Knowledge, Attitude and Practices in Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS in Belize

2014 Country Report

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Statistical Institute of Belize
jsmall

KAP in Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS Survey

Belize, 2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CPA	Country Poverty Assessment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Belize
GSHS	Global School-based Student Health Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
SICA	Central American Integration System
UN	United Nations
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

(TO BE WRITTEN BY UNDP)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

(TO BE WRITTEN BY UNDP)

SUMMARY TABLE

Table 1: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

	Population 15 - 24 Years			Population 15 - 49 Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	69,115	32,100	37,055	187,347	87,854	99,493
Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	42,346 (61.3%)	20,107 (62.6%)	22,240 (60.0%)	-	-	-
Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse (Years)	16.4	16.0	16.8	-	-	-
Had Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years*	6,187 (9.0%)	3,466 (10.8%)	2,721 (7.3%)	-	-	-
Used Condom at First Sexual Intercourse	25,995 (37.6%)	12,198 (38.0%)	13,797 (37.2%)	-	-	-
Had Sexual Intercourse Within Last 12 Months	37,566 (54.4%)	18,334 (57.1%)	19,232 (51.9%	-	-	-
Used Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse	18,692 (27.0%)	10,133 (31.6%)	8,558 (23.1%)	-	-	-
Had Sexual Intercourse With More Than One Partner in the Last 12 Months	7,551 (10.9%)	4,991 (15.5%)	2,560 (6.9%)	-	-	-
Had Sexual Intercourse With More Than One Partner in the Last 12 Months and Used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse	4489 (6.5%)	3271 (10.2%)	1219 (3.3%)	-	-	-
Ever Heard of HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	179,767 (96.0%)	84400 (96.1%)	95,367 (95.9%)
Express at Least One Accepting Attitude towards People with HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	172,175 (91.9%)	79,684 (90.7%)	92,491 (93.0%)
Express All Four Accepting Attitude towards People with HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	34,828 (18.6%)	15,145 (17.2%)	19,683 (19.8%)
Received an HIV/Test in the Last 12 Months	-	-	-	44,005 (23.5%)	18,424 (21.0%)	25,581 (25.7%)
Received an HIV/Test in the Last 12 Months and Know Their Status	-	-	-	43,137 (23.0%)	17,801 (20.3%)	25,336 (25.5%)

Does not include persons whose first sexual intercourse was with a cohabiting partner

KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS

Table 2: Belize: Key Statistical Indicators

Name of Indicator	Value	Date
Mid-Year Population Estimate	360,838	2014
Sex Ratio	100.0	2014
Proportion of Population 15 to 24 Years	20.0%	2014
Proportion of Population 15 to 49 Years	52.0%	2014
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.7	2012
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.0	2012
Proportion of one year olds immunized against measles	99%	2012
Proportion of Population using Improved Drinking Water Source	95.6%	2013
Proportion of Population using Improved Sanitation Facilities	96.9%	2013
Proportion of Population using Solid Fuels	16.3%	2013
Primary School Net Attendance Rate	92.5%	2010
Secondary School Net Attendance Rate	45.5%	2010
GDP per Capita	$7,536.0	2013

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1: Rationale

Number 6 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) urges United Nations (UN) Member Countries to ***"Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases",*** and Target 6.A stipulates that we should ***"Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS"***.

Significant progress has been made towards realising MDG 6, specifically in the area of reducing the number of new HIV cases and the number of HIV related deaths, as more people are adopting safer sexual behaviours. Among young people, there has been an increase of knowledge about the prevention of HIV transmission, and the proportion of 15 to 24 year olds who have had sex before the age of 15 is decreasing. Among people with multiple sexual partners, condom use is on the rise, and the proportion of persons who have received an HIV test and learned their results has increased (UNAIDS, 2013).

On the other hand, studies have found that in some countries, there have been increases in risky sexual behaviours among young people. Additionally, stigma and discrimination, which are usually born out of ignorance, continue to act as obstacles to good health practices, such as actively seeking information about ones' HIV status, and for those who test positive, seeking appropriate health care services. Stigma and discrimination among the population can also adversely impact the ability of people living with HIV/AIDS to lead full and dignified lives (UNAIDS, 2014).

As such, it is important to continuously monitor the trend in risky sexual behaviours, especially for the particularly vulnerable 15 to 24 years old population, as these behaviours significantly impact the prevalence of HIV in the population. It is also necessary to track the progress made in the effort to increase knowledge of HIV/AIDS related issues among the population, which ultimately leads to the elimination of stigma and discrimination against people affected by HIV/AIDS. The results obtained from these monitoring activities can then be used to inform policies and interventions aimed at making the fight against HIV/AIDS even more effective.

The UNDP was nominated by the Belize's Country Coordinating Mechanism, (CCM) and approved by the Global Fund to act as the Principal Recipient for the management of Global Fund Round 9 Resources for a HIV/AIDS Project, under which auspice this KAP Survey was conducted.

The project, namely, "Accelerating the Pace: Reaching Marginalized and Vulnerable Populations with Critical Services", aims to halt the spread of HIV with a special emphasis on young people 15–24 years of age in Belize. This initiative is part of the national efforts related to the achievement of the MDG 6 focused on halting and starting to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country, and a commitment to make a difference in Belize for its young population. It is aligned with the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS, which applies human rights standards and principles, emphasizes efforts to support most-at-risk groups, and strengthens service providers. It proposes to address key gaps in the national response to HIV/AIDS, and focuses specifically on the most at-risk groups.

This document therefore reports on the findings of the 2014 national household survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) in Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS in Belize, among persons 15 to 49 years of age.

1.2: National Context

By virtue of its location, Belize, the only English-speaking country in Central America, has membership in both SICA and CARICOM. The country consists of six major administrative divisions called districts, which includes, from North to South, Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo. The administrative capital is the City of Belmopan, which is located in the Cayo District.

At September 2014, Belize had an estimated population of 360,838 (SIB, 2014a), equally distributed between males and females, based on an annual growth rate of 2.65 percent per annum (SIB, 2013). About 52 percent of the population (males and females) falls within the 15 to 49 year age group, and one-fifth is in the 15 to 24 years age group. Life expectancy at birth was 73.7 years in 2010, with females (76.6 years) expected to live longer than males (71.1 years) (SIB, 2014b). In 2012 there were 15.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, and 42 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (UNDP, 2013).

The majority (55 percent) of the population continue to live in the rural areas, with the districts of Belize (70.7 percent urban) and Cayo (52 percent urban) being the only ones with a predominantly urban

population (SIB, 2013). Ethnic composition of the population in Belize is quite diverse, with the main groups being as follows: Approximately 50 percent of Spanish descent (Mestizo/Spanish/Latino), 20 percent Creole, 10 percent Maya, 5 percent Garinagu, 4 percent Mennonites and 7 percent of mixed ethnicities.

The dominant religious denomination is the Roman Catholic Church which claims 40 percent of the population, followed by Pentecostal, with about 8 percent (SIB, 2013).

While about 80 percent of the adult population is literate (SIB, 2013), among the 15 to 49 year olds, approximately 36 percent have completed at least the secondary level of education, 45 percent have completed only the primary level, and another 17 percent have not completed their primary education (SIB, 2014c).

The Services Industry, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying Industry along with Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity & Water Industry are the main contributors to the Belize economy, and at the end of 2013, GDP was $2.6 Billion, with a GDP per capita of $7,563 (SIB, 2014d). At September 2014, 12.1 percent of the labour force population was unemployed, with the unemployment rate being higher for females (20.4 percent) than for males (6.7 percent) (SIB, 2014e).

The most recent Country Poverty Assessment (CPA) (Halcrow Group Limited, 2011), indicated that in 2009, about 30 percent of households and 40 percent of the population in Belize were living in poverty. Since then, the Government of Belize (GoB) has embarked on several initiatives aimed at reducing poverty.

1.3: Background to the Survey

According to the UNAIDS Gap Report (2014), “since the start of the AIDS epidemic, more than 78 million people have been infected with HIV, and 39 million have died”. However, the number of new HIV infections continues to decline in most parts of the world, declining by about 38 percent between 2001 and 2013, from 3.4 to 2.1 million new infections. Almost a half (48 percent) of all people living with HIV now knows their status, and of those persons who do know their status, almost 90 percent of them are receiving antiretroviral therapy. As a result, fewer persons are dying of AIDS-related illnesses: Since 2005, the number of AIDS-related deaths has fallen by 35 percent.

Women comprise more than a half (52 percent) of all people living with HIV, as a result of factors such as their heightened susceptibility due to a greater physiological vulnerability as well as gender inequalities (ILO, 2012),which make HIV-related risks especially high for girls and young women (UNAIDS, 2012). Females 15 to 24 years make up 12 percent of the world's population, however, limited access to health care and education, coupled with systems and polices that do not adequately address the needs of young people, are obstacles that prevent them from being able to protect themselves against HIV. Globally, 15 percent of all females 15 years and older who are living with HIV are in the 15 to 24 year age group.

In the Caribbean, there are about 250,000 persons living with HIV, an overall prevalence of 1.1 percent, which includes about 12,000 new infections occurring in 2013. While in 2013 there were an estimated 11,000 AIDS-related deaths, there is indication that the number of AIDS-related deaths occurring in the Caribbean declined by 50 percent between 2005 and 2013.

According to the most recent Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS), 56 percent of Caribbean girls and 79 percent of Caribbean boys on average had sex before the age of 14 years (WHO, 2014). Additionally, about 38 percent of 13 to 15 year olds did not use a condom at last sexual intercourse, and one out of three persons in the 15 to 24 age group are inadequately informed or unaware of the ways to prevent HIV (UNAIDS, 2014).

At the end of 2013, Latin America had a prevalence of 0.4 percent of the adult population, translating to approximately 1.6 million people living with HIV, of which 60 percent were men (UNAIDS, 2014), while at least one-third of new infections occur among persons aged 15 to 24 years.

At 2012, there were an estimated 3,100 persons living with HIV in Belize, which included approximately 2,800 persons over the age of 15 years. According the UNAIDS (2013), Belize is among the countries that experienced a decline of more than 50 percent in adult HIV incidence between 2001 and 2012, moving from less than 500 new cases in 2001 to less than 200 new cases in 2012.
According to the 1999 Belize Family Health Survey, among the 15 to 44 year old population, the mean age of first sex was 18 years for females (CSO, 2001), and 17 years for males (CSO, 2001a). However, among the 15 to 24 years old population, the mean age at first sex was 16 years for females and 15

years for males. By 2009, the mean age at first sex among the 15 to 24 year olds had increased to 17 years for females and 16 years for males (SIB, 2009). Further, in 2009, 9.5 percent of 15 to 24 years old females and 19.5 percent of males in that age group reported having had sex for the first time before they were 15 years old (SIB, 2009).

In 2006, a quarter of males 15 to 24 years old reported having had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, compared to 7.5 percent of females in that age group (SIB, 2006). By 2009, however, the value of this indicator had increased to 31 percent for males and 8.2 percent for females (SIB, 2009).

Further, in 2009, just over a half (53 percent) of the females in the 15 to 49 years age group had taken an HIV test and knew their result, compared to about 39 percent of the males in this age group. Finally, in 2009, 11.2 percent of 15 to 49 years old females and 9.8 percent of males expressed accepting attitudes on all four attributes measuring stigma against persons with HIV (SIB, 2009).

1.4: Survey Objectives

The results from 2014 KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS will provide up to date data on the prevailing sexual practices of the 15 to 24 years old population, as well as information on the existing knowledge about HIV/AIDS and attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS amongst persons 15 to 49 years of age. This information will assist policy makers and programme managers to identify key gaps in the national response to HIV/AIDS, enabling more effective planning and interventions to halt the spread of HIV among the most at-risk populations. Specifically, the study will measure the:

- Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months;
- Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse;
- Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 24 years who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years;
- Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years expressing accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV;

- Percentage of women and men aged 15 to 49 years who received an HIV test in the last 12 months and who know their results.

1.5: Arrangement of the Report

In addition to this introductory chapter, chapter two will outline the methodology employed in the conduct of the KAP Survey, followed by a chapter on the various concepts and definitions employed. Chapter four will describe the general characteristics of the 15 to 49 years old population as determined by the survey findings, chapter five will explore the sexual behaviour of the 15 to 24 years old population, and chapter six will report on the findings for knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS. Finally, the main conclusions, along with recommendations, will be highlighted in chapter 7.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope and coverage of the survey

The September, 2014 Labour Force/Sexual Behavior/ HIV/AIDS Survey served two functions. It was part of the SIB's regular schedule for collecting labour force information in April and September of each year and it also collected information on the sexual behavior of youth 15 to 24 years old and on the knowledge, attitudes and practice of persons 15 to 49 years of age on persons with HIV and AIDS.

Coverage of this household survey was nationwide with random samples of households being drawn from urban and rural areas of all administrative districts. Because of the sensitive nature of the questions asked, each respondent was interviewed in private by one interviewer.

2.2 Questionnaires

Two questionnaires were used in the survey: The Household questionnaire and the Sexual Behavior/HIV AIDS questionnaire (Annex A). The Household questionnaire collected information on the household and all household members while the Sexual Behavior/HIV AIDS questionnaire investigated issues of sexual behavior of youth and on knowledge, attitudes and practices of persons 15 to 49 years of age toward persons with HIV AIDS.

1. *Household Questionnaire*: consists of the following sections

ID	Identification Information
HL	Household Listing module
ED	Education module (persons 5 years and older)
HH	Housing and Household Module

Identification Information:

The first page of the household questionnaire identifies the household being interviewed and provides tracking information about the progress of the interviews.

Household Listing Module:

All members of the household are listed in this module and information on a few variables is collected for each household member.

Education Module:

Information about education is collected in this module for all persons five years or older.

Housing and Household Module:

This module captures information on the structure and quality of the dwelling occupied by the household and on the utilities enjoyed by the household.

2. *Sexual Behaviour/ HIV AIDS Questionnaire:* consists of the following sections

   SB Sexual Behaviour module

   HV HIV AIDS module

Sexual Behaviour Module:

This module is patterned from the Sexual Behaviour module as implemented in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) developed by UNICEF. The module is administered to youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age and a random process was used to select at most two youth from each of the households.

HIV AIDS Module:

This module is patterned from the HIV AIDS module as implemented in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) developed by UNICEF. Persons 15 to 49 were selected to answer this module and a random process was used to select at most two persons in this age range from each household.

2.3 Sampling Design and Implementation

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 September 2014 Sexual Behaviour/ HIV AIDS Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the six regions (Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo) of the country.

Urban and rural areas in each of the six regions were defined as the sampling strata. A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The following guidelines were used in the calculation of sample sizes.

(a) Estimates are disaggregated to six regional levels. The regions include the six districts of Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo.
(b) Relative margin of errors at the national level should not exceed 0.20.
(c) The margin of errors at the regional level should be less than 5 percent.
(d) Sampling using equal allocation at the regional level is implemented.
(e) Sample sizes are provided using a non-response rate of 10%
(f) Calculations are performed using the key indicator *Percentage of persons 15 to 24 years of age who never had sex in the last twelve months.*

Sample sizes assuming a 10% non-response rate:

Enumeration Districts (EDs) are chosen to contain approximately 150 households each. It is estimated that non-response will be less than 10% as evidenced by previous surveys under the same conditions. Accordingly, the relative margins of errors and margin of errors presented below assume the 10% non-response rate.

Table 3: Relative Margin of errors by Region and Sample Sizes (10% non-response rate)

	Belize	Corozal	Orange Walk	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	COUNTRY	Urban	Rural
Sample Size (HH)	**475**	**500**	**500**	**400**	**500**	**500**	***2875***	**1000**	**1875**
Relative error	0.71	0.26	0.31	0.62	0.49	0.35	0.18	0.36	0.20
Margin of error	**2.69**	**4.74**	**4.14**	**2.86**	**3.26**	**3.57**	**1.36**	**2.21**	**1.79**

Proposed sample selection:

- *Sample size:* 500 households to be chosen from each of the four regions, 475 households from Belize and 400 households from Cayo District as indicated in Table 3.
- *Primary sampling unit:* Enumeration Districts (ED) as indicated in Table 2.

- *Total:* 2,875 households countrywide.
- *Allocation:* Equal allocation in each region and PPS to Urban/Rural within regions where appropriate.
- *Take:* 25 households from each ED.

Table 4: Number of Enumeration Districts by District and Urban Rural

	Belize	Corozal	Orange Walk	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Number Sampled ED per District	19	20	20	16	20	20	115
Number Urban ED in Sample	14	5	6	8	6	3	42
Number Rural ED in Sample	5	15	14	8	14	17	73

2.4 Sample Size Calculation

The target sample size for the Sexual Behaviour Survey was calculated at 2,875 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the *Percentage of persons 15 to 24 years of age who never had sex in the last twelve months*. The following assumptions and formula were used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

Assumptions: 95% Confidence Level for sample selection.
3% margin of error in estimates.
10% non-response rate.
Design effects (deff) = 1.5

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

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
- *1.1* is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for the expected non-response [the actual factor will be based on the non-response level experienced in previous surveys in the country]
- f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)
- *0.12r* is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based
- $\bar{n}$ is the average household size (number of persons per household).

2.5 Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters and Households

The 2010 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration districts (ED) are 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 estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2010 Population Census. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 6 regions, separately by urban and rural strata.

Selection of Households:

Lists of households were prepared for each selected enumeration district the households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to *n* (the total number of households in each enumeration district) at the SIB, where the selection of 25 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures.

Pre-test:

In piloting the questionnaires, each SIB staff in the districts was required to interview two randomly selected households in their respective districts. In selecting the households, they were asked to ensure that these households had youth of various ages so as to properly test the sexual behaviour module. They were also asked to take note of any question that the respondent could not understand or did not want to answer, or missed skip instructions etc. Corrections and omissions were subsequently included in the questionnaires.

2.6 Training of Field Work Staff, and Data Collection

Training of Interviewers and Supervisors:

Two sets of training were conducted: One for the supervisors (the trainers have to be trained first) and a second set of training in which all field enumerators were in turn trained by the supervisors. The main objective of the training exercises was to provide each supervisor and field enumerator with a homogeneous understanding of the concepts used in a Sexual Behaviour/HIV AIDS survey and with a clear knowledge of the questionnaires to minimize non-sampling errors in the field. Objectives included:

1. To instruct supervisors and field enumerators on the definitions and concepts to be used in the survey.
2. To familiarize supervisors and enumerators with the structure of the two questionnaires.
3. To familiarize supervisors with required field checks and data editing activities.

4. To identify the EDs where the data collection was be done.
5. To identify and clarify queries pertaining to the questionnaires and the Supervisor/Enumerator Manual.
6. To provide ample opportunity for practical application of classroom material to the field.

Training for supervisors was conducted in Belmopan City from August 6th to 9th, 2014 and training of enumerators was conducted in four sites from August 22nd to September 3rd, 2014. Presentations were standardized via power point presentations and the attendance and assistance of senior SIB management.

2.7 Data Processing

Data processing consisted of data capture, verification, data editing and correction of identified errors (data cleaning). A process of secondary editing ensured that the data was consistent with official information obtained from the 2010 census and other official surveys.

The main objective of the data processing exercise was to produce a clean, properly validated data set to be used in the production of statistical tables and analyses for a final report. The data set would be weighted to reflect the totals in the population as at mid-September 2014.

All questionnaires were scanned and the data placed into an electronic format. Data capture was done using Teleform, an optical character recognition software package. Questionnaires were processed in batches where each batch corresponded to one enumeration district. Data capture and cleaning of the data started on 22nd September and ended 18th November, 2014. Data merging and exporting from Teleform took place on 19th November, 2014 and a first draft of the data set in SPSS format was available soon thereafter.

2.8 Weighting

The September 2014 Sexual Behaviour/ HIV AIDS Survey sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating different numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the size of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

Weighting of the raw data adjusts for non-response and allows for deriving population estimates along with the estimated population totals at mid-September, 2014 for the variables of District, Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Groups (10 year intervals).

CHAPTER 3: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Youths:

Persons 15 to 24 years old

Child:

In accordance with the UNCRC and the ILO's Convention C182, a child is anyone under the age of 18 years.

Reproductive Age:

All persons 15 to 49 years are considered to be in the reproductive age group

Sexual Intercourse:

Sexual activity between two persons that involves inserting the penis into the vagina, anus or mouth.

HIV:

Human immunodeficiency virus: This virus attacks the immune system and makes the person susceptible to opportunistic infections . HIV is transmitted primarily by unprotected sexual intercourse.

AIDS:

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome. This is the late symptoms of the infection by the HIV virus.

An Enumeration District (ED):

The smallest geographical statistical unit created in a housing and population census. In this case, the most current EDs are those of 2010 Belize Population and Housing Census.

Base Map:

A reference map that contains one or more EDs. It shows the boundaries of the EDs and the principal physical features and landmarks such as mountains, rivers, roads, and electric poles.

Dwelling Unit:

A room or a group of rooms normally intended as a place of residence for one household (e.g., a single house, an apartment, or a group of rooms in a house).

Structure:

a free-standing building that can have one or more rooms for residential and/or commercial use. Residential structures can have one or more dwelling units (e.g., a single house or an apartment building).

Household:

A household consists of one or more persons living together, that is, sleeping most nights of a week (at least 4 nights per week) AND sharing at least one daily meal with the household. A member of a household need not be a relative of the main family, and a group of unrelated persons living together also comprises a household.

Household Head:

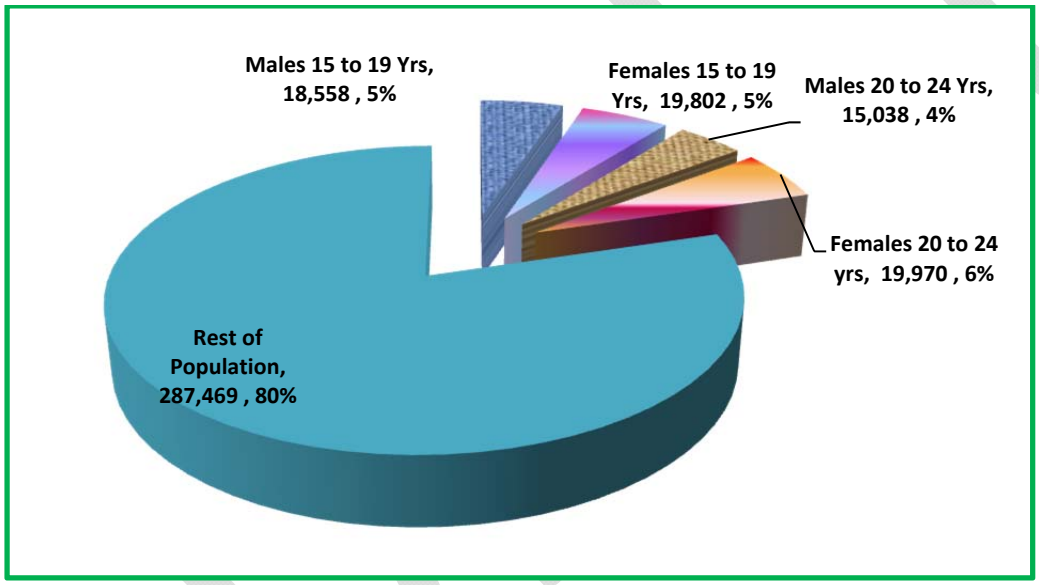
In a one-person household, that person is the head. In households having more than one member, the person recognized as the head of household by other members of the household should be accepted as the head. This also applies in cases where a group of unrelated persons share a dwelling.

CHAPTER 4: MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD POPULATION

4.1: Characteristics of the 15 to 24 Years Old Population – Sexual Behaviour Module

As indicated in Figure 1, at the time of the 2014 KAP, approximately 20 percent (73,369) of Belize's population were between the ages of 15 to 24 years. About 52 percent (38,361) of these youths were under 20 years old. Males are outnumbered (33,579; 45.8 percent) by females (39,772; 54.2 percent), resulting in a youth sex ratio of 84.5 males for every 1
00 females.

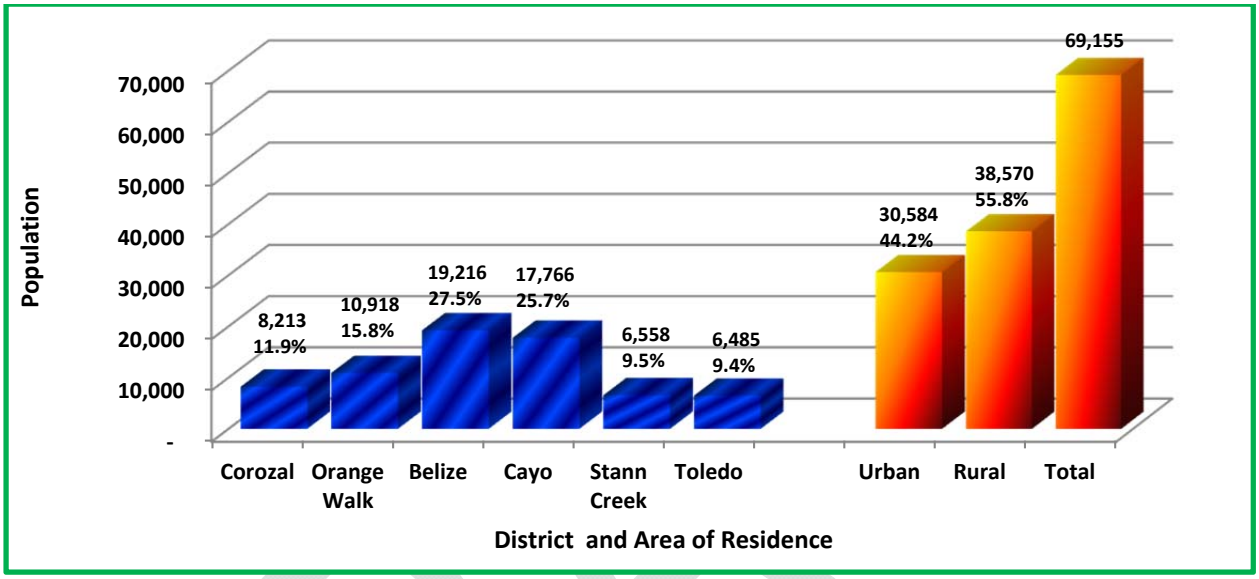
Figure 1: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex (Youths), Belize 2014



It should be noted that only 94 percent of the youth sampled responded to the sexual behaviour module of the survey, mainly because of privacy issues. Due to the sensitive nature of the questions (see Appendix A), the questionnaire was not administered unless the privacy of the respondents could be secured. This was especially a challenge for females under the age of 18 years where parents would not allow them to respond privately, as well as in cases where the services of a translator would have had to be employed. As such, going forward, with regards to the youth population, this report will be based on the 870 persons who were able to participate in the sexual behaviour module of the survey.

Figure 2 shows that the Belize (19,216) and Cayo (17,766) Districts accounted for more than a half (53.2 percent) of the youth population, while the smallest shares lived in Stann Creek (6,558; 9.5 percent) and Toledo (6,485; 9.4 percent). Additionally, this population was more rural than urban, as 55.8 percent (38,570) of them resided in the rural areas.

Figure 2: Distribution of 15 to 24 Years Old Population by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



Just over a half (35,749; 51.8 percent) of the 15 to 24 years old population belongs to the Mestizo/Hispanic ethnic group (Figure 3). Almost a quarter (16,287; 23.6 percent) of them are of Creole descent, 11.4 percent (7,856) are Maya and 6.3 percent (4,330) are Garifuna.

Figure 3: Distribution of Population 15 to 24 Years Old by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014

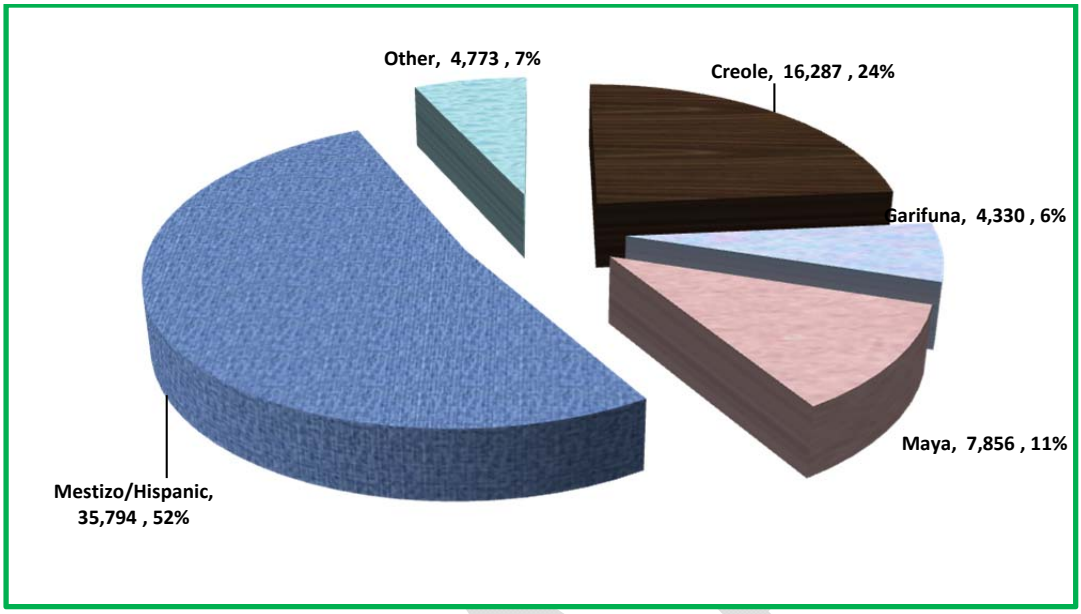


Table 5 below indicates that 37 percent (25,559) of persons 15 to 24 years old were still attending school, with a slightly higher percentage of males (37.8 percent) than females (36.3 percent) attending. Just under one-tenth (6,305) of the youths had not completed any level of education. At the same time, 53.6 percent (37,096) had completed their primary education and a quarter (17,504) had completed high school. Additionally, approximately 11 percent (7,696) of youths had completed a tertiary education, females (14.0 percent) more so than males (7.8 percent).

Table 5: Population 15 to 24 Years by Sex, School Attendance status and Highest Level of Education, Belize 2014

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
School Attendance Status						
Yes	12,118	37.8	13,441	36.3	25,559	37.0
No	19,982	62.2	23,514	63.5	43,496	62.9
Not reported*	-	-	100	0.3	100	0.1
Highest Level of Education						
None	3,163	9.9	3,142	8.5	6,305	9.1
Primary	18,313	57.1	18,783	50.7	37,096	53.6
Secondary	7,821	24.4	9,683	26.1	17,504	25.3
Tertiary	2,506	7.8	5,189	14.0	7,696	11.1
Other*	125	0.4	103	0.3	228	0.3

Not reported*	172	0.5		155	0.4	327	0.5
Total	**32,100**	**100.0**		**37,055**	**100.0**	**69,155**	**100.0**

Less than 25 un-weighted cases

4.2: Characteristics of the 15 to 49 Year Old Population – HIV/AIDS Module

At September 2014, 51.9 percent (187,347) of the population were between 15 and 49 years of age. Among the 15 to 49 years old, 46.9 percent (87,854) were males and 53.1 percent (99,493) were female, for a sex ratio of 88.3 males per 100 females in this age group.

Figure 4 indicates that the youths accounts for approximately two-fifths (73,370) of the population in the 15 to 49 year age group, while approximately one-fifth (35,093) are 40 and 49 year olds. Females outnumber males in all except the 40 to 44 years age group.

As shown in Figure 5, more than a half (53 percent) of the 15 to 49 years old population resides in the rural areas. The Belize district has the largest share of this population (31 percent), followed by Cayo with about 24 percent. As is the case with the total population, the southern districts have the smallest share of 15 to 49 year olds, at approximately 9 percent each.

