



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE & PRACTICES IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR and HIV IN BELIZE

2014 COUNTRY REPORT



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

2014 Country Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	III
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST OF FIGURES	VII
ACRONYMS	XI
FOREWORD	XIII
MAP OF BELIZE	XV
SUMMARY TABLE.....	XVII
KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS	XIX
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1: Rationale	1
1.2: National Context.....	2
1.3: Background to the Survey.....	2
1.4: Survey Objectives.....	3
1.5: Arrangement of the Report	4
CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY	5
2.1: Scope and coverage of the survey	5
2.2: Questionnaires	5
2.3: Sampling Design and Implementation	6
2.4: Sample Size Calculation	7
2.5: Sampling Frame and Selection of Enumeration Districts and Households	8
2.6: Training of Field Work Staff, and Data Collection.....	8
2.7: Data Processing.....	8
2.8: Response Rates.....	9
2.9: Weighting	10
CHAPTER 3: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.....	11
CHAPTER 4: MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD POPULATION	13
4.1: Characteristics of the 15 to 24 Years Old Population – Sexual Behaviour Module.....	13
4.2: Characteristics of the 15 to 49 Year Old Population – HIV Module	15

CHAPTER 5: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG THE 15 TO 24 YEARS OLD POPULATION.....	17
5.1: Youths Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	17
5.2: Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse	19
5.3: First Sex before the Age of 15 Years	20
5.4: General Condom Use	21
5.5: More Than One Sex Partner	28
5.6: Condom Use among Youths Who Had More Than One Sex Partner in the Last Twelve Months	29
5.7: Number of Lifetime Sex Partners	31
CHAPTER 6: KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD HIV AMONG THE 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD POPULATION	33
6.1: Knowledge of HIV	33
6.1.1: Persons Who Had Never Heard of HIV	34
6.2: Knowledge of Methods of Prevention and Transmission of HIV	35
6.2.1: Main Methods to Reduce Transmission	35
6.2.2: Misconceptions about HIV Transmission	37
6.2.3: Healthy-Looking Person and HIV	39
6.2.4: Mother to Child Transmission	41
6.3: Attitude toward People with HIV	43
6.4: HIV Testing	49
6.4.1: Population That Has Ever Been Tested for HIV	49
6.4.2: Population Never Tested for HIV	53
CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSIONS.....	55
7.1: Sexual Behaviour	55
7.2: Attitude towards People with HIV	56
7.3: Progress since 2009	56
CHAPTER 8: LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57
8.1: Limitations of the Study	57
8.2: Methodological Recommendations:.....	57
8.3: The Way Forward.....	57
DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES	59
RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	79
REFERENCES	87
APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS	89
APPENDIX B: SURVEY TIMETABLE	101

LIST OF TABLES

Table i:	Distribution of Population by Age Group and Selected Characteristics - KAPS on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014	xvii
Table ii:	Belize: Key Statistical Indicators	xix
Table 2.1:	Relative Margin of Errors by Region and Sample Sizes (10% non-response rates), LFS September 2014	7
Table 2.2:	Number of Enumeration Districts by Region and Urban/Rural, LFS September 2014	7
Table 2.3:	Belize Labour Force Survey with Sexual Behaviour and HIV Module - Results of Households and Individual Interviews, September 2014	9
Table 4.1:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Sex, School Attendance status and Highest Level of Education, Belize 2014.....	15
Table SB1:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Sex, Belize 2014	59
Table SB2:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014	60
Table SB3:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Sexual Intercourse Status, Belize 2014.....	61
Table SB4:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Condom Use Status at First Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014	62
Table SB5:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Condom Use at Last Sexual Intercourse Status, Belize 2014	63
Table SB6:	Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Belize 2014	64
Table SB7:	Population 15 to 24 Years who had had More Than One Sexual Partner in the Last Twelve Months by Selected Characteristics Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014.....	65
Table SB8:	Population 15 to 24 Years who had had More than one Sexual Partner in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics and Condom Use Status at Last Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014	66
Table SB9:	Population 15 to 24 Years who ever had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics and Number of Lifetime Partners, Belize 2014.....	67

Table HIV1:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Sex, Belize 2014	68
Table HIV2:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and HIV Awareness Status, Belize 2014	69
Table HIV3:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of the Two Main Ways to Reduce the Chance of Getting HIV, Belize 2014.....	70
Table HIV4:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Rejection of the Three Main Misconceptions about how HIV can be Transmitted, Belize 2014	71
Table HIV5:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge that a Healthy-Looking Person can have HIV, Belize 2014	72
Table HIV6:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of Mother to Child Transmission Methods of HIV, Belize 2014	73
Table HIV7:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Accepting Attitudes Towards People Living with HIV, Belize 2014	74
Table HIV8:	Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and HIV Testing Status, Belize 2014	75
Table HIV9:	Population 15 to 49 Years that has Ever Been Tested for HIV by Selected Characteristics and Time of Last Testing, Belize 2014.....	76
Table HIV10:	Population 15 to 49 Years who were Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of HIV Results, Belize 2014	77
Table HIV11:	Population 15 to 49 Years who have never been Tested for HIV by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of a Place to Get Tested, Belize 2014	78
Table RE1:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014.....	79
Table RE2:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Corozal District)	80
Table RE3:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Orange Walk District).....	81
Table RE4:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Belize District)	82
Table RE5:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Cayo District)	83
Table RE6:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Stann Creek District)	84
Table RE7:	Reliability of Estimates: KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014 (Toledo District)	85

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1: KAPS on Sexual Behavior and HIV Indicators - Numerators and Denominators, Belize 2014	12
Figure 4.1: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex (Youths), Belize 2014.....	13
Figure 4.2: Distribution of the 15 to 24 Years Old Population by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2014	14
Figure 4.3: Distribution of Population 15 to 24 Years Old by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014	14
Figure 4.4: Distribution of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014	15
Figure 4.5: Distribution of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2014	16
Figure 4.6: Population 15 to 49 Years Old by Highest Level of Education Achieved, Belize 2014	16
Figure 5.1: Population 15 to 24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014.....	17
Figure 5.2: Population 15 to 24 Years Old Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014	18
Figure 5.3: Population 15 to 24 Years Old Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Education, Belize 2014.....	18
Figure 5.4: Population 15 to 24 Years Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014.....	19
Figure 5.5: Population 15 to 24 Years Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse by Education and Ethnic Group, Belize 2014	20
Figure 5.6: Population 15 to 24 Years Who Reported Having Had Their First Sexual Intercourse before the Age of 15 Years by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014	21
Figure 5.7: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported Having Had their First Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years by Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014	21
Figure 5.8: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they Used a Condom the First Time they had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014.....	22
Figure 5.9: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they used a Condom at First Sexual Intercourse by Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014	23

Figure 5.10: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014.....	24
Figure 5.11: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014	25
Figure 5.12: 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.....	26
Figure 5.13: Population 15 to 24 Years who had Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014	27
Figure 5.14: 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	27
Figure 5.15: Population 15 to 24 Years who had more than one Sexual Partner within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014.....	28
Figure 5.16: Population 15 to 24 Years who had had more than one Sex Partner within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014.....	29
Figure 5.17: 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.....	30
Figure 5.18: 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	30
Figure 5.19: Population 15 to 24 Years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014	31
Figure 5.20: Population 15 to 24 Years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014	32
Figure 5.21: Population 15 to 24 years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners and Education, Belize 2014	32
Figure 6.1: Population 15 to 49 Years who had heard of HIV/AIDS by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014	33
Figure 6.2: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014.....	34
Figure 6.3: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014	34
Figure 6.4: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014.....	35
Figure 6.5: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014	36
Figure 6.6: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014	37

Figure 6.7: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014	38
Figure 6.8: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014.....	38
Figure 6.9: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014.....	39
Figure 6.10: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows a Healthy Looking Person can have HIV by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014	40
Figure 6.11: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows a Healthy Looking Person can have HIV by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014	40
Figure 6.12: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014	41
Figure 6.13: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014	42
Figure 6.14: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014	42
Figure 6.15: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude toward People with HIV by Five Year Age Group, Belize 2014	43
Figure 6.16: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude Toward People with HIV by Sex, Belize 2014	44
Figure 6.17: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude Toward People with HIV by Area of Residence, Belize 2014	45
Figure 6.18: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude toward People with HIV by District, Belize 2014	46
Figure 6.19: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude toward People with HIV by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014	46
Figure 6.20: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude Toward People with HIV by Level of Education Completed, Belize 2014	47
Figure 6.21: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014.....	47
Figure 6.22: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014	48
Figure 6.23: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV/AIDS by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014.....	49
Figure 6.24: Population 15 to 49 Years who have Ever Been Tested for HIV by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014.....	50
Figure 6.25: Population 15 to 49 Years who have Ever Been Tested for HIV by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014	50

Figure 6.26: Population 15 to 49 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 201451

Figure 6.27: Population 15 to 49 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 201452

Figure 6.28: Percentage of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population who Have Been Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months who Knows the Result of the Test by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014.....52

Figure 6.29: Percentage of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population who Have Been Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months, who Knows the Result of the Test by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 201453

Figure 6.30: 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 201454

Figure 6.31: 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.....54

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
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in Sexual Behaviour and HIV
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTCT	Mother to Child Transmission of HIV
PLHV	People Living with HIV
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
SICA	Central American Integration System
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

The 2014 Country Report on Knowledge, Practices, and Attitudes (KAP) toward persons living with HIV/AIDS provides us with the most recent indicators and trends in prevailing sexual practices among the younger population ages 15 to 24 years, and existing knowledge and attitudes toward PLHV in the wider population 15 to 49 years. Congratulations to the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) on the successful execution of this KAP Study.

The findings provide new insights into sexual behaviour and attitudes which differ among ethnic groups and across geographic locations pointing toward an opportunity for innovation and increased effectiveness in prevention strategies, particularly those targeted at the younger population.

The mean age at first sexual encounter is 16.4 years with lower averages in the South of the country. While three-fifths of the youth population, with the greater number being under 20 years, reported using a condom during first sexual encounter, this number drops significantly for youths who did not complete their primary education.

However, and for those youths who had sex within the past 12 months, only about one-half of these reported using a condom, with the lowest rates being in the North of the country – Orange Walk and Corozal, and with higher incidences in the urban population. Although there is a low incidence of youths having multiple partners, the findings suggest that the rate of these incidences doubled in urban populations and was particularly high in the Belize District.

While the findings point to heightened awareness of HIV in the general population, there is lower awareness of HIV among the Maya population and among persons who did not complete primary school. Also, there is space for increased knowledge and understanding about HIV transmission as well as need for addressing high levels of stigma and discrimination toward PLHV particularly in the Cayo and Toledo Districts.

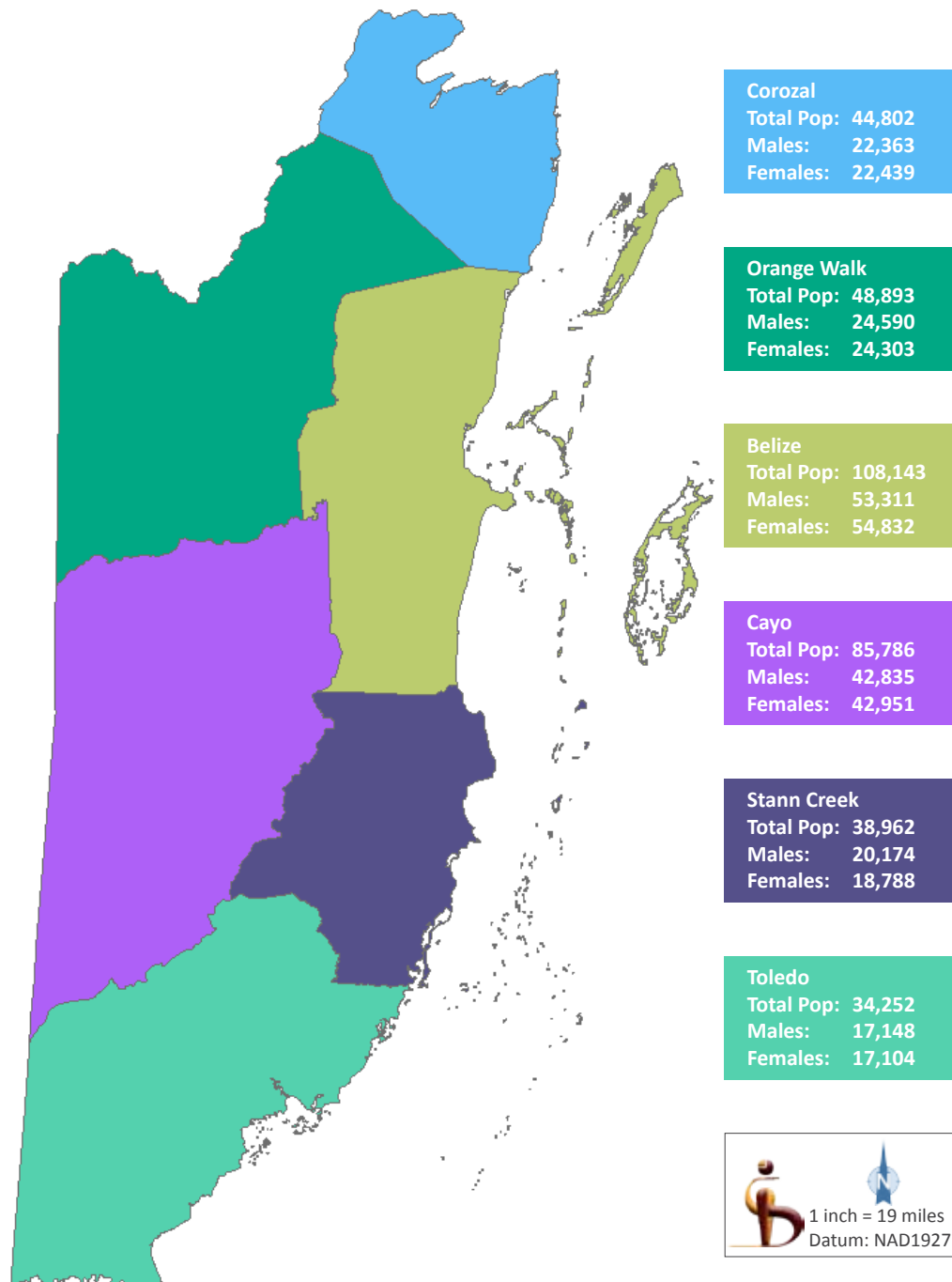
Undoubtedly, a more in-depth analysis of the findings contained in this KAP Study will yield even more strategic insights and information that can be used to strengthen prevention strategic planning and planned deployment of resources.

The investment made in developing this KAP Study, and the valuable findings contained there-in, would be best served by action, that is, using the findings from this study to inform and guide more cutting edge and far-reaching prevention interventions.

Gustavo Perera,
Executive Director,
National Aids Commission

MAP OF BELIZE

Belize National Population Estimate by District and Sex September 2014



SUMMARY TABLE

Table i: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Selected Characteristics - KAPS on Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS, Belize 2014^a

Indicators	Population 15 - 24 Years			Population 15 - 49 Years						
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				
Total Population included in the Survey	69,155	-	32,100	-	187,347	-	99,493	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	42,346	61.2%	20,107	62.6%	22,240	60.0%	-	-		
Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse (Years)* for 15 to 24 year olds	16.4	-	16.0	-	16.8	-	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years	6,187	8.9%	3,466	10.8%	2,721	7.3%	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Used a Condom at First Sexual Intercourse	25,995	61.4%	12,198	60.7%	13,797	62.0%	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse Within the 12 Months Preceding the Survey	37,566	54.3%	18,334	57.1%	19,232	51.9%	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who had Sex in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Used Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse	18,692	49.8%	10,133	55.3%	8,558	44.5%	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse With More Than One Partner within the 12 Months Preceding the Survey	7,551	10.9%	4,991	15.5%	2,560	6.9%	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse With More Than One Partner in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse	4,489	59.4%	3,271	65.5%	1,219	47.6%	-	-		
Number/Percentage of 15 to 49 Year Olds who had Ever Heard of HIV	-	-	-	-	179,767	96.0%	84,400	96.1%	95,367	95.9%
Number/Percentage of 15 to 49 Year Olds who Expressed at Least One Accepting Attitude towards People with HIV	-	-	-	-	172,175	95.8%	79,684	94.4%	92,491	97.0%
Number/Percentage of 15 to 49 Year Olds who Expressed All Four Accepting Attitude towards People with HIV	-	-	-	-	34,828	19.4%	15,145	17.9%	19,683	20.6%
Number/Percentage of the 15 to 49 Year Olds who Received an HIV Test in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey	-	-	-	-	44,005	23.5%	18,424	21.0%	25,581	25.7%
Number/Percentage of the 15 to 49 Year Olds who Received an HIV Test in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Know Their Status	-	-	-	-	43,137	23.0%	17,801	20.3%	25,336	25.5%

^aPlease see Figure 3.1 on page 12 for methodologies employed in this table.

KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS

Table ii: 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	\$7,673	2013

CHAPTER 1:

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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 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 related issues among the population, which ultimately leads to the elimination of stigma and discrimination against people affected by HIV. The results obtained from these monitoring activities can then be used to inform policies and interventions aimed at making the fight against HIV even more effective.

The UNDP was nominated by the Belize 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 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 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, 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, and focuses specifically on the most at-risk groups.

In furtherance of this project, the need for up-to-date, relevant data was recognized, hence the decision to fill this data gap through a national household survey. This document therefore reports on the findings of the 2014 Belize survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) in Sexual Behaviour among persons 15 to 24 years old, and in HIV 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 \$7,536 (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 [HIV] 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 HIV-related illnesses, and since 2005, the number of HIV-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 policies 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. On the other hand, while in 2013 there were an estimated 11,000 HIV-related deaths, there were also indications that the number of HIV-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 15 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 to 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 at 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.

According to Sebastian (2011)¹, the most recent data revealed that in 2009 the mean age at first sex was 17.37 years for females and 16.5 years for males². At that time, 5.3 percent of 15 to 24 years old females and 10.8 percent of males in that age group reported having had sex for the first time before they were 15 years old (Sebastian, 2011). Additionally, 18.0 percent of males and 4.8 percent of females in the 15 to 24 years age group reported having had more than one sex partners within the last 12 months.

Sebastian (2011) further reported that in 2009, 41.7 percent of the females in the 15 to 49 years age group had taken an HIV test and knew their result, compared to 30.1 percent of the males in this age group. Finally, in 2009, 8.6 percent of 15 to 49 years old females and 7.5 percent of males in that age group expressed accepting attitudes on all four attributes measuring stigma against persons with HIV (Sebastian, 2011).

1.4: Survey Objectives

The results from 2014 KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV 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 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, 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 partners 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;

¹ Note that the reported findings from Sebastian (2011) were based on the un-weighted sample population.

² The reference did not specify the particular age group that was being referred to – the ambiguity exists as the 2009 survey targeted the 15 to 49 years old population.

- 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. Additionally, the main conclusions will be highlighted in chapter 7, followed by some observed limitations and recommendations in chapter 8. Finally, a set of comprehensive tables are included in the report, along with a copy of the survey instrument.

CHAPTER 2:

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Methodology

2.1: Scope and coverage of the survey

The September, 2014 round of the Labour Force 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 included modules to collect information on the sexual behavior of youths 15 to 24 years old and on the knowledge, attitudes and practice of persons 15 to 49 years of age on persons with HIV.

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 in the Sexual Behavior and HIV Modules, each respondent was interviewed in private by one interviewer.

2.2: Questionnaires

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

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 data on a few demographic variables are 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 Questionnaire*: consists of the following sections

SB	Sexual Behaviour module
HA	HIV 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 at most two household members between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age, selected by a random process.

HIV Module:

This module is patterned from the HIV module as implemented in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) developed by UNICEF. The module is administered to at most two household members between the ages of 15 and 49 years of age, selected by a random process.

Selection Process:

A Kish grid was used to select at most two household members who were between the ages of 15 and 49 years. If any of the selected respondents were between the ages of 15 and 24 years, both the Sexual Behaviour and HIV Modules were administered. However, if the selected respondent was between 25 and 49 years of age, only the HIV Module was administered.

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 Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of the required indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the six major administrative areas (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 percent 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 percent as evidenced by previous surveys under the same conditions. Accordingly, the relative errors and margin of errors presented below assume the 10 percent non-response rate.

Table 2.1: Relative Margin of Errors by Region and Sample Sizes (10% non-response rates), LFS September 2014

	Regions						Country	Urban	Rural
	Belize	Corozal	Orange Walk	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo			
Sample size (HH)	475	500	500	400	500	500	2,875	1,000	1,875
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 per region:* 500 households to be chosen from each of the four regions (Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek and Toledo, 475 households from the Belize District and 400 households from Cayo, as indicated in Table 2.1.
- *Primary sampling unit:* Enumeration Districts (ED) as indicated in Table 2.2.
- *Total sample size:* 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 2.2: Number of Enumeration Districts by Region and Urban/Rural, LFS September 2014

	Regions						Country
	Belize	Corozal	Orange Walk	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Number of Sampled EDs per Region	19	20	20	16	20	20	115
Number of Urban EDs Sampled	14	5	6	8	6	3	42
Number of Rural EDs Sampled	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 Enumeration Districts and Households

The 2010 census frame was used for the selection of Enumeration Districts. 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 districts 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 (n being the total number of households in each enumeration district) at the SIB, where the selection of 25 households in each ED 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 youths 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, who would act as trainers, 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 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 to 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 20th November, 2014 and a first draft of the data set in SPSS format was available soon thereafter.

2.8: Response Rates

As indicated in Table 2.3 below, of the 2,482 occupied households in the full Labour Force and KAP Survey, interviews were conducted at 2,316 households, resulting in a real response rate of 93 percent. Within the interviewed households, there were 4,676 persons between the ages of 15 and 49 years, of which 3,062 were selected and interviewed for the HIV Module of the KAP Survey. Further, of the 3,062 15 to 49 year olds selected, 917 were between the ages of 15 and 24 years, all of whom were eligible to be interviewed for the Sexual Behaviour Module. However, for various reasons, interviews were completed for only 870 15 to 24 year olds, for a response rate of 94.9 percent.

Table 2.3: Belize Labour Force Survey with Sexual Behaviour and HIV Module - Results of Households and Individual Interviews, September 2014

	Area of Residence		Districts						
	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Households									
Sampled	1,000	1,800	400	500	450	450	500	500	2,800
Occupied	868	1,614	375	470	368	400	407	462	2,482
Interviewed	807	1,509	354	448	338	386	356	434	2,316
Household real response rate (%)	93.0	93.0	94.0	95.0	92.0	97.0	87.0	94.0	93.0
Household overall response rate (%)	81.8	84.4	88.5	90.0	76.3	87.3	72.1	87.1	83.5
Persons 14+ Years									
Total Persons 14+	2,148	4,112	1,000	1,241	895	1,110	909	1,105	6,260
Interviewed	2,129	4,063	994	1,235	886	1,096	895	1,086	6,192
Response rate (%)	99.1	98.8	99.4	99.5	99.0	98.7	98.5	98.3	98.9
Persons 15 to 49 Years									
Total Persons 15 to 49 Years	1,557	3,119	742	952	655	846	660	821	4,676
Interviewed for HIV Module	1,036	2,026	478	679	426	573	366	540	3,062
Persons 15 to 24 Years									
Total Persons 15 to 24 Years	587	1,163	283	343	222	325	270	307	1,750
Persons 15 to 24 Years Selected for Sexual Behaviour Module	313	604	144	200	116	176	123	158	917
Interviewed	296	574	134	194	105	170	116	151	870
Response Rate (%)	94.6	95.0	93.1	97.0	90.5	96.6	94.3	95.6	94.9

2.9: Weighting

The September 2014 Sexual Behaviour/HIV 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 in line 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:

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Concepts and Definitions

The following are definitions of the various concepts employed throughout this report.

Youths:

Persons 15 to 24 years old.

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 and weakens the immune system by destroying important cells that fight diseases and infections.

AIDS:

Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome. This is the final stage of the HIV Infection, and is characterized by a badly damaged immune system, which puts them at risk for opportunistic infections.

Enumeration District (ED):

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

Base Map:

This is 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 and roads.

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, a room or 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 the 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.

Figure 3.1 below defines the main indicators used throughout this report.

Figure 3.1: KAPS on Sexual Behavior and HIV Indicators - Numerators and Denominators, Belize 2014

Indicators	Numerator	Denominator
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	Persons 15 to 24 years who ever had sex	Total number of persons 15 to 24 years old
Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse (Years)* for 15 to 24 year olds	Average age at first sex for persons 15 to 24 years, whose first time was NOT with a cohabiting partner	
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years	Persons 15 to 24 years who had sex before the age of 15 years	Total number of persons 15 to 24 years old
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Used a Condom at First Sexual Intercourse	Persons 15 to 24 years who used a condom the first time they had sex	Total number of persons 15 to 24 years who ever had sex
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse Within the 12 Months Preceding the Survey	Persons 15 to 24 years who had sex within the last 12 months	Total number of persons 15 to 24 years old
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who had Sex in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Used Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse	Persons 15 to 24 years who used a condom the last time they had sex	Total number of persons 15 to 24 years who had sex within the last 12 months
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse With More Than One Partner within the 12 Months Preceding the Survey	Persons 15 to 24 years who had sex within the last 12 months with more than one person	Total number of persons 15 to 24 years old
Percentage of 15 to 24 Year Olds Who Had Sexual Intercourse With More Than One Partner in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse	Persons 15 to 24 years who had sex within the last 12 months with more than one person and used a condom the last time they had sex	Persons 15 to 24 years who had sex within the last 12 months with more than one person
Percentage of 15 to 49 Year Olds who had Ever Heard of HIV	Persons 15 to 49 years who have ever heard of HIV	Total number of persons 15 to 49 years old
Percentage of 15 to 49 Year Olds who Expressed at Least One Accepting Attitude towards People with HIV	Persons 15 to 49 years who expressed at least one of the four accepting attitudes towards persons with HIV	Total number of persons 15 to 49 years old who have ever heard of HIV
Percentage of 15 to 49 Year Olds who Expressed All Four Accepting Attitude towards People with HIV	Persons 15 to 49 years who expressed all four accepting attitudes towards persons with HIV	Total number of persons 15 to 49 years old who have ever heard of HIV
Percentage of the 15 to 49 Year Olds who Received an HIV Test in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey	Persons 15 to 49 years who have been tested for HIV within the last 12 months	Total number of persons 15 to 49 years old
Percentage of the 15 to 49 Year Olds who Received an HIV Test in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Know Their Status	Persons 15 to 49 years who have been tested for HIV within the last 12 months and know their HIV status	Total number of persons 15 to 49 years old

CHAPTER 4:

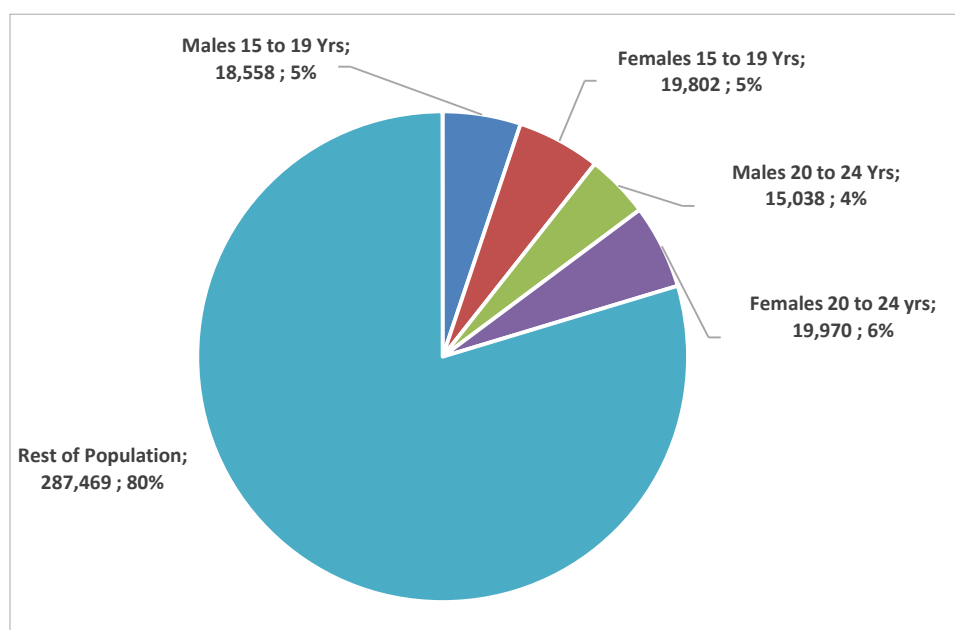
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Main Characteristics of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population

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

As indicated in Figure 4.1, 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 100 females.

