

# SM2015-Honduras

## Baseline Household Census and Survey

---

**Data Quality Report**

**November 2013**

## Table of Contents

<b>TABLES AND FIGURES .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Tables.....	5
Figures .....	10
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
1.1 Objectives .....	12
1.2 Design .....	12
1.2.1 Sample selection.....	12
1.2.2 Instruments for data collection .....	15
1.2.3 Training of data collectors .....	17
1.2.4 Data collection .....	17
1.2.5 Data entry and data analysis .....	18
1.2.6 Final sample description .....	18
<b>CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
2.1 Characteristics of non-participating households .....	22
2.2 Characteristics of participating households .....	22
2.3 Household composition .....	22
2.3.1 Age and sex composition .....	22
2.3.2 Housing composition .....	23
2.4 Drinking water access and treatment.....	25
2.4.1 Sanitation facilities and waste disposal .....	25
2.4.2 Cooking fuel sources.....	27
2.4.3 Household wealth.....	29
2.5 Household expenditures.....	33
2.5.1 Total expenditures by type .....	33
2.5.2 Health expenditures .....	35
2.5.3 Source of health expenditure financing .....	37
<b>CHAPTER 3: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS.....</b>	<b>39</b>
3.1 Demographic characteristics .....	39
3.1.1 Age, marital status, relation to head of household .....	39
3.1.2 Residence.....	42
3.2 Educational attainment and literacy.....	43
3.3 Employment.....	44
3.4 Exposure to mass media .....	45
3.5 Access to health services .....	47
3.5.1 Proximity to health care facilities .....	47
3.6 Health status.....	50
3.6.1 Current health status.....	50
3.6.2 Recent illness .....	50
3.6.3 Utilization of health services .....	52
3.6.4 Insurance coverage.....	54
3.6.5 Other barriers to health care access.....	55
<b>CHAPTER 4: FERTILITY .....</b>	<b>58</b>
4.1 Fertility rates.....	58
4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates .....	58
4.1.2 Total fertility rate.....	58
4.2 Age at first birth.....	59
4.2.1 Age at first birth.....	59
4.3 Birth intervals .....	60
4.3.1 Intervals between births.....	60

4.4 Fertility preferences.....	62
4.4.1 Desire for more children.....	62
4.4.2 Ideal birth interval .....	63
<b>CHAPTER 5: FAMILY PLANNING .....</b>	<b>65</b>
5.1 Knowledge of the fertile period.....	65
5.2 Use of family planning methods .....	65
5.2.1 Current use .....	65
5.3 Sources of family planning methods .....	68
5.4 Non-use and interruption of use of family planning methods .....	72
5.4.1 Prevalence .....	72
5.4.2 Reasons.....	75
5.5 Family planning intentions and decision-making .....	78
5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision .....	78
5.5.2 Informed choice.....	79
5.6 Exposure to family planning information .....	79
5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers .....	79
<b>CHAPTER 6: MATERNAL HEALTH CARE .....</b>	<b>81</b>
6.1 Antenatal care .....	81
6.1.1 Antenatal care coverage .....	81
6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits.....	84
6.1.3 Content of antenatal care.....	85
6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy.....	87
6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages .....	89
6.2 Delivery care .....	91
6.2.1 Place of delivery.....	91
6.2.2 Assistance at delivery .....	93
6.2.3 Complications .....	96
6.2.4 Birth size and weight .....	98
6.3 Postnatal care .....	99
6.3.1 Postnatal checkup for the mother .....	99
6.3.2 Postnatal checkup for the baby .....	102
<b>CHAPTER 7: CHILD HEALTH .....</b>	<b>104</b>
7.1 Health status.....	104
7.1.1 Current health status.....	104
7.1.2 Recent illness .....	106
7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness.....	108
7.2 Acute respiratory infection .....	110
7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever .....	110
7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection .....	112
7.2.3 Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection .....	113
7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection .....	114
7.3 Diarrhea .....	115
7.3.1 Prevalence .....	115
7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea .....	116
7.3.3 Utilization of treatments for diarrhea .....	117
7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea .....	122
7.4 Immunization against common childhood illnesses .....	123
7.5 Deworming treatment .....	127
<b>CHAPTER 8: INFANT AND YOUNG CHILDREN FEEDING PRACTICES .....</b>	<b>128</b>
8.1 Breastfeeding.....	128
8.1.1 Early initiation of breastfeeding .....	128
8.1.2 Exclusive breastfeeding .....	128

8.1.3 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year .....	128
8.2 Solid foods .....	129
8.2.1 Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods.....	129
8.2.2 Dietary diversity.....	129
8.2.3 Meal frequency.....	129
8.2.4 Minimum acceptable diet.....	130
8.2.5 Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods.....	130
8.3 Micronutrient supplementation .....	131
8.3.1 Vitamin A .....	131
8.3.2 Iron.....	131
8.3.3 Packets of micronutrients.....	131
<b>CHAPTER 9: NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN .....</b>	<b>133</b>
9.1 Weight-for-age.....	135
9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores .....	135
9.1.2 Prevalence of underweight.....	136
9.2 Height-for-age.....	136
9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores .....	136
9.2.2 Prevalence of stunting .....	137
9.3 Weight-for-height .....	137
9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores.....	137
9.3.2 Prevalence of wasting.....	138
9.4 Anemia .....	139
9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values .....	140
9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia .....	140
<b>CHAPTER 10: EXPOSURE TO HEALTH SYSTEM INTERVENTIONS.....</b>	<b>142</b>
10.1 Exposure to community health workers.....	142
10.2 Exposure to breastfeeding interventions .....	144
10.3 Exposure to child nutrition interventions.....	144
10.4 Exposure to child health interventions .....	144
10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers .....	146
<b>CHAPTER 11: NEONATAL, INFANT, AND CHILD MORTALITY .....</b>	<b>148</b>
11.1 Neonatal mortality.....	148
11.2 Infant mortality.....	148
11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age .....	149
<b>APPENDIX A. SAMPLING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>152</b>
A.1 Sample size and statistical power calculations.....	152
A.1.1 Sample sizes .....	152
A.1.2 Prior levels of indicators.....	152
A.1.3 Statistical power calculation.....	153
A.2 Sampling procedures.....	153
A.2.1 Primary sample.....	153
A.2.2 Alternate sample .....	153
<b>APPENDIX B. SURVEY WEIGHTS, SAMPLING ERRORS, AND DESIGN EFFECTS .....</b>	<b>155</b>
B.1 Weighting methodology .....	155
B.2 Sampling errors.....	156
B.3 Design effects for key indicators .....	156
<b>APPENDIX C. SM2015 HOUSEHOLD INDICATORS .....</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>APPENDIX D. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN INTERVENTION SEGMENTS .....</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>APPENDIX E. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN CONTROL SEGMENTS .....</b>	<b>251</b>

## TABLES AND FIGURES

### Tables

Table 1.2.1 Number of segments, by municipality .....	14
Table 1.2.6 Number of households, number of eligible women, number of eligible children, and response rates by municipality .....	20
Table 2.3.1 Household composition: age and sex .....	23
Table 2.3.2 Household composition .....	24
Table 2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source .....	26
Table 2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation .....	27
Table 2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel .....	28
Table 2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects .....	30
Table 2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation .....	31
Table 2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets .....	32
Table 2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person .....	33
Table 2.5.1b Household expenditures by type .....	34
Table 2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type .....	35
Table 2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type.....	36
Table 2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing .....	38
Table 3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents .....	40
Table 3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents .....	42
Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy.....	43
Table 3.3 Employment.....	44
Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media .....	46
Table 3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility.....	48
Table 3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility .....	48
Table 3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery.....	49
Table 3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness .....	49
Table 3.6.1 Current health status .....	50
Table 3.6.2 Recent illness .....	51
Table 3.6.3 Utilization of health services.....	53
Table 3.6.4 Insurance coverage .....	54
Table 3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization .....	56
Table 4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates .....	58
Table 4.1.2 Total fertility rate .....	59
Table 4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth .....	60
Table 4.3.1 Intervals between births .....	61
Table 4.4.1 Desire for more children .....	62
Table 4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth.....	64
Table 5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period .....	65
Table 5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods.....	66
Table 5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method.....	67
Table 5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods .....	68
Table 5.3.1a Source of family planning methods .....	69
Table 5.3.1b Source of family planning methods .....	70
Table 5.3.1c Source of family planning methods.....	71
Table 5.3.1d Source of family planning methods .....	72
Table 5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods.....	74
Table 5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	76
Table 5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods.....	77
Table 5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making .....	78
Table 5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice.....	79

Table 5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers.....	80
Table 6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years.....	82
Table 6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years.....	83
Table 6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years.....	84
Table 6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits.....	85
Table 6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices.....	86
Table 6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits - other services provided.....	87
Table 6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy.....	88
Table 6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages.....	90
Table 6.2.1 Place of delivery.....	92
Table 6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants.....	94
Table 6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants.....	95
Table 6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant.....	96
Table 6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications.....	97
Table 6.2.4 Birth size and weight.....	98
Table 6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother.....	100
Table 6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers.....	101
Table 6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate.....	102
Table 6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers.....	103
Table 7.1 Age and sex of children.....	104
Table 7.1.1 Current health status.....	105
Table 7.1.2 Recent illness.....	107
Table 7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness.....	109
Table 7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever.....	111
Table 7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection.....	112
Table 7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection.....	113
Table 7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection.....	115
Table 7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea.....	116
Table 7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea.....	117
Table 7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea.....	118
Table 7.3.3b Utilization of zinc and oral rehydration solution for diarrhea.....	122
Table 7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea.....	123
Table 7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses.....	124
Table 7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group.....	126
Table 7.5 Deworming treatment.....	127
Table 8.1 Breastfeeding.....	129
Table 8.2 Solid foods.....	131
Table 8.3 Micronutrient supplements.....	132
Table 9 Age and sex of children measured.....	134
Table 9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months.....	139
Table 9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 months.....	141
Table 10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers.....	142
Table 10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers.....	143
Table 10.1.2 Continued.....	144
Table 10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions.....	145
Table 10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source.....	146
Table 10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers.....	147
Table 11.3a Mortality in children under 5 years of age in the target area of the initiative.....	150
Table 11.3b Mortality in children under 5 years of age at the national-level.....	150
Table B Design effects, SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013.....	158
Table C.1 Performance indicators, SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013.....	160

Table C.2 Performance indicators among intervention areas, SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013 .....	162
Table D.2.3.2 Household composition .....	164
Table D.2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source .....	165
Table D.2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation .....	166
Table D.2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel .....	167
Table D.2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects .....	168
Table D.2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation .....	169
Table D.2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets .....	170
Table D.2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person .....	171
Table D.2.5.1b Household expenditures by type .....	172
Table D.2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type .....	173
Table D.2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type .....	174
Table D.2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing .....	175
Table D.3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents .....	176
Table D.3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy .....	177
Table D.3.3 Employment .....	178
Table D.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media .....	179
Table D.3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility .....	180
Table D.3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility .....	180
Table D.3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery .....	181
Table D.3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness .....	181
Table D.3.6.1 Current health status .....	182
Table D.3.6.2 Recent illness .....	183
Table D.3.6.3 Utilization of health services .....	184
Table D.3.6.4 Insurance coverage .....	185
Table D.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization .....	186
Table D.4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth .....	188
Table D.4.3.1 Intervals between births .....	189
Table D.4.4.1 Desire for more children .....	190
Table D.4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth .....	191
Table D.5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period .....	192
Table D.5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods .....	193
Table D.5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method .....	194
Table D.5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods .....	195
Table D.5.3.1a Source of family planning methods .....	196
Table D.5.3.1b Source of family planning methods .....	197
Table D.5.3.1c Source of family planning methods .....	198
Table D.5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	200
Table D.5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	201
Table D.5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	202
Table D.5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making .....	203
Table D.5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice .....	203
Table D.5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers .....	204
Table D.6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years .....	205
Table D.6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years .....	206
Table D.6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years .....	207
Table D.6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits .....	208
Table D.6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices .....	209
Table D.6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits - other services provided .....	210
Table D.6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy .....	211
Table D.6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages .....	212

Table D.6.2.1 Place of delivery .....	213
Table D.6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants .....	214
Table D.6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants .....	215
Table D.6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant .....	216
Table D.6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications .....	217
Table D.6.2.4 Birth size and weight .....	218
Table D.6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother .....	219
Table D.6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers .....	220
Table D.6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate .....	221
Table D.6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers .....	222
Table D.7.1 Age and sex of children .....	223
Table D.7.1.1 Current health status.....	223
Table D.7.1.2 Recent illness.....	224
Table D.7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness.....	225
Table D.7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever .....	226
Table D.7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection .....	227
Table D.7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection .....	228
Table D.7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection .....	230
Table D.7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea .....	231
Table D.7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea .....	232
Table D.7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea .....	233
Table D.7.3.3b Utilization of zinc and oral rehydration solution for diarrhea.....	237
Table D.7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea .....	237
Table D.7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses .....	238
Table D.7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group.....	239
Table D.7.5 Deworming treatment.....	240
Table D.8.1 Breastfeeding .....	240
Table D.8.2 Solid foods .....	241
Table D.8.3 Micronutrient supplements.....	242
Table D.9 Age and sex of children measured .....	243
Table D.9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months .....	245
Table D.9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 month.....	246
Table D.10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers .....	246
Table D.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers .....	247
Table D.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers .....	248
Table D.10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions.....	249
Table D.10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source .....	250
Table D.10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers.....	250
Table E.2.3.2 Household composition .....	251
Table E.2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source .....	252
Table E.2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation.....	253
Table E.2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel .....	254
Table E.2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects .....	255
Table E.2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation .....	256
Table E.2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets.....	257
Table E.2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person .....	258
Table E.2.5.1b Household expenditures by type .....	259
Table E.2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type .....	260
Table E.2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type.....	261
Table E.2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing .....	262
Table E.3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents .....	263



Table E.3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy .....	264
Table E.3.3 Employment .....	265
Table E.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media .....	266
Table E.3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility .....	267
Table E.3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility .....	267
Table E.3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery .....	268
Table E.3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness .....	268
Table E.3.6.1 Current health status .....	269
Table E.3.6.2 Recent illness .....	270
Table E.3.6.3 Utilization of health services .....	271
Table E.3.6.4 Insurance coverage .....	272
Table E.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization .....	273
Table E.4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth .....	275
Table E.4.3.1 Intervals between births .....	276
Table E.4.4.1 Desire for more children .....	277
Table E.4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth .....	278
Table E.5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period .....	279
Table E.5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods .....	280
Table E.5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method .....	281
Table E.5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods .....	282
Table E.5.3.1a Source of family planning methods .....	283
Table E.5.3.1b Source of family planning methods .....	284
Table E.5.3.1c Source of family planning methods .....	285
Table E.5.3.1d Source of family planning methods .....	286
Table E.5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	287
Table E.5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	288
Table E.5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods .....	289
Table E.5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making .....	290
Table E.5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice .....	290
Table E.5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers .....	291
Table E.6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years .....	292
Table E.6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years .....	293
Table E.6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years .....	294
Table E.6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits .....	295
Table E.6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices .....	296
Table E.6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits - other services provided .....	297
Table E.6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy .....	298
Table E.6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages .....	299
Table E.6.2.1 Place of delivery .....	300
Table E.6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants .....	301
Table E.6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants .....	302
Table E.6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant .....	303
Table E.6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications .....	304
Table E.6.2.4 Birth size and weight .....	305
Table E.6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother .....	306
Table E.6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers .....	307
Table E.6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate .....	308
Table E.6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers .....	309
Table E.7.1 Age and sex of children .....	310
Table E.7.1.1 Current health status .....	310
Table E.7.1.2 Recent illness .....	311
Table E.7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness .....	312

Table E.7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever .....	313
Table E.7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection .....	314
Table E.7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection .....	315
Table E.7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection .....	317
Table E.7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea .....	317
Table E.7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea.....	318
Table E.7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea.....	319
Table E.7.3.3b Utilization of zinc and oral rehydration solution for diarrhea .....	323
Table E.7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea .....	323
Table E.7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses .....	324
Table E.7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group .....	325
Table E.7.5 Deworming treatment .....	326
Table E.8.1 Breastfeeding .....	326
Table E.8.2 Solid foods.....	327
Table E.8.3 Micronutrient supplements .....	328
Table E.9 Age and sex of children measured .....	329
Table E.9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months .....	331
Table E.9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 month .....	332
Table E.10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers.....	332
Table E.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers.....	333
Table E.10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions .....	335
Table E.10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source.....	336
Table E.10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers .....	336

## Figures

Figure 1.1 Map of Mesoamerica with Honduras highlighted .....	12
Figure 1.2.1 Map of Honduras with targeted departments and municipalities highlighted .....	13
Figure 1.2.2 Schematic diagram of SM2015 survey implementation.....	15
Figure 9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months .....	135
Figure 9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months.....	136
Figure 9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months .....	138
Figure 9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months .....	140
Figure 11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013.....	148
Figure 11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013.....	149
Figure 11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013.....	149
Figure D.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months.....	243
Figure D.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months .....	244
Figure D.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months .....	244
Figure D.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months .....	245
Figure E.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months .....	329
Figure E.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months.....	330
Figure E.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months.....	330
Figure E.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months .....	331

This Data Quality Report on the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Census and Survey was produced in agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). All analyses and report writing were performed by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the University of Washington. This report is meant as a descriptive analysis to explore the most significant aspects of the information gathered for Salud Mesoamérica 2015. Its purpose is to ensure that collected data is of the highest possible quality.

### **About IHME**

IHME monitors global health conditions and health systems and evaluates interventions, initiatives, and reforms. Our vision is that better health information will lead to more knowledgeable decision-making and higher achievements in health. To that end, we strive to build the needed base of objective evidence about what does and does not improve health conditions and health systems performance. IHME provides high-quality and timely information on health, enabling policymakers, researchers, donors, practitioners, local decision-makers, and others to better allocate limited resources to achieve optimal results.

### **Lead authors**

K. Ellicott Colson, BA  
Post-Bachelor Fellow, IHME

Marielle C. Gagnier, BS  
Post-Bachelor Fellow, IHME

Bernardo Hernandez, MS, DSc  
Clinical Associate Professor, IHME

Ali H. Mokdad, PhD  
Professor, IHME

### **Contributing authors**

Brent Anderson, BA  
Project Officer, IHME

Annie Haakenstad, MA  
Project Officer II, IHME

Erin Palmisano, BA  
Data Analyst, IHME

Dharani Ranganathan, BA  
Data Analyst, IHME

Alexandria Schaefer, BA  
Data Analyst, IHME

Gulnoza Usmanova MPH, MD  
Post-Graduate Fellow, IHME

### **Acknowledgments**

We would like to extend our gratitude to Fundación FES for their participation in data collection for this project.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general overview of the objectives, design, and implementation of the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Census and the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey.

