

1991 BELIZE FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

PRELIMINARY REPORT

**Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Finance**

Belize Family Life Association

Ministry Of Health

Division of Reproductive Health

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I. INTRODUCTION

Belize is one of the countries in Latin America that was not included in the World Fertility Survey, Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, or Demographic and Health Survey programs during the 1970's and 1980's. As a result, data on contraceptive prevalence and the utilization of maternal and child health services in Belize has been limited. Thus, the 1991 Family Health Survey was designed to provide health professionals with data to assess the utilization of health services in Belize. The survey was sponsored by the Belize Family Life Association (BFLA), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Belize, and the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Breast is Best League of Belize and the Belize Rural Woman's Association. The implementing agency for the survey was the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Finance, with technical assistance from the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. The survey was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (AID).

The objectives of the 1991 Family Health Survey included the following:

1. Obtain fertility estimates at the national level.
2. Estimate levels of infant and child mortality.
3. Estimate the percentage of mothers who breastfed their last child and duration of breastfeeding.
4. Determine levels of knowledge and current use of contraceptives for a variety of social and demographic variables; also determine the source where users obtain the methods they use.
5. Determine reasons for nonuse of contraception, and estimate the percentage of women who are at risk of an unplanned pregnancy and, thus, in need of family planning services.

6. Examine the use of maternal and child health services and immunization levels for children less than 5 years of age; also examine the prevalence of diarrhea and acute respiratory infections among these children and the treatment they received, if any.

A national household probability sampling plan was designed. Two strata or domains were sampled independently--urban areas and rural areas. During fieldwork, which was conducted January 14-February 8, 1991, a total of 4,567 households out of 4,967 selected households were visited (Table 1). The proportion of these households in which women eligible to be respondents were identified ranged from 52 percent in rural areas to 57 percent in urban areas. Overall, 7 percent of the households were found to be vacant and less than 3 percent of households refused to be interviewed. The bottom panel of Table 1 shows that complete interviews were obtained in 94 percent of households that had an eligible respondent, for a total of 2,658 interviews. Interview completion rates did not vary by residence.

Only one woman aged 15-44 per household was selected for interview. Each respondent's probability of selection was inversely proportional to the number of eligible women in the household. Thus, weighting factors were applied to compensate for this unequal probability of selection. In the tables presented in this report, proportions and means are based on the weighted number of cases, but the unweighted numbers are shown.

Data entry, including range and consistency checks, began with the initiation of fieldwork and was completed on March 8, 1991. Although additional editing of the survey data set was conducted during April 7-16, 1991, some editing still remains to be done. Thus, this preliminary report excludes topics in the questionnaire that remain to be edited. Tabulations for a final report will begin once editing is completed. A final report is tentatively

planned for September, 1991.

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II. FERTILITY

All women were asked to provide a birth history of all the live births they have ever had. This history asked for the year and month of occurrence of each live birth, which allows all births to be classified by the age of the woman at the time of the birth. Table 2 gives age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for five year age groups of women for the period five years before the survey. The denominators of these rates are woman years of exposure during this five year period. For each woman it was determined how many years she spent within each age group during the five year period (e.g., a woman 27 years and 4 months old at the time of the survey would contribute 28 months of exposure in the age group 25-29 and 32 months of exposure in the age group 20-24). The numerators are simply the number of births during the five year period classified by the age of the mother when they occurred.

Fertility Rates

The ASFRs in Table 2 can be interpreted as giving the annual number of births per each 1,000 women in that age group during the year. This table also gives the total fertility rate (TFR) for the period five years before the survey (February 1986 - January 1991). This is interpreted as the average number of children that would be born to a group of women during their reproductive years (ages 15 to 44) if they were to experience the age-specific fertility rates calculated for that period. The TFR for Belize for the period 1986-1990 is 4.49, indicating that if women during their lives were to experience the ASFRs in effect during this period they would have, on average about 4.5 children per woman.

Table 3 gives ASFR's and TFR's for groups of women categorized by different characteristics. There are sizable fertility differentials for a number of characteristics. The TFR is lowest for women who report they are working, either from their homes or

outside their homes (2.9), women with a secondary or higher level of education (3.2), women residing in urban areas (3.9), women in households with 8 or more household amenities (2.7), and for women whose ethnic group is Creole (3.6) or who report Creole as the principal language spoken in the household (3.9). The TFR is notably high for women who are not working (5.2), women with less than a complete primary school education (6.0), women living in rural areas (5.8), women in households with less than 3 amenities (6.6), and for women whose ethnic group is other than Mestizo or Creole, mostly Maya and Garifuna, (5.4). The age pattern of fertility is similar for all groups of women, with it being highest for women 20-24 and then dropping off steadily with increasing age. For 15-19 year olds, the ASFR of 136 births per 1,000 women is relatively high compared to other countries in the region.

Breastfeeding

The duration of breastfeeding can play a significant role in reducing overall fertility levels independent of the effects of conscious fertility control. It does so by reducing the proportion of the time from menarche to menopause, approximately ages 15 to 49, respectively, that a woman is at risk of becoming pregnant. Breastfeeding for longer periods of time lengthens the time after each birth before ovulation and menstruation resume. The extent of increase in the postpartum anovulatory period due to breastfeeding depends on the frequency and intensity of breastfeeding and when supplementary foods are introduced.

Table 4 shows estimates of the mean duration of breastfeeding. These means have been calculated by the prevalence - incidence method, in which the number of women currently breastfeeding at the time of the survey is divided by the number of births in the 24 months before the survey, and the result multiplied by 24. The overall mean is 12.1 months. There are not large differentials in

the mean duration of breastfeeding for different subgroups of women. In all cases, fertility is actually lower among those groups of women who breastfeed for shorter durations, indicating that conscious use of family planning has more than compensated for the potential contraceptive effect of more prolonged breastfeeding (data not shown).

Planning Status of Last Pregnancy and Current Pregnancy Intention

Future fertility of the women examined in this report may be influenced by the planning status of their last pregnancy and their desire for future births. All ever-pregnant women were asked two questions about the planning status of their last pregnancy: "When you became pregnant (the last time), did you want to become pregnant?" If not, "Was it that you wanted no more children, or that you just wanted to wait longer before another pregnancy?" On the basis of these questions, each woman's last pregnancy was classified as either "planned", "mistimed", "unwanted", or "unknown". Planned pregnancies were defined as those that were desired; mistimed pregnancies were classified as those that were desired, but at some time in the future; and unwanted pregnancies were those not desired, even at a future time. Using this scheme, the mistimed and unwanted pregnancies can be combined as an estimate of unplanned pregnancies. Included as unplanned are pregnancies that were neither specified as mistimed or unwanted; these pregnancies are categorized as "unspecified-unplanned pregnancies."