Figure 4: Distribution of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014

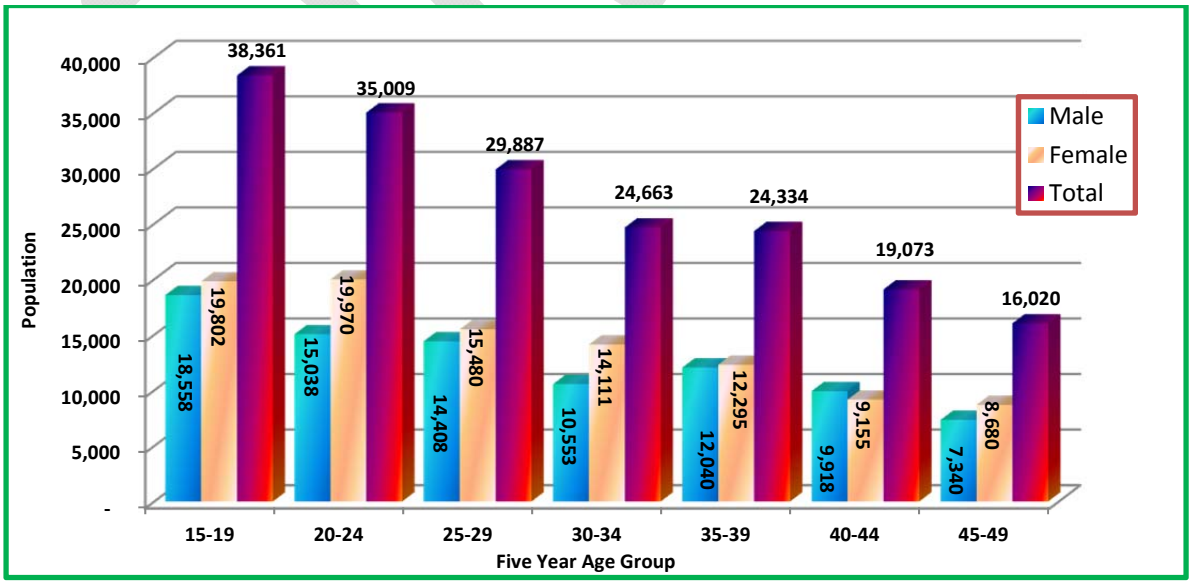
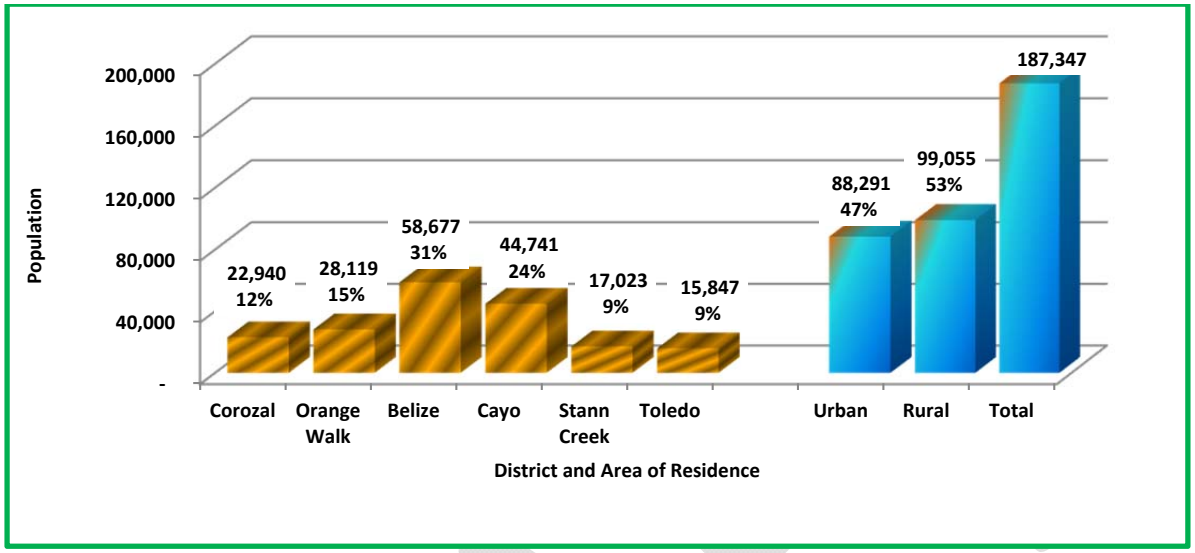
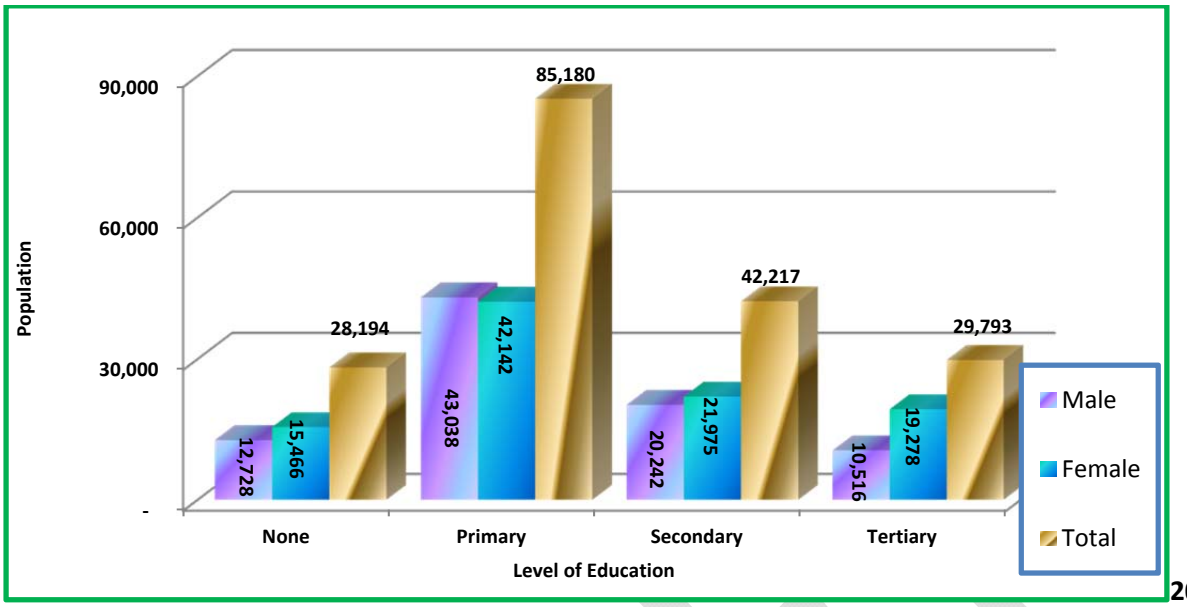


Figure 5: Distribution of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



According to Figure 6, 15 percent (28,194) of persons 15 to 49 years old have not completed the primary level of education, and there is hardly any difference between the percent of males compared to females who have not completed this level. About 45 percent (85,180) have completed only primary school (males, 49.0 percent and females, 42.4 percent), while approximately 23 percent of this population have a secondary level education. Finally, about 16 percent (29,793) of this age group has some tertiary education, females (19.4 percent) more so than males (12.0 percent).

Figure 6: Population 15 to 49 Years Old by Highest Level of Education Achieved, Belize



2014

CHAPTER 5: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG THE 15 TO 24 YEARS OLD POPULATION

5.1: Age at First Sexual Intercourse

At September 2014, 61.2 percent (42,346) of the 15 to 24 year old population in Belize had had sexual intercourse (Figure 7), with a slightly higher percentage of males (62.6%) than females (60.0%) being sexually active. About two-fifths of the 15 to 19 years age group had already had sex, compared to approximately 85 percent of persons 20 to 24 years old.

Figure 7: Population 15 to 24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

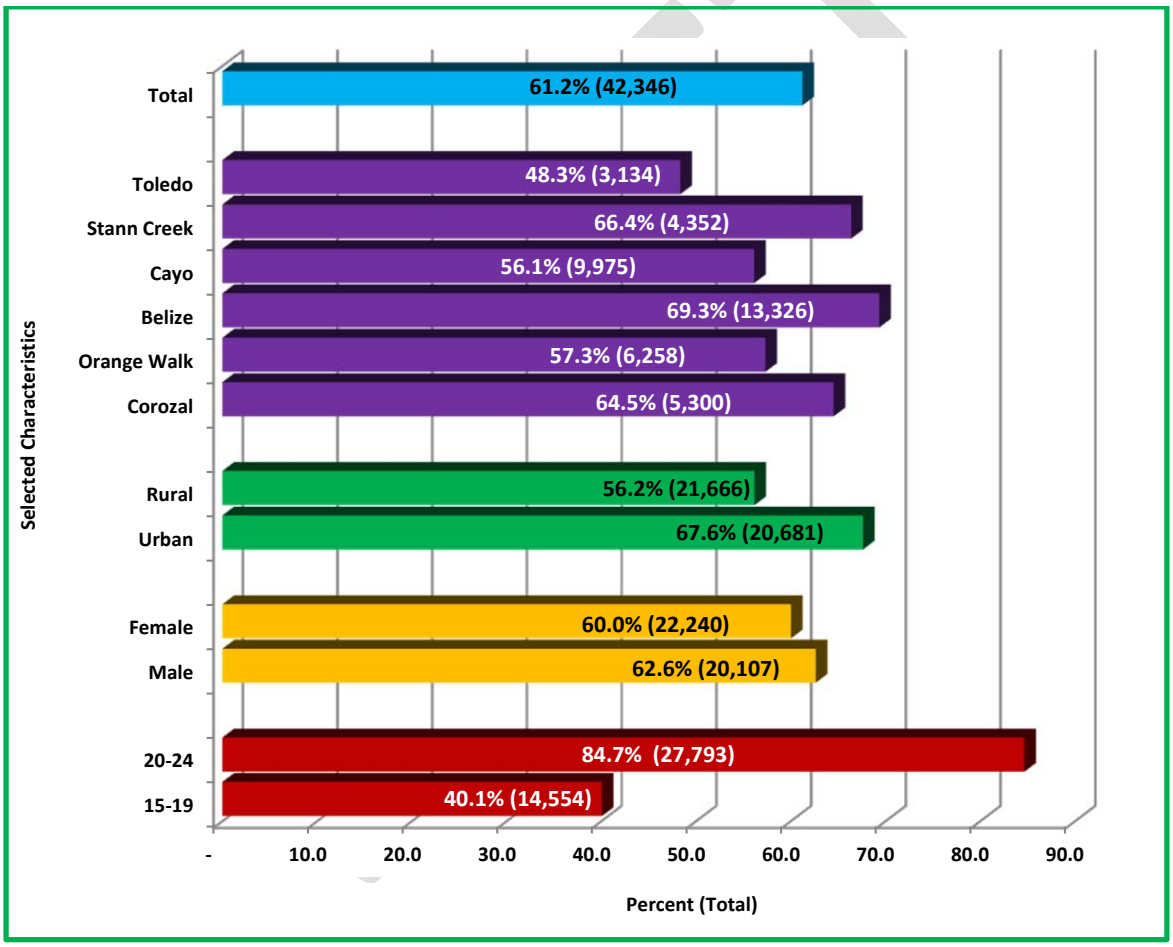
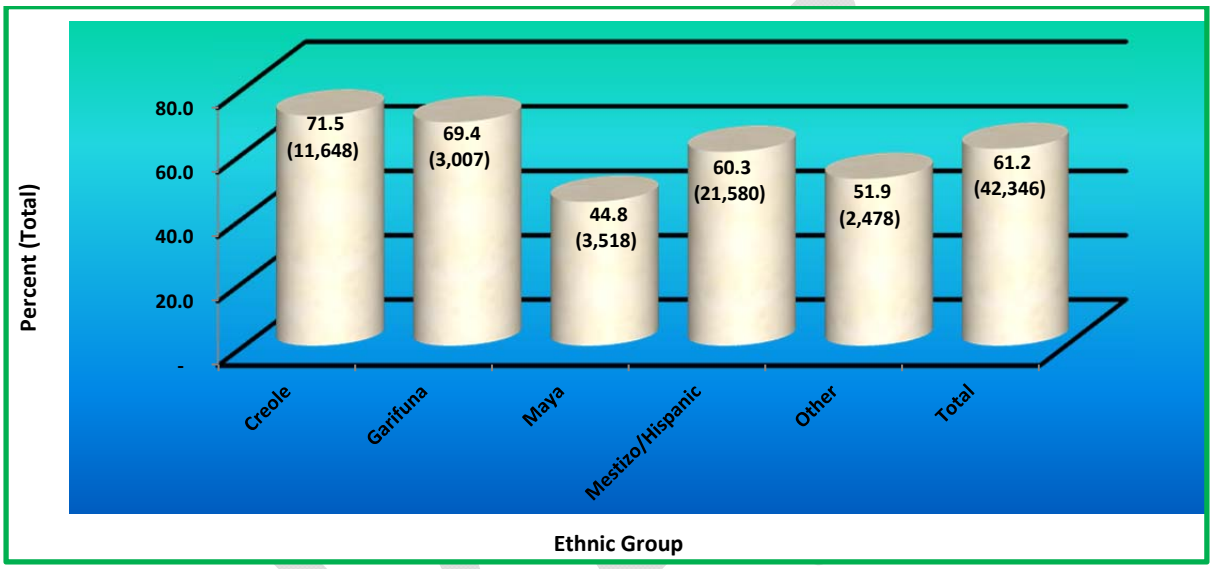


Figure 7 also indicates that a greater share of urban-dwelling youths (67.7 percent) than rural-dwelling youths (56.2 percent) were sexually active. Approximately seven out of every ten youths in the Belize District indicated that they had had sexual intercourse, and Stann Creek followed closely with two-thirds of youths, while less than a half (48.3 percent) of Toledo's youths were sexually active.

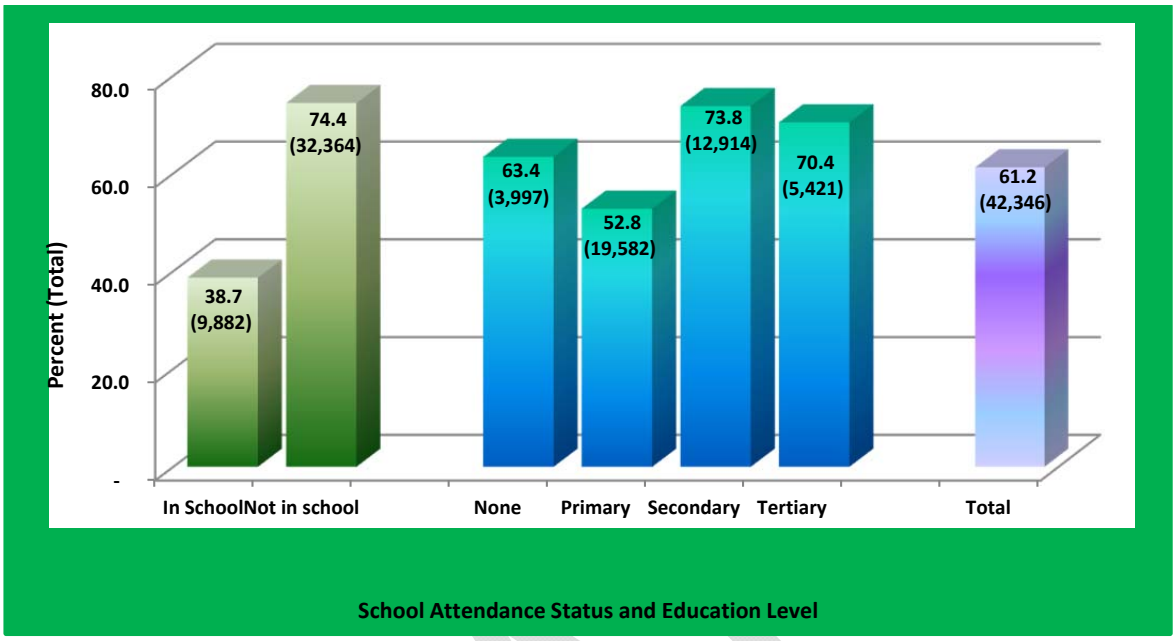
As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of Creole (71.5 percent) and Garifuna (69.4 percent) youths who were sexually active was higher than the national indicator. At the same time, only 44.8 percent of Maya youths had engaged in sexual intercourse, and this was well below the national indicator of 61.2 percent.

Figure 8: Population 15 to 24 Years Old Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 9, while approximately three-quarters of the youths who were not attending school were sexually active, less than two-fifths (38.7 percent) of those who were attending school had already engaged in sexual intercourse. Additionally, more than three-fifths (63.4 percent) of youths who had not completed primary school were sexually active, compared to just over a half (52.8 percent) of the youths who had completed their primary education. A slightly smaller percentage of youths with tertiary level education (70.4 percent) than those with only a secondary level education (73.8 percent) had had sexual intercourse.

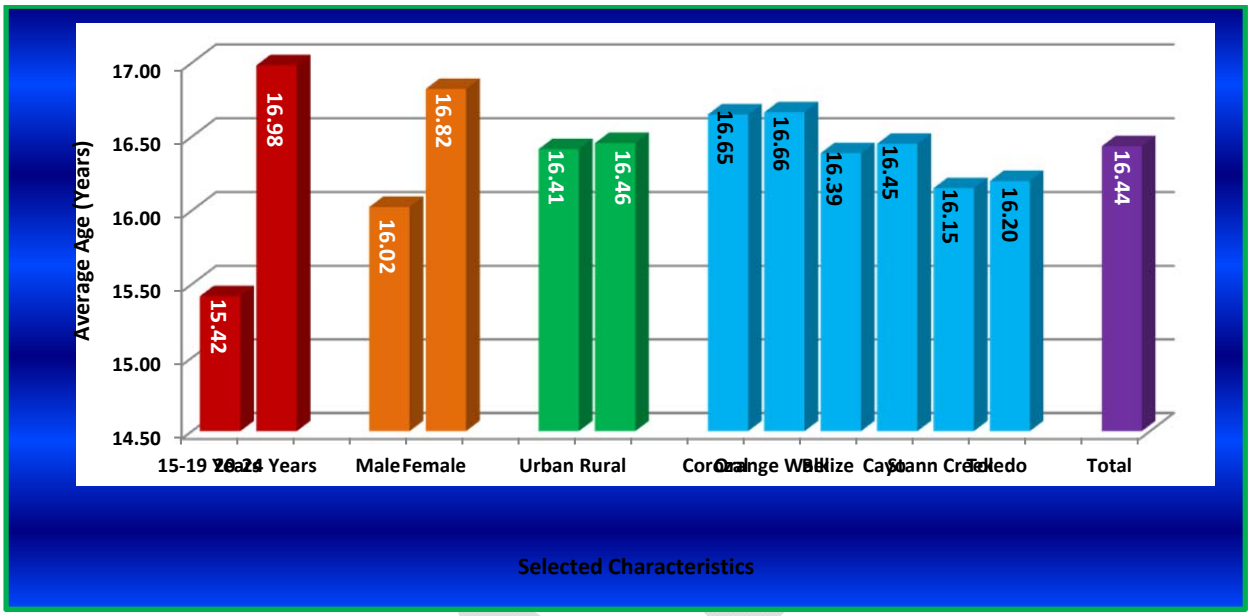
Figure 9: Population 15 to24 Years Old Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Education, Belize 2014



On average, persons 15 to 24 years begin having sexual intercourse when they are 16.4 years old (Figure 10). Persons in the 15 to 19 year age group had their first sexual intercourse at about 15.4 years, compared to those persons in the 20 to 24 year age group, who on average began at almost 17 years. The average age at first sexual intercourse for males was 16.0 years, compared to 16.8 years for females.

There was no notable difference in the mean age at first sex for urban and rural dwellers. Corozal and Orange Walk had the highest mean age at first sexual intercourse at 16.7 years, while the youths in Stann Creek and Toledo started having sexual intercourse at around 16.2 years.

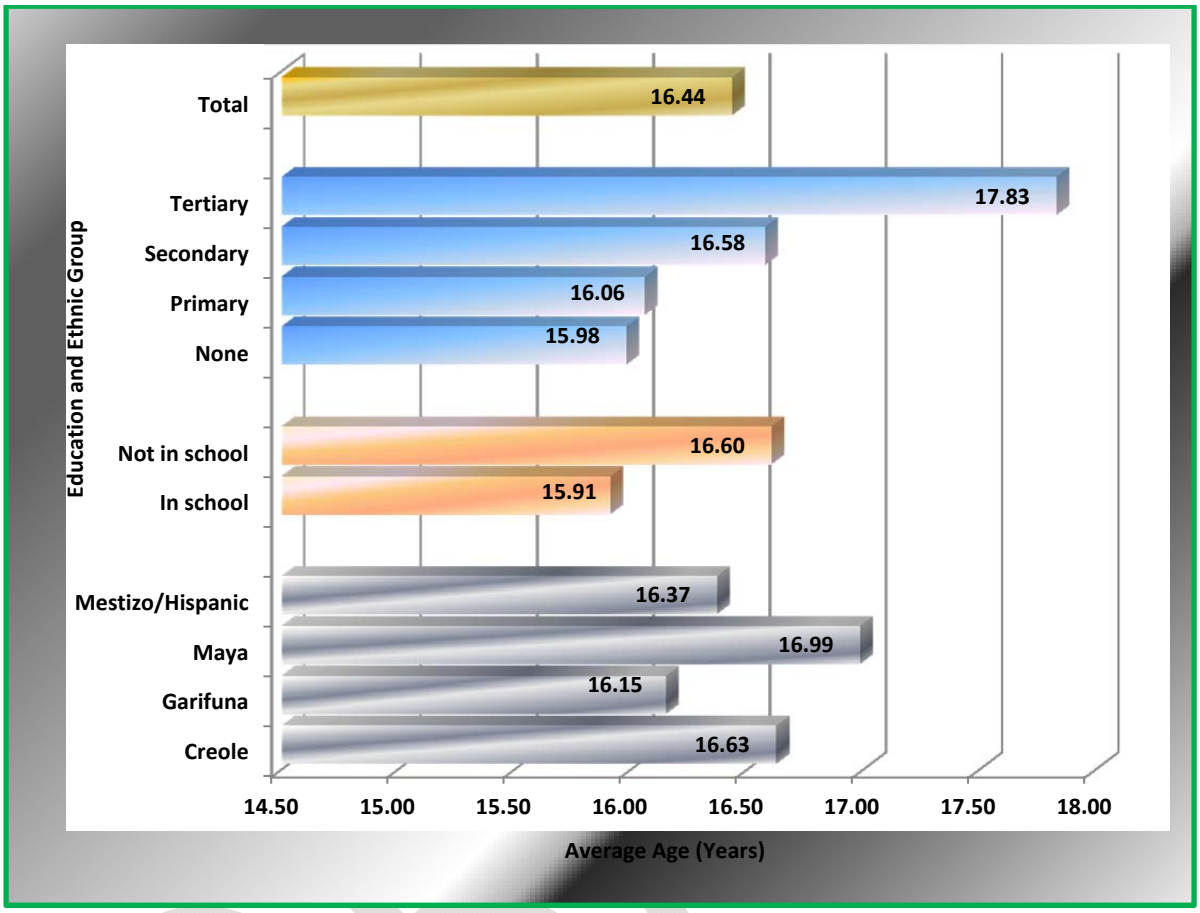
Figure 10: Population 15 to 24 Years Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 11, it appears that the higher the level of education, the longer the youths wait before having their first sexual intercourse. Persons who have not completed the primary level of education reported that on average, they began having sex at about 16 years of age, compared to those who completed secondary school, who started at 16.6 years on average. Further, youths who had some tertiary education reported an average age at first sexual intercourse of 17.8 years. Additionally, the average age at first sexual intercourse among persons attending school was 15.9 years, compared to 16.6 years among persons who were not attending school.

Figure 11 also indicates that Maya youths had the highest mean age at first sexual intercourse at approximately 17 years, followed by the Creoles with an average of 16.6 years. Garifuna youths had the lowest mean age at first sex, at 16.2 years.

Figure 11: Population 15 to 24 Years Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse by Education and Ethnic Group, Belize 2014



The SBS revealed that approximately 9 percent of the youth population[1] had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years (Figure 12). About 11 percent of 15 to 24 years old males began having sex before they were 15 years old, compared to 7.3 percent of females in the age group. Additionally, 9.1 percent of 15 to 19 year olds had first sex before they were 15 years old, compared to 8.8 percent for the 20 to 24 years old population.

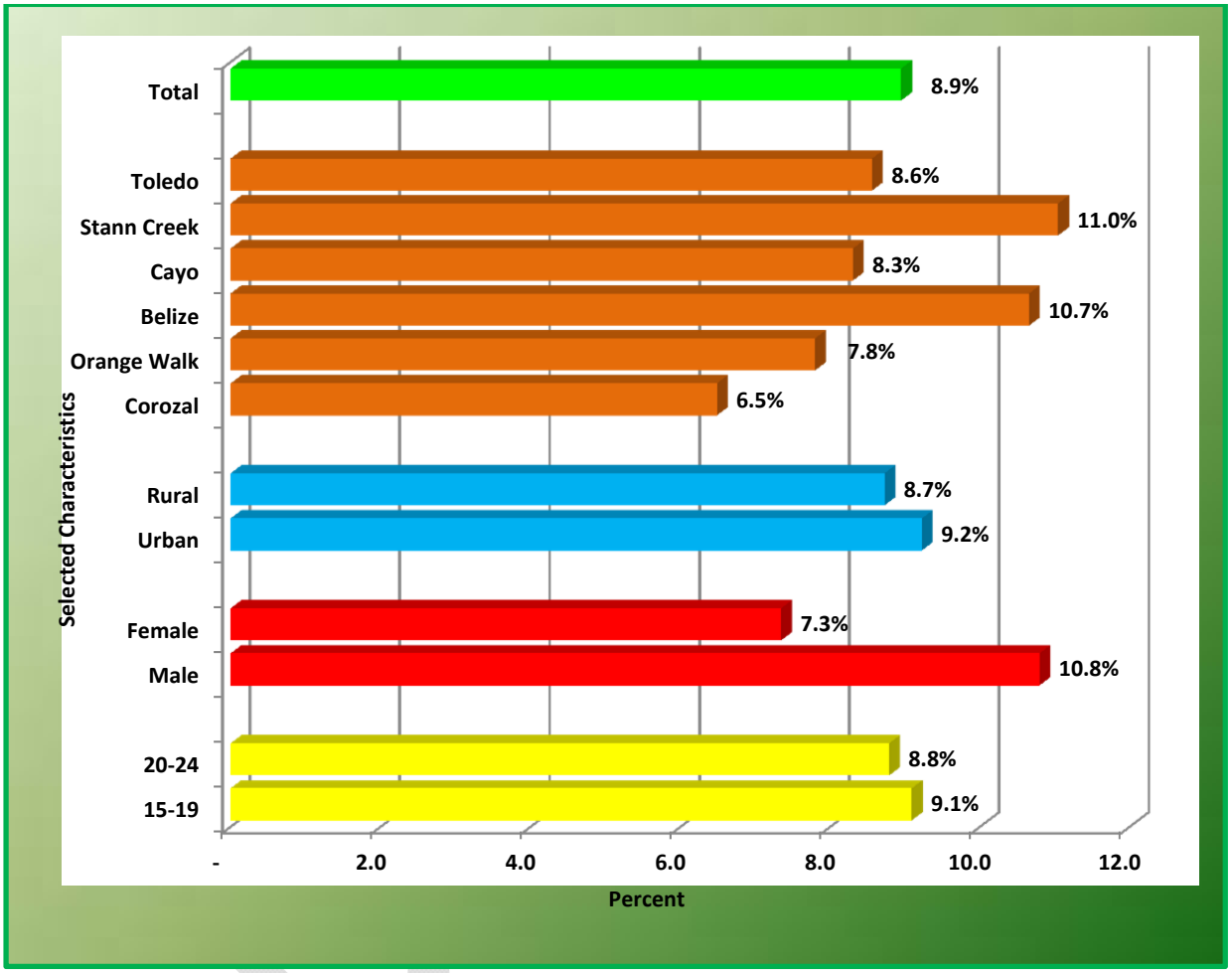
A slightly higher proportion of urban (9.2 percent) than rural (8.7 percent) youths had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. Stann Creek had the highest proportion[2] (11.0 percent) of youths who had sex for the first time before they were 15 years old, followed closely by the Belize District with 10.7 percent. On the other hand, Orange Walk and Corozal had the lowest proportion of

[1] This analysis excludes persons who had sexual intercourse for the first time with a cohabiting partner.

[2] The analyses of age at first sexual intercourse at the district level should be treated with caution, as each district had less than 25 un-weighted cases reporting that they had sex before they were 15 years old.

youths reporting they had sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years, at 7.8 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively.

Figure 12: Population 15 to 24 Years Who Reported Having Their First Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

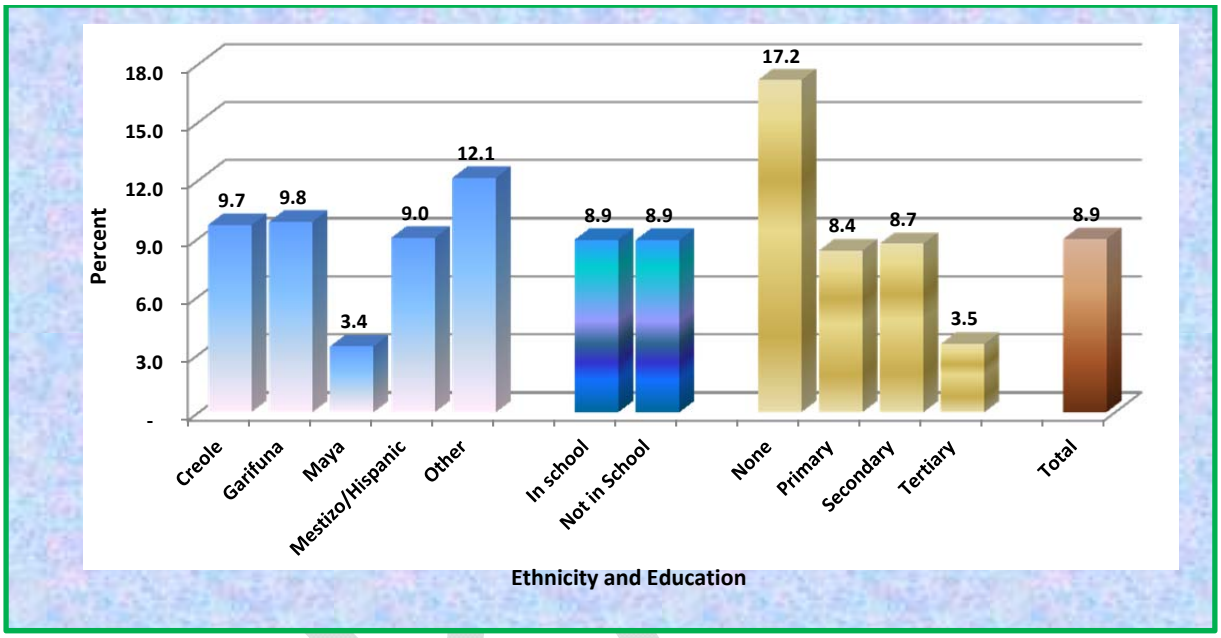


According to Figure 13[3], school attendance status did not appear to play a major role in the decision to have sex before the age of 15 years. However, 17.2 percent of youths who have not completed primary school had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years, compared to 3.5 percent of persons with a tertiary level education.

[3] Except for the Mestizo/Hispanic ethnic group, youths not in school and youths who have completed only the primary level of education, all other categories in Figure 5.7 had less than 25 un-weighted cases.

Figure 13 further indicates that the Maya had the lowest percentage (3.4 Percent) of youths who had sex before they were 15 years old, compared to 12.1 percent of persons in the 'Other ethnic group' category.

Figure 13: Population 15 to 24 Years who Reported Having their First Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years by Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014



5.2: Condom Use

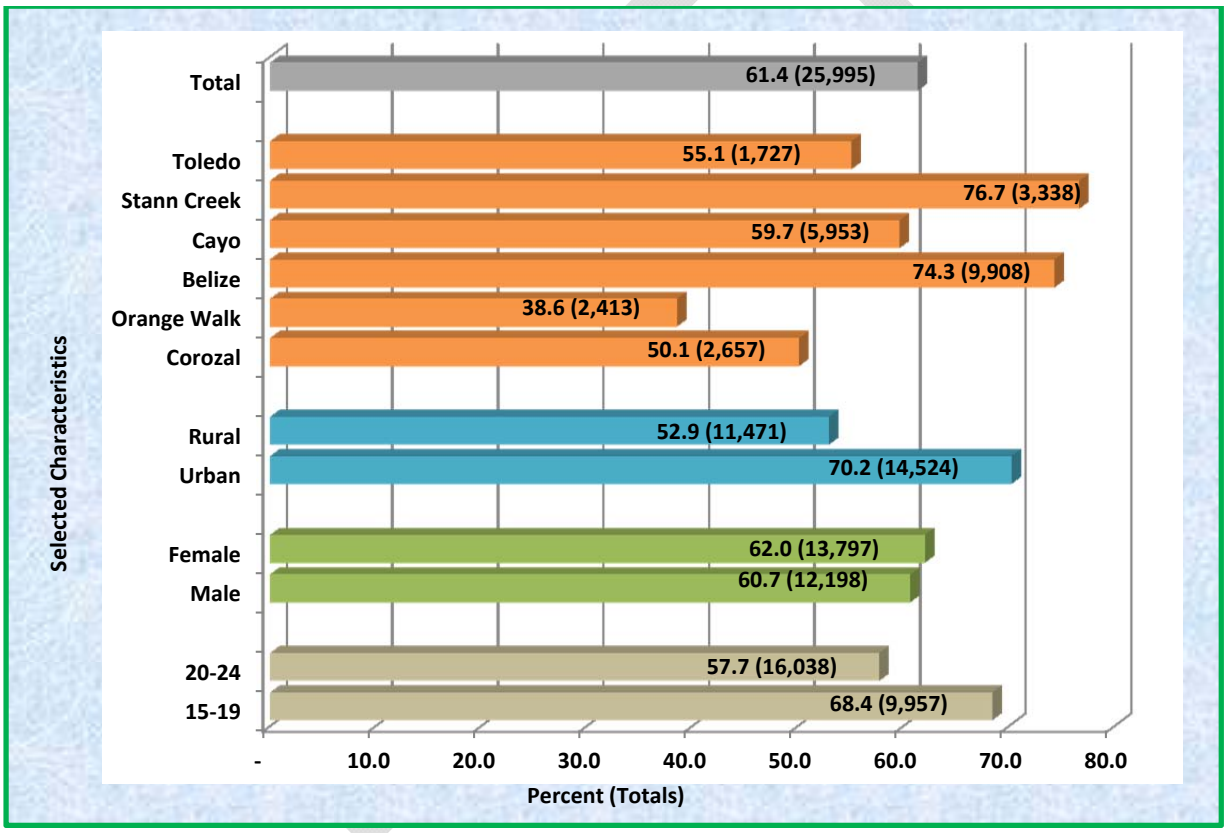
Among 15 to 24 year olds who ever had sex, 61.4 percent (25,995) reported using a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse (Figure 14). The percentage of 15 to 19 year olds who used a condom at first sexual intercourse (68.4 percent) was larger than that of the 20 to 24 year olds (57.7 percent), and there was only a small difference between males (60.7 percent) and females (62.0 percent).

