

# INDIGENOUS CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS



MICS FINAL REPORT

The Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 4) 2011 conducted is part of the UNICEF- GOB Programme of Cooperation to monitor the progress of boys and girls development in Belize. MICS provides updated statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection (including disabilities), water and sanitation and HIV and AIDS.



## EDUCATION & EARLY DEVELOPMENT & SANITATION

Literacy Among Young Women (15-24 yrs.)

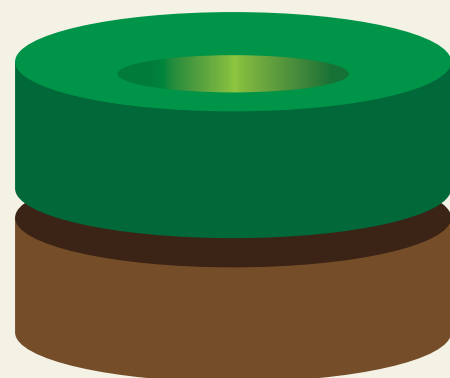


89% Maya

100% Garifuna

### Primary School Attendance

97% Garifuna  
95% Maya



94% Garifuna  
96% Maya

### Secondary School Attendance

62% Garifuna  
40%



51% Maya  
50%

30%

26%

The largest percentage of **secondary age children in primary school** come from Maya households (30%) and from the Stann Creek District (26%).

### Primary School Gender Parity

Maya .99%  
Garifuna 1.06%

### Secondary School Gender Parity

1.75% Maya  
1.02% Garifuna

### Main Sources of Drinking Water



Maya 16% Garifuna 36%



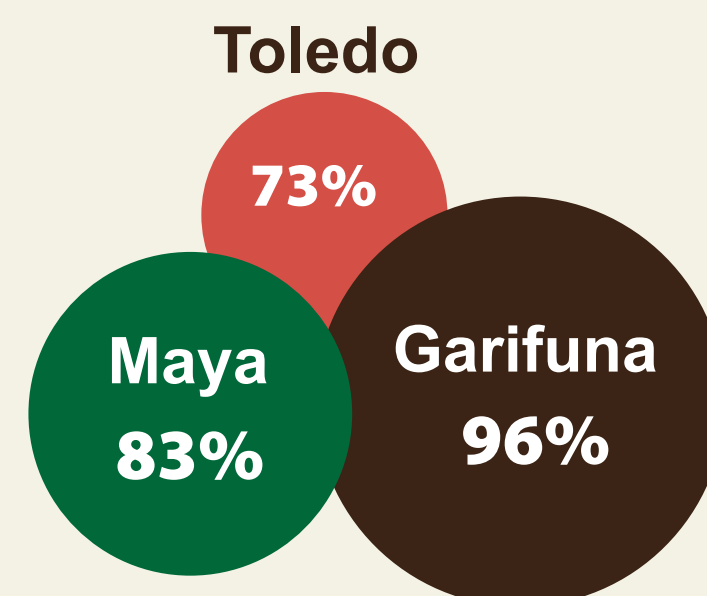
9% Maya 4% Garifuna



11% Maya 51% Garifuna



### Water & Soap Available for Hand Washing



### Types of Sanitation Facilities

Unprotected wells are the main source and their use is most pronounced in rural areas, the Corozal (3%) and Toledo (2%) Districts, Household where the heads have no education, households with the poorest wealth index and in households with Maya heads.



Maya 1%  
Garifuna 11%



Maya 21%  
Garifuna 76%



Maya 53%  
Garifuna 9%

# INDIGENOUS CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS



MICS FINAL REPORT

The Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 4) 2011 conducted is part of the UNICEF- GOB Programme of Cooperation to monitor the progress of boys and girls development in Belize. MICS provides updated statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection (including disabilities), water and sanitation and HIV and AIDS.