### 1.1 Objectives

The Salud Mesoamerica 2015 Initiative (SM2015) is an innovative public/private partnership that seeks to reduce health equity gaps in Mesoamerica faced by those living in extreme poverty.

The principal objective of the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey was to collect baseline data on household characteristics, household expenditures, and numerous reproductive health, maternal and neonatal health, immunization, and nutrition indicators (including physical measurements) related to the strategic areas of the Initiative in Honduras (Figure 1.1).

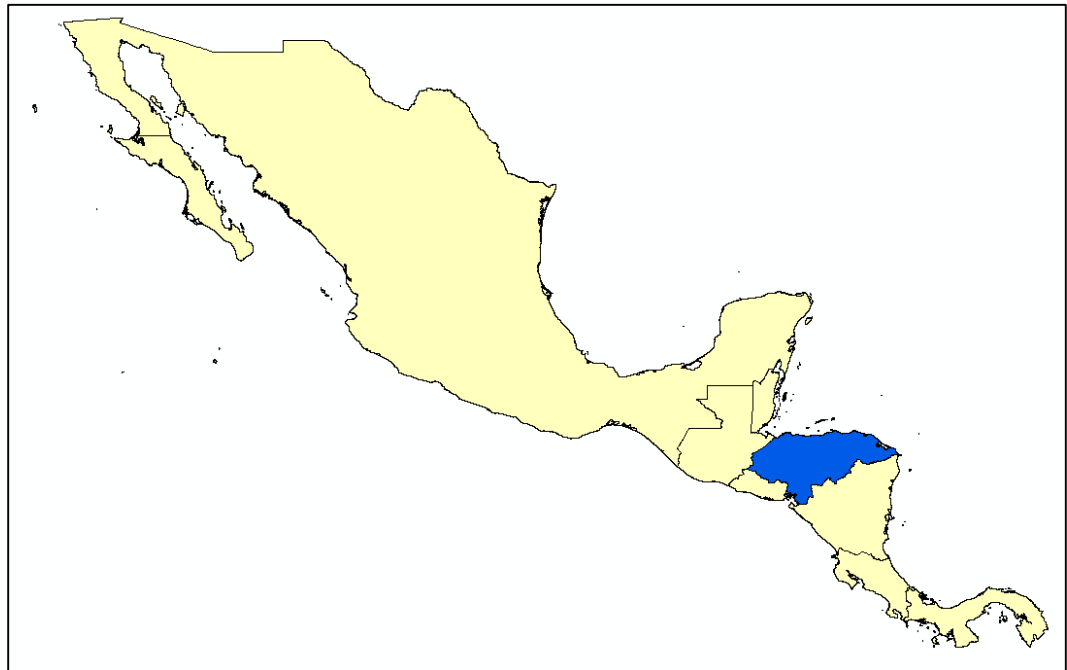


Figure 1.1 Map of Mesoamerica with Honduras highlighted

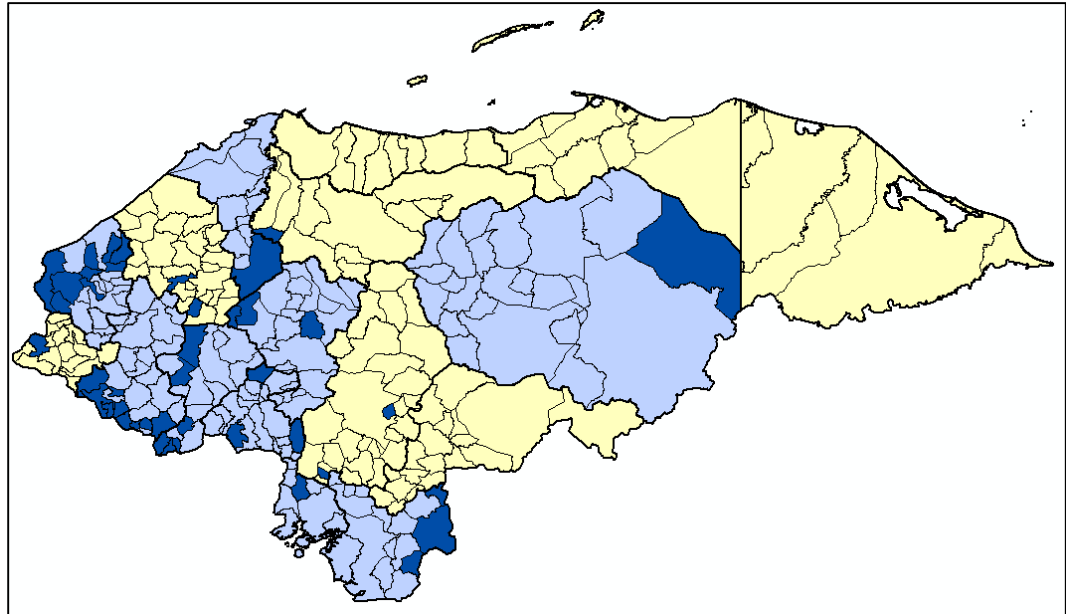
### 1.2 Design

#### 1.2.1 Sample selection

The sample for the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey was designed to provide estimates of the coverage of key health interventions and indicators among the lowest wealth quintile of the population.

The primary administrative units in Honduras are departments and municipalities. Honduras is comprised of 18 departments. IDB identified 19 intervention municipalities in which to conduct the baseline SM2015 Household Survey for the Initiative on the basis of their high concentration of residents in the country's lowest wealth quintile and 16 control municipalities with similar socio-economic characteristics and ethnic composition (Figure 1.2.1). From these 35 municipalities, a

random sample of eligible households was selected to reach the sample size of 2,473 households (1,273 intervention and 1,200 control households). A detailed description of the sampling procedure can be found in Appendix A.



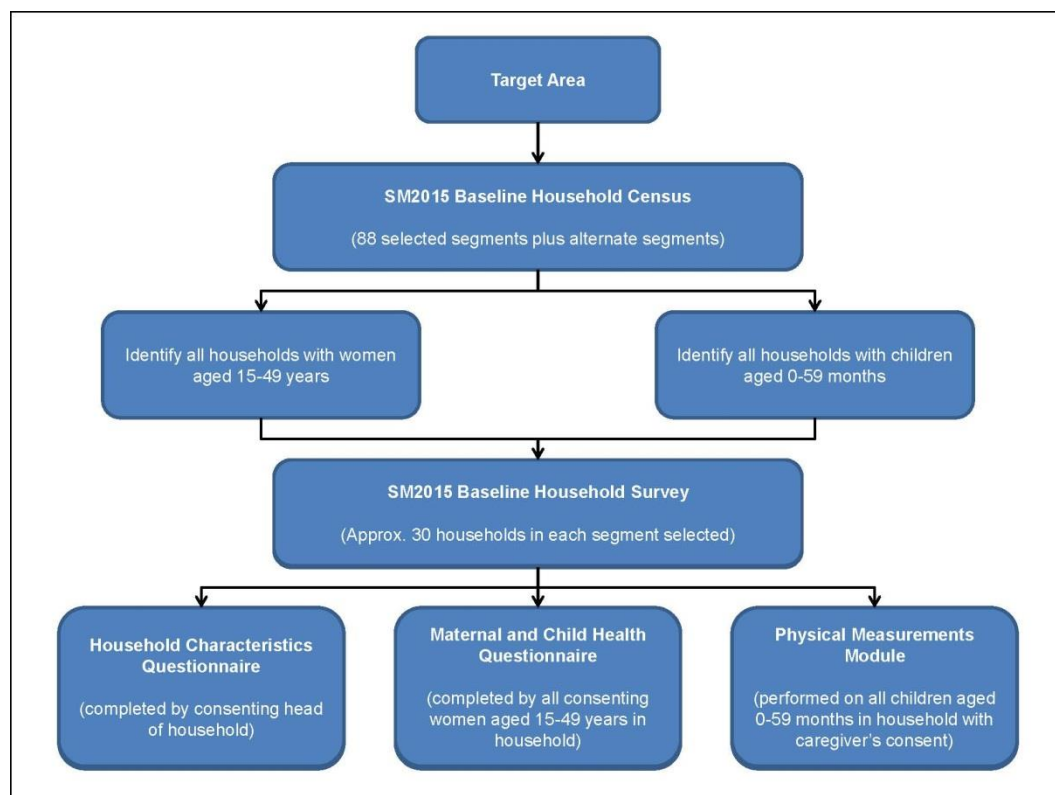
**Figure 1.2.1 Map of Honduras with targeted departments and municipalities highlighted**

Briefly, the 35 targeted municipalities were divided into 3,021 segments. From this list, a representative sample of 99 segments was selected. Segments were randomly selected with probability proportional to size, where size was represented by the number of occupied households within the segment, as captured on the 2011 ENDESA Census. In addition, a set of alternate segments was selected using identical methodology, to be surveyed in the event that any of the 99 selected segments could not be surveyed and needed to be replaced for any reason (e.g., security concerns or high proportion of absent households). The total number of segments represented in the final dataset is 99 (Table 1.2.1).

**Table 1.2.1 Number of segments, by municipality**

Department	Municipality	No. of segments
Choluteca	Concepción de Maria	6
	Duyure	1
Choluteca	San Marcos de Colon	1
	San José de Comayagua	1
Comayagua	Taulabé	1
	Cabañas	3
	Copán Ruinas	8
	La Jigua	1
	Nueva Arcadia	7
	San Antonio	5
	San Jerónimo	2
	San Nicolás	15
Copán	Santa Rita	3
Cortés	Santa Cruz de Yojoa	1
	Concepción	2
	Magdalena	1
	San Antonio	2
	San Francisco de Opalaca	1
	San Miguelito	1
Intibucá	Santa Lucía	6
	Aguanqueterique	1
La Paz	Santiago de Puringla	5
	Candelaria	1
	Cololaca	2
	Guarita	2
	La Virtud	1
	Mapulaca	1
	Piraera	3
	San Juan Guarita	5
Lempira	Tomalá	1
Olancho	Dulce Nombre de Culmí	5
Valle	Langue	4

Immediately prior to the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Census was conducted in order to identify eligible women and children for the survey. The SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Census was carried out in each of the randomly selected segments. Using demographic data collected during the household listing exercise, households were then systematically selected for participation in the survey (i.e., if age-eligible women and children were listed as residents). All women aged 15-49 years who were residents of the selected household were eligible to be interviewed, and all children aged 0-59 months who were residents of the selected household were eligible for the physical measurement module. A schematic diagram of the survey implementation is shown in Figure 1.2.2.



**Figure 1.2.2 Schematic diagram of SM2015 survey implementation**

Additional details pertaining to eligibility and selection for the survey are summarized in Appendix A.

### **1.2.2 Instruments for data collection**

The baseline SM2015 Household Survey was used to generate a rapid assessment of current coverage rates of health interventions in the strategic areas of the Initiative (reproductive, maternal and neonatal health, immunization, and nutrition). Standardized questionnaires as well as surveys of health facilities and data from the health information systems were used to provide the information needed to establish the baseline.

There were three components to the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey (in addition to the SM2015 Household Census): the Household Characteristics Questionnaire, the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire, and the Physical Measurements Module.

The content of the household questionnaires was developed to measure the coverage of key health interventions and indicators, and many items were adapted from existing Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The questionnaires were initially developed in English and then translated to Spanish. To best reflect the issues most relevant to the region under study and the local language, the Spanish-language questionnaires were revised following input from key stakeholders and at the conclusion of the pilot study (described below). The revised Spanish-language surveys were then back-translated to English. Study areas included a substantial proportion of indigenous populations, many of them also Spanish speakers. Although it was expected that it would be possible to apply most surveys in Spanish, the household survey was also translated and back-translated to the most common indigenous languages in the study areas.

The SM2015-Honduras Household Census and Household Survey were conducted using a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI). CAPI is programmed using DataStat Illume and installed into computer netbooks, which are used by the surveyors at all times of the interview. CAPI supports skip patterns, inter-question answer consistency, and data entry ranges. The aim of introducing CAPI to the field is to reduce survey time by prompting only relevant questions, to maintain a logical answering pattern across different questions, and to decrease data entry errors. The use of CAPI also allows instantaneous data transfer via a secure link to IHME. Data can be continuously monitored, and modifications to the instrument can be updated remotely.

The SM2015 Household Census was used to capture the age and sex distribution of all of the usual members of all of the households in the selected segments. Basic information including relationship to the head of the household and marital status was also collected. Children aged 0-59 months who had one or more parent residing in the same household were linked to their mother and/or father by way of unique household member identification codes.

As previously mentioned, data from the SM2015 Household Census were then used to systematically select households for the detailed interviews and the physical measurements module (Figure 1.2.2). Selected households were revisited typically within one month of the census and these questionnaires were completed during this visit.

The Household Characteristics Questionnaire collected information on the source of water, type of toilet facilities, exposure to secondhand smoke, ownership of various assets including durable goods, agricultural land, and livestock, and household expenses and sources of health care financing.

The Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women of reproductive age (15-49 years). These women were asked questions on the following topics: background characteristics (including education, occupation, and exposure to media), access to health care, current health status, recent history of illness and associated medical expenses, birth history (including relevant questions about pregnancies that ended in miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion), antenatal, delivery, and postpartum care, fertility preferences, knowledge and use of family planning methods (including barriers to use), exposure to health system interventions, and satisfaction with community health workers. Those with children aged 0-5 years were asked detailed questions in reference to each child born in the past five years on topics such as: birth spacing, antenatal care, labor and delivery, postpartum care, breastfeeding and infant feeding practices, child's current health status, recent history of illness including diarrhea, fever, and acute upper respiratory infection and associated medical expenses, child's exposure to health system interventions, and immunization and supplementation history.



The Physical Measurements Module captured weight, height/length, and hemoglobin levels of children aged 0-59 months. Portable scales and stadiometers were used for the anthropometric measurements and hemoglobin levels were assessed in the field using a portable HemoCue™ machine. Medically trained personnel (i.e., professional nurses) performed all assessments.

### **1.2.3 Training of data collectors**

A total of 43 people were recruited and trained to serve as supervisors, male and female interviewers, data entry personnel, and reserves for the household census and survey. All field staff were required to have formal education through high school and exhibited sufficient literacy and speaking abilities in the language of the survey, as well as basic arithmetic skills. Data entry personnel had experience with key-punch data entry.

An eight-day training exercise was undertaken in December 2012 in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The first two days were spent briefing and training the supervisors. The next three days were devoted to classroom training for all field staff. The final three days were devoted to field training and pilot testing. Staff from Fundación FES, the agency in charge of data collection in Honduras, and invited experts from IHME led the training, which was conducted in Spanish and included a variety of lectures, presentations, demonstrations, and role-playing exercises. Nutrition experts from FES and IHME led the training sessions on height and weight measurements and hemoglobin testing for the professional nurses who were hired to perform the physical assessments of children. A practice session took place in a nursery during the second day. These personnel were trained to perform standardized anthropometric and hemoglobin measurements using standard techniques.

During the classroom training sessions, supervisors and interviewers were briefed on the Salud Mesoamerica 2015 Initiative (SM2015) and the specific survey instruments developed for the Initiative. Supervisors and interviewers then received training on survey implementation using electronic devices (including the use of the CAPI and interviewing skills) and fieldwork procedures (including map reading for locating selected households), reviewed the content of the household questionnaires in close detail, and received basic instruction on the principles of, and strategies for, data quality monitoring, team communication, and problem-solving. Household teams engaged in role-playing scenarios to practice administering the initial census survey and the full household questionnaire. A specialized team was trained in anthropometry and collection of a blood specimen. Trainers and supervisors provided feedback on the practice interviews. Specific issues noted during observation of the practice interviews were discussed with the whole group.

Field training sessions were initiated on day seven of the training period in the locality of San Francisco de Coraiz. Household teams and anthropometry teams spent two days in the field collecting data. This field practice provided the interviewers with an opportunity to become aware of any issues with the survey that they did not previously understand. The field training sessions also provided an opportunity to conduct cognitive testing of the survey among target respondents. At the end of each day, the trainers and trainees reviewed the questionnaires and discussed any problems that arose. Minor revisions to the questionnaires were implemented based on feedback from the field training sessions.

All field staff were evaluated on survey concepts and procedures by means of short tests following completion of the classroom training sessions and field training sessions. In addition to these evaluations, all field staff were observed by the trainers in order to fully assess their ability to administer the questionnaires.

### **1.2.4 Data collection**

The SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Census, which captured basic demographic characteristics of all usual household occupants, was carried out between January 17, 2013 and May 2, 2013 in each of the randomly selected segments. For quality assurance, the data collected during the SM2015 Baseline Census were compared to data from the 2011 ENDESA Census on an on-going basis. When 20% fewer than expected households or people are captured on the SM2015 Baseline Census, or when more than 5% of households are classified as “absent,” field staff are instructed to return to segments and attempt to capture missing households.

Data collection for the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey began on February 10, 2013 and was completed on June 1, 2013. To assure completeness of the sample, field staff were instructed to return to selected households up to three times (on different days and at different times during the day) in an attempt to complete the Household Characteristics Questionnaire, the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire, and the Physical Measurements Module.

Six data collection teams, consisting of a total of five interviewers (male and female) were deployed to conduct the SM2015 Household Census and the SM2015 Household Survey. Supervisors were responsible for reviewing all questionnaires for quality and consistency prior to departing each segment. There were eight supervisors overseeing the SM2015 Household Census and SM2015 Household Survey.

### **1.2.5 Data entry and data analysis**

Information that is collected by each survey component is monitored by both field supervisors and analysts at IHME to ensure data quality and adherence to survey protocols. Data files are uploaded to a secure FTP site where they can be accessed by the data analysis team at IHME. After census, household, and health facility data are received, data are rigorously reviewed for quality with regards to consistency, clarity, and completeness. Prompt evaluation of data quality allows for clarification from data collectors regarding inadequacies and irregularities and rapid correction of procedural errors.

### **1.2.6 Final sample description**

Table 1.2.6 shows the total number of completed interviews with heads of households and women of reproductive age and the total number of physical measurements of children aged 0-59 months performed, with corresponding response rates, by municipality. Response rates were calculated using the following formula: ( $[\# \text{ complete}] \div [\# \text{ eligible participants}]$ ). High non-response may affect the reliability of the estimates.

According to the 2011 ENDESA Census, there were a total of 15,271 occupied households in the selected segments. The SM2015 household listing exercise found 15,741 households that were occupied. Of the 15,741 occupied households, 15,726 completed the SM2015 Household Census, yielding a response rate of 99.9% for this portion of the survey.

Based on information collected during the SM2015 Household Census, a subset of households was visited for individual interviews. A total of 2,999 households were visited for the individual interviews. Of these, a total of 2,971 Household Characteristics Questionnaires were completed with heads of households, yielding a household response rate of 99%.