Based on these definitions, nearly two-thirds of the respondents' last pregnancies were classified as planned, 17 percent as mistimed, 13 percent as unwanted, and one percent as unplanned but unspecified (Table 5). Three percent of pregnancies could not be classified. Thus, 31 percent of last pregnancies were unplanned.

The proportion of pregnancies that were reported to have been planned did not vary appreciably by place of residence. For women who reported that their last pregnancy was unplanned, a higher proportion of women in each stratum said their pregnancies were mistimed rather than unwanted.

The proportion of pregnancies that were reported as unwanted increases with both age and number of living children. On the other hand, the percentage of pregnancies that were reported as mistimed decreases with age. There are no clear patterns of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies according to the educational level of the respondents.

Table 6 shows current pregnancy intentions of married women. Overall, 71 percent stated that they did not desire a pregnancy at the time of the survey, while 15 percent desired to become pregnant at that time. Another 11 percent were currently pregnant. A higher proportion of women living in rural areas reported that they were currently pregnant than women living in urban areas. In addition, the proportion of women currently pregnant or desiring a pregnancy decreases with age and number of living children. It is evident that married women with no children have strong pressures to have a child; 80 percent are pregnant or desire a pregnancy.

Another factor related to future fertility is the proportion of women who want no more children. All fecund, married women who had at least one living child were asked if they wanted more children (Table 7). Overall, nearly 50 percent of the women said they did not want any more children. As one would expect, the proportion of women who did not want any more children increases with age and family size. It should be noted that urban women want to terminate childbearing earlier in life and at lower parities than rural women.

III. FERTILITY REGULATION

Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

All women aged 15-44 were asked if they had ever heard of the different contraceptive methods available in Belize. The findings of the survey show that knowledge of contraception in Belize is very high as 95 percent of women 15-44 years of age have knowledge of at least one modern method of contraception (data not shown). Knowledge of at least one method was higher in urban areas (97 percent) than in rural areas (92 percent) and ranged from 86 percent among women with no formal education to 100 percent among women with a post-secondary education.

Table 8 shows wide variation in knowledge of individual methods. For all women aged 15-44 the most widely known methods of contraception are oral contraceptives (93 percent), female sterilization (88 percent), injectables (86 percent), and condoms (82 percent). The least well known methods include vaginal creams, jellies, and foam (40 percent), the diaphragm (39 percent), withdrawal (34 percent), and the Billings method (16 percent). Table 8 also shows that rural women are less familiar with the individual contraceptive methods than urban women.

Not surprisingly, knowledge of contraception is directly associated with the educational attainment of the respondents (Table 9). For example, while over 90 percent of women with a post-secondary education knew of oral contraceptives, female sterilization, injectables, condoms, IUD's, and the rhythm method, knowledge of these same methods among women with no formal education varied from 77 percent to 29 percent.

Current Use of Contraception

This section covers contraceptive use according to language spoken in the household as well as variables typically associated with use: residence, age, number of living children, education, and work status. With the exception of the first table (Table 10), the preliminary results presented here focus on the level of use found among women currently married or living in consensual unions who are 15-44 years of age. In the text and tables that follow, these women are referred to as "married women."

Overall, one-third of all women aged 15-44 were found to be using contraceptive methods at the time of the survey (Table 10). The prevalence of contraceptive use varied from 47 percent among married women and women with a visiting partner to 7 percent among never married women. The prevalence rate for married women corresponds with the total fertility rate of 4.5 discussed earlier. The most prevalent methods used by ever-married women include female sterilization and oral contraceptives. The most prevalent method used by single women or women with a visiting partner is oral contraceptives.

As shown in Table 11, urban areas of the country have the highest contraceptive prevalence rate with 55 percent of married women aged 15-44 reporting current use, compared with 33 percent of married women living in rural areas. Table 11 also shows that the most prevalent method used by married women in Belize is female sterilization, which accounts for 40 percent of all contraceptive use. The second most prevalent method is oral contraceptives, accounting for 32 percent of overall use, followed by injectables, which accounts for an additional 9 percent of all use. The use of the remaining methods shown in Table 11 is relatively low.

Contraceptive use also varies by age of the respondents (Table 12). Use is lowest for married women 15-19 (27 percent), but increases

to 37 percent among 20-24 year olds. By the time women are 30 years of age or older, more than 50 percent are using some form of contraception. Oral contraceptives is the most used method among married women 15-29 years of age, but after age 30 the most prevalent method is female sterilization. An illustration of the increasing prevalence of female sterilization as women age is that this method now accounts for only 8 percent of total use among married women 20-24 years of age, compared with 46 percent among women 30-34, and 76 percent among women aged 40-44.

Table 13 shows the relationship between use and number of living children. Because of the high correlation between age and number of children, these results show a similar pattern to that presented in the previous table. Overall, contraceptive use is relatively low among married women with no living children, only 14 percent, but increases rapidly to 34 percent after women have their first child and to over 50 percent after the second child. The use of female sterilization begins to become important after the third child, while oral contraceptives, injectables, and rhythm and the Billings method are important for women with one to two children. In general, the use of reversible methods declines with an increase in number of living children, from a high of 80 percent among women with two children to 42 percent among women with 6 or more living children, as an increasing percentage of women rely on sterilization.

Table 14 shows that as the level of formal education increases, so does the prevalence of contraceptive use; this is due primarily to the increasing use of reversible methods, especially oral contraceptives, as the level of education increases. For example, women with a post-secondary education are 6 times more likely to use oral contraceptives than women with no formal education. Female sterilization is least used by women with more than a primary school education; this is explained, in part, by their

relatively young age--younger women tend to be better educated and at lower parities.

Whether a woman is in the labor force is an important factor associated with the use of contraception, as shown in Table 15. Almost two-thirds of married women employed outside the home were found to be using contraception compared to 54 percent of women who work from their home (seamstresses, street vendors, etc.) and 42 percent of nonworking women. Use of oral contraceptives varies according to work status as two times as many women employed outside of the home were found to be using this method than nonworking women. Similarly, working women were more likely to report female sterilization as their method than nonworking women.

Differences in contraceptive prevalence are also seen according to the principal language spoken in the household (Table 16). The highest prevalence of contraceptive use was reported by married women living in households where English is the principal language (62 percent), followed by households where Creole (54 percent), Garifuna (43 percent) and Spanish (43 percent) are spoken. The lowest prevalence was reported by married women who live in households where Maya is the principal language (10 percent). However, this prevalence is twice the level found in this same ethnic group in Guatemala.

All current users of contraception were asked whether they were using in order to space or to limit their births. Two-thirds of married women aged 15-44 responded that they were using contraception to limit their childbearing while one-third stated that they wanted to space their pregnancies (Table 17). Reason for currently using contraception does not vary appreciably by place of residence. However, as expected, the percentage of current users wanting to limit childbearing increases with age and number of living children of the respondent: By the time these woman are 25-29 years of age or have three living children, over half want to

limit their childbearing. It is noteworthy that 45 percent of users of rhythm/Billings and "Other" methods (primarily vaginal methods) are using these methods to limit childbearing. Finally, using the data presented in Table 17, we can make a profile of the women that are using contraception to space their pregnancies. As expected, these women tend to be young (15-24 years of age), have fewer than two living children, and have attained a higher level of education.