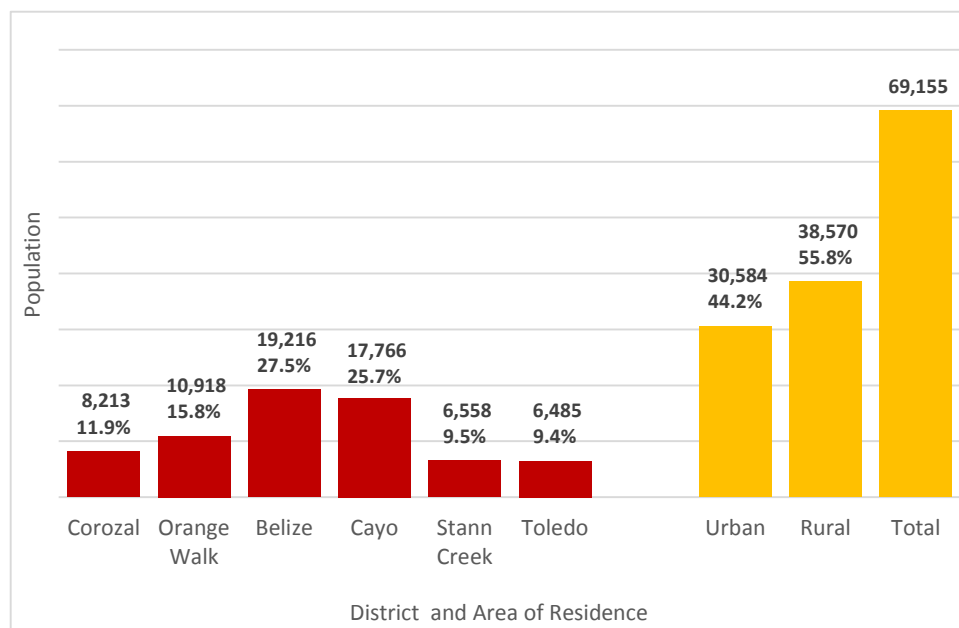
Figure 4.1: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex (Youths), Belize 2014



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 persons 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 sample of 870 persons who were able to participate in the sexual behaviour module of the survey.

Figure 4.2 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 4.2: Distribution of the 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 4.3). Almost a quarter (16,287; 23.6 percent) of them is of Creole descent, 11.4 percent (7,856) are Maya and 6.3 percent (4,330) are Garifuna.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of Population 15 to 24 Years Old by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014

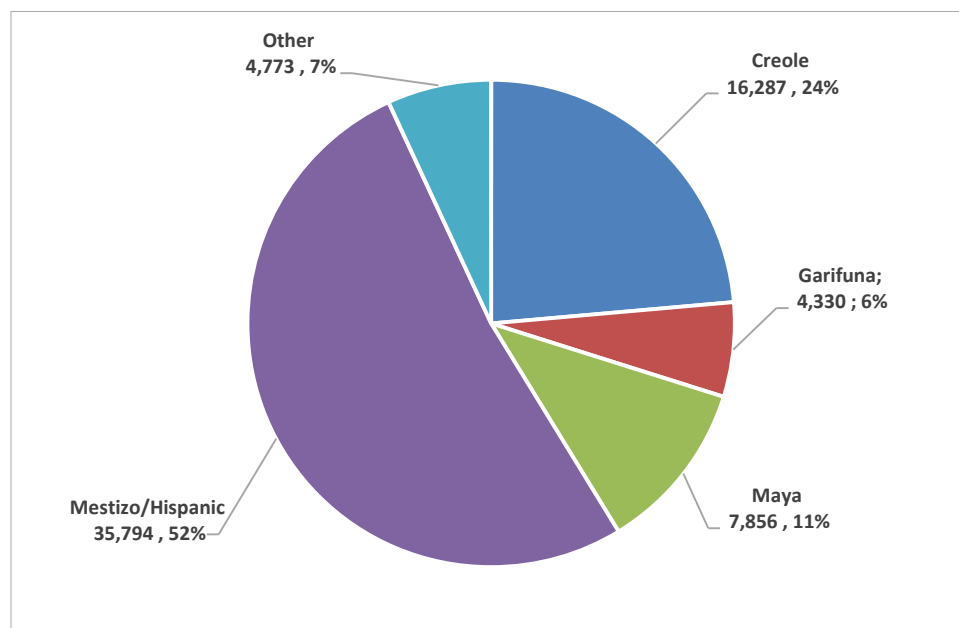


Table 4.1 below indicates that 37 percent (25,559) of persons 15 to 24 years old was still attending school, with a slightly higher percentage of males (37.8 percent) than females (36.3 percent) attending. Just under one-tenth (6,305) of the youths had not completed any level of education. At the same 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 4.1: 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						
Attending	12,118	37.8	13,441	36.3	25,559	37.0
Not Attending	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

*Based on less than 25 unweighted cases

4.2: Characteristics of the 15 to 49 Year Old Population – HIV 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 year olds, 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 4.4 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.

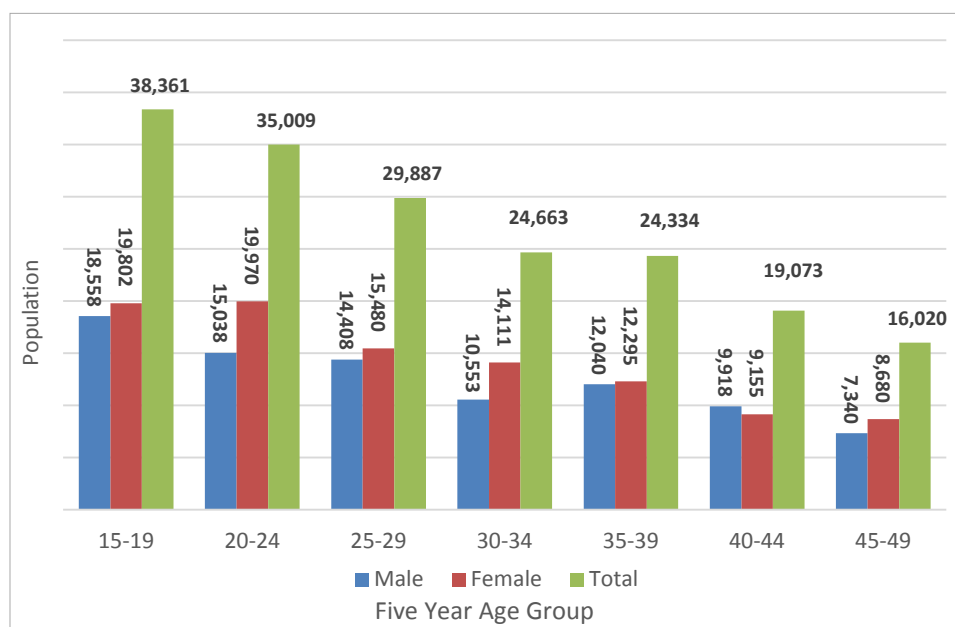
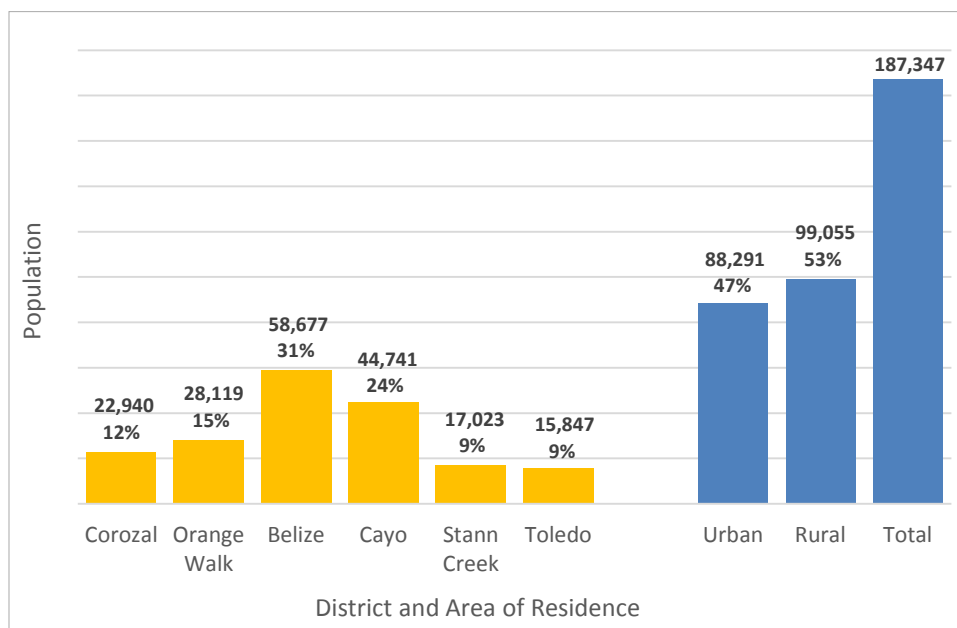
Figure 4.4: Distribution of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014

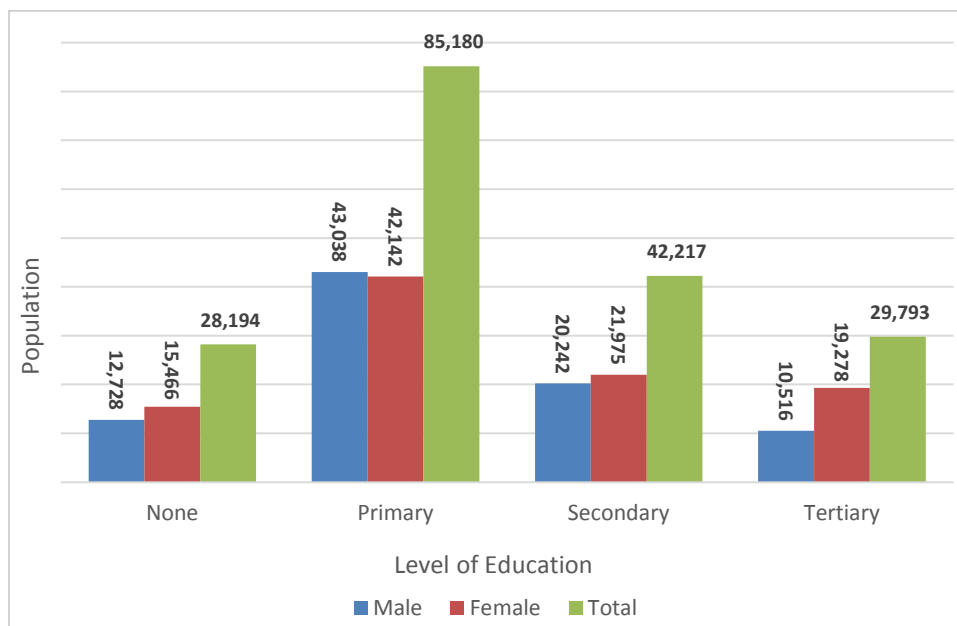
Figure 4.5: Distribution of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



As shown in Figure 4.5, 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 the population in this age group (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.

According to Figure 4.6, 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 (42,217) of this population has a secondary level education. Finally, about 16 percent (29,793) of this age group has at least some tertiary education, females (19.4 percent) more so than males (12.0 percent).

Figure 4.6: Population 15 to 49 Years Old by Highest Level of Education Achieved, Belize 2014



CHAPTER 5:

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Sexual Behaviour Among the 15 to 24 Years Old Population

5.1: Youths Who Ever Had 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 5.1), with a slightly higher percentage of males (62.6%) than females (60.0%) being sexually initiated. 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 5.1: Population 15 to 24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

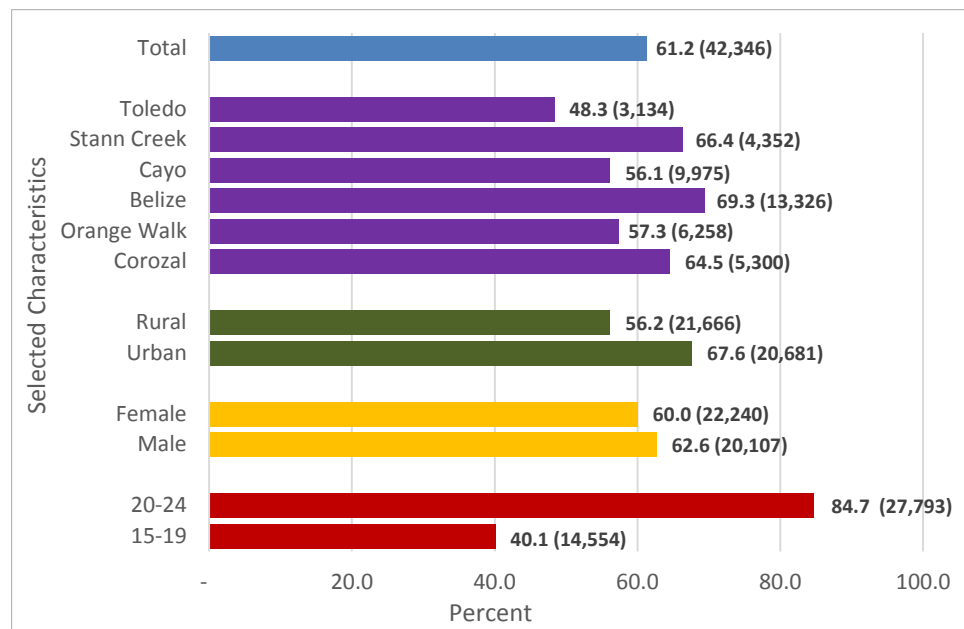
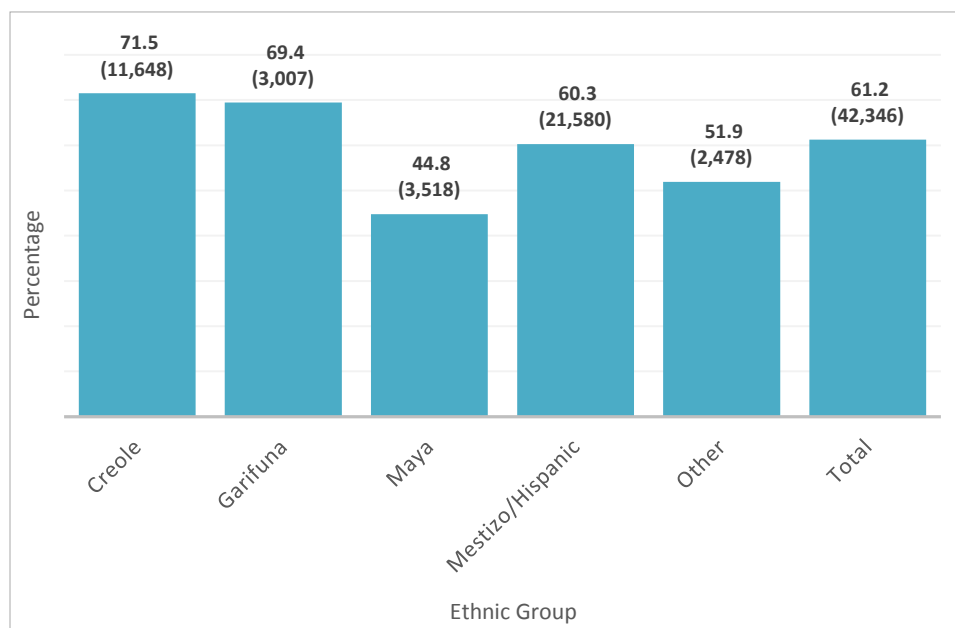


Figure 5.1 also indicates that a greater share of urban-dwelling youths (67.7 percent) than rural-dwelling youths (56.2 percent) were sexually active. Approximately seven out of every ten youths in the Belize District indicated that they had ever had sexual intercourse, and Stann Creek followed closely with two-thirds of youths, while less than a half (48.3 percent) of Toledo's youths were sexually initiated.

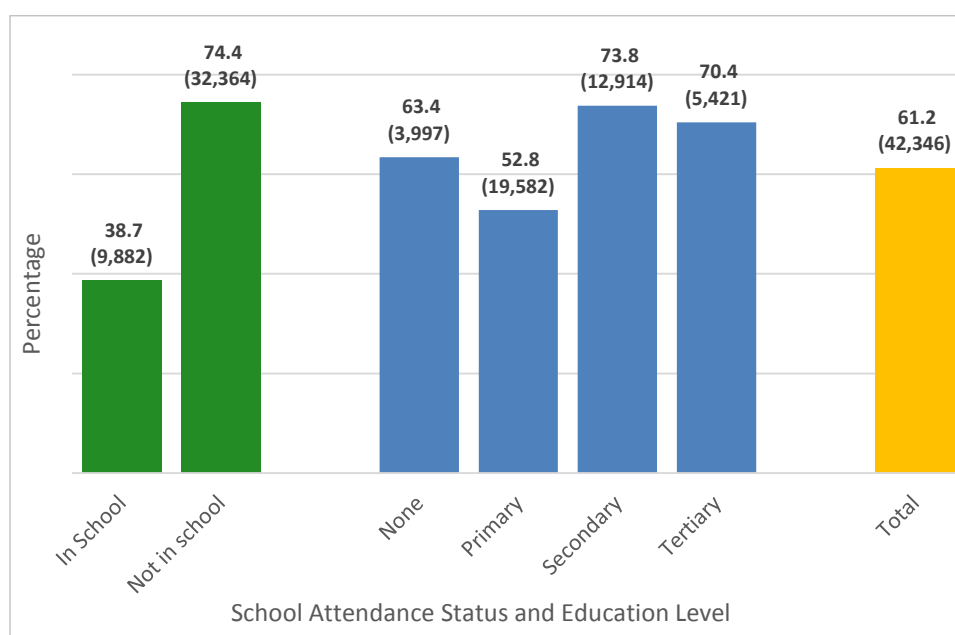
As shown in Figure 5.2, the percentage of Creole (71.5 percent) and Garifuna (69.4 percent) youths who had ever had sex was higher than the national indicator. At the same time, only 44.8 percent of Maya youths had engaged in sexual intercourse, and this was well below the national indicator of 61.2 percent.

Figure 5.2: Population 15 to 24 Years Old Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 5.3, while approximately three-quarters of the youths who were not attending school were sexually initiated, 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 initiated, 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 5.3: Population 15 to 24 Years Old Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse by Education, Belize 2014

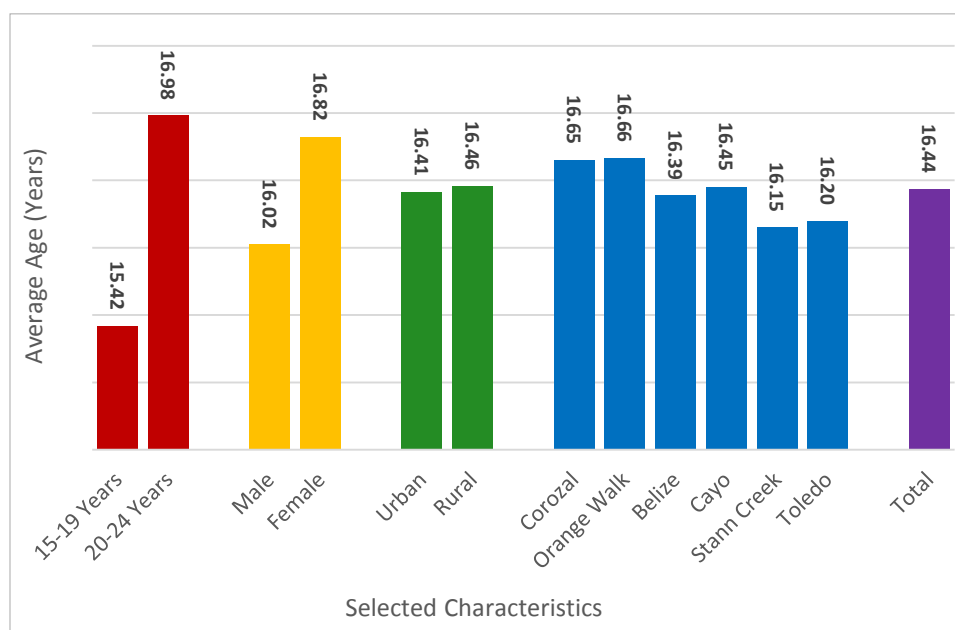


5.2: Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse

On average, persons 15 to 24 years begin having sexual intercourse when they are 16.4 years old³ (Figure 5.4). Persons in the 15 to 19 year age group had their first sexual intercourse at about 15.4 years on average, 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. The youths in Stann Creek and Toledo had the lowest mean age at first sexual intercourse at around 16.2 years, while those in Corozal and Orange Walk had the highest mean age at first sexual intercourse at 16.7 years.

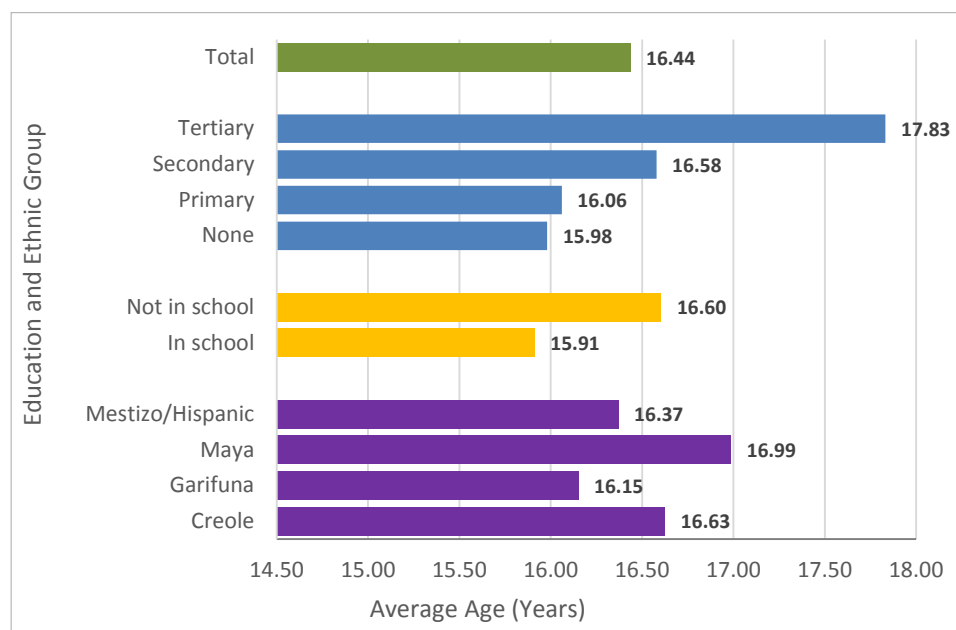
Figure 5.4: Population 15 to 24 Years Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 5.5, it appears that among youths who ever had sex, the higher the level of education, the longer the youths waited before having their first sexual intercourse. Persons who had 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 at least 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 5.5 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.

³ The analyses on age at first sex does not take into consideration those persons whose first sexual encounter was with a cohabiting partner.

Figure 5.5: Population 15 to 24 Years Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse by Education and Ethnic Group, Belize 2014

5.3: First Sex before the Age of 15 Years

The SBS revealed that approximately 9 percent of the youth population⁴ had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years (Figure 5.6). About 11 percent of 15 to 24 years old males began having sex before they were 15 years of age, compared to 7.3 percent of females in the age group. Additionally, 9.1 percent of 15 to 19 year olds and 8.8 percent of 20 to 24 year olds had sex for the first time before they were 15 years old.

Further, a 9.2 percent of urban youths and 8.7 percent of rural youths had their first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years. Stann Creek had the highest proportion⁵ (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 (7.8 percent) and Corozal (6.5 percent) had the lowest proportion of youths reporting that they had sex before the age of 15 years.

According to Figure 5.7⁶, 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 had 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.

Figure 5.7 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 approximately 10 percent of Creole and Garifuna youths.