Using the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey, 4,186 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were identified from the subsample of interviewed households as eligible for the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire. Of these, 3,580 successfully completed

the questionnaire (86%). The household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey was also used to identify 3,303 children aged 0-59 months as eligible for the Physical Measurements Module among the interviewed households. 3,192 of these children were measured (97%).

Among those households that were occupied but did not complete the SM2015 Household Census, the majority of the non-response was due to household members refusing the interview (56%) or being absent (27%).

**Table 1.2.6 Number of households, number of eligible women, number of eligible children, and response rates by municipality**

Questionnaire type	Choluteca	Comayagua	Copán	Cortés	Intibucá	La Paz	Lempira	Olancho	Valle
<b>Household census</b>									
No. of households	1851	1079	5070	2405	1495	627	1776	835	608
No. of households occupied	1851	1079	5066	2405	1495	627	1776	835	607
No. of households censused <sup>a</sup>	1850	1079	5061	2405	1489	627	1776	834	605
Response rate <sup>b</sup> , %	99.9	100	99.9	100	99.6	100	100	99.9	99.7
<b>Household characteristics questionnaire</b>									
No. of households visited	365	210	914	453	264	120	392	152	129
No. of households interviewed <sup>a</sup>	365	210	913	453	264	120	392	152	129
Response rate <sup>b</sup> , %	100	100	99.9	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Women's questionnaire</b>									
No. of eligible women <sup>c</sup>	541	287	1220	667	360	155	551	209	196
No. of eligible women interviewed <sup>a</sup>	441	261	1119	500	306	148	479	168	158
Response rate <sup>b</sup> , %	81.5	90.9	91.7	75	85	95.5	86.9	80.4	80.6
<b>Child questionnaire and measurements</b>									
No. of eligible children <sup>d</sup>	388	247	1061	498	274	128	422	162	123
No. of eligible children measured	369	249	1024	478	265	127	412	158	110
Response rate <sup>b</sup> , %	95.1	100.8	96.5	96	96.7	99.2	97.6	97.5	89.4
<sup>a</sup> Includes only units with completed interviews <sup>b</sup> Number of completes out of total number of eligible units (i.e., occupied households or age-eligible women and children) <sup>c</sup> Women aged 15-49 years who reside in the interviewed households, based on the household roster completed as part of Household Characteristics Questionnaire <sup>d</sup> Children aged 0-59 months who reside in the interviewed households, based on the household roster completed as part of Household Characteristics Questionnaire									

The subsequent chapters present characteristics of the surveyed SM2015-Honduras population from both intervention and control areas. Each table is additionally presented for solely intervention segments in Appendix D and solely control segments in Appendix E.

## CHAPTER 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter provides a descriptive summary of the basic demographic, socioeconomic, and environmental characteristics of the households sampled for the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey.

### 2.1 Characteristics of non-participating households

Data on selected households that were absent or declined to participate in the SM2015 Household Survey are drawn from the SM2015 Household Census. A total of 429 (13%) of the 3,393 households that were visited did not complete the SM2015 Household Survey. This non-response varies by municipality, from a low of 0% non-response in La Virtud to a high of 42% non-response in Magdalena. Those households that did not complete the SM2015 Household Survey are hereafter referred to as “replaced” households, because they were replaced by other households in the segment, when possible.

Replaced households consisted of one to 13 members (median 5 members). Seventy-five percent of these households were headed by a man and the remaining 25% of households were headed by a woman. Nearly all replaced households (99%) had a woman of reproductive age as a usual member and 82% of households had a child under the age of 5 as a usual member.

### 2.2 Characteristics of participating households

A total of 3,028 households in Honduras completed the household characteristics questionnaire. The remainder of this chapter is dedicated to a summary of the basic demographic, socioeconomic, and environmental characteristics of the households completing the household characteristics questionnaire.

### 2.3 Household composition

#### 2.3.1 Age and sex composition

The distribution of the de facto household population in the surveyed households in Honduras is shown in Table 2.3.1 by five-year age groups and by sex. Honduras has a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. Table 2.3.1 indicates that just under 37% of the population is under age 15 years, more than half (57%) of the population is in the economically productive age range (15-64), and the remaining 6% is age 65 and above.

**Table 2.3.1 Household composition: age and sex**

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups based on the household roster completed as part of the SM2015 Household Survey, Honduras 2013			
Age	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
<5	12.1	11.5	11.8
5-9	12.2	11.2	11.7
10-14	14	13.2	13.6
15-19	12.9	12.3	12.6
20-24	8.9	9.6	9.3
25-29	6.6	7.3	7
30-34	5.8	6.4	6.1
35-39	5.2	5.7	5.5
40-44	4.4	4.6	4.5
45-49	3.6	3.7	3.6
50-54	3.6	3.7	3.6
55-59	2.7	2.7	2.7
60-64	2.5	2.6	2.5
65-69	1.8	1.8	1.8
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.4
75-79	1.1	1	1.1
80+	1.3	1.4	1.3
Total %	100	100	100
Total N	34995	36596	71591

### 2.3.2 Housing composition

The number of households, women and children in the sample, and the percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status are shown in Table 2.3.2.

Males are the head of the household in 79% of surveyed households in Honduras, with females as the head of household in the remaining 21%. There were six households that did not list anyone on the household roster as the head of the household. The large majority of households (73%) have three to six members, with another 10% of households having nine or more members. Among household members age 15 years and older, the majority are married or partnered (63%), with the rest being single (33%) or widowed, divorced, or separated (5%).

**Table 2.3.2 Household composition**

Number of households, women and children; and percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status of members 15 years or older, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	3028		
Number of women	4087		
Number of children	3143		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	2375	78.6	0.7
Female	647	21.4	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	6		
Total	3028	100	
Number of usual members			
1	6	0.2	0.1
2	78	2.6	0.3
3	536	17.7	0.7
4	641	21.2	0.7
5	565	18.7	0.7
6	449	14.9	0.6
7	278	9.2	0.5
8	183	6.1	0.4
9+	286	9.5	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	6		
Total	3028	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	2912	32.6	0.5
Married	2670	29.9	0.5
Open union/partnered	2944	32.9	0.5
Widow/divorced/separated	409	4.6	0.2
Other	2	0	
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	6		
Total	8945	100	



## 2.4 Drinking water access and treatment

### 2.4.1 Sanitation facilities and waste disposal

A household's source of drinking water is an important determinant of the health status of household members. Contaminated drinking water can spread waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea or dysentery. Piped water, protected wells, and protected springs are expected to be relatively free of these diseases; whereas other sources like unprotected wells, rainwater, or surface water are more likely to carry disease-causing agents.

The percent distribution of households by source of drinking water and location of water source is shown in Table 2.4.1a. The majority of surveyed households (86%) use piped water and 11% of households have to go outside their home or yard to a water source.

Table 2.4.1b includes information about sanitation facilities. Less than half of surveyed households (42%) use a toilet with poured water and more than a quarter (29%) of households use a modern flush toilet. Sixteen percent of households report having no sanitation facilities and using the bushes or fields.

**Table 2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, location of water source, and round-trip time to obtain drinking water, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
Pipes that lead to the house	2402	80.6	2.1
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	162	5.7	0.8
Public pump	8	0.3	0.2
Tube or drilled well	64	2.1	0.7
Protected dug well	75	2.6	0.6
Unprotected dug well	54	1.9	0.5
Protected spring	13	0.4	0.1
Unprotected spring	27	0.9	0.2
Rainwater	0	0	
Water tank truck	2	0	
Car with a small tank	0	0	
Surface water	37	1.3	0.3
Bottled water	46	1.2	0.4
Water jug	11	0.4	0.1
Other	69	2.4	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Location of water source</b>			
In own house/home	2447	82.2	1.8
In own patio/yard	214	7.4	0.9
Elsewhere	309	10.5	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)</b>			
Water on premises	2657	91.1	1.3
Less than 30 minutes	216	7.7	1.2
30 minutes or longer	34	1.2	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	121		
Total	3028	100	

**Table 2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation**

Percent distribution of households by sanitation facility type and if the facility is shared, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
Flushing toilet	913	28.7	2.3
Toilet with water poured from gourds	1191	41.5	1.8
Latrine/pit toilet	396	12.8	1.6
Dry toilet	24	0.9	0.3
No toilet, bushes, field	429	15.5	1.4
Other	15	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet</b>			
Yes	218	9.1	0.7
No	2306	90.9	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	2524	100	

#### 2.4.2 Cooking fuel sources

Cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food are included in Table 2.4.2. The percentage of households with a separate kitchen is also shown. The two most commonly reported cooking fuel sources used in households are wood (85%) and electricity (16%). Among those households with non-missing responses as to what cooking fuel sources they use, 71% report normally cooking food in the house, 14% normally cook food in a separate building, and 15% normally cook food outside the house. Seventy-three percent of households have a separate kitchen.

**Table 2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel**

Percent distribution of households by cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food; and percentage of households with a separate kitchen, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Cooking fuel source</b>			
Electricity	506	16.4	1.6
Gas tank	341	10.3	1.4
Coal	14	0.5	0.1
Wood	2509	85.4	1.8
Straw/twigs/grass	1	0	
Agricultural crops	0	0	
No food is cooked at home	1	0	
Other	2	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source</b>			
In the house	2114	71.2	1.7
In a separate building	401	13.8	1.2
Outside	447	14.8	1.2
Other	4	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	2967	100	
<b>Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home</b>			
Yes	1547	73.1	1.8
No	562	26.9	1.8
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	2114	100	

### **2.4.3 Household wealth**

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of a household's socioeconomic status. Table 2.4.3 shows the availability of selected consumer goods by household. The large majority of households (77%) have electricity, and the most commonly owned items are cell phones (76%), televisions (60%), and radios (59%). About one-quarter of households (26%) own a bicycle and 10% own a car.

Most households have one (43%) or two (37%) rooms used for sleeping. One-fourth of the households (22%) own agricultural land and 15% of households rent agricultural land. Thirteen percent of households have a bank account.

**Table 2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects**

Percent distribution of households with specific household effects, Honduras 2013							
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Electricity</b>				<b>Computer</b>			
Yes	2320	77.4	2.9	Yes	181	5.2	0.6
No	649	22.6	2.9	No	2788	94.8	0.6
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Radio</b>				<b>Wristwatch</b>			
Yes	1733	58.6	1.9	Yes	791	25.3	1.3
No	1237	41.4	1.9	No	2177	74.7	1.3
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Television</b>				<b>Sound equipment</b>			
Yes	1854	60.2	2.6	Yes	1019	32	1.9
No	1116	39.8	2.6	No	1951	68	1.9
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Cell phone</b>				<b>Washing machine</b>			
Yes	2311	76.2	1.6	Yes	112	3.2	0.6
No	659	23.8	1.6	No	2857	96.8	0.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Telephone (landline)</b>				<b>Guitar</b>			
Yes	103	2.6	0.6	Yes	117	3.7	0.4
No	2865	97.4	0.6	No	2852	96.3	0.4
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Refrigerator</b>							
Yes	1302	41.6	2.5				
No	1667	58.4	2.5				
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	58						
Total	3028	100					

**Table 2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation**

Percentage of households with specific means of transport, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Bicycle</b>			
Yes	819	26.4	1.8
No	2149	73.6	1.8
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Motorcycle/scooter</b>			
Yes	228	7.3	0.7
No	2740	92.7	0.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Animal-driven cart</b>			
Yes	15	0.5	0.1
No	2954	99.5	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Car</b>			
Yes	305	9.6	0.8
No	2663	90.4	0.8
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Truck</b>			
Yes	23	0.8	0.2
No	2945	99.2	0.2
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	

**Table 2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets**

Percentage distribution of number of rooms used for sleeping, and percentage of households with ownership of bank account, agricultural land and animals, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>			
Zero	37	1.3	0.3
One	1251	43.3	1.4
Two	1101	37	1.2
Three or more	577	18.5	1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	59		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Ownership of bank account</b>			
Yes	401	12.7	1
No	2532	87.3	1
DK/DTR	37		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Ownership of agricultural land</b>			
Yes, own	620	22.1	1.9
Yes, rent	437	15	1.4
Yes, share/community share	12	0.5	0.2
No	1878	62.4	2.6
DK/DTR	23		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	
<b>Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)</b>			
Yes	1901	65	2.7
No	1067	35	2.7
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	58		
Total	3028	100	



## 2.5 Household expenditures

### 2.5.1 Total expenditures by type

Households were surveyed about the amount the family unit living in the household spent over the last month. Table 2.5.1a shows the monthly expenditures per person living in the household. All data are presented in lempiras. Over one third of households (35%) spent under L400 per person over the last month. The median expenditures per person is L557.

After reporting total household expenditures, households are then asked how much was spent on specific categories (e.g. food, housing, education, and medical care) over the last four weeks. Table 2.5.1b shows the expenditures on each category as a percentage of the total household expenditures, and Table 2.5.1c shows the health care expenditures as a percentage of total household expenditures. For example, if a household spent L100 in the last month, and reported spending L20 on food, then that household would have spent 20% of their total household expenditures on food, and therefore fall into the 10-24% category.

Table 2.5.1b shows that 85% of households spend more than half of their monthly expenditures on food. The majority of households spend less than 10% of their monthly expenditure on education (88% of households). Table 2.5.1c shows that most households spent no money on medical care (79%), social security (99%), private insurance (99.8%), and other expenses for access to health care (such as transportation, housing, or childcare services needed to get health care) (99% of households).

**Table 2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person**

Percent distribution of households by monthly total expenditure per person, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Monthly expenditure per person (lempiras)			
Less than L200	340	12.4	1.2
L200 - <400	645	22.6	1.2
L400 - <600	550	18.4	0.9
L600 - <800	423	14	0.8
L800 - <1000	283	9.4	0.7
L1000+	723	23.2	1.4
Missing	64		
Total	3028	100	

**Table 2.5.1b Household expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure, Honduras 2013											
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Food</b>			<b>Housing, gas, electricity, and water</b>			<b>Transportation</b>					
0%	15	0.6	0.2	0%	652	23.6	2	0%	1627	57.3	1.7
0.1% - 9%	8	0.3	0.1	0.1% - 9%	1558	54.6	1.7	0.1% - 9%	867	29.6	1.4
10% - 24%	38	1.3	0.2	10% - 24%	487	16	1.3	10% - 24%	294	10.1	0.6
25% - 49%	359	12.4	0.8	25% - 49%	127	4.2	0.5	25% - 49%	74	2.4	0.3
50% - 74%	832	29	1.2	50% - 74%	24	0.9	0.2	50% - 74%	12	0.4	0.1
75% - 89%	767	26.9	0.9	75% - 89%	6	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	2	0.1	
≥90%	803	29.4	1.4	≥90%	16	0.5	0.1	≥90%	3	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	143			DK/DTR	78			DK/DTR	69		
Missing	63			Missing	80			Missing	80		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics</b>			<b>Clothing and footwear</b>			<b>Communication</b>					
0%	2667	93.4	0.6	0%	2117	73.7	1.4	0%	1199	43.4	1.6
0.1% - 9%	123	4.1	0.4	0.1% - 9%	224	7.3	0.7	0.1% - 9%	1510	51.5	1.5
10% - 24%	56	1.9	0.3	10% - 24%	342	11.6	0.7	10% - 24%	124	4.1	0.4
25% - 49%	13	0.5	0.2	25% - 49%	181	6.1	0.7	25% - 49%	18	0.6	0.1
50% - 74%	2	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	32	1.2	0.3	50% - 74%	7	0.2	0.1
75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	2	0.1		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0		≥90%	3	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	64			DK/DTR	44			DK/DTR	84		
Missing	102			Missing	85			Missing	83		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Education tuition, fees and school supplies</b>			<b>Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance</b>			<b>Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels</b>					
0%	1174	41.1	1.6	0%	2721	94	0.7	0%	2833	97.8	0.3
0.1% - 9%	1337	47.2	1.5	0.1% - 9%	108	3.8	0.6	0.1% - 9%	58	1.9	0.3
10% - 24%	256	9	0.7	10% - 24%	39	1.3	0.2	10% - 24%	7	0.3	0.1
25% - 49%	47	1.8	0.3	25% - 49%	20	0.7	0.1	25% - 49%	1	0	
50% - 74%	11	0.4	0.1	50% - 74%	4	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	6	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	9	0.3	0.1	≥90%	4	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	108			DK/DTR	34			DK/DTR	28		
Missing	80			Missing	97			Missing	100		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	

**Table 2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household health care expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure, Honduras 2013							
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Out-of-pocket health care</b>				<b>Private insurance premiums</b>			
0%	2285	79.4	1.3	0%	2902	99.8	0.1
0.1% - 9%	235	8	0.7	0.1% - 9%	5	0.2	0.1
10% - 24%	212	6.8	0.6	10% - 24%	2	0	
25% - 49%	124	4.3	0.4	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	31	1.2	0.2	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	0.1		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	5	0.2	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	46			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	88			Missing	101		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	
<b>Social security premiums</b>				<b>Other costs associated with accessing health care</b>			
0%	2879	99.2	0.2	0%	2873	98.8	0.2
0.1% - 9%	25	0.8	0.2	0.1% - 9%	17	0.6	0.2
10% - 24%	1	0		10% - 24%	9	0.3	0.1
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	6	0.2	0.1
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	2	0.1	0.1
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	23			DK/DTR	23		
Missing	100			Missing	97		
Total	3028	100		Total	3028	100	

### 2.5.2 Health expenditures

Of the 3,028 total households in the survey, 626 (21%) reported having health expenditures in the last four weeks. Among these households, health expenditures over the last four weeks ranged from a minimum of L3 to a maximum of L97,825. The weighted median expenditure was L537 and the weighted mean was L1,607, which was inflated by a few households that paid very high medical expenses.

Table 2.5.2 shows the expenditures on each category of medical care as a percentage of the total household monthly medical expenditures. Drugs and medicine represents the largest percentage of total medical spending for many households. Roughly one-third of all households with medical expenditures (30%) report spending 90% or more of their medical expenditures on drugs or medicine. Fifty-one percent of households with medical expenditures spent no money on drugs or medicine.