Contraceptive Prevalence in the Region

The data appearing in Table 18 place contraceptive prevalence in Belize in a geographic perspective by comparing the 1991 preliminary results with recent survey results from other countries in the region. Contraceptive prevalence in Costa Rica (69 percent) is the highest of any of the countries while Guatemala (23 percent) has the lowest prevalence of the countries recently surveyed in the region. Belize's prevalence is essentially the same as that of El Salvador. With the exception of Costa Rica and Honduras, the most prevalent method of each of the countries is female sterilization. With the exception of Mexico, the second most used method in the region is oral contraceptives. Compared to other countries in the region, Belize is third with regard to the use of female sterilization and second with regard to use of oral contraceptives. Belize also has the second lowest use of IUD's in the region, following Guatemala, which has the lowest level of use of this method.

Source of Contraception

As shown in Table 19, the most important suppliers of contraception in Belize in 1991 are Government health facilities (Ministry of Health), pharmacies, private clinics, and the Belize Family Life Association (BFLA), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Belize. The percentage of users that rely upon

the Ministry of Health and private clinics does not vary by area of residence. In contrast, 1.7 times more urban users utilize pharmacies for their source of contraception than women living in rural areas. Similarly, a higher proportion of rural users rely on the BFLA than urban users.

Educational attainment appears to be a determinant as to where users obtain their method (Table 20). In general, women with higher educational attainment tend to utilize pharmacies and the BFLA as their sources of contraception while women with lower educational attainment tend to rely on government health facilities. Interestingly, utilization of private clinics does not vary appreciably by educational attainment.

Presentation of the source of contraception by method (Table 21) shows that the Ministry of Health is the principal source of female sterilization in the country (87 percent). With respect to oral contraceptives and condoms, pharmacies are by far the major supplier of these methods (65 percent and 79 percent, respectively). The BFLA is the principal supplier of injectables in the country and is second in importance with respect to oral contraceptives. IUD's are primarily inserted in private clinics (54 percent), followed by the Ministry of Health (24 percent) and the BFLA (19 percent).

IV. REASONS FOR NONUSE OF CONTRACEPTION AND DESIRE TO USE IN THE FUTURE

In this survey, nonusers were asked the reasons why they were not currently using contraception. This section covers the reasons given by the respondents and the relationship between the characteristics of nonusers and desire to use contraception in the future. Also, for women who want to use a method, the preferred source and method are discussed.

Reasons for Nonuse

Women not currently using contraception represent most of the potential for expanding family planning coverage in Belize. Of married women not currently using contraception at the time of the survey, 60 percent were not using any method for reasons related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or lack of sexual activity (Table 22). This includes 7 percent who were postpartum or breastfeeding, many of whom were probably at risk of a pregnancy. Thus, 40 percent of nonusers who gave "other reasons" for not using contraception could be considered potential candidates for adopting contraception at the time of the survey. However, it should be noted that approximately half of the 60 percent of nonusers who are not immediate candidates for use are potential high priority target women following their current pregnancy and/or postpartum period. Among women who gave "other reasons" unrelated to pregnancy, the major reasons for nonuse were fear of side effects (9 percent), "Doesn't like or want contraception" (8 percent), and lack of knowledge of methods (8 percent).

Examining reasons for nonuse by education, we observe in Table 23 that the proportion of women reporting a reason for nonuse related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or lack of sexual activity increases as the formal education of the women increases. Thus, the proportion of women who could be considered potential candidates for family

planning at the time of the survey is inversely related to the level of education. Among lower educated women, major reasons for nonuse include lack of knowledge of contraceptive methods and fear of side effects.

Desire to Use Contraception in the Future

Table 24 shows that 55 percent of fecund nonusers want to use a method of contraception in the future. The proportion wanting to use in the future was highest among nonusers living in urban areas, among nonusers less than 30 years of age, among nonusers with fewer than four living children, among nonusers with at least some secondary school education, and among nonusers who are Creole or Garifuna.

The right-hand panel of Table 24 shows that three-quarters of nonusers who desire to use a method have knowledge of a source of contraception. Rural women, women less than 25 years of age, and women with lower educational attainment were the least likely to know of a source of contraception.

The top panel of Table 25 shows the method of choice mentioned by nonusers desiring to use a method. The most frequently desired methods were female sterilization and oral contraceptives (24 percent each) and injectables (19 percent). Oral contraceptives, female sterilization, and injectables were the methods of choice among urban nonusers while injectables, female sterilization, and oral contraceptives were the methods of choice among rural nonusers.

The bottom panel of Table 25 shows pharmacies were cited as a potential source by 31 percent of nonusers, and was a commonly mentioned source by urban nonusers. Government health facilities were cited as a potential source by a quarter of nonusers, and was

the most popular source in rural areas. Overall, the BFLA was the third most mentioned source, followed by private clinics.

V. ESTIMATES OF WOMEN AT RISK OF AN UNPLANNED PREGNANCY

The survey data indicate that certain segments of the population are at greater risk of an unplanned pregnancy than others. A woman was characterized at risk of an unplanned pregnancy or "in need of family planning services" if she was not currently pregnant, stated that she did not desire to become pregnant, and she was not using a method of contraception for reasons not related to pregnancy, subfecundity, or sexual inactivity. (It was assumed that all fecund, married women are sexually active). Thus, women defined as at risk of an unplanned pregnancy are fecund, sexually active women, who were not currently pregnant, did not desire to become pregnant, and were not using an method of contraception.

The percentage of women at risk of an unplanned pregnancy calculated according to this definition varied by the characteristics of the women, as shown in Table 26. Overall, 17 percent of all women aged 15-44 were found to be at risk of an unplanned pregnancy. The percentage of women at risk is greater among rural women (23 percent) than among urban women (14 percent). In addition, the proportion at risk is highest among married (in union) women, women 35-44 years of age, and women with lower educational attainment. In general, the risk of an unplanned pregnancy increases with number of living children. With respect to ethnic group, a higher percentage of Maya/Ketchi are at risk of an unplanned pregnancy than other groups.

The percentages in Table 26 indicate the segments of the population in which the risk of an unplanned pregnancy is greatest. In order to derive program goals, the women defined at risk of an unplanned pregnancy, i.e., the numerators in Table 20, have been distributed across categories of women, as shown in Table 27. We observe in this table that approximately half of the women at risk live in urban areas and half live in rural areas. Slightly more than 88 percent are married or live in a consensual union, 78 percent have

a primary school education or less, and 48 percent are Mestizos. Additionally, nearly two-thirds have three or more children and 56 percent are under the age of 30. Thus, the data indicate that the family planning program of Belize should be oriented toward young, high parity, married, and less-educated women that live in both urban and rural areas.