⁴ This analysis excludes persons who had sexual intercourse for the first time with a cohabiting partner.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 5.6: Population 15 to 24 Years Who Reported Having Had Their First Sexual Intercourse before the Age of 15 Years by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

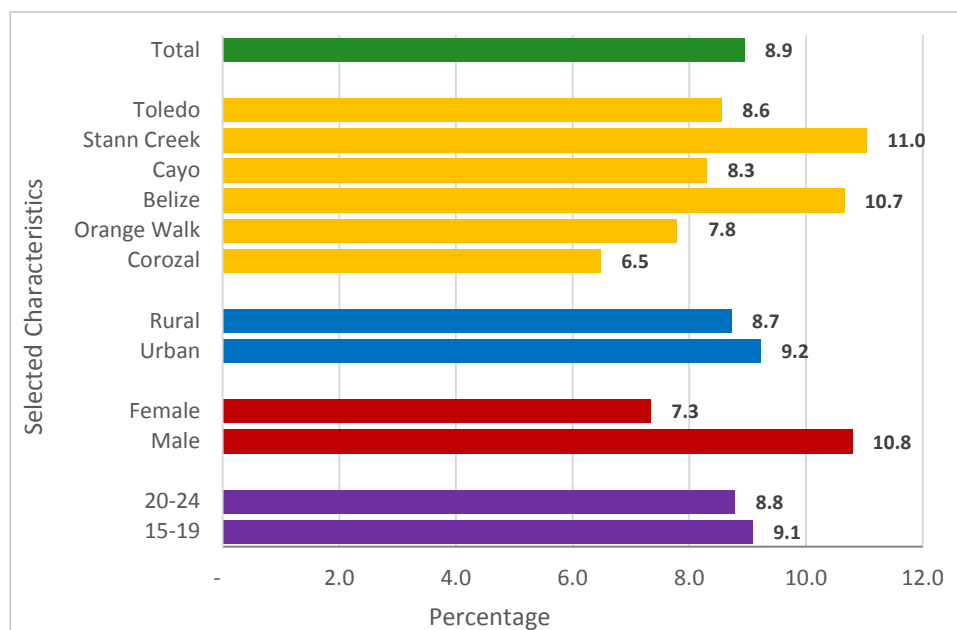
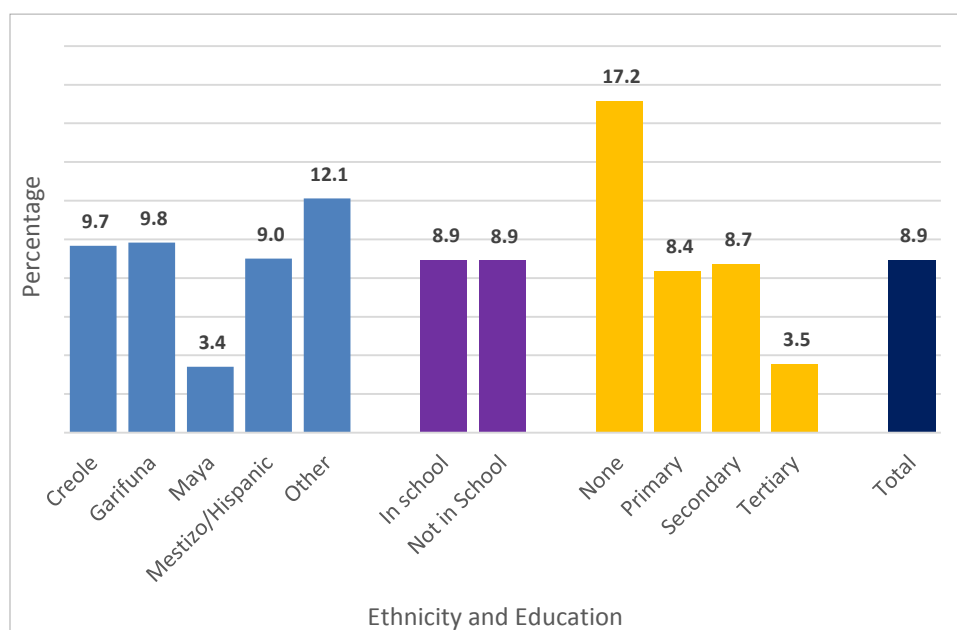


Figure 5.7: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported Having Had their First Sexual Intercourse Before the Age of 15 Years by Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014



5.4: General Condom Use

Condom Use at First Sexual Intercourse

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 5.8). 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), while 60.7 percent of males and 62.0 percent of females reported using a condom at first sexual intercourse.

Figure 5.8 further indicates that 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 reported that they used a condom at first sex.

Figure 5.8: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they Used a Condom the First Time they had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

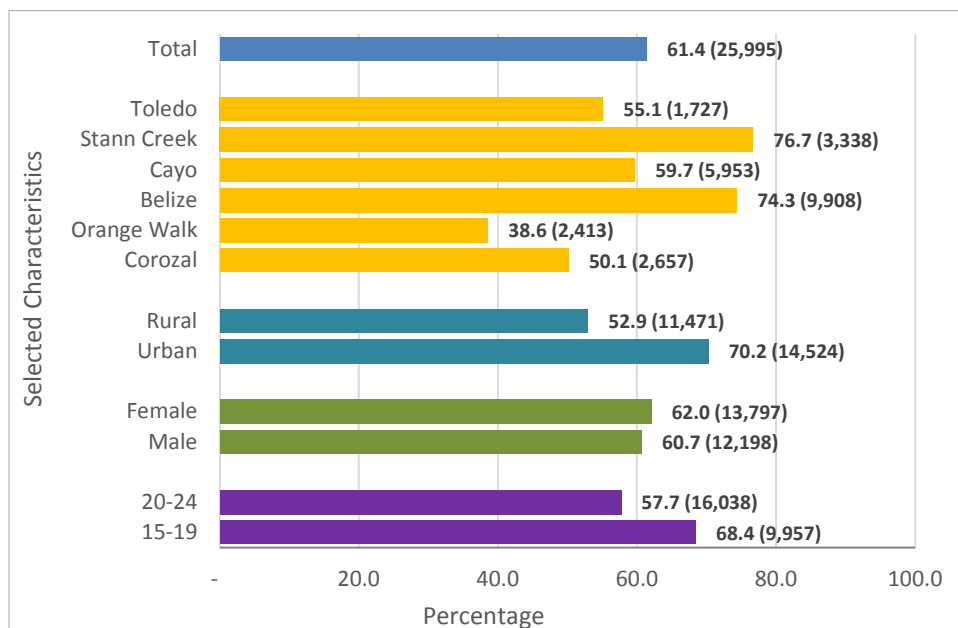
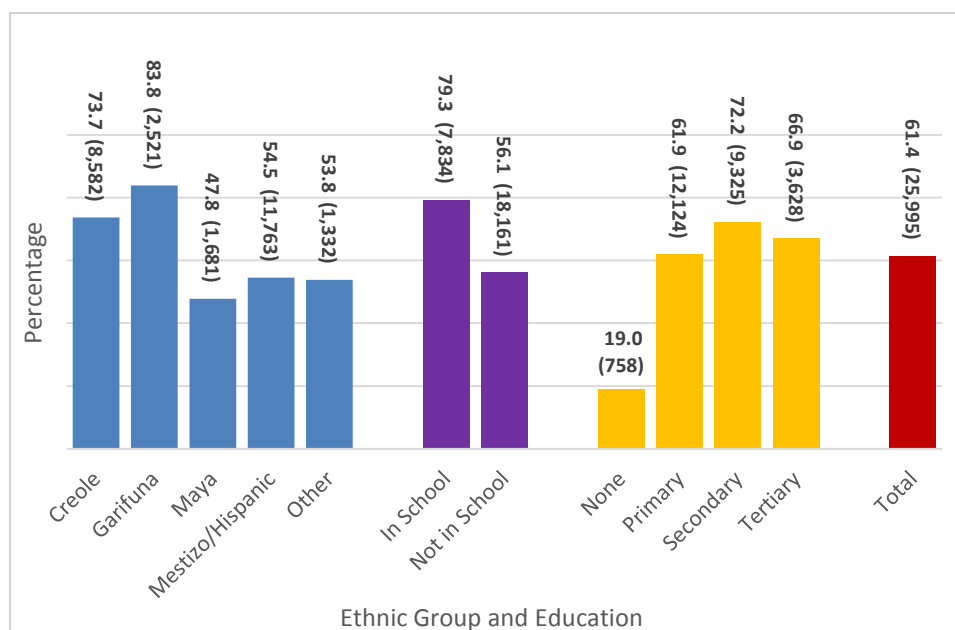


Figure 5.9: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they used a Condom at First Sexual Intercourse by Ethnicity and Education, Belize 2014

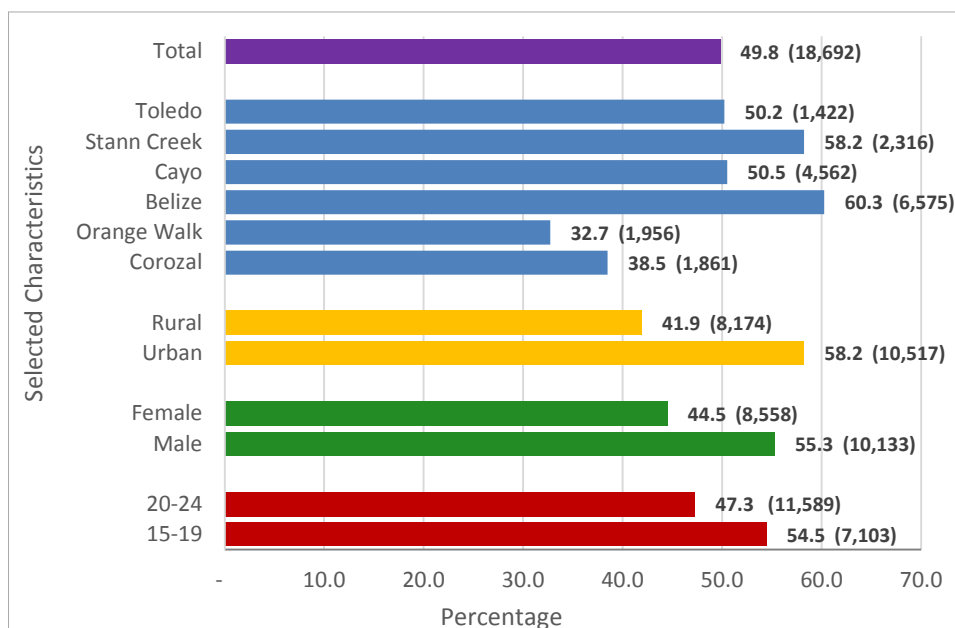


Approximately four out of every five (79.3 percent) youths who were currently in school reported using a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, compared to 56.1 percent of youths who were not attending school (Figure 5.9). Additionally, only 19.0 percent of persons who had not completed a primary education⁷ 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 lowest 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.

⁷ Less than 25 un-weighted cases of persons with less than a primary education reported using a condom at first sexual intercourse.

Figure 5.10: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014

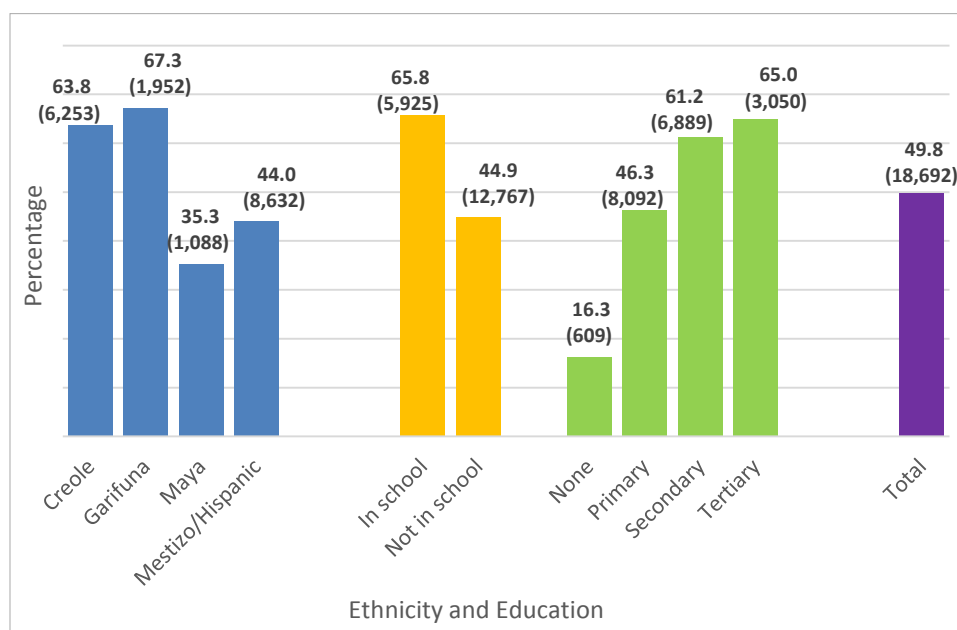


Condom use at Last Sexual Intercourse

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 their last sexual intercourse (Figure 5.10). 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) reported that they 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 (60.3 percent; 6,575) and Stann Creek (58.2 percent; 2,316) Districts had the highest rate of condom use at last sex. On the other hand, only about one-third (1,956) of the youths in Orange Walk and approximately two-fifths (1,861) of those in Corozal used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

Figure 5.11: Population 15 to 24 Years who reported that they used a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



As shown in Figure 5.11, there appears to be a positive relationship between education level and condom use at last sexual intercourse. 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 contrast, only 16.3 percent of youths who had not completed primary school⁸ 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 5.11 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; 1,088)⁹. Finally, 63.8 percent of Creole and 44.0 percent of Mestizo/Hispanics reported using a condom at last sex within the past 12 months.

⁸ 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.

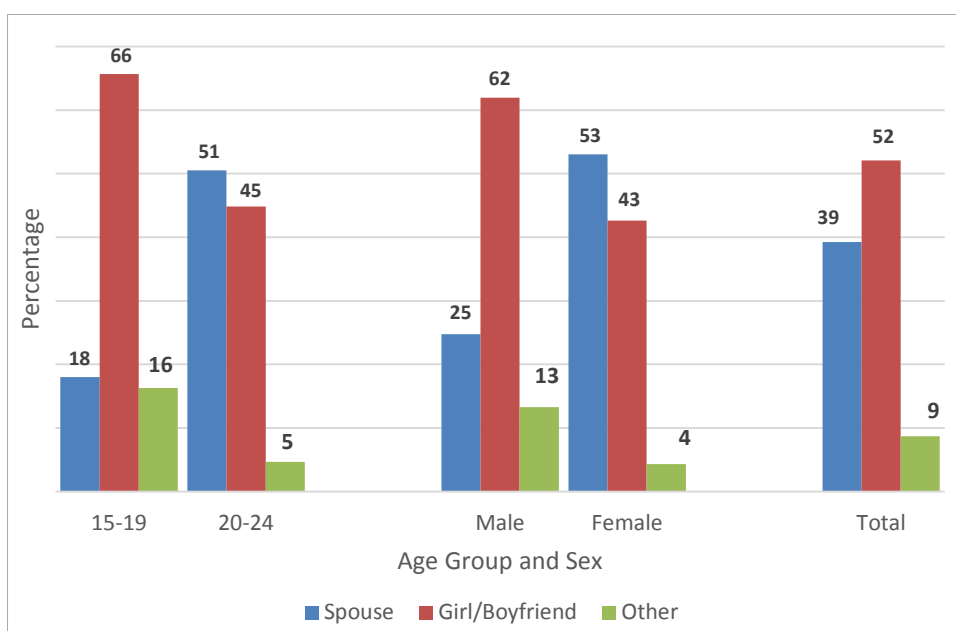
⁹ Both Garifuna and Maya had less than 25 un-weighted cases in this category.

Relationship to Last Sexual Partner

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 spouse¹⁰ (Figure 5.12). 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 worker¹¹.

Figure 5.12 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 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 5.12: 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 5.13, 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 reporting that their last sexual intercourse was 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), along with Corozal (12 percent).

¹⁰ The category 'spouse' includes husband/wife or cohabiting partner, while the 'other' category includes casual acquaintance and sex worker.

¹¹ 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.

Figure 5.13: Population 15 to 24 Years who had Sexual Intercourse within the Last 12 Months by Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

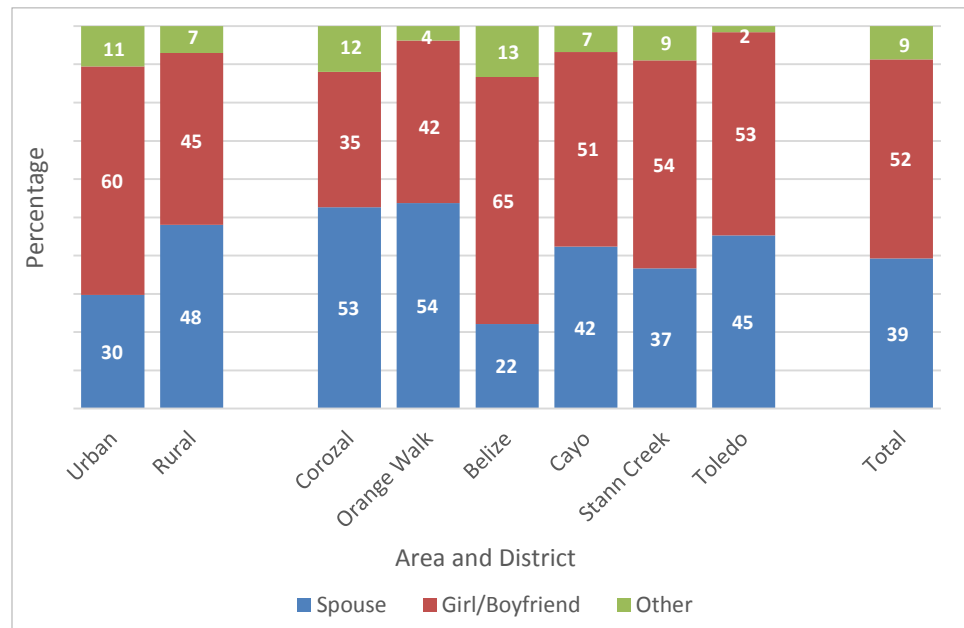
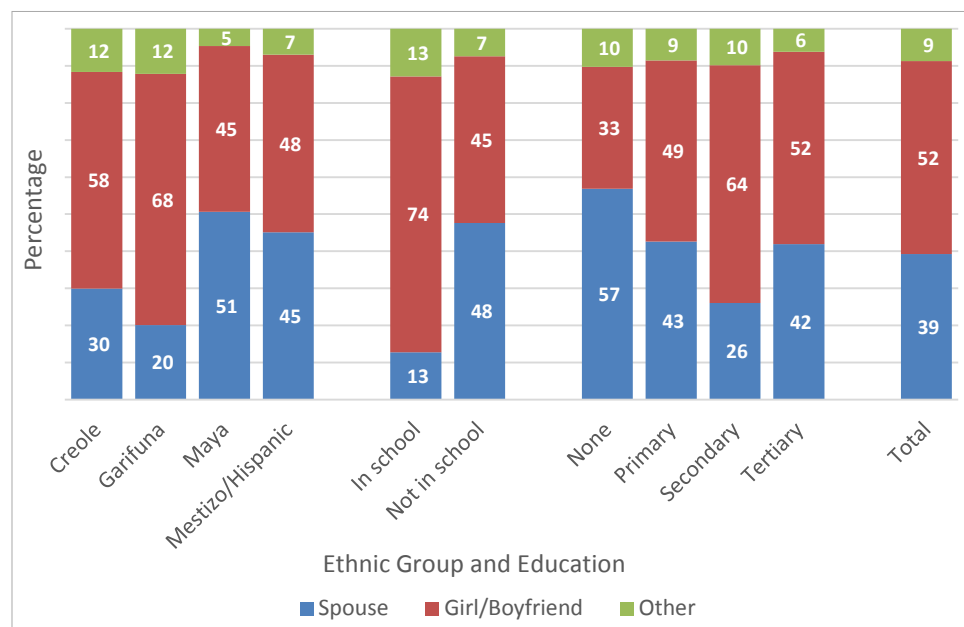


Figure 5.14 indicates that the Garifuna and Creole had the highest rate of last sexual intercourse with a casual acquaintance or sex worker (12 percent). One-fifth of Garifuna youths and three-tenths of Creoles reported that their last sexual intercourse was with their spouse, compared to 51 percent of Maya and 45 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic youths.

A higher percentage of the youth population who was in school (13 percent) than those who were not (7 percent) reported that the last time they had sexual intercourse it was with a casual acquaintance or sex worker. Youths who had not completed primary school had the highest percentage reporting that they last had sex with their spouse, compared to 26 percent of those who had completed only secondary school.

Figure 5.14: 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

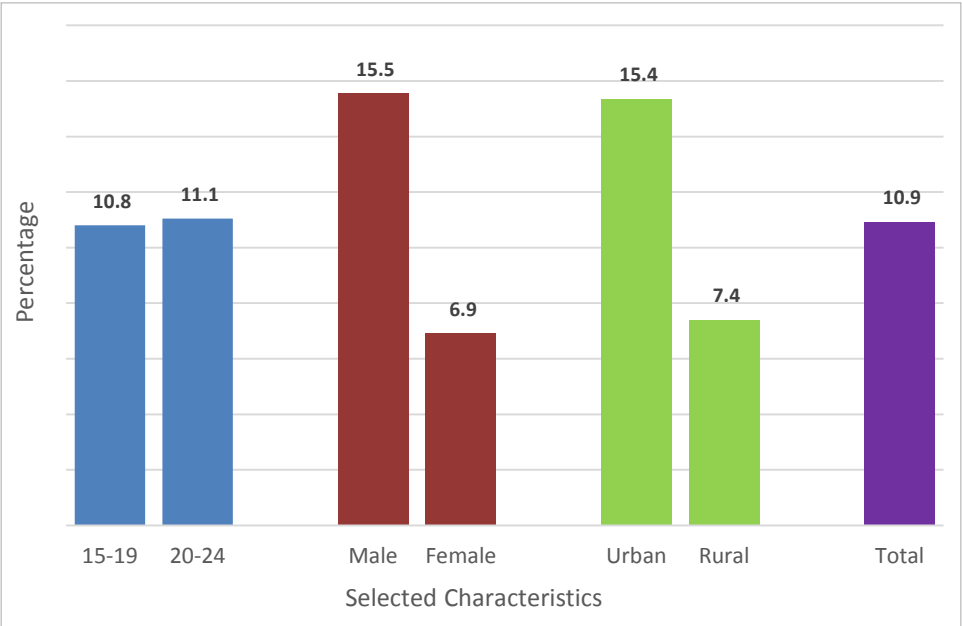


5.5: More Than One Sex Partner

As indicated in Figure 5.15, approximately 11 percent of the youth population reported that they had had sex with more than one partner during the 12 months preceding the survey, with hardly any difference between the percentage of 15 to 19 year olds (10.8) and the 20 to 24 year olds (11.1). Additionally, 15.5 percent of males, compared to 6.9 percent of females reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months; likewise 15.4 percent of urban youths compared to 7.4 percent of rural youths.

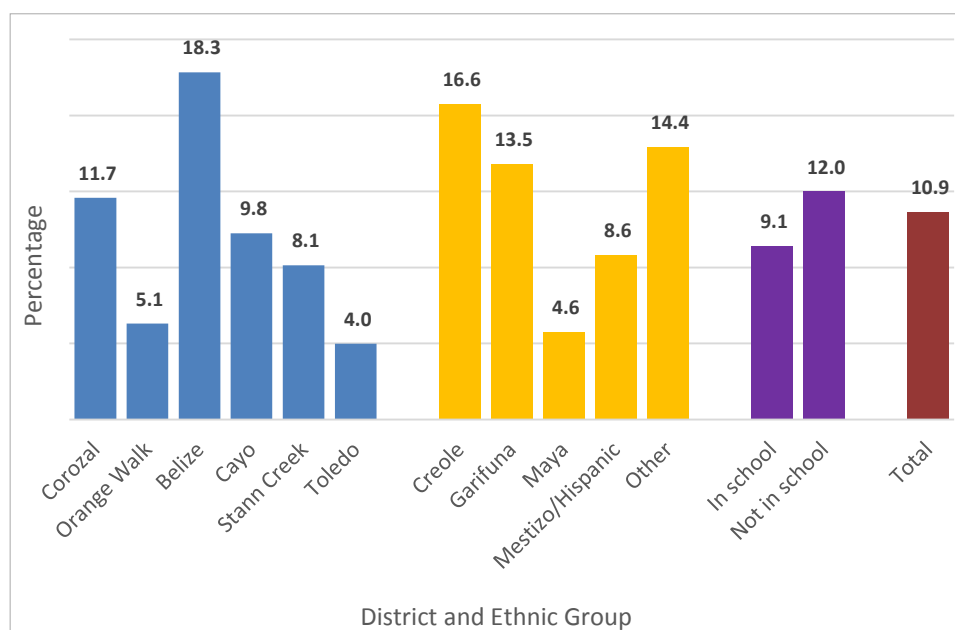
There are also indications that 16.6 percent of Creole, 13.5 percent of Garifuna and about 8.6 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic youths reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, compared to 4.6 percent of Maya youths (Figure 5.16¹²). Additionally, the Belize District had the highest rate of persons having more than one sex partner in the last 12 months (18.3 percent), followed by Corozal (11.7 percent) and Cayo (9.8 percent), while Orange Walk (5.1 percent) and Toledo 4.0 percent) had the lowest incidence.

Figure 5.15: Population 15 to 24 Years who had more than one Sexual Partner within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



12 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.

Figure 5.16: Population 15 to 24 Years who had had more than one Sex Partner within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



In terms of educational achievement, not much difference was observed in the percentage of persons having had more than one sexual partner. However, Figure 5.16 does indicate that about 9 percent of persons who were in school reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, compared to 12 percent of those where were not in school.

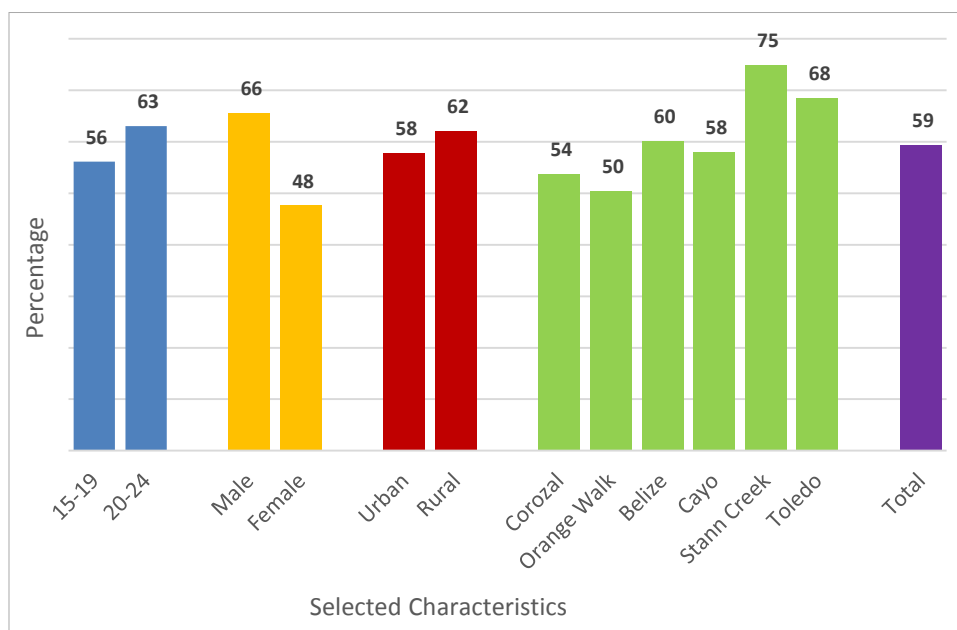
5.6: Condom Use among Youths Who Had More Than One Sex Partner in the Last Twelve Months

Figure 5.17¹³ indicates that of the 15 to 24 year old population who reported having had more than one sexual partner within the last 12 months, 59 percent had used a condom at last sexual intercourse. Approximately 56 percent of 15 to 19 year olds and 63 percent of 20 to 24 year olds used a condom at last sex, while two-thirds of males and almost a half (48 percent) of females used a condom.