**Table 2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household health expenditures by type of care as a proportion of total household monthly health expenditure, among households with any reported out-of-pocket health care expenses or health care access expenses, Honduras 2013															
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Care that required overnight stay in a hospital or health facility				Care by traditional or alternative healers, or traditional birth attendants				Care by pharmacists or medications bought from a pharmacy without a prescription				Diagnostic and laboratory tests such as X-rays or blood tests			
0%	575	93.1	1.3	0%	601	96.7	1	0%	525	83.9	1.8	0%	575	93	1.1
0.1% - 9%	18	2.4	0.9	0.1% - 9%	11	1.4	0.8	0.1% - 9%	18	2.5	0.8	0.1% - 9%	19	2.9	0.8
10% - 24%	5	0.8	0.3	10% - 24%	2	0.3	0.3	10% - 24%	10	2	0.7	10% - 24%	8	1.5	0.5
25% - 49%	6	0.9	0.4	25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1	25% - 49%	7	1.2	0.5	25% - 49%	6	0.9	0.4
50% - 74%	4	0.7	0.4	50% - 74%	2	0.3	0.2	50% - 74%	5	0.9	0.4	50% - 74%	2	0.4	0.3
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	2	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	14	2.2	0.7	≥90%	6	1.2	0.5	≥90%	55	9.2	1.7	≥90%	11	1.3	0.4
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	2			Missing	2			Missing	3			Missing	3		
Total	626	100		Total	626	100		Total	626	100		Total	626	100	
Other costs associated with staying overnight in a hospital or health facility				Dentists				Health care products such prescription glasses, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, etc.				Other health care products or services			
0%	573	92.4	1.3	0%	587	95.1	1.2	0%	610	98.3	0.8	0%	596	96.3	0.9
0.1% - 9%	16	2	0.9	0.1% - 9%	14	1.7	0.9	0.1% - 9%	9	1.1	0.7	0.1% - 9%	11	1.3	0.7
10% - 24%	6	1	0.4	10% - 24%	2	0.3	0.2	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	7	1.1	0.4
25% - 49%	11	1.8	0.5	25% - 49%	3	0.4	0.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	4	0.6	0.3	50% - 74%	1	0.2	0.2	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0.2	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.2	0.2
≥90%	12	2	0.6	≥90%	16	2.3	0.5	≥90%	4	0.7	0.3	≥90%	6	0.9	0.4
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	1			Missing	2			Missing	2			Missing	3		
Total	626	100		Total	626	100		Total	626	100		Total	626	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	533	85.4	2.1	0%	314	51	2.8								
0.1% - 9%	20	3.1	1	0.1% - 9%	18	2.7	0.9								
10% - 24%	11	1.6	0.5	10% - 24%	19	3	0.7								
25% - 49%	17	2.4	0.7	25% - 49%	29	4.8	0.9								
50% - 74%	3	0.5	0.3	50% - 74%	41	7	1.3								
75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	10	1.7	0.5								
≥90%	37	6.8	1.4	≥90%	190	29.9	2.7								
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	3										
Missing	2			Missing	2										
Total	626	100		Total	626	100									

### **2.5.3 Source of health expenditure financing**

Of the 3,028 total households in the survey, 371 (12%) reported that members of the household went to a hospital and stayed overnight at least once during the last 12 months. Of those 371 households with overnight stays, 344 reported a non-zero amount paid for all of the expenses associated with the overnight stays. Among these 344 households, the amount paid for overnight stays over the last 12 months ranged from a minimum of L1 to a maximum of L250,000. The weighted median amount paid was L2,000 and the weighted mean was L4,612, which was inflated by a few households that paid very high expenses. Overall, 90% of households with expenditures for overnight stays reported paying L9,000 or less.

Table 2.5.3 shows the source of financing for medical expenditures as a percentage of the total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays. Less than half of all households (43%) use current income to fund a portion of the household's medical expenditures, with 34% of households using current income to fund 90% or more of the total medical expenses. Approximately one-fifth of households used savings, money from relatives or friends, or money borrowed from a non-friend or family member. No households had their medical debts suspended by the health center or financed their medical expenses with health insurance plan payment or reimbursement. Only three households in the survey sold property in order to finance medical expenses, and fewer than 5% of households financed medical expenses through social security payments, items sold, or other alternative sources.

**Table 2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing**

Percent distribution of household by source of medical expenditures as a percentage of reported total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays in the last 12 months, among those households with overnight hospital stays, Honduras 2013

Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any of the household members' current income				Health insurance plan payment or reimbursement				Property sold				Money loaned from someone who is not a friend of the family			
0%	192	57.4	3.2	0%	343	100		0%	341	99.1	0.6	0%	284	81.6	2.3
0.1% - 9%	1	0.3	0.3	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	2	0.6	0.4
10% - 24%	3	0.7	0.4	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	0.6	0.4
25% - 49%	9	2.8	0.9	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.4	0.4	25% - 49%	1	0.4	0.4
50% - 74%	12	4.1	1.2	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0.3	0.3	50% - 74%	8	2.9	1
75% - 89%	3	0.7	0.4	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	3	0.8	0.5
≥90%	121	34	2.8	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0.2	0.2	≥90%	44	13.2	2
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	344	100		Total	344	100		Total	344	100		Total	344	100	
Savings (e.g. bank account)				Social security payments				Money from relatives or friends who do not belong to the household				Political donations or grants			
0%	272	77.9	2.6	0%	341	99.5	0.3	0%	283	81.3	2.3	0%	341	99.1	0.5
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	2	0.7	0.5	0.1% - 9%	2	0.7	0.5
10% - 24%	3	0.9	0.5	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	5	1.9	1.1	10% - 24%	1	0.3	0.3
25% - 49%	6	1.8	0.7	25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3	25% - 49%	4	1.2	0.6	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	4	1.2	0.7	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	8	2.7	1	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	0.6	0.4	75% - 89%	1	0.2	0.2	75% - 89%	2	0.7	0.5	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	55	17.6	2.5	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	40	11.5	2	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	344	100		Total	344	100		Total	344	100		Total	344	100	
Reducing other household spending				Items sold (e.g., furniture, animals, or jewelry)				Remittances from family members or friends abroad				Another source			
0%	313	91.4	2.2	0%	330	95.8	1.5	0%	328	95.3	1.1	0%	335	97.6	1.1
0.1% - 9%	2	0.8	0.6	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.4	0.4
10% - 24%	5	1.5	0.7	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	0.7	0.5	10% - 24%	3	0.6	0.4
25% - 49%	7	2.2	1	25% - 49%	3	1.1	0.6	25% - 49%	3	0.6	0.4	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	3	0.9	0.5	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	2	0.6	0.4	50% - 74%	1	0.4	0.4
75% - 89%	2	0.7	0.7	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	2	0.5	0.4	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	9	2.4	1	≥90%	10	3.1	1.1	≥90%	7	2.2	0.8	≥90%	3	1	0.8
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	344	100		Total	344	100		Total	344	100		Total	344	100	

## CHAPTER 3: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter summarizes the demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, and health status of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) participating in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey.

### 3.1 Demographic characteristics

#### *3.1.1 Age, marital status, relation to head of household*

The age distribution of the de facto population of women of reproductive age residing in the surveyed households in Honduras is shown in Table 3.1.1 by five-year age groups. About 60% of all women participating in the baseline SM2015 Household Survey were younger than 30 years of age, 26% were between the ages of 30 and 39, and 13% were between the ages of 40 and 49. While the majority of women reported being married (28%) or partnered (37%), 32% indicated they were never married. Approximately 27% of women reported being the spouse/partner of the head of the sampled household, 26% reported being the biological daughter of the head of the household, and 10% reported being the head of the household.

**Table 3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents**



Percent distribution of the household population by age, marital status and respondent's relationship to the head of the household, Honduras 2013			
Background characteristic	N	%	SE
<b>Age</b>			
15-19 years	706	19.7	0.7
20-24 years	797	22.3	0.7
25-29 years	661	18.5	0.6
30-34 years	534	14.9	0.6
35-39 years	401	11.2	0.5
40-44 years	282	7.9	0.5
45-49 years	198	5.5	0.4
Missing	1		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single	1134	31.7	0.8
Married	1007	28.1	0.8
Open union/partnered	1316	36.8	0.8
Divorced	5	0.1	0.1
Separated	81	2.3	0.2
Widowed	36	1	0.2
Other	1	0	
Missing	0		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Respondent's relationship to the head of household</b>			
Head of the household	351	9.8	0.5
Spouse	949	26.5	0.7
Biological child	936	26.1	0.7
Adopted/step child	22	0.6	0.1
Grandchild	77	2.2	0.2
Niece/nephew	23	0.6	0.1
Mother/father	5	0.1	0.1
Sister/brother	36	1	0.2
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	202	5.6	0.4
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	23	0.6	0.1
Grandparent	0	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	3	0.1	
Other relative	16	0.4	0.1
Non-relative	33	0.9	0.2
Life partner	900	25.1	0.7
Other	4	0.1	0.1
Missing	0		
Total	3580	100	

### 3.1.2 Residence

Department and municipality of residence are summarized in Table 3.1.2 below. The original sampling scheme dictated that segments would be selected with probability proportional to size. More than 1,000 women were surveyed from the eight municipalities of the department of Comayagua. In contrast, just 37 women were surveyed from the one municipality in the department of Lempira.

**Table 3.1.2 Department and municipality of residence of respondents**

Department	Municipality	No. of women
Choluteca	Concepción de Maria	211
	Duyure	32
Choluteca	San Marcos de Colon	198
	San José de Comayagua	71
Comayagua	Taulabé	190
	Cabañas	106
	Copán Ruinas	316
	La Jigua	34
	Nueva Arcadia	266
	San Antonio	114
	San Jerónimo	38
	San Nicolás	27
Copán	Santa Rita	218
Cortés	Santa Cruz de Yojoa	500
	Concepción	72
	Magdalena	26
	San Antonio	73
	San Francisco de Opalaca	66
	San Miguelito	30
Intibucá	Santa Lucía	39
	Aguanqueterique	40
La Paz	Santiago de Puringla	108
	Candelaria	33
	Cololaca	71
	Guarita	76
	La Virtud	33
	Mapulaca	34
	Piraera	116
	San Juan Guarita	41
	Tomalá	38
Lempira	Valladolid	37
Olancho	Dulce Nombre de Culmí	168
Valle	Langue	158

### 3.2 Educational attainment and literacy

Ninety-one percent of survey participants had attended school (Table 3.2.1). For the majority of these women (70%), the highest level of education completed was primary schooling. Literacy was assessed by asking respondents to read from a card the following sentence: “La salud del niño es muy importante para su desarrollo en la vida.” About two-thirds of women surveyed were able to read the whole sentence (64%). Fifteen percent of women could not read the sentence at all.

**Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women, Honduras 2013			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Education</b>			
Attended school	3258	90.7	0.9
Did not attend school	278	9.3	0.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Literacy course</b>			
Attended literacy course	579	16.7	1.6
Did not attend literacy course	2958	83.3	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Highest level of education, among those who attended school</b>			
Primary	2318	70	2
Secondary	432	13.5	1
Middle or high school	441	14.3	1.3
University	64	2.2	0.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	3258	100	
<b>Literacy</b>			
Cannot read at all	421	14.8	1.4
Able to read parts of sentence	776	21.4	1.4
Able to read whole sentence	2315	63.5	1.7
Blind or visually impaired	8	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	17		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	

### 3.3 Employment

As summarized in Table 3.3, the vast majority of respondents were homemakers (79%). Of the 368 women who reported being employed and working at the time of the interview, most (81%) identified “employee” as their occupational role.

**Table 3.3 Employment**

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by employment status and role, Honduras 2013			
Employment characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed and being paid for work	368	11.6	1.4
Employed but did not work in the last week	9	0.2	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	48	1.5	0.4
Student	217	6.8	0.8
Homemaker	2870	79	1.8
Retired	4	0.2	0.1
Unable to work due to disability	12	0.7	0.3
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work</b>			
Employee	308	80.9	3.9
Employer	10	5.4	2.6
Owner	22	7.4	2.4
Self-employed	28	6.3	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	368	100	

### 3.4 Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked about their exposure to several common types of mass media: newspapers, radio, and television. As displayed in Table 3.4, below, among women who demonstrated full or partial literacy, 38% had weekly exposure to newspapers. About 62% of all women had weekly exposure to radio, and 60% had weekly exposure to television.

**Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media**

Percent distribution of women by exposure to newspapers, radio and television; percentage exposed to all three forms of media and to any form of media at least once a week, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Newspapers, among fully or partially literate women</b>			
≥1 time per week	1165	38	1.8
<1 time per week	745	25.2	1.4
Never	1096	34.4	1.8
Not applicable	74	2.4	0.7
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	0		
Total	3091	100	
<b>Radio</b>			
≥1 time per week	2179	62	1.6
<1 time per week	700	18.8	1.2
Never	614	17.9	1.2
Not applicable	40	1.4	0.6
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Television</b>			
≥1 time per week	2109	59.7	2.5
<1 time per week	423	11.7	0.9
Not applicable	950	27.3	2.4
Never	51	1.3	0.5
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women</b>			
Yes	790	26.1	1.8
No	2248	72.6	1.8
Not applicable	49	1.3	0.4
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	3091	100	
<b>Exposed to any form of media at least once per week</b>			
Yes	790	22.8	1.8
No	2596	75.8	1.8
Not applicable	54	1.4	0.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	134		
Total	3580	100	

### 3.5 Access to health services

#### 3.5.1 Proximity to health care facilities

Tables 3.5.1a-d display the responses to several survey questions that were used to assess proximity to health care facilities. Respondents were asked to estimate proximity to health care facilities in terms of distance (kilometers) and travel time. Not surprisingly, respondents typically had more difficulty estimating distance to health care facilities. As shown in the tables below, “Don’t know” responses to the distance questions were exceedingly common.

Not counting the 2,627 women who were unable to estimate the distance to the closest health facility, 79% of women reported living within 5 kilometers of a health facility (Table 3.5.1a). Approximately 57% of the sample indicated that it took less than 30 minutes to reach this facility by the usual means of transportation. One-quarter estimated the travel time from their household to the closest health facility to be an hour or more.

Women were also asked for the travel distance and time to their usual health facility, if they had a usual health facility. Excluding the 2,412 women who did not know the distance to the facility, 79% of women were within 5 kilometers and 58% of women could travel there in less than 30 minutes (Table 3.5.1b).

Women that had given birth during the past five years were asked about the proximity to the health facility used to deliver. Of these 990 women, only 137 knew the distance (Table 3.5.1c). The majority reported travelling more than 10 km (65%). Three-quarters of women traveled more than one hour to the facility to deliver.

Of the 1,939 women who reported a recent health facility visit for their child or themselves, most traveled less than 5 kilometers for care (79%). Twelve percent traveled more than 10 kilometers for care. About half of women traveled for less than 30 minutes (56%), and one-quarter spend one hour or more traveling for care.

**Table 3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility closest to household, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	125	15.8	3.2
1 to <5 km	605	62.8	3.7
5 to <10 km	88	8.9	2.4
≥10 km	92	12.4	2.8
DK/DTR	2627		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	1158	35.1	2.7
15 to <30 min	815	22.3	1.8
30 to <45 min	570	17.8	1.5
45 to <60 min	32	1	0.3
≥60 min	826	23.8	2.4
DK/DTR	60		
Missing	119		
Total	3580	100	

**Table 3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility that the head of household usually attends, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	117	16.1	3.2
1 to <5 km	573	63	3.8
5 to <10 km	78	8.4	1.7
≥10 km	83	12.5	2.9
DK/DTR	2412		
Missing	1		
Total	3264	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	1079	34.2	2.6
15 to <30 min	802	23.4	1.8
30 to <45 min	556	18	1.5
45 to <60 min	33	1.1	0.4
≥60 min	765	23.3	2.5
DK/DTR	19		
Missing	10		
Total	3264	100	



**Table 3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for most recent delivery in the last two years, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	3	2.1	1.4
1 to <5 km	38	24.9	6.7
5 to <10 km	10	8.8	4.2
≥10 km	86	64.3	7.1
DK/DTR	852		
Missing	1		
Total	990	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	55	5.7	1.1
15 to <30 min	78	7.4	1.2
30 to <45 min	89	9.3	1.2
45 to <60 min	10	1.1	0.3
≥60 min	705	76.5	2.4
DK/DTR	52		
Missing	1		
Total	990	100	

**Table 3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for respondent's recent illness or child's recent illness, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	87	16.7	3.6
1 to <5 km	404	62.5	4.1
5 to <10 km	64	9	1.8
≥10 km	59	11.8	2.9
DK/DTR	1325		
Missing	0		
Total	1939	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	617	34.6	2.9
15 to <30 min	440	21	1.8
30 to <45 min	323	17.7	1.7
45 to <60 min	9	0.3	0.1
≥60 min	498	26.3	2.6
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	46		
Total	1939	100	

### 3.6 Health status

#### 3.6.1 Current health status

Table 3.6.1 shows the self-rated current health status of all women participating in the survey. When asked to evaluate their current health status relative to the past year, 54% reported that their health was “about the same.” While 38% reported that their health had improved, 8% reported worse health on the day of the interview, compared to last year. Eighty-nine percent could “easily” perform their daily activities (e.g., work, housework, and child care). About 10% of women reported at least some degree of difficulty performing these tasks that was related to their health status.

**Table 3.6.1 Current health status**

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by self-rated current health status relative to the health status last year and percentage who can easily perform daily activities, Honduras 2013

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Current health relative to health last year</b>			
Better	1340	38	1.4
Worse	275	8.2	0.7
About the same	1917	53.8	1.5
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Ability to perform daily activities</b>			
Easily	3156	88.5	1
With some difficulty	339	10.1	1
With much difficulty	39	1.3	0.3
Unable to do	3	0.1	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	

#### 3.6.2 Recent illness

Women were asked a series of questions about any illnesses or health problems they might have had in the two weeks preceding the interview. Approximately 24% of women reported being sick during that time (Table 3.6.2). Of the 816 women who reported a recent illness, headache (27%), fever (13%), cough/chest infection (11%), and abdominal pain (9%) were the most commonly elicited specific complaints. Approximately one-quarter of women had an illness other than those provided.

**Table 3.6.2 Recent illness**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were sick in the last two weeks; and among those who were sick, percent distribution by type of recent illness, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent was sick during the past two weeks</b>			
Yes	816	24.3	1.4
No	2719	75.7	1.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks</b>			
Fever	118	12.9	1.7
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	112	11	1.6
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	10	2	1.1
Bronchitis	1	0.7	0.7
Pneumonia	0	0	
Diarrhea without blood	7	0.5	0.2
Diarrhea with blood	1	0.5	0.5
Diarrhea with vomiting	3	0.2	0.1
Vomiting	3	0.2	0.1
Abdominal pain	78	9.1	1.5
Anemia	2	0.1	0.1
Skin rash/infection	10	1	0.4
Eye/ear infection	6	0.7	0.4
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	208	26.6	2.2
Toothache	15	1.1	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	15	2.6	1
Diabetes	6	1.5	0.8
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	17	2.6	0.9
Obstetric problems	4	0.3	0.2
Other	196	26.5	2.6
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	816	100	

### **3.6.3 Utilization of health services**

Table 3.6.3 summarizes data regarding the utilization of health services among the 816 women who reported an illness in the two weeks preceding the interview. As previously mentioned, 295 (38%) of these women sought care at a health care facility. Many of these women attended a CESAR health unit (37%); another 30 % attended a CESAMO clinic. Only seven women were hospitalized for their recent illness (6% of those who sought care).