Overall, 42 percent of women at risk of an unplanned pregnancy have ever used contraception, and 52 percent desire to use contraception sometime in the future (Table 28). Thus, as a group, these women have some experience in the use of contraception and are relatively motivated to control their fertility. Desire to use contraception is highest among urban women. While desire to use is inversely associated with age, it is directly associated with educational attainment. With respect to living children, low parity women appear to be more motivated to use contraception than high parity women.

APPENDIX A
Tables

Table 1

Belize: Interview Status, by Residence
1991 Family Health Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Household Selection</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Eligible respondent identified	55.6	57.5	52.4
No eligible respondent	23.6	23.3	24.2
Household not located/ visited	8.1	7.8	8.4
Vacant household	7.3	4.9	11.4
Refusal	2.6	3.3	1.5
Resident not home	1.5	1.4	1.7
Other	1.3	1.8	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	(4,967)	(3,105)	(1,862)
<u>Individual Selection</u>			
Completed interview	94.0	93.6	94.8
Individual refusal	2.8	2.7	2.9
Respondent not home	0.8	0.6	1.3
Other	2.3	3.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of possible respondents	(2,826)	(1,842)	(984)

NOTE: Totals in this and subsequent tables may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 2

Number of Births, Woman-Years of Exposure, and
Age-Specific Fertility Rates, by Age Group
Belize: 1986-1990

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Exposure</u> ¹	<u>Age-Specific Fertility Rate</u> ²
15-19	597	4387	136
20-24	861	3594	240
25-29	668	3156	212
30-34	340	2281	149
35-39	202	1815	111
40-44	39	769	51
Total Fertility Rate			4.49 ³

¹Thirty-four women were excluded from the fertility analysis because they had undated births which could have occurred five years prior to the survey.

²Age-Specific Fertility Rates give the annual number of births per each 1000 women in that age group during a year. The rates given here are for the 5 year period from February 1986 through January 1991. The numbers of births and woman years of exposure have been weighted to reflect the sample design in which only one woman in the age group 15-44 is interviewed in each household.

³The Total Fertility Rate gives the average number of births a group of women would have during their reproductive ages, 15-44, if they were to experience the age-specific fertility rates that were in effect in a given period. In this case the period is from February 1986 through January 1991.

Table 3

Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate, by Selected Characteristics, Belize: 1986-1990

	<u>Age-Specific Fertility Rates</u>						<u>TFR</u>	<u>No. of Women</u>
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>		
Total	136	240	212	149	111	51	4.49	(2624)
Residence								
Urban	116	223	193	122	81	35	3.85	(1709)
Rural	173	276	249	205	172	93	5.84	(915)
Education								
< Pri. Comp.	236	298	244	167	171	83	6.00	(811)
Pri. Comp.	161	252	214	150	88	24	4.44	(905)
Secondary+	73	181	174	124	48	47	3.24	(908)
No. HH Amenities*								
0-2	225	317	297	236	172	80	6.63	(706)
3-7	124	235	197	143	108	60	4.33	(1296)
8-10	68	168	149	76	66	21	2.74	(623)
Work Status								
Not Working	159	276	233	179	139	59	5.23	(1862)
Working	80	166	168	92	50	31	2.93	(762)
Language								
Spanish	146	270	235	161	129	74	5.08	(1116)
Creole	121	218	175	135	99	31	3.89	(1103)
Other	157	217	254	145	86	47	4.53	(406)
Ethnic Group								
Creole	108	203	177	117	85	25	3.57	(887)
Mestizo	136	258	224	151	115	70	4.77	(1150)
Other	191	261	240	191	140	49	5.36	(588)
Religion								
Protestant	155	230	203	119	106	26	4.20	(1021)
Catholic	120	245	212	161	121	68	4.64	(1449)

*Number of household amenities is simply a count of the number of items from the following list of ten household amenities that were reported to be part of the household at the time of the interview: piped water; flush toilet; more than four rooms in the house (excluding bathrooms and the kitchen); electricity; radio; television; refrigerator; telephone; personal vehicle; and either a gas or electric stove.

Table 4

Belize: Mean Duration of Breastfeeding,
by Selected Characteristics of Women
1991 Family Health Survey

	Mean Duration of <u>Breastfeeding</u>	No. of Cases (Unweighted)
Total	12.1	(2624)
Residence		
Urban	10.1	(1709)
Rural	14.8	(915)
Education		
< Prim. Comp.	13.0	(811)
Prim. Comp.	12.0	(905)
Secondary +	10.8	(908)
No. HH Amenities		
0-2	13.9	(706)
3-7	11.5	(1296)
8-10	9.8	(623)
Work Status		
Not Working	12.7	(1862)
Working	9.5	(762)
Language		
Spanish	12.7	(1116)
Creole	10.9	(1103)
Other	13.5	(406)
Ethnic Group		
Creole	10.3	(887)
Mestizo	12.6	(1150)
Other	13.3	(588)
Religion		
Protestant	10.9	(1021)
Catholic	13.0	(1449)

Table 5

Belize: Planning Status of Last Pregnancy, by Selected Characteristics:
 Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
 1991 Family Health Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Unplanned</u>			<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
		<u>Mistimed</u>	<u>Unwanted</u>	<u>Unspecified</u>			
Total	65.6	17.4	13.1	0.9	3.0	100.0	(1,664)
<u>Residence</u>							
Urban	64.6	17.3	14.1	1.2	2.8	100.0	(990)
Rural	67.2	17.6	11.5	0.5	3.3	100.0	(674)
<u>Age</u>							
15-19	72.9	22.5	2.0	0.7	2.0	100.0	(109)
20-24	64.6	26.2	5.1	1.5	2.5	100.0	(332)
25-29	64.1	20.2	11.2	1.0	3.4	100.0	(456)
30-34	65.7	15.3	13.9	0.7	4.4	100.0	(375)
35-39	65.7	11.0	19.0	1.0	3.3	100.0	(228)
40-44	65.3	6.0	27.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	(164)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>							
0	90.7	5.3	0.0	1.3	2.7	100.0	(54)
1	77.9	16.1	0.7	2.0	3.4	100.0	(232)
2	71.9	21.3	4.9	0.5	1.4	100.0	(327)
3	65.3	22.6	8.2	1.4	2.5	100.0	(314)
4	59.0	14.3	19.4	1.1	6.2	100.0	(229)
5	54.5	21.8	20.4	0.5	2.8	100.0	(192)
6+	57.1	12.7	27.4	0.2	2.6	100.0	(316)
<u>Education</u>							
None	63.3	15.4	19.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	(98)
Pri. Incomplete	68.8	15.2	12.2	0.3	3.6	100.0	(545)
Pri. Complete	62.2	17.7	16.0	1.1	3.0	100.0	(598)
Secondary	66.3	21.4	8.1	1.8	2.3	100.0	(329)
Post Secondary	68.7	17.0	9.8	1.8	2.7	100.0	(94)