Youths who had had more than one sexual partner and were living in the rural areas had a slightly higher rate of condom use at last sex (62 percent) than those living in the urban areas (58 percent), and among districts, the rate ranged from a high of 75 percent in Stann Creek to a low of 50 percent in Orange Walk.

13 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.

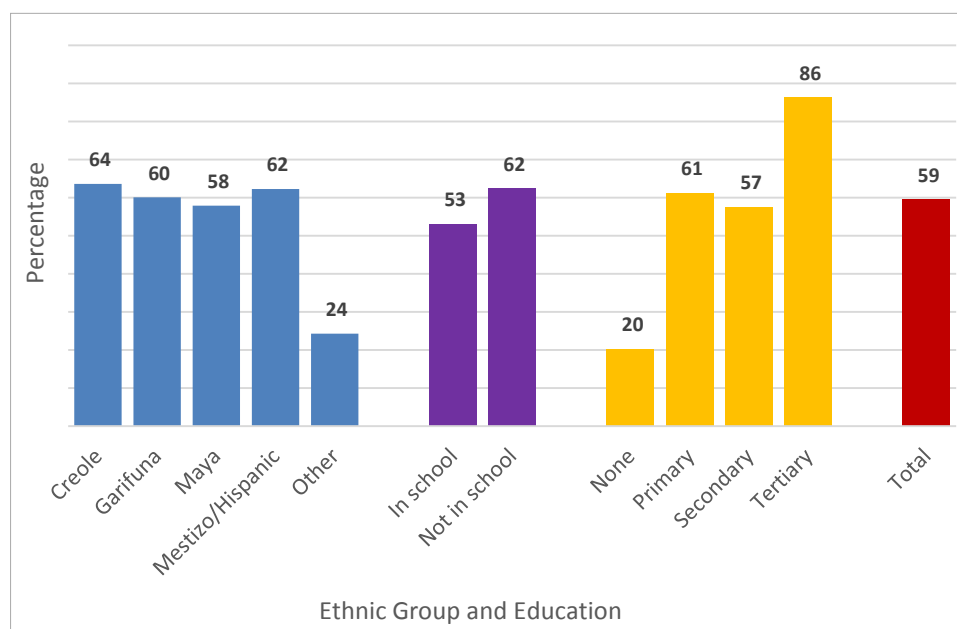
Figure 5.17: Population 15 to 24 Years who had more than one Sexual Partner in the Last 12 Months and Reported using a Condom at Last Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2014



Among persons who had had more than one sexual partner, condom use at last sexual intercourse was higher among those who were not in school (62 percent) than among those who were in school (53 percent) (Figure 5.18). In this population sub-group, 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 5.18 also shows that except for the “other ethnic groups” category, across ethnic groups the rate of condom use at last sexual intercourse ranged from 58 percent (Maya) to 64 percent (Creole) of youths who had had more than one sexual partner.

Figure 5.18: 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



5.7: Number of Lifetime Sex Partners

The KAP Survey found that among 15 to 24 year olds who had ever had sexual intercourse, 35.4 percent 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 their lifetime.

As indicated in Figure 5.19, 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 and 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 Survey 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 their 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 5.19: Population 15 to 24 Years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014

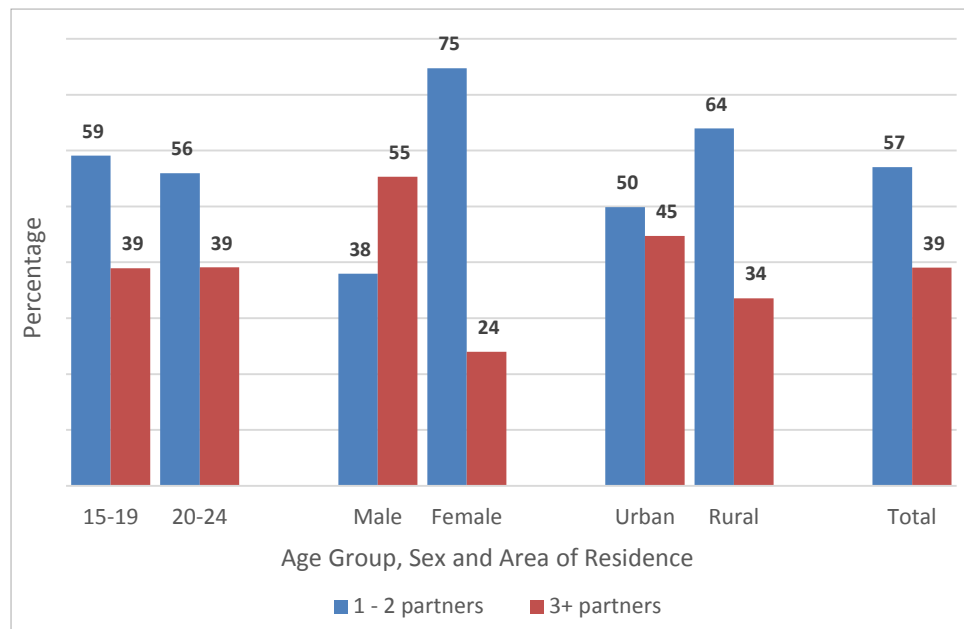
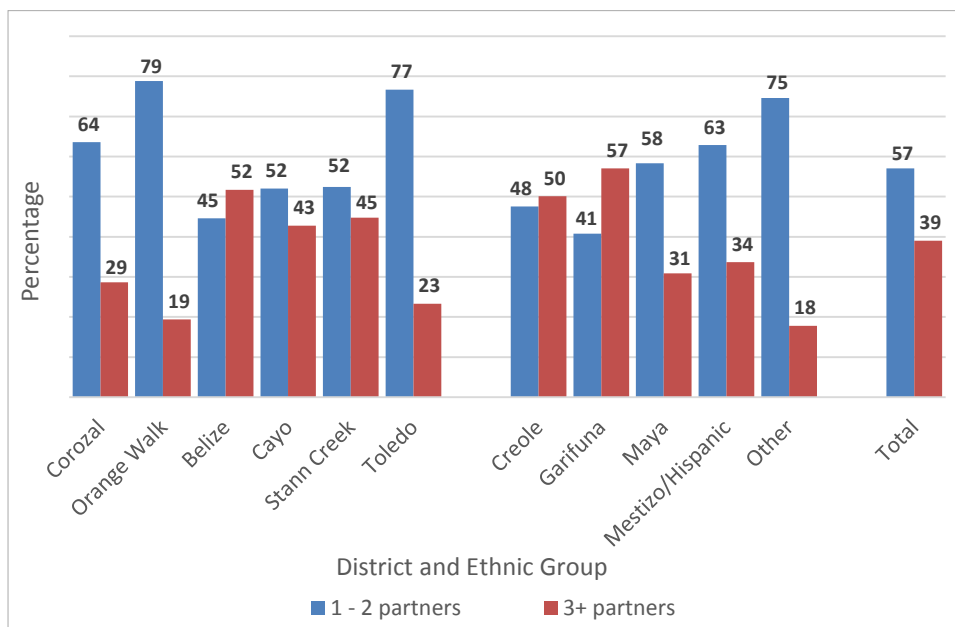
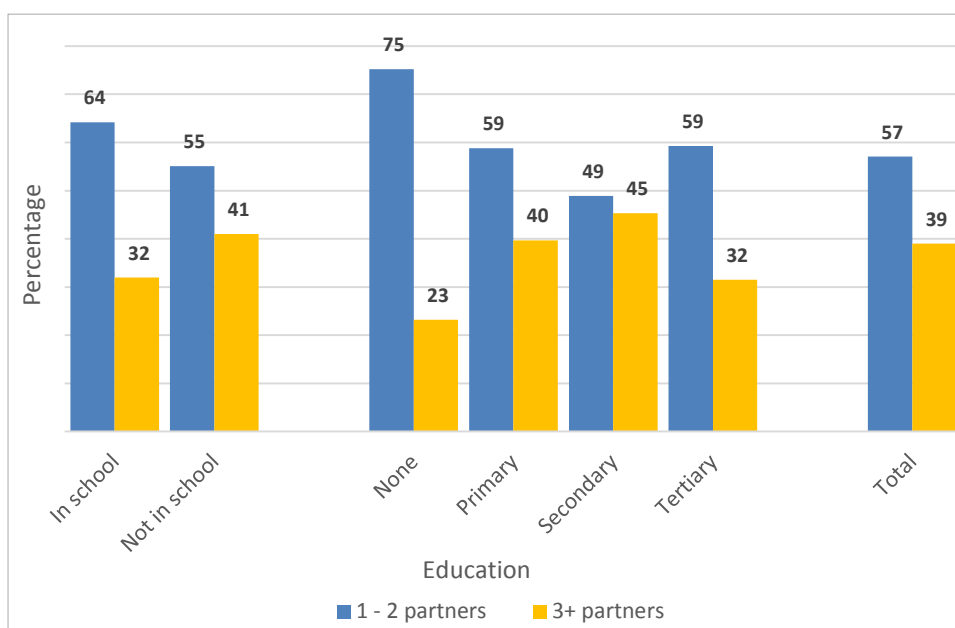


Figure 5.20 indicates that the almost four out of every five (79 percent) 15 to 24 year old person in Orange Walk reported having had only one or two sex partners over their lifetime, followed closely by the youths in Toledo (77 percent) and Corozal (64 percent), compared to the Belize District where only 45 percent of the youths reported having had one or two sex partners. 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 Mestizo/Hispanic youths.

Figure 5.20: Population 15 to 24 Years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014

According to Figure 5.21 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 the persons who had not completed their primary education reported that they had had only 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 said that they had had three or more sexual partners over their lifetime, compared to 23 percent of youths who had not completed primary school.

Figure 5.21: Population 15 to 24 years by Lifetime Number of Sexual Partners and Education, Belize 2014

CHAPTER 6:

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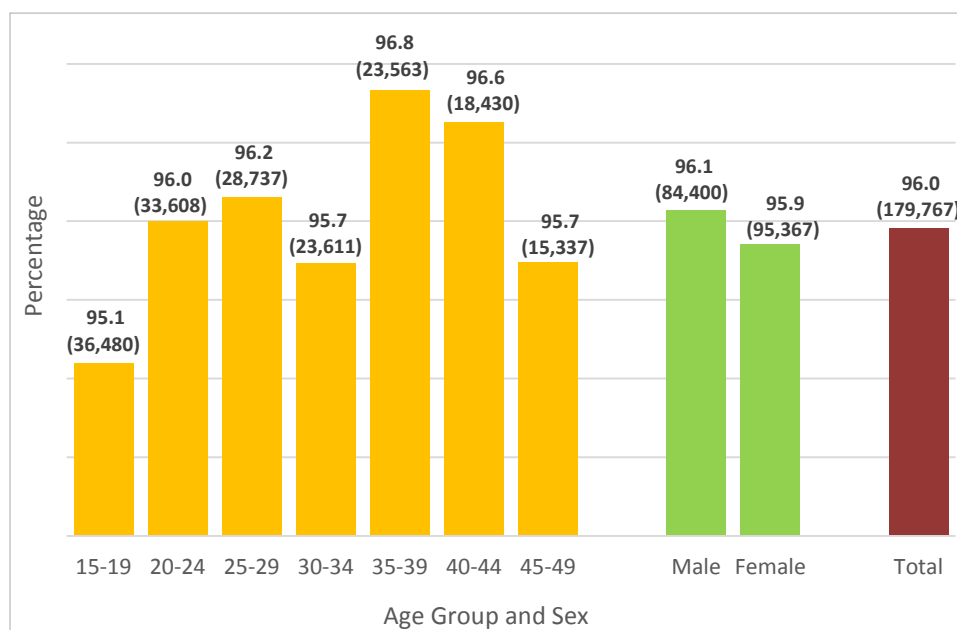
Knowledge of and Attitudes toward HIV among the 15 to 49 Years Old Population

6.1: Knowledge of HIV

As indicated in Figure 6.1, 96 percent of the 15 to 49 year old population had heard of HIV. Across five year age groups, there is very little difference in the proportion of the population with some knowledge of the illness, 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 6.2 shows that almost the entire 15 to 49 year old population (98.9 percent) living in the urban areas had heard of HIV, 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, compared to 80.5 percent of Toledo's 15 to 49 years old population.

Figure 6.1: Population 15 to 49 Years who had heard of HIV/AIDS by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



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, compared to about 85 percent of Maya persons in this age group (Figure 6.3). All 15 to 49 year olds with at least some tertiary education and 99.2 percent of persons who have only completed secondary school had heard of the HIV. This is in contrast to those persons who have not completed primary school, where only approximately 86 percent of them had heard of HIV.

Figure 6.2: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

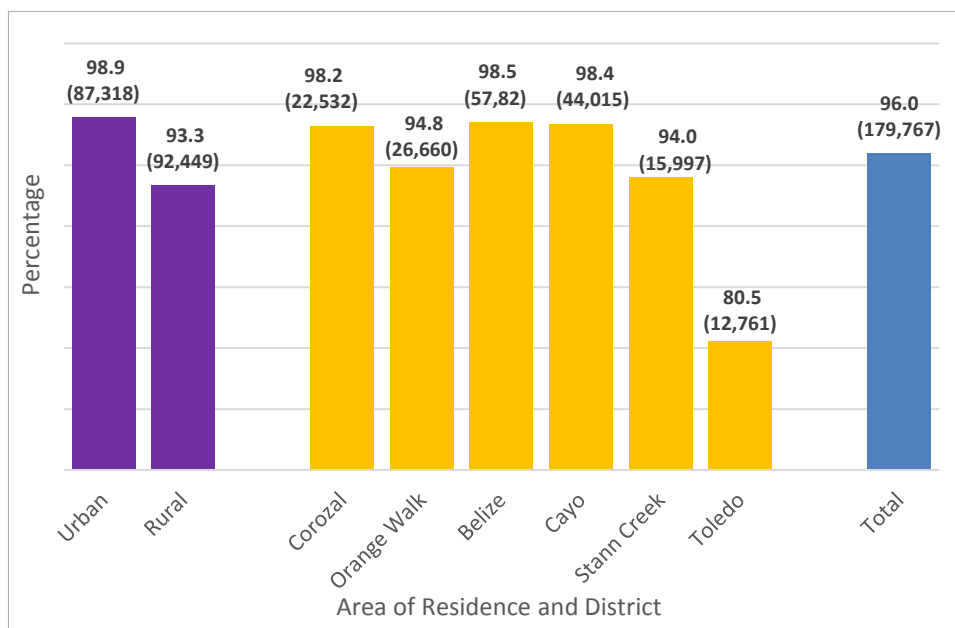
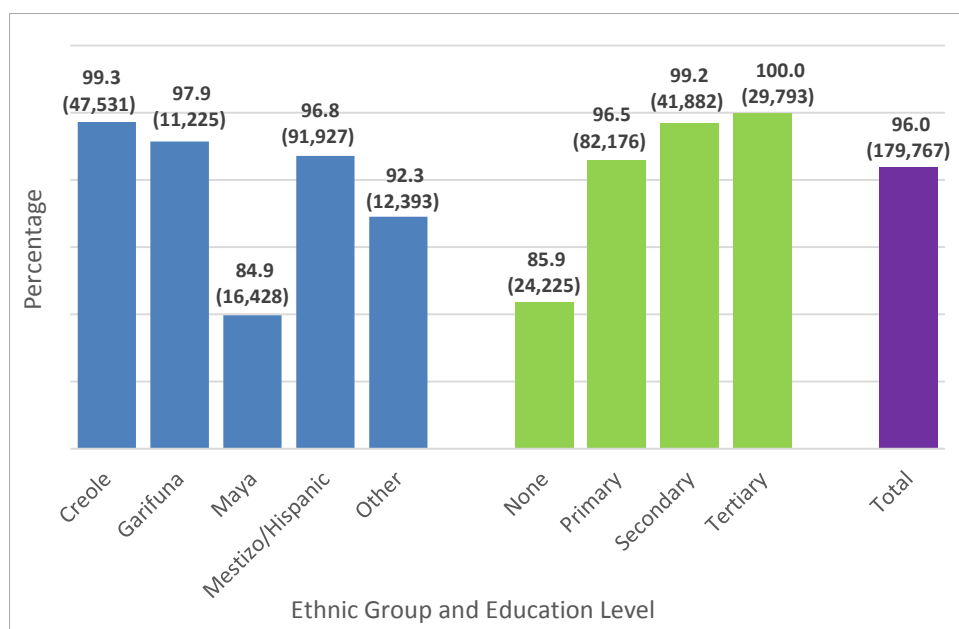


Figure 6.3: Population 15 to 49 Years who have heard of HIV/AIDS by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014



6.1.1: Persons Who Had Never Heard of HIV

As suggested above, the KAP Survey found that four percent (7,580) of the 15 to 49 years old population reported that they had never heard of HIV. Just over one-half (54.4 percent) of this sub-population were females, and 45.6 percent were males. Approximately one-quarter (24.8 percent) of them were between 15 and 19 years old, about one-third (33.7 percent) were between 20 and 29 years old, and almost one-quarter (24 percent) of them were in the 30 to 39 years age group.

The vast majority (87.2 percent) of persons who had never heard of HIV resided in the rural areas. Across the districts, Toledo accounted for about two-fifths (40.7 percent) of this sub-population, while Orange Walk accounted

for another one-fifth (19.3 percent). Further, two-fifths (40.2 percent) of the persons who had never heard of HIV were of Mestizo/Hispanic descent, and another two-fifths (38.5 percent) were Maya.

As far as educational achievement is concerned, more than one-half (52.4 percent) of persons who had never heard of HIV had not completed primary school, and an additional two-fifths (39.6 percent) had completed only the primary level of education.

6.2: Knowledge of Methods of Prevention and Transmission of HIV

6.2.1: Main Methods to Reduce Transmission

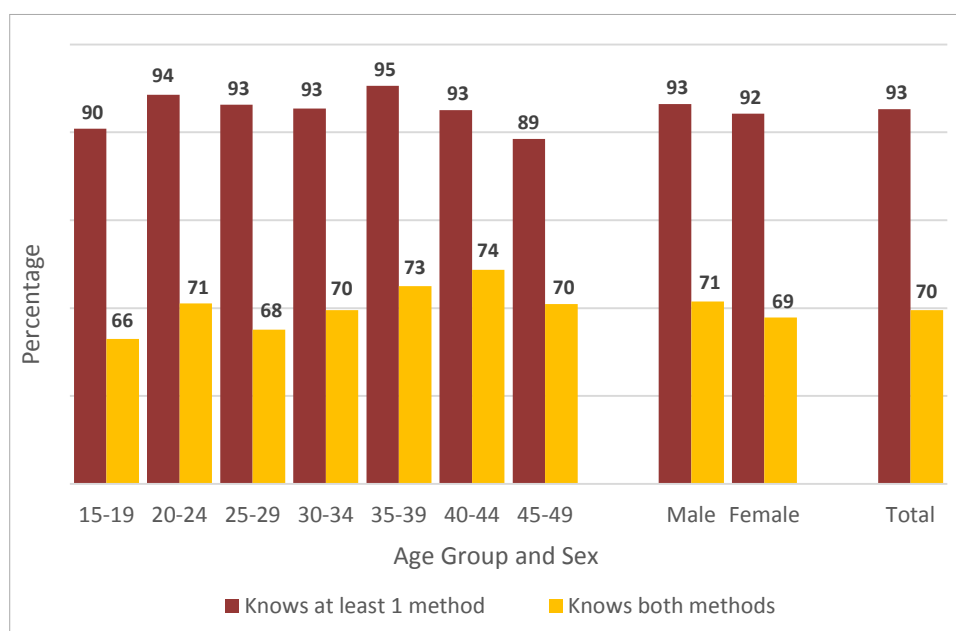
Persons who reported that they had heard of HIV were asked whether they can reduce the chance of getting HIV by having just one faithful, uninfected sex partner, and by using a condom every time they have sex.

- Approximately 83 percent of respondents indicated that the transmission of HIV could be prevented by having one faithful, uninfected partner.
- About 80 percent of respondents agreed that using a condom every time could reduce the chance of transmission of the virus.

Figure 6.4 shows that approximately 93 percent of the respondents confirmed at least one of these methods, and there was hardly any 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 6.4 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.

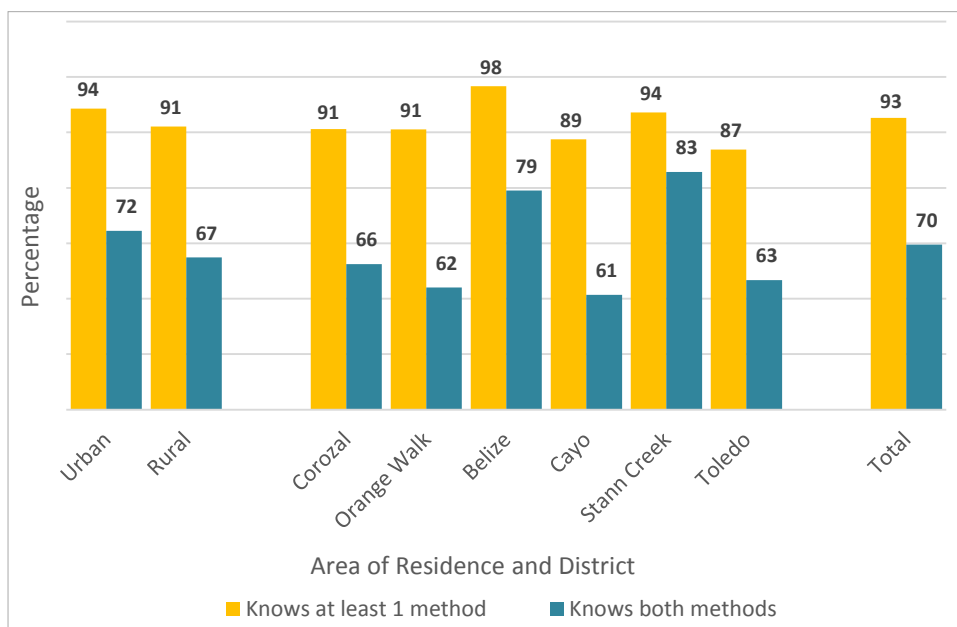
Figure 6.4: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



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 6.5). 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.

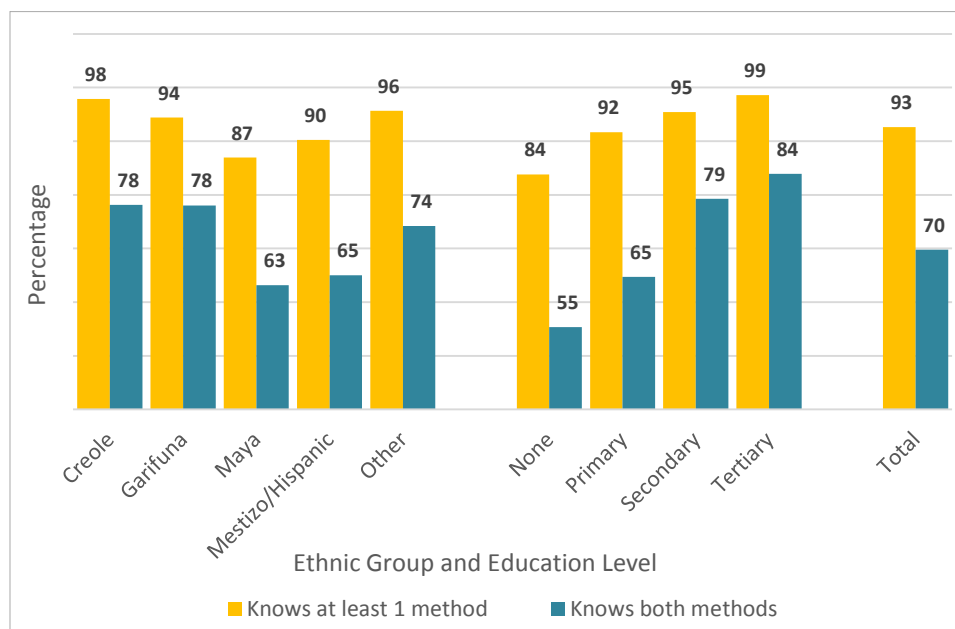
Figure 6.5: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 6.6, 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) who had at least 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 and Garifuna persons 15 to 49 years old knew that HIV transmission could be prevented by both methods, compared to 63 percent of Maya and 65 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic. Additionally, 84 percent of respondents with at least 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 6.6: Population 15 to 49 Years who knew the Two Main Methods to Prevent HIV Transmission by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014



6.2.2: Misconceptions about HIV Transmission

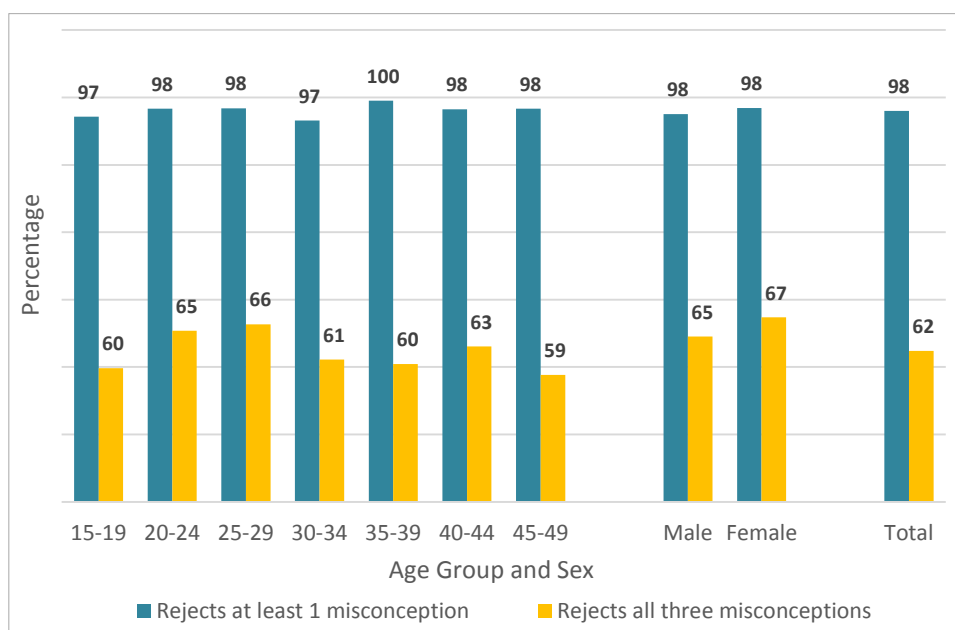
Respondents were asked whether people can get HIV through witchcraft or supernatural means, from mosquito bites or by sharing food with someone who has HIV.

