

# BELIZE 2024



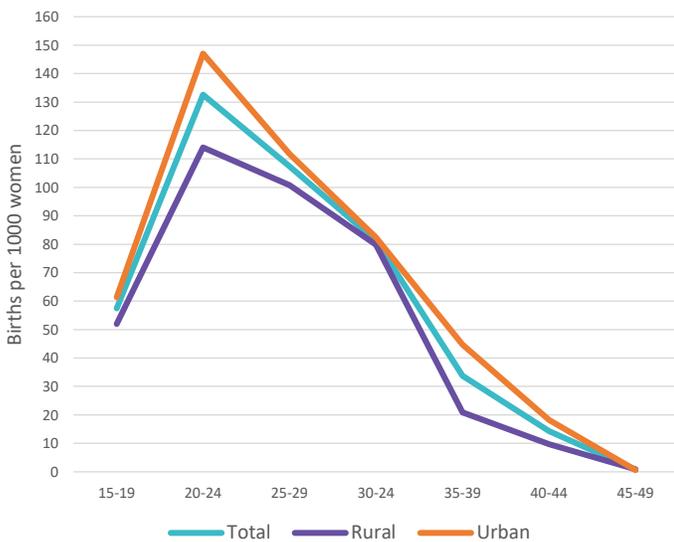
## Fertility & Family Planning

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys

### Fertility

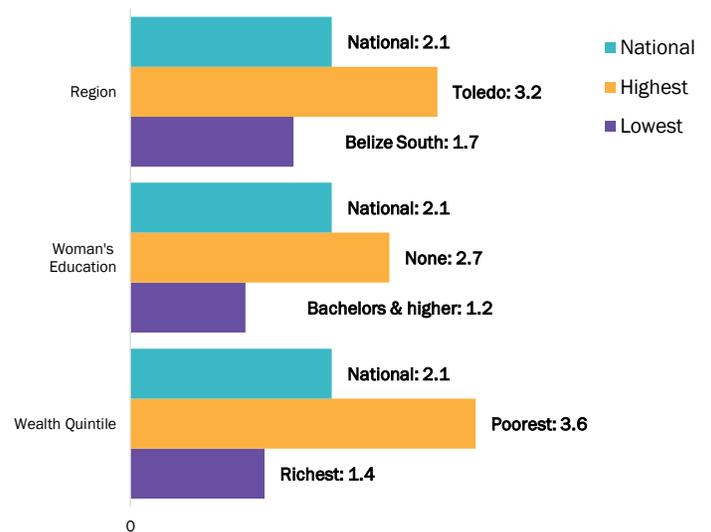


#### Age Specific Fertility Rates



Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women

#### Total Fertility Rate



The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49

#### Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG indicator 3.7.2

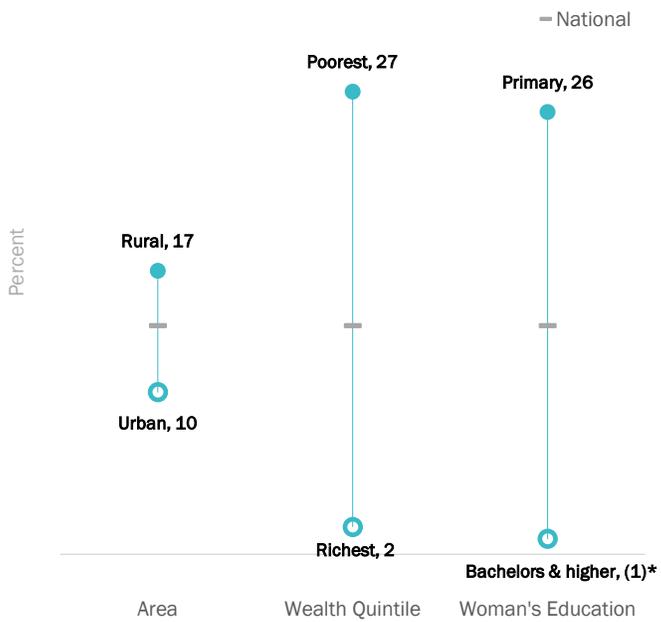


Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey

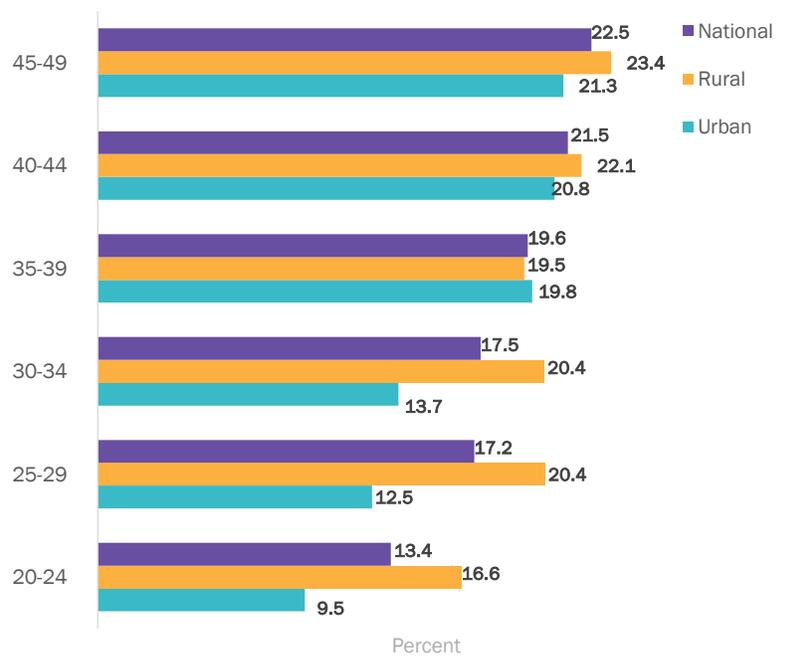
Adolescent Birth rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