Table 6

Belize: Current Pregnancy Intention of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44,
by Selected Characteristics
1991 Family Health Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Currently Pregnant</u>	<u>Desire Pregnancy</u>	<u>Don't Desire Pregnancy</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases Unweighted</u>
Total	11.1	14.7	70.8	3.3	100.0	(1,743)
<u>Residence</u>						
Urban	9.8	15.5	72.8	1.9	100.0	(1,044)
Rural	13.2	13.6	67.7	5.5	100.0	(699)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	19.0	16.7	58.0	6.3	100.0	(125)
20-24	17.9	17.9	61.2	3.1	100.0	(358)
25-29	13.6	19.5	63.3	3.6	100.0	(481)
30-34	8.3	12.1	76.0	3.6	100.0	(385)
35-39	5.3	12.3	80.3	2.0	100.0	(228)
40-44	0.8	5.5	91.7	2.0	100.0	(166)
<u>No. Living Children</u>						
0	32.2	47.4	14.6	5.9	100.0	(133)
1	15.1	23.5	58.4	3.0	100.0	(232)
2	9.3	13.9	74.4	2.5	100.0	(327)
3	9.9	15.8	71.7	2.5	100.0	(314)
4	7.0	5.9	85.0	2.2	100.0	(229)
5	7.1	8.1	80.1	4.7	100.0	(192)
6+	7.3	4.5	84.5	3.7	100.0	(316)
<u>Education</u>						
None	16.0	16.0	65.5	2.5	100.0	(100)
Pri. Incomplete	11.9	14.6	68.6	4.9	100.0	(562)
Pri. Complete	9.6	12.5	74.7	3.2	100.0	(627)
Secondary	11.5	17.2	69.8	1.6	100.0	(350)
Post Secondary	10.4	20.0	68.0	1.6	100.0	(104)

Table 7

Belize: Percent of Currently Married, Fecund
Women Aged 15-44 Who Want No More Children,
by Selected Characteristics and Residence
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Residence</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Total	49.4 (1,249)	51.7 (706)	46.2 (543)
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	16.1 (91)	25.5 (40)	8.7 (51)
20-24	38.2 (290)	42.7 (165)	31.6 (125)
25-29	42.9 (387)	42.4 (230)	43.7 (157)
30-34	58.2 (267)	58.1 (151)	58.3 (116)
35-39	70.3 (140)	75.5 (79)	64.4 (61)
40-44	84.7 (74)	85.5 (41)	83.7 (33)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>			
1	14.5 (217)	18.9 (146)	5.4 (71)
2	37.3 (280)	43.1 (184)	25.2 (96)
3	46.3 (247)	53.1 (153)	33.7 (94)
4	65.7 (155)	70.5 (85)	59.2 (70)
5	69.7 (135)	83.1 (66)	56.3 (69)
6+	79.2 (215)	87.9 (72)	74.7 (143)
<u>Education</u>			
None	52.5 (71)	* (24)	51.9 (47)
Pri. Incomplete	49.2 (435)	56.1 (173)	44.5 (262)
Pri. Complete	52.3 (415)	56.8 (221)	46.5 (194)
Secondary	46.0 (259)	44.6 (226)	54.8 (33)
Post Secondary	41.3 (69)	43.8 (62)	* (7)

*Less than 25 cases.

Table 8

Belize: Percentage of All Women Aged 15-44 With Knowledge
of Contraceptive Methods, by Method and Residence
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Contraceptive Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Orals	93.1	95.4	88.6
Female Sterilization	87.7	90.2	82.7
Injection	85.8	86.1	85.2
Condoms	81.7	90.1	65.0
IUD	71.4	75.3	63.5
Rhythm	53.3	58.4	43.2
Male Sterilization	49.6	52.2	46.5
Vaginal Tablets	46.1	53.5	31.4
Other Vaginals*	39.6	45.0	28.9
Diaphragm	38.6	42.8	30.2
Withdrawal	34.5	37.6	28.4
Billings	16.0	16.1	15.9
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(2,658)	(1,725)	(933)

*Includes creams, jellies, and foam.

Table 9

Belize: Percentage of All Women Aged 15-44 With Knowledge
of Contraceptive Methods, by Method and Education
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Contraceptive Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None</u>	<u>Primary Incomplete</u>	<u>Primary Complete</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Post Secondary</u>
Orals	93.1	77.0	88.5	93.0	97.6	100.0
Female Sterilization	87.7	74.8	79.6	88.1	92.7	100.0
Injection	85.8	69.1	82.9	87.3	86.8	93.1
Condoms	81.7	78.9	63.2	84.4	94.6	98.2
IUD	71.4	42.5	60.2	71.6	79.1	92.7
Rhythm	53.3	29.5	36.7	50.1	64.7	92.0
Male Sterilization	49.6	39.6	44.3	45.1	53.1	79.7
Vaginal Tablets	46.1	25.2	31.6	42.4	57.4	78.6
Other Vaginals	39.6	17.3	22.9	35.2	51.9	79.3
Diaphragm	38.6	23.7	20.7	29.5	56.1	79.7
Withdrawal	34.5	18.0	24.2	29.3	41.9	72.8
Billings	16.0	9.3	10.3	13.8	17.7	42.7
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(2,658)	(113)	(715)	(918)	(714)	(198)

Table 10

Belize: Percent Distribution of All Women Aged 15-44 Currently Using
Contraceptive, by Method and Marital Status
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>			
		<u>Married/ In Union</u>	<u>Sep/Div/ Widow</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Never Married</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>31.1</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Female Sterilization	12.4	18.7	16.7	3.5	1.0
Orals	12.0	15.0	8.8	29.8	3.9
Injection	2.8	4.2	2.6	3.0	0.1
Rhythm/Billings	1.8	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.7
Condom	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.0	0.7
IUD	1.3	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.2
Other	1.6	2.5	0.4	2.0	0.1
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>68.9</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>93.4</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(2,654)	(1,788)	(151)	(123)	(592)

* Excludes 4 cases for whom marital status is unknown.