- Approximately nine out of ten (91.4 percent) respondents rejected the misconception that people could get HIV through witchcraft or other supernatural means.
- About four out of five persons (80 percent) disagreed that the virus could be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person.
- 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 6.7). There was no difference between 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 6.7 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.

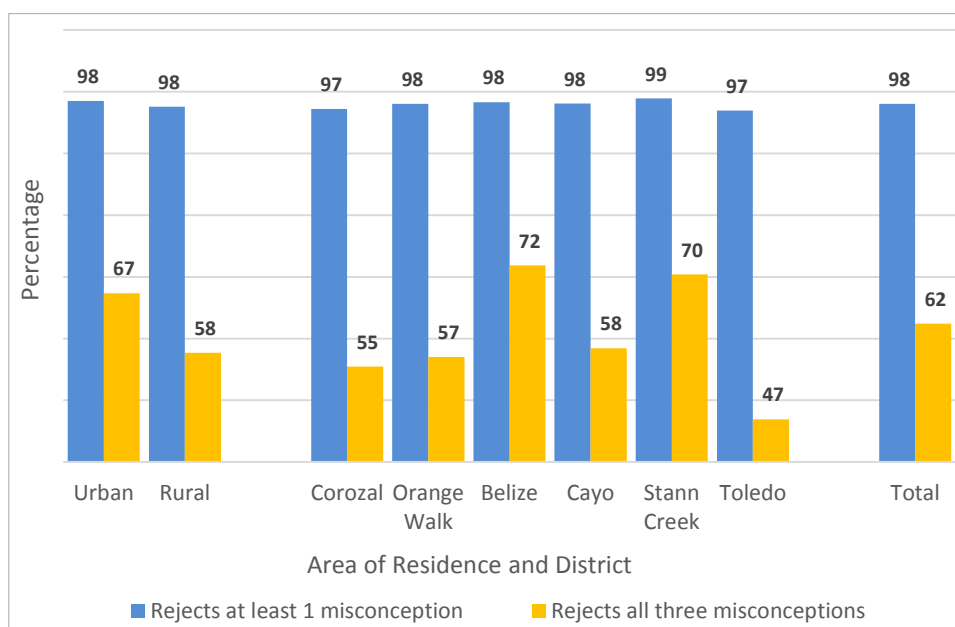
Figure 6.7: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014



In both the urban and rural areas, 98 percent of respondents rejected at least one of the misconceptions (Figure 6.8). 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.

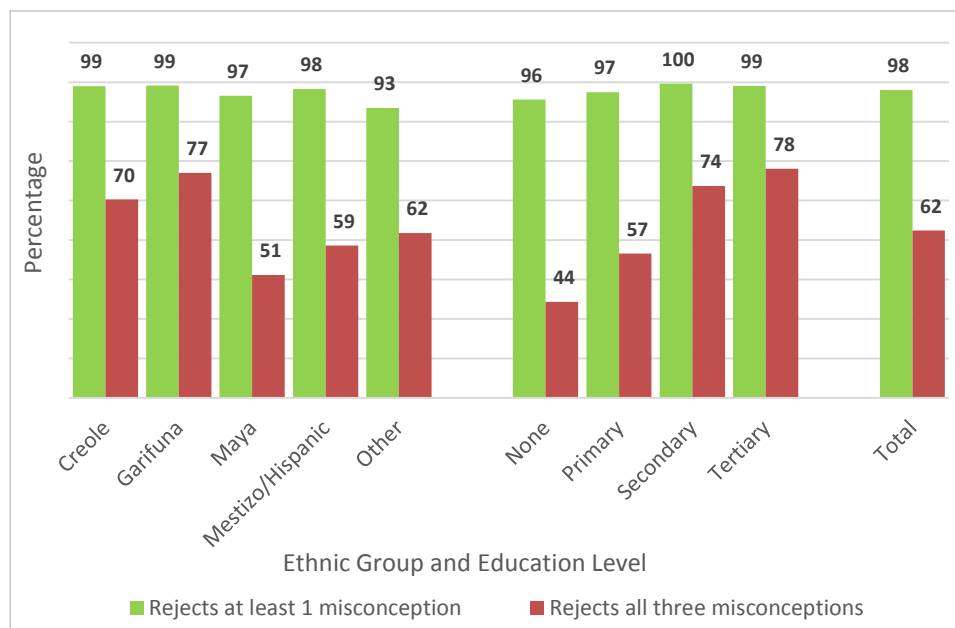
Figure 6.8: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014



As indicated in Figure 6.9, 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 6.9 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.

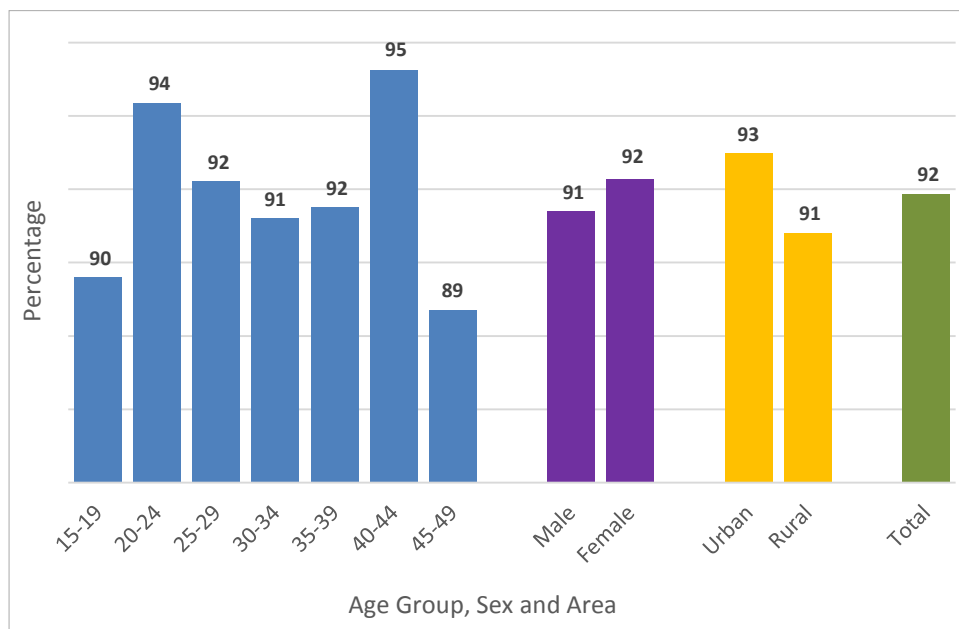
Figure 6.9: Population 15 to 49 Years who Rejected Misconceptions about Methods of Transmission of HIV by Ethnic Group and Education Level, Belize 2014



6.2.3: 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. Figure 6.10 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.

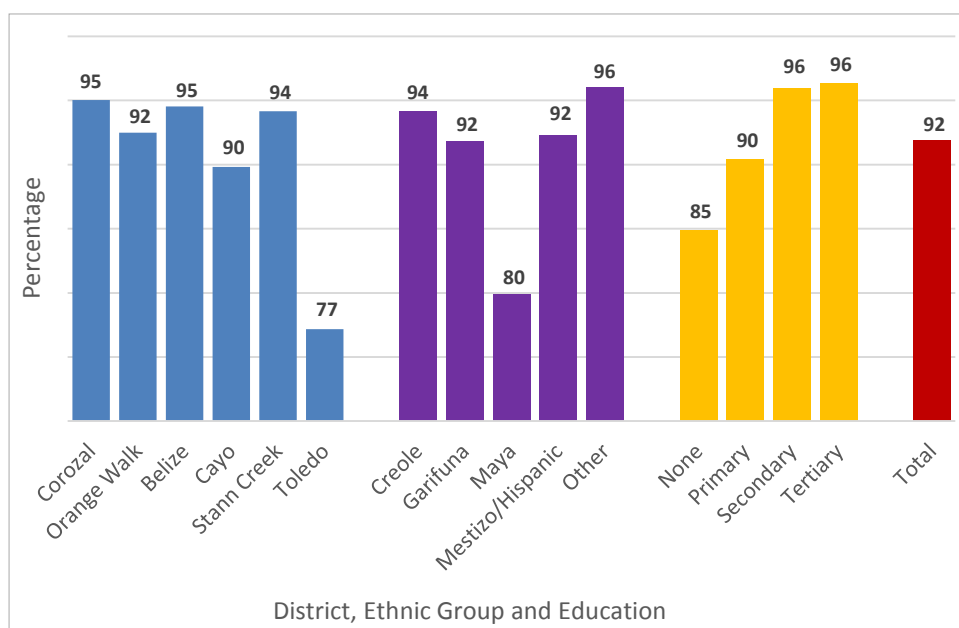
Figure 6.10: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows a Healthy Looking Person can have HIV by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



As shown in Figure 6.11, 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 77 percent of respondents living in Toledo. Likewise, about 94 percent of Creoles and 92 percent of Garifuna and Mestizo/Hispanic respondents were aware that a health-looking person could have the virus, as opposed to 80 percent of Mayas.

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

Figure 6.11: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows a Healthy Looking Person can have HIV by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



6.2.4: Mother to Child Transmission

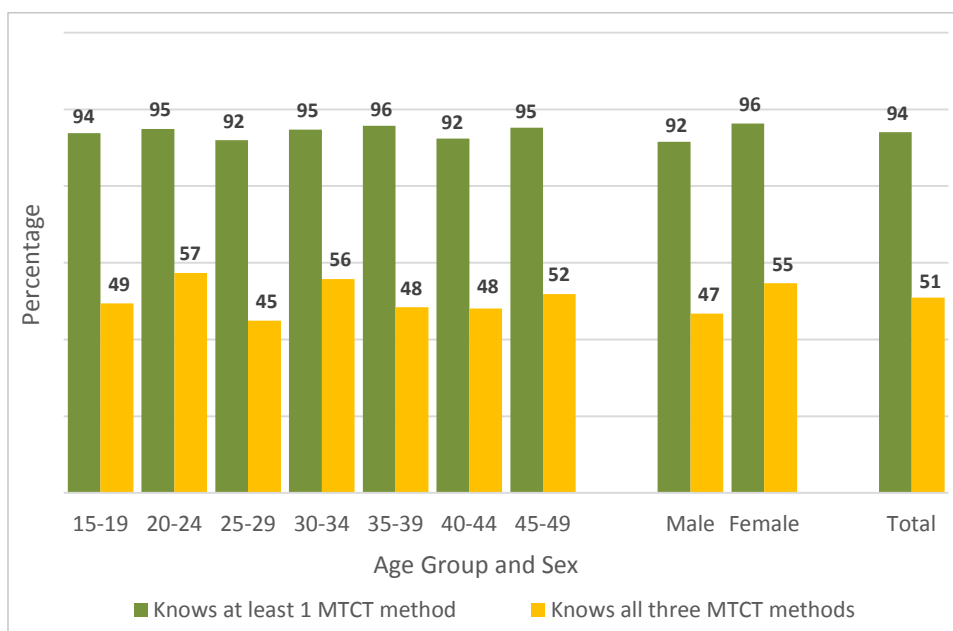
Respondents were asked about mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV.

- 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.
- Three-quarters (76.4 percent) of respondents knew that the virus could be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding.

Figure 6.12 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 only 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 6.12: 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 6.13, 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, Toledo had the highest percent of respondents (61 percent) who knew all three MTCT methods, while Corozal (46 percent) and Cayo (48 percent) had the lowest level of awareness.

Figure 6.13: Population 15 to 49 Years who knows HIV can be transmitted from Mother to Child by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014

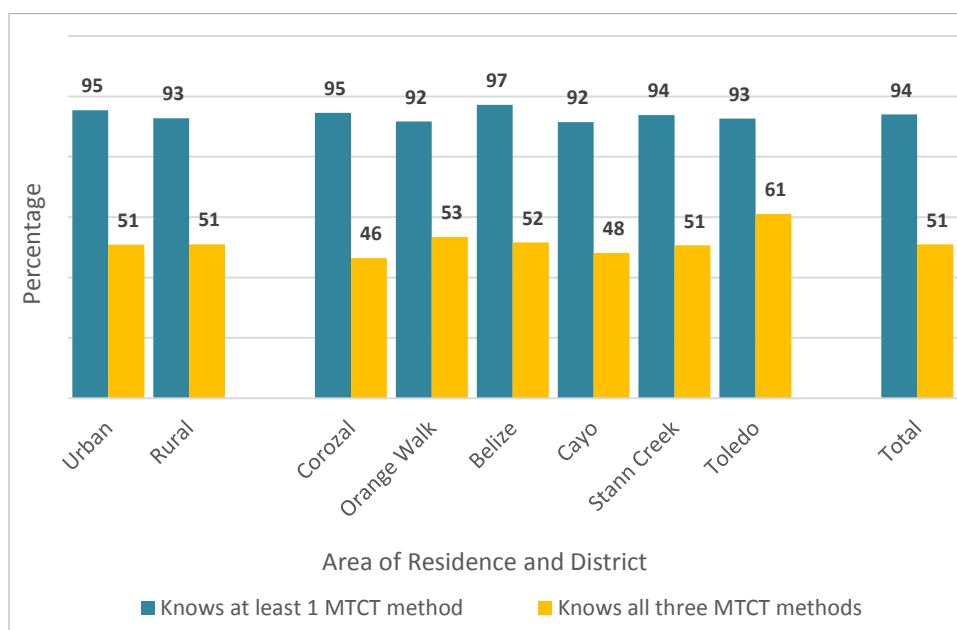
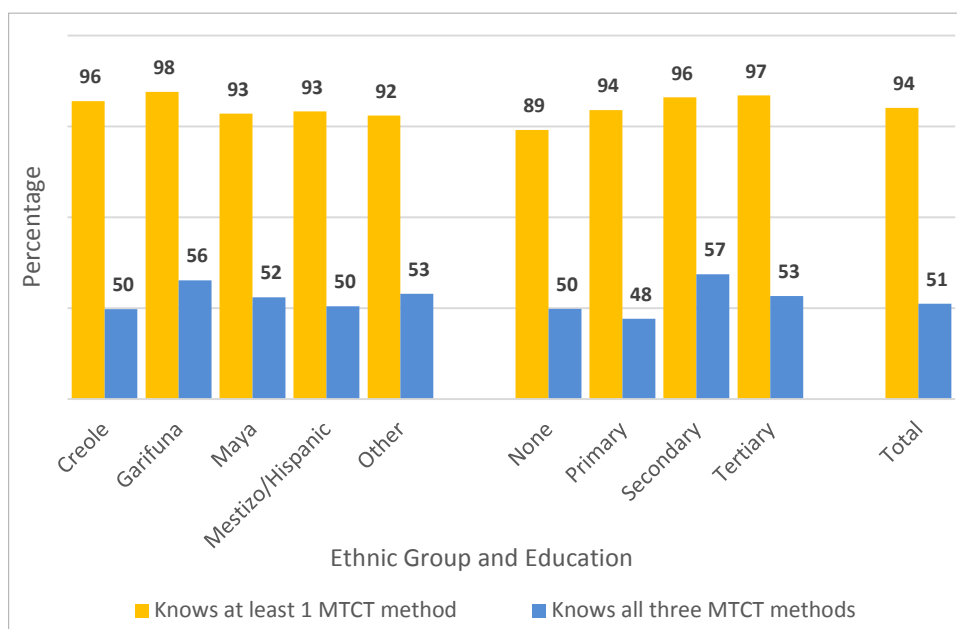


Figure 6.14 below shows that about 98 percent of Garifuna respondents and 96 percent of Creole respondents were aware of at least one method of MTCT of HIV, compared to approximately 93 percent of other ethnic group respondents. The Garifuna also had the highest proportion of population that knew all 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 6.14: 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 toward People with HIV

Respondents were asked whether a teacher who had HIV 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 in their own household.

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 with HIV. 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 – in other words, three out of five persons indicated that they would want to keep it a secret if a family member became HIV positive.

As indicated in Figure 6.15 below, the percentage of 15 to 49 year olds who reported that they would be willing to care for an HIV positive family member ranged from a low of about 80 percent to a high of about 88 percent, with the older population more likely to do so. The percentage of this population who thought that an HIV positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching if he/she is not sick, ranged from just over two-thirds (67.5 percent) of 30 to 34 year olds, to a high of approximately 74 percent of 45 to 49 year olds. When asked whether they would buy fresh vegetables from a HIV positive vendor, about 54 percent of 15 to 19 year olds said they would, and this percentage increased continuously for each subsequent five-year age group, to almost one-third (65.4 percent) of the 45 to 49 year old population. Likewise, only about two-fifths (40.1 percent) of 45 to 49 year olds said they would want to keep it a secret if a family member become infected with the virus, compared to approximately 57 percent of 15 to 49 year olds.

Figure 6.15: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude toward People with HIV by Five Year Age Group, Belize 2014

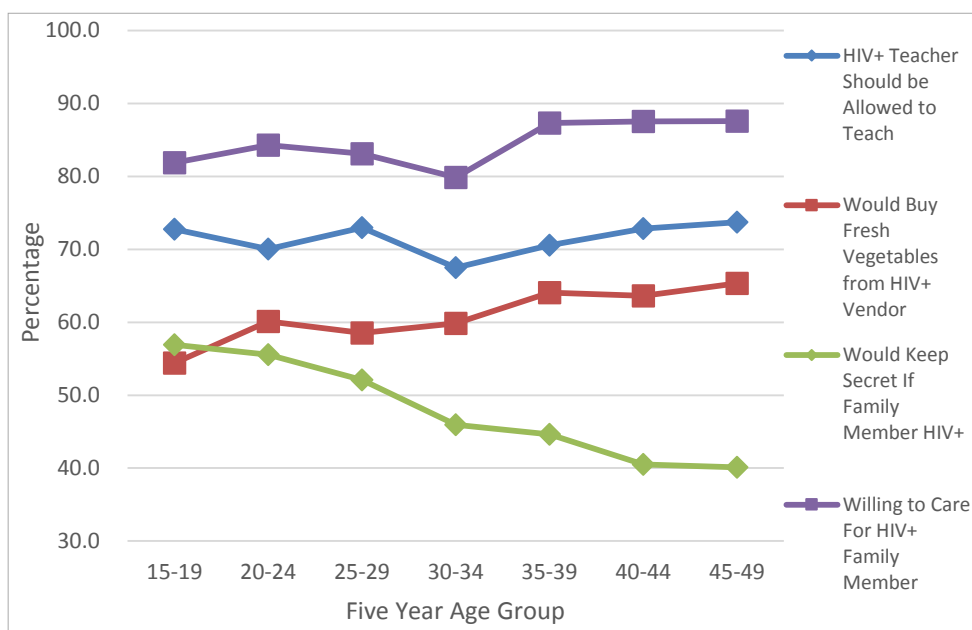
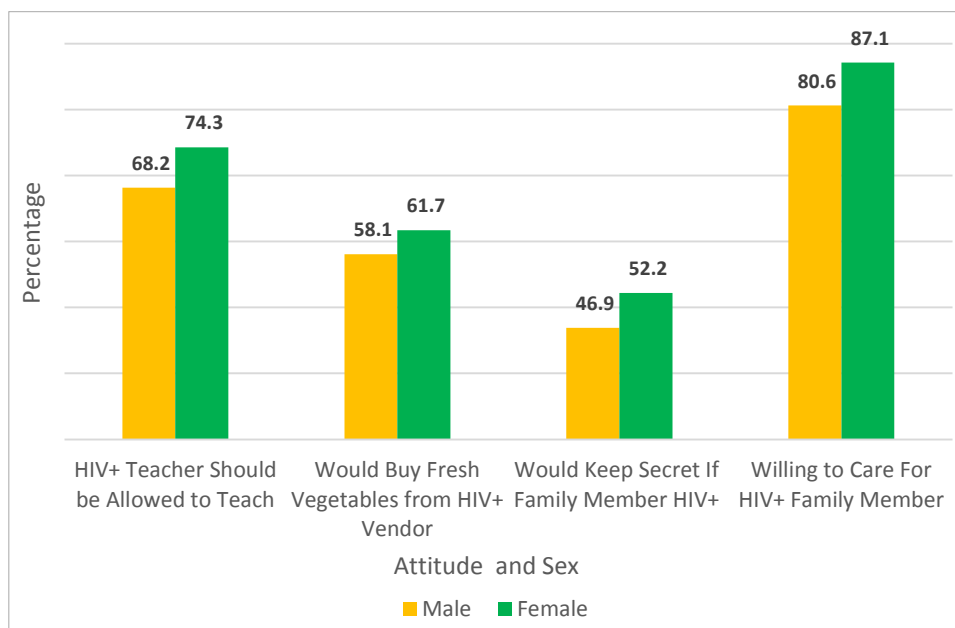


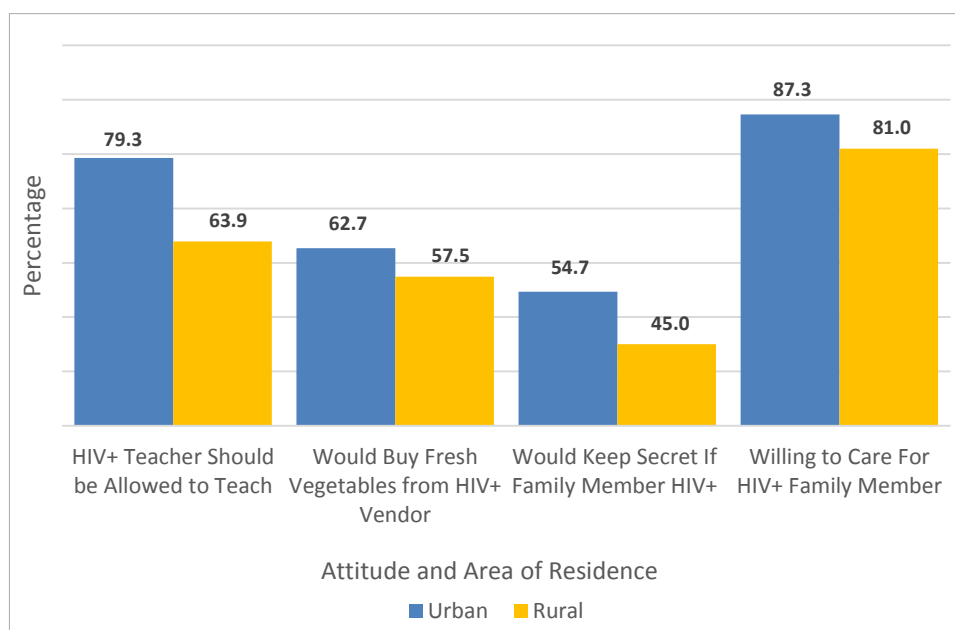
Figure 6.16 indicates that in general, females appear to be a bit more accepting than males towards people with HIV. Approximately three-quarters (74.3 percent) of females said that an HIV positive teacher who is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching, compared to 68.2 percent of males. About 62 percent of females and 58.1 percent of males indicate they would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive vendor, while almost 9 out of every ten (87.1 percent) females would be willing to care for an HIV positive family member, compared to four out of every five (80.6) males. On the other hand, 52.2 percent of females, compared to 46.9 percent of males, said they would want to keep it a secret if a member of their family became infected with the virus.

Figure 6.16: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude Toward People with HIV by Sex, Belize 2014



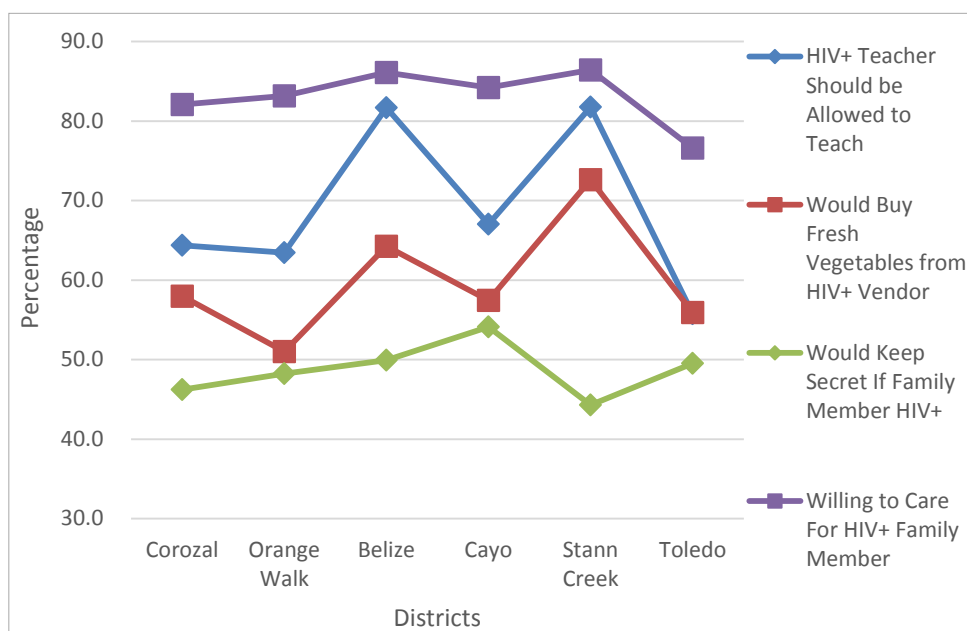
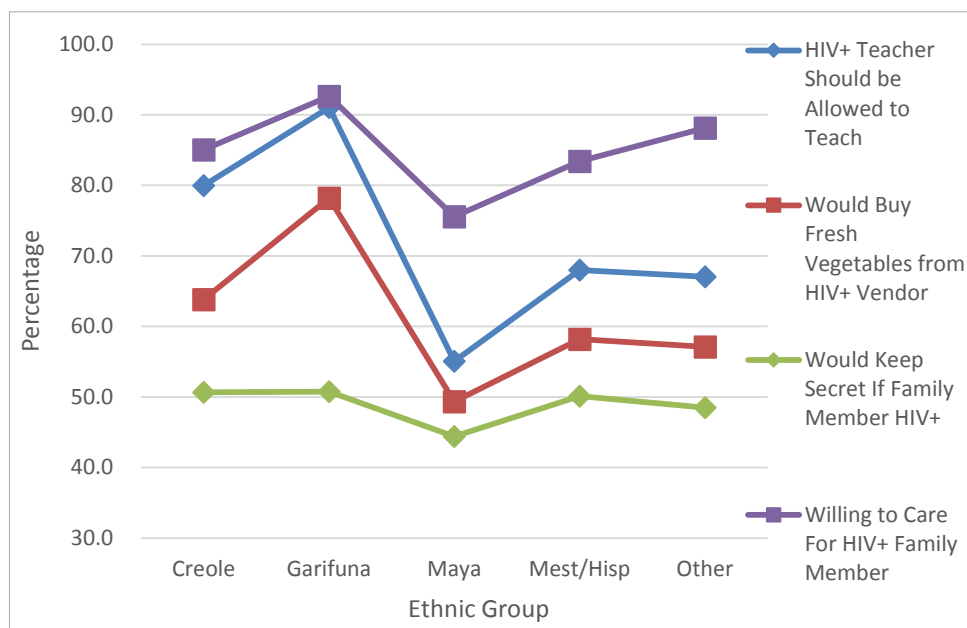
For the most part, the urban population appear to be somewhat more tolerant of people with HIV than their counterparts in the rural areas (Figure 6.17). Four out of every five (79.3 percent) of urban dwelling 15 to 49 year olds think that an HIV positive teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, compared to just under two-thirds (63.9 percent) of those residing in the rural areas. About 63 percent of urban dwellers and 57.5 percent of rural dwellers said they would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive vendor, while 87.3 percent of the urban population and 81.0 percent of the rural population indicated they would be willing to care for a family member who became ill with HIV. However, while approximately 55 percent of the urban population stated they would want to keep a family member's infection secret, compared to only 45 percent of the rural population.

