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father	
10		___	1	2	___	___	___	13	13	13	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
11		___	1	2	___	___	___	11	11	11	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
12		___	1	2	___	___	___	12	12	12	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
13		___	1	2	___	___	___	13	13	13	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
14		___	1	2	___	___	___	14	14	14	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___
15		___	1	2	___	___	___	15	15	15	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

Probe for additional household members.

Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

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

For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man'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 a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.

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

* Codes for HL3:	01 Head	04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	07 Parent-In-Law	10 Uncle / Aunt	13 Adopted / Foster/ Stepchild	96 Other (Not related)
Relationship to	02 Spouse/Partner	05 Grandchild	08 Brother / Sister	11 Niece / Nephew	14 Household Helper (Live-in)	98 DK
head of household:	03 Son / Daughter	06 Parent	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	12 Other relative		

EDUCATION

ED

			For household members age 5 and above				For household members age 5-24 years									
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6.		ED3. Has (name) ever attended school or pre- school?	ED4A. What is the highest level of school (name) has attended?	ED4B. What is the highest standard/ form/ year (name) completed at this level?	ED5. During the current school year, did (name) attend school or preschool at any time?	ED6.		ED7.	ED8.						
							During this school year, which level and standard/ form/ year was (name) attending?			During that school year, which level and standard/ form/ year did (name) attend?						
				Level: 00 Preschool 01 Infant 02 Primary 03 Secondary 04Associates 05 BSc. & Higher 96 Other 98 DK <i>If level=00, skip to ED5.</i>	Standard/ Form/ Year: 98 DK <i>If the first Std / Form/ Year at this level is not completed, enter "00".</i>		Level: 00 Preschool 01 Infant 02 Primary 03 Secondary 04 Associates 05 BSc. & Higher 96 Other 98 DK <i>If level=00, skip to ED7.</i>	Standard/ Form / Year: 98 DK		Level: 00 Preschool 01 Infant 02 Primary 03 Secondary 04 Associates 05 BSc. & Higher 96 Other 98 DK <i>If level=00, go to next line.</i>	Standard / Form / Year: 98 DK					
			1 Yes 2 No ⇒Next Line			1 Yes 2 No ⇒ED7				1 Yes 2 No ⇒ Next Line 8 DK ⇒ Next Line						
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level	Std/Form/ Year	Yes	No	Level	Std/Form/ Year	Y	N	DK	Level	Std/Form/ Year	
01		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
02		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
03		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
04		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
05		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
06		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
07		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
08		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
09		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
10		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
11		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
12		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
13		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
14		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	
15		___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	1	2	8	00 01 02 03 04 05 96 98	___	

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE

SL

SL1. Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-14 years.

Total number..... — —

SL2. Check the number of children age 1-14 years in SL1:

- ☐ Zero ⇒ Go to Household Characteristics module.
- ☐ One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.
- ☐ Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A.

SL2A. List each of the children age 1-14 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.

SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number From HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6
Rank	Line	Name	M	F	Age
1	— —		1	2	— —
2	— —		1	2	— —
3	— —		1	2	— —
4	— —		1	2	— —
5	— —		1	2	— —
6	— —		1	2	— —
7	— —		1	2	— —
8	— —		1	2	— —

SL8. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of children age 1-14 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
Last Digit of Household Number (from HH2)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.

Rank number —
 Line number — —
 Name
 Age — —

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD2. Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.	Line number Name	
CD3. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with (NAME) in the past month.	<div style="text-align: right;">Yes No</div> <div>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow him/her to leave the house.</div> <div>Took away privileges.....1 2</div> <div>[B] Explained why (name)'s behaviour was wrong.</div> <div>Explained wrong behaviour1 2</div> <div>[C] Shook him/her.</div> <div>Shook him/her1 2</div> <div>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her.</div> <div>Shouted, yelled, screamed1 2</div> <div>[E] Gave him/her something else to do.</div> <div>Gave something else to do1 2</div> <div>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand.</div> <div>Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand1 2</div> <div>[G] Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</div> <div>Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object1 2</div> <div>[H] Called him/her dumb, lazy, or another name like that.</div> <div>Called dumb, lazy, or another name1 2</div> <div>[I] Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears.</div> <div>Hit/slapped on the face, head or ears1 2</div> <div>[J] Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg.</div> <div>Hit/slapped on hand, arm or leg1 2</div> <div>[K] Beat him/her up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could.</div> <div>Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could1 2</div>	
CD4. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	Yes1 No2 DK / No opinion8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		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.....97	
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
	Don't Know.....98	
HC1B. What is the first language of the head of this household?	Chinese/Taiwanese.....01	
	Creole.....02	
	English.....03	
	German.....04	
	Hindi.....05	
	Maya06	
	Spanish.....07	
	Garifuna.....08	
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC1C. To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?	Asian.....01	
	Caucasian.....02	
	Creole.....03	
	East Indian.....04	
	Maya.....05	
	Mennonite.....06	
	Mestizo/Spanish/Latino.....07	
	Garifuna.....08	
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
HC2. How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	Number of rooms _ _	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor. Record observation.	Natural floor	
	Earth/ Sand11	
	Rudimentary floor	
	Wood planks21	
	Plywood23	
	Finished floor	
	Parquet or polishedwood.....31	
	Vinyl or asphalt strips/marley32	
	Ceramic tiles/cement tiles33	
	Cement/Concrete34	
	Carpet35	
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	