**Table 3.6.3 Utilization of health services**

Among women who reported sick in the last two weeks, percentage of women who sought care for the illness; and among women who sought care, percent distribution by timing of care-seeking after onset of illness, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for recent illness</b>			
Yes	295	37.7	2.5
No	521	62.3	2.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	816	100	
<b>Type of health facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	14	3.9	1.2
Public mobile clinic	4	1.7	1
Other public health facility	1	0.2	0.2
Private hospital	4	1.1	0.6
Private health center/clinic	19	7	2.4
Private office	25	12.5	3.3
Private mobile clinic	2	0.4	0.3
Other private health facility	1	0.3	0.3
Pharmacy	7	1.6	0.8
Community health worker	1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	3	1.3	0.9
Other	5	2.7	2
CESAR	104	36.5	5.6
CESAMO	102	29.6	4.7
CMI	3	1.2	0.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	295	100	
<b>Admitted to hospital for care, among women who sought care at a public or private: hospital, health center/clinic, mobile clinic, or other health facility; public health unit; private office; or pharmacy</b>			
Yes	7	6.4	2.6
No	70	93.6	2.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	

### 3.6.4 Insurance coverage

Only about 1% of women reported being covered by any type of health insurance (Table 3.6.4).

**Table 3.6.4 Insurance coverage**

Percentage distribution of insurance status among all women, women who reported sick in the last two weeks, and women who reported sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care, Honduras 2013			
Insurance status	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Insurance among all women</b>			
IHSS	30	0.7	0.2
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	10	0.4	0.2
Other	5	0.1	0.1
None	3486	98.8	0.3
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks</b>			
IHSS	5	0.3	0.2
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	3	0.3	0.1
Other	3	0.2	0.1
None	805	99.3	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	816	100	
<b>Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care</b>			
IHSS	1	0.1	0.1
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	1	0.2	0.2
Other	2	0.2	0.1
None	517	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	521	100	

### **3.6.5 Other barriers to health care access**

There are many other barriers to accessing health care. Women were presented with 20 specific factors that might have prevented themselves or their family from receiving health care when it was needed. Table 3.6.5 summarizes the responses to this section. The most commonly cited factor influencing health care access is the preference for treatment at home (56%). One-fifth of women did not believe they were ill enough to seek treatment. Less than 10% of women said care was too expensive, the health center was too far away, or the health center was did not have enough drugs.

**Table 3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization**

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care, Honduras 2013							
Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Not sick enough to seek treatment</b>				<b>The health center's staff is not knowledgeable</b>			
Yes	108	21.8	2.9	Yes	2	0.2	0.1
No	410	78.2	2.9	No	516	99.8	0.1
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	521	100		Total	521	100	
<b>Treated self at home</b>				<b>Do not trust the staff</b>			
Yes	308	56.3	4.2	Yes	7	1.2	0.6
No	210	43.7	4.2	No	511	98.8	0.6
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	521	100		Total	521	100	
<b>Care is too expensive</b>				<b>Was previously mistreated</b>			
Yes	29	7.8	2.4	Yes	1	1	1
No	489	92.2	2.4	No	517	99	1
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	521	100		Total	521	100	
<b>Health center is too far away</b>				<b>Tried, but was refused care</b>			
Yes	30	5.9	1.7	Yes	0	0	
No	488	94.1	1.7	No	518	100	
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	521	100		Total	521	100	
<b>Could not find transportation</b>				<b>Did not get permission to go to the doctor</b>			
Yes	5	1.2	0.8	Yes	3	0.5	0.3
No	513	98.8	0.8	No	515	99.5	0.3
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	521	100		Total	521	100	
<b>Could not afford transportation</b>				<b>Did not want to go alone</b>			
Yes	8	1.9	1.2	Yes	6	0.6	0.3
No	510	98.1	1.2	No	512	99.4	0.3
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	521	100		Total	521	100	



**Table 3.6.5 continued**

<b>Reason for not seeking care</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>	<b>Reason for not seeking care</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Did not know where to go</b>				<b>Too busy with work, children, and other commitments</b>			
Yes	5	0.7	0.3	Yes	26	4	1.1
No	513	99.3	0.3	No	492	96	1.1
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Health center infrastructure is poor</b>				<b>Religious/cultural beliefs</b>			
Yes	1	1	1	Yes	0	0	
No	517	99	1	No	518	100	
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Health center does not have enough drugs</b>				<b>No one present at the center when visited</b>			
Yes	37	7.3	1.6	Yes	15	2.2	0.8
No	481	92.7	1.6	No	503	97.8	0.8
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Health center is not well equipped</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	4	0.6	0.3	Yes	25	6.4	1.7
No	514	99.4	0.3	No	493	93.6	1.7
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>It is difficult to deal with health center personnel</b>							
Yes	2	0.7	0.6				
No	516	99.3	0.6				
DK/DTR	3						
Missing	0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>					

## CHAPTER 4: FERTILITY

This chapter summarizes several indicators related to fertility based on self-reported data from women of reproductive age (15-49 years) participating in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey.

### 4.1 Fertility rates

The fertility rates summarized below were derived from the United Nations Population Division-generated time series for Honduras.

#### 4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are calculated for each five-year age group from 15-19 to 45-49, presented as an annual rate. Births to women at ages less than 15 years, or greater than 49, at the time of the birth are not included. Table 4.1.1 summarizes the five-year age-specific fertility rates in Honduras since 1990.

**Table 4.1.1 Age-specific fertility rates**

Number of births per 1,000 women, Honduras 1990-2010, from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, United Nations Population Division				
Age group, years	Year			
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
15-19	126.5	114.6	102.5	93.1
20-24	252.2	226.2	200.2	180.7
25-29	219.1	192.7	167.5	149.2
30-34	178.9	154.3	131.8	115.9
35-39	124.5	105.2	88.1	76.4
40-44	67.7	55.8	45.6	38.9
45-49	14.3	11.3	8.9	7.4

#### 4.1.2 Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is an age-period fertility rate for a synthetic cohort of women surviving from birth through the end of their reproductive period. It measures the average number of births a group of women would have by the time they reach age 50 if they were to give birth at the current age-specific fertility rates (for women aged 15-49) and survive to age 50. The TFR is expressed as the average number of births per woman, and is a better indicator of population fertility because it does not depend on the age structure of the population. However, since this indicator is based on a synthetic cohort of women, it does not necessarily reflect the average number of children women currently aged 15-49 will have, since fertility rates may change in the future. Table 4.1.2 displays the total fertility rates in Honduras since 1990.

**Table 4.1.2 Total fertility rate**

Average number of births per woman, Honduras 1990-2010, from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, United Nations Population Division				
	Year			
	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Total fertility rate	4.92	4.30	3.72	3.31

## 4.2 Age at first birth

### 4.2.1 Age at first birth

Three-quarters of respondents had ever given birth (Table 4.2.1). Of these, 61% were between 10 and 19 years old when their first child was born. Only 7% of women were 25 years old or older when their first child was born. Approximately 9% of women reported a history of stillbirth, miscarriage, and/or abortion.

**Table 4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth**

Percent of women aged 15-49 who have ever given birth, their age at first birth, and the percent of women who have had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Ever given birth</b>			
Yes	2862	72.5	1.6
No	675	27.5	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	3580	100	
<b>Age at first birth, among parous women</b>			
10-14 years	84	2.7	0.3
15-19 years	1686	58.2	1.6
20-24 years	844	32.1	1.4
25-29 years	181	5.6	0.6
30-34 years	37	0.9	0.2
35-39 years	11	0.5	0.3
40-44 years	0	0	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	15		
Missing	4		
Total	2862	100	
<b>Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion</b>			
Yes	315	8.5	0.8
No	3210	91.5	0.8
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	46		
Total	3580	100	

### 4.3 Birth intervals

#### 4.3.1 Intervals between births

Intervals between births (defined as the number of months between successive births) were calculated using the reported ages of all live births. Reported intervals of less than nine months were reclassified as missing. Mean birth intervals were then calculated by averaging the derived birth intervals for each woman. Table 4.3.1 displays the distribution of birth intervals, stratified by number of live births.

**Table 4.3.1 Intervals between births**

Among women with two or more children, percent distribution by duration of the birth intervals, Honduras 2013			
Mean birth interval	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Among women with more than one child			
9-11 months	5	0.2	0.1
12-23 months	116	6.2	0.7
24-35 months	565	31.7	1.8
36-47 months	491	25.7	1.5
48-59 months	330	16	1.2
≥60 months	451	20.3	1.4
Missing	60		
Total	2018	100	
Among women with two children			
9-11 months	5	0.5	0.2
12-23 months	55	8.2	1.4
24-35 months	110	14.8	1.9
36-47 months	115	19.1	2.5
48-59 months	103	19.5	2.7
≥60 months	250	37.8	2.7
Missing	19		
Total	657	100	
Among women with three or four children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	24	3.9	1
24-35 months	147	23.8	2.2
36-47 months	183	27.3	2.5
48-59 months	166	22.3	2.2
≥60 months	188	22.8	2.3
Missing	19		
Total	727	100	
Among women with five or more children			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	37	6.8	1.6
24-35 months	308	54.1	3.2
36-47 months	193	29.9	2.9
48-59 months	61	6.7	1
≥60 months	13	2.5	1.1
Missing	22		
Total	634	100	

## 4.4 Fertility preferences

### 4.4.1 Desire for more children

Desire for more children was captured in several places on the Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire. With respect to each live birth in the last five years and with respect to the current pregnancy (among 93 women who reported being pregnant on the day of the interview), women were asked to report whether or not they wanted to become pregnant at that time. Lastly, all women participating in the survey were asked if they wanted more children in the future. Responses to these questions are summarized in Table 4.4.1.

With respect to the most recent pregnancy in the last two years, approximately 30% of parous women reported that they did not want to become pregnant. Eight percent did not want more or any children, and 22% would have preferred to wait longer before becoming pregnant. The prevalence of these preferences was slightly lower when women were asked to think about their current pregnancy: 6% of these women did not want to become pregnant and 15% would have preferred to wait longer before becoming pregnant.

**Table 4.4.1 Desire for more children**

Among women with a pregnancy in the two years preceding the interview, percent distribution by desire of the most recent pregnancy in the last two years; and among all women, percentage who desire more children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent desired their most recent pregnancy in the past two years</b>			
Yes	934	70.6	1.7
No, wanted to wait	279	21.6	1.5
No, did not want (more) children	105	7.8	0.9
DK/DTR	27		
Missing	77		
Total	1422	100	
<b>Respondent desires current pregnancy</b>			
Yes	60	78.9	4.2
No, wanted to wait	25	15	3.6
No, did not want (more) children	8	6	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	93	100	

#### **4.4.2 Ideal birth interval**

Women who indicated that they would have preferred to wait before becoming pregnant with their most recent birth in the last five years were asked to report how long they would have wanted to wait. The preferred birth intervals were calculated by adding the desired length of time mothers would have preferred to wait to the actual birth interval. Table 4.4.2 displays the distribution of ideal birth intervals for the most recent birth in the last five years, stratified by the total number of live births reported by the mother.

**Table 4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth**

Percent distribution of women with 2 or more children by ideal interval for most recent birth, according to the number of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among women with more than one child</b>			
9-11 months	3	0.3	0.2
12-23 months	44	4.1	0.7
24-35 months	130	11.2	1.1
36-47 months	139	13	1.3
48-59 months	150	13.4	1.2
≥60 months	538	46.5	1.9
Did not want to have another child	135	11.6	1.2
Missing	141		
Total	1280	100	
<b>Among women with two children</b>			
9-11 months	1	0.2	0.2
12-23 months	12	3.3	1.2
24-35 months	41	9.6	1.5
36-47 months	56	12.8	1.7
48-59 months	63	16.4	2.7
≥60 months	223	52.5	3.2
Did not want to have another child	26	5.3	1.3
Missing	83		
Total	505	100	
<b>Among women with three or four children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	17	3.8	0.9
24-35 months	53	11.3	1.6
36-47 months	45	10.1	1.5
48-59 months	64	13.8	1.4
≥60 months	235	50.3	2.7
Did not want to have another child	51	10.8	1.6
Missing	39		
Total	504	100	
<b>Among women with five or more children</b>			
9-11 months	2	0.8	0.6
12-23 months	15	5.6	1.8
24-35 months	36	13.5	1.7
36-47 months	38	17.7	3.3
48-59 months	23	8.4	1.7
≥60 months	80	32.2	3.4
Did not want to have another child	58	21.8	2.6
Missing	19		
Total	271	100	



## CHAPTER 5: FAMILY PLANNING

This chapter summarizes key indicators related to the knowledge of, access to, need for, and use of family planning methods among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) participating in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey.

### 5.1 Knowledge of the fertile period

The successful use of family planning methods depends on an understanding of when during the menstrual cycle a woman is most likely to conceive. This is especially true for traditional methods such as the rhythm method (i.e., periodic abstinence) and the withdrawal method. To assess knowledge of the fertile period, women were asked if there were certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant and when during the menstrual cycle those days occurred. Responses to these questions are summarized in Table 5.1.1. Two-thirds of women indicated that there were certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant, and of these women, only 9% identified the correct timing of the fertile period (halfway between two periods).

**Table 5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 who know the timing of the fertile period, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?			
Yes	1373	66.7	2.1
No	663	33.3	2.1
DK/DTR	254		
Missing	33		
Total	2323	100	
Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?			
Just before her period begins	104	8.6	1.3
During her period	31	2.4	0.7
Right after her period has ended	1012	79.6	1.7
Halfway between two periods	130	9.4	1.1
Other	1	0	
DK/DTR	95		
Missing	0		
Total	1373	100	

### 5.2 Use of family planning methods

#### 5.2.1 Current use

The level of current use of contraceptive methods is one of the indicators most frequently used to assess the success of family planning program activities. It is also widely used as a determinant of fertility. Women who said they had heard of a family planning method were then asked if they were currently using that method. Table 5.2.1a displays the percentage of all women using at least

one family planning method, as well as the percentage of women reporting use of more than one family planning method at the time of the interview. Nearly 56% of all survey respondents reported current use of at least one family planning method.

**Table 5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using family planning methods, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic or method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Current use of any method</b>			
Yes	1438	56.4	2
No	846	43.6	2
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33		
Total	2323	100	
<b>Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	1398	70.3	2.5
No	479	29.7	2.5
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	1883	100	
<b>Current use of more than one method</b>			
Yes	20	0.7	0.3
No	2264	99.3	0.3
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33		
Total	2323	100	
<b>Number of methods the respondent is currently using</b>			
0 methods	846	43.6	2
1 method	1418	55.6	2
2 methods	20	0.7	0.3
3 or more methods	33	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	2323	100	

Table 5.2.1b displays the percentage of all women using specific family planning methods. The methods most commonly in use are injectables (23%) and female sterilization (11%).

**Table 5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using specified family planning											
Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Female sterilization				Condom				Rhythm method			
Yes	236	11.4	1.2	Yes	58	2.4	0.5	Yes	65	3	0.6
No	2048	88.6	1.2	No	2226	97.6	0.5	No	2219	97	0.6
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33			Missing	33			Missing	33		
Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100	
Male sterilization				Female condom				Withdrawal method			
Yes	1	0		Yes	0	0		Yes	38	1.6	0.4
No	2283	100		No	2284	100		No	2246	98.4	0.4
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33			Missing	33			Missing	33		
Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100	
IUD				Diaphragm				Emergency contraception			
Yes	149	5.4	0.7	Yes	1	0		Yes	0	0	
No	2135	94.6	0.7	No	2283	100		No	2284	100	
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33			Missing	33			Missing	33		
Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100	
Injectables				Sponge, spermicide				Other modern method			
Yes	663	22.8	1.3	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	1621	77.2	1.3	No	2284	100		No	2284	100	
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33			Missing	33			Missing	33		
Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100	
Implants				Lactational amenorrhea method				Other traditional method			
Yes	4	0.3	0.2	Yes	12	0.3	0.1	Yes	1	0	
No	2278	99.7	0.2	No	2272	99.7	0.1	No	2283	100	
DK/DTR	8			DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	33			Missing	33			Missing	33		
Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100		Total	2323	100	
Pill											
Yes	230	9.9	1.2								
No	2050	90.1	1.2								
DK/DTR	10										
Missing	33										
Total	2323	100									

Women considered “in need” of family planning methods are those who are married or partnered and do not report the following characteristics: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant. Table 5.2.1c shows the uptake of modern family planning methods among all women (51%) and among women considered “in need” of contraception (64%).

**Table 5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using modern methods of family planning, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among all women</b>			
Yes	1327	51.4	2
No	963	48.6	2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	2323	100	
<b>Among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	1292	64	2.6
No	591	36	2.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1883	100	

### 5.3 Sources of family planning methods

Information on where women obtain contraceptive methods is important for family planning program managers. The places where the currently-used family planning methods were acquired (both initially, and most recently, if applicable) are summarized in Tables 5.3.1a-d.

The public sector is the source most commonly reported by users of most modern family planning methods, including female sterilization. Pharmacies are important sources for injectables, the pill, and male condoms. Women report learning about traditional methods in the public sector, from friends or relatives, or at church.

**Table 5.3.1a Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Female sterilization</b>				<b>IUD</b>			
Public hospital	164	69	5.1	Public hospital	18	12.4	3.8
Public mobile clinic	3	3.7	2.8	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	6	3.4	2.3	Other public health facility	2	1.8	1.3
Private hospital	5	1	0.4	Private hospital	3	1.7	1
Private health center/clinic	20	9.2	3.2	Private health center/clinic	15	6.5	1.9
Private office	2	3.1	2.8	Private office	7	6.3	3
Private mobile clinic	2	0.5	0.3	Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	3	1	0.6	Other private health facility	1	0.4	0.4
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	0.8	0.8
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	10	3.2	1.7	Other	5	5.9	3.3
CESAR	1	0.3	0.3	CESAR	34	20.6	5
CESAMD	17	5.1	1.9	CESAMD	55	37.7	5.6
CMI	2	0.4	0.3	CMI	8	6	2.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	236	100		Total	149	100	
<b>Male sterilization</b>				<b>Injectables</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	11	1.6	0.6
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	2	0.4	0.3
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	2	0.2	0.2
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	14	1.9	0.6
Private office	0	0		Private office	5	0.8	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	1	0.2	0.2
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	42	6.6	1.3
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	7	0.8	0.3
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	0.2	0.2
Other	0	0		Other	3	0.3	0.2
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	292	42.8	4.7
CESAMD	0	0		CESAMD	271	42.8	4.6
CMI	1	100		CMI	8	1.1	0.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1	100		Total	663	100	

**Table 5.3.1b Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Implants</b>				<b>Condom</b>			
Public hospital	1	12.7	15.6	Public hospital	1	1.5	1.5
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	22.9	25.5	Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	14	18.8	6.3
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	1	1.3	1.3
CESAR	2	64.4	30.3	CESAR	18	48.6	10.5
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	23	28.3	6.9
CMI	0	0		CMI	1	1.5	1.5
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	4	100		Total	58	100	
<b>Pill</b>				<b>Female condom</b>			
Public hospital	1	0.2	0.2	Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.3	0.3	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	3	3.6	3.1	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	1	0.3	0.3	Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	66	27.2	4.7	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	1	0.3	0.3	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	1	0.2	0.2	Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	0.3	0.3	Other	0	0	
CESAR	84	42	6.3	CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	68	24.7	4.2	CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	3	0.8	0.5	CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	230	100		Total	0	0	

**Table 5.3.1c Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Diaphragm</b>				<b>Lactational amenorrhea method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	11.9	11.9
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	1	7.8	7.4
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	6	57.5	16.1
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	1	13.9	13.5
CESAMD	1	100		CESAMD	1	8.9	9.1
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1	100		Total	12	100	
<b>Sponge, spermicide</b>				<b>Rhythm method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	1	1.4	1.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	1.7	1.5
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	11	23.9	8.5
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	28	35.9	7.5
Other	0	0		Other	3	6.5	4.1
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	10	20	8.2
CESAMD	0	0		CESAMD	10	10.5	3.5
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	65	100	

**Table 5.3.1d Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Withdrawal method</b>				<b>Other modern method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	2.1	2.2	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	1	2.3	2.3	Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	3	5.9	3.6	Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	12	30.4	9.6	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	6	19.5	8.4	Other	0	0	
CESAR	8	32.4	12.3	CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	3	7.3	5.5	CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	38	100		Total	0	0	
<b>Emergency contraception</b>				<b>Other traditional method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	1	100	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	1	100	

## 5.4 Non-use and interruption of use of family planning methods

Non-use and interruption of use of family planning methods are major concerns for family planning program managers.