Figure 6.17: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude Toward People with HIV by Area of Residence, Belize 2014

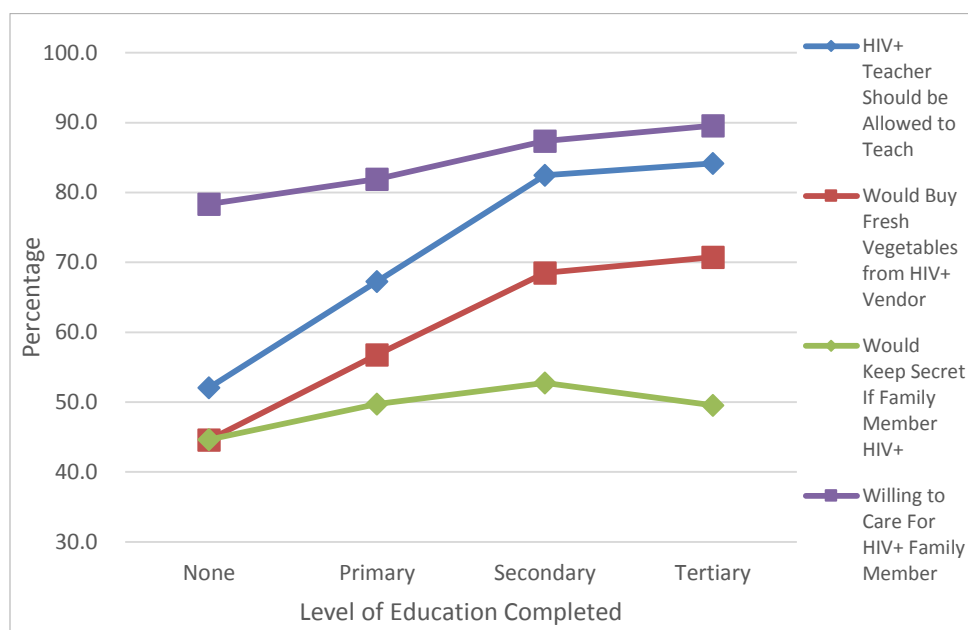


As shown in Figure 6.18, the districts with the 15 to 49 years old population that was most accepting towards people with HIV were the Stann Creek and Belize Districts. More than four out of every five (approximately 82 percent) of the Stann Creek and Belize population indicated that an HIV positive teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, compared to approximately 56 percent of those in Toledo and about 64 percent of those living in both Orange Walk and Corozal. The percentage of the population that would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV infected vendor went from a high of 72.6 percent in Stann Creek to 51.0 percent in Orange Walk, while the percentage that would care for an infected family member ranged from 86.4 percent in Stann Creek to 76.6 percent in Toledo. Stann Creek also had the lowest percentage (44.3 percent) of the population who said they would want to keep a family member's HIV positive status a secret, compared to 54.1 percent of Cayo's 15 to 49 years old population.

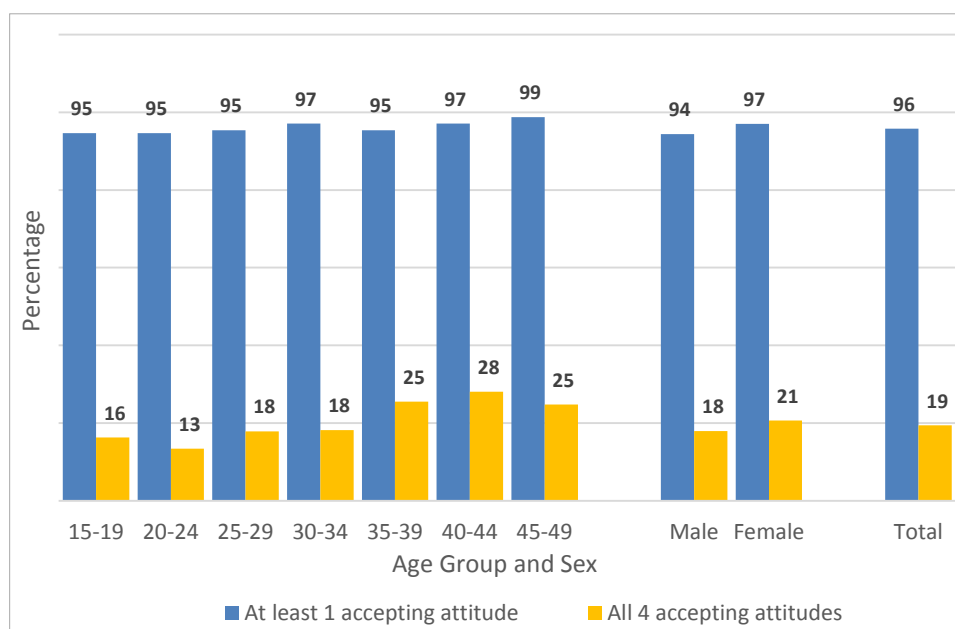
According to Figure 6.19, persons of Garifuna descent appears to have the most positive attitude towards people with HIV, while persons of Maya descent seem to have the least positive attitude. Just over nine out of every ten Garifuna persons and four out of every five Creole persons believe that an HIV positive teacher who is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching, compared to just 55.1 percent of the Maya population. When asked whether they would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive vendor, 78.2 percent of the Garifuna and 63.8 percent of the Creole said they would, as opposed to 49.3 percent of the Maya. The percentage of the 15 to 39 years old population who reported that they would be willing to care for an HIV infected family member in their own household ranged from a high of 92.6 percent among the Garifuna to a low of 75.6 percent of the Maya. Conversely, the Maya had the lowest percentage of persons saying they would want to keep it a secret if a family member became infected with the virus, compared to about 51 percent of the Creole, Garifuna and Mestizo/Hispanic population.

Figure 6.18: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude toward People with HIV by District, Belize 2014

Figure 6.19: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude toward People with HIV by Ethnic Group, Belize 2014


There are indications that for the most part, the higher the level of education that has been completed by the population, the more accepting their attitude towards people with HIV (Figure 6.20). About 84 percent of persons with at least some tertiary education said they think an HIV positive teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, compared to just over a half (52.1 percent) of those persons who did not complete primary school. Likewise, 70.8 percent of persons with higher education, compared to 44.6 percent of those with less than a primary level of education said they would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV infected vendor, while the percentage of respondents who would be willing to care for an HIV positive family member in their own household ranged from 78.3 percent of persons who did not complete primary school to 89.6 percent of persons who had at least some tertiary level education. However, the findings were not very clear-cut in terms of whether the population would want to keep a family member's HIV positive status secret, as 49.5 percent of persons with at least some tertiary level education indicated that they would want to keep it secret, compared to 44.7 percent of those persons who had not completed their primary education.

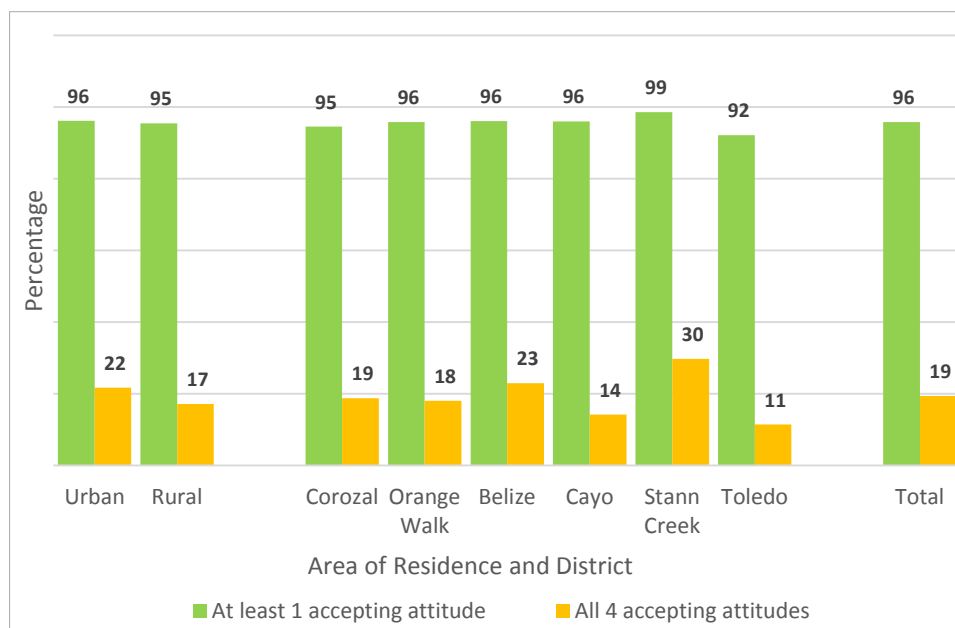
Figure 6.20: Population 15 to 49 Years Attitude Toward People with HIV by Level of Education Completed, Belize 2014

We further examined the population's attitude towards people with HIV in terms of those who had at least one of the accepting attitudes mentioned above, compared to those who were accepting on all four attributes. It was found that while 96 percent of respondents had at least one of the accepting attitudes towards people with HIV, less than one-fifth (19 percent) had all four accepting attitudes (Figure 6.21). It appears that females (97 percent) were a bit 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 ranged from 95 percent (15 to 19 years old) to 99 percent (45 to 49 years old). 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 6.21: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Belize 2014

There was hardly any difference between the proportions of urban and rural respondents who had at least one accepting attitude towards people with HIV (Figure 6.22). 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 who were accepting on all four attributes (30 percent), followed by the Belize District with 23 percent, while at the lowest end of the spectrum, only 11 percent of the 15 to 49 years old population in Toledo had all four accepting attitudes.

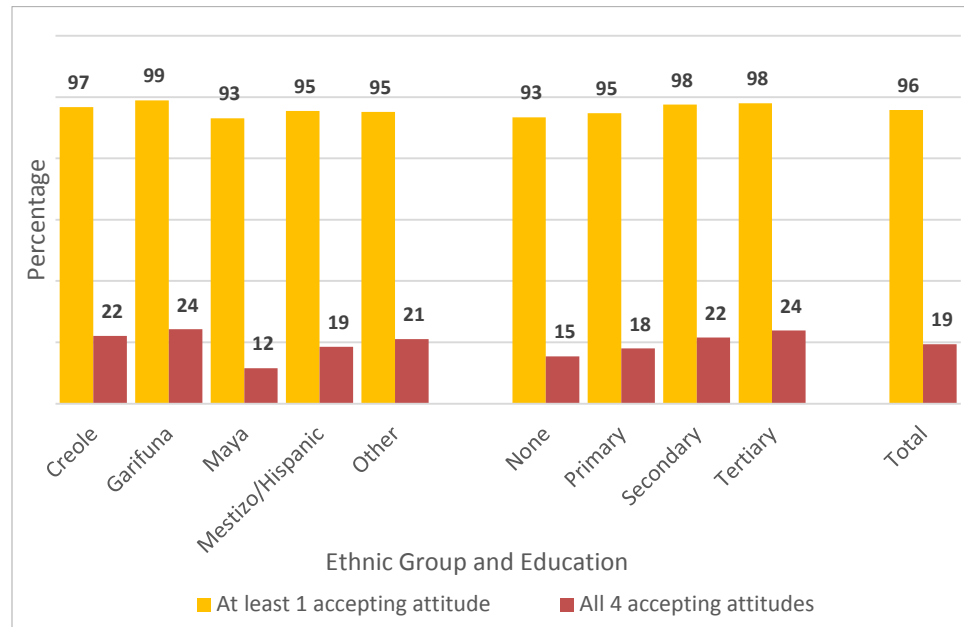
Figure 6.22: Population 15 to 49 Years with Accepting Attitudes towards People with HIV by Area of Residence and District, Belize 2014



The Garifuna (99 percent) and Creole (97 percent) had the highest proportion of respondents with at least one accepting attitude towards people with HIV, while the Maya had the lowest, at 93 percent (Figure 6.23). The Garifuna (24 percent) and Creole (22 percent) were also the most accepting on all four attributes, compared to just 12 percent of the Maya population.

Further, 98 percent of respondents who had completed at least the secondary level of education had at least one accepting attitude towards people with HIV, 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, only 15 percent of the population who had not completed primary school had all four accepting attitudes.

Figure 6.23: 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

6.4.1: Population That Has Ever Been Tested for HIV

Figure 6.24 indicates that approximately three-fifths (61.4 percent; 114,968) of the 15 to 49 years old population had been tested for HIV at some point, ranging from a high of 76 percent of 30 to 34 year olds, to a low of 20.8 percent of 15 to 19 year olds. A greater proportion of females (67.2 percent) than males (54.8 percent) had ever been tested. Additionally, 67 percent of respondents living in the urban areas reported that they had been tested, compared to 56.3 percent of those residing in the rural areas.

As shown in Figure 6.25, respondents in the Belize (69.1 percent) and Stann Creek (66.1 percent) Districts reported the highest rate of HIV testing, compared to about one-third (33.8 percent) of respondents in Toledo. The Garifuna (71.2 percent) and Creole (72.5 percent) respondents had the highest rate of testing, as opposed to only 36.1 percent of Maya respondents. Further, about 81 percent of respondents with at least some tertiary level education had been tested for HIV, followed by 70.4 percent of persons with only a secondary level education, and 53.6 percent of the population who had completed only primary school.

Figure 6.24: Population 15 to 49 Years who have Ever Been Tested for HIV by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014

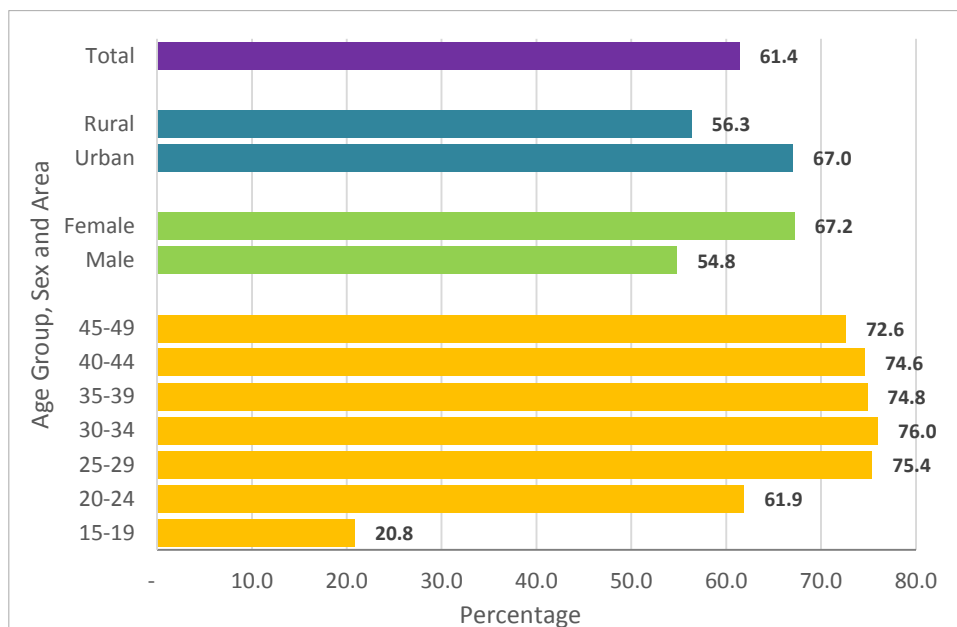
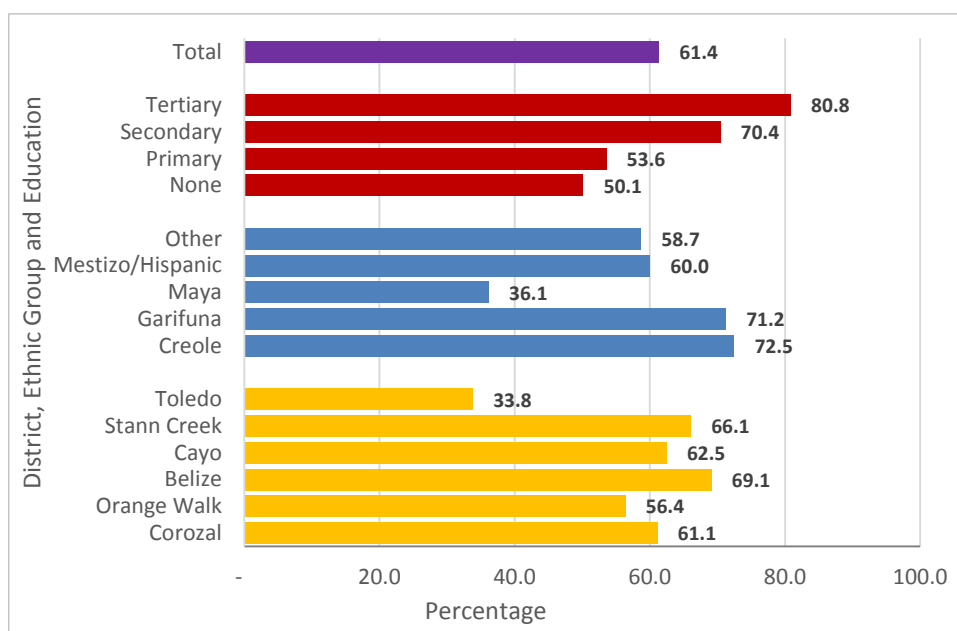


Figure 6.25: Population 15 to 49 Years who have Ever Been Tested for HIV by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



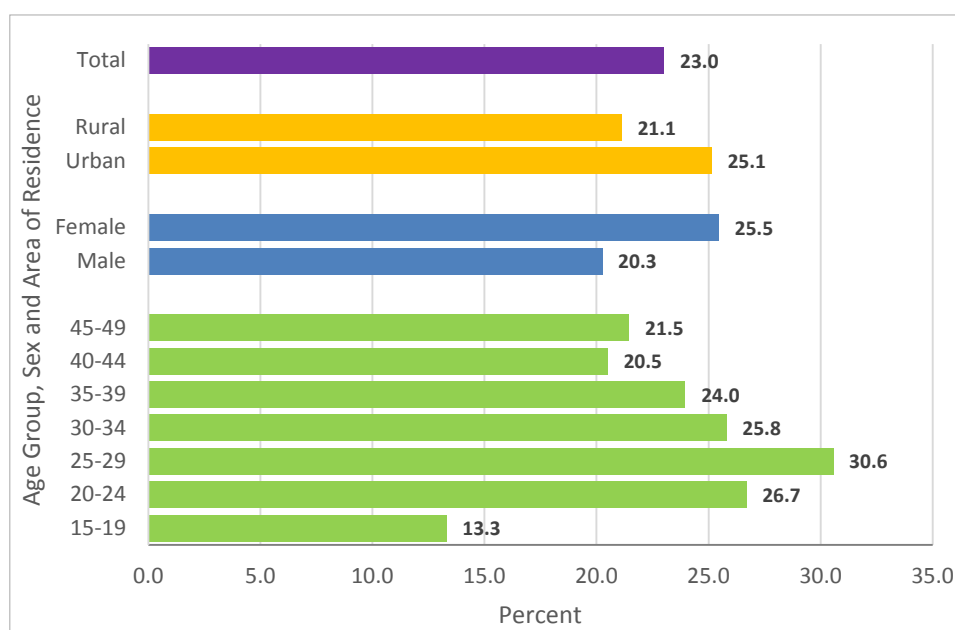
Of those persons who had ever been tested for HIV, 97 percent (111,454) had received their test results. Approximately 38 percent (44,005) of the population had last been tested less than 12 months prior to the survey period; a quarter of them (28,062) had been tested 12 to 23 months before, while 37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

15 to 49 Years Population: Proportion tested for HIV in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and who knew their HIV Status

Figure 6.26 indicates that overall, 23 percent (43,137) of the 15 to 49 years old population had been tested for HIV and received the results of the test within the 12 months preceding the survey. About three-tenths (30.6 percent) of the 25 to 29 year olds and 26.7 percent of the 20 to 24 year olds had been tested and knew their status, compared to about 21 percent of the 40 to 49 year olds and 13.3 percent of the 15 to 19 year olds.

Approximately one-quarter (25.5 percent) of the 15 to 49 years old females and one-fifth (20.3 percent) of the males had been tested and knew their results, while 25.1 percent of the population residing in the urban areas and 21.1 percent of those residing the rural areas had been tested and knew their results.

Figure 6.26: Population 15 to 49 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

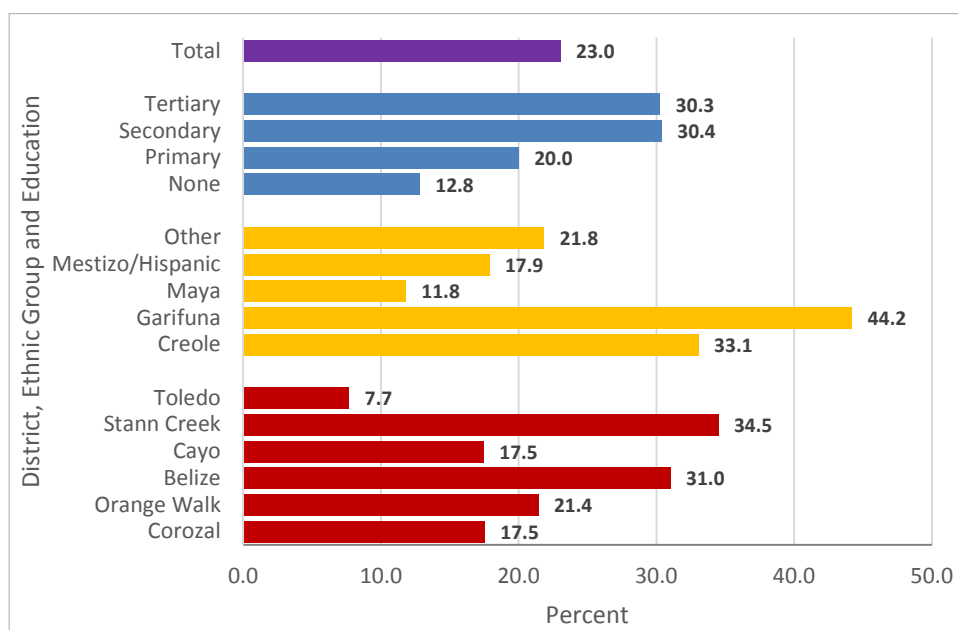


As indicated in Figure 6.27, Stann Creek (34.5 percent), followed by the Belize District (31.0 percent) had the highest proportion of 15 to 49 year olds who had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and knew their results, compared to Toledo, where only 7.7 percent of the population had been tested and knew their results.

Similarly, 44.2 percent of the Garifuna 15 to 49 years' old population and one-third of the Creoles in this age group had been tested and knew their results, as opposed to just 11.8 percent of the 15 to 49 years old Maya population.

Further, in terms of educational achievement, the proportion of the 15 to 49 years old population that had been tested in the last 12 months and knew their HIV test results ranged from a high of approximately 30 percent of persons who had completed secondary school or at least some tertiary education, to a low of 12.8 percent of those persons who had not completed primary school.

Figure 6.27: Population 15 to 49 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

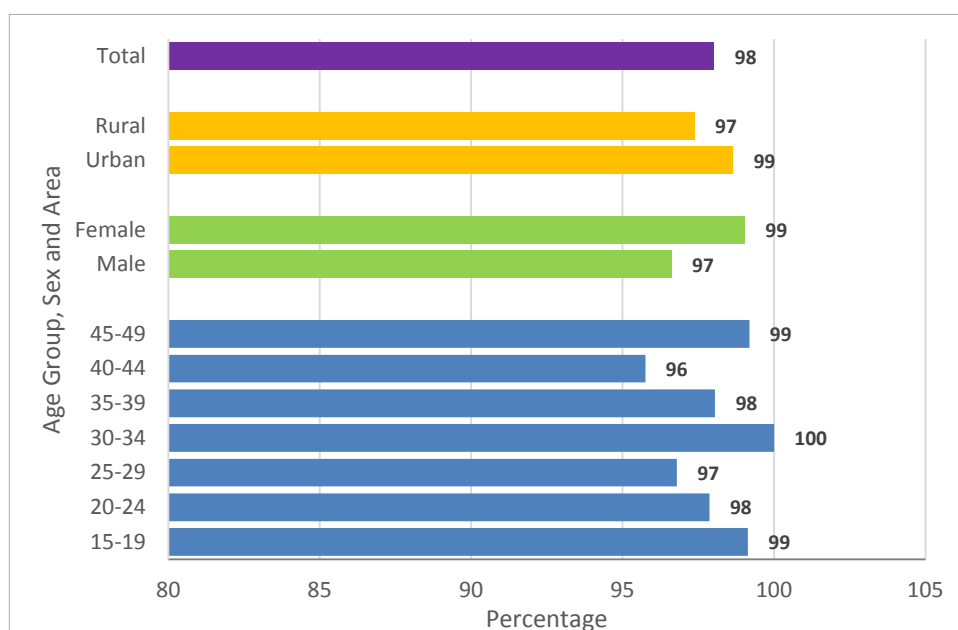


Population Tested for HIV in the last 12 Months: Proportion who knew their status

Figure 6.28 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 to 19 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 99 percent of the urban and 97 percent of the rural population knew their test results.