Youths residing in the urban areas were more likely to use a condom at first sex (70.2 percent) than their rural counterparts (52.9 percent). The Stann Creek (76.7 percent) and Belize (74.3 percent) Districts reported the highest incidence of condom use at first sexual intercourse, while only 38.6 percent of youths residing in Orange Walk and 50.1 percent of those living in Corozal used a condom at first sex. Approximately four out of every five youths who were currently in school reported using a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 56.1 percent of youths who were not attending

school (Figure 15). Additionally, only 19.0 percent of persons who had not completed a primary education[4] reported having used a condom at first sex, compared to 72.2 percent of persons who had completed secondary school.

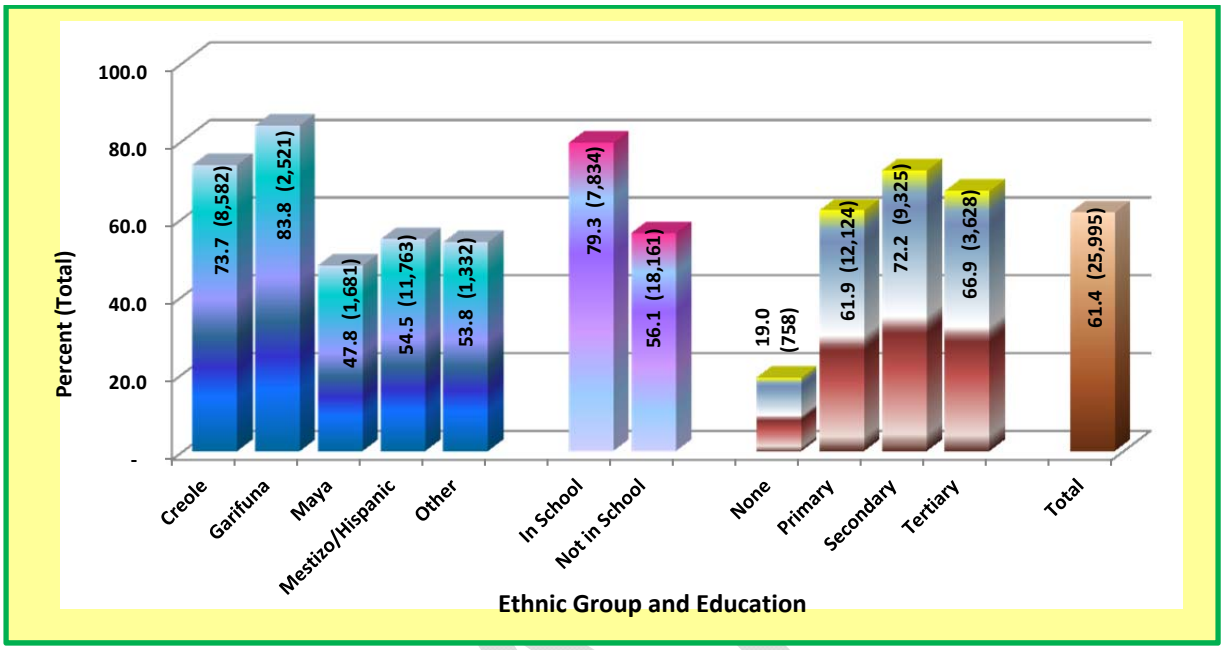
Youths of Maya (47.8 percent) and Mestizo/Hispanic (54.5 percent) descent reported the smallest incidence of condom use at first sexual intercourse, while 83.8 percent of Garifuna and 73.7 percent of Creole youths reported that they used a condom at their first sexual intercourse.

Figure 14: Population 15 to 24 Years who Used a Condom the First Time they had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



[4] Less than 25 un-weighted cases of persons with less than a primary education reported using a condom at first sexual intercourse.

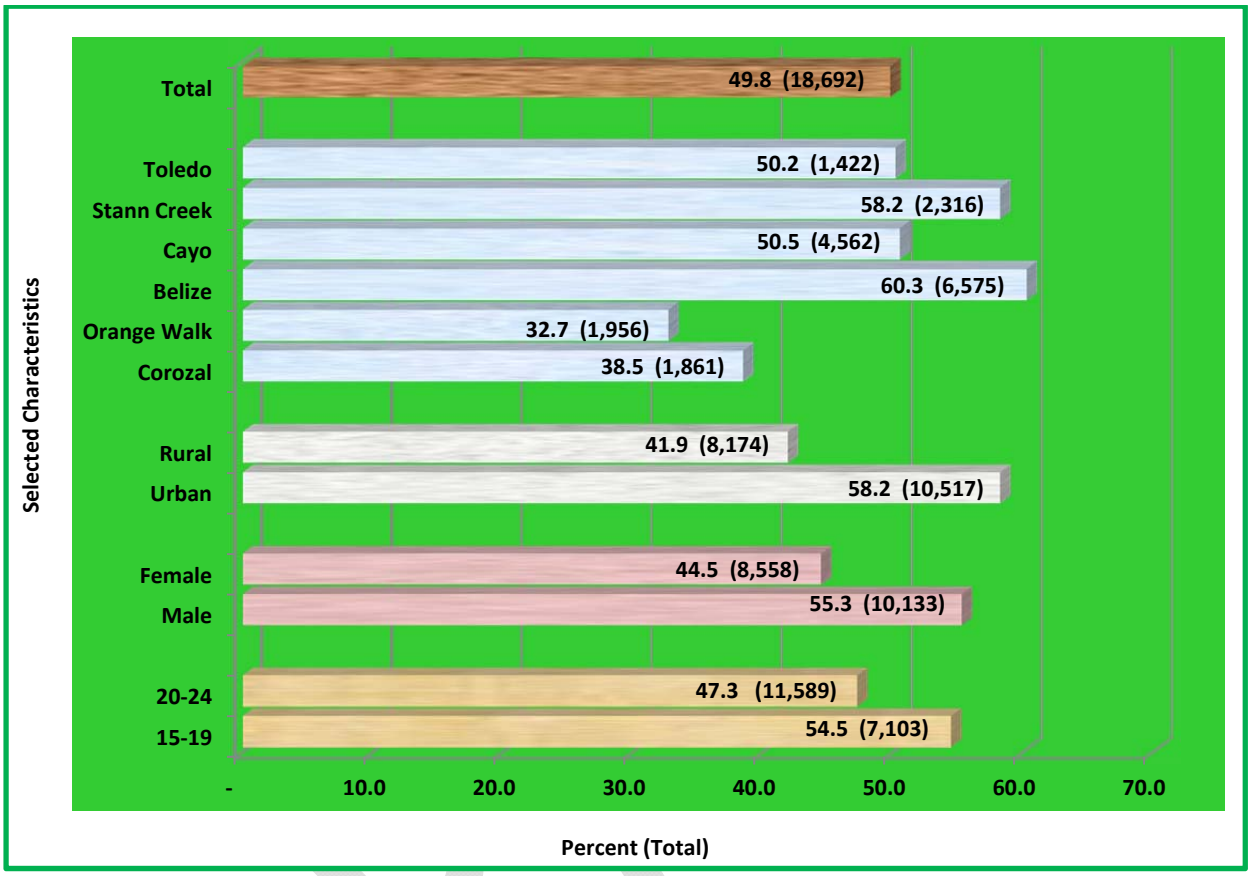
Figure 15: Population 15 to 24 Years who Reported Using a Condom at First Sexual Intercourse by Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014



Approximately a half (49.8 percent) of the youths who had sex during the last twelve months leading up to the survey had used a condom at last sexual intercourse (Figure 16). A greater percentage of 15 to 19 year olds (54.5 percent; 7,103) than 20 to 24 year olds (47.3 percent; 11,589) used a condom at last sexual intercourse, and more than a half of the males (55.3 percent) compared to 44.5 percent (8,558) of the females used a condom at last sex.

Youths residing in the urban areas were more likely (58.2 percent; 10,517) than rural dwellers (41.9 percent; 8,174) to have used a condom at last sexual intercourse. The Belize District (60.3 percent; 6,575) had the highest rate of condom use at last sex, followed by Stann Creek with 58.2 percent (2,316). On the other hand, just about one-third (1,956) of the youths in Orange Walk and two-fifths (1,861) of those in Corozal used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

Figure 16: Population 15 to 24 Years who used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



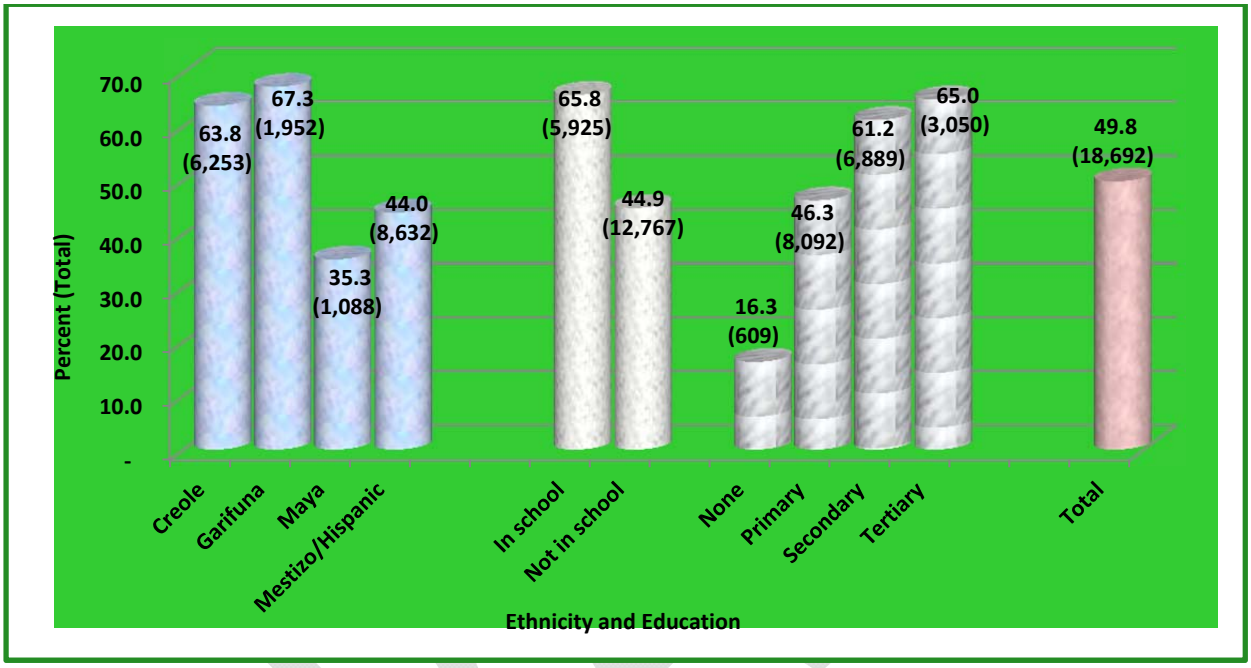
As shown in Figure 17, youths who had at least some tertiary education had the highest rate of condom use at last sexual intercourse, at 65 percent (3,050), followed by those who had completed only secondary school, at 61.2 percent (6,889). In the meantime, 16.3 percent of youths who had not completed primary school[5] and 46.3 percent (8,092) of those who had completed only primary school reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse. Additionally, approximately one-third (5,925) of youths attending school used a condom at last sexual intercourse, compared to about 45 percent of those not attending school.

Figure 17 also indicates that while the Garifuna had the highest rate of condom use at last sex (67.3 percent; 1,952), youths of Maya descent were the least likely to have used a condom (35.3 percent;

[5] Caution in interpretation recommended, as less than 25 un-weighted cases of persons who had not completed primary school reported not using a condom at last sex.

1,088)[6]. Further, 63.8 percent of Creole and 44.0 percent of Mestizo/Hispanics reported using a condom at last sex within the past 12 months.

Figure 17: Population 15 to 24 Years who used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



Among the 15 to 24 year old population who reported they had sexual intercourse within the last 12 months leading up to the survey, just over a half of them (52 percent) reported that their last sexual partner was a girlfriend/boyfriend, while 39 percent last had sex with their spouse[7] (Figure 18). A higher percentage of females (53 percent) than males (25 percent) reported that their last sexual partner was their spouse, and males (13 percent) were more likely than females (4 percent) to have had their last sexual intercourse with a casual acquaintance or sex worker[8].

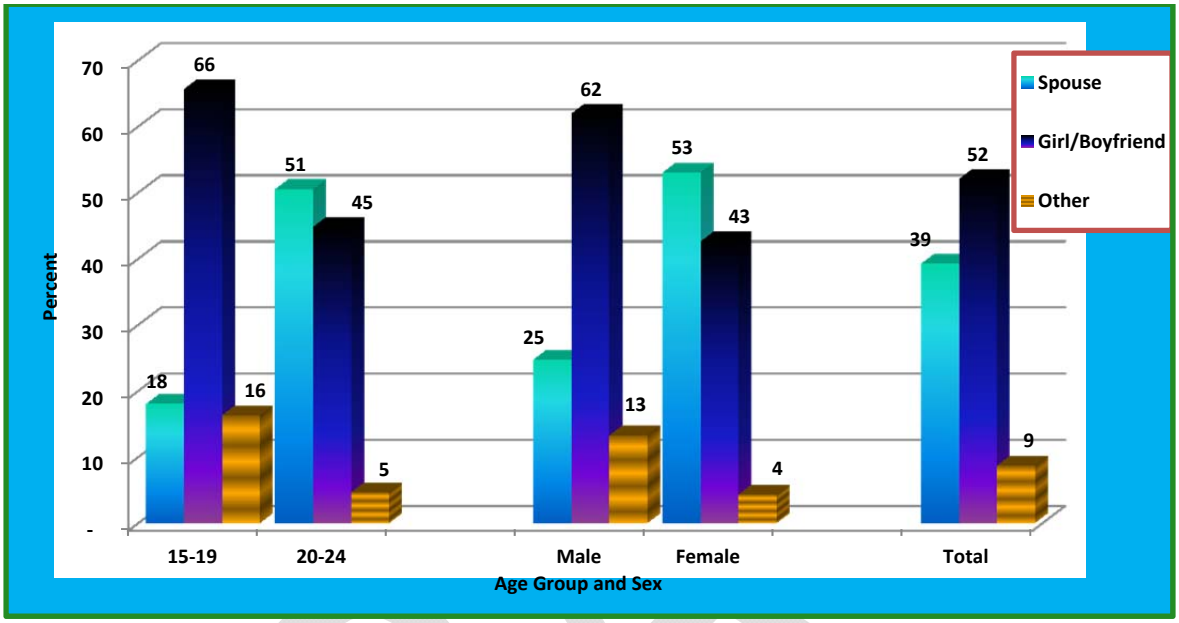
Figure 18 also indicates that the younger youths (16 percent) were more likely than their older counterparts (5 percent) to report that their most recent sexual intercourse was with a casual

[6] Both Garifuna and Maya had less than 25 un-weighted cases in this category.
[7] The category 'spouse' includes husband/wife or cohabiting partner, while the 'other' category includes casual acquaintance and sex worker.

[8] Except in the case of males and persons not attending school, the 'other' category (casual acquaintance or sex worker) had less than 25 un-weighted cases.

acquaintance or sex worker, while about a half of the 20-24 year olds last had sexual intercourse with their spouse, compared to 18 percent of the 15 to 19 year old population.

Figure 18: Population 15 to 24 Years who had Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



As shown in Figure 19, 30 percent of urban youths, compared to 48 percent of rural youths reported that the last time they had sexual intercourse it was with their spouse, while on the other hand, 11 percent of urban youths and 7 percent of those in the rural areas reported that the last sexual intercourse was with a casual acquaintance or sex worker. The Belize District had the highest rate of youths having last sex with a boyfriend or girlfriend (65 percent), and Corozal had the lowest rate in this category (35 percent). The Belize District also had the highest rate of last sex with a casual acquaintance or sex worker (13 percent), closely followed by Corozal with 12 percent.

Figure 20 indicates that the Garifuna and Creole had the highest rate of last sexual intercourse with a casual acquaintance or sex worker (12 percent). One-fifth of Garifuna youths and three-tenths of Creoles reported that their last sexual intercourse was with their spouse, compared to 51 percent of Maya and 45 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic youths.

A higher percentage of the population who were in school (13 percent) than those who were not (7 percent) reported that they last time they had sexual intercourse it was with a casual acquaintance or

sex worker. However, there was no difference between persons who had not completed primary school and those who had completed only their secondary education (10 percent) in this category.

Figure 19: Population 15 to 24 Years who had Sexual Intercourse within the Las 12 Months by Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

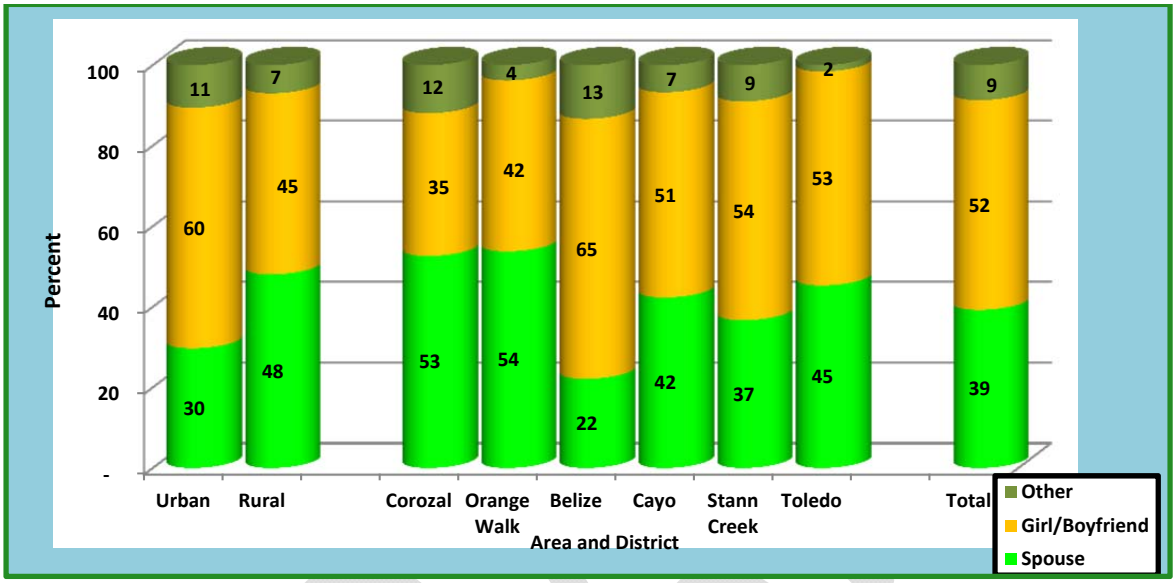
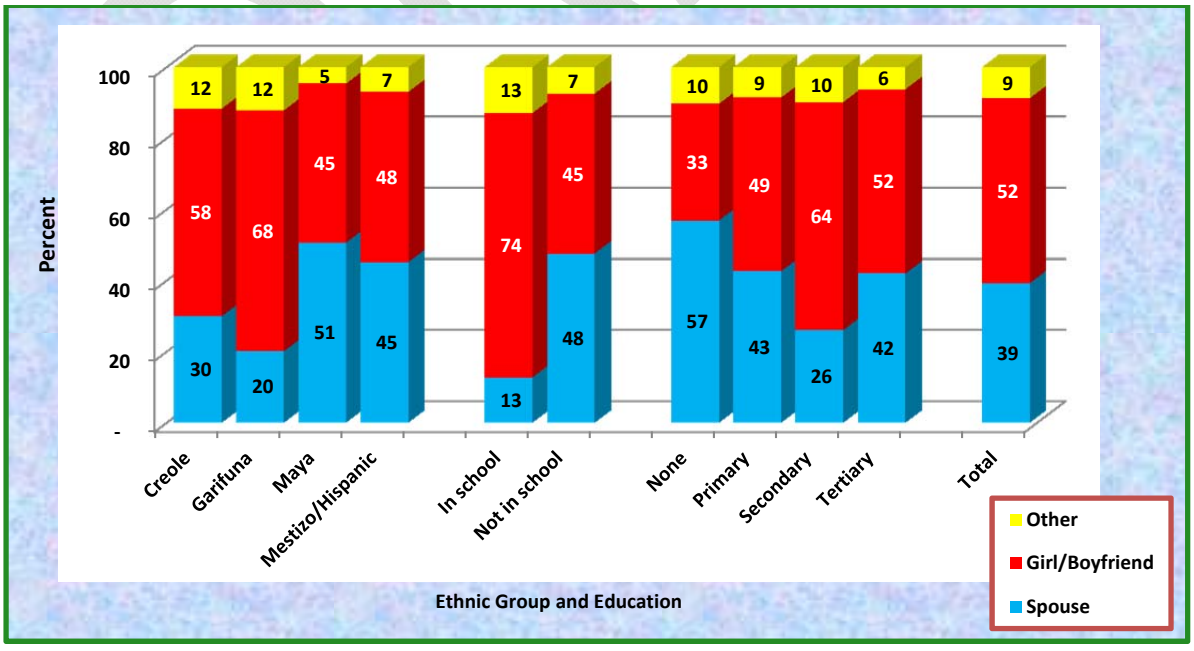


Figure 20: Population 15 to 24 Years who had Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014

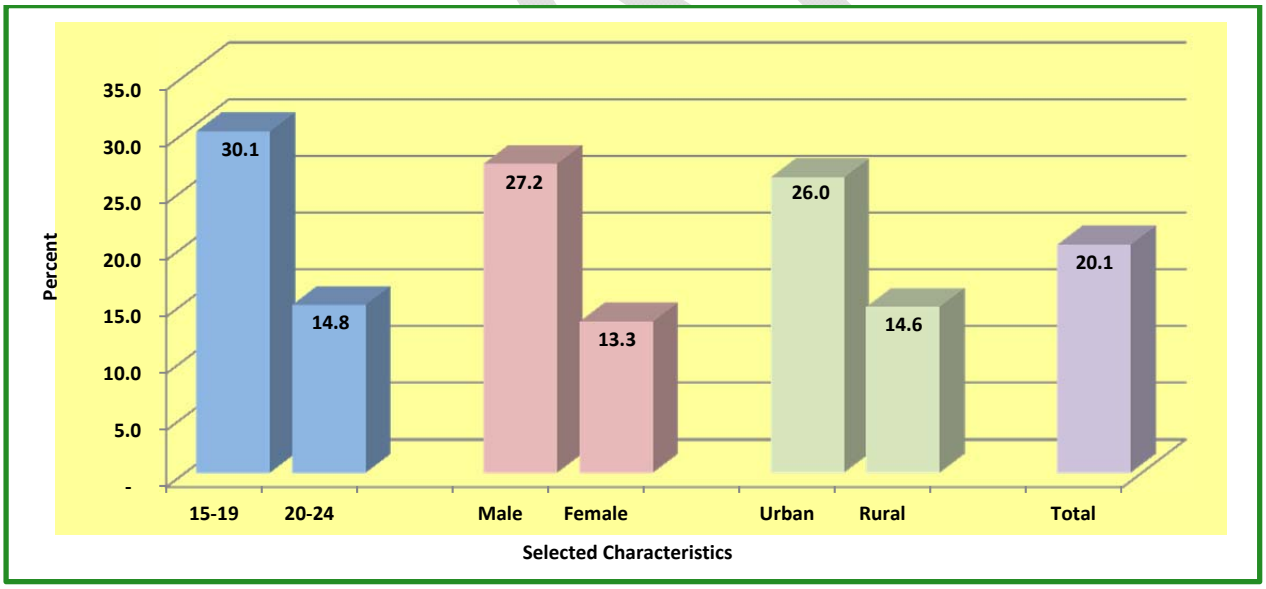


5.3: Multiple Sex Partners

Of those persons 15 to 24 years who reported having had sexual intercourse within the 12 months leading up to the survey, 20 percent (7,551) indicated they had had multiple partners within this period. Of this sub-population, 52 percent were 15 to 19 years old, two-thirds were males and 62 percent lived in urban areas. Approximately two-fifths of these persons were Mestizo/Hispanic, and another 36 percent were of Creole descent. Seven out of ten were not attending school, and almost a half (47.4%) had completed only the primary level of education.

As indicated in Figure 21, 30 percent of 15 to 19 year olds and 15 percent of 20 to 24 year olds had had multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months. Additionally, 27 percent of males, compared to 13.3 percent of females, reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, likewise 26 percent of urban youths and 15 percent of rural youths.

Figure 21: Population 15 to 24 Years who had than one Sexual Partner within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



Indications are also that approximately 28 percent of Creole, 20 percent of Garifuna and 16 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic youths reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months

(Figure 22[9]). Further, the Belize District had the highest rate of persons having multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months (32.2 percent), followed by Corozal and Cayo with about 20 percent each.

As far as educational achievement is concerned, not much difference was observed in the percentage of persons having had more than one sexual partner. However, Figure 22 does indicate that about 26 percent of persons who are in school reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, compared to about 18 percent of those where were not in school.

Figure 22: Population 15 to 24 Years who had more than one Sexual Partner within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

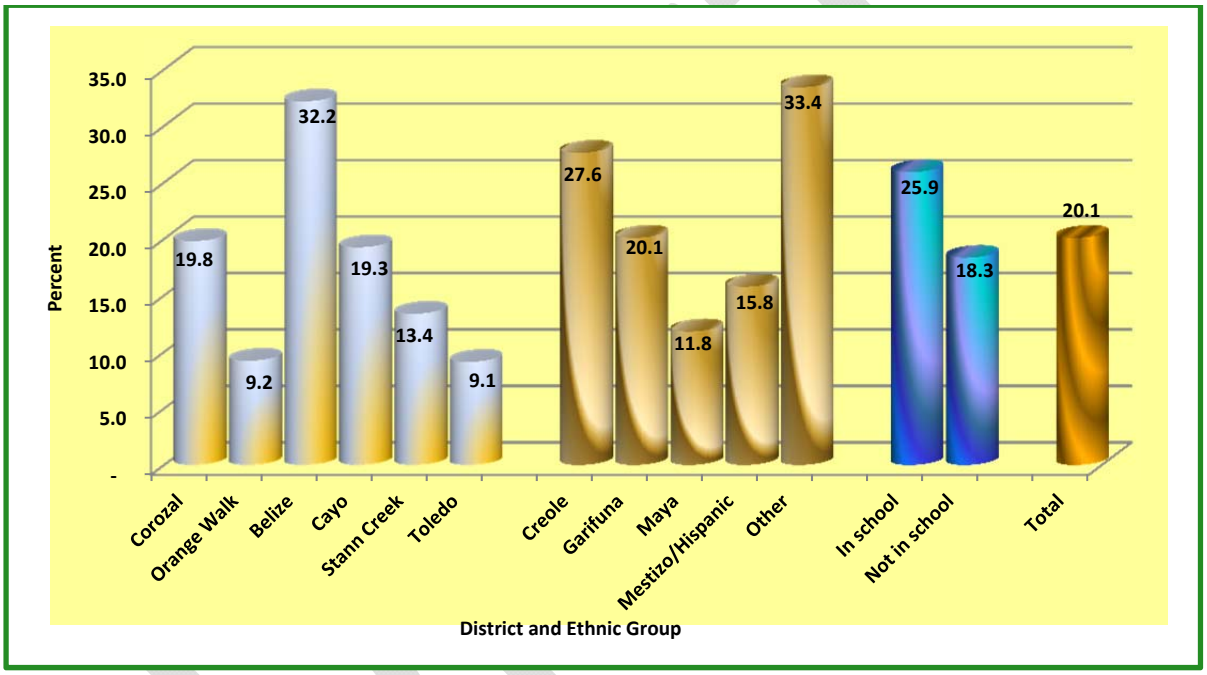


Figure 23[10] indicates that of the 15 to 24 year old population who reported multiple sexual partners within the last 12 months, 59 percent had used a condom at last sexual intercourse. Approximately 56 percent of 15 to 19 year olds compared to 63 percent of 20 to 24 year olds used a condom at last sex, while two-thirds of males compared to 48 percent of females used a condom.

[9] Except in the case of persons in the Creole and Mestizo/Hispanic ethnic groups, all categories in this chart have less than 25 un-weighted cases.

[10] The analyses surrounding condom use by persons with multiple sexual partners in the last 12 months should be used with caution, as the majority of the categories had less than 25 un-weighted cases.

Youths who had multiple sexual partners and were living in the rural areas had a higher rate of condom use at last sex (62 percent) than those living in the urban areas, and among districts, the rate ranged from a high of 75 percent in Stann Creek to a low of 50 percent in Orange Walk.

Condom use at last sexual intercourse was higher among persons with multiple sexual partners who were not in school (62 Percent) than among those who were in school (53 percent) (Figure 5.18). In this subgroup, condom use was lowest among persons who had not completed their primary education (20 percent), and highest among persons with at least some tertiary education (86 percent).

Figure 24 also shows that except for the "other ethnic groups" category, there was only a very small difference across ethnic groups in terms of the percentage of youths who had more than one sexual partner and used a condom at last sexual encounter.

Figure 23: Population 15 to 24 Years who had more than one Sexual Partner in the Last 12 Months and Reported using a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

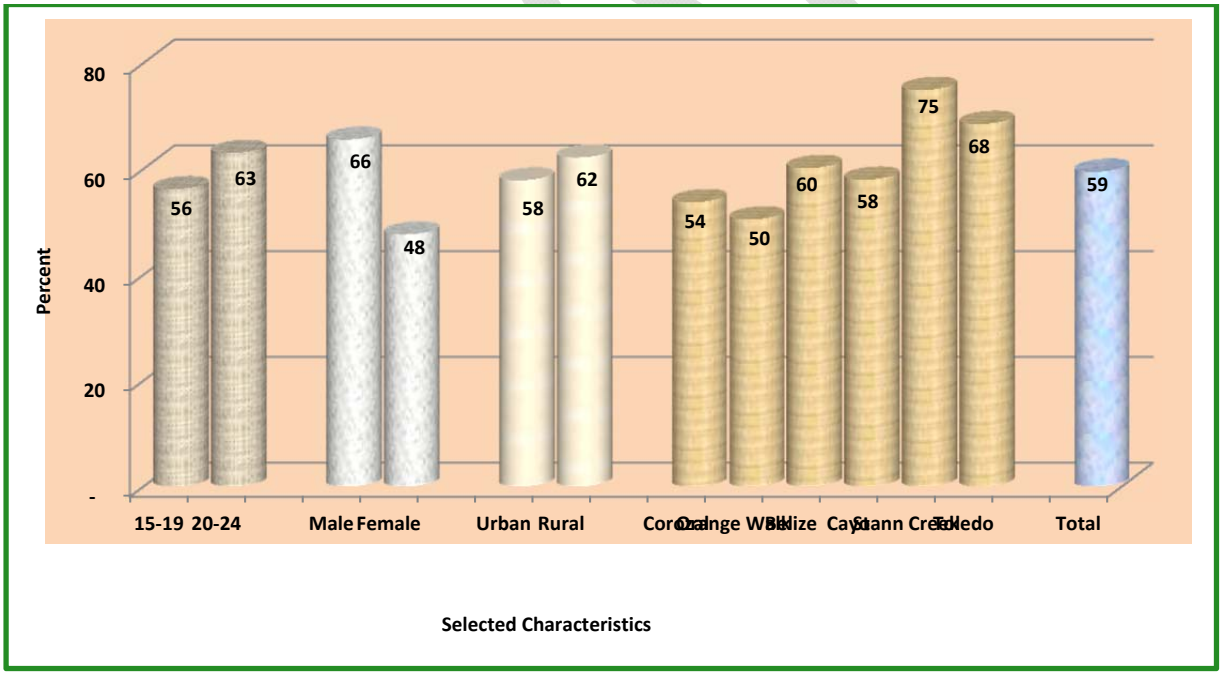
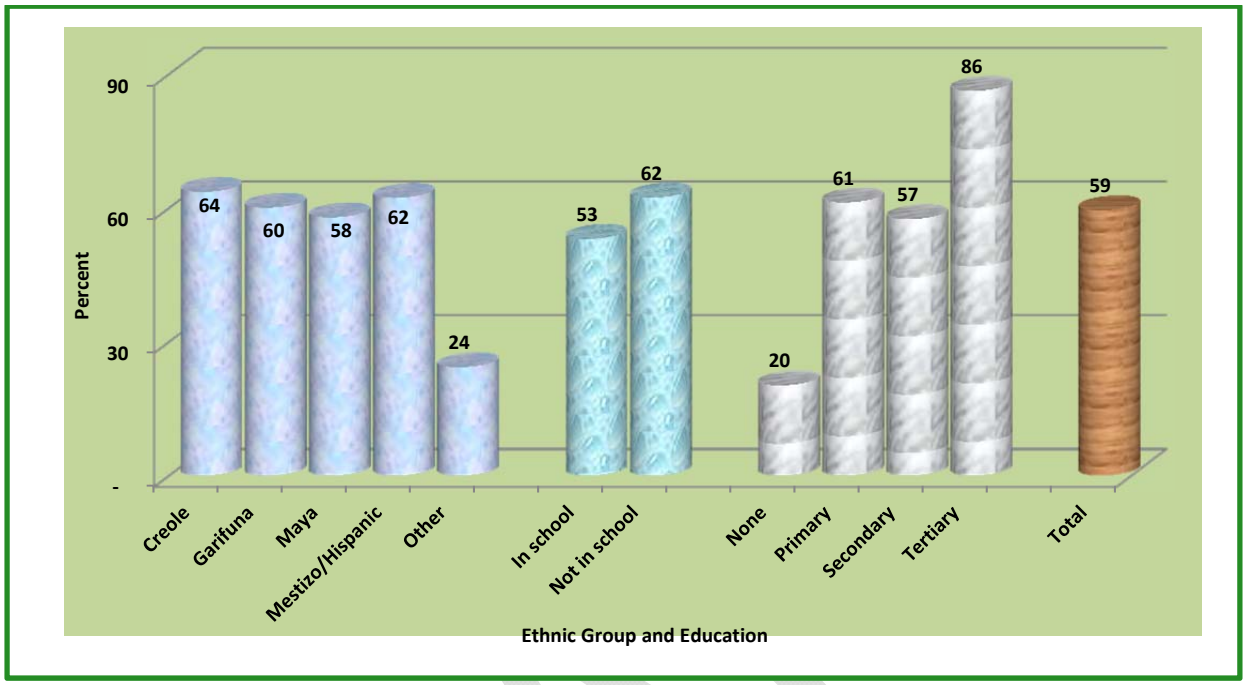


Figure 24: Population 15 to 24 Years who had more than one Sexual Partner in the Last 12 Months and Reported using a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse by Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



The KAP found that 35.4 percent of the 15 to 24 years old population had had sexual intercourse with only one person over their lifetime. Approximately 22 percent had had two sex partners, 13 percent had sex with three persons, and about 26 percent had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons over time.