### 5.4.1 Prevalence



The prevalence of interruption and non-use of family planning methods is summarized in Table 5.4.1. Of women participating in this survey, 77% are considered “in need” of contraception (i.e., they did not report any of the following: does not have sexual relations, virgin, menopausal, hysterectomy, pregnant, or wants to become pregnant). Among these women in need, 3% reported any interruption in the use of family planning methods in the previous year, and 36% reported not using any modern methods at the time of the interview.

**Table 5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percentage of all women with interruptions last year in the use of contraception, percentage not using contraception, and percentage in need of contraception; and among women "in need" of contraception, percentage who discontinued during the last year, percentage of women with interruptions in use during the last year, and percentage not currently using, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Currently in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	1883	77.4	1.5
No	407	22.6	1.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	2323	100	
<b>Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	42	2.6	0.6
No	1841	97.4	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1883	100	
<b>Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
0	1841	97.4	0.6
1	42	2.6	0.6
2-6	0	0	
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1883	100	
<b>Not currently using any modern method</b>			
Yes	963	48.6	2
No	1327	51.4	2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	2323	100	
<b>Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	591	36	2.6
No	1292	64	2.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1883	100	

#### **5.4.2 Reasons**

Women who interrupted use of family planning methods in the year preceding the interview and those who indicated they were not using any methods on the day of the interview were asked to identify reasons for interruption and/or non-use from a list of 30 different options (Tables 5.4.2a-b). The most commonly cited reasons for non-use at the time of the interview were: method affects respondent's health (19%), respondent is/was not having sex (14%), and respondent wanted to become pregnant (14%).

**Table 5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Unmarried</b>				<b>Did not have a menstrual period since last birth</b>			
Yes	38	4.9	1.3	Yes	12	1.2	0.3
No	704	95.1	1.3	No	730	98.8	0.3
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Married</b>				<b>Was breastfeeding</b>			
Yes	65	7.4	1.9	Yes	37	2.7	0.5
No	677	92.6	1.9	No	706	97.3	0.5
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	42		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Does not have sexual relations</b>				<b>Goes against religion</b>			
Yes	117	13.7	1.8	Yes	12	1.4	0.5
No	624	86.3	1.8	No	730	98.6	0.5
DK/DTR	44			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Virgin</b>				<b>Respondent is opposed to use</b>			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1	Yes	39	4.7	1.2
No	740	99.9	0.1	No	703	95.3	1.2
DK/DTR	44			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Has sexual relations infrequently</b>				<b>Husband/partner is opposed to use</b>			
Yes	56	9.5	1.9	Yes	31	3.3	0.9
No	686	90.5	1.9	No	711	96.7	0.9
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Menopausal</b>				<b>Others are opposed to use</b>			
Yes	44	6.8	1.5	Yes	5	0.4	0.2
No	698	93.2	1.5	No	737	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus</b>				<b>Knows no method</b>			
Yes	9	0.6	0.2	Yes	9	0.8	0.3
No	733	99.4	0.2	No	733	99.2	0.3
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Cannot become pregnant</b>				<b>Knows no source for getting method</b>			
Yes	36	10.89999962	2.7	Yes	6	0.9	0.6
No	706	89.1	2.7	No	736	99.1	0.6
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	

**Table 5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Concerned about side effects</b>				<b>No trust in health facility staff</b>			
Yes	28	3	0.7	Yes	5	0.5	0.2
No	714	97	0.7	No	737	99.5	0.2
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Facility is too far</b>				<b>Uncomfortable to use</b>			
Yes	6	0.6	0.3	Yes	10	1	0.3
No	735	99.4	0.3	No	732	99	0.3
DK/DTR	44			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Could not find transportation to a facility</b>				<b>Interferes with normal body processes</b>			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	15	1.6	0.4
No	741	99.8	0.2	No	727	98.4	0.4
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Could not afford transportation</b>				<b>Affects health/does not like them</b>			
Yes	2	0.2	0.2	Yes	163	19.2	2.6
No	740	99.8	0.2	No	579	80.8	2.6
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Costs too much</b>				<b>Was pregnant</b>			
Yes	2	0.2	0.1	Yes	49	5.6	1.1
No	740	99.8	0.1	No	693	94.4	1.1
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Preferred method is not available</b>				<b>Wanted to become pregnant</b>			
Yes	2	0.2	0.2	Yes	76	13.6	2.2
No	740	99.8	0.2	No	666	86.4	2.2
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>No method is available</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	62	10.2	2.1
No	741	99.8	0.2	No	680	89.8	2.1
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	43		
Missing	58			Missing	58		
Total	843	100		Total	843	100	
<b>Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with</b>							
Yes	1	0.1	0.1				
No	741	99.9	0.1				
DK/DTR	43						
Missing	58						
Total	843	100					

## 5.5 Family planning intentions and decision-making

### 5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision

In this setting, most women (81%) report that decisions about family planning methods are jointly made by the respondent and her partner. In a minority of cases (6%), the decision to use family planning methods is up to the respondent's partner.

**Table 5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making**

Percent distribution of women currently using family planning methods according to who makes the decision to use family planning			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Who makes the decision to use family planning methods?			
Mostly the respondent	46	5.5	1.5
Mostly the husband/partner	59	7.5	1.2
Joint decision	791	86.8	1.8
Other	2	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR/NA	7		
Missing	0		
Total	905	100	

### 5.5.2 Informed choice

With respect to use of family planning methods, “informed choice” refers to whether or not health care workers described other options for family planning methods, possible side effects associated with the method of choice, and how to respond to side effects if they occur. This information can be used to help women select an appropriate contraceptive method and to assist users in coping with side effects (thus decreasing discontinuation rates for non-permanent methods).

Table 5.5.2a shows the percent of women currently using family planning methods who were told about other options for contraception (49 %).

**Table 5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice**

Percentage of all women currently using family planning methods to whom a health care worker described other methods that can be used, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did a doctor, nurse, or community health worker ever tell you about other methods of family planning that you could use?			
Yes	703	49.1	2.2
No	726	50.9	2.2
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	0		
Total	1438	100	

## 5.6 Exposure to family planning information

### 5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers

Respondents were asked about their exposure to family planning messages delivered by health care providers (Table 5.6.1). Approximately one-quarter of women reported being advised about family planning at the health care facility they attend during the past 12 months. Twelve percent of all respondents indicated that they had been visited by a health promoter who provided information about family planning in the last 12 months. Just 5% of respondents who had not attended a health facility in the last 12 months were visited by a health promoter who provided information about family planning.

**Table 5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers**

Percentage of married or partnered women exposed to family planning messages delivered by health care providers at a health care facility or at home, ever and in the last 12 months, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In the last 12 months, did any staff member at a health facility speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	716	27.3	1.7
No	1561	72.7	1.7
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	35		
Total	2323	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	300	12	1.1
No	1979	88	1.1
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	35		
Total	2323	100	
Among respondents who had not visited a health facility seeking care for themselves or their children in the last 12 months:			
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	36	4.6	1.1
No	1059	95.4	1.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	1098	100	



## CHAPTER 6: MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

This chapter summarizes key indicators pertaining to antenatal care, delivery care, and postpartum care for the most recent birth in the last two years as reported by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) participating in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey.

### 6.1 Antenatal care

To reduce recall bias, data pertaining to antenatal care are summarized for a woman's most recent birth in the last two years.

#### 6.1.1 Antenatal care coverage

Early and regular checkups by trained medical providers are very important in assessing the physical status of women during pregnancy. These visits provide an opportunity to intervene in a timely manner if any problems are detected. The Maternal and Child Health Questionnaire captured information from women on both overall coverage of antenatal care, and the content of care received. To obtain information on source of antenatal care, interviewers recorded all persons a woman consulted for care. Timing of antenatal care was assessed by asking women how many weeks or months pregnant they were when they attended their first antenatal care visit.

The percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth and the percent distribution of timing of care among those who received any antenatal care are presented in Table 6.1.1a. The antenatal care received from specific antenatal care providers is detailed in Table 6.1.1b and the type of facility where antenatal care was sought is detailed in Table 6.1.1c.

Among women with a child under the age of two, 96% attended at least one antenatal care visit and 84% were with a doctor or professional nurse. However, fewer than half of women had an antenatal care visit during the first trimester (first 12 weeks) with a doctor or professional nurse.

As can be seen in Table 6.1.1b, 80% of women with a birth in the last two years attended at least one antenatal care visit with a medical doctor for the most recent birth. Nineteen percent had visits with a professional nurse and 21% with an auxiliary nurse.

Regarding the type of facility where antenatal care was sought (Table 6.1.1c), most women who attended antenatal care for their most recent delivery in the last two years sought care in a CESAMO (47%) or CESAR (37%). Only 9% of women sought antenatal care in a private facility.

**Table 6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth; and among those who received any antenatal care, percent distribution by timing of care, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Attended at least one antenatal care visit</b>			
Yes	1144	95.7	0.8
No	52	4.3	0.8
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	1013	84.4	1.8
No	184	15.6	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	518	41.1	2.2
No	670	58.9	2.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	138		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Month of gestation of first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care</b>			
1	326	27.1	1.8
2	286	23.8	1.3
3	186	16.5	1.2
4	130	12.6	1.4
5	86	8	1.1
6	55	5.3	0.6
7	25	3	1
8	14	1.1	0.3
9	28	2.5	0.6
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0		
Total	1144	100	

**Table 6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage distribution of attendants at antenatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	224	20	2.6	0 visits	1132	98.9	0.4	0 visits	1144	100	
1 visit	59	6.4	1.5	1 visit	4	0.4	0.3	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	55	5.7	1.1	2 visits	1	0.1	0.1	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	71	6.4	0.8	3 visits	2	0.2	0.1	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	87	7.5	0.9	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	108	10.3	1.1	5 visits	2	0.2	0.1	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	116	10.1	1.1	6 visits	1	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	156	13.2	1.2	7 visits	1	0.1	0.1	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	268	20.6	1.7	8 visits	1	0.1	0.1	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	946	80.8	2.3	0 visits	1142	99.8	0.2	0 visits	1142	99.8	0.1
1 visit	60	5.8	0.9	1 visit	2	0.2	0.2	1 visit	2	0.2	0.1
2 visits	19	1.4	0.3	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	25	2.9	1.1	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	18	2.2	0.8	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	11	0.9	0.3	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	28	2.6	0.5	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	17	1.5	0.4	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	20	1.9	0.7	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	921	78.9	2.8	0 visits	1144	100		0 visits	1143	99.9	0.1
1 visit	50	5.8	1.1	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	1	0.1	0.1
2 visits	23	2.2	0.5	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	22	1.8	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	20	1.8	0.4	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	34	3.3	0.8	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	22	1.9	0.5	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	23	1.8	0.4	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	29	2.5	0.5	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	1142	99.8	0.1	0 visits	1143	99.9	0.1				
1 visit	2	0.2	0.1	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	1	0.1	0.1				
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100					

**Table 6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage distribution of usual location of antenatal care for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013			
Location	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Usual location for antenatal care visits			
Public hospital	20	2	0.6
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	5	0.6	0.3
Private hospital	7	1.3	0.9
Private health center/clinic	71	5.5	0.9
Private office	22	1.6	0.5
Private mobile clinic	3	0.2	0.1
Other private health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	15	1.3	0.4
CESAR	414	37.4	3.8
CESAMO	552	47.3	3.7
CMI	31	2.5	0.5
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1144</b>	<b>100</b>	

### 6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits

Antenatal care can be more effective in avoiding adverse pregnancy outcomes when it is sought early in the pregnancy and continues to delivery. Under normal circumstances, the World Health Organization recommends that pregnant women have at least four antenatal care visits to provide sufficient care. The frequency of antenatal care visits are summarized in Table 6.1.2. The table also includes the percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional and according to best practices

Eighty-three percent of women reported having four or more antenatal care visits during their most recent pregnancy in the last two years. Nearly half of women reported having seven or more antenatal care visits during their most recent pregnancy.

The content of antenatal care is as crucial as the frequency of visits. Approximately 20% of all women had four or more antenatal care visits, including at least one visit with a doctor or professional nurse, and with each of 10 defined best practices performed at least once during pregnancy (i.e., measurement of blood type, test for anemia, test for syphilis, test for HIV, test of blood glucose, test for proteinuria, measurement of maternal blood pressure, measurement of maternal weight, measurement of fundal height, measurement of fetal heartbeat).

**Table 6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits**

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits for the most recent birth and percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>			
None	54	4.5	0.8
1-3 visits	134	12.2	1.2
4-6 visits	406	36.7	1.8
7-9 visits	583	46.1	1.9
10+ visits	8	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits</b>			
Yes	997	83.3	1.6
No	188	16.7	1.6
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	848	70.5	2.3
No	337	29.5	2.3
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices (measuring blood type, anemia, syphilis, HIV, glucose, proteinuria, blood pressure, weight, fundal height, fetal heartbeat)</b>			
Yes	252	21.1	1.8
No	933	78.9	1.8
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	

### 6.1.3 Content of antenatal care

The content of antenatal care is an important indicator of quality of care. The coverage of key procedures was assessed among women who received any antenatal care for a birth in the last two years (Table 6.1.3a and Table 6.1.3b). It is important to remember that the validity of these data hinge on the respondent's understanding of the question and her ability to recall events that may have occurred several years prior to the interview.

There was variation in performance of the ten “best practice” procedures: measurement of blood type (83%), test for anemia (83%), test for syphilis (56%), test for HIV (63%), test of blood glucose (60%), test for proteinuria (80%), measurement of maternal blood pressure (97%), measurement of maternal weight (98%), measurement of fundal height (75%), and measurement of fetal heart-beat (89%).

Most women had a blood specimen (97%) and a urine specimen (93%) collected during their antenatal care visits for the most recent birth during the past two years. Most women recalled having an ultrasound performed (61%) while only 42% recall being tested for diabetes.

**Table 6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices**

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit, Honduras 2013							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measured blood type				Tested for proteinuria			
Yes	909	82.9	1.5	Yes	848	80.2	1.7
No	188	17.1	1.5	No	209	19.8	1.7
DK/DTR	47			DK/DTR	87		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	920	83	1.4	Yes	1109	97.3	0.5
No	184	17	1.4	No	32	2.7	0.5
DK/DTR	40			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	554	55.6	2.6	Yes	1121	98.1	0.4
No	457	44.4	2.6	No	23	1.9	0.4
DK/DTR	133			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
Tested for HIV				Measured fundal height			
Yes	699	63.1	2.2	Yes	841	74.8	2.4
No	397	36.9	2.2	No	283	25.2	2.4
DK/DTR	48			DK/DTR	20		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
Measured blood glucose				Measured fetal heartbeat			
Yes	654	60.4	2.2	Yes	1010	88.6	1.5
No	406	39.6	2.2	No	127	11.4	1.5
DK/DTR	84			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	

**Table 6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits - other services provided**

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit, Honduras 2013							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Collected blood specimen				Tested for diabetes			
Yes	1102	96.9	0.5	Yes	440	42	2.5
No	39	3.1	0.5	No	607	58	2.5
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	97		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
Collected urine specimen				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	1071	93.4	1	Yes	698	61.2	2.7
No	72	6.6	1	No	442	38.8	2.7
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	

#### 6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus. To prevent transmission of this potentially fatal infection, all women should be vaccinated with tetanus toxoid when they become pregnant. A baby is considered protected if the mother receives two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy, with the second at least two weeks before delivery. However, if a woman was vaccinated previously, she only requires one dose during the current pregnancy. Five doses are considered adequate to confer lifetime immunity. To assess the coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccination, women who reported receiving any antenatal care during their most recent pregnancy were asked if they received tetanus toxoid injections.

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, the percentage of women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years who received a tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and the percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination are included in Table 6.1.4.

As shown in table 6.1.4, the coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy was 72% among women who received antenatal care. Forty-one percent of women had received one vaccination and 16% had received two. Among women with prenatal care, 56% have never been vaccinated before and 35% had received a vaccine in the last 10 years. Among women who were not vaccinated during prenatal care visits, the majority (64%) had never been vaccinated.

**Table 6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy**

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage who received a tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Received tetanus injection during pregnancy</b>			
Yes	831	71.6	1.7
No	330	28.4	1.7
DK/DTR	35		
Missing	130		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy</b>			
None	357	35.1	2
1	412	41.1	2.1
2	158	15.7	1.3
3	73	7.2	1
4	6	0.4	0.2
5	5	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	185		
Missing	130		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Time since last tetanus vaccination</b>			
Never vaccinated	259	55.6	2.6
<10 years ago	176	35.1	2.3
≥10 years ago	50	9.3	1.6
DK/DTR	712		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy</b>			
Never vaccinated	102	64.3	4.2
<10 years ago	41	25.7	3.6
≥10 years ago	18	10	3.1
DK/DTR	169		
Missing	0		
Total	330	100	



### **6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages**

Women who received antenatal care were asked about a series of topics for which they might have received counseling or advice during their pregnancy (Table 6.1.5).

Table 6.1.5 shows that 69% of women were offered an HIV test. At least two-thirds of women were exposed to the following messages: counseled about pregnancy (90%); told about signs to watch out for what could indicate a problem with the pregnancy (80%); given information about in-facility delivery (82%); advised to deliver in a facility (82%); given information about the proper ways to breastfeed (78%); counseled about nutrition during pregnancy (77%); counseled about child care (69%).

Seventy-three percent of women were counseled about contraception after delivery, 46% about making a transportation plan for the delivery and 40% about having a Cesarean section.