<p>HC4. Main material of the roof.</p> <p>Record observation.</p>	<p>Natural roofing Thatch/Palm leaf/Bayleaf..... 12</p> <p>Rudimentary Roofing Cardboard 24 Rubber rye..... 25</p> <p>Finished roofing Metal/Tin/corrugated zinc 31 Ceramic/Roofing tiles..... 34 Cement/Concrete..... 35 Roofing shingles..... 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p>Record observation.</p>	<p>Natural walls No walls 11 Palmetto/Wildcane/Sticks 14</p> <p>Rudimentary walls Bamboo/Palmetto with mud/white lime . 21 Stone with mud..... 22 Plywood 24 Carton/Cardboard 25 Reused wood..... 26</p> <p>Finished walls Cement/Concrete..... 31 Stone with lime / concrete 32 Bricks 33 Cement blocks..... 34 Wood planks / shingles..... 36 Wood and concrete..... 37 Stucco..... 38 Plycem..... 39 Metal/Tin/Corrugated/Zinc..... 40</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/Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) ... 02 Biogas..... 04 Kerosene 05 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Agricultural crop residue 11</p> <p>No food cooked in household 95</p> <p>Other(<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 04⇒HC8 05⇒HC8</p> <p>95⇒HC8</p>
<p>HC7. Is the cooking usually done in the house, In a separate building, or outdoors?</p> <p><i>If 'In the house', probe: Is it done in a separate room used as a kitchen?</i></p>	<p>In the house In a separate room used as kitchen..... 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other(<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	

HC8. Does your household have:		Yes	No
[A] Electricity?	Electricity	1	2
[B] A radio?	Radio	1	2
[C] A television?	Television.....	1	2
[D] A fixed line telephone?	Fixed line telephone.....	1	2
[E] A reffridgerator?	Reffridgerator.....	1	2
[F] A Fan?	Fan.....	1	2
[G] A Micro Wave Oven?	Micro Wave Oven	1	2
[H] A Security Alarm System?	Security Alarm System	1	2
[I] A Washing Machine?	Washing Machine	1	2
[J] A DV D Player?	DVD Player	1	2
[K] A Gas Bar-B-Q Grill?	Gas Bar-B-Q Grill.....	1	2
[L] An Air Conditioner?	Air Conditioner	1	2
[M] A Water Cooler?	Water Cooler.....	1	2
[N] A Sofa set?	Sofa set.....	1	2
[O] A Dining Room set?	Dining Room set	1	2
[P] A Clothes Closet?	Clothes Closet	1	2