As indicated in Figure 25, 39 percent of the population in both the 15 to 19 and 20-24 year age groups had, over their lifetime, had sex with three or more different persons. Just under two-fifths (38 percent) of males, compared to three-quarters of females reported having had sexual intercourse with one or two persons over their lifetime, while more than a half (55 percent) of males compared to just under a quarter (24 percent) of females had had three or more sexual partners in total.

The KAP also revealed that a greater percentage of youths in the rural area (64 percent) than those living in urban areas (50 percent) reported having had only one or two sex partners over the lifetime. Conversely, 45 percent of urban youths had had three or more partners, compared to 34 percent of youths living in the rural areas.

Figure 25: Population 15 to 24 Years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014

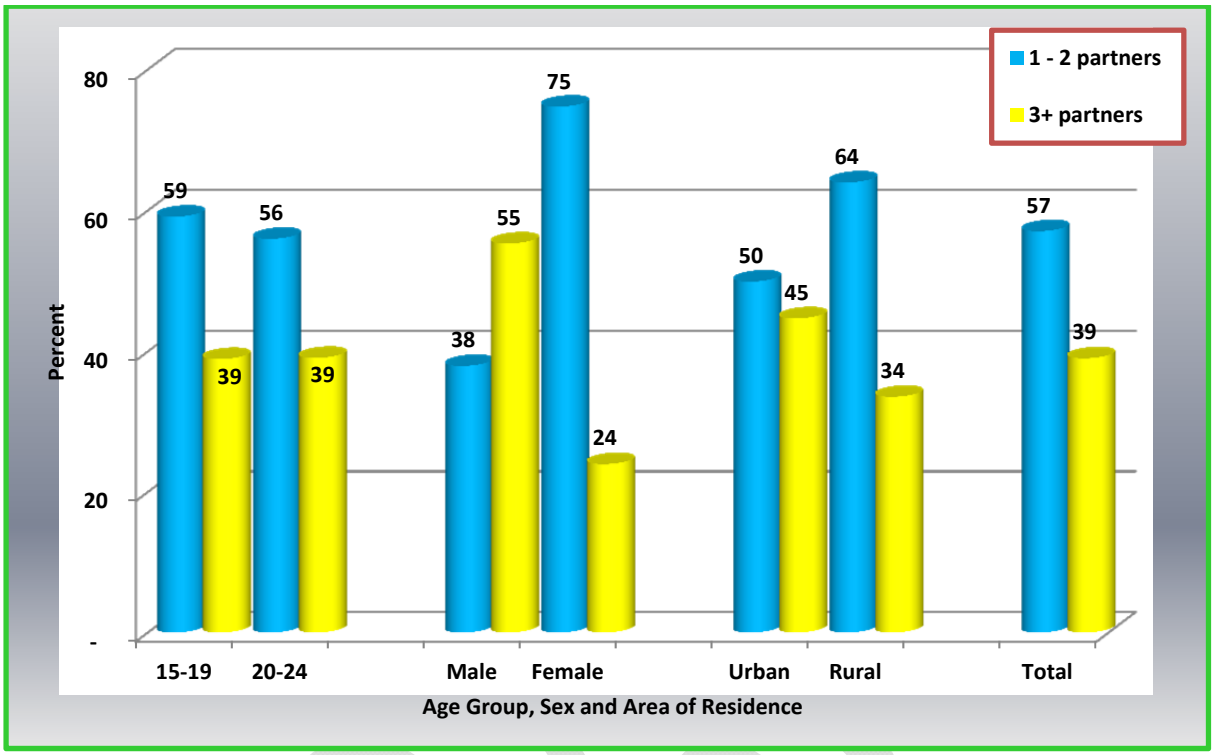
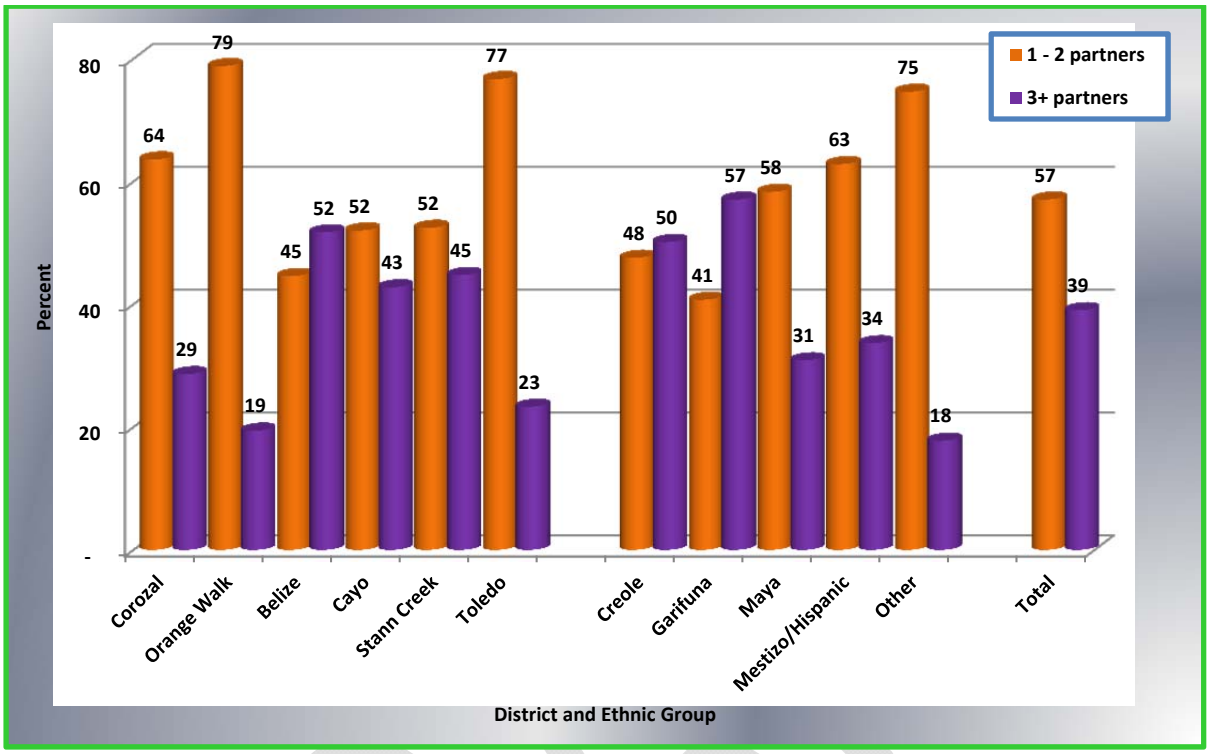


Figure 26 indicates that the 15 to 24 year old population in Orange Walk had the highest percentage of persons having one or two sex partners over the lifetime (79 percent), followed closely by Toledo (77%) and Corozal (64 percent), compared to the Belize District where 45 percent. On the other hand, just over a half (52 percent) of the youths in the Belize District reported that over their lifetime, they had had sexual intercourse with three or more different persons, compared to Orange Walk with about 19 percent.

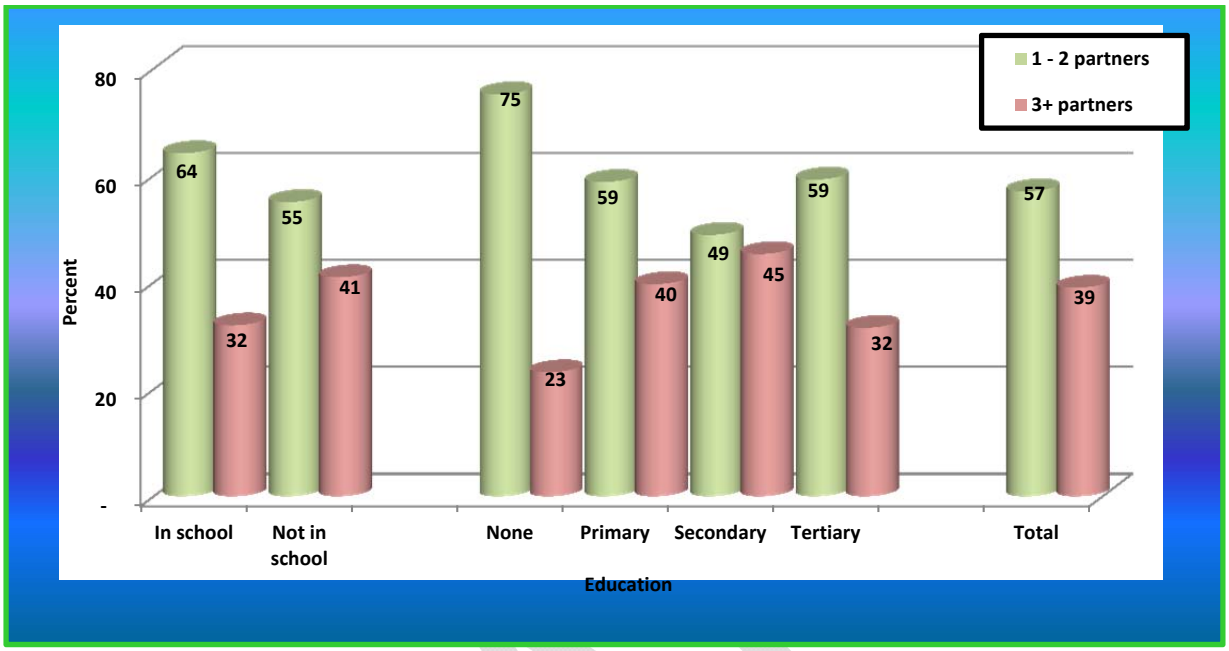
Additionally, 57 percent of Garifuna youths and 48 percent of Creole youths reported having had sex with three or more different persons over their lifetime, compared to 31 percent of Maya and 34 percent of youths of Mestizo/Hispanic descent.

Figure 26: Population 15 to 24 Years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



According to Figure 27 below, 64 percent of youths who were attending school reported having had one or two sex partners over their lifetime, compared to 55 percent of those who were not attending school. Conversely, just under one-third (32 percent) of in-school youths said they had had three or more sex partners over their lifetime, compared to about two-fifths (41 percent) of youths who were not in school. However, three-quarters of persons who had not completed their primary education had had one or two sex partners over their lifetime, compared to 59 percent of those who had at least some tertiary education. Likewise, almost one-third (32 percent) of youths with tertiary level education had had three or more sexual partners, compared to 23 percent of youths who had not completed primary school.

Figure 27: Population 15 to 24 years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners and Education, Belize 2014



CHAPTER 6: KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS HIV/AIDS AMONG THE 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD POPULATION

6.1: Population with Any Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

As indicated in Figure 28, 96 percent of the 15 to 49 year old population have heard of HIV/AIDS. Across five year age groups, there is very little difference in the proportion of the population with some knowledge of the condition, ranging from 95.1 percent of 15 to 19 year olds, to 96.8 percent of the 35 to 39 year olds. Further, the difference is hardly discernable between males and females.

Figure 28: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014

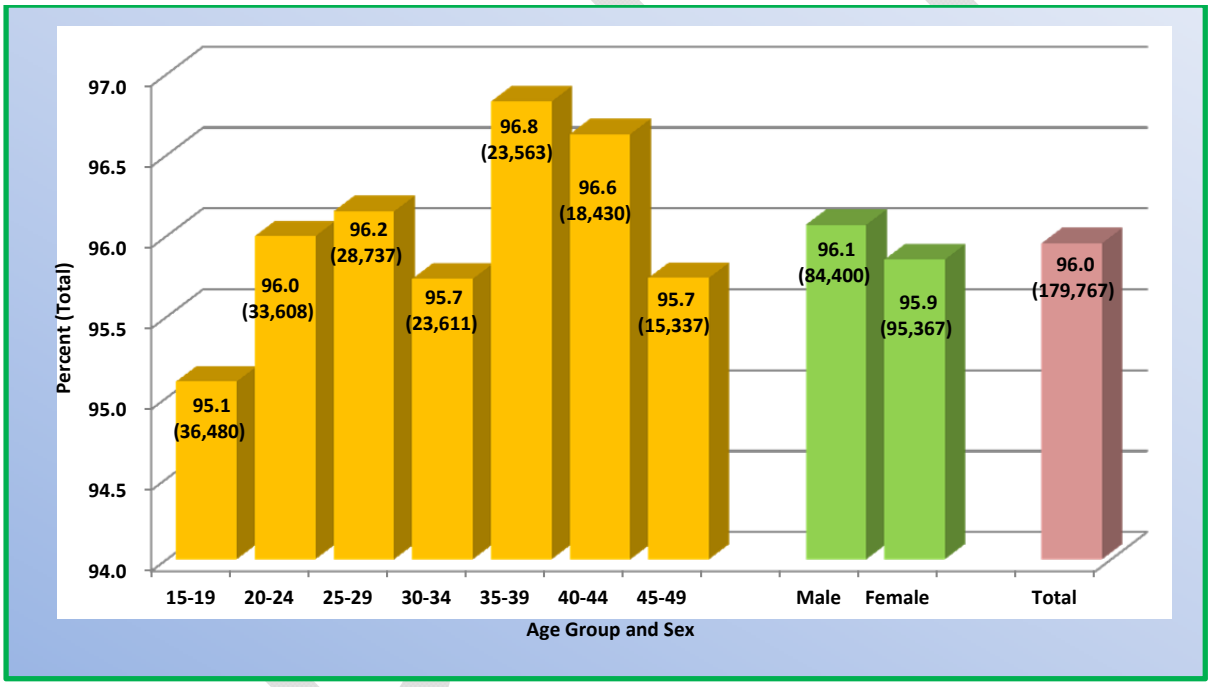


Figure 29 shows that almost the entire 15 to 49 year old population (98.9 percent) living in the urban areas had heard of HIV/AIDS, compared to 93.3 percent of persons living in the rural areas. Across districts, approximately 98 percent of the population in the Belize, Cayo and Corozal Districts had knowledge of HIV/AIDS, compared to 80.5 percent of Toledo's 15 to 49 years old population.

Almost all persons of Creole (99.3 percent) and Garifuna (97.9 percent) descent in the 15 to 49 years age group had heard of HIV/AIDS, compared to about 85 percent of Maya persons in this age group (Figure 30). All 15 to 49 year olds with at least some tertiary education and 99.2 percent of persons who have only completed secondary school have heard of the HIV/AIDS. This is in contrast to those persons who have not completed primary school, where approximately 86 percent of them have heard of HIV/AIDS.

Figure 29: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

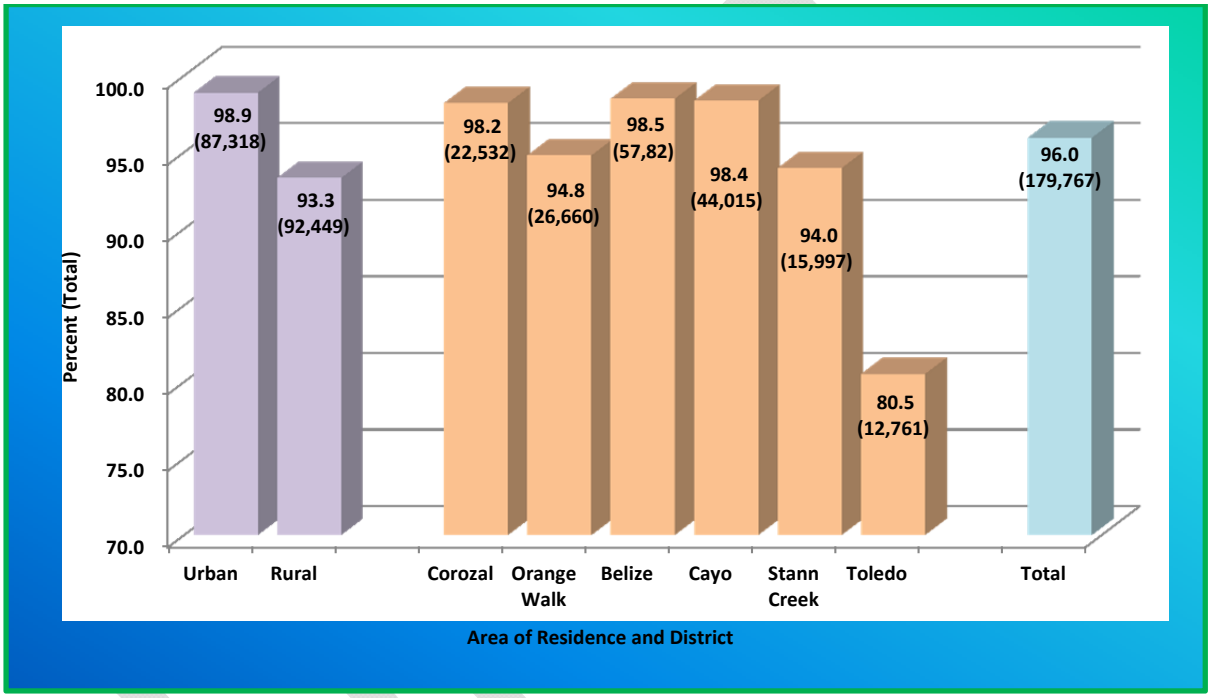
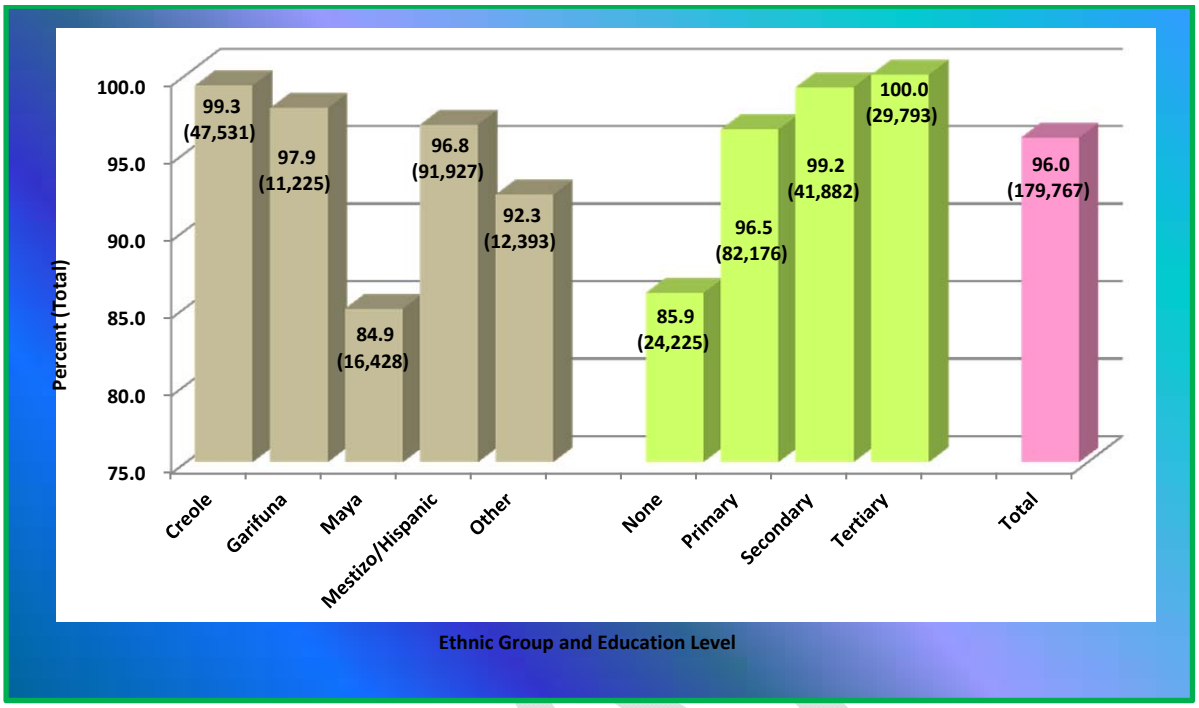


Figure 30: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014



6.2: Knowledge of Methods of Prevention and Transmission of HIV/AIDS

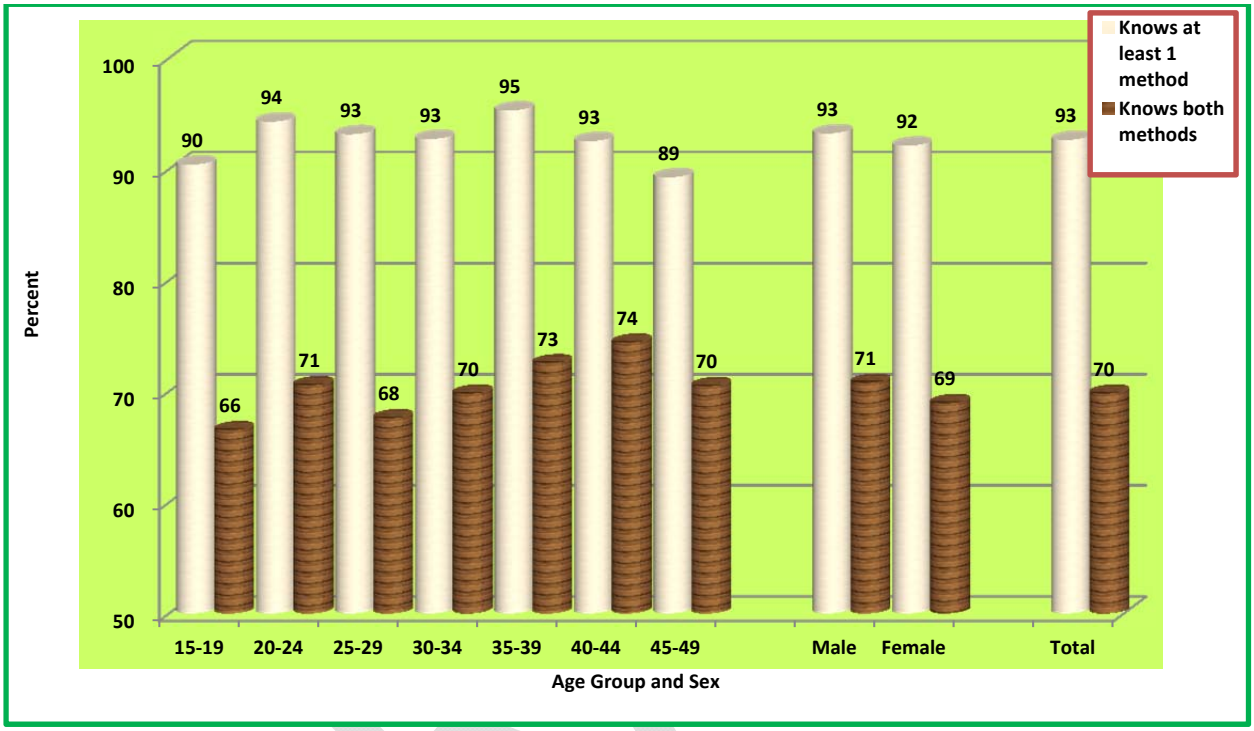
Main Methods to Reduce Transmission

Persons were asked whether they can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS by having just one faithful, uninfected sex partner, and by using a condom every time they have sex. Approximately 83 percent of respondents agreed that HIV could be prevented by having one faithful, uninfected partner, while 80 percent agreed that using a condom every time could reduce the chance of transmission of the virus. Figure 31 shows that approximately 93 percent of the respondents confirmed at least one of these methods, and there was only a small difference between the percentage of males (93 percent) and females (92 percent) confirming at least one of the methods. Across age groups, the proportion confirming at least one method of prevention ranged from a high of 95 percent among the 35 to 39 years age group, to a low of 89 percent among the 45 to 49 years age group.

Figure 31 also indicates that about 70 percent of the population confirmed both methods of prevention, 71 percent of males and 69 percent of females. Only two-thirds of persons 15 to 19 years old knew that

the transmission of HIV could be prevented by both methods, compared to 74 percent of 40 to 44 year olds.

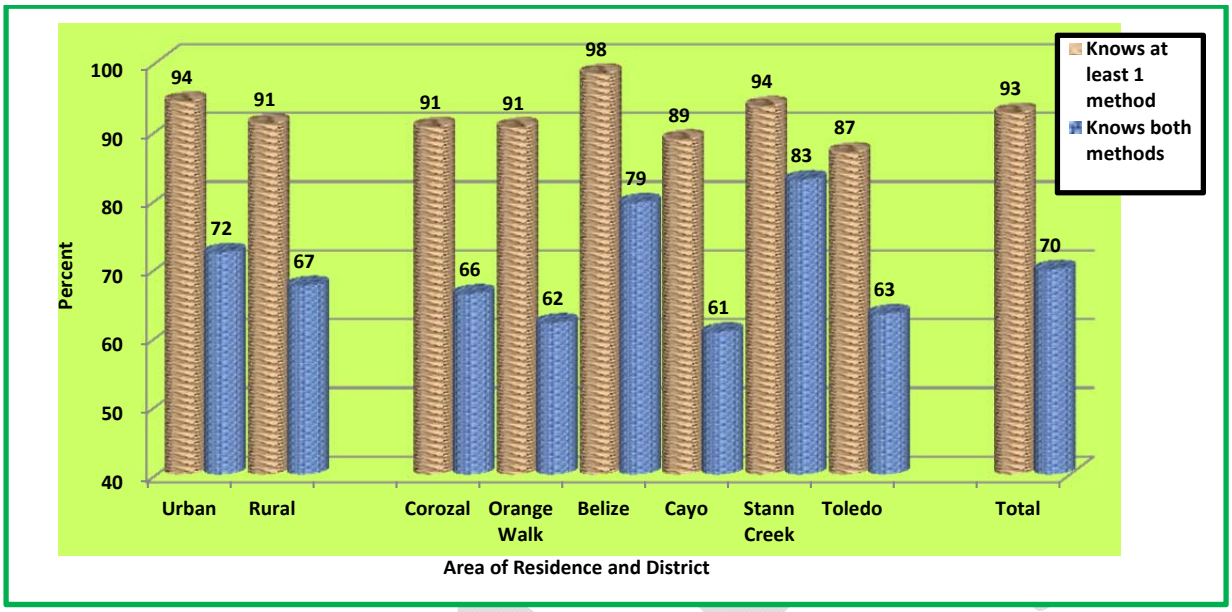
Figure 31: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



The KAP revealed that 94 percent of 15 to 49 year olds living in the urban areas were aware of at least one of the main methods to prevent the transmission of HIV, compared to 91 percent of persons living in the rural areas (Figure 32). Almost the entire (98 percent) 15 to 49 years old population in the Belize District knew of at least one of the methods, followed by Stann Creek at 94 percent, compared to 87 percent of those persons living in Toledo.

Approximately 72 percent of persons living in the urban areas knew that both methods could help to prevent HIV transmission, compared to 67 percent of persons in the rural areas. Across the districts, the proportion of the population who were aware of both methods ranged from a high of 83 percent in Stann Creek, to a low of 61 percent in Cayo.

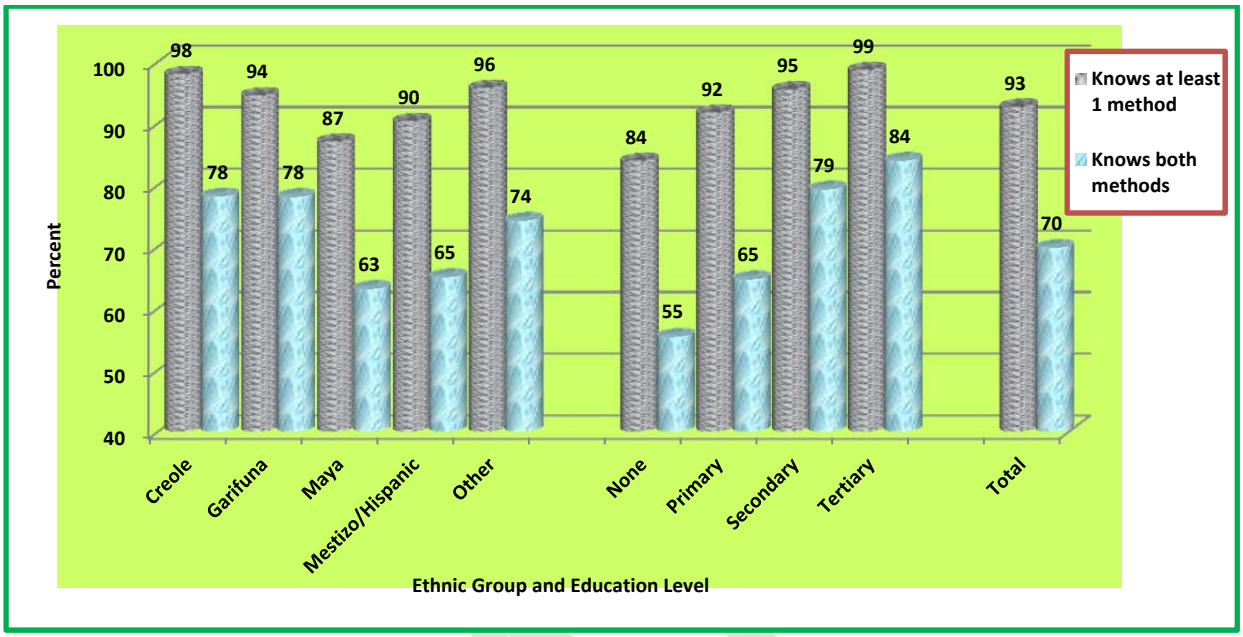
Figure 32: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 33, approximately 98 percent of 15 to 49 years old Creoles knew of at least one of the main methods to prevent HIV transmission, followed by 94 percent of the Garifuna and 90 percent of those of Mestizo/Hispanic descent, while the Maya had the lowest proportion (87 percent) in this category. Almost all persons (99 percent) with some tertiary education knew of at least one of the methods of prevention, compared to 84 percent of respondents who had not completed primary school.

On the other hand, 78 percent of Creole as well as Garifuna persons 15 to 49 years old knew that HIV transmission could be prevented by both methods, compared to 64 percent of Maya and 65 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic. Additionally, 84 percent of respondents with some tertiary education knew of both prevention methods, compared to 65 percent of persons who completed only primary school and 55 percent of persons who did not complete primary school.