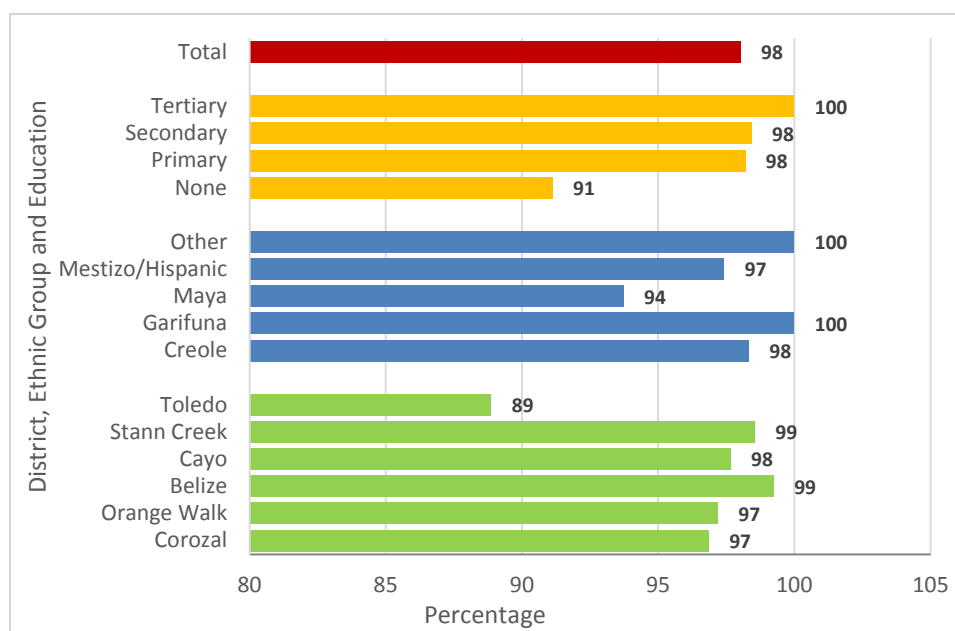
Figure 6.28: Percentage of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population who Have Been Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months who Knows the Result of the Test by Five Year Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2014



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 6.29). 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 population.

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 level education.

Figure 6.29: Percentage of the 15 to 49 Years Old Population who Have Been Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months, who Knows the Result of the Test by District, Ethnic Group and Education, Belize 2014



6.4.2: 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 6.30). About 75 percent of persons 15 to 19 and 30 to 34 years old knew where to get tested, compared to 84 percent of 40 to 44 year olds. Although there was very little difference between the proportion of females (79 percent) and males (77 percent) who knew where to get tested, about 86 percent of respondents in the urban areas knew where to get tested, compared to only 71 percent of the rural respondents.

Figure 6.30: 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

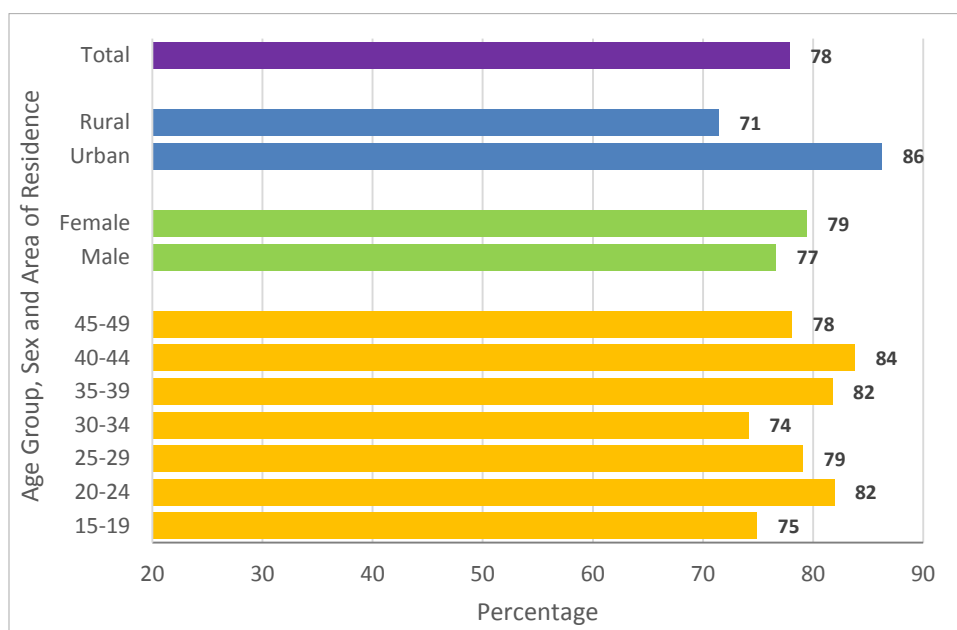
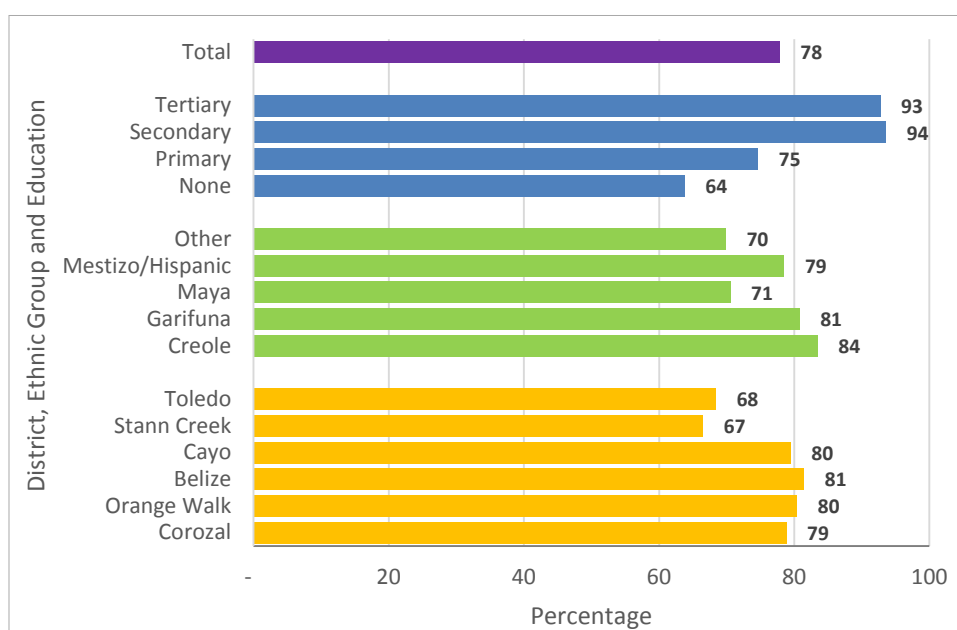


Figure 6.31 indicates that approximately 68 percent each of the persons in Toledo and Stann Creek who have never had an HIV test knew where to get it done, compared to about 80 percent of this population in each of the other four districts. Among this sub-group, about 84 percent of Creoles and 81 percent of Garifuna knew of a place to get tested, compared to 71 percent of the Maya respondents who had never been tested.

Finally, while about 94 percent of the 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 6.31: 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:

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Conclusions

7.1: Sexual Behaviour

The 2014 KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV found that the mean age at first sexual intercourse among the 15 to 24 years old population was 16.4 years. On average, youths living in Stann Creek and Toledo started having sex the earliest, compared to youths in the other districts. Three-fifths of youths and less than a half of 15 to 19 year olds reported having ever had sex, and almost two-fifths of youths who were attending school had had sexual intercourse.

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, indicating that the longer youths stay in school, the less likely they are to begin having sex before the age of 15 years. Additionally, the percentage of Maya youths who had sex before the age of 15 years was significantly lower than the national indicator.

Overall, about three-fifths of the youth population reported having used a condom the first time they had sex. There appears to have been greater condom usage at first sex among youths under 20 years than among those 20 to 24 years old, which suggests an increased awareness of safe sex practices. The Stann Creek and Belize Districts reported the highest rate of condom use at first sex 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, which suggests some correlation between level of education and condom use and/or the ability to negotiate condom use.

On the other hand, only approximately one-half of youths who had sex during the last 12 months reported using a condom at the last such 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 the youths who had not completed primary school reported that they 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, while persons in the Belize District had the highest rate on this indicator.

Approximately two-fifths of persons who reported that they had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months said they 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 had more than one sex partner and had less than a primary education reported that they used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

7.2: Attitude towards People with HIV

According to the findings of this KAP survey, there is still a very small percentage of the 15 to 49 years old population who has never heard about HIV, 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, with one-quarter of the population reporting that they think the HIV can be transmitted via mosquito bites. The highest level of misconception exists among the Maya population, and in the district of Toledo. 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 under one-fifth of the 15 to 49 years old population displayed a positive attitude towards persons living with HIV (all four accepting attitudes), with the lowest level of acceptance being registered in Toledo and Cayo. People were most unwilling to disclose that a family member had become infected with the virus, and most amenable to caring for an infected family member within their own household.

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

In general, the vast majority of the population that had been tested for the HIV within the last twelve months 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.

7.3: Progress since 2009

The following highlights changes in selected indicators since 2009:

- There appear to have been a one percent change in the percent of the youths reporting that they had sex for the first time before the age of 15 years, from 7.8 percent in 2009 to 8.9 percent in 2014.
- The mean age at first sexual intercourse among youths moved from 17.4 years¹⁴ in 2009 to 16.4 years in 2014.
- The percentage of youths who reported having had more than one sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey remained fairly constant, at 10.4 percent in 2009 and 10.9 percent in 2014.
- While the 2009 report indicated that 72.4 percent of youths who had had more than one sex partner in the preceding 12 months had used a condom at last sex, only 59.4 percent reported doing so in 2014.
- In 2009, 36.5 percent of the 15 to 49 years old population reported that they had been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and knew their status, compared to 23 percent in 2009.

¹⁴ It was not clear whether the mean age at first sex in 2009 had been calculated for the youth population, or for the 15 to 49 years old population.

CHAPTER 8:

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Limitations and Recommendations

8.1: Limitations of the Study

1. As indicated in the methodology chapter of this report, in some instances, the interviewers were not able to administer the sexual behaviour module, as the respondent was not afforded the necessary privacy by other family/household members.
2. The study did not require the respondent to probe for the age at first sex for those respondents who indicated that the first time they had sexual intercourse was with a co-habiting partner. As such, there was no way to include these respondents in the analyses of the mean age at first sex, and the percentage of persons whose first sexual intercourse occurred before the age of 15 years.
3. As a result of the relatively small sample size, there were instances where attempting to disaggregate an indicator beyond the national level proved problematic, yielding results that might not be very reliable. This is especially true for the indicator measuring condom use among youths who had had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Although the data has been presented, the only reliable disaggregation of this indicator is across five-year age groups and by area of residence (urban/rural).

8.2: Methodological Recommendations:

1. It is recommended that in preparation for the next study of this nature, provisions be made for the implementation of a sensitization campaign prior to and during the implementation of the survey. This campaign should be targeted in large part to parents of persons between the ages of 15 and 17 years, and to male spouses, emphasising the purpose and importance of the survey, and the need for each respondent to have the necessary privacy while the interview is being conducted.
2. In any future study of this nature, consideration should be given to allow the interviewer to probe for and record the age at first sex for those persons whose first event was with a co-habiting partner.
3. For the next instalment of this study, a substantially larger sample size ought to be considered, in order to improve the reliability of the findings. In addition to selecting a larger number of households, consideration should be given to including all persons between the ages of 15 to 24 residing in the selected households, rather than implementing a third stage of sampling for these respondents.
4. The NAC recognizes that in formulating the terms of reference for the next KAP Survey on Sexual Behaviour and HIV, it will be necessary to ensure that all the indicators required for Global Reporting on progress in the reduction/elimination of HIV are clearly articulated and form part of the deliverables.

8.3: The Way Forward

1. In order to effect positive sexual behavioural changes in the population that will be 15 to 19 years old at the time of the next KAP Survey, it is imperative that any new/extended interventions include a comprehensive educational and awareness component targeted specifically at the population currently below the age of 15 years.
 - a. To ensure that the pertinent contents of the Health and Family Life Education (HFLE) curriculum (which can positively impact sexual behaviour) are delivered in schools, it is important that the Ministry of Education implements more effective monitoring criteria for the inclusion of this curriculum.

- b. Adjust the HFLE curriculum to emphasise to younger teenagers, through the use of age-appropriate vehicles, the benefits of waiting to have sex, with a special focus on boys.
 - c. There is evidence from the study that primary school completion does impact sexual behaviour. As such, continued efforts by the Ministry of Education to reduce the level of primary school drop-outs across the country, should begin to yield positive results in sexual behaviour change among young people within the next five years.
- 2. The study has revealed that the related programmes and interventions implemented in the Stann Creek and Belize Districts over the past five years have yielded positive results in sexual behaviour change. It is therefore recommended that these interventions be continued and expanded across the country.
 - a. There is a need to engender greater awareness specifically about the role that condoms play in safe sexual practices. Specifically, special emphasis should be given to:
 - i. The promotion of increased access to sexual and reproductive health services;
 - ii. Teaching females how to successfully negotiate condom use; and
 - iii. Implementing strategies aimed at reducing the stigma associated with condom use in long-term sexual relationships.
- 3. The KAP revealed that the level of stigma towards people living with HIV continues to be at an unacceptably high level across the country. This situation requires an injection of considerable resources to develop and implement strategies aimed at reducing the level of stigma. Additionally, consideration should be given to the implementation of more effective, sustained public education campaigns to increase awareness about how the HIV can and cannot be transmitted, with special focus on the district of Toledo.
 - a. The level of HIV testing in the last 12 months closely coincides with the number of HIV tests offered by the Ministry of Health in the corresponding period. It is therefore recommended that efforts be made to expand the Ministry of Health's HIV testing programme, both in terms of increasing public awareness and offering a greater number of tests.

DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

Table SB1: Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Sex, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Sex		Total Population	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Male	Female		
Age Group	Total	46.4	53.6	69,155	870
	15-19	49.6	50.4	36,329	457
	20-24	42.9	57.1	32,826	413
District	Corozal	44.2	55.8	8,213	134
	Orange Walk	51.3	48.7	10,918	194
	Belize	44.1	55.9	19,216	105
	Cayo	45.4	54.6	17,766	170
	Stann Creek	48.8	51.2	6,558	116
	Toledo	48.4	51.6	6,485	151
Area of Residence	Urban	44.6	55.4	30,584	296
	Rural	47.8	52.2	38,570	574
Ethnic Group	Creole	45.0	55.0	16,287	131
	Garifuna	37.5	62.5	4,330	60
	Maya	51.2	48.8	7,856	145
	Mestizo/Hispanic	46.8	53.2	35,794	482
	Other	47.3	52.7	4,773	51
School Attendance Status	In School	47.4	52.6	25,559	287
	Not in School	45.9	54.1	43,496	581
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	50.2	49.8	6,305	98
	Primary	49.4	50.6	37,096	478
	Secondary	44.7	55.3	17,504	198
	Tertiary	32.6	67.4	7,696	87
Total		32,100	37,055	69,155	870

Table SB2: Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Mean Age
Age Group	15-19	15.42
	20-24	16.98
Sex	Male	16.02
	Female	16.82
Area of Residence	Urban	16.41
	Rural	16.46
District	Corozal	16.65
	Orange Walk	16.66
	Belize	16.39
	Cayo	16.45
	Stann Creek	16.15
	Toledo	16.20
Ethnic Group	Creole	16.63
	Garifuna	16.15
	Maya	16.99
	Mestizo/Hispanic	16.37
	Other	15.97
School Attendance Status	Yes	15.91
	No	16.60
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	15.98
	Primary	16.06
	Secondary	16.58
	Tertiary	17.83
Total		16.44

Table SB3: Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Sexual Intercourse Status, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		First Sexual Intercourse Status				Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Never had sexual intercourse	Had first sexual intercourse with cohabiting partner	Had first sexual intercourse before the age of 15 years - not with live-in partner	Had first sexual intercourse after the age of 15 years - not with live-in partner		
Age Groups	Total	38.8	1.6	8.9	50.7	69,155	870
	15-19	59.9	0.3	9.1	30.6	36,329	457
	20-24	15.3	3.0	8.8	72.9	32,826	413
Sex	Male	37.4	0.3	10.8	51.5	32,100	401
	Female	40.0	2.7	7.3	50.0	37,055	469
Area of Residence	Urban	32.4	0.4	9.2	58.0	30,584	296
	Rural	43.8	2.5	8.7	44.9	38,570	574
District	Corozal	35.5	4.2	6.5	53.8	8,213	134
	Orange Walk	42.7	3.9	7.8	45.6	10,918	194
	Belize	30.7	-	10.7	58.7	19,216	105
	Cayo	43.9	0.5	8.3	47.3	17,766	170
	Stann Creek	33.6	-	11.0	55.3	6,558	116
	Toledo	51.7	3.4	8.6	36.3	6,485	151
Ethnic Group	Creole	28.5	0.7	9.7	61.1	16,287	131
	Garifuna	30.6	-	9.8	59.6	4,330	60
	Maya	55.2	1.9	3.4	39.5	7,856	145
	Mestizo/Hispanic	39.7	2.0	9.0	49.3	35,794	482
	Other	48.1	2.2	12.1	37.6	4,773	51
School Attendance Status	In School	61.3	-	8.9	29.7	25,559	287
	Not in School	25.6	2.5	8.9	63.0	43,496	581
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	36.6	3.5	17.2	42.8	6,305	98
	Primary	47.2	1.8	8.4	42.6	37,096	478
	Secondary	26.2	0.2	8.7	64.9	17,504	198
	Tertiary	29.6	2.1	3.5	64.8	7,696	87
Total		26,809	1,097	6,187	35,062	69,155	870

Table SB4: Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Condom Use Status at First Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Condom Use Status at First Sexual Intercourse			Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Used a Condom	Did not use a Condom	Not Reported/ Don't Remember		
Age Groups	Total	61.4	36.9	0.9	42,346	512
	15-19	68.4	31.2	0.4	14,554	168
	20-24	57.7	39.9	1.2	27,793	344
Sex	Male	60.7	38.8	0.5	20,107	239
	Female	62.0	35.2	1.3	22,240	273
Area of Residence	Urban	70.2	28.7	0.8	20,681	199
	Rural	52.9	44.8	1.0	21,666	313
District	Corozal	50.1	46.5	3.4	5,300	85
	Orange Walk	38.6	61.4	-	6,258	109
	Belize	74.3	22.4	1.2	13,326	73
	Cayo	59.7	40.3	-	9,975	96
	Stann Creek	76.7	21.9	-	4,352	77
	Toledo	55.1	43.5	1.4	3,134	72
Ethnic Group	Creole	73.7	24.9	1.4	11,648	96
	Garifuna	83.8	14.1	-	3,007	39
	Maya	47.8	51.0	1.3	3,518	60
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	54.5	44.7	0.8	21,580	291
	Other	53.8	35.4	-	2,478	25
School Attendance Status	In School	79.3	79.6	-	9,882	99
	Not in School	56.1	36.2	1.2	32,364	411
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	19.0	79.6	1.5	3,997	61
	Primary	61.9	36.2	0.5	19,582	246
	Secondary	72.2	26.5	1.3	12,914	141
	Tertiary	66.9	32.0	1.1	5,421	57
Total		25,995	15,630	389	42,346	512

Table SB5: Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Condom Use at Last Sexual Intercourse Status, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Condom Use Status at Last Sexual Intercourse		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Used a Condom	Did not use a Condom		
Age Groups	Total	49.8	50.2	37,566	464
	15-19	54.5	45.5	13,043	151
	20-24	47.3	52.7	24,523	313
Sex	Male	55.3	44.7	18,334	217
	Female	44.5	55.5	19,232	247
Area of Residence	Urban	58.2	41.8	18,060	178
	Rural	41.9	58.1	19,507	286
District	Corozal	38.5	61.5	4,835	78
	Orange Walk	32.7	67.3	5,980	104
	Belize	60.3	39.7	10,910	60
	Cayo	50.5	49.5	9,034	87
	Stann Creek	58.2	41.8	3,977	70
	Toledo	50.2	49.8	2,831	65
Ethnic Group	Creole	63.8	36.2	9,799	83
	Garifuna	67.3	32.7	2,899	37
	Maya	35.3	64.7	3,081	53
	Mestizo/Hispanic	44.0	56.0	19,619	267
	Other*	31.8	68.2	2,051	23
School Attendance Status	In School	65.8	34.2	9,001	90
	Not in School	44.9	55.1	28,465	372
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	16.3	83.7	3,741	56
	Primary	46.3	53.7	17,492	226
	Secondary	61.2	38.8	11,263	125
	Tertiary	65.0	35.0	4,693	51
Total		18,692	18,875	37,566	464

**Use with caution - based on less than 25 unweighed cases*

Table SB6: Population 15 to 24 Years by Selected Characteristics and Relationship to Last Sexual Partner, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Relationship to Last Sexual Partner			Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Spouse	Girlfriend/ Boyfriend	Other		
Age Groups	Total	39.2	52.1	8.7	37,566	464
	15-19	18.0	65.7	16.3	13,043	151
	20-24	50.5	44.8	4.7	24,523	313
Sex	Male	24.7	62.0	13.3	18,334	217
	Female	53.0	42.6	4.3	19,232	247
Area of Residence	Urban	29.7	59.8	10.5	18,060	178
	Rural	48.1	44.9	7.0	19,507	286
District	Corozal	52.6	35.4	11.9	4,835	78
	Orange Walk	53.8	42.4	3.8	5,980	104
	Belize	22.1	64.5	13.3	10,910	60
	Cayo	42.3	50.9	6.7	9,034	87
	Stann Creek	36.7	54.3	9.0	3,977	70
	Toledo	45.3	53.1	1.6	2,831	65
Ethnic Group	Creole	29.9	58.4	11.7	9,799	83
	Garifuna	20.1	67.7	12.1	2,899	37
	Maya	50.6	44.7	4.6	3,081	53
	Mestizo/Hispanic	45.1	47.9	7.0	19,619	267
	Other*	39.3	47.6	13.1	2,051	23
School Attendance Status	In School	12.8	74.4	12.9	9,001	90
	Not in School	47.6	45.0	7.4	28,465	372
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	56.9	32.9	10.3	3,741	56
	Primary	42.6	48.9	8.5	17,492	226
	Secondary	26.0	64.2	9.8	11,263	125
	Tertiary	42.0	51.9	6.2	4,693	51
Total		14,740	19,557	3,270	37,566	464

Table SB7: Population 15 to 24 Years who had had More Than One Sexual Partner in the Last Twelve Months by Selected Characteristics Mean Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Total Population	Percent of Population
Age Group	15-19	3,923	52.0
	20-24	3,628	48.0
Sex	Male	4,991	66.1
	Female	2,560	33.9
Area of Residence	Urban	4,700	62.2
	Rural	2,851	37.8
District	Corozal	958	12.7
	Orange Walk	552	7.3
	Belize	3,510	46.5
	Cayo	1,740	23.0
	Stann Creek	532	7.0
	Toledo	258	3.4
Ethnic Group	Creole	2,707	35.8
	Garifuna	583	7.7
	Maya	364	4.8
	Mestizo/Hispanic	3,095	41.0
	Other	685	9.1
School Attendance Status	Yes	2,332	30.9
	No	5,219	69.1
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	703	9.3
	Primary	3,580	47.4
	Secondary	2,302	30.5
	Tertiary	967	12.8
Total		7,551	100.0

Table SB8: Population 15 to 24 Years who had had More than one Sexual Partner in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics and Condom Use Status at Last Sexual Intercourse, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Condom Use Status at Last Sexual Intercourse		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Used a Condom	Did not use a Condom		
Age Groups	Total	59.5	40.5	7,551	76
	15-19	56.2	43.8	3,923	40
	20-24	63.0	37.0	3,628	36
Sex	Male	65.5	34.5	4,991	55
	Female*	47.6	52.4	2,560	21
Area of Residence	Urban	57.8	42.2	4,700	40
	Rural	62.1	37.9	2,851	36
District	Corozal*	53.7	46.3	958	15
	Orange Walk*	50.4	49.6	552	9
	Belize*	60.2	39.8	3,510	20
	Cayo*	58.0	42.0	1,740	17
	Stann Creek*	74.9	25.1	532	9
	Toledo*	68.5	31.5	258	6
Ethnic Group	Creole*	63.5	36.5	2,707	22
	Garifuna*	60.0	40.0	583	6
	Maya*	57.8	42.2	364	4
	Mestizo/Hispanic	62.2	37.8	3,095	39
	Other*	24.3	75.7	685	4
School Attendance Status	In School*	53.0	47.0	2,332	21
	Not in School	62.3	37.7	5,219	55
Highest Level of Education Completed	None*	20.2	79.8	703	7
	Primary	61.2	38.8	3,580	40
	Secondary*	57.5	42.5	2,302	21
	Tertiary*	86.2	13.8	967	8
Total		4,489	3,062	7,551	76

*Use with caution - based on less than 25 unweighed cases

Table SB9: Population 15 to 24 Years who ever had Sexual Intercourse by Selected Characteristics and Number of Lifetime Partners, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Number of lifetime partners			Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		1 to 2 Partners	3 or more Partners	Not Reported		
Age Groups	Total	57.1	39.0	3.9	41,872	512
	15-19	59.1	38.9	2.0	14,445	168
	20-24	56.0	39.1	4.9	27,427	344
Sex	Male	37.9	55.3	6.7	20,107	239
	Female	74.7	24.0	1.3	21,765	273
Area of Residence	Urban	49.9	44.7	5.4	20,572	199
	Rural	64.0	33.6	2.5	21,300	313
District	Corozal	63.6	28.6	7.8	5,300	85
	Orange Walk	78.8	19.4	1.8	6,258	109
	Belize	44.6	51.7	3.7	13,057	73
	Cayo	52.0	42.8	5.2	9,769	96
	Stann Creek	52.5	44.8	2.8	4,352	77
	Toledo	76.7	23.3	-	3,134	72
Ethnic Group	Creole	47.6	50.1	2.3	11,648	96
	Garifuna	40.7	57.0	2.2	3,007	39
	Maya	58.3	30.9	10.8	3,518	60
	Mestizo/Hispanic	62.8	33.7	3.5	21,374	291
	Other	74.6	17.8	7.6	2,209	25
School Attendance Status	In School	64.2	32.0	3.8	9,773	99
	Not in School	55.1	41.0	3.9	31,998	411
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	75.2	23.2	1.6	3,997	61
	Primary	58.8	39.7	1.5	19,216	246
	Secondary	48.9	45.3	5.7	12,806	141
	Tertiary	59.3	31.5	9.2	5,421	57
Total		23,895	16,342	1,635	41,872	512

Table HIV1: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Sex, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Sex		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Male	Female		
Age Groups	Total	46.9	53.1	187,347	3,062
	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	22,940	478
	Orange Walk	49.0	51.0	28,119	679
	Belize	45.7	54.3	58,677	426
	Cayo	46.3	53.7	44,741	573
	Stann Creek	47.9	52.1	17,023	366
	Toledo	47.6	52.4	15,847	540
Area of Residence	Urban	45.3	54.7	88,291	1,036
	Rural	48.3	51.7	99,055	2,026
Ethnic Group	Creole	46.9	53.1	47,862	504
	Garifuna	37.5	62.5	11,471	189
	Maya	46.3	53.7	19,345	485
	Mestizo/Hispanic	47.8	52.2	94,974	1,683
	Other	48.9	51.1	13,432	196
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	45.1	54.9	28,194	607
	Primary	50.5	49.5	85,180	1,421
	Secondary	47.9	52.1	42,217	567
	Tertiary	35.3	64.7	29,793	427
	Not Reported	67.8	32.2	1,645	34
Total		87,854	99,493	187,347	3,062