## Early Child Bearing - by Age 18



## Trends in Early Child Bearing - by Age 18



Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics

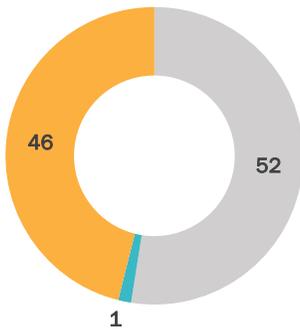
\* Values in parentheses indicate findings based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Percentage of women age 20-49 years who have had a live birth before age 18

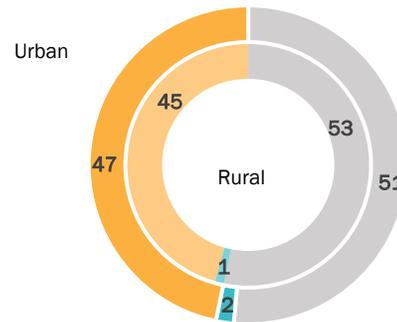
## Family Planning

### Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

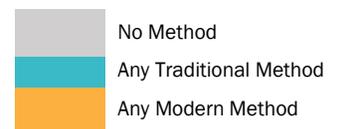
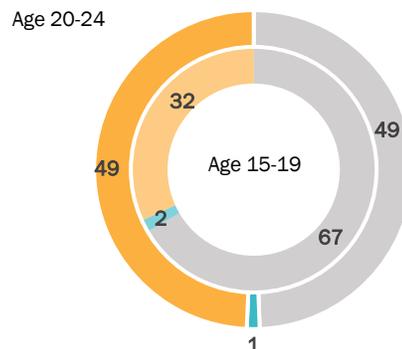
Type of method\*



By Area



By Age



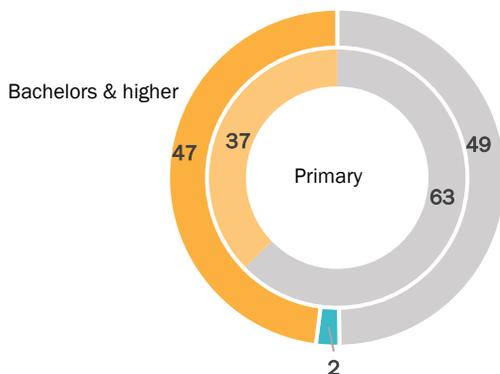
Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method

\*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and contraceptive patch Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal

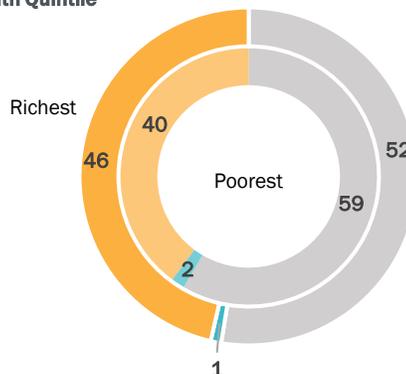
# Family Planning

## Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

By Woman's Education



By Wealth Quintile



Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method

\*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and contraceptive patch  
Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal



## Regional Data on Fertility & Family Planning

Region	Adolescent Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Child bearing before 15*	Child bearing before 18	Contraception Use of modern method among married / in-union women	Contraception Use of any method among married / in-union women
National	58	2.1	0.2	13.4	45.9	47.4
Corozal	55	2.3	0.0	18.2	52.0	54.4
Orange Walk	35	2.1	0.5	8.7	47.4	49.6
Belize North	79	2.2	(0.0)*	11.9	52.0	53.7
Belize South	44	1.7	0.0	10.1	37.9	41.8
Cayo	47	1.9	0.4	12.4	43.4	44.1
Stann Creek	62	2.5	0.0	13.9	46.7	48.3
Toledo	118	3.2	0.0	26.9	41.6	42.0

\*Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have had a live birth before age 15

\* Values in parentheses indicate findings based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## Key Messages

- Among women aged 20-24, 13.4% had a live birth before age 18..
- Only 0.2% of women had a live birth before age 15.
- Use of modern contraception among married/in-union women: 45.9%.
- Use of any method of contraception: 47.4%.
- Toledo has the highest adolescent birth rate (118) and TFR (3.2).
- Orange Walk shows the lowest adolescent birth rate (35) and early childbearing (8.7%).
- Corozal leads in modern contraception use (52%) and any method (54.4%).

The Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2024 by the Statistical Institute of Belize as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, and the Government of Belize provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Belize MICS7, 2024 related to Fertility and Family Planning. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.1.1, TM.2.1, TM.2.2W, TM.2.3W, TM.3.1, and TM.3.3 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).