**Table 6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages**

Among women who received prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage exposed to specific safe pregnancy messages, Honduras 2013

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Counseled about pregnancy</b>				<b>Advised to have a Cesarean section</b>			
Yes	1029	90.4	1.3	Yes	433	39.9	2.5
No	113	9.6	1.3	No	707	60.1	2.5
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Told about signs to watch out for that could indicate a problem with the pregnancy</b>				<b>Counseled about making a transportation plan for the delivery</b>			
Yes	898	79.8	1.9	Yes	497	45.6	2.6
No	237	20.2	1.9	No	643	54.4	2.6
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Offered an HIV test</b>				<b>Counseled about contraception after delivery</b>			
Yes	775	68.7	2.1	Yes	822	73.3	2
No	328	31.3	2.1	No	315	26.7	2
DK/DTR	41			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy</b>				<b>Counseled about child care</b>			
Yes	856	76.7	1.7	Yes	771	68.7	2.2
No	276	23.3	1.7	No	365	31.3	2.2
DK/DTR	12			DK/DTR	8		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Given information about in-facility delivery</b>				<b>Given information about proper ways to breast feed</b>			
Yes	917	81.7	1.6	Yes	886	78.4	1.6
No	223	18.3	1.6	No	254	21.6	1.6
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1144	100		Total	1144	100	
<b>Advised to deliver in a facility</b>							
Yes	924	81.9	1.7				
No	217	18.1	1.7				
DK/DTR	3						
Missing	0						
Total	1144	100					

## 6.2 Delivery care

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications, infections, and even death for the mother and newborn baby. Characteristics of the delivery, including place of delivery and assistance at delivery, were captured for all children born in the five years preceding the survey. To reduce recall bias, only data from the most recent delivery within the last two years are summarized.

### 6.2.1 Place of delivery

The location of the most recent birth and the means of transportation used to get to the facility are shown in Table 6.2.1. The majority of births occurred in public hospitals (57%) and public health centers / clinics (42%). Yet, nearly 18% of women reported giving birth in her home or at another person's home. Deliveries in private sector facilities were rare (less than 5%). Among women who delivered in a facility, 62% indicated that they used a private vehicle for transport.

**Table 6.2.1 Place of delivery**

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years by location of most recent birth and percent distribution of women with in-facility deliveries by means of transportation used to get to the facility for delivery, Honduras 2013

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Mode of transportation	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Delivery location for most recent birth</b>				<b>On foot</b>			
Respondent's house	183	16.6	2.3	Yes	51	5.2	1.4
Another person's house	16	1.2	0.4	No	938	94.8	1.4
Public hospital	709	56.9	2.8	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	222	19.6	1.7	Missing	1		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	990	100	
Other public health facility	4	0.3	0.2	<b>Private vehicle</b>			
Private hospital	12	1.7	0.9	Yes	623	61.9	2.6
Private health center/clinic	42	3	0.6	No	366	38.1	2.6
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	1	0.1	0.1	Missing	1		
Other	8	0.7	0.3	Total	990	100	
DK/DTR	0			<b>Ambulance</b>			
Missing	129			Yes	151	17.6	2.6
Total	1326	100		No	838	82.4	2.6
<b>In-hospital delivery</b>				<b>DK/DTR</b>			
Yes	721	58.6	2.8	Missing	1		
No	476	41.4	2.8	Total	990	100	
DK/DTR	0			<b>Other public vehicle</b>			
Missing	129			Yes	205	19.6	1.8
Total	1326	100		No	784	80.4	1.8
<b>In-facility delivery</b>				<b>DK/DTR</b>			
Yes	990	81.6	2.3	Missing	1		
No	207	18.4	2.3	Total	990	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	129						
Total	1326	100					

### **6.2.2 Assistance at delivery**

The assistance a woman receives during childbirth has important health consequences for both mother and child. For women who did not deliver alone in the last two years (99% of all births), the percentage by type of delivery attendant is detailed in Table 6.2.2a. Among women who did not report being alone for delivery, several categories of personnel may have been in attendance. As can be seen in Table 6.2.2a, most in-facility deliveries were accompanied by a medical doctor (78%) and/or a professional nurse (50%). For 41% of the deliveries an auxiliary nurse was in attendance. For 15% a midwife/comadrona was in attendance.

Thirty-seven percent of women delivered with one attendant, 35% with two attendants, and 23% with three attendants (Table 6.2.2b). For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, 81% of deliveries had a skilled attendant present and 81% delivered with a skilled attendant in a health facility (Table 6.2.2c).

**Table 6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants**

For women's most recent birth in the past two years, percentage by type of delivery attendants, Honduras 2013							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>			
Yes	939	77.7	2.3	Yes	5	0.4	0.2
No	256	22.3	2.3	No	1186	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	129			Missing	129		
Total	1326	100		Total	1326	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacist</b>			
Yes	601	50.4	2.4	Yes	6	0.4	0.2
No	583	49.6	2.4	No	1183	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	13			DK/DTR	8		
Missing	129			Missing	129		
Total	1326	100		Total	1326	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>			
Yes	492	40.8	2	Yes	3	0.2	0.1
No	687	59.2	2	No	1188	99.8	0.1
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	129			Missing	129		
Total	1326	100		Total	1326	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
Yes	53	4.6	1	Yes	71	5.9	1.1
No	1132	95.4	1	No	1119	94.1	1.1
DK/DTR	12			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	129			Missing	129		
Total	1326	100		Total	1326	100	
<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	172	15.4	2	Yes	3	0.2	0.1
No	1016	84.6	2	No	1187	99.8	0.1
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	129			Missing	129		
Total	1326	100		Total	1326	100	

**Table 6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the number of attendants during delivery and the presence of skilled attendants, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Delivered alone</b>			
Yes	9	0.9	0.3
No	1188	99.1	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery</b>			
None	9	0.9	0.3
One	426	37.2	2.5
Two	444	34.9	2.6
Three	265	22.5	1.6
Four or more	53	4.6	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	984	81.2	2.3
No	213	18.8	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	

**Table 6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the presence of skilled attendants at delivery in a health facility or hospital, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>In-facility delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	978	80.7	2.3
No	219	19.3	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	
<b>In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	718	58.4	2.7
No	479	41.6	2.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	

### 6.2.3 Complications

Pregnancy complications are an important source of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. The type of delivery (vaginal or Cesarean section) among women with births in the last two years are detailed in Table 6.2.3. The table also includes the percentage of women with specific complications and the percentage of women with an in-facility delivery for whom the delivery at the facility was planned.

As previously described, the vast majority of births occurred in institutional settings. In 43% of these cases, women indicated that they attended the facility for emergency care. Few women reported seizures prior to delivery (8%). Approximately 8% of infants were transferred to an intensive care unit after delivery, and 23% of women reported excessive bleeding after delivery (more than 1 cup over a two-day period).



**Table 6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the mode of delivery and complications during delivery, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Mode of delivery</b>			
Vaginal	1033	87.3	1.2
Planned Caesarean section	52	3.8	0.6
Emergency Caesarean section	110	8.9	1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	132		
Total	1327	100	
<b>Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births</b>			
Planned	552	57.4	2.7
Emergency	434	42.6	2.7
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	2		
Total	990	100	
<b>Respondent had seizures prior to delivery</b>			
Yes	82	7.7	1.1
No	1108	92.3	1.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	132		
Total	1327	100	
<b>Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery</b>			
Yes	100	8.1	0.9
No	1089	91.9	0.9
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	132		
Total	1327	100	
<b>Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery</b>			
Yes	284	23.3	1.9
No	902	76.7	1.9
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	132		
Total	1327	100	

#### 6.2.4 Birth size and weight

Birth weight is a major determinant of infant and child health and mortality. Birth weight of less than 2.5 kilograms is considered low. For all births during the five-year period preceding the survey, mothers were asked about their perception of the child's size at birth: very large, larger than average, smaller than average or very small. They were then asked to report the actual weight in kilograms if the child had been weighed after delivery. To reduce recall bias, only data from the most recent birth within the last two years are summarized below (Table 6.2.4).

Most women perceived their infant to be average in size (70%). With most births occurring in institutional settings, it is not surprising that over 80% of newborns were weighed at birth. Among those who were weighed, 15% were classified as low birth weight (<2.5 kilograms).

**Table 6.2.4 Birth size and weight**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the size and weight of the child at birth, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Mother's estimate of the size of the child at birth</b>			
Very large	53	4.9	1.2
Larger than average	161	12.8	1.2
Average	804	69.9	1.8
Smaller than average	95	7.6	0.9
Very small	56	4.8	0.8
DK/DTR	26		
Missing	131		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Child's weight was measured at birth</b>			
Yes	960	83.9	2.1
No	171	16.1	2.1
DK/DTR	64		
Missing	131		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed</b>			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	117	14.9	1.7
≥2.5 kg	652	85.1	1.7
DK/DTR	189		
Missing	2		
Total	960	100	

### 6.3 Postnatal care

Postnatal care is important both for the mother and the child to treat complications arising from the delivery, as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. The postnatal period is defined as the time between the delivery of the placenta and 42 days (6 weeks) following the delivery. The timing of postnatal care is important. The first two days after delivery are critical, because most maternal and neonatal deaths occur during this period.

Characteristics of postnatal care, including timing, location, and personnel providing care, were captured for all births in the five years preceding the survey. To reduce recall bias, only data from the most recent delivery in the last two years are summarized in the tables below.

#### **6.3.1 Postnatal checkup for the mother**

Data on postnatal care for the mother are summarized in Table 6.3.1a and Table 6.3.1b. Table 6.3.1a shows the percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who were checked at any time after delivery and within one week after delivery; and percentage by timing of the check for women with an in-facility delivery.

Only 70% of women recalled being checked after delivery, and half reported being checked one week after delivery by a health care provider. Only 32% of women with an institutional birth recalled being checked every 15 minutes for the first hour postpartum.

Table 6.3.1b shows the percent distribution of women who were checked at any time after delivery by type of personnel. Among women with postnatal care visits, most received care from a medical doctor (76%) or auxiliary nurse (16%).

**Table 6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the respondent, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent was checked after delivery</b>			
Yes	839	69.6	2.2
No	351	30.4	2.2
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	131		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births</b>			
Yes	305	32	2.1
No	668	68	2.1
DK/DTR	15		
Missing	2		
Total	990	100	
<b>Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	613	49.8	2.3
No	579	50.2	2.3
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	129		
Total	1326	100	

**Table 6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers**

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	181	24.2	2.4	0 visits	831	99.1	0.3	0 visits	839	100	
1 visit	422	50.5	2.4	1 visit	8	0.9	0.3	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	163	17.9	1.4	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	48	4.8	0.8	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	16	1.6	0.4	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	5	0.6	0.3	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	3	0.3	0.3	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	839	100		Total	839	100		Total	839	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	721	84.5	2.1	0 visits	833	99.2	0.4	0 visits	838	99.9	0.1
1 visit	90	12	1.9	1 visit	6	0.8	0.4	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1
2 visits	20	2.4	0.6	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	4	0.7	0.3	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	2	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	1	0.1	0.1	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	839	100		Total	839	100		Total	839	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	689	80.8	2.4	0 visits	839	100		0 visits	833	99.4	0.3
1 visit	119	15.4	1.9	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	6	0.6	0.3
2 visits	22	2.7	0.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.2	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	5	0.6	0.3	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	2	0.3	0.2	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	839	100		Total	839	100		Total	839	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	839	100		0 visits	839	100					
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	839	100		Total	839	100					

### 6.3.2 Postnatal checkup for the baby

The results regarding postnatal care for the neonate are shown in Table 6.3.2a: percentage of women with a birth in the last two years whose infants were checked after delivery; percent distributions of infants who were checked by skilled personnel within 24 hours of delivery; and percent distributions of infants who were checked by skilled personnel within one week of delivery.

Approximately 75% of women reported that their infant was checked at any time after delivery. Among all deliveries, 23% of women reported that a qualified medical professional checked on their infant within 24 hours of delivery. Table 6.3.2b shows the attendants for neonatal postnatal care. Most women indicated that a medical doctor performed a checkup (78%). Professional nurses and auxiliary nurses were also reported, though much less frequently.

**Table 6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the baby, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Baby was checked after delivery</b>			
Yes	891	74.4	2.2
No	284	25.6	2.2
DK/DTR	20		
Missing	131		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	262	23.1	1.9
No	816	76.9	1.9
DK/DTR	20		
Missing	228		
Total	1326	100	
<b>Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	398	35.1	2.2
No	680	64.9	2.2
DK/DTR	20		
Missing	228		
Total	1326	100	

**Table 6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers**

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	183	22.2	2.4	0 visits	886	99.6	0.2	0 visits	890	99.9	0.1
1 visit	425	47.9	2.8	1 visit	4	0.4	0.2	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1
2 visits	184	19.5	1.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	67	6.9	1	3 visits	1	0.1	0.1	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	21	2.6	0.9	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	5	0.4	0.2	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	3	0.3	0.2	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	2	0.2	0.1	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	891	100		Total	891	100		Total	891	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	768	85.3	2	0 visits	885	99.2	0.5	0 visits	890	99.9	0.1
1 visit	93	11.2	1.7	1 visit	6	0.8	0.5	1 visit	1	0.1	0.1
2 visits	24	2.8	0.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	5	0.5	0.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.1	0.1	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	891	100		Total	891	100		Total	891	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	720	78.9	2.9	0 visits	891	100		0 visits	878	98.6	0.4
1 visit	133	17	2.4	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	13	1.4	0.4
2 visits	27	3	0.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	7	0.7	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	4	0.4	0.3	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	891	100		Total	891	100		Total	891	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	889	99.8	0.2	0 visits	891	100					
1 visit	2	0.2	0.2	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	891	100		Total	891	100					

## CHAPTER 7: CHILD HEALTH

This chapter summarizes the health status of children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey. All data summarized in this chapter are based on the mother's report.

### 7.1 Health status

The age and sex distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months whose mothers resided in the surveyed households in Honduras is shown in Table 7.1 by six- or 12-month age groups. Nineteen percent of these children were under 1 year of age at the time of the interview. The age distributions of female and male children are similar.

**Table 7.1 Age and sex of children**

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey, Honduras 2013						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	131	8.6	147	9.7	286	9.7
6-11 months	155	10.2	143	9.5	311	10.2
12-23 months	290	19.1	312	20.6	626	19.6
24-35 months	317	20.9	302	20.0	663	20.8
36-47 months	293	19.3	265	17.5	593	18.6
48-59 months	268	17.6	265	17.5	571	17.9
Total	1454	100	1434	100	3050	100

#### 7.1.1 Current health status

Table 7.1.1 shows the current health status of all children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers. The table also includes mother's evaluation of current health relative to health the previous year and the percentage of children who can easily perform daily activities. Approximately 68% of mothers considered their children's health to be "good", "very good", or "excellent."

When asked to evaluate their children's current health status relative to the past year, 42% reported that their children's health was "about the same." While 54% reported that their children's health had improved, 4% reported worse health on the day of the interview, compared to last year. Ninety-four percent could "easily" perform their daily activities (e.g., playing and going to school). Six percent of mothers reported that their children had at least some degree of difficulty performing these activities.



**Table 7.1.1 Current health status**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Current health</b>			
Excellent	694	21.7	1.3
Very good	546	18.3	0.9
Good	828	27.7	1.3
Fair	844	27.8	1.1
Poor	131	4.5	0.5
DK/NR	4		
Missing	145		
Total	3192	100	
<b>Current health relative to health last year</b>			
Better	1278	53.7	1.2
Worse	100	4.2	0.5
About the same	1000	42.1	1.3
DK/NR	6		
Missing	144		
Total	2528	100	
<b>Ability to perform daily activities</b>			
Easily	2830	93.6	0.6
With some difficulty	112	3.9	0.4
With much difficulty	8	0.3	0.1
Unable to do	65	2.2	0.4
DK/NR	32		
Missing	145		
Total	3192	100	

### **7.1.2 Recent illness**

Mothers were asked a series of questions about any illnesses or health problems that their children might have had in the two weeks preceding the interview. Approximately 37% of children were reported as sick during that time (Table 7.1.2). Of the 1,108 children who were recently ill, cough / chest infection (32%), fever (31%), and diarrhea (11%) were the most commonly elicited specific complaints.

It is interesting to note that although the health status of these young children, as reported by their mothers (Table 7.1.1), tended to be somewhat better than the health status of women participating in the survey (Table 3.6.1), a larger proportion of children were sick immediately prior to the interview (Table 7.1.2) compared to the proportion of women who were sick (Table 3.6.2).

**Table 7.1.2 Recent illness**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Child was sick recently (in the last two weeks)</b>			
Yes	1108	37.3	1.3
No	1937	62.6	1.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	142		
Total	3189	100	
<b>Recent illness</b>			
Fever	340	30.9	1.7
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	346	31.8	1.9
Tuberculosis	1	0	
Asthma	23	2.2	0.4
Bronchitis	12	1	0.3
Pneumonia	2	0.1	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	107	9.8	1.1
Diarrhea with blood	11	0.9	0.3
Vomiting	13	1.2	0.3
Abdominal pain	15	1.5	0.4
Anemia	2	0.2	0.1
Skin rash/infection	26	2.5	0.6
Eye/ear infection	9	0.9	0.3
Measles	1	0.1	0.1
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	4	0.4	0.2
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	2	0.2	0.1
Other	193	16.3	1.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	1108	100	

### **7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness**

Table 7.1.3 summarizes data regarding the utilization of health services among the 1,108 children who were sick in the two weeks preceding the interview. The table shows the percentage of children 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks for whom care was sought for recent illness and among these, the percent distribution by type of medical facility where care was sought and whether the child was hospitalized.

Care was sought for approximately half of these cases. Care was typically sought at a CESAR (36%) or CESAMO (36%) facilities; some attended private health centers (9%). Only nine children were hospitalized for their recent illness (less than 1% of those who sought care).

**Table 7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks, Honduras 2013			
Utilization of health services	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for recent illness</b>			
Yes	591	53.1	2.1
No	517	46.9	2.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1108	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	13	2.2	0.6
CESAR	204	36.2	4.4
CESAMO	220	35.6	3.6
CMI	12	2.2	0.6
Public mobile clinic	1	0.2	0.2
Other public health center	5	0.9	0.5
Private hospital	2	0.3	0.2
Private clinic/health center	53	8.6	1.5
Private office	24	4.4	0.9
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	20	3.1	0.8
Community health worker	5	1	0.4
Traditional healer	7	1.3	0.5
Other	24	4.2	1.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	591	100	
<b>Child was hospitalized for recent illness</b>			
Yes	9	0.7	0.3
No	1099	99.3	0.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1108	100	

## 7.2 Acute respiratory infection

Acute respiratory infection is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large proportion of deaths resulting from pneumonia, a common acute respiratory disease. The prevalence of acute respiratory infection was estimated by asking mothers whether their children aged 0-59 months had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the interview. If the child had had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection, the mother was asked about what was done to treat the symptoms and feeding practices during the illness.