Figure 33: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014



Misconceptions about HIV Transmission

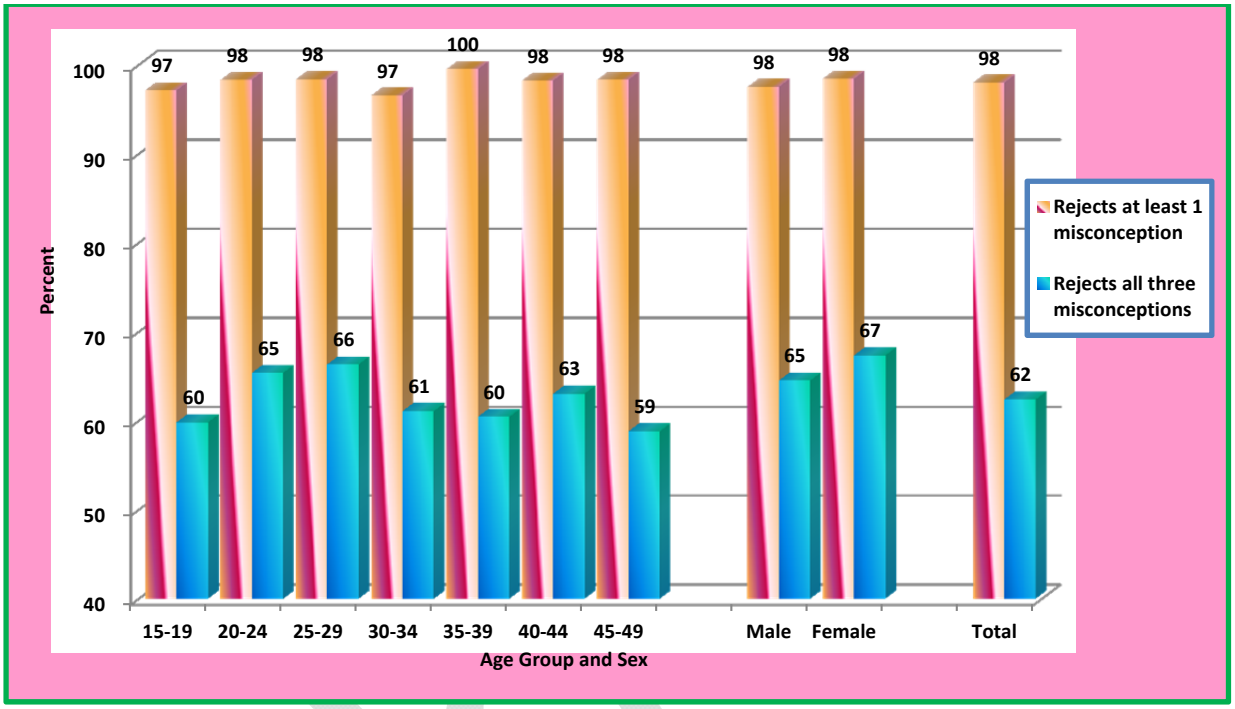
Respondents were asked whether people can get HIV through witchcraft or supernatural means, from mosquito bites or by sharing food with someone who has HIV. Approximately nine out of ten (91.4 percent) respondents rejected that the misconception that people could get HIV/AIDS through witchcraft or other supernatural means, while about four out of five persons disagreed that the virus could be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person. Additionally three-quarters (75.8 percent) of respondents rejected the misconception that HIV could be transmitted by mosquito bites.

While almost everyone (98 percent) rejected at least one of these misconceptions, only about three-fifths (62 percent) of the respondents rejected all three misconceptions (Figure 34). There was no difference in the proportion of males and females rejecting at least one of the misconceptions (98 percent), while 65 percent of males and 67 percent of females rejected all three misconceptions.

Figure 34 also indicates that across five year age groups, between 97 percent and 100 percent of respondents rejected at least one of the misconceptions – 97 percent of the 15 to 19 years and 30 to 34 years age groups, and all respondents in the 35 to 39 years age group. In contrast, approximately three-

fifths of persons in the 15 to 19, 30 to 39 and 45 to 49 years age groups rejected all three misconceptions, in addition to about two thirds of the 20 to 29 years old population.

Figure 34: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



In both the urban and rural areas, 98 percent of respondents rejected at least one of the misconceptions (Figure 35). However, 67 percent of urban respondents rejected all three misconceptions, compared to 58 percent of respondents in the rural areas.

Between 97 percent and 99 percent of respondents across all districts rejected at least one the misconceptions. On the other hand, the Belize District had the highest proportion (72 Percent) of respondents rejecting all three misconceptions, followed by Stann Creek with 70 percent, and this is in contrast to Toledo, where only 47 percent of respondents rejected all three misconceptions.

As indicated in Figure 36, almost all of the respondents (97 percent to 99 percent) from the four major ethnic groups rejected at least one of the misconceptions, compared to 93 percent of respondents in the 'other ethnic groups' category. The Garifuna had the highest percentage (77 percent) of

respondents rejecting all three misconceptions, followed by the Creole with 70 percent, compared to approximately a half (51 percent) of Maya respondents.

Additionally, Figure 36 shows that 96 percent of persons who had not completed primary school rejected at least one misconception, compared to 100 percent of respondents who completed only secondary school. Respondents with at least some tertiary education had the highest percentage (78 percent) rejecting all three misconceptions, while only 44 percent of persons who had not completed primary school rejected all three misconceptions.

Figure 35: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

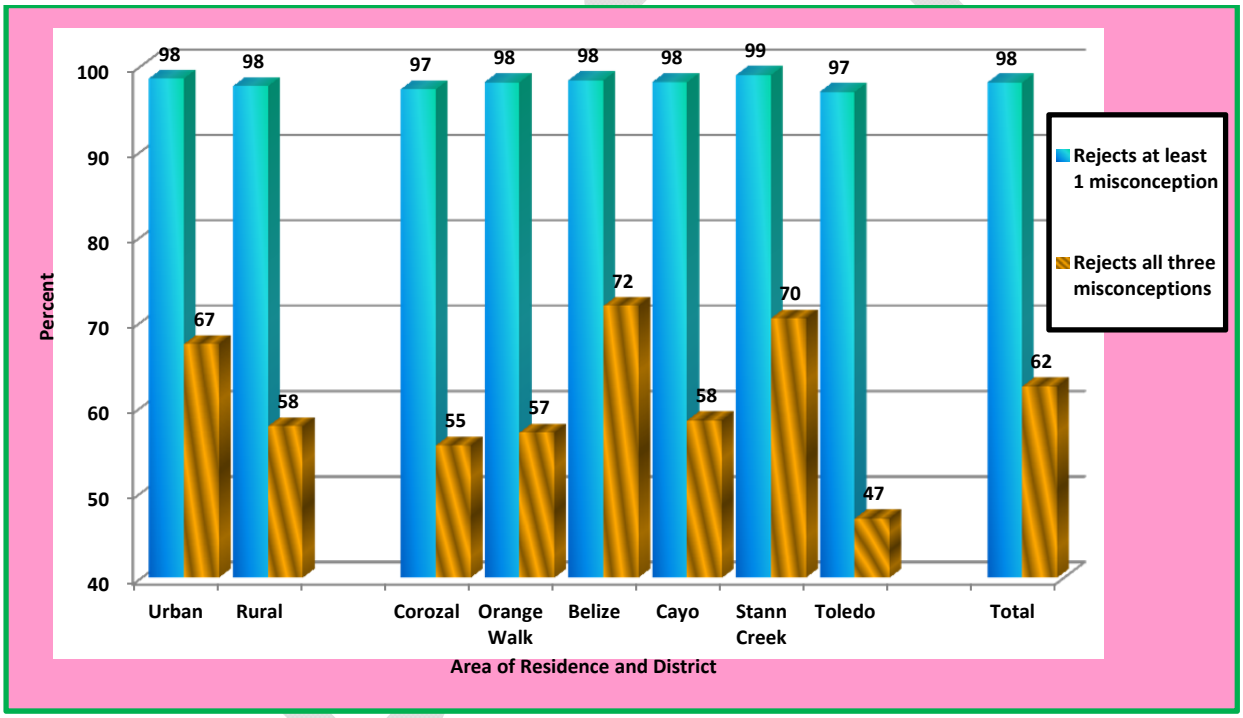
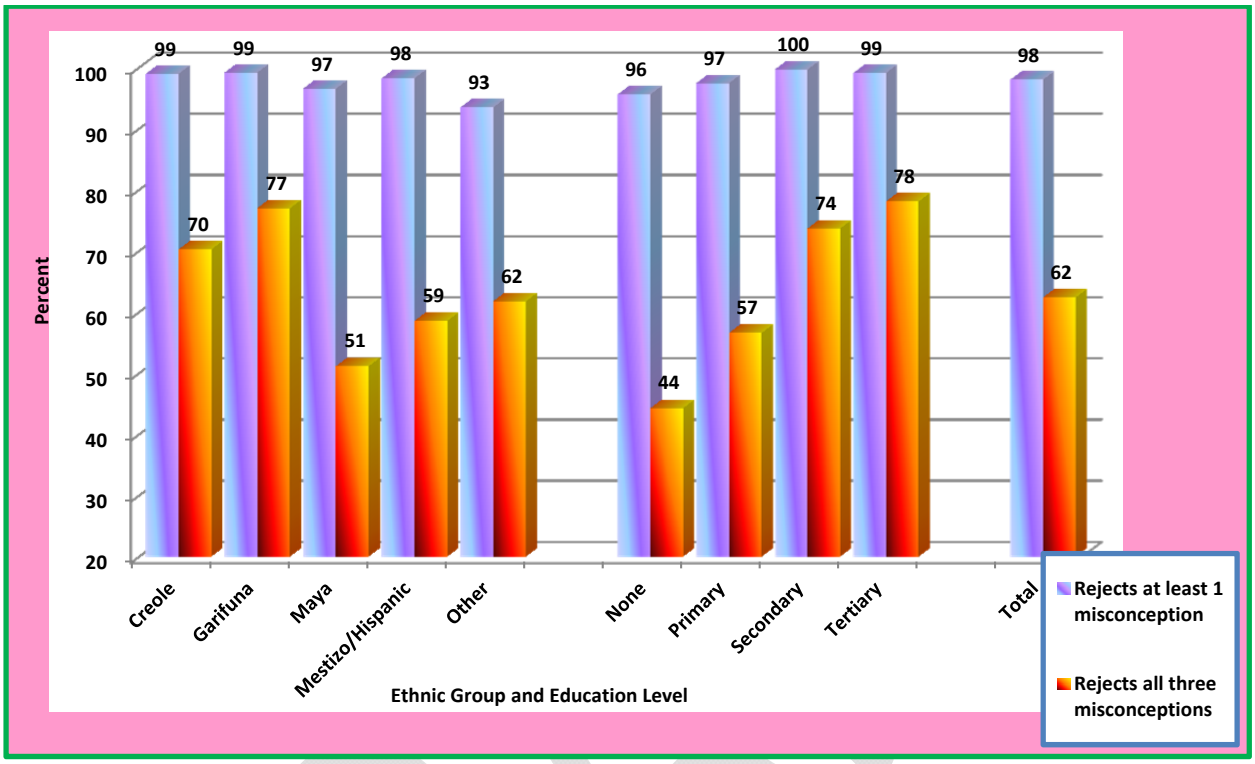


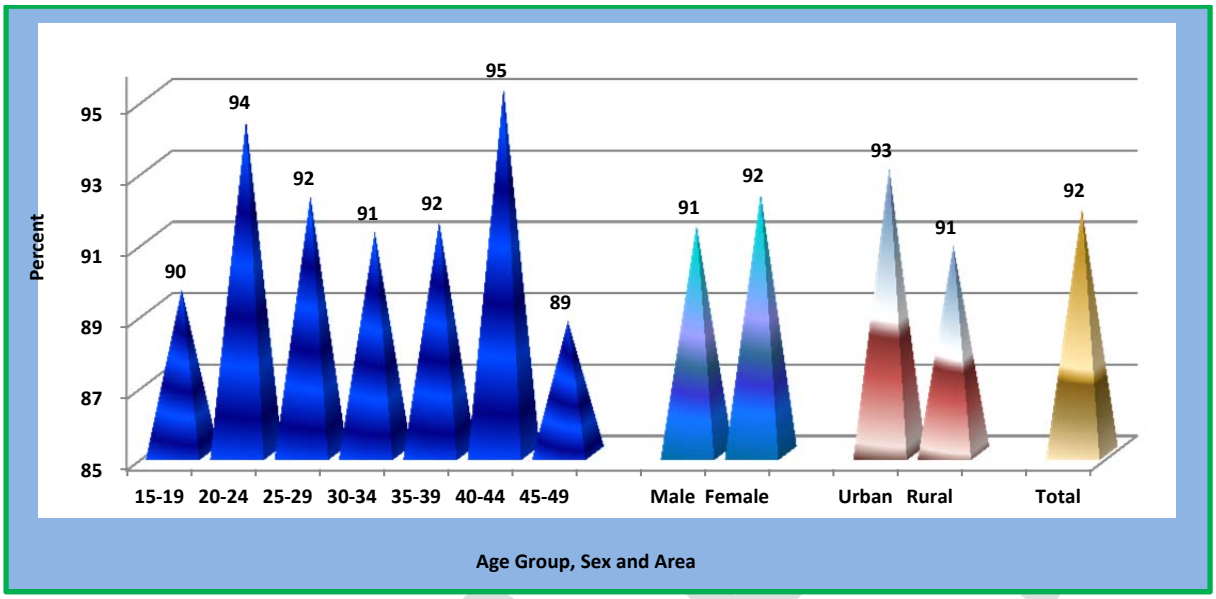
Figure 36: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014



Healthy-Looking Person and HIV

The KAP Survey revealed that 92 percent of persons 15 to 49 years old knew that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS. Figure 37 indicates that about 95 percent of 20 to 24 and 40 to 44 year olds knew this, compared to about 90 percent of 15 to 19 and 45 to 49 year olds. There was hardly any difference on this point between males (91 percent) and females (92 percent), while 93 percent of urban respondents and 91 percent of rural respondents knew that a healthy-looking person could have the virus.

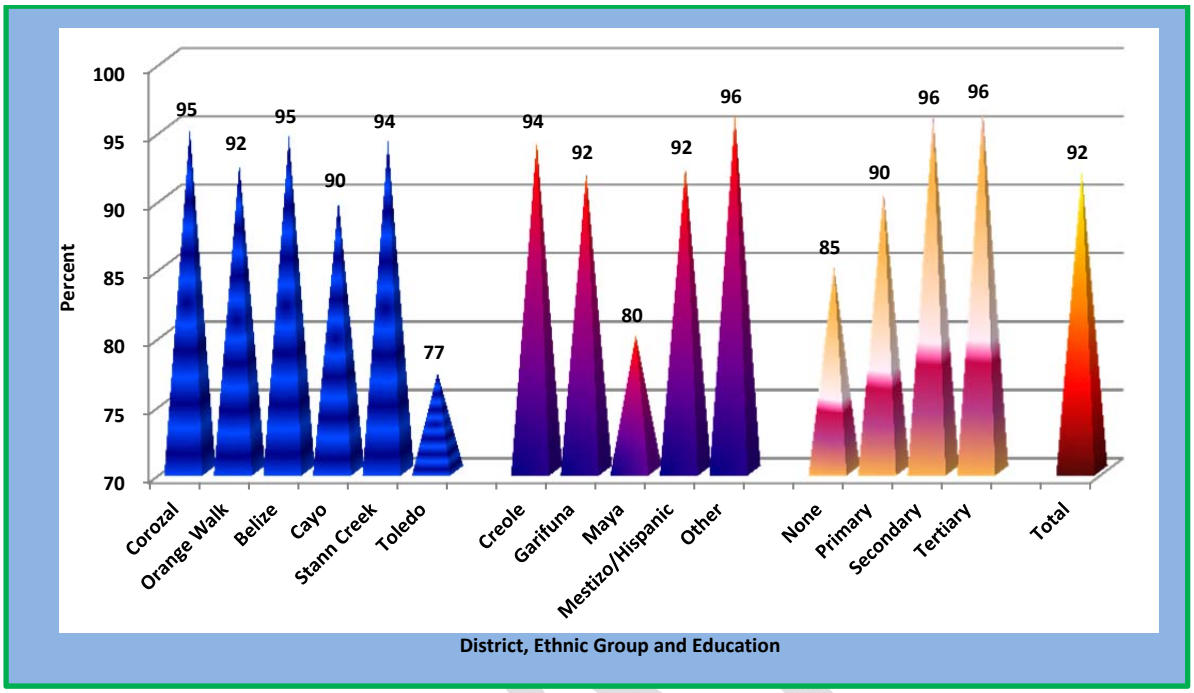
Figure 37: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows a Healthy Looking Person can have HIV/AIDS by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



As shown in Figure 38, approximately 95 percent of respondents living in the Corozal, Belize and Stann Creek Districts knew that a healthy-looking person could have the HIV, compared to respondents living in Toledo (77 percent). About 94 percent Creoles and 92 percent of Garifuna and Mestizo/Hispanic respondents were aware that a health-looking person could have the virus, compared to 80 percent of Mayas.

In terms of educational achievement, respondents with a secondary or tertiary education were the most aware that a healthy-looking person could have HIV/AIDS with 96 percent, compared to 85 percent of the respondents who had not completed their primary education.

Figure 38: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows a Healthy Looking Person can have HIV/AIDS by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



Mother to Child Transmission

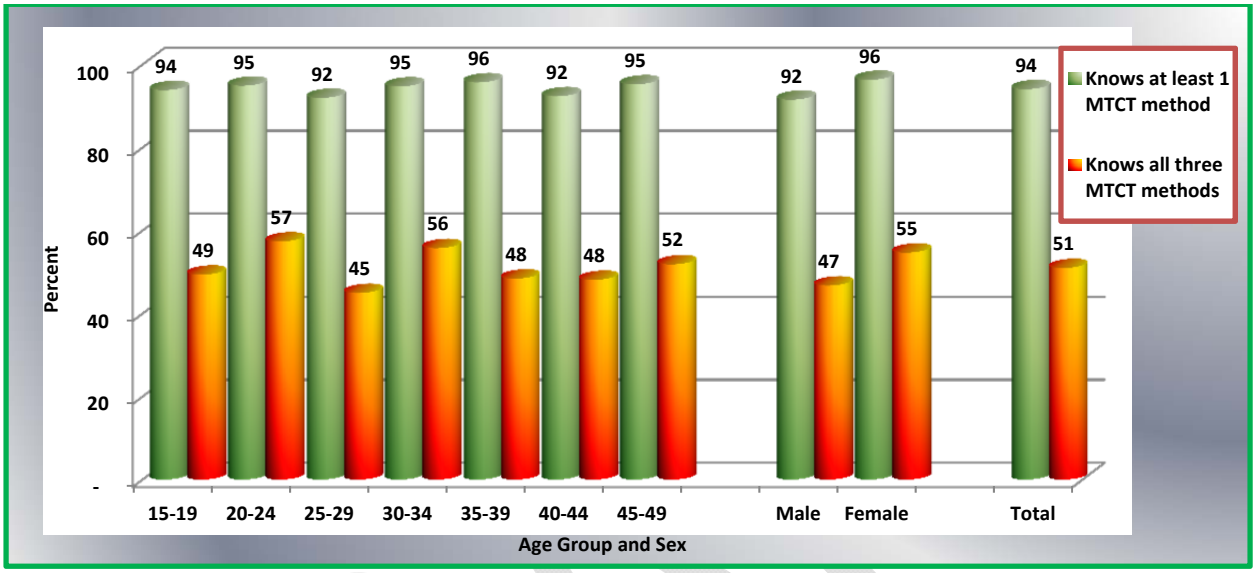
Respondents were asked about mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. Approximately four out of every five (82.1 percent) respondents were aware that the virus could be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, about two-thirds (65.0 percent) knew about the possibility of transmission during delivery, and three-quarters (76.4 percent) of respondents knew that the virus could be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding.

Figure 39 indicates that while 94 percent of respondents knew at least one method of MTCT, only about a half (51 percent) of them knew all three methods. Approximately 92 percent of males knew at least one method, compared to 96 percent of females, while less than a half of males (47 percent) and 55 percent of females knew all three methods.

The proportion of respondents who know at least one method of MTCT ranged from 92 percent of persons in the 25 to 29 and 40 to 44 years age group, to 96 percent of the 35 to 39 year olds. The 25 to

29 year olds also had the lowest level of knowledge of all three methods at 45 percent, compared to 57 percent of persons 20 to 24 years.

Figure 39: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 40, about 95 percent of urban respondents and 93 percent of rural respondents knew of at least one method of MTCT, while there was no difference between areas in knowledge of all three methods (51 percent). In the Belize District, 97 percent of respondents knew at least one method of MTCT, followed by Corozal and Cayo with about 95 percent. On the other hand, 61 percent of respondents in Toledo knew all three MTCT methods, compared to 46 percent of respondents in Corozal and 48 percent in Cayo.

Figure 40: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

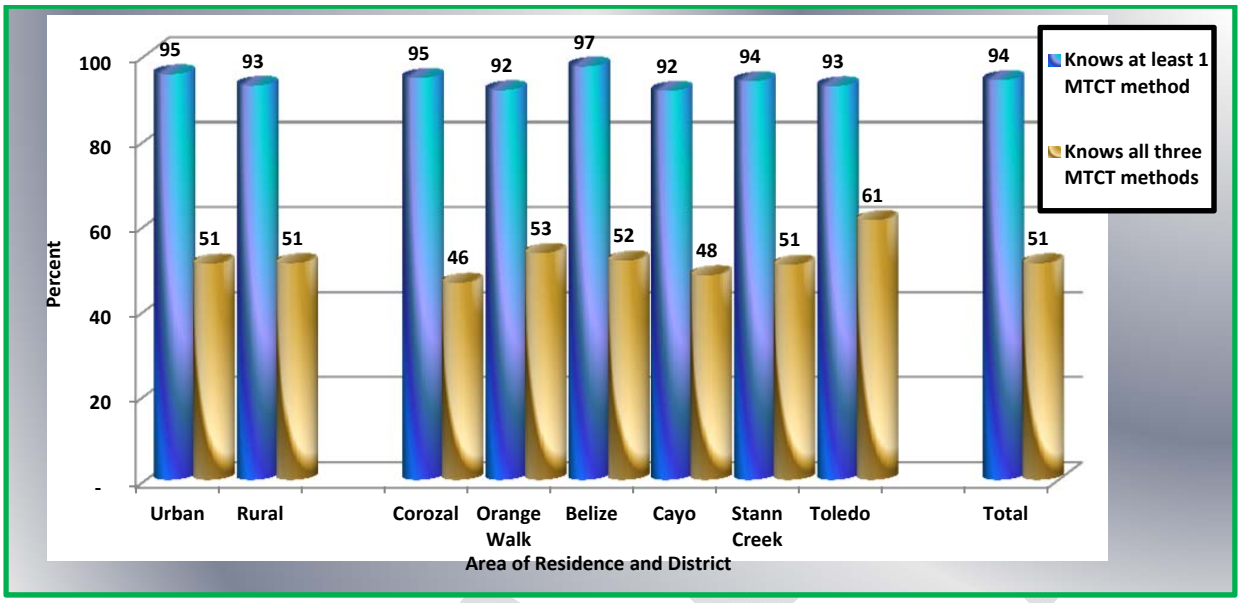
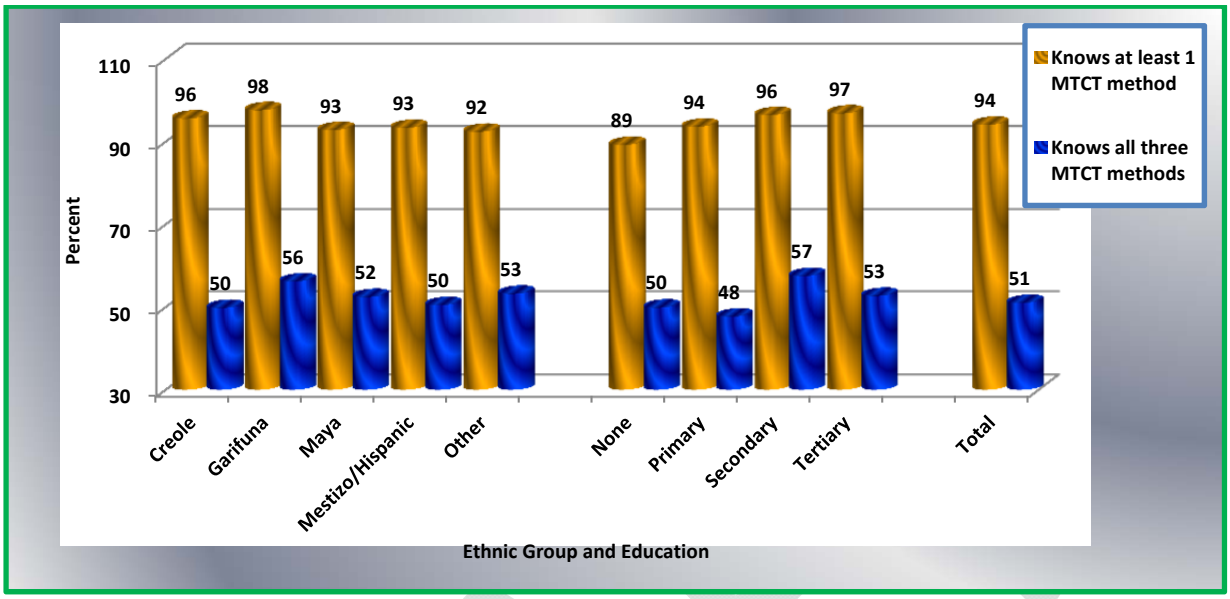


Figure 41 below shows that about 98 percent of Garifuna respondents and 96 percent of Creole respondents were aware of at least one method of MTCT, compared to approximately 93 percent of Maya and Mestizo/Hispanic respondents. The Garifuna also had the highest proportion of population that knew all three MTCT methods (56 percent), compared to about a half of Creole and Mestizo/Hispanic respondents.

Further, knowledge of at least one MTCT across educational achievement categories ranged from 97 percent of respondents with tertiary education, to 89 percent of respondents who had not completed primary school. However, knowledge of all three MTCT was highest among persons with only a secondary level education at 57 percent, compared to 48 percent of those with only a primary level education.

Figure 41: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



6.3: Attitude Towards People with HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked whether a teacher who had HIV/AIDS but was not sick should be allowed to continue teaching; whether they would buy fresh vegetables from someone who had the virus; whether they would want to keep it a secret if a family member got infected by the HIV; and whether they would care for a family member who became sick with HIV/AIDS.

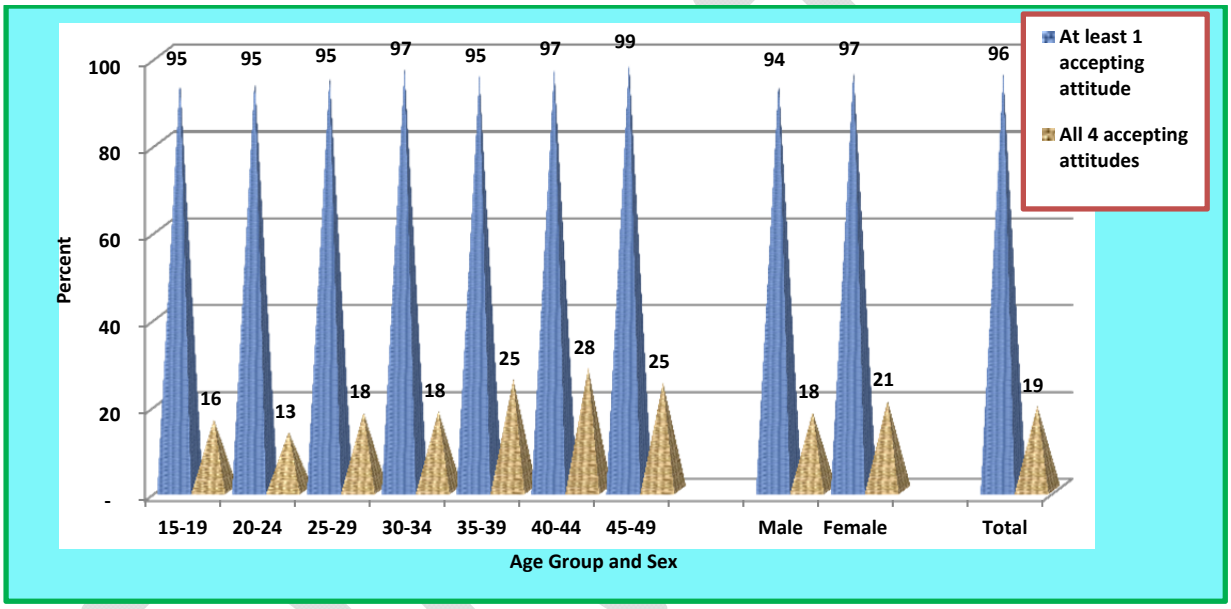
Approximately 71 percent of respondents indicated that the teacher should be allowed to continue teaching in school, 60 percent said they would buy fresh vegetables from someone they knew had the virus, and 84 percent reported that they would be willing to take care of a family member who was sick from HIV/AIDS. However, less than two-fifths (38.5 percent) of respondents indicated that they would not want to keep it a secret if a family member got infected with the virus.

The KAP Survey found that while 96 percent of respondents had at least one of the above-mentioned accepting attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS, less than one-fifth (19 percent) had all four accepting attitudes (Figure 42). It appears females (97 percent) were slightly more accepting than males (94

percent) on at least one attribute, as well as on all four attributes (females, 21 percent; males, 18 percent).

Across age groups, the proportion of respondents with accepting attitudes on at least one of the attributes ranges from 95 percent to 99 percent. On the other hand, 28 percent of persons 40 to 44 years old had all accepting attitudes, compared to 13 percent of the 20 to 24 years old respondents.

Figure 42: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV/AIDS by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014

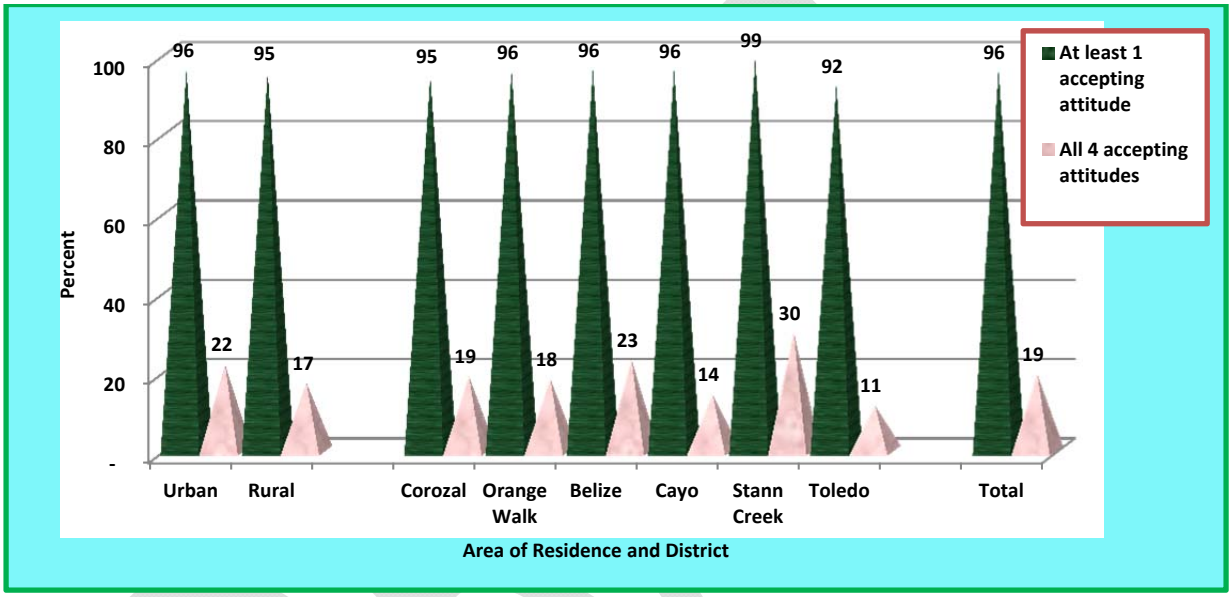


There was hardly any difference between the proportions of urban rural respondents who had at least one accepting attitude (Figure 43). However, 22 percent of urban dwellers, compared to 17 percent of rural dwellers, were accepting on all four attributes.

Across the districts, Stann Creek had the highest proportion of respondents who had at least one accepting attitude at 99 percent, while Toledo had the lowest at 92 percent. Stann Creek also had the highest proportion of respondents (30 percent) who were accepting on all four attributes, followed by the Belize District with 23 percent. At the lowest end, only 11 percent of the respondents in Toledo had all four accepting attitudes.

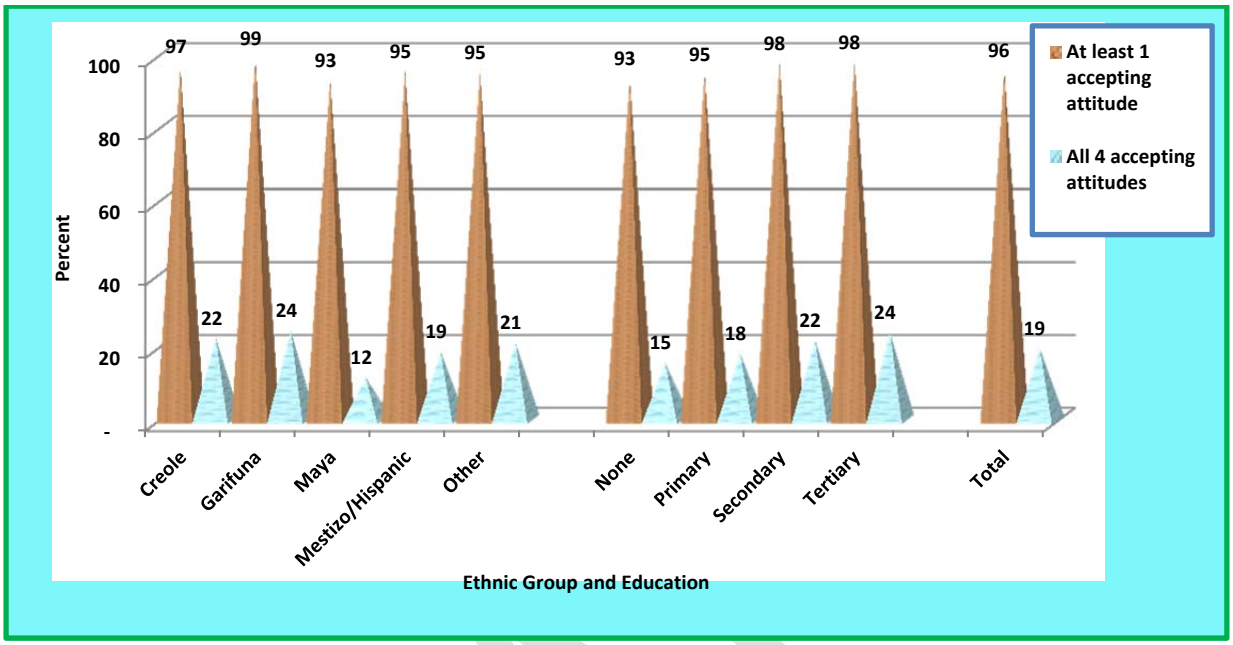
The Garifuna (99 percent) and Creole (97 percent) had the highest proportion of respondents with at least one accepting attitude, while the Maya had the lowest, at 93 percent (Figure 44). The Garifuna (24 percent) and Creole (22 percent) were also the most accepting on all four attributes, while just 12 percent of Maya respondents had all four accepting attitudes.