<p>HC9. Does any member of your household own:</p> <p>[A] A watch?</p> <p>[B] A Cellphone?</p> <p>[C] A bicycle?</p> <p>[D] A motorcycle or scooter?</p> <p>[E] An animal- drawn cart?</p> <p>[F] A car or truck?</p> <p>[G] A boat with a motor?</p> <p>[H] A tablet computer?</p> <p>[I] A Fishing Rod?</p> <p>[J] A Weight Training Machine?</p> <p>[K] A computer</p> <p>[L] Canoe/A boat without a motor?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Watch.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cellphone.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle/Scooter</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal-drawn cart.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car/Truck</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boat with motor.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tablet Computer</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fishing Rod.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weight Training Machine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Computer.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canoe/Boat without motor</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Watch.....	1	2	Cellphone.....	1	2	Bicycle	1	2	Motorcycle/Scooter	1	2	Animal-drawn cart.....	1	2	Car/Truck	1	2	Boat with motor.....	1	2	Tablet Computer	1	2	Fishing Rod.....	1	2	Weight Training Machine	1	2	Computer.....	1	2	Canoe/Boat without motor	1	2	
	Yes	No																																							
Watch.....	1	2																																							
Cellphone.....	1	2																																							
Bicycle	1	2																																							
Motorcycle/Scooter	1	2																																							
Animal-drawn cart.....	1	2																																							
Car/Truck	1	2																																							
Boat with motor.....	1	2																																							
Tablet Computer	1	2																																							
Fishing Rod.....	1	2																																							
Weight Training Machine	1	2																																							
Computer.....	1	2																																							
Canoe/Boat without motor	1	2																																							
<p>HC10. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If “No”, then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If “Rented from someone else”, circle “2”. For other responses, circle “6”</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Own</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (specify)</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Own	1	Rent	2	Other (specify)	6																																		
Own	1																																								
Rent	2																																								
Other (specify)	6																																								
<p>HC11. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes.....</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes.....	1	No	2	2⇒HC13																																			
Yes.....	1																																								
No	2																																								
<p>HC12. How many acres of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than 1, record “00”. If 95 or more, record “95”. If unknown, record “98”</i></p>	<p>Acres..... __ __</p>																																								
<p>HC13. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes.....</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes.....	1	No	2	2⇒HC15																																			
Yes.....	1																																								
No	2																																								
<p>HC14. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Cattle, milk cows, or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Horses, donkeys, or mules?</p> <p>[C] Goats?</p> <p>[D] Sheep?</p>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls</td> <td>__ __</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horses, donkeys, or mules</td> <td>__ __</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td>__ __</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td>__ __</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls	__ __	Horses, donkeys, or mules	__ __	Goats	__ __	Sheep	__ __																																
Cattle, milk cows, or bulls	__ __																																								
Horses, donkeys, or mules	__ __																																								
Goats	__ __																																								
Sheep	__ __																																								

<p>[E] Chickens?</p> <p>[F] Pigs?</p> <p>[G] Turkeys, ducks?</p> <p><i>If none, record "00" .If 95 or more, record "95"</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record "98"</i></p>	<p>Chickens ____ ____</p> <p>Pigs..... ____ ____</p> <p>Turkeys, ducks..... ____ ____</p>	
<p>HC15. Does any member of this household have bank account, a bank book or credit union book?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public pipe / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole, Hand-pump 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 71⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2. What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as washing, bathing and handwashing?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into compound, yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public pipe / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole, Hand-pump 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Cart with small tank / drum 71 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6
WS3. Where is that water source located?	In own dwelling 1 In own yard / plot 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	Number of minutes _ _ _ DK..... 998	

WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Probe: Is this person under age 15? What sex?</i>	Adult woman (age 15+ years)..... 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15)..... 4 DK..... 8	
WS6. Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	Yes 1 No 2 DK..... 8	2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8
WS7. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	Boil.....A Add bleach / chlorineB Strain it through a cloth.....C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.).....D Solar disinfectionE Let it stand and settleF Other (<i>specify</i>) X DK.....Z	
WS8. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe: Where does it flush to?</i> <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank..... 12 Flush to pit (latrine) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 Pit latrine Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit 23 Composting toilet..... 31 Bucket..... 41 Hanging toilet, Hanging latrine 51 No facility, Bush, Field 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	95⇒Next Module
WS9. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
WS10. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	Other households only (not public)..... 1 Public facility 2	2⇒Next Module
WS11. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ____ Ten or more households..... 10 DK..... 98	

HANDWASHING		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	Observed 1 Not observed Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2 No permission to see 3 Other reason (specify) 6	2 ⇒ HW4 3 ⇒ HW4 6 ⇒ HW4
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.	Water is available 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3A. Is soap, detergent or ash/sand present at the place for handwashing?	Yes, present 1 No, not present 2	2 ⇒ HW4
HW3B. Record your observation. <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Sand D	A ⇒ HH19 B ⇒ HH19 C ⇒ HH19 D ⇒ HH19
HW4. Do you have any bar soap, soap powder, liquid soap or sand in your house for washing hands?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ HH19
HW5A. Can you please show it to me?	Yes, shown 1 No, not shown 2	2 ⇒ HH19
HW5B. Record your observation. <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Sand D	

HH19. Record the time.	Hour, minutes and am/pm _ _ : _ _	_ m
-------------------------------	---	-----

SALT IODIZATION		SI
SI1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I have a sample of the salt used to cook meals in your household? <i>Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.</i>	Not iodized - 0 PPM 1 More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM 2 15 PPM or more 3 No salt in the house 4 Salt not tested (specify reason) 5	

HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in The List of Household Members (HL7).*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Individual men has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in The List of Household Members (HL7A).*

☐ *A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under age 5 years in The List of Household Members (HL7B).*

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A), and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Supervisor's Observations