Table HIV2: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and HIV Awareness Status, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Ever heard of HIV		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Yes	No		
Age Groups	Total	96.0	4.0	187,347	3,062
	15-19	95.1	4.9	38,361	475
	20-24	96.0	4.0	35,009	442
	25-29	96.2	3.8	29,887	554
	30-34	95.7	4.3	24,663	513
	35-39	96.8	3.2	24,334	438
	40-44	96.6	3.4	19,073	341
	45-49	95.7	4.3	16,020	299
Sex	Male	96.1	3.9	87,854	1,407
	Female	95.9	4.1	99,493	1,653
Area of Residence	Urban	98.9	1.1	88,291	1,036
	Rural	93.3	6.7	99,055	2,026
District	Corozal	98.2	1.8	22,940	478
	Orange Walk	94.8	5.2	28,119	679
	Belize	98.5	1.5	58,677	426
	Cayo	98.4	1.6	44,741	573
	Stann Creek	94.0	6.0	17,023	366
	Toledo	80.5	19.5	15,847	540
Ethnic Group	Creole	99.3	0.7	47,862	504
	Garifuna	97.9	2.1	11,471	189
	Maya	84.9	15.1	19,345	485
	Mestizo/Hispanic	96.8	3.2	94,974	1,683
	Other	92.3	7.7	13,432	196
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	85.9	14.1	28,194	607
	Primary	96.5	3.5	85,180	1,421
	Secondary	99.2	0.8	42,217	567
	Tertiary	100.0	-	29,793	427
	Not Reported	83.4	16.6	1,645	34
Total		179,767	7,580	187,347	3,062

Table HIV3: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of the Two Main Ways to Reduce the Chance of Getting HIV, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?			Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV by using a condom everytime they have sex?			Knows at least 1 method	Knows both methods	Knows none of the methods	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know					
Age Groups											
Total	82.7	13.3	4.0	79.7	15.8	4.4	92.6	69.8	7.3	179,767	2,867
15-19	78.7	15.9	5.3	78.2	16.9	4.9	90.4	66.5	9.6	36,480	437
20-24	82.8	12.8	4.2	82.0	14.6	3.4	94.3	70.5	5.7	33,608	415
25-29	82.9	13.9	3.1	77.8	16.8	5.4	93.1	67.6	6.8	28,737	524
30-34	82.6	12.3	5.1	79.9	16.5	3.6	92.7	69.8	7.3	23,611	478
35-39	84.6	11.6	3.8	83.2	11.9	4.8	95.3	72.5	4.6	23,563	412
40-44	88.5	9.9	1.7	78.4	18.3	3.3	92.5	74.4	7.5	18,430	321
45-49	81.8	15.4	2.8	77.9	16.6	5.4	89.3	70.4	10.7	15,337	280
Sex											
Male	83.6	13.2	3.1	80.4	14.7	5.0	93.2	70.8	6.8	84,400	1,321
Female	81.9	13.3	4.7	79.1	16.9	3.9	92.1	68.9	7.8	95,367	1,544
Area of Residence											
Urban	84.5	13.0	2.6	82.0	15.5	2.5	94.3	72.2	5.7	87,318	1,026
Rural	81.0	13.6	5.3	77.5	16.2	6.2	91.1	67.5	8.9	92,449	1,841
District											
Corozal	76.4	16.7	6.9	80.4	15.3	4.3	90.6	66.2	9.4	22,532	469
Orange Walk	81.6	13.3	5.1	70.9	22.5	6.6	90.5	62.0	9.5	26,660	644
Belize	91.1	7.3	1.7	86.8	11.4	1.8	98.3	79.5	1.7	57,802	419
Cayo	74.4	21.6	4.0	75.1	20.0	5.0	88.8	60.7	11.2	44,015	562
Stann Creek	91.0	5.6	3.1	85.4	9.6	5.0	93.6	82.8	6.4	15,997	345
Toledo	76.6	15.6	7.6	73.6	16.8	8.7	86.9	63.3	12.8	12,761	428
Ethnic Group											
Creole	89.7	8.2	2.1	86.4	11.2	2.4	97.9	78.1	2.1	47,531	501
Garifuna	89.7	8.2	2.2	82.8	12.5	4.6	94.4	78.0	5.6	11,225	184
Maya	76.4	13.6	9.6	73.7	18.9	6.9	87.0	63.1	12.8	16,428	387
Mestizo/Hispanic	79.1	16.7	4.2	76.2	18.8	5.0	90.3	65.0	9.7	91,927	1,614
Other	84.6	12.3	3.2	85.3	11.0	3.8	95.7	74.2	4.3	12,393	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	24,225	504
Primary	79.6	15.6	4.8	76.8	18.4	4.7	91.7	64.7	8.3	82,176	1,344
Secondary	88.8	9.6	1.6	85.9	12.3	1.7	95.4	79.3	4.6	41,882	559
Tertiary	92.1	6.7	1.2	90.4	7.8	1.8	98.6	83.9	1.4	29,793	427
Not reported	65.2	26.3	8.5	74.3	23.0	2.6	90.4	49.2	9.6	1,372	27
Total	148,683	23,902	7,110	143,274	28,490	7,885	166,516	125,441	13,209	179,767	2,867

Table HIV4: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Rejection of the Three Main Misconceptions about how HIV can be Transmitted, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?			Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?			Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has the virus?			Rejects at least one misconception	Rejects all three misconceptions	Rejects none of the misconceptions	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample		
		Yes		No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes						No	Don't Know
Age Groups	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	179,767	2,867	
	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	36,480	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	33,608	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	28,737	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	23,611	478	
	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	23,563	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	18,430	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	15,337	280	
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	84,400	1,321	
	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	95,367	1,544	
Area of Residence	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	87,318	1,026	
	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	92,449	1,841	
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	22,532	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	26,660	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	57,802	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	44,015	562	
	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	15,997	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	12,761	428	
	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	47,531	501	
	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	11,225	184	
Ethnic Group	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	16,428	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	91,927	1,614	
	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	12,393	176	
	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	24,225	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	82,176	1,344	
	Secondary	1.8	95.9	2.3	10.8	83.9	5.3	9.8	87.6	2.6	99.7	73.7	-	41,882	559	
	Tertiary	2.6	94.3	3.1	7.5	89.0	3.5	6.5	89.5	4.0	99.1	78.1	-	29,793	427	
	Not reported	12.8	74.3	12.9	18.6	72.5	8.9	15.2	84.8	-	100.0	50.7	-	1,372	27	
Total	7,972	164,308	7,399	29,121	136,374	14,198	23,249	148,400	8,033	176,191	112,173	1,718	179,767	2,867		

Table HIV5: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge that a Healthy-Looking Person can have HIV, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Is it possible for a healthy looking person to have HIV?			Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Yes	No	Don't Know		
Age Groups	Total	91.9	6.2	1.8	179,767	2,867
	15-19	89.6	8.0	1.9	36,480	437
	20-24	94.4	4.0	1.5	33,608	415
	25-29	92.2	5.9	1.8	28,737	524
	30-34	91.2	6.1	2.6	23,611	478
	35-39	91.5	7.3	1.2	23,563	412
	40-44	95.2	4.0	0.8	18,430	321
	45-49	88.7	8.9	2.4	15,337	280
Sex	Male	91.4	6.9	1.6	84,400	1,321
	Female	92.3	5.6	1.9	95,367	1,544
Area of Residence	Urban	93.0	5.7	1.1	87,318	1,026
	Rural	90.8	6.7	2.4	92,449	1,841
District	Corozal	95.0	3.5	1.5	22,532	469
	Orange Walk	92.5	5.8	1.7	26,660	644
	Belize	94.5	4.6	0.6	57,802	419
	Cayo	89.8	8.5	1.7	44,015	562
	Stann Creek	94.1	4.2	1.7	15,997	345
	Toledo	77.2	14.5	7.7	12,761	428
Ethnic Group	Creole	94.1	4.9	1.0	47,531	501
	Garifuna	91.8	6.2	0.5	11,225	184
	Maya	79.9	15.2	4.5	16,428	387
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	92.3	5.9	1.8	91,927	1,614
	Other	96.0	2.4	1.6	12,393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	84.9	11.1	3.8	24,225	504
	Primary	90.4	7.1	2.2	82,176	1,344
	Secondary	95.9	3.4	0.6	41,882	559
	Tertiary	96.4	3.4	0.3	29,793	427
	Not reported	89.3	10.7	-	1,372	27
Total		165,153	11,218	3,148	179,767	2,867

Table HIV6: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of Mother to Child Transmission Methods of HIV, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics	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?			Knows at least 1 MTCT method	Knows all three MTCT methods	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know				
Age Groups													
Total	82.1	10.5	7.4	65.0	15.7	19.3	76.4	10.2	13.4	94.1	51.0	179,767	2,867
15-19	82.7	10.2	7.0	59.2	16.0	24.8	77.7	10.2	12.1	93.8	49.4	36,480	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	33,608	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	28,737	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	23,611	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	23,563	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	18,430	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	15,337	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	84,400	1,321
Female	84.1	10.4	5.5	68.7	14.9	16.3	80.7	9.7	9.6	96.3	54.7	95,367	1,544
Area of Residence													
Urban	83.2	10.5	6.3	64.6	16.4	19.0	78.6	9.5	12.0	95.4	50.9	87,318	1,026
Rural	81.1	10.5	8.4	65.4	15.1	19.5	74.4	10.8	14.7	92.7	51.0	92,449	1,841
District													
Corozal	82.0	11.2	6.9	65.6	15.3	19.1	71.2	12.5	16.3	94.6	46.4	22,532	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	26,660	644
Belize	85.4	9.6	5.0	67.9	14.1	17.9	78.6	11.1	10.3	97.3	51.6	57,802	419
Cayo	79.6	10.4	10.0	58.1	17.5	24.4	75.5	7.1	17.4	91.5	48.2	44,015	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	15,997	345
Toledo	84.0	9.5	6.5	66.8	20.3	12.5	80.6	12.2	6.8	92.6	61.1	12,761	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	47,531	501
Garifuna	79.3	15.8	4.9	66.2	16.9	16.9	87.8	2.1	10.2	97.6	56.2	11,225	184
Maya	82.5	7.7	9.8	61.4	13.2	25.1	73.2	10.3	16.2	92.8	52.4	16,428	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	91,927	1,614
Other	84.5	8.7	6.9	66.5	12.5	21.0	75.0	7.8	17.2	92.4	53.2	12,393	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	24,225	504
Primary	81.9	10.0	8.1	60.8	16.4	22.6	75.0	10.4	14.5	93.6	47.6	82,176	1,344
Secondary	84.9	9.9	5.2	70.5	15.6	13.9	81.5	8.1	10.4	96.4	57.5	41,882	559
Tertiary	80.7	14.9	4.3	72.5	14.3	13.2	77.9	11.8	10.4	96.8	52.7	29,793	427
Not reported	63.3	29.4	7.3	53.1	33.6	13.4	69.3	15.1	15.6	80.3	40.6	1,372	27
Total	147,596	18,948	13,222	116,850	28,255	34,607	137,377	18,278	24,057	169,085	91,601	179,767	2,867

Table HIV7: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and Accepting Attitudes Towards People Living with HIV, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics	In your opinion, if a teacher has the HIV 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 HIV?			If a member of your family got infected with the HIV, would you want it to remain a secret?			If a member of your family got infected with HIV, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?			At least 1 accepting attitude	All four accepting attitude	Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not sure/ Depends	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not sure/ Depends	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not sure/ Depends	Yes	No	Don't know/ Not sure/ Depends				
Age Groups	Total	71.4	21.2	7.4	60.0	31.6	8.4	49.7	38.5	11.6	84.1	8.2	95.8	19.4	179,767	2,867
	15-19	72.8	17.9	9.4	54.4	36.9	8.6	56.9	33.8	8.9	81.9	8.9	94.6	16.3	36,480	437
	20-24	70.0	23.0	6.9	60.1	32.6	7.3	55.5	30.7	13.6	84.3	8.2	94.7	13.4	33,608	415
	25-29	73.0	20.6	6.5	58.5	31.7	9.8	52.1	35.3	12.6	83.1	7.3	95.4	17.9	28,737	524
	30-34	67.5	26.0	6.6	59.9	32.5	7.6	45.9	43.2	10.9	79.9	13.4	97.1	18.2	23,611	478
	35-39	70.6	21.7	7.7	64.1	26.7	9.2	44.6	45.0	10.3	87.3	4.5	95.4	25.5	23,563	412
Sex	40-44	72.8	19.1	8.1	63.6	28.0	8.3	40.5	46.2	13.1	87.6	8.2	97.1	28.1	18,430	321
	45-49	73.7	21.2	5.1	65.4	27.1	7.6	40.1	46.8	12.7	87.6	6.4	98.7	24.8	15,337	280
Area of Residence	Male	68.2	24.0	7.8	58.1	33.3	8.6	46.9	39.6	13.2	80.6	9.7	94.4	17.9	84,400	1,321
	Female	74.3	18.8	7.0	61.7	30.1	8.2	52.2	37.6	10.1	87.1	6.9	97.0	20.6	95,367	1,544
District	Urban	79.3	15.2	5.5	62.7	30.5	6.8	54.7	35.0	10.3	87.3	6.0	96.1	21.7	87,318	1,026
	Rural	63.9	26.9	9.1	57.5	32.6	9.9	45.0	41.9	12.8	81.0	10.3	95.4	17.2	92,449	1,841
	Corozal	64.4	26.8	8.8	58.0	29.7	12.3	46.2	42.1	11.7	82.1	9.0	94.6	18.7	22,532	469
	Orange Walk	63.5	26.6	10.0	51.0	37.4	11.6	48.2	42.2	9.6	83.2	9.8	95.8	18.1	26,660	644
	Belize	81.7	13.7	4.6	64.3	28.7	7.0	49.9	38.1	11.9	86.1	7.0	96.1	23.0	57,802	419
	Cayo	67.0	24.8	8.1	57.5	35.6	7.0	54.1	34.5	11.1	84.2	6.5	96.0	14.2	44,015	562
Ethnic Group	Stann Creek	81.8	12.9	5.3	72.6	22.0	5.4	44.3	42.3	13.1	86.4	11.3	98.6	29.8	15,997	345
	Toledo	55.8	32.2	12.0	55.9	34.6	9.5	49.5	35.8	13.6	76.6	11.3	92.1	11.5	12,761	428
	Creole	80.0	14.3	5.7	63.8	30.1	6.1	50.7	37.8	11.6	85.0	8.8	96.7	22.1	47,531	501
	Garifuna	91.1	7.6	1.4	78.2	17.1	4.7	50.7	32.8	16.3	92.6	5.5	98.9	24.2	11,225	184
	Maya	55.1	34.3	10.7	49.3	41.9	8.8	44.4	43.7	11.5	75.6	9.6	93.1	11.5	16,428	387
	Mestizo/Hispanic	68.0	23.7	8.3	58.2	32.4	9.4	50.1	39.0	10.7	83.4	8.4	95.5	18.6	91,927	1,614
Highest Level of Education Completed	Other	67.0	24.7	8.3	57.1	31.1	11.8	48.5	37.4	14.1	88.1	5.6	95.1	21.0	12,393	176
	None	52.1	39.3	8.6	44.6	44.8	10.7	44.7	44.0	10.9	78.3	11.0	93.4	15.5	24,225	504
	Primary	67.2	24.7	8.0	56.8	35.5	7.7	49.7	39.3	10.8	81.9	10.3	94.7	18.0	82,176	1,344
	Secondary	82.5	12.0	5.6	68.5	23.4	8.1	52.7	35.6	11.6	87.4	5.6	97.6	21.6	41,882	559
	Tertiary	84.2	8.7	7.1	70.8	20.7	8.5	49.5	36.4	14.1	89.6	4.0	98.0	23.9	29,793	427
	Not reported	49.8	41.9	8.3	37.7	45.9	16.4	51.1	31.7	17.3	89.3	8.1	96.0	10.5	1,372	27
Total		128,351	38,173	13,243	107,858	56,825	15,084	89,369	69,280	20,807	151,110	14,806	172,175	34,828	179,767	2,867

Table HIV8: Population 15 to 49 Years by Selected Characteristics and HIV Testing Status, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV?		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Yes	No		
Age Groups	Total	64.0	36.0	179,767	2,867
	15-19	21.9	78.1	36,480	437
	20-24	64.4	35.6	33,608	415
	25-29	78.4	21.6	28,737	524
	30-34	79.3	20.7	23,611	478
	35-39	77.3	22.7	23,563	412
	40-44	77.2	22.8	18,430	321
	45-49	75.8	24.2	15,337	280
Sex	Male	57.0	43.0	84,400	1,321
	Female	70.1	29.9	95,367	1,544
Area of Residence	Urban	67.8	32.2	87,318	1,026
	Rural	60.4	39.6	92,449	1,841
District	Corozal	62.2	37.8	22,532	469
	Orange Walk	59.5	40.5	26,660	644
	Belize	70.2	29.8	57,802	419
	Cayo	63.5	36.5	44,015	562
	Stann Creek	70.3	29.7	15,997	345
	Toledo	42.0	58.0	12,761	428
Ethnic Group	Creole	73.0	27.0	47,531	501
	Garifuna	72.8	27.2	11,225	184
	Maya	42.6	57.4	16,428	387
	Mestizo/Hispanic	62.0	38.0	91,927	1,614
	Other	63.6	36.4	12,393	176
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	58.4	41.6	24,225	504
	Primary	55.5	44.5	82,176	1,344
	Secondary	71.0	29.0	41,882	559
	Tertiary	80.8	19.2	29,793	427
	Not reported	83.8	16.2	1,372	27
Total		114,968	64,799	179,767	2,867

Table HIV9: Population 15 to 49 Years that has Ever Been Tested for HIV by Selected Characteristics and Time of Last Testing, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		When was the most recent time you were tested?			Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Less than 12 months ago	12 - 23 months ago	2 or more years ago		
Age Groups	Total	38.4	24.5	37.1	114,509	1,843
	15-19	64.5	20.7	14.8	7,989	95
	20-24	44.2	35.9	19.9	21,598	245
	25-29	42.0	26.9	31.1	22,471	391
	30-34	34.3	21.9	43.8	18,538	361
	35-39	32.7	22.1	45.3	18,210	311
	40-44	29.0	19.4	51.7	14,105	236
	45-49	29.9	15.6	54.5	11,599	204
Sex	Male	38.4	25.2	36.4	47,971	745
	Female	38.4	24.0	37.5	66,538	1,096
Area of Residence	Urban	38.2	27.9	33.9	58,847	728
	Rural	38.6	21.0	40.4	55,662	1,115
District	Corozal	29.6	20.8	49.6	14,018	305
	Orange Walk	39.2	22.2	38.6	15,822	403
	Belize	45.4	27.1	27.6	40,430	307
	Cayo	28.8	25.8	45.4	27,761	384
	Stann Creek	53.0	19.0	28.1	11,245	253
	Toledo	26.2	26.3	47.5	5,232	191
Ethnic Group	Creole	46.5	27.0	26.5	34,565	384
	Garifuna	62.1	20.4	17.5	8,171	141
	Maya	35.1	26.3	38.6	6,937	160
	Mestizo/Hispanic	30.7	24.0	45.3	56,786	1,040
	Other	37.5	19.8	42.7	7,828	114
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	28.0	18.2	53.7	14,138	293
	Primary	38.1	23.5	38.4	45,484	789
	Secondary	44.1	25.5	30.4	29,551	391
	Tertiary	37.6	29.8	32.6	24,009	345
	Not reported*	59.6	4.9	35.5	1,096	21
Total		44,005	28,062	42,442	114,509	1,843

*Use with caution - based on less than 25 unweighed cases

Table HIV10: Population 15 to 49 Years who were Tested for HIV within the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of HIV Results, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Did you get the results of the HIV test?		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Yes	No		
Age Groups	Total	98.0	1.9	44,005	653
	15-19	99.1	0.9	5,150	60
	20-24	97.9	2.1	9,549	104
	25-29	96.8	2.7	9,439	156
	30-34	100.0	-	6,365	117
	35-39	98.1	1.9	5,949	93
	40-44	95.8	4.2	4,085	61
	45-49	99.2	0.8	3,468	62
Sex	Male	96.6	3.1	18,424	267
	Female	99.0	1.0	25,581	384
Area of Residence	Urban	98.6	1.4	22,509	272
	Rural	97.4	2.4	21,496	381
District	Corozal	96.9	3.1	4,151	85
	Orange Walk	97.2	2.8	6,195	153
	Belize	99.2	0.8	18,335	135
	Cayo	97.7	2.3	7,996	104
	Stann Creek	98.6	0.7	5,957	128
	Toledo	88.9	11.1	1,371	48
Ethnic Group	Creole	98.3	1.7	16,086	170
	Garifuna	100.0	-	5,071	82
	Maya	93.7	6.3	2,435	50
	Mestizo/Hispanic	97.4	2.3	17,406	312
	Other	100.0	-	2,933	37
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	91.1	7.7	3,963	80
	Primary	98.2	1.8	17,341	273
	Secondary	98.4	1.6	13,029	161
	Tertiary	100.0	-	9,018	126
	Not Reported*	100.0	-	653	13
Total		43,137	821	44,005	653

**Use with caution - based on less than 25 unweighed cases*

Table HIV11: Population 15 to 49 Years who have never been Tested for HIV by Selected Characteristics and Knowledge of a Place to Get Tested, Belize 2014

Selected Characteristics		Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?		Population Total	Total Un-weighted Sample
		Yes	No		
Age Groups	Total	77.9	21.5	64,799	1,021
	15-19	74.9	23.9	28,491	340
	20-24	81.9	18.1	11,951	170
	25-29	79.1	20.9	6,212	133
	30-34	74.2	25.8	4,876	117
	35-39	81.8	17.6	5,353	100
	40-44	83.8	16.2	4,205	85
	45-49	78.1	21.9	3,711	76
Sex	Male	76.7	23.3	36,254	576
	Female	79.5	19.3	28,545	445
Area of Residence	Urban	86.3	13.4	28,149	296
	Rural	71.5	27.8	36,650	725
District	Corozal	78.9	21.1	8,514	164
	Orange Walk	80.4	19.6	10,809	241
	Belize	81.5	16.9	17,252	111
	Cayo	79.5	20.5	16,069	178
	Stann Creek	66.6	32.1	4,752	91
	Toledo	68.4	31.1	7,403	236
Ethnic Group	Creole	83.5	16.0	12,846	116
	Garifuna	80.8	19.2	3,054	43
	Maya	70.6	29.1	9,437	226
	Mestizo/Hispanic	78.6	21.4	34,911	574
	Other	69.9	24.1	4,511	61
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	63.8	36.2	10,087	211
	Primary	74.7	25.1	36,542	554
	Secondary	93.6	4.2	12,152	167
	Tertiary	92.8	6.7	5,708	81
Total		50,476	13,959	64,799	1,021

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Table RE1: 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	Unweighted 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 RE2: 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	Unweighted 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 RE3: 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	Unweighted 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 RE4: 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	Unweighted 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 RE5: 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	Unweighted 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 RE6: 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	Unweighted 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 RE7: 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	Unweighted 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

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2986746  Page 3 

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
1 5			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
1 6			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
1 7			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
1 8			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
1 9			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 0			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 1			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 2			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 3			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 4			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 5			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 6			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 7			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000
2 8			0000000000	000	00000000	00000000

2986746



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?	In what class/form/level are you/Is N presently?	What was the last class/form/level you have/N has completed?	What is/was the MAIN reason you/N are/Is not attending/never attended school?
		1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	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	3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form = 13 Junior College = 14 Bachelor's = 15 Master's or Higher = 16 Other = 17 None = 18 DK/NS = 99	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		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
2		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
3		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
4		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
5		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
6		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
7		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
8		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
9		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
10		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
11		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
12		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
13		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
14		000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000

2986746



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?	In what class/form/level are you/is N presently?	What was the last class/form/level you have/N has completed?	What is/was the MAIN reason you/N are/is not attending/never attended school?
			1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	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	3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form = 13 Junior College = 14 Bachelor's = 15 Master's or Higher = 16 Other = 17 None = 18 Never Attended = 19 DK/NS = 20	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	5					
1	6					
1	7					
1	8					
1	9					
2	0					
2	1					
2	2					
2	3					
2	4					
2	5					
2	6					
2	7					
2	8					

2986746

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	5	6	7	8	9	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	☐	☐	☐

2986746

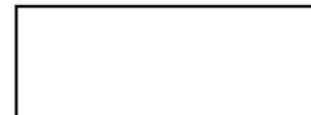


Table 1: Persons Aged 15-49 Years

- 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.

Last digit of household number	Total Number of eligible persons 15 to 49 years in household									
	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

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

INFORMATION PANEL

IP

IP1. Cluster number:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

IP2. Household number:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IP3. Respondent's name:

Name _____

IP4. Respondent's person number:

--	--

IP5. Interviewer's name:

Name _____

IP6. Day / Month / Year of interview:

						2	0	1	4
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---

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.

☐ 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..... ☐

Partially complete..... ☐

Refusal..... ☐

No Contact..... ☐

Other (specify)..... ☐

IP8. RECORD THE START TIME OF INTERVIEW

Hour and minutes..... : ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

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Page 1

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?

000000000000

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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ 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.

- ☐ Days ago
☐ Weeks ago
☐ Months ago
☐ Years ago → **SKIP TO SB11**

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ 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".

- ☐ Wife/Husband
☐ Cohabiting partner
☐ Girlfriend/Boyfriend
☐ Casual acquaintance
☐ Sex worker
☐ Other (Specify _____)

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No → **SKIP TO SB11**

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ 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".

- ☐ Wife/Husband
☐ Cohabiting partner
☐ Girlfriend/Boyfriend
☐ Casual acquaintance
☐ Sex worker
☐ Other (Specify _____)

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No → **SKIP TO SB11**

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

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

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HIV/AIDS

HA

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

Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?

- ☐ Yes
☐ 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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK

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

- | | Yes | No | DK |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| [A] During pregnancy? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| [B] During delivery? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| [C] By breastfeeding? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ 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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ 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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ 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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ 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?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No → **SKIP TO HA16**

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

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

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No → **END INTERVIEW**
☐ DK

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

IP9. RECORD THE END TIME OF INTERVIEW

Hour and minutes.....

 :
 :

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

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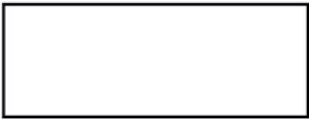




INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

FIELD SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

OTHER OBSERVATIONS



APPENDIX B:

- • -

Survey Timetable

	July, 2014				August, 2014				September, 2014				October, 2014				November, 2014				December, 2014				January, 2015				
	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26
Activity																													
Sexual Behaviour and HIV/AIDS																													
Formatting of SBS Questionnaire in Teleform																													
Sample Selection for September SBS																													
Development 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																													



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