Figure 43: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV/AIDS by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014



Further, 98 percent of respondents who had completed at least the secondary level of education had at least one accepting attitude, compared to 93 percent of respondents who had not completed the primary level. Additionally, 24 percent of persons with at least some tertiary level education had all four accepting attitudes, followed by 22 percent of persons with only a secondary education. In contrast, 15 percent of respondents who had not completed primary school had all four accepting attitudes.

Figure 44: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV/AIDS by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014

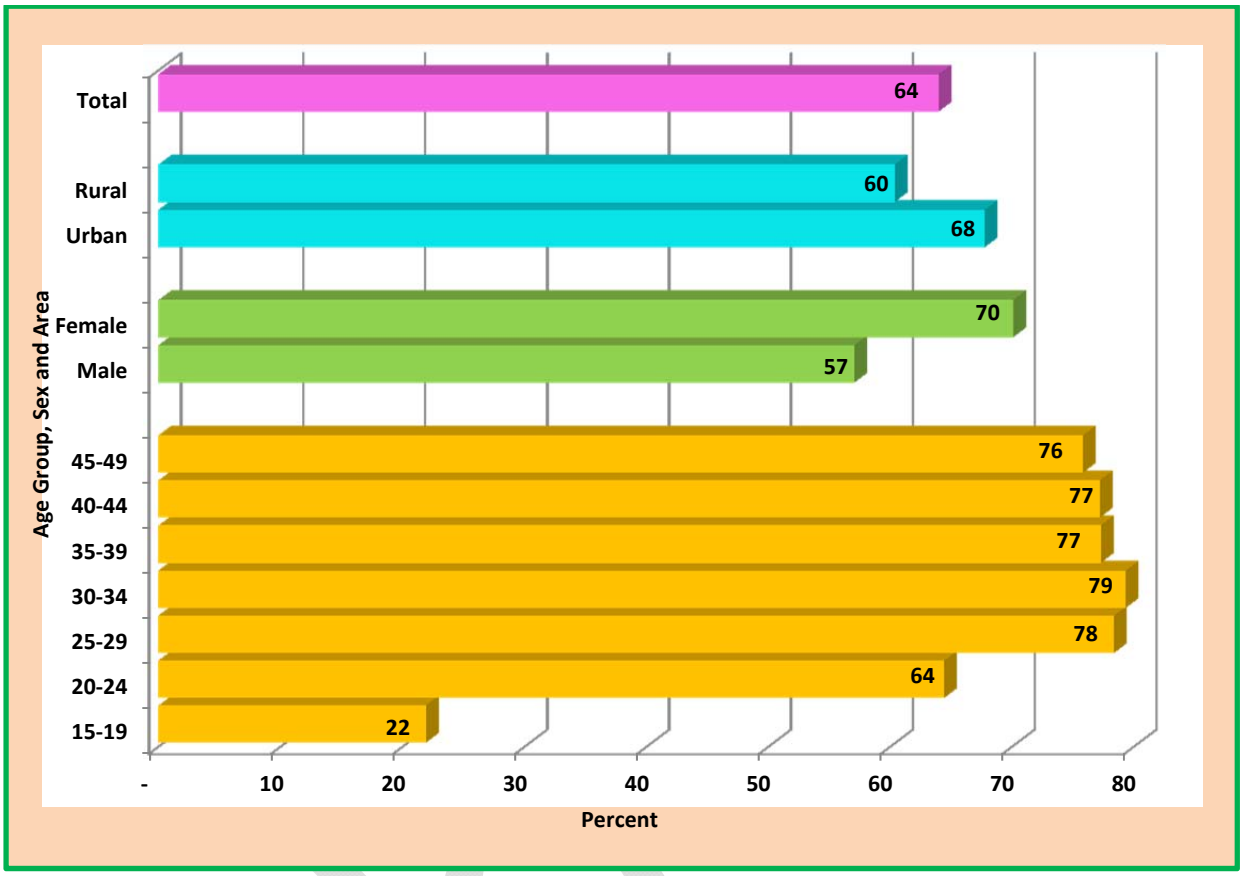


6.4: HIV Testing

Population That Has Ever Been Tested for HIV

Figure 45 indicates that just under two-thirds (64 percent; 114,968) of the 15 to 49 years old population had been tested for HIV at some point. This ranged from a high of 79 percent of 30 to 34 year olds, to a low of 22 percent of 15 to 19 year olds and 64 percent of 20 to 24 year olds. A greater proportion of females (70 percent) than males (57 percent) had ever been tested. Additionally 68 percent of respondents living the urban areas had been tested, compared to 60 percent of those residing in the rural areas.

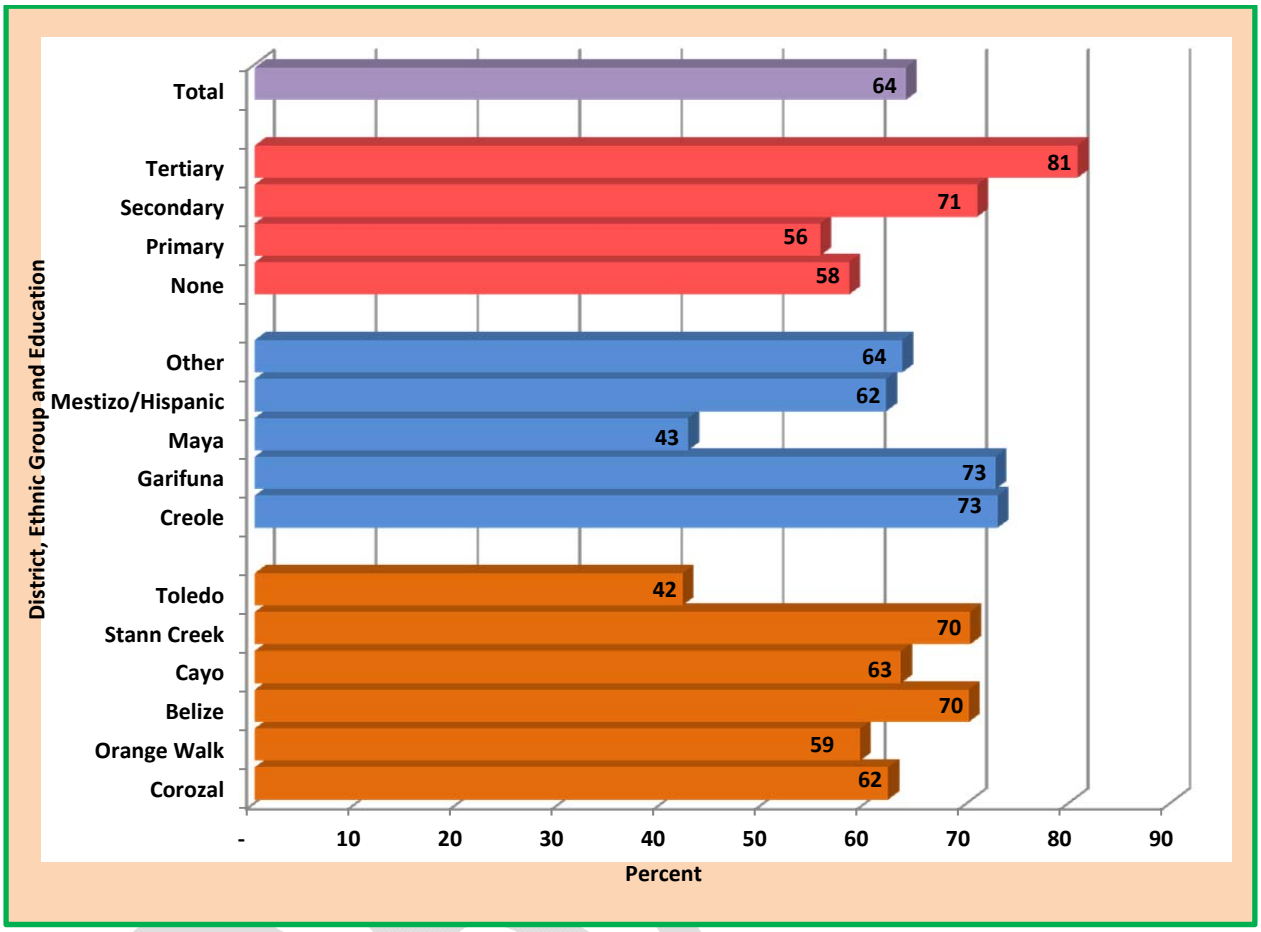
Figure 45: Population 15 to 49 Years who have Ever Been Tested for HIV by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



As shown in Figure 46, respondents in the Belize and Stann Creek Districts reported the highest rate of HIV testing, at 70 percent each, compared to 42 percent of respondents in Toledo. The Garifuna and Creole respondents had the highest rate of testing at about 73 percent, while 43 percent of Maya respondents had ever been tested.

Additionally, 81 percent of respondents with a tertiary level education had been tested for HIV, followed by 71 percent of persons with only a secondary level education, while 56 percent respondents who had completed only primary school had been tested.

Figure 46: Population 15 to 49 Years who have Ever Been Tested for HIV by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014

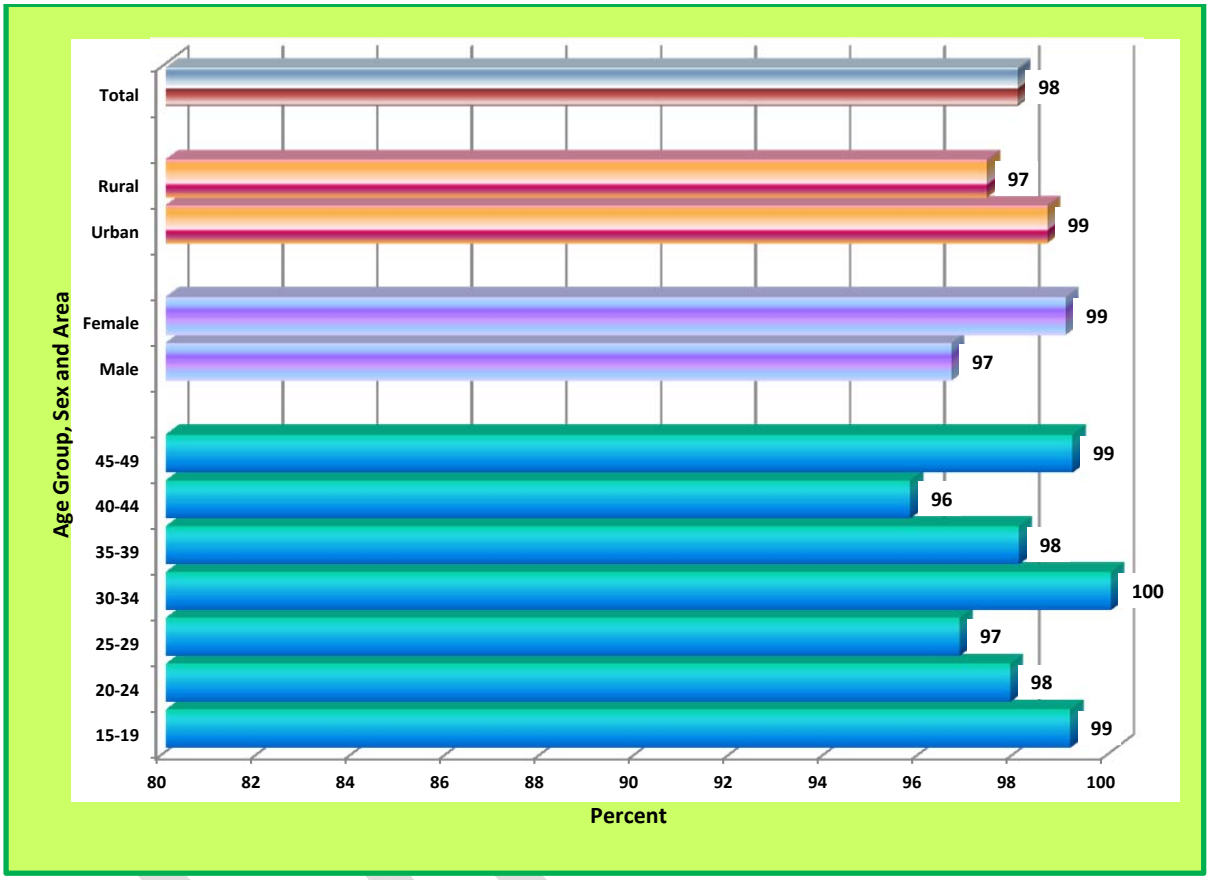


Of those persons who had ever been tested for HIV, 97 percent (111,454) had received their test results. Approximately 38 percent (44,005) had last been tested less than 12 months prior to the survey period; a quarter of them (28,062) had been tested 12 to 23 months before, while 37 percent (42,442) had been tested two or more years ago.

Figure 47 indicates that of those respondents who had been tested for HIV within the last 12 months, 98 percent (43,137) had received the results of the test. All the 30 to 34 years old respondents and 99 percent of the 15 to19 and 45 to 49 year olds knew their results, compared to 96 percent of the 40 to 44 years old respondents.

Almost all (99 percent) of the females and 97 percent of the males had received their test results while, in addition, 99 percent of the urban and 97 percent of the rural population knew their test results.

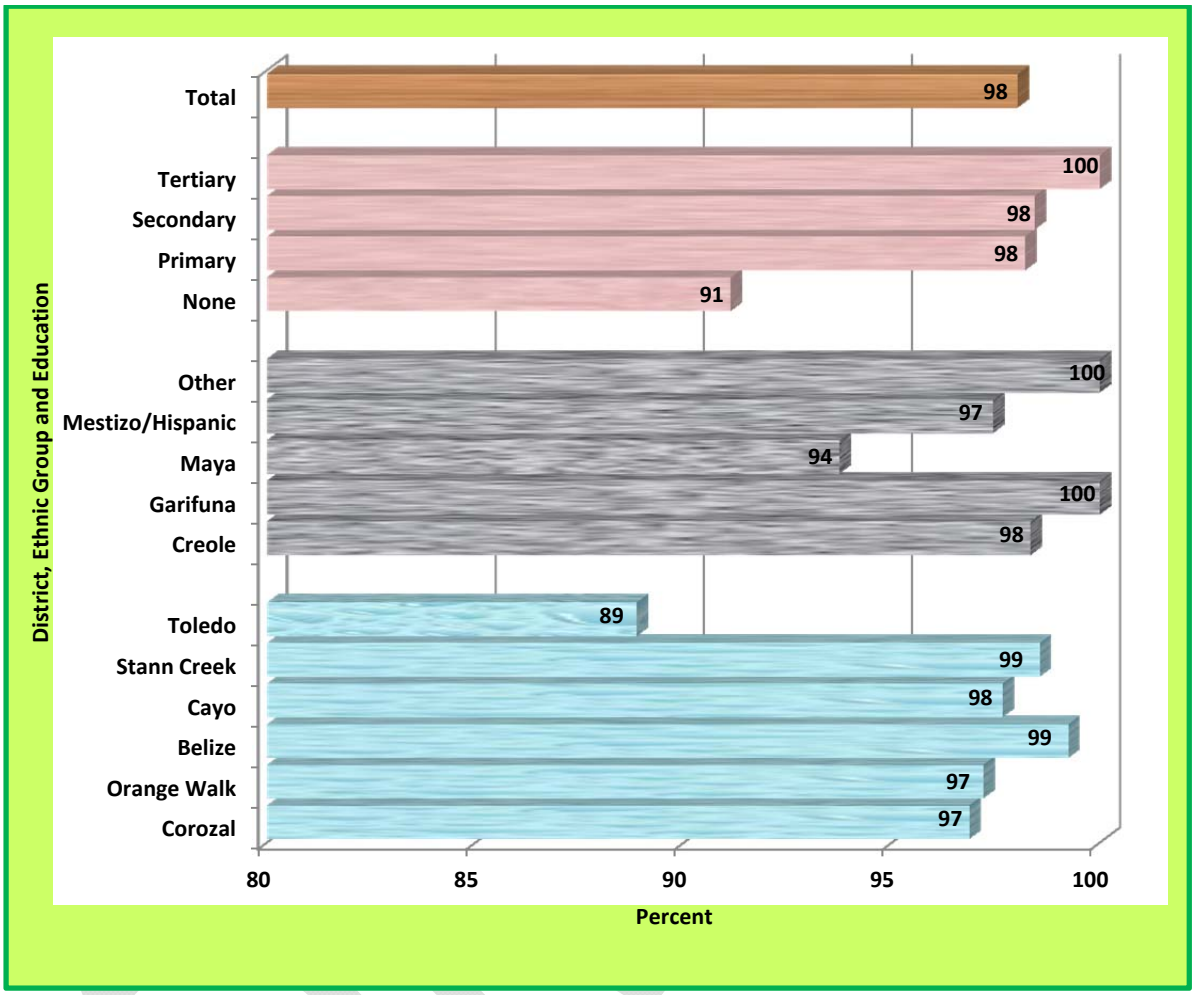
Figure 47: Population 15 to 24 Years who Have Been Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months and Knows the Result of the Test by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



At the district level, with the exception of Toledo (89 percent), between 97 and 99 percent of the persons tested for HIV within the last 12 months had received their results (Figure 48). All persons of Garifuna descent as well as those in the 'other ethnic groups' category knew their test results, compared to 94 percent of the Maya respondents.

Additionally, in terms of educational achievement, the proportion of the population who had received their HIV test results ranged from 91 percent of persons who had not completed primary school, to 100 percent of the persons who had at least some tertiary education.

Figure 48: Population 15 to 24 Years who have been Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months and Knows the Result of the Test by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



Population Never Tested for HIV

Of the 15 to 49 year old population that had never been tested for HIV (67,799), 78 percent were aware of places they could go to get tested (Figure 49). About 75 percent of persons 15 to 19 and 30 to 34 years knew where to get tested, compared to 84 percent of 40 to 44 year olds.

A slightly higher proportion of females (79 percent) than males (77 percent) knew where to get tested. Additionally, 86 percent of respondents in the urban areas knew where to get tested, compared to 71 percent of the rural respondents.

Figure 50 indicates that approximately 68 percent of the persons in Toledo and Stann Creek who have never had a HIV test knew where to get it done, compared to about 80 percent of persons in the other four districts. About 84 percent of Creoles and 81 percent of Garifuna knew of a place, compared to 71 percent of the Maya respondents who had never been tested.

Finally, while about 94 percent of persons who have at least a secondary education and have never been tested knew of a place where the test could be done, only 64 percent of those who had not completed primary school knew where to get tested.

Figure 49: Population 15 to 49 Years who have never been tested for HIV but Know where to get Tested by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014

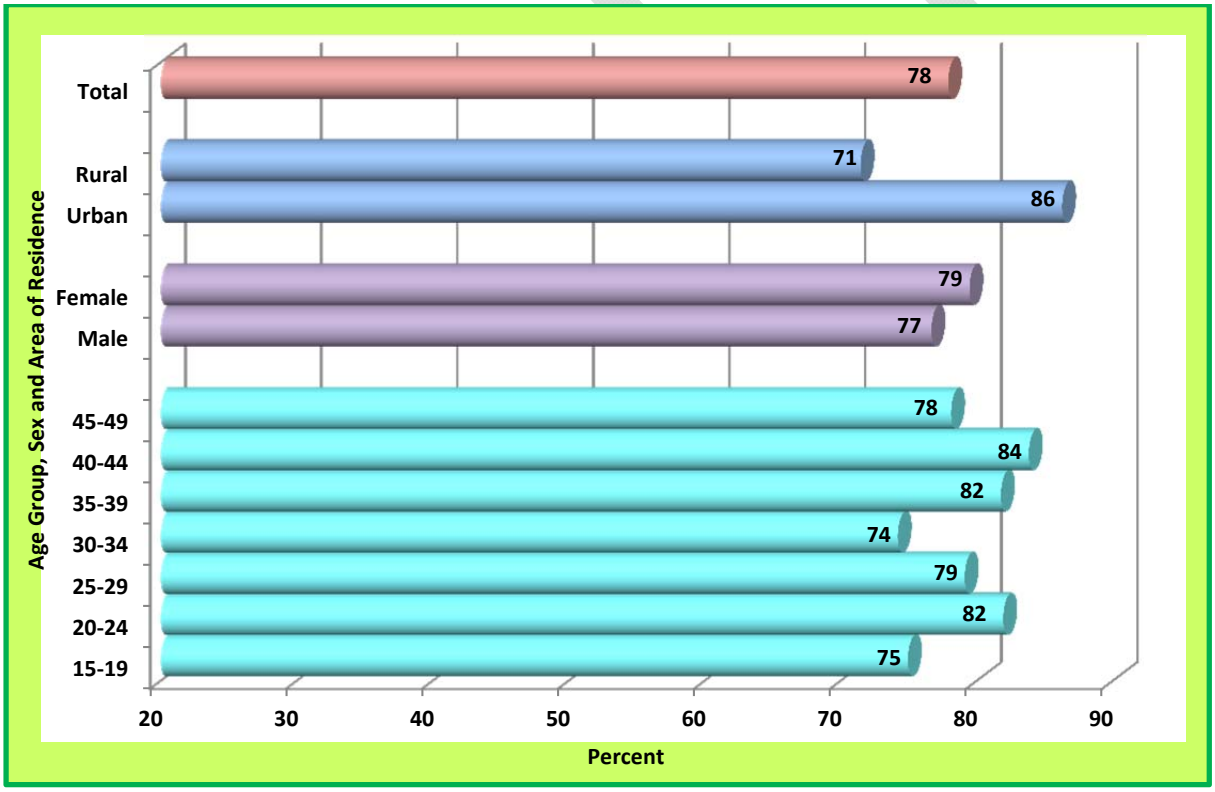
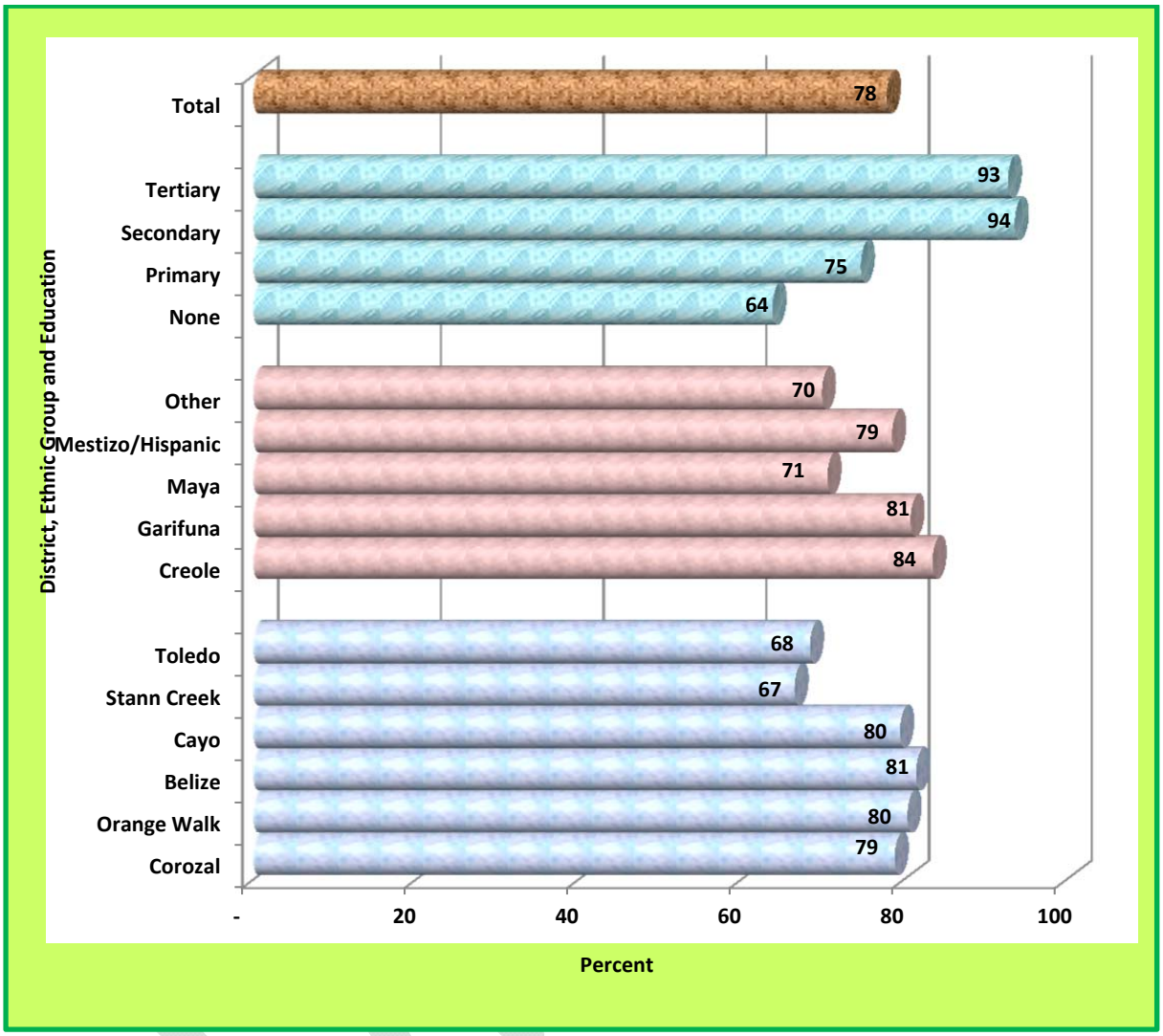


Figure 50: Population 15 to 49 Years who have never been tested for HIV but Know where to get Tested by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS

7.1: Sexual Behaviour

The 2014 KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS found the mean age at first sexual intercourse among the 15 to 24 years old population was 16.4 years, and Stann Creek and Toledo had the lowest mean age at first sex. Three-fifths of youths and less than a half of 15 to 19 year olds had ever had sex, and almost two-fifths of youths who were attending school were sexually active.

Just under one-tenth of youths had sex for the first time before they were 15 years old, with the indicator being slightly higher in the Stann Creek and Belize Districts, and significantly lower in Corozal. Among youths who had not finished primary school, this indicator was almost twice as high as the national measure, while it was significantly lower for youths of Maya descent.

Overall, two-thirds of the youth population reported having used a condom the first time they sex, and there appears to have been greater condom usage at first sex among youths under 20 years than among those 20 to 24 years old. Stann Creek and Belize reported the highest rate while Orange Walk had the lowest rate. Additionally, less than one-fifth of youths who had not finished their primary education reported using a condom at first sexual intercourse.

On the other hand, only approximately a half of youths who had sex during the last 12 months reported using a condom at the last event, and persons living in Orange Walk and Corozal had the lowest condom usage rate. The indicator was lower among rural area residents and among females. Less than two-fifths of Maya youths and less than one-fifth of youths with less than a primary education used a condom the last time they had sex.

One-fifth of the youths who had sex during the last twelve months reported that they had had more than one sexual partner during that period. The rate was twice as high among urban as rural residents, twice as high among males as females, and twice as high among 15 to 19 year olds as 20 to 24 year olds, and persons in the Belize District had the highest rate on this indicator.

Approximately two-fifths of persons with multiple sex partners in the last 12 months used a condom at last sexual intercourse, males more so than females, and youths 20 years and over more so than those

under the age of 20 years. Only one-fifth of persons who had multiple sex partners and had less than a primary education used a condom at last sex.

7.2: Attitude Towards People with HIV/AIDS

According the this survey, there is still a very small percentage of the 15 to 49 years old population that has never heard about HIV/AIDS, and it would appear that this lack of awareness is most pronounced in Toledo, among persons of Maya descent, and among persons who have not completed primary school. While almost everyone who are aware of HIV knew of at least one of the main methods of reducing the chance of getting the virus, less than three-quarters of them were aware of both methods. At the same time, less than two-fifths of respondents rejected all the major misconceptions about how the virus can be transmitted. Additionally, just about a half of the respondents were aware of all three ways that the virus could be transmitted from mother to child.

Just less than one-fifth of persons 15 to 49 displayed a positive attitude towards persons living with HIV/AIDS (all four accepting attitudes), with the lowest level of acceptance being registered in Toledo and Cayo.

While almost two-thirds of the population have been tested for HIV/AIDS, testing was more prevalent among females than males, and among persons residing in the urban areas compared to those in the rural areas. Testing was lowest among the Maya and in Toledo.

In general, almost everyone who got tested for the HIV within the last month received their test results. Among persons who had never been tested, just over three-quarters of them knew where they could get the test done.

DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 6: Belize Labour Force Survey - Results of Household and Individual Interviews, September 2014

Table 7: Population 15 – 24 years by sex and main characteristics, Belize, 2014

		Male	Female	Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	Total	32100	37055	69155	870
	15-19	49.6	50.4	36329	457
	20-24	42.9	57.1	32826	413
District - Household questionnaire					
	Corozal	44.2	55.8	8213	134
	Orange Walk	51.3	48.7	10918	194
	Belize	44.1	55.9	19216	105
	Cayo	45.4	54.6	17766	170
	Stann Creek	48.8	51.2	6558	116
	Toledo	48.4	51.6	6485	151
Area	Urban	44.6	55.4	30584	296
	Rural	47.8	52.2	38570	574
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	45.0	55.0	16287	131
	Garifuna	37.5	62.5	4330	60
	Maya	51.2	48.8	7856	145
	Mestizo/Hispanic	46.8	53.2	35794	482
	Other	47.3	52.7	4773	51
Are you/ Is N presently attending school?	Yes	47.4	52.6	25559	287
	No	45.9	54.1	43496	581
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	50.2	49.8	6305	98
	Primary	49.4	50.6	37096	478
	Secondary	44.7	55.3	17504	198
	Tertiary	32.6	67.4	7696	87
	Total	46.4	53.6	69155	870

Table 8: Mean age at first sexual intercourse, Belize, 2014

		Mean
Age Groups	15-19	15.47
	20-24	16.94
Sex	Male	16.17
	Female	16.70
Area	Urban	16.42
	Rural	16.47
District	Corozal	16.67
	Orange Walk	16.71
	Belize	16.33
	Cayo	16.47
	Stann Creek	16.17
	Toledo	16.18
Ethnic group	Creole	16.46
	Garifuna	16.15
	Maya	16.96
	Mestizo/Hispanic	16.40
	Other	16.43
Presently attending	Yes	16.04
	No	16.56
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	16.11
	Primary	16.09
	Secondary	16.75
	Tertiary	17.63
	Other	16.50
	Total	16.45

Table 9: Population 15 – 24 years selected characteristics and condom use at first sexual intercourse, Belize, 2014

		Condom Used	Condom Not Used	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	68.4	31.2	14554	168
	20-24	57.7	39.9	27793	342
What is your/N's sex?	Male	60.7	38.8	20107	239
	Female	62.0	35.2	22240	271
Urban/Rural - Household questionnaire	Urban	70.2	28.7	20681	198
	Rural	52.9	44.8	21666	312
District - Household questionnaire	Corozal	50.1	46.5	5300	85
	Orange Walk	38.6	61.4	6258	109
	Belize	74.3	22.4	13326	72
	Cayo	59.7	40.3	9975	96
	Stann Creek	76.7	21.9	4352	76
	Toledo	55.1	43.5	3134	72
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	73.7	24.9	11648	96
	Garifuna	83.8	14.1	3007	38
	Maya	47.8	51.0	3518	60
	Mestizo/Hispanic	54.5	44.7	21580	291
	Other	53.8*	35.4*	2478*	24
Are you/ Is N presently attending school?	Yes	79.3	20.7	9882	99
	No	56.1	41.9	32364	410
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	19.0	79.6	3997	61
	Primary	61.9	36.2	19582	245
	Secondary	72.2	26.5	12914	141
	Tertiary	66.9	32.0	5421	57
	Total	61.4	36.9	42346	510

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 10: Population 15 to 24 years by selected characteristics and condom use at last sexual Intercourse within the last 12 months, Belize 2014

		Condom Use at Last Sexual Intercourse			
		Condom Used	Condom not Used	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	54.5	45.5	13043	151
	20-24	47.3	52.7	24523	313
Sex	Male	55.3	44.7	18334	217
	Female	44.5	55.5	19232	247
Area	Urban	58.2	41.8	18060	178
	Rural	41.9	58.1	19507	286
District	Corozal	38.5	61.5	4835	78
	Orange Walk	32.7	67.3	5980	104
	Belize	60.3	39.7	10910	60
	Cayo	50.5	49.5	9034	87
	Stann Creek	58.2	41.8	3977	70
	Toledo	50.2	49.8	2831	65
Ethnic group	Creole	63.8	36.2	9799	83
	Garifuna	67.3	32.7	2899	37
	Maya	35.3	64.7	3081	53
	Mestizo/Hispanic	44.0	56.0	19619	267
	Other	31.8*	68.2*	2051*	23
Presently attending school	Yes	65.8	34.2	9001	90
	No	44.9	55.1	28465	372
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	16.3	83.7	3741	56
	Primary	46.3	53.7	17492	226
	Secondary	61.2	38.8	11263	125
	Tertiary	65.0	35.0	4693	51
	Total	49.8	50.2	37566	464

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 11: Population 15 to 24 years by selected characteristics and relationship to last sexual partner within the last 12 months, Belize 2014

		Wife/Husband	Cohabiting partner	Girlfriend/ Boyfriend	Casual acquaintance	Sex Worker	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	8.4	9.6	65.7	15.9	0.4	13043	151
	20-24	34.7	15.9	44.8	4.7	0.0	24523	313
Sex	Male	16.6	8.1	62.0	13.0	0.3	18334	217
	Female	34.0	19.0	42.6	4.3	0.0	19232	247
Area	Urban	19.5	10.2	59.8	10.5	0.0	18060	178
	Rural	31.1	17.0	44.9	6.7	0.3	19507	286
District	Corozal	32.6	20.0	35.4	11.9	0.0	4835	78
	Orange Walk	45.6	8.2	42.4	3.8	0.0	5980	104
	Belize	8.5	13.7	64.5	13.3	0.0	10910	60
	Cayo	32.1	10.2	50.9	6.7	0.0	9034	87
	Stann Creek	19.3	17.4	54.3	7.6	1.3	3977	70
	Toledo	24.6	20.7	53.1	1.6	0.0	2831	65
Ethnic group	Creole	8.9	21.0	58.4	11.7	0.0	9799	83
	Garifuna	8.4	11.7	67.7	12.1	0.0	2899	37
	Maya	35.0	15.6	44.7	4.6	0.0	3081	53
	Mestizo/Hispanic	35.4	9.8	47.9	6.7	0.3	19619	267
	Other	22.2*	17.1*	47.6*	13.1*	0.0*	2051*	23
Presently attending school	Yes	7.8	5.0	74.4	12.9	0.0	9001	90
	No	31.2	16.4	45.0	7.2	0.2	28465	372
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	33.3	23.6	32.9	10.3	0.0	3741	56
	Primary	27.9	14.6	48.9	8.2	0.3	17492	226
	Secondary	16.2	9.8	64.2	9.8	0.0	11263	125
	Tertiary	33.6	8.3	51.9	6.2	0.0	4693	51
	Total	25.5	13.7	52.1	8.6	0.1	37566	464

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 12: Population 15 - 24 years by selected characteristics who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, Belize, 2014

	Characteristic	Totals	Percent of Population
Age Groups	15-19	3923	52.0
	20-24	3628	48.0
Sex	Male	4991	72.4
	Female	2560	27.6
Area	Urban	4700	62.2
	Rural	2851	37.8
District	Corozal	958	12.7
	Orange Walk	552	7.3
	Belize	3510	46.5
	Cayo	1740	23.0
	Stann Creek	532	7.0
	Toledo	258	3.4
Ethnic group	Creole	2707	35.8
	Garifuna	583	7.7
	Maya	364	4.8
	Mestizo/Hispanic	3095	41.0
	Other	685	9.1
Presently attending school	Yes	2332	30.9
	No	5219	69.1
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	703	9.3
	Primary	3580	47.4
	Secondary	2302	30.5
	Tertiary	967	12.8
	Total	7551	100.0

Table 13: Population 15 to 24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months by selected characteristics and condom use status at last sexual intercourse, Belize 2014

		Use of a Condom at last time of sexual intercourse			
		Condom Used	Condom Not Used	Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	56.2	43.8	3923	40
	20-24	63.0	37.0	3628	36
Sex	Male	65.5	34.5	4991	55
	Female	47.6*	52.4*	2560	21
Area	Urban	57.8	42.2	4700	40
	Rural	62.1	37.9	2851	36
District	Corozal	53.7*	46.3*	958*	15
	Orange Walk	50.4*	49.6*	552*	9
	Belize	60.2*	39.8*	3510*	20
	Cayo	58.0*	42.0*	1740*	17
	Stann Creek	74.9*	25.1*	532*	9
	Toledo	68.5*	31.5*	258*	6
Ethnic group	Creole	63.5*	36.5*	2707*	22
	Garifuna	60.0*	40.0*	583*	6
	Maya	57.8*	42.2*	364*	4
	Mestizo/Hispanic	62.2	37.8	3095	39
	Other	24.3*	75.7*	685*	4
Presently attending school	Yes	53.0*	47.0*	2332*	21
	No	62.3	37.7	5219	55
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	20.2*	79.8*	703*	7
	Primary	61.2	38.8	3580	40
	Secondary	57.5*	42.5*	2302*	21
	Tertiary	86.2*	13.8*	967*	8
	Total	59.5	40.5	7551	76

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 14: Population 15 to 24 years who ever had sexual intercourse by selected characteristics and number of lifetime partners, Belize 2014

		Number of lifetime partners					
		1 partner	2 partners	3 partners	4 or more partners	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	39.9	19.2	16.4	22.5	14445	167
	20-24	32.9	23.1	11.8	27.3	27427	342
Sex	Male	17.5	20.5	15.5	39.8	20107	239
	Female	51.8	22.9	11.5	12.5	21765	270
Area	Urban	28.3	21.6	12.2	32.5	20572	198
	Rural	42.2	21.8	14.6	18.9	21300	311
District	Corozal	34.2	29.4	15.6	13.0	5300	85
	Orange Walk	51.0	27.8	4.8	14.6	6258	109
	Belize	23.9	20.7	13.9	37.8	13057	72
	Cayo	32.6	19.5	16.0	26.8	9769	94
	Stann Creek	38.3	14.2	18.1	26.7	4352	77
	Toledo	58.3	18.3	10.4	12.9	3134	72
Ethnic group	Creole	33.7	13.8	14.7	35.5	11648	96
	Garifuna	16.2	24.5	19.0	38.0	3007	39
	Maya	47.0	11.3	9.2	21.7	3518	60
	Mestizo/Hispanic	37.4	25.5	13.8	19.8	21374	289
	Other	33.4*	41.2*	2.7*	15.1*	2209*	24
Presently attending school	Yes	37.9	26.2	11.9	20.1	9773	98
	No	34.7	20.4	13.8	27.2	31998	409
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	52.2	23.0	4.2	19.0	3997	61
	Primary	36.2	22.7	15.2	24.5	19216	244
	Secondary	27.2	21.7	14.3	31.1	12806	140
	Tertiary	41.1	18.2	11.2	20.4	5421	57
	Total	35.3	21.7	13.4	25.6	41872	509

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 15: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and sex, Belize 2014

		Male	Female	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Group	15-19	48.4	51.6	38,361	475
	20-24	43.0	57.0	35,009	442
	25-29	48.2	51.8	29,887	554
	30-34	42.8	57.2	24,663	513
	35-39	49.5	50.5	24,334	438
	40-44	52.0	48.0	19,073	341
	45-49	45.8	54.2	16,020	299
District	Corozal	47.3	52.7	22940	478
	Orange Walk	49.0	51.0	28119	679
	Belize	45.7	54.3	58677	426
	Cayo	46.3	53.7	44741	573
	Stann Creek	47.9	52.1	17023	366
	Toledo	47.6	52.4	15847	540
Area	Urban	45.3	54.7	88291	1036
	Rural	48.3	51.7	99055	2026
Ethnic group	Creole	46.9	53.1	47862	504
	Garifuna	37.5	62.5	11471	189
	Maya	46.3	53.7	19345	485
	Mestizo/Hispanic	47.8	52.2	94974	1683
	Other	48.9	51.1	13432	196
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	45.1	54.9	28194	607
	Primary	50.5	49.5	85180	1421
	Secondary	47.9	52.1	42217	567
	Tertiary	35.3	64.7	29793	427
	DK/NS	67.8	32.2	1645	34
	Total	46.9	53.1	187347	3062

Table 16: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and HIV/AIDS awareness status, Belize 2014

		Heard of AIDS	Never Heard of AIDS	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	95.1	4.9	38361	475
	20-24	96.0	4.0	35009	442
	25-29	96.2	3.8	29887	554
	30-34	95.7	4.3	24663	513
	35-39	96.8	3.2	24334	438
	40-44	96.6	3.4	19073	341
	45-49	95.7	4.3	16020	299
What is your/N's sex?	Male	96.1	3.9	87854	1407
	Female	95.9	4.1	99493	1653
Area	Urban	93.3	6.7	99055	1036
	Rural	98.2	1.8	22940	2026
District - Household questionnaire	Corozal	94.8	5.2	28119	478
	Orange Walk	98.5	1.5	58677	679
	Belize	98.4	1.6	44741	426
	Cayo	94.0	6.0	17023	573
	Stann Creek	80.5	19.5	15847	366
	Toledo	99.3	0.7	47862	540
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	97.9	2.1	11471	504
	Garifuna	84.9	15.1	19345	189
	Maya	96.8	3.2	94974	485
	Mestizo/Hispanic	92.3	7.7	13432	1683
	Other	100.0	0.0	263	196
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	96.5	3.5	85180	607
	Primary	99.2	0.8	42217	1421
	Secondary	100.0	0.0	29793	567
	Tertiary	100.0	0.0	318	427
	DK/NS	96.0	4.0	187347	34

Table 17: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and knowledge of the two main ways to reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014

		Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?			Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?							
		Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Knows at least 1 method	Knows both methods	Knows none of the methods	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	78.7	15.9	5.3	78.2	16.9	4.9	90.4	66.5	9.6	36480	437
	20-24	82.8	12.8	4.2	82.0	14.6	3.4	94.3	70.5	5.7	33608	414
	25-29	82.9	13.9	3.1	77.8	16.8	5.4	93.1	67.6	6.8	28737	523
	30-34	82.6	12.3	5.1	79.9	16.5	3.6	92.7	69.8	7.3	23611	478
	35-39	84.6	11.6	3.8	83.2	11.9	4.8	95.3	72.5	4.6	23563	412
	40-44	88.5	9.9	1.7	78.4	18.3	3.3	92.5	74.4	7.5	18430	321
	45-49	81.8	15.4	2.8	77.9	16.6	5.4	89.3	70.4	10.7	15337	280
Sex	Male	83.6	13.2	3.1	80.4	14.7	5.0	93.2	70.8	6.8	84400	1320
	Female	81.9	13.3	4.7	79.1	16.9	3.9	92.1	68.9	7.8	95367	1543
Area	Urban	84.5	13.0	2.6	82.0	15.5	2.5	94.3	72.2	5.7	87318	1026
	Rural	81.0	13.6	5.3	77.5	16.2	6.2	91.1	67.5	8.9	92449	1839
District	Corozal	76.4	16.7	6.9	80.4	15.3	4.3	90.6	66.2	9.4	22532	469
	Orange Walk	81.6	13.3	5.1	70.9	22.5	6.6	90.5	62.0	9.5	26660	644
	Belize	91.1	7.3	1.7	86.8	11.4	1.8	98.3	79.5	1.7	57802	419
	Cayo	74.4	21.6	4.0	75.1	20.0	5.0	88.8	60.7	11.2	44015	562
	Stann Creek	91.0	5.6	3.1	85.4	9.6	5.0	93.6	82.8	6.4	15997	344
	Toledo	76.6	15.6	7.6	73.6	16.8	8.7	86.9	63.3	12.8	12761	427
Ethnic group	Creole	89.7	8.2	2.1	86.4	11.2	2.4	97.9	78.1	2.1	47531	501
	Garifuna	89.7	8.2	2.2	82.8	12.5	4.6	94.4	78.0	5.6	11225	184
	Maya	76.4	13.6	9.6	73.7	18.9	6.9	87.0	63.1	12.8	16428	385
	Mestizo/Hispanic	79.1	16.7	4.2	76.2	18.8	5.0	90.3	65.0	9.7	91927	1614
	Other	84.6	12.3	3.2	85.3	11.0	3.8	95.7	74.2	4.3	12393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	72.3	19.1	8.5	66.9	22.6	10.3	83.8	55.4	16.1	24225	503
	Primary	79.6	15.6	4.8	76.8	18.4	4.7	91.7	64.7	8.3	82176	1343
	Secondary	88.8	9.6	1.6	85.9	12.3	1.7	95.4	79.3	4.6	41882	559
	Tertiary	92.1	6.7	1.2	90.4	7.8	1.8	98.6	83.9	1.4	29793	427
	DK/NS	65.2*	26.3*	8.5*	74.3*	23.0*	2.6*	90.4*	49.2*	9.6*	1372*	27
	Total	82.7	13.3	4.0	79.7	15.8	4.4	92.6	69.8	7.3	179767	2865

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 18: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and rejection of the three main misconceptions about how HIV/AIDS can be transmitted, Belize 2014

		Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?			Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?			Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus?							
		Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Rejects at least 1 misconception	Rejects all three misconceptions	Rejects none of the misconceptions	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	6.1	87.3	6.6	17.9	74.3	7.8	11.2	84.5	4.3	97.1	59.8	1.3	36480	437
	20-24	1.5	94.1	4.4	14.0	77.1	8.7	12.2	82.3	5.5	98.3	65.4	0.7	33608	415
	25-29	3.5	94.1	2.4	15.9	78.6	5.4	13.5	83.0	3.4	98.4	66.3	0.8	28737	524
	30-34	4.3	91.4	4.2	20.1	71.9	8.0	13.5	81.8	4.7	96.6	61.1	0.9	23611	477
	35-39	4.4	91.8	3.8	14.1	76.9	9.0	15.2	81.2	3.6	99.5	60.4	0.3	23563	412
	40-44	6.2	91.6	2.2	15.4	77.2	7.4	13.1	82.1	4.8	98.2	63.0	1.4	18430	321
	45-49	6.6	89.4	3.6	15.8	74.7	9.5	13.1	81.4	5.1	98.3	58.8	1.7	15337	279
Sex	Male	5.3	90.3	4.3	16.4	74.8	8.6	14.1	81.0	4.8	97.5	60.0	1.1	84400	1320
	Female	3.7	92.4	4.0	16.0	76.8	7.3	11.9	83.9	4.2	98.4	64.5	0.8	95367	1543
Area	Urban	4.3	93.1	2.5	13.2	81.7	5.1	12.4	83.8	3.8	98.5	67.4	1.1	87318	1026
	Rural	4.5	89.8	5.6	19.0	70.3	10.6	13.4	81.4	5.1	97.6	57.7	0.8	92449	1839
District	Corozal	5.2	91.1	3.7	26.9	65.3	7.8	13.0	82.1	4.9	97.2	55.5	1.4	22532	469
	Orange Walk	4.7	91.4	4.0	22.2	66.6	11.2	14.7	82.3	3.0	98.0	57.0	0.9	26660	644
	Belize	4.8	93.2	2.0	12.0	83.9	4.1	10.0	86.6	3.3	98.3	71.8	1.3	57802	419
	Cayo	4.3	89.7	5.9	14.1	76.0	9.9	14.5	80.3	5.2	98.1	58.4	0.5	44015	561
	Stann Creek	2.1	91.6	6.3	9.3	80.5	9.8	4.2	88.1	7.7	98.9	70.4	0.4	15997	345
	Toledo	4.4	89.4	6.0	19.7	71.0	9.1	27.9	66.2	5.2	96.9	46.9	0.9	12761	427
Ethnic group	Creole	4.2	92.3	3.4	12.3	81.8	5.8	8.3	88.3	3.4	99.0	70.3	0.4	47531	500
	Garifuna	2.4	94.7	2.8	8.1	85.8	6.2	6.6	90.8	2.5	99.2	77.0	0.6	11225	184
	Maya	4.0	88.0	7.9	18.3	68.8	12.7	21.5	73.1	5.0	96.5	51.2	1.1	16428	387
	Mestizo/Hispanic	4.5	91.7	3.8	18.7	72.7	8.5	14.0	80.8	5.1	98.2	58.6	0.8	91927	1613
	Other	7.3	87.0	5.7	17.4	76.4	6.2	17.3	77.6	5.1	93.5	61.8	4.2	12393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	8.1	86.3	5.6	27.8	60.4	11.7	19.5	74.7	5.7	95.6	44.3	2.7	24225	504
	Primary	5.3	89.8	4.8	18.5	71.7	9.7	14.8	79.8	5.3	97.4	56.6	1.3	82176	1342
	Secondary	1.8	95.9	2.3	10.8	83.9	5.3	9.8	87.6	2.6	99.7	73.7	0.0	41882	559
	Tertiary	2.6	94.3	3.1	7.5	89.0	3.5	6.5	89.5	4.0	99.1	78.1	0.0	29793	427
	DK/NS	12.8	74.3	12.9	18.6	72.5	8.9	15.2	84.8	0.0	100.0	50.7	0.0	1372	27
	Total	4.4	91.4	4.1	16.2	75.9	7.9	12.9	82.6	4.5	98.0	62.4	1.0	179767	2865

Table 19: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and knowledge that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014

		Is it possible for a healthy looking person to have the AIDS virus?				
		Yes	No	DK	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	89.6	8.0	1.9	36480	436
	20-24	94.4	4.0	1.5	33608	414
	25-29	92.2	5.9	1.8	28737	523
	30-34	91.2	6.1	2.6	23611	477
	35-39	91.5	7.3	1.2	23563	412
	40-44	95.2	4.0	0.8	18430	321
	45-49	88.7	8.9	2.4	15337	280
Sex	Male	91.4	6.9	1.6	84400	1320
	Female	92.3	5.6	1.9	95367	1541
Area	Urban	93.0	5.7	1.1	87318	1025
	Rural	90.8	6.7	2.4	92449	1838
District	Corozal	95.0	3.5	1.5	22532	469
	Orange Walk	92.5	5.8	1.7	26660	644
	Belize	94.5	4.6	0.6	57802	418
	Cayo	89.8	8.5	1.7	44015	562
	Stann Creek	94.1	4.2	1.7	15997	345
	Toledo	77.2	14.5	7.7	12761	425
Ethnic group	Creole	94.1	4.9	1.0	47531	501
	Garifuna	91.8	6.2	0.5	11225	183
	Maya	79.9	15.2	4.5	16428	385
	Mestizo/Hispanic	92.3	5.9	1.8	91927	1613
	Other	96.0	2.4	1.6	12393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	84.9	11.1	3.8	24225	502
	Primary	90.4	7.1	2.2	82176	1342
	Secondary	95.9	3.4	0.6	41882	559
	Tertiary	96.4	3.4	0.3	29793	427
	Other	55.4	33.2	11.4	318	6
	DK/NS	89.3	10.7	0.0	1372	27
	Total	91.9	6.2	1.8	179767	2863

Table 20: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and knowledge of mother to child transmission methods of HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014

		Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby during pregnancy?			Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby during delivery?			Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby by breastfeeding?						
		Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Yes	No	DK	Knows at least 1 mother to child transmission method	Knows all three mother to child transmission methods	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	82.7	10.2	7.0	59.2	16.0	24.8	77.7	10.2	12.1	93.8	49.4	36480	437
	20-24	84.8	8.0	7.2	69.1	13.8	16.9	81.2	7.3	11.4	94.9	57.4	33608	415
	25-29	78.3	13.2	8.5	61.0	19.2	19.9	76.5	8.4	15.1	92.0	45.0	28737	524
	30-34	80.3	13.1	6.6	72.4	14.0	13.6	76.7	11.6	11.6	94.7	55.8	23611	478
	35-39	81.9	11.5	6.6	65.8	14.3	19.9	75.6	9.4	15.0	95.7	48.4	23563	412
	40-44	82.0	9.7	8.4	61.7	17.7	20.6	68.6	12.1	19.3	92.3	48.1	18430	321
	45-49	85.1	7.6	7.3	68.5	15.3	16.2	73.1	16.4	10.5	95.2	51.9	15337	280
Sex	Male	79.9	10.7	9.5	60.8	16.6	22.6	71.6	10.7	17.7	91.5	46.7	84400	1321
	Female	84.1	10.4	5.5	68.7	14.9	16.3	80.7	9.7	9.6	96.3	54.7	95367	1544
Area	Urban	83.2	10.5	6.3	64.6	16.4	19.0	78.6	9.5	12.0	95.4	50.9	87318	1026
	Rural	81.1	10.5	8.4	65.4	15.1	19.5	74.4	10.8	14.7	92.7	51.0	92449	1841
District	Corozal	82.0	11.2	6.9	65.6	15.3	19.1	71.2	12.5	16.3	94.6	46.4	22532	469
	Orange Walk	81.7	9.3	9.0	70.7	10.9	18.4	70.7	12.1	17.2	91.7	53.4	26660	644
	Belize	85.4	9.6	5.0	67.9	14.1	17.9	78.6	11.1	10.3	97.3	51.6	57802	419
	Cayo	79.6	10.4	10.0	58.1	17.5	24.4	75.5	7.1	17.4	91.5	48.2	44015	562
	Stann Creek	76.4	16.5	7.1	61.6	21.6	16.8	84.6	7.1	8.3	93.8	50.6	15997	345
	Toledo	84.0	9.5	6.5	66.8	20.3	12.5	80.6	12.2	6.8	92.6	61.1	12761	428
Ethnic group	Creole	80.8	10.7	8.4	67.0	15.9	17.1	80.6	10.1	9.3	95.6	49.8	47531	501
	Garifuna	79.3	15.8	4.9	66.2	16.9	16.9	87.8	2.1	10.2	97.6	56.2	11225	184
	Maya	82.5	7.7	9.8	61.4	13.2	25.1	73.2	10.3	16.2	92.8	52.4	16428	387
	Mestizo/Hispanic	82.8	10.4	6.8	64.4	16.3	19.4	73.6	11.5	14.9	93.3	50.4	91927	1614
	Other	84.5	8.7	6.9	66.5	12.5	21.0	75.0	7.8	17.2	92.4	53.2	12393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	80.8	6.8	12.4	61.4	13.9	24.7	71.6	10.3	18.1	89.2	49.8	24225	504
	Primary	81.9	10.0	8.1	60.8	16.4	22.6	75.0	10.4	14.5	93.6	47.6	82176	1344
	Secondary	84.9	9.9	5.2	70.5	15.6	13.9	81.5	8.1	10.4	96.4	57.5	41882	559
	Tertiary	80.7	14.9	4.3	72.5	14.3	13.2	77.9	11.8	10.4	96.8	52.7	29793	427
	DK/NS	63.3	29.4	7.3	53.1	33.6	13.4	69.3	15.1	15.6	80.3	40.6	1372	27
	Total	82.1	10.5	7.4	65.0	15.7	19.3	76.4	10.2	13.4	94.1	51.0	179767	2867

Table 21: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014

		In your opinion, if a teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should he/she be allowed to continue teaching in school?			Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?			If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?			If a member of your family got infected with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?			Have at least one accepting attitude	Have all four accepting attitude		
		Yes	No	DK/Not sure/ Depends	Yes	No	DK/Not sure/ Depends	Yes	No	DK/Not sure/ Depends	Yes	No	DK/Not sure/Depends	At least 1 accepting attitude	All four accepting attitude	Total Un-weighted Sample	Total Population
Age Groups	15-19	72.8	17.9	9.4	54.4	36.9	8.6	56.9	33.8	8.9	81.9	8.9	9.0	94.6	16.3	437	36480
	20-24	70.0	23.0	6.9	60.1	32.6	7.3	55.5	30.7	13.6	84.3	8.2	7.3	94.7	13.4	415	33608
	25-29	73.0	20.6	6.5	58.5	31.7	9.8	52.1	35.3	12.6	83.1	7.3	9.5	95.4	17.9	524	28737
	30-34	67.5	26.0	6.6	59.9	32.5	7.6	45.9	43.2	10.9	79.9	13.4	6.7	97.1	18.2	478	23611
	35-39	70.6	21.7	7.7	64.1	26.7	9.2	44.6	45.0	10.3	87.3	4.5	8.2	95.4	25.5	412	23563
	40-44	72.8	19.1	8.1	63.6	28.0	8.3	40.5	46.2	13.1	87.6	8.2	4.3	97.1	28.1	321	18430
	45-49	73.7	21.2	5.1	65.4	27.1	7.6	40.1	46.8	12.7	87.6	6.4	6.0	98.7	24.8	280	15337
What is your/N's sex?	Male	68.2	24.0	7.8	58.1	33.3	8.6	46.9	39.6	13.2	80.6	9.7	9.6	94.4	17.9	1321	84400
	Female	74.3	18.8	7.0	61.7	30.1	8.2	52.2	37.6	10.1	87.1	6.9	5.9	97.0	20.6	1544	95367
Area	Urban	79.3	15.2	5.5	62.7	30.5	6.8	54.7	35.0	10.3	87.3	6.0	6.7	96.1	21.7	1026	87318
	Rural	63.9	26.9	9.1	57.5	32.6	9.9	45.0	41.9	12.8	81.0	10.3	8.6	95.4	17.2	1841	92449
District - Household questionnaire	Corozal	64.4	26.8	8.8	58.0	29.7	12.3	46.2	42.1	11.7	82.1	9.0	8.9	94.6	18.7	469	22532
	Orange Walk	63.5	26.6	10.0	51.0	37.4	11.6	48.2	42.2	9.6	83.2	9.8	6.8	95.8	18.1	644	26660
	Belize	81.7	13.7	4.6	64.3	28.7	7.0	49.9	38.1	11.9	86.1	7.0	6.9	96.1	23.0	419	57802
	Cayo	67.0	24.8	8.1	57.5	35.6	7.0	54.1	34.5	11.1	84.2	6.5	9.3	96.0	14.2	562	44015
	Stann Creek	81.8	12.9	5.3	72.6	22.0	5.4	44.3	42.3	13.1	86.4	11.3	1.9	98.6	29.8	345	15997
	Toledo	55.8	32.2	12.0	55.9	34.6	9.5	49.5	35.8	13.6	76.6	11.3	11.9	92.1	11.5	428	12761
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	80.0	14.3	5.7	63.8	30.1	6.1	50.7	37.8	11.6	85.0	8.8	6.2	96.7	22.1	501	47531
	Garifuna	91.1	7.6	1.4	78.2	17.1	4.7	50.7	32.8	16.3	92.6	5.5	1.4	98.9	24.2	184	11225
	Maya	55.1	34.3	10.7	49.3	41.9	8.8	44.4	43.7	11.5	75.6	9.6	14.7	93.1	11.5	387	16428
	Mestizo/Hispanic	68.0	23.7	8.3	58.2	32.4	9.4	50.1	39.0	10.7	83.4	8.4	8.1	95.5	18.6	1614	91927
	Other	67.0	24.7	8.3	57.1	31.1	11.8	48.5	37.4	14.1	88.1	5.6	6.3	95.1	21.0	176	12393
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	52.1	39.3	8.6	44.6	44.8	10.7	44.7	44.0	10.9	78.3	11.0	10.7	93.4	15.5	504	24225
	Primary	67.2	24.7	8.0	56.8	35.5	7.7	49.7	39.3	10.8	81.9	10.3	7.6	94.7	18.0	1344	82176
	Secondary	82.5	12.0	5.6	68.5	23.4	8.1	52.7	35.6	11.6	87.4	5.6	7.0	97.6	21.6	559	41882
	Tertiary	84.2	8.7	7.1	70.8	20.7	8.5	49.5	36.4	14.1	89.6	4.0	6.5	98.0	23.9	427	29793
	DK/NS	49.8	41.9	8.3	37.7	45.9	16.4	51.1	31.7	17.3	89.3	8.1	2.6	96.0	10.5	27	1372
	Total	71.4	21.2	7.4	60.0	31.6	8.4	49.7	38.5	11.6	84.1	8.2	7.6	95.8	19.4	2867	179767

Table 22: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and HIV testing status, Belize 2014

		Have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?			
		Yes Count	No Count	Total Population Count	Total Un-weighted Sample Count
Age Groups	15-19	21.9	78.1	36480	437
	20-24	64.4	35.6	33608	415
	25-29	78.4	21.6	28737	524
	30-34	79.3	20.7	23611	478
	35-39	77.3	22.7	23563	412
	40-44	77.2	22.8	18430	321
	45-49	75.8	24.2	15337	280
What is your/N's sex?	Male	57.0	43.0	84400	1321
	Female	70.1	29.9	95367	1544
Area	Urban	67.8	32.2	87318	1026
	Rural	60.4	39.6	92449	1841
District - Household questionnaire	Corozal	62.2	37.8	22532	469
	Orange Walk	59.5	40.5	26660	644
	Belize	70.2	29.8	57802	419
	Cayo	63.5	36.5	44015	562
	Stann Creek	70.3	29.7	15997	345
	Toledo	42.0	58.0	12761	428
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	73.0	27.0	47531	501
	Garifuna	72.8	27.2	11225	184
	Maya	42.6	57.4	16428	387
	Mestizo/Hispanic	62.0	38.0	91927	1614
	Other	63.6	36.4	12393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	58.4	41.6	24225	504
	Primary	55.5	44.5	82176	1344
	Secondary	71.0	29.0	41882	559
	Tertiary	80.8	19.2	29793	427
	DK/NS	83.8	16.2	1372	27
	Total	64.0	36.0	179767	2867

Table 23: Population 15 to 49 years by selected characteristics and time of HIV testing, Belize 2014

		When was the most recent time you were tested?				
		Less than 12 months ago	12 - 23 months ago	Don't Know/ Not Stated	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	64.5	20.7	14.8	7989	95
	20-24	44.2	35.9	19.9	21598	244
	25-29	42.0	26.9	31.1	22471	390
	30-34	34.3	21.9	43.8	18538	358
	35-39	32.7	22.1	45.3	18210	311
	40-44	29.0	19.4	51.7	14105	235
	45-49	29.9	15.6	54.5	11599	203
What is your/N's sex?	Male	38.4	25.2	36.4	47971	742
	Female	38.4	24.0	37.5	66538	1092
Area	Urban	38.2	27.9	33.9	58847	724
	Rural	38.6	21.0	40.4	55662	1112
District - Household questionnaire	Corozal	29.6	20.8	49.6	14018	305
	Orange Walk	39.2	22.2	38.6	15822	402
	Belize	45.4	27.1	27.6	40430	306
	Cayo	28.8	25.8	45.4	27761	381
	Stann Creek	53.0	19.0	28.1	11245	253
	Toledo	26.2	26.3	47.5	5232	189
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	46.5	27.0	26.5	34565	383
	Garifuna	62.1	20.4	17.5	8171	141
	Maya	35.1	26.3	38.6	6937	159
	Mestizo/Hispanic	30.7	24.0	45.3	56786	1036
	Other	37.5	19.8	42.7	7828	113
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	28.0	18.2	53.7	14138	293
	Primary	38.1	23.5	38.4	45484	786
	Secondary	44.1	orehe25.5	30.4	29551	389
	Tertiary	37.6	29.8	32.6	24009	344
	DK/NS	59.6*	4.9*	35.5*	1096*	20
	Total	38.4	24.5	37.1	114509	1836

*Use with caution since less than 25 unweighted cases were used in the estimation

Table 24: Population 15 to 49 years who were tested for HIV within the last 12 months by selected characteristics and knowledge of HIV test results, Belize 2014

		Got the results of the test			
		Yes	No	Total	Total
Age Groups	15-19	99.1	0.9	5150	60
	20-24	97.9	2.1	9549	104
	25-29	96.8	2.7	9439	156
	30-34	100.0	0.0	6365	117
	35-39	98.1	1.9	5949	93
	40-44	95.8	4.2	4085	61
	45-49	99.2	0.8	3468	62
Sex	Male	96.6	3.1	18424	267
	Female	99.0	1.0	25581	384
Area	Urban	98.6	1.4	22509	272
	Rural	97.4	2.4	21496	381
District	Corozal	96.9	3.1	4151	85
	Orange Walk	97.2	2.8	6195	153
	Belize	99.2	0.8	18335	135
	Cayo	97.7	2.3	7996	104
	Stann Creek	98.6	0.7	5957	128
	Toledo	88.9	11.1	1371	48
Ethnic group	Creole	98.3	1.7	16086	170
	Garifuna	100.0	0.0	5071	82
	Maya	93.7	6.3	2435	50
	Mestizo/Hispanic	97.4	2.3	17406	312
	Other	100.0	0.0	2933	37
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	91.1	7.7	3963	80
	Primary	98.2	1.8	17341	273
	Secondary	98.4	1.6	13029	161
	Tertiary	100.0	0.0	9018	126
	Total	98.0	1.9	44005	653

Table 25: Population 15 to 49 years who have never been tested for HIV/AIDS by selected characteristics and knowledge of a place to get tested, Belize 2014

		Know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus			
		Yes	No	Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
Age Groups	15-19	74.9	23.9	28491	340
	20-24	81.9	18.1	11951	170
	25-29	79.1	20.9	6212	133
	30-34	74.2	25.8	4876	117
	35-39	81.8	17.6	5353	100
	40-44	83.8	16.2	4205	85
	45-49	78.1	21.9	3711	76
What is your/N's sex?	Male	76.7	23.3	36254	576
	Female	79.5	19.3	28545	445
Area	Urban	86.3	13.4	28149	296
	Rural	71.5	27.8	36650	725
District - Household questionnaire	Corozal	78.9	21.1	8514	164
	Orange Walk	80.4	19.6	10809	241
	Belize	81.5	16.9	17252	111
	Cayo	79.5	20.5	16069	178
	Stann Creek	66.6	32.1	4752	91
	Toledo	68.4	31.1	7403	236
To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?	Creole	83.5	16.0	12846	116
	Garifuna	80.8	19.2	3054	43
	Maya	70.6	29.1	9437	226
	Mestizo/Hispanic	78.6	21.4	34911	574
	Other	69.9	24.1	4511	61
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	63.8	36.2	10087	211
	Primary	74.7	25.1	36542	554
	Secondary	93.6	4.2	12152	167
	Tertiary	92.8	6.7	5708	81
	Total	77.9	21.5	64799	1021