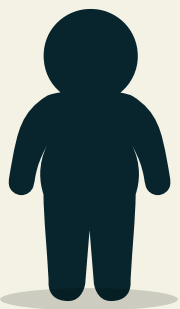
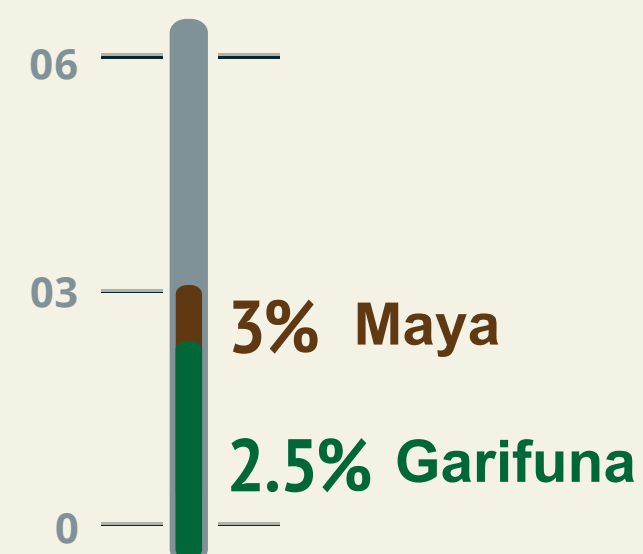
## NUTRITIONAL STATUS



### WASTED

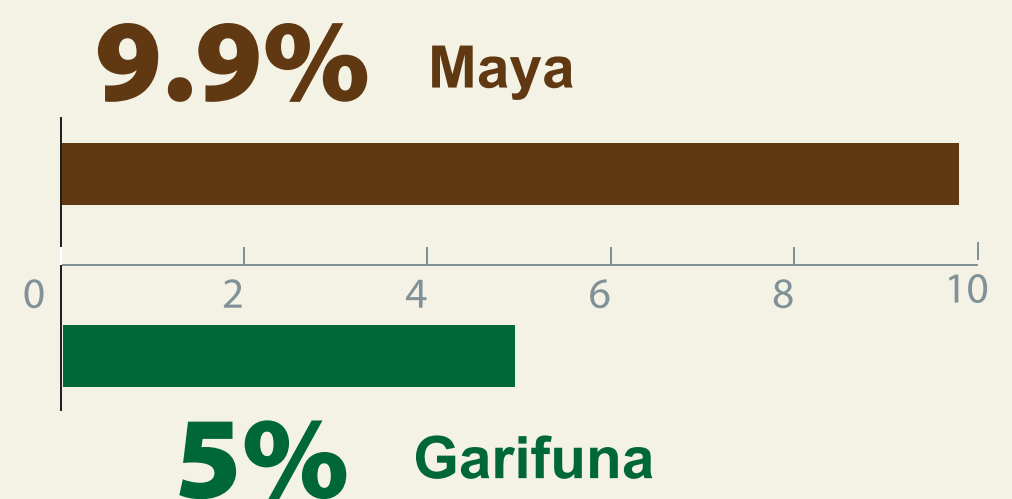
Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency, with significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Refers to low weight-for-height. Where a child is thin for his/her height but not necessarily short.



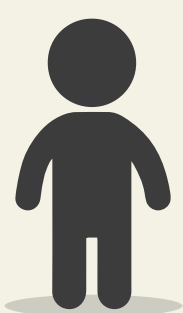
### OVERWEIGHT

Overweight refers to increased body weight in relation to height.



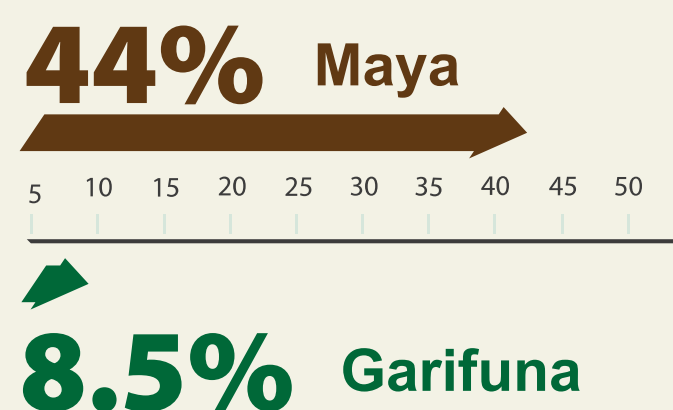
### UNDERWEIGHT

Refers to low weight-for-age. Where a child is thin or short for his/her age.



### STUNTED

Stunted growth refers to low height-for-age. Where a child is too short for his/her age but not necessarily thin.



Children from Maya headed households have the highest rates for underweight (9.1 percent), stunting (44.3 percent) and obesity (9.9 percent) when compared to children of other ethnicities.