Table 11

Belize: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women
Aged 15-44 Currently Using Contraceptives,
by Method and Residence
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>55.1</u>	<u>33.2</u>
Female Sterilization	18.7	22.5	12.5
Orals	15.0	18.1	10.0
Injection	4.2	4.3	4.0
Rhythm/Billings	2.5	2.9	1.9
Condom	1.9	2.5	1.1
IUD	1.9	2.0	1.7
Other	2.5	2.9	1.8
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>44.9</u>	<u>66.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,788)	(1,078)	(710)

Table 12

Belize: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
Currently Using Contraceptives, by Method and Age
1991 Family Health Survey

Contraceptive Method	Total	Age					
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>37.1</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>55.3</u>	<u>56.1</u>
Female Sterilization	18.7	0.6	3.1	10.9	24.5	33.4	42.8
Orals	15.0	12.6	21.1	18.6	15.7	9.7	5.6
Injection	4.2	8.1	4.2	5.8	3.2	3.2	1.1
Rhythm/Billings	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.6	4.2	2.6	1.7
Condom	1.9	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.4
IUD	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.4	2.6	0.3
Other	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.3	3.2
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>54.6</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>43.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,788)	(125)	(359)	(485)	(395)	(238)	(186)

Table 13

Belize: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44 Currently Using Contraceptives, by Method and Number of Living Children
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Living Children</u>						
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6+</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>54.1</u>	<u>57.0</u>	<u>49.1</u>
Female Sterilization	18.7	0.6	2.3	10.9	19.8	30.7	30.8	28.8
Orals	15.0	8.0	19.0	25.3	15.7	14.1	13.6	7.2
Injection	4.2	0.0	4.7	5.3	5.2	2.1	5.0	4.5
Rhythm/Billings	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.8	1.8	2.0
Condom	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.8
IUD	1.9	1.1	1.0	4.3	2.2	0.7	2.7	0.9
Other	2.5	0.6	3.7	1.9	3.0	0.7	1.8	3.8
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>45.9</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>50.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,788)	(137)	(234)	(333)	(320)	(237)	(198)	(329)

Table 14

Belize: Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
 Currently Using Contraceptives, by Method and Education
 1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None</u>	<u>Primary Incomplete</u>	<u>Primary Complete</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Post Secondary</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>58.8</u>
Female Sterilization	18.7	23.4	14.6	24.3	13.2	19.9
Orals	15.0	4.0	13.2	10.7	26.1	25.9
Injection	4.2	4.0	3.8	5.3	3.1	2.3
Rhythm/Billings	2.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	5.0	2.3
Condom	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.4	3.1	0.8
IUD	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.1
Other	2.5	6.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	4.6
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>59.7</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>41.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,788)	(103)	(575)	(644)	(348)	(108)

Table 15

Belize: Percent Distribution of Currently married Women Aged
15-44 Currently Using Contraceptives, by Method
and Work Status
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Work Status</u>	
		<u>Not Working</u>	<u>Working From Home</u> <u>Working Out- Side Home</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>54.1</u> <u>63.9</u>
Female Sterilization	18.7	16.9	27.0 24.4
Orals	15.0	12.2	18.9 25.1
Injection	4.2	4.3	2.7 3.8
Rhythm/Billings	2.5	2.5	1.3 2.8
Condom	1.9	1.7	2.7 2.8
IUD	1.9	1.4	0.0 4.2
Other	2.5	2.9	1.3 0.7
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>45.9</u> <u>36.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0 100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(1,788)	(1,372)	(62) (352)

* Excludes 2 cases for whom work status is not known.

Table 16

Belize: Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
Currently Using Contraceptives, by Method and Language Spoken in Household
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Language Spoken in Household</u>					
		<u>English</u>	<u>Creole</u>	<u>Garifuna</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Maya</u>	<u>Other</u>
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>54.4</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>25.0</u>
Female Sterilization	18.7	24.5	20.8	17.3	17.9	4.3	6.3
Orals	15.0	23.6	19.2	8.6	12.7	4.3	0.0
Injection	4.2	2.7	3.9	8.6	4.3	1.5	3.1
Rhythm/Billings	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.4	0.0	3.1
Condom	1.9	0.9	3.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	12.5
IUD	1.9	0.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0
Other	2.5	7.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.0
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>57.1</u>	<u>89.9</u>	<u>75.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(1,788)	(97)	(647)	(69)	(883)	(63)	(28)

* Excludes one case for whom language spoken at home is unknown.

Table 17

Belize: Reason for Currently Using Contraception, by
Selected Characteristics: Currently Married
Women Aged 15-44
1991 Family Health Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Space Pregnancies</u>	<u>Limit Pregnancies</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
<u>Total</u>	33.2	66.8	100.0	(846)**
<u>Residence</u>				
Urban	32.9	67.1	100.0	(598)
Rural	34.2	65.8	100.0	(248)
<u>Age</u>				
15-19	78.7	21.3	100.0	(38)
20-24	72.8	27.2	100.0	(138)
25-29	46.3	53.7	100.0	(221)
30-34	23.8	76.2	100.0	(212)
35-39	4.1	95.9	100.0	(132)
40-44	5.6	94.4	100.0	(105)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>				
0	*	*	100.0	(20)
1	81.4	18.6	100.0	(84)
2	53.5	46.5	100.0	(182)
3	34.2	65.8	100.0	(159)
4	18.3	81.7	100.0	(128)
5	9.5	90.5	100.0	(110)
6+	10.5	89.5	100.0	(163)
<u>Education</u>				
None	26.0	74.0	100.0	(39)
Pri. Incomplete	32.5	67.5	100.0	(220)
Pri. Complete	25.7	74.3	100.0	(320)
Secondary	46.3	53.7	100.0	(203)
Post Secondary	39.5	60.5	100.0	(64)
<u>Current Method</u>				
Female Sterilization	0.0	100.0	100.0	(323)
Orals	56.9	43.1	100.0	(288)
Injection	54.4	45.6	100.0	(77)
Rhythm/Billings	54.5	45.5	100.0	(50)
Condom	50.0	50.0	100.0	(32)
IUD	53.7	46.3	100.0	(37)
Other	54.9	45.1	100.0	(39)

* Less than 25 cases.

** Excludes 2 cases for whom reason is unknown.

Table 18

Percent Distribution of Currently Married Woman Aged 15-44
Currently Using Contraceptives, by Method
Mexico, Central America, and Panama

<u>Current Use and Method</u>	Costa Rica (1986)	Panama (1984)	Mexico [*] (1987)	El Salvador (1988)	Belize (1991)	Honduras (1987)	Guatemala (1987)
<u>Currently Using</u>	<u>69.5</u>	<u>58.2</u>	<u>52.7</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>40.6</u>	<u>23.2</u>
Female Sterilization	14.4	2.8	18.6	29.6	18.7	12.6	10.3
Orals	20.7	11.8	9.7	7.6	15.0	13.4	3.9
IUD	8.0	6.0	10.2	2.0	1.9	4.3	1.8
Condoms	13.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.2
Rhythm/Billings	8.1	2.3	8.0	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.8
Other/Methods	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.1	6.7	4.9	3.2
<u>Not Currently Using</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>76.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases (Unweighted)	(1,914)	(5,222)	(5,447)	(2,276)	(1,788)	(6,093)	(3,377)

* Married women 15-49 years of age.