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Table 26: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	187,347	6,551	174,358	200,336	0.035			187,347	3,060
Area of Residence									
Urban	88,291	4,774	78,610	97,973	0.054	3.226	1.796	88,291	1,034
Rural	99,055	4,486	90,105	108,006	0.045	2.703	1.644	99,055	2,026
Sex									
Male	87,854	3,532	80,850	94,859	0.040	2.277	1.509	87,854	1,407
Female	99,493	3,818	91,922	107,063	0.038	2.173	1.474	99,493	1,653
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	73,369	3,240	66,943	79,796	0.044	2.721	1.649	73,369	917
25 to 49 Years	113,978	4,191	105,667	122,288	0.037	2.265	1.505	113,978	2,143
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	6,187	387	5,405	6,968	0.063	11.496	3.391	6,187	74
First Sex After 15 Years	35,062	1,825	31,438	38,686	0.052	4.282	2.069	35,062	417
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	7,551	603	6,334	8,769	0.080	14.480	3.805	7,551	76
Only one	30,015	1,664	26,712	33,318	0.055	4.701	2.168	30,015	388
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	172,257	6,288	159,790	184,724	0.037	3.348	1.830	172,257	2,736
All Four Accepting Attitudes	34,828	2,782	29,302	40,353	0.080	5.859	2.420	34,828	553

Table 27: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Corozal District)

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	22,940	1,233	20,496	25,385	0.054	1.253	1.119	22,940	478
Area of Residence									
Urban	5,659	184	5,286	6,031	0.032	0.075	0.275	5,659	95
Rural	17,282	1,219	14,850	19,713	0.071	2.174	1.474	17,282	383
Sex									
Male	10,852	830	9,205	12,499	0.077	1.179	1.086	10,852	215
Female	12,088	813	10,476	13,700	0.067	1.051	1.025	12,088	263
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	8,816	904	7,022	10,609	0.103	1.332	1.154	8,816	144
25 to 49 Years	14,125	878	12,383	15,867	0.062	1.194	1.093	14,125	334
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	533	64	403	662	0.120	0.101	0.318	533	8
First Sex After 15 Years	4,419	366	3,692	5,147	0.083	0.417	0.646	4,419	71
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	958	200	555	1,361	0.208	0.478	0.692	958	15
Only one	3,877	471	2,941	4,812	0.122	0.859	0.927	3,877	63
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	21,309	1,136	19,056	23,561	0.053	1.115	1.056	21,309	442
All Four Accepting Attitudes	4,224	550	3,132	5,316	0.130	1.310	1.145	4,224	87

Table 28: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Orange Walk District)

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	28,119	1,716	24,716	31,522	0.061	2.046	1.430	28,119	679
Area of Residence									
Urban	8,817	1,451	5,873	11,760	0.165	3.142	1.773	8,817	191
Rural	19,302	916	17,475	21,130	0.047	1.127	1.062	19,302	488
Sex									
Male	13,767	1,084	11,618	15,916	0.079	1.645	1.283	13,767	322
Female	14,352	1,130	12,112	16,593	0.079	1.755	1.325	14,352	357
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	11,296	861	9,588	13,003	0.076	0.980	0.990	11,296	200
25 to 49 Years	16,823	1,195	14,454	19,193	0.071	1.908	1.381	16,823	479
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	851	88	674	1,029	0.103	0.126	0.355	851	15
First Sex After 15 Years	4,978	467	4,050	5,906	0.094	0.614	0.784	4,978	86
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	552	77	396	708	0.140	0.117	0.342	552	9
Only one	5,428	438	4,559	6,297	0.081	0.563	0.750	5,428	95
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	25,546	1,718	22,138	28,953	0.067	2.190	1.480	25,546	617
All Four Accepting Attitudes	4,822	681	3,468	6,175	0.141	1.800	1.341	4,822	121

Table 29: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Belize District)

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	58,677	3,778	51,185	66,168	0.064	5.880	2.425	58,677	426
Area of Residence									
Urban	41,912	3,335	35,148	48,675	0.080	5.981	2.446	41,912	321
Rural	16,765	1,775	13,223	20,306	0.106	4.723	2.173	16,765	105
Sex									
Male	26,842	2,278	22,324	31,360	0.085	4.528	2.128	26,842	193
Female	31,835	2,310	27,255	36,415	0.073	4.161	2.040	31,835	233
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	21,113	2,074	16,999	25,228	0.098	3.618	1.902	21,113	116
25 to 49 Years	37,563	2,557	32,493	42,633	0.068	4.972	2.230	37,563	310
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	2,048	322	1,398	2,698	0.157	0.903	0.951	2,048	11
First Sex After 15 Years	11,278	1,150	8,995	13,560	0.102	2.075	1.440	11,278	62
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	3,510	421	2,660	4,360	0.120	0.946	0.973	3,510	20
Only one	7,400	883	5,646	9,154	0.119	1.829	1.352	7,400	40
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	55,536	3,743	48,113	62,958	0.067	6.008	2.451	55,536	404
All Four Accepting Attitudes	13,286	2,178	8,959	17,613	0.164	9.300	3.050	13,286	100

Table 30: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Cayo District)

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	44,741	4,554	35,711	53,771	0.102	10.108	3.179	44,741	573
Area of Residence									
Urban	24,052	2,859	18,254	29,851	0.119	5.530	2.352	24,052	269
Rural	20,689	3,545	13,618	27,760	0.171	16.020	4.002	20,689	304
Sex									
Male	20,701	2,040	16,654	24,747	0.099	4.279	2.069	20,701	259
Female	24,041	2,385	19,312	28,769	0.099	5.267	2.295	24,041	314
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	18,398	1,740	14,948	21,848	0.095	2.775	1.666	18,398	176
25 to 49 Years	26,343	2,755	20,881	31,806	0.105	7.177	2.679	26,343	397
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	1,475	140	1,193	1,758	0.095	0.208	0.456	1,475	14
First Sex After 15 Years	8,403	1,061	6,295	10,510	0.126	2.117	1.455	8,403	81
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	1,740	367	1,000	2,481	0.211	1.006	1.003	1,740	17
Only one	7,293	936	5,434	9,152	0.128	2.074	1.440	7,293	70
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	42,259	4,226	33,878	50,639	0.100	9.037	3.006	42,259	541
All Four Accepting Attitudes	6,270	1,160	3,966	8,574	0.185	4.214	2.053	6,270	83

Table 31: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Stann Creek District)

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	17,023	1,504	14,040	20,006	0.088	2.427	1.558	17,023	364
Area of Residence									
Urban	4,853	795	3,240	6,465	0.164	1.632	1.277	4,853	91
Rural	12,171	1,277	9,623	14,719	0.105	3.189	1.786	12,171	273
Sex									
Male	8,157	971	6,231	10,082	0.119	2.072	1.440	8,157	166
Female	8,867	876	7,129	10,604	0.099	1.606	1.267	8,867	198
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	6,937	822	5,307	8,567	0.118	1.360	1.166	6,937	123
25 to 49 Years	10,086	1,007	8,090	12,083	0.100	2.112	1.453	10,086	241
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	724	70	583	865	0.097	0.091	0.302	724	13
First Sex After 15 Years	3,628	567	2,503	4,754	0.156	1.186	1.089	3,628	64
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	532	63	405	660	0.119	0.081	0.284	532	9
Only one	3,444	563	2,326	4,563	0.164	1.360	1.166	3,444	61
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	15,770	1,464	12,868	18,672	0.093	2.412	1.553	15,770	339
All Four Accepting Attitudes	4,761	879	3,015	6,506	0.185	3.026	1.739	4,761	109

Table 32: Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Toledo District)

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 15 to 49 Years	15,847	1,083	13,699	17,994	0.068	1.342	1.158	15,847	540
Area of Residence									
Urban	2,999	846	1,283	4,716	0.282	2.927	1.711	2,999	67
Rural	12,847	675	11,500	14,195	0.053	0.851	0.923	12,847	473
Sex									
Male	7,536	561	6,423	8,650	0.075	0.744	0.863	7,536	252
Female	8,310	920	6,485	10,135	0.111	1.878	1.371	8,310	288
Age Group									
15 to 24 Years	6,809	967	4,892	8,727	0.142	1.912	1.383	6,809	158
25 to 49 Years	9,037	476	8,093	9,981	0.053	0.522	0.723	9,037	382
Age at First Sexual Intercourse									
First Sex Before 15 Years	555	99	354	756	0.179	0.233	0.483	555	13
First Sex After 15 Years	2,356	457	1,449	3,263	0.194	1.140	1.068	2,356	53
Number of Sex Partners in Last 12 Months									
More than one	258	47	165	352	0.180	0.087	0.295	258	6
Only one	2,573	616	1,350	3,796	0.239	2.107	1.452	2,573	59
Accepting Attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS									
At Least One Accepting Attitude	11,839	1,127	9,604	14,074	0.095	1.859	1.364	11,839	393
All Four Accepting Attitudes	1,465	332	806	2,125	0.227	1.264	1.124	1,465	53

Table 33: Univariate Statistics

District - Household questionnaire			Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
					Lower	Upper					
Corozal	Sum	Population 15 to 49 Years	22940.33	1232.71936	20496.08	25384.59	.054	1.253	1.119	22940.334	478
		Urban	5658.75	183.67394	5286.25	6031.26	.032	.075	.275	5658.754	95
		Rural	17281.58	1218.95894	14849.82	19713.34	.071	2.174	1.474	17281.580	383
		Male	10852.22	830.38755	9205.34	12499.10	.077	1.179	1.086	10852.218	215
		Female	12088.12	812.84825	10476.39	13699.84	.067	1.051	1.025	12088.116	263
		15 to 24 Years	8815.50	904.03929	7022.35	10608.66	.103	1.332	1.154	8815.505	144
		25 to 49 Years	14124.83	878.41228	12383.10	15866.56	.062	1.194	1.093	14124.830	334
		First Sex Before 15 Years	532.55	64.10529	403.08	662.01	.120	.101	.318	532.546	8
		First Sex After 15 Years	4419.47	366.40739	3691.96	5146.98	.083	.417	.646	4419.472	71
		More than one sex partner in last 12 months	958.08	199.72504	554.73	1361.43	.208	.478	.692	958.081	15
		Only one sex partner in last 12 months	3876.67	471.30803	2940.88	4812.46	.122	.859	.927	3876.669	63
		Have at least one accepting attitude	21308.53	1136.03005	19055.99	23561.07	.053	1.115	1.056	21308.528	442
		Have all four accepting attitude	4223.97	549.53688	3132.38	5315.55	.130	1.310	1.145	4223.967	87
Orange Walk	Sum	Population 15 to 49 Years	28119.22	1716.34060	24716.04	31522.41	.061	2.046	1.430	28119.222	679
		Urban	8816.85	1451.43189	5873.21	11760.49	.165	3.142	1.773	8816.846	191
		Rural	19302.38	916.06251	17474.88	21129.87	.047	1.127	1.062	19302.376	488
		Male	13766.93	1083.64352	11617.78	15916.08	.079	1.645	1.283	13766.930	322
		Female	14352.29	1130.00758	12111.70	16592.89	.079	1.755	1.325	14352.292	357
		15 to 24 Years	11295.77	860.89874	9588.19	13003.36	.076	.980	.990	11295.774	200
		25 to 49 Years	16823.45	1195.14256	14453.70	19193.19	.071	1.908	1.381	16823.448	479
		First Sex Before 15 Years	851.28	88.00111	673.56	1029.01	.103	.126	.355	851.285	15
		First Sex After 15 Years	4978.02	467.33281	4050.12	5905.92	.094	.614	.784	4978.023	86
		More than one sex partner in last 12 months	551.65	77.22650	395.69	707.61	.140	.117	.342	551.651	9
		Only one sex partner in last 12 months	5428.08	437.74974	4558.92	6297.24	.081	.563	.750	5428.082	95
		Have at least one accepting attitude	25545.66	1718.44633	22138.30	28953.02	.067	2.190	1.480	25545.660	617
		Have all four accepting attitude	4821.67	681.30223	3468.35	6174.99	.141	1.800	1.341	4821.671	121
Belize	Sum	Population 15 to 49 Years	58676.56	3778.12312	51185.24	66167.88	.064	5.880	2.425	58676.555	426
		Urban	41911.66	3335.06535	35147.84	48675.49	.080	5.981	2.446	41911.664	321
		Rural	16764.89	1775.26150	13223.34	20306.44	.106	4.723	2.173	16764.892	105
		Male	26841.75	2278.13924	22323.59	31359.90	.085	4.528	2.128	26841.745	193
		Female	31834.81	2309.88790	27254.73	36414.89	.073	4.161	2.040	31834.810	233
		15 to 24 Years	21113.37	2074.44265	16998.72	25228.02	.098	3.618	1.902	21113.369	116
		25 to 49 Years	37563.19	2556.81589	32493.49	42632.88	.068	4.972	2.230	37563.187	310
		First Sex Before 15 Years	2048.04	321.94288	1397.86	2698.22	.157	.903	.951	2048.042	11
		First Sex After 15 Years	11277.64	1149.72732	8994.83	13560.45	.102	2.075	1.440	11277.639	62
		More than one sex partner in last 12 months	3510.38	420.91608	2660.32	4360.44	.120	.946	.973	3510.380	20
		Only one sex partner in last 12 months	7399.87	883.49891	5645.66	9154.08	.119	1.829	1.352	7399.870	40
		Have at least one accepting attitude	55535.67	3743.48543	48113.03	62958.31	.067	6.008	2.451	55535.670	404

		Have all four accepting attitude	13285.69	2178.35945	8958.65	17612.74	.164	9.300	3.050	13285.695	100
Cayo	Sum	Population 15 to 49 Years	44741.18	4554.03530	35711.37	53770.99	.102	10.108	3.179	44741.182	573
		Urban	24052.43	2859.24149	18253.62	29851.24	.119	5.530	2.352	24052.427	269
		Rural	20688.76	3544.56988	13617.53	27759.98	.171	16.020	4.002	20688.755	304
		Male	20700.67	2040.32774	16654.17	24747.18	.099	4.279	2.069	20700.674	259
		Female	24040.51	2384.87309	19311.75	28769.27	.099	5.267	2.295	24040.508	314
		15 to 24 Years	18398.05	1739.53410	14947.69	21848.41	.095	2.775	1.666	18398.049	176
		25 to 49 Years	26343.13	2754.89551	20880.68	31805.58	.105	7.177	2.679	26343.134	397
		First Sex Before 15 Years	1475.45	139.93826	1192.84	1758.06	.095	.208	.456	1475.454	14
		First Sex After 15 Years	8402.65	1061.43083	6295.16	10510.15	.126	2.117	1.455	8402.651	81
		More than one sex partner in last 12 months	1740.42	366.50159	1000.26	2480.59	.211	1.006	1.003	1740.422	17
		Only one sex partner in last 12 months	7293.29	936.35648	5434.13	9152.44	.128	2.074	1.440	7293.285	70
		Have at least one accepting attitude	42258.73	4226.43959	33878.48	50638.98	.100	9.037	3.006	42258.734	541
		Have all four accepting attitude	6269.86	1159.85761	3965.95	8573.78	.185	4.214	2.053	6269.863	83
Stann Creek	Sum	Population 15 to 49 Years	17023.18	1504.37821	14040.28	20006.09	.088	2.427	1.558	17023.182	364
		Urban	4852.52	795.00007	3240.18	6464.85	.164	1.632	1.277	4852.517	91
		Rural	12170.66	1277.15649	9622.81	14718.52	.105	3.189	1.786	12170.665	273
		Male	8156.64	970.93890	6231.01	10082.26	.119	2.072	1.440	8156.636	166
		Female	8866.55	876.48477	7128.64	10604.45	.099	1.606	1.267	8866.546	198
		15 to 24 Years	6937.00	821.91129	5306.74	8567.25	.118	1.360	1.166	6936.996	123
		25 to 49 Years	10086.19	1006.82368	8089.84	12082.53	.100	2.112	1.453	10086.185	241
		First Sex Before 15 Years	724.22	69.93596	582.99	865.46	.097	.091	.302	724.225	13
		First Sex After 15 Years	3628.25	566.82922	2502.80	4753.71	.156	1.186	1.089	3628.254	64
		More than one sex partner in last 12 months	532.21	63.16821	404.64	659.78	.119	.081	.284	532.206	9
		Only one sex partner in last 12 months	3444.39	563.36940	2325.81	4562.98	.164	1.360	1.166	3444.394	61
		Have at least one accepting attitude	15769.62	1463.57962	12867.61	18671.62	.093	2.412	1.553	15769.616	339
		Have all four accepting attitude	4760.95	878.73640	3015.45	6506.45	.185	3.026	1.739	4760.953	109
Toledo	Sum	Population 15 to 49 Years	15846.50	1082.87613	13699.36	17993.65	.068	1.342	1.158	15846.502	540
		Urban	2999.28	846.43263	1282.64	4715.93	.282	2.927	1.711	2999.281	67
		Rural	12847.22	675.40544	11499.82	14194.62	.053	.851	.923	12847.221	473
		Male	7536.17	561.46387	6422.64	8649.70	.075	.744	.863	7536.173	252
		Female	8310.33	920.47728	6485.19	10135.47	.111	1.878	1.371	8310.329	288
		15 to 24 Years	6809.44	966.55305	4892.29	8726.60	.142	1.912	1.383	6809.442	158
		25 to 49 Years	9037.06	476.28423	8092.68	9981.44	.053	.522	.723	9037.060	382
		First Sex Before 15 Years	555.06	99.36897	354.38	755.74	.179	.233	.483	555.057	13
		First Sex After 15 Years	2356.23	456.78846	1449.26	3263.19	.194	1.140	1.068	2356.229	53
		More than one sex partner in last 12 months	258.44	46.50811	164.52	352.37	.180	.087	.295	258.445	6
		Only one sex partner in last 12 months	2572.84	616.02486	1349.71	3795.97	.239	2.107	1.452	2572.839	59
		Have at least one accepting attitude	11838.59	1127.17917	9603.60	14073.58	.095	1.859	1.364	11838.589	393
		Have all four accepting attitude	1465.40	331.96997	805.98	2124.82	.227	1.264	1.124	1465.402	53

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
September 2014

INSTRUCTIONS

Use No.2B pencils only. Do not use pens.

Shade the appropriate bubble or square to the response given, like this: ● or this: ■

Do NOT record responses like this: ⊗ ⊖ ⊙ ☒ ⬬ ▣

Bubbles ○ denote questions with one response only.

Squares ☐ denote questions where multiple responses are permitted.

When required, please print carefully for optimum accuracy. Avoid contact with the edges of the box as shown below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

DISTRICT
- ○ Corozal
- ○ Orange Walk
- ○ Belize
- ○ Cayo
- ○ Stann Creek
- ○ Toledo

URBAN/RURAL
- ○ Urban
- ○ Rural

Cluster ☐☐☐

Household ☐☐☐

ED Number: _____

CTV: _____

	Interviewer	Field Supervisor	Editor/Coder	HQ	ASII	Re-interviewer
Name						
Signature						
Date						

RECORD OF VISITS

Interviewer Calls	Date dd / mm /	Time Started :	Time Ended :	Result	Final Result Code
1	☐☐ / ☐☐ / 14	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐	
2	☐☐ / ☐☐ / 14	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐	
3	☐☐ / ☐☐ / 14	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐	
4	☐☐ / ☐☐ / 14	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐☐ : ☐☐ ○ a.m ○ p.m.	☐	

RESULT CODES
1 = Complete
2 = Partially Complete
3 = Vacant dwelling
4 = Refusal
5 = Address not found
6 = No suitable respondent
7 = No Contact
8 = Vacant Lot
9 = Under Construction/ Not Liveable (uninhabitable)
0 = Other (specify) _____

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE

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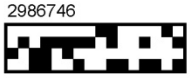

Page 1

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS

OTHER COMMENTS (ASII, FS, Editor/Coder, Headquarter Staff)

PERSON ANSWERING

HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE (ALL PERSONS)

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7
READ		Age	Relation To Head	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth
First, I will be listing your household members. Household members are persons who usually sleep at least 4 nights per week and share a daily meal with the household. Kindly begin with the head of the household and then give me the names of the other members in order of age, from the oldest to youngest.		LAST WEEK SUNDAY, what was your/N's age? 0 =Less than 1 year old 98=98 or older 99=DK/NS	What is your/N's relationship to the head of this household? 1=Head 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Child 4=In-law(son,daughter) 5=Grandchild 6=Parent/Parent-in-law 7=Other Relative 8=Non-Relative 9=DK/NS	What is your/N's sex? 1=Male 2=Female 9=DK/NS	To which ethnic group do you/does N belong? 1=Creole 2=Garifuna 3=Maya 4=Mestizo/ Hispanic 5=Other 9=DK/NS	In what country were you/was N born? 1=Belize 2=Mexico 3=Guatemala 4=Honduras 5=Other 9=DK/NS GO TO NEXT PERSON

Person Number	Name	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						

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HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE (ALL PERSONS)

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7
		Age	Relation To Head	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth
		LAST WEEK SUNDAY, what was your/N's age? 0 =Less than 1 year old 98=98 or older 99=DK/NS	What is your/N's relationship to the head of this household? 1=Head 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Child 4=In-law(son,daughter) 5=Grandchild 6=Parent/Parent-in-law 7=Other Relative 8=Non-Relative 9=DK/NS	What is your/N's sex? 1=Male 2=Female 9=DK/NS	To which ethnic group do you/does N belong? 1=Creole 2=Garifuna 3=Maya 4=Mestizo/ Hispanic 5=Other 9=DK/NS	In what country were you/was N born? 1=Belize 2=Mexico 3=Guatemala 4=Honduras 5=Other 9=DK/NS GO TO NEXT PERSON
Person Number	Name	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						

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EDUCATION MODULE (FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

ED1	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5	ED6
Person Number	Name	School	Present Education	Last Education	Not attending/never attended school
	TRANSFER NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE	Are you/ Is N presently attending school? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	In what class/form/level are you/is N presently? Infant 1 = 1 Infant 2 = 2 Standard 1 = 3 Standard 2 = 4 Standard 3 = 5 Standard 4 = 6 Standard 5 = 7 Standard 6 = 8 1st Form = 9 2nd Form =10	What was the last class/form/level you have/N has completed? 3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form Junior College = 13 Bachelor's = 14 Master's or Higher = 15 Other = 16 None = 17 Never Attended = 18 DK/NS = 99	What is/was the *MAIN* reason you/N are/is not attending/never attended school? 1=Too young 2=Financial Reasons 3=Working For Pay 4=Domestic Duties 5=Transportation 6=Illness/Disability 7=Not Interested in School 8=Other 9=DK/NS
		IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

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EDUCATION MODULE (FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

ED1	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED5	ED6
Person Number	Name	School	Present Education	Last Education	Not attending/never attended school
		Are you/ Is N presently attending school? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	In what class/form/level are you/is N presently? Infant 1 = 1 Infant 2 = 2 Standard 1 = 3 Standard 2 = 4 Standard 3 = 5 Standard 4 = 6 Standard 5 = 7 Standard 6 = 8 1st Form = 9 2nd Form =10	What was the last class/form/level you have/N has completed? 3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form Junior College = 13 Bachelor's = 14 Master's or Higher = 15 Other = 16 None = 17 Never Attended = 18 DK/NS = 99	What is/was the *MAIN* reason you/N are/is not attending/never attended school? 1=Too young 2=Financial Reasons 3=Working For Pay 4=Domestic Duties 5=Transportation 6=Illness/Disability 7=Not Interested in School 8=Other 9=DK/NS
		IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					

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HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD MODULE

HH1 What type of dwelling does your household occupy?

- ○ Undivided private house
- ○ Part of a private house
- ○ Apartment/Condominium
- ○ Double House/Duplex
- ○ Combined business & dwelling
- ○ Barracks
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH2 Does your household own, lease, rent or squat in its dwelling?

- ○ Own / Hire-purchase
- ○ Lease
- ○ Rent - private
- ○ Rent - Gov't
- ○ Rent free
- ○ Squat
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH3 How many bedrooms are there in your dwelling?

1	2	3	4	5	6+	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○	○

HH4 What is the *MAIN* type of toilet facility your household uses?

- ○ Water closet linked to BWS sewer system
- ○ Water closet linked to septic tank
- ○ Pit latrine, ventilated and elevated
- ○ Pit latrine, ventilated and not elevated
- ○ Pit latrine, not ventilated and not elevated
- ○ Pit latrine, elevated and not ventilated
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ None
- ○ DK/NS

HH5 What is the *MAIN* source of lighting for your household?

- ○ Electricity from BEL
- ○ Electricity from another source
- ○ Gas/Kerosene Lamp
- ○ Candle
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ None
- ○ DK/NS

HH6 What is the *MAIN* type of fuel used for cooking?

- ○ Gas (Butane/biogas)
- ○ Wood/charcoal
- ○ Kerosene
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ Does not cook
- ○ DK/NS

HH7 What is your household's *MAIN* source of water supply?

- ○ Public piped into dwelling
- ○ Public piped into yard only
- ○ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ○ Public standpipe
- ○ Protected dug well
- ○ Unprotected dug well
- ○ Private catchment, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ○ River/Creek/Spring/Stream/Pond
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH8 What is your household's *MAIN* source of drinking water?

- ○ Bottle/purified water
- ○ Public piped into dwelling or yard
- ○ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ○ Public standpipe
- ○ Protected dug well
- ○ Unprotected dug well
- ○ Private catchment, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ○ River/Creek/Spring/Stream/Pond
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH9 How many of the following appliances or equipment does your household own and have in working order?

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

		0	1	2	3	4+	DK/NS
a.	Air conditioner	○	○	○	○	○	○
b.	Refrigerator	○	○	○	○	○	○
c.	Microwave oven	○	○	○	○	○	○
d.	Washing machine	○	○	○	○	○	○
e.	Clothes dryer	○	○	○	○	○	○
f.	Stove (Gas/electric/solar)	○	○	○	○	○	○
g.	Radio/stereo	○	○	○	○	○	○
h.	DVD player	○	○	○	○	○	○
i.	Television	○	○	○	○	○	○
j.	Electric generator	○	○	○	○	○	○
k.	Mobile/cellular phone	○	○	○	○	○	○
l.	Computer/laptop	○	○	○	○	○	○
m.	Private motor vehicle	○	○	○	○	○	○

HH10 Does your household have...

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

		Yes	No	DK/NS
a.	Cable/Satellite TV service	○	○	○
b.	Fixed line telephone	○	○	○
c.	Internet Access	○	○	○

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Table 1: Persons Aged 15-49 Years

- List each person aged 15-49 years below in the order they appear in the Household Listing Module. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 15-49 years.
- Record the person number, name and age for each person
- Then record the total number of eligible persons aged 15-49 at the bottom of Table1.
- If there are no eligible persons age 15-49 years in the household, end the interview for this household.

Rank Number	Person Number (HL1)	Name (HL2)	Age (HL3)
1	___ ___		___ ___
2	___ ___		___ ___
3	___ ___		___ ___
4	___ ___		___ ___
5	___ ___		___ ___
6	___ ___		___ ___
7	___ ___		___ ___
8	___ ___		___ ___
9	___ ___		___ ___
10	___ ___		___ ___
	Total number of eligible persons (15-49)		___ ___

Table 2: KISH GRID for selecting the person to be interviewed for the SBS/HIV/AIDS questionnaire

- Use Table 2 to select one person between the ages of 15 and 49 years, if there is more than one person in that age range in the household.
- Check the last digit of the household number from the cover page of the household questionnaire. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.
- Check the total number of eligible persons (15-49) from Table1. This is the number of the column you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the person about whom the questions will be asked.

	Total Number of eligible persons 15 to 49 years in household									
Last digit of household number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	1	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	1	1	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	1	2	3	2	1	6	6	6	6	6
6	1	1	1	3	2	3	7	7	7	7
7	1	2	2	4	3	4	6	8	8	8
8	1	1	3	1	4	4	4	5	9	9
9	1	2	2	1	5	6	5	5	2	10

Household Questionnaire Barcode

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR/HIV/AIDS QUESTIONNAIRE 2014

INFORMATION PANEL **IP**

This questionnaire is to be administered to one member of each household age 15 through 49.

IP1. Cluster number:	**IP2.** Household number:
IP3. Respondent's name: Name_____	**IP4.** Respondent's person number:
IP5. Interviewer's name: Name_____	**IP6.** Day / Month / Year of interview: / / 2014

BEGIN BY SAYING THE FOLLOWING TO THE RESPONDENT:

I AM FROM THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR SURVEY. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ➡ **GO TO IP8 TO RECORD THE TIME AND THEN BEGIN THE INTERVIEW.**

☐ *No, permission is not given* ➡ **SHADE "4" IN IP7. DISCUSS THIS RESULT WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.**

IP7. Result of interview	Complete ..... O 1 Partially complete ..... O 2 Refusal ..... O 3 No Contact ..... O 4 Other (*specify*) ..... O 6

IP8. RECORD THE START TIME OF INTERVIEW	Hour and minutes..... : O a.m. O p.m.

7482222

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR (CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY) **SB**

SB1 Now I would like to ask you some questions about 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?

00 Never had intercourse
95 First time when started living with spouse/partner

Age in years

IF "00" SKIP TO HIV MODULE

SB2 The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK/Don't Remember

SB3 When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?

RECORD ANSWERS IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR).
IF MORE THAN 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR), ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.

- O Days ago
- O Weeks ago
- O Months ago
- O Years ago ➡ **SKIP TO SB11**

SB4 The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?

- O Yes
- O No

SB5 What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse?

PROBE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESPONSE REFERS TO THE RELATIONSHIP AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

IF 'GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND', THEN ASK: Were you living together as if married? IF "YES", SHADE "Cohabiting Partner". IF "NO", SHADE "Girlfriend/Boyfriend".

- O Wife/Husband
- O Cohabiting partner
- O Girlfriend/Boyfriend
- O Casual acquaintance
- O Sex worker
- O Other (Specify_____)

SB6 Have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?

- O Yes
- O No ➡ **SKIP TO SB11**

SB7. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other person, was a condom used?

- O Yes
- O No

SB8 What was your relationship to this person?

PROBE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESPONSE REFERS TO THE RELATIONSHIP AT THE TIME OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

IF 'GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND', THEN ASK: Were you living together as if married? IF "YES", SHADE "Cohabiting Partner". IF "NO", SHADE "Girlfriend/Boyfriend".

- O Wife/Husband
- O Cohabiting partner
- O Girlfriend/Boyfriend
- O Casual acquaintance
- O Sex worker
- O Other (Specify_____)

SB9 Other than these two persons, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?

- O Yes
- O No ➡ **SKIP TO SB11**

SB10 In total, with how many different persons have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 month?

Number of partners

SB11 In total, with how many different persons have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?

IF A NON-NUMERIC ANSWER IS GIVEN, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.

IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS 95 OR MORE, WRITE '95'.

Number of lifetime partners 99 = DK

HIV/AIDS **HA**

HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else.

Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?

- O Yes
- O No → END INTERVIEW

HA2. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK

HA3. Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK

HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK

HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK

HA6. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK

HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK

HA8. Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby:

	Yes	No	DK
[A] During pregnancy?	O	O	O
[B] During delivery?	O	O	O
[C] By breastfeeding?	O	O	O

HA9. In your opinion, if a teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should he/she be allowed to continue teaching in school?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK/Not Sure/Depends

HA10. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK/Not Sure/Depends

HA11. If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK/Not Sure/Depends

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?

- O Yes
- O No
- O DK/Not Sure/Depends

HA13. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?

- O Yes
- O No → SKIP TO HA16

HA14. When was the most recent time you were tested?

- O Less than 12 months ago
- O 12-23 months ago
- O 2 or more years ago

HA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?

- O Yes
- O No → END INTERVIEW
- O DK

HA16. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?

- O Yes
- O No

IP9. RECORD THE END TIME OF INTERVIEW

Hour and minutes..... [ ][ ] : [ ][ ] O a.m. O p.m.

7482222

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

FIELD SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

OTHER OBSERVATIONS

APPENDIX B: SURVEY TIMETABLE

Activity	July, 2014				August, 2014				September, 2014				
	7th	14th	21st	28th	4th	11th	18th	25th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th
Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS Survey													
Formatting of SBS Questionnaire in Teleform													
Sample Selection for September SBS													
Devleopment of SBS Manuals and forms													
Trainers' Workshop for Sept SBS													
Showing of ED boundaries for SBS													
Training of Field Staff for SBS													
Training of Editor/Coders for SBS													
Fieldwork for SBS													
Data Processing for SBS													
Analysis of SBS results													
Release of preliminary SBS results													
Writing of final report													
Release of final report													
Presentation of findings													

Activity	October, 2014				November, 2014				December, 2014				January, 2015			
	6th	13th	20th	27th	3rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	5th	12th	19th	26th
Fieldwork for SBS																
Data Processing for SBS																
Analysis of SBS results																
Release of preliminary SBS results																
Writing of final report																
Release of final report																
Presentation of findings																