Table 19

Belize: Source of Contraception, by Residence, for Current
Users of Contraception: Currently Married
Women Aged 15-44
1991 Family Health Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Source of Contraception</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Government Facilities	38.0	37.2	40.1
BFLA	10.1	9.1	12.9
Pharmacy	28.8	32.3	19.1
Private Facilities	12.6	12.5	12.9
Self/Partner	4.8	3.7	7.7
Outside of Belize	1.7	1.2	2.9
Other/Unknown	3.9	3.8	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(844)	(599)	(245)

* Excludes 4 cases for whom source of contraception is unknown.

Table 20

Belize: Source of Contraception, by Education, for Current Users of Contraception:
 Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
 1991 Family Health Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Source of Contraception</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>			
		<u>< Primary Complete</u>	<u>Primary Complete</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Post Secondary</u>
Government Facilities	38.0	43.4	45.3	21.3	29.3
BFLA	10.1	3.5	11.8	18.7	
Pharmacy	28.8	25.2	20.9	45.7	32.0
Private Facilities	12.6	13.5	12.8	11.3	12.0
Self/Partner	4.8	6.9	4.2	3.9	1.3
Outside of Belize	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.4	1.3
Other/Unknown	3.9	5.0	2.9	3.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(844)	(259)	(317)	(204)	(64)

* Excludes 4 cases for whom source of contraception is unknown.

Table 21

Belize: Source of Contraception for Selected Methods, for Current Users
of Contraception: Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
1991 Family Health Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Source of Contraception</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Method</u>					
		<u>Female Steril.</u>	<u>Orals</u>	<u>Injection</u>	<u>IUD</u>	<u>Condom</u>	<u>Rhythm</u>
Gov't Facilities	38.0	87.0	4.9	5.6	24.4	2.4	3.6
BFLA	10.1	0.0	17.9	31.1	19.5	9.5	3.6
Pharmacy	28.8	0.0	65.2	22.2	2.4	78.6	3.6
Private Facilities	12.6	12.0	6.5	30.0	53.7	0.0	10.9
Self/Partner	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.4	47.3
Outside of Belize	1.7	0.0	3.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Unknown	3.9	1.0	1.9	4.4	0.0	7.1	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(844)	(319)	(288)	(77)	(37)	(32)	(50)

* Excludes 4 cases for whom source of contraception is unknown.

Table 22

Belize: Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraceptives, by
 Residence: Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
 1991 Family Health Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Reasons for Nonuse</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
<u>Reasons Related to Pregnancy, Fecundity, and Sexual Activity</u>	<u>59.6</u>	<u>65.3</u>	<u>53.5</u>
Currently Pregnant	21.1	21.6	20.6
Desires Pregnancy	17.1	18.9	15.1
Not Sexually Active	8.8	10.0	7.5
Postpartum/Breastfeeding	7.2	6.5	8.1
Menopause/Subfecund/Operated	5.4	8.3	2.2
<u>Other Reasons</u>	<u>40.4</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>46.5</u>
Had or Fears Side Effects	9.2	6.8	11.8
Doesn't Like/Want	8.0	8.3	7.7
Lacks Knowledge of Methods	7.9	4.7	11.4
Health Reasons	1.9	2.2	1.5
Lacks Money	1.3	1.2	1.5
Spouse Opposes	1.2	1.5	0.9
Embarrassed to Use	1.1	0.5	1.8
Religious Reasons	1.0	0.7	1.3
Advanced Age	0.9	0.5	1.3
Other	4.6	5.8	3.2
Unknown	3.3	2.5	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(922)	(470)	(452)

* Excludes 18 cases for whom reason for nonuse was not given.

Table 23

Belize: Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraceptives, by Education:
 Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
 1991 Family Health Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Reasons for Nonuse</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Education</u>				
		<u>None</u>	<u>Primary Incomplete</u>	<u>Primary Complete</u>	<u>Post Secondary</u>	
<u>Reasons Related to Pregnancy, Fecundity, and Sexual Activity</u>	<u>59.6</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>65.8</u>	<u>77.3</u>
Currently Pregnant	21.1	23.3	19.5	19.5	6.2	24.5
Desires Pregnancy	17.1	12.3	15.3	17.2	19.8	26.4
Not Sexually Active	8.8	6.9	8.6	8.5	10.7	9.4
Postpartum/Breastfeeding	7.2	6.9	7.4	9.3	3.2	5.7
Menopause/Subfecund/Operated	5.4	6.9	3.0	6.7	5.9	11.3
<u>Other Reasons</u>	<u>40.4</u>	<u>43.7</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>22.7</u>
Had or Fears Side Effects	9.2	11.0	9.5	10.0	7.5	3.8
Doesn't Like/Want	8.0	2.7	7.7	6.7	12.3	13.2
Lacks Knowledge of Methods	7.9	27.4	12.1	4.1	1.1	0.0
Health Reasons	1.9	0.0	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.0
Lacks Money	1.3	0.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.0
Spouse Opposes	1.2	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.0
Embarrassed to Use	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.0
Religious Reasons	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.9
Advanced Age	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.0
Other	4.6	1.3	4.4	5.7	4.8	0.0
Unknown	3.3	1.3	2.1	5.4	2.1	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(922)	(63)	(350)	(314)	(153)	(42)

*Excludes 18 cases for whom reason for nonuse was not given.

Table 24

Belize: Percent of Nonusers Who Desire to Use a Method in the Future and Knowledge of Availability, by Selected Characteristics: Currently Married Women Aged 15-44
1991 Family Health Survey

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent Who Desire to Use Contraceptives</u>	<u>Percent of Those Who Desire to Use Who Know Where to Obtain Method</u>
Total	54.5 (857)*	75.5 (458)
<u>Residence</u>		
Urban	62.3 (425)	81.0 (266)
Rural	46.7 (432)	68.0 (192)
<u>Age</u>		
15-19	64.6 (87)	61.0 (49)
20-24	62.5 (214)	71.8 (131)
25-29	66.3 (247)	81.2 (160)
30-34	45.4 (166)	83.1 (76)
35-39	37.2 (89)	80.0 (45)
40-44	20.7 (54)	** (10)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>		
0	62.0 (104)	64.7 (59)
1	60.5 (142)	82.6 (82)
2	58.0 (137)	69.2 (77)
3	58.6 (147)	77.9 (84)
4	42.2 (98)	77.5 (43)
5	53.6 (81)	80.0 (43)
6+	45.3 (148)	76.9 (70)
<u>Education</u>		
None	43.3 (59)	** (24)
Pri. Incomplete	49.3 (328)	66.5 (156)
Pri. Complete	51.8 (291)	76.1 (152)
Secondary	72.8 (142)	88.9 (101)
Post Secondary	69.6 (37)	93.7 (25)
<u>Ethnic Group</u>		
Creole	60.4 (189)	83.8 (117)
Mestizo	53.8 (447)	73.6 (238)
Garifuna	63.4 (54)	88.9 (30)
Maya/Ketchi	43.0 (116)	51.7 (45)
Other	54.4 (50)	80.7 (28)

* Excludes 38 cases for whom desire to use in the future is unknown.
** Less than 25 cases.

Table 25

Belize: Nonusers Who Desire to Use a Method in the Future,
 by Method of Choice and Source Where Method Would be
 be Obtained, by Residence: Currently Married
 Women Aged 15-44
 1991 Belize Family Health Survey
 (Percent Distribution)

<u>Method of Choice</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Female Sterilization	24.4	26.6	21.4
Orals	24.4	30.9	15.6
Injection	19.1	16.2	23.0
IUD	4.2	3.4	5.3
Rhythm/Billings	3.3	3.4	3.3
Vaginal Methods	3.0	3.7	2.1
Condom	2.8	3.4	2.1
Other	1.0	0.3	2.1
Unknown	17.7	12.2	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases* (Unweighted)	(457)	(266)	(191)
<u>Source Where Method Would be Obtained</u>			
Government Facilities	25.8	16.7	40.4
BFLA	22.1	23.5	19.9
Pharmacy	30.9	36.0	22.9
Private Facilities	17.8	21.2	12.0
Other	3.5	2.7	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases** (Unweighted)	(351)	(217)	(134)

* Excludes one case for whom method of choice is unknown.

** Excludes one case for whom source is unknown.

Table 26

Belize: Percentage of Women Aged 15-44 Who are in
Need of Family Planning Services*, by Selected
Characteristics and Residence
1991 Belize Family Health Survey

Selected Characteristics	Total		Residence			
			Urban		Rural	
Total	16.9	(2,658)	13.8	(1,725)	23.1	(933)
<u>Marital Status*</u>						
Married	25.8	(1,788)	20.6	(1,078)	34.0	(710)
Sep/Div/Widow	10.5	(151)	12.2	(125)	2.5	(26)
Visting Partner	13.6	(123)	12.5	(112)	**	(11)
Single	1.9	(592)	2.8	(409)	0.0	(183)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	8.0	(526)	6.5	(335)	10.9	(191)
20-24	18.6	(549)	17.0	(344)	21.7	(205)
25-29	19.6	(594)	17.6	(381)	23.7	(213)
30-34	19.1	(483)	12.5	(323)	32.9	(160)
35-39	23.1	(279)	17.1	(185)	34.4	(94)
40-44	23.0	(227)	17.7	(157)	36.4	(70)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>						
0	2.0	(695)	2.3	(479)	1.3	(216)
1	22.2	(353)	19.7	(257)	29.2	(96)
2	21.1	(402)	17.2	(277)	30.7	(125)
3	23.1	(360)	20.6	(238)	28.7	(122)
4	27.9	(265)	22.4	(173)	40.0	(92)
5	21.5	(216)	19.7	(133)	24.7	(83)
6+	30.8	(367)	20.7	(168)	39.9	(199)
<u>Education</u>						
None	23.0	(113)	15.4	(49)	29.7	(64)
Pri. Incomplete	24.3	(715)	19.3	(332)	28.9	(383)
Pri. Complete	18.3	(918)	16.6	(543)	20.8	(375)
Secondary	10.7	(714)	10.5	(626)	11.9	(88)
Post Secondary	6.9	(198)	7.2	(175)	**	(23)
<u>Ethnic Group***</u>						
Creole	12.6	(894)	12.6	(757)	29.7	(137)
Mestizo	18.7	(1,164)	13.4	(641)	25.8	(523)
Garifuna	18.0	(228)	18.2	(169)	17.2	(59)
Maya/Ketchi	25.4	(220)	19.7	(50)	27.1	(170)
Other	16.8	(151)	16.4	(108)	17.7	(43)

*Excludes 4 cases for whom marital status is unknown.

**Less than 25 cases.

***Excludes one case for whom ethnic group is unknown.

Table 27

Belize: Women Aged 15-44 Who are in Need of Family
Planning Services, by Selected Characteristics
and Residence
1991 Belize Family Health Survey
(Percent Distribution)

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Residence</u>	
		<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Total	100.0 (492)	54.4	45.6
<u>Marital Status</u>			
Married	88.4	43.7	44.7
Sep/Div/Widow	3.8	3.7	0.1
Visting Partner	4.3	3.7	0.6
Single	3.5	3.5	0.0
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	12.5	6.5	6.0
20-24	22.5	13.6	8.9
25-29	22.2	13.3	8.9
30-34	16.6	7.5	9.2
35-39	13.5	6.5	7.0
40-44	12.7	7.0	5.7
<u>No. of Living Children</u>			
0	4.0	3.2	0.8
1	17.7	11.7	6.0
2	15.9	9.2	6.7
3	15.4	9.5	5.9
4	14.3	7.9	6.3
5	8.4	5.1	3.3
6+	24.4	7.8	16.6
<u>Education</u>			
None	5.1	1.6	3.5
Pri. Incomplete	36.6	13.9	22.7
Pri. Complete	36.6	20.1	16.5
Secondary	18.7	15.9	2.8
Post Secondary	3.0	2.8	0.2
<u>Ethnic Group</u>			
Creole	26.3	22.5	3.8
Mestizo	48.0	19.5	28.5
Garifuna	9.2	6.8	2.4
Maya/Ketchi	11.6	2.1	9.5
Other	4.9	3.5	1.4

Table 28

Belize: Percentage of Women Aged 15-44 Who Are In Need Of Family Planning Services, Who Have Ever Used Contraception and Who Desire to Use Contraception In the Future, by Selected Characteristics

<u>Selected Characteristics</u>	<u>Ever Used Contraception</u>	<u>Desire to Use Contraception</u>	<u>No. of Cases (Unweighted)</u>
Total	41.8	51.8	(492)
<u>Residence</u>			
Rural	52.2	57.1	(260)
Urban	29.5	45.5	(232)
<u>Marital Status*</u>			
Ever Married	41.5	50.4	(460)
Single/Visiting Partner	44.9	69.4	(31)
<u>Age</u>			
15-19	38.0	64.6	(55)
20-24	32.4	69.0	(115)
25-29	44.3	67.9	(123)
30-34	43.8	40.0	(94)
35-39	50.6	32.9	(56)
40-44	46.3	16.3	(49)
<u>No. of Living Children</u>			
0	**	**	(17)
1	34.8	66.1	(81)
2	33.0	60.0	(82)
3	45.4	56.7	(84)
4	51.1	36.7	(73)
5	45.3	50.9	(50)
6+	44.8	40.3	(105)
<u>Education</u>			
None	21.9	25.0	(28)
Pri. Incomplete	34.6	50.2	(176)
Pri. Complete	43.7	49.8	(181)
Secondary	55.1	68.6	(92)
Post Secondary	**	**	(15)
<u>Ethnic Group</u>			
Creole	48.2	59.0	(127)
Mestizo	37.6	49.5	(237)
Garifuna	39.7	49.5	(42)
Maya/Ketchi	31.5	43.8	(62)
Other	**	**	(24)

* Excludes one case for whom marital status is unknown.

** Less than 25 cases.