### ***7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever***

The prevalence of cough, acute respiratory infection, and fever among children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, is displayed in Table 7.2.1. Twenty-eight percent of children experienced cough, 13% had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection, and 24% had a fever in the two weeks preceding the interview.

**Table 7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers,			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Child had cough in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	827	28	1.4
No	2218	72	1.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	145		
Total	3192	100	
<b>Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type</b>			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	203	7.1	0.7
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	103	3.5	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	73	2.3	0.3
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	1	0.1	0.1
Cough without difficulty breathing	433	14.6	0.9
No cough	2218	72.3	1.4
DK/NR	16		
Missing	145		
Total	3192	100	
<b>Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	385	13.2	0.9
No	2651	86.8	0.9
DK/NR	11		
Missing	145		
Total	3192	100	
<b>Child had fever in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	704	24.1	1.3
No	2341	75.9	1.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	145		
Total	3192	100	

### 7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection

Sixty-three percent of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection were taken somewhere for evaluation and/or treatment of their condition (Table 7.2.2). Care for these children was most often sought in the public sector.

**Table 7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for acute respiratory infection</b>			
Yes	245	63.1	3
No	140	36.9	3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	385	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	2	0.7	0.5
CESAR	83	35.4	5.1
CESAMO	100	38.5	4.5
CMI	7	3.3	1.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	3	1.3	1
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	18	7	2
Private office	6	2.2	0.9
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	7	3.2	1.2
Community health worker	3	1.4	0.8
Traditional healer	2	0.7	0.5
Other	14	6.3	2.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	245	100	



### 7.2.3 Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection

Nearly 95 percent of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection were given some type of medication for their condition (Table 7.2.3a). Antibiotic injections, pills, or syrups were given to 86% of these cases. Acetaminophen (68%) and ibuprofen (12%) were also commonly administered. One-quarter of children received a treatment other than those listed.

**Table 7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Any treatment</b>			
Yes	355	92.2	1.8
No	30	7.8	1.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	385	100	
<b>Antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	42	12.7	1.6
No	312	87.3	1.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	
<b>Antibiotic pill</b>			
Yes	32	8.9	1.6
No	322	91.1	1.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	
<b>Antibiotic syrup</b>			
Yes	230	64.1	3
No	124	35.9	3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	
<b>Aspirin</b>			
Yes	7	2.2	0.8
No	347	97.8	0.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	

**Table 7.2.3a continued**

Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Acetaminophen</b>			
Yes	251	68.4	2.9
No	103	31.6	2.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	
<b>Ibuprofen</b>			
Yes	41	12	2.2
No	313	88	2.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	
<b>Oral rehydration therapy</b>			
Yes	16	4.4	1
No	338	95.6	1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	
<b>Other</b>			
Yes	87	26.8	3
No	267	73.2	3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	30		
Total	385	100	

#### **7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection**

Data on feeding practices during the recent episode of acute respiratory infection are summarized in Table 7.2.4. The table shows the volume of fluids and the volume of solids given during the illness. Only 10% of children were given more fluids than usual. Over half of children were offered less fluid than usual (or none at all). Thirty-eight percent of children were offered the same volume of solid food as usual during their illness. Approximately 70% of children were given less than the usual amount of solid food (or none at all).

**Table 7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Volume of fluids (including breast milk) given during illness</b>			
No fluids	10	2.6	1
Much less	70	18.8	2.5
Somewhat less	120	31.2	3
About the same	144	37.8	3.1
More	40	9.6	1.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	385	100	
<b>Volume of solid foods given during illness</b>			
No solids	11	2.7	0.8
Much less	92	25.1	2.4
Somewhat less	175	45	3.1
About the same	99	27	2.6
More	1	0.2	0.2
DK/NR	7		
Missing	0		
Total	385	100	

### 7.3 Diarrhea

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhea in a major cause of morbidity and mortality among children. Exposure to diarrheal disease-causing agents is frequently a result of use of contaminated water and unhygienic practices related to food preparation and disposal of feces. The prevalence of diarrhea was estimated by asking mothers whether their children aged 0-59 months had had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the interview. If the child had had diarrhea, the mother was asked about what was done to treat the diarrhea and feeding practices during the diarrheal episode.

#### 7.3.1 Prevalence

Table 7.3.1 shows the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the interview, as reported by their mothers (7%). Less than 1% of children had bloody diarrhea.

**Table 7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks			
Yes	150	6.7	0.7
No	2184	93.3	0.7
DK/NR	27		
Missing	828		
Total	3189	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	8	0.4	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	142	6.3	0.6
No diarrhea	2184	93.3	0.7
DK/NR	27		
Missing	828		
Total	3189	100	

### 7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea

Nearly half of children with diarrhea were taken somewhere for evaluation and/or treatment of their condition (Table 7.3.2). Care for these children was most often sought in the public sector, although private health centers were visited by 16% of these cases.

**Table 7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for diarrhea</b>			
Yes	73	49	4.9
No	77	51	4.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	1	1.1	1.1
CESAR	22	27.7	7
CESAMO	27	38.6	6.2
CMI	1	2.1	2.1
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	2	3.1	2.1
Private hospital	1	1.2	1.2
Private clinic/health center	5	7.7	3.4
Private office	5	7.6	3
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	5	4.7	2.4
Community health worker	1	1.6	1.5
Traditional healer	1	1.6	1.6
Other	2	2.9	2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	77		
Total	150	100	

### 7.3.3 Utilization of treatments for diarrhea

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is a prompt increase in the child's fluid intake through some form of oral rehydration therapy. Oral rehydration therapy may include the use of a solution prepared from commercially-produced packets of powdered oral rehydration salts, commercially-produced bottled oral serums, or homemade fluids usually prepared from sugar, salt, and water. Other treatments may be administered as well.

Although care was sought in only 49% of cases, approximately 80% of cases were given some form of treatment. Oral serums prepared from commercially-available powders were the most common form oral rehydration therapy (34%). Approximately one-half of cases were treated with an antibiotic pill, syrup, or injection.

**Table 7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Any treatment given</b>			
Yes	122	81.9	3.1
No	26	18.1	3.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Powdered oral serum</b>			
Yes	52	34.1	5.1
No	96	65.9	5.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Bottled oral serum</b>			
Yes	34	22.3	4.6
No	114	77.7	4.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities</b>			
Yes	41	27.5	3.9
No	107	72.5	3.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Antibiotic pill</b>			
Yes	27	17.7	4.1
No	121	82.3	4.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	

**Table 7.3.3a continued**

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Antidiarrheal pill</b>			
Yes	19	13.6	2.8
No	129	86.4	2.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Zinc pill</b>			
Yes	4	2.5	1.2
No	144	97.5	1.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Other type of pill</b>			
Yes	9	6.4	1.8
No	138	93.6	1.8
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Unknown pill</b>			
Yes	5	3.5	1.8
No	142	96.5	1.8
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	5	3.9	1.8
No	142	96.1	1.8
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	

**Table 7.3.3a continued**

<b>Treatment given</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Non-antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	1	0.7	0.7
No	146	99.3	0.7
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Unknown injection</b>			
Yes	1	0.9	0.9
No	147	99.1	0.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Intravenous therapy</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	148	100	
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Home remedy/herbal medicine</b>			
Yes	25	17.3	3.5
No	123	82.7	3.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Antibiotic syrup</b>			
Yes	40	27.1	3.8
No	108	72.9	3.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Antidiarrheal syrup</b>			
Yes	16	10.5	2.8
No	132	89.5	2.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	



**Table 7.3.3a continued**

<b>Treatment given</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Zinc syrup</b>			
Yes	5	4	1.8
No	143	96	1.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Other syrup</b>			
Yes	1	1	1
No	147	99	1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Unknown syrup</b>			
Yes	6	4.5	1.7
No	142	95.5	1.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Other treatment</b>			
Yes	22	14.5	3.1
No	126	85.5	3.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	

The combination therapy of zinc plus oral rehydration solution was rarely given to children with diarrhea (Table 7.3.3b).

**Table 7.3.3b Utilization of zinc and oral rehydration solution for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Zinc plus oral rehydration solution, among all children with diarrhea</b>			
Yes	4	3.2	1.5
No	145	96.8	1.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
<b>Zinc plus oral rehydration solution, among those given any treatment</b>			
Yes	4	3.9	1.9
No	118	96.1	1.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	26		
Total	150	100	

#### 7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Mothers are encouraged to continue feeding children normally when they suffer from diarrheal diseases and to increase the fluids they are given. These practices help to prevent dehydration and minimize the adverse consequences of diarrhea on the child's nutritional status.

Data on feeding practices during the recent diarrheal episode are summarized in Table 7.3.4. The table shows the volume of fluids and the volume of solids given during the illness. Only 10% of children were given more fluids than usual. Just under half of children were offered less fluid than usual (or none at all). Approximately 30% of children were offered the same volume of solid food as usual during their illness. More than two-thirds of children were given less than the usual amount of solid food (or none at all).

**Table 7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breastmilk) given during illness			
No fluids	4	2.9	1.7
Much less	20	12.2	2.6
Somewhat less	46	31.5	4.3
About the same	64	43	4.1
More	16	10.4	2.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	9	6.3	2.1
Much less	28	18.5	3.6
Somewhat less	63	43.7	3.5
About the same	47	30.2	3.9
More	2	1.3	0.9
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	150	100	

#### 7.4 Immunization against common childhood illnesses

Information on immunization coverage was collected for all children aged 0-59 months whose mothers were participating in the survey. Both mother's report and review of vaccination card (if present) were used to determine coverage. A vaccination card was available for review for 2,639 children (83% of the sample, unweighted). In Table 7.4a, coverage estimates based on recall are summarized for the full sample, and coverage estimates based on vaccination card data are summarized among the subset with a vaccination card available for review at the time of the interview.

**Table 7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013						
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>BCG vaccine (tuberculosis), among children 0-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	78	4.4	0.6	64	2.5	0.3
1 dose	1582	88.6	0.9	2568	97.5	0.3
2+ doses	114	7	0.9	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	1418			560		
Total	3192	100		3192	100	
<b>Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 0-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	508	31.7	2.4	783	30.5	1.8
1 dose	1022	63.2	2.3	1591	59.3	2.1
2+ doses	81	5	0.6	259	10.2	1.6
DK/NR, missing	1581			559		
Total	3192	100		3192	100	
<b>Oral polio vaccine, among children 18-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	82	6.5	1.2	23	1.1	0.4
1 dose	598	48.2	3.2	18	1	0.3
2 doses	154	12.6	1.3	27	1.5	0.3
3 doses	370	30.4	2.9	579	31.7	2
4 doses	15	1.2	0.3	660	37.6	1.6
5+ doses	14	1.1	0.3	485	27.1	1.8
DK/NR, missing	1037			478		
Total	2270	100		2270	100	
<b>Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, Hib), among children 6-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	74	4.7	0.6	160	6.7	0.8
1 dose	685	43.8	2.6	8	0.4	0.1
2 doses	184	11.9	1.2	50	2.1	0.4
3+ doses	616	39.6	3	2140	90.9	0.9
DK/NR, missing	1347			548		
Total	2906	100		2906	100	
<b>Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	387	25.5	1.9	659	27.1	1.3
1 dose	674	45.6	2.9	82	3.6	0.4
2+ doses	421	28.9	2.2	1703	69.3	1.4
DK/NR, missing	1514			552		
Total	2996	100		2996	100	
<b>Pneumoccal conjugate vaccine, among children 6-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	510	36.8	2.4	1017	42.9	1.5
1 dose	605	44.6	2.7	195	8.6	0.7
2 doses	68	5.4	0.8	103	4.6	0.5
3+ doses	171	13.3	1.7	1041	43.9	1.4
DK/NR, missing	1552			550		
Total	2906	100		2906	100	
<b>Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	197	15.1	1.4	167	7.8	0.7
1 dose	980	71.7	1.7	1443	68.7	1.4
2+ doses	180	13.2	1.1	477	23.6	1.6
DK/NR, missing	1238			0	0	
Total	2595	100		508		
<b>Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine (DPT), among children 18-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	217	18.4	2.2	477	27.3	1.9
1 dose	744	64.6	2.4	915	51	1.6
2+ doses	197	17.1	1.5	391	21.7	1.3
DK/NR, missing	1112			487		
Total	2270	100		2270	100	

The coverage of two key vaccine indicators was calculated according to age groups (Table 7.4b). Based on maternal recall, 85% of children aged 12-23 months had received at least one dose of the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine. Among children in this age group with a vaccine card available for review, coverage of this indicator was also 85%. When vaccine card data was supplemented by maternal recall, estimated coverage of one dose of MMR vaccine was almost 95% among children aged 12-23 months.

Based on maternal recall, only 2% of children aged 12-59 were classified as fully immunized. However, among the subset with a vaccine card available for review, full immunization coverage in this age group was 24%. When vaccine card data was supplemented by maternal recall, approximately one-third of children 12-59 were estimated to be “fully” immunized for age. Rates of complete vaccination for age are higher when including all children 0-59 months. When considering only mothers’ recall, 4% of children are fully immunized for age. Card-based coverage is 31%, and when combined with recall-based information, the estimate of full vaccination for age among children 0-59 months is 40%.

**Table 7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group**

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013									
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card <sup>a</sup>			Vaccination card <sup>a</sup> plus recall		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, at least 1 dose among children 12-23 months</b>									
Yes	311	84.9	2.2	531	85	1.7	560	94	1.1
No	50	15.1	2.2	92	15	1.7	34	6	1.1
DK/NR, missing	265			3			32		
Total	626	100		626	100		626	100	
<b>Fully immunized<sup>b</sup>, among children 12-59 months</b>									
Yes	22	2.2	0.5	589	24.2	1.3	755	33.8	1.5
No	1096	97.8	0.5	1810	75.8	1.3	1473	66.2	1.5
DK/NR, missing	1335			54			225		
Total	2453	100		2453	100		2453	100	
<b>Fully immunized<sup>b</sup>, among children 0-59 months</b>									
Yes	59	4.3	0.8	927	30.5	1.2	1126	40.1	1.4
No	1330	95.7	0.8	2064	69.5	1.2	1669	59.9	1.4
DK/NR, missing	1803			201			397		
Total	3192	100		3192	100		3192	100	
<sup>a</sup> Among 2,639 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (83% of the sample, unweighted)									
<sup>b</sup> Full immunization for age is defined as follows: 0-2 months (BCG x1, HepB x1); >2-4 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x1, Penta x1, Rota x1, Pneum x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x2, Penta x2, Rota x2, Pneum x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x3, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3); >12-18 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x3, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1); >18-48 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1, DPT x1); >48-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1, DPT x2).									

## 7.5 Deworming treatment

Administration of deworming treatment every six months has been shown to reduce the prevalence of anemia in children. Only 40% of children aged 12-59 months had received at least two doses of deworming treatment in the year preceding the interview (Table 7.5).

**Table 7.5 Deworming treatment**

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Deworming treatment given at least two times in the last 12 months, among children age 12-59 months			
Yes	923	39.8	1.5
No	1441	60.2	1.5
DK/NR	19		
Missing	145		
Total	2528	100	

## CHAPTER 8: INFANT AND YOUNG CHILDREN FEEDING PRACTICES

This chapter summarizes the feeding practices of infants and children aged 0-59 months whose mothers participated in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey. All data summarized in this chapter are based on the mother's report.

### 8.1 Breastfeeding

#### *8.1.1 Early initiation of breastfeeding*

Early initiation of breastfeeding is defined as the percentage of children born in the 24 months prior to the survey (<24 months old) who were put to the breast within one hour of birth. In Honduras, 1,475 children are in the specified age range (<24 months old) and 1,392 have adequate responses to determine their breastfeeding status. Table 8.1 shows that 77% of children are breastfed within one hour after birth.

#### *8.1.2 Exclusive breastfeeding*

Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as the percentage of infants born in the six months prior to the survey who received only breast milk during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall that asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 286 children are in the specified age range and 284 have sufficiently complete dietary recall information to determine whether they are exclusively breastfed. Table 8.1 shows that 47% of children are exclusively breastfed.

#### *8.1.3 Continued breastfeeding at 1 year*

Continued breastfeeding at 1 year is defined as the percentage of children 12-15 months old who received breast milk during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 213 children are in the specified age range and 212 have adequate responses to determine their breastfeeding status. Table 8.1 shows that 81% of children continue to receive breast milk at 1 year.



**Table 8.1 Breastfeeding**

Percentage of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children &lt;24 months)</b>			
Yes	1059	76.5	1.6
No	333	23.5	1.6
Missing, DK/NR	83		
Total	1475	100	
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)</b>			
Yes	131	47.3	3.8
No	153	52.7	3.8
Missing, DK/NR	2		
Total	286	100	
<b>Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)</b>			
Yes	171	80.7	2.8
No	41	19.3	2.8
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	213	100	

## 8.2 Solid foods

### 8.2.1 Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

The introduction of solid foods is measured as the percentage of infants 6-8 months of age who received solid or semi-soft foods during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall that asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 155 children are in the specified age range and 155 have sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 86% of children consume solid or semi-soft foods.

### 8.2.2 Dietary diversity

The minimum dietary diversity is measured as the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who received foods from at least four food groups during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 937 children are in the specified age range and 936 have sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 46% of children achieved the minimum dietary diversity during the previous day.

### 8.2.3 Meal frequency

The minimum meal frequency is measured as the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who received solid foods at least the minimum number of times the previous day, based on age and breastfeeding status. For breastfed children, the minimum number of times is two times for children 6-8 months of age and three times for children 9-23 months of age. For non-breastfed children, the minimum number of times is four times for all children 6-23 months of age. This in-for-

mation is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall which asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 937 children are in the specified age range and 900 have sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 62% of children achieved the minimum meal frequency during the previous day.

#### **8.2.4 Minimum acceptable diet**

The minimum acceptable diet is measured for children 6-23 months of age. For breastfed children to meet the minimum acceptable diet they must have had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day. For non-breastfed children to meet the minimum acceptable diet they must have had at least two milk feedings, as well as at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feedings) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall that asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 937 children are in the specified age range and 922 have sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 29% of children achieved the minimum acceptable diet during the previous day.

#### **8.2.5 Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods**

Consumption of iron-rich foods is measured as the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food (e.g., liver, beef, or fish) or a food that is specially designed for infants and young children or that is fortified in the home with a product that included iron during the previous day. This information is obtained through a 24-hour dietary recall that asks the mother what the child consumed during the previous day or night. In Honduras, 937 children are in the specified age range and 936 have sufficiently complete dietary recall information. Table 8.2 shows that 47% of children consumed an iron-rich food during the previous day.

**Table 8.2 Solid foods**

Percentage of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Introduction of solid foods (among children 6-8 months)</b>			
Yes	135	86.2	2.9
No	20	13.8	2.9
Missing, DK/NR	0		
Total	155	100	
<b>Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	439	45.8	2.1
No	497	54.2	2.1
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	937	100	
<b>Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	560	62.2	2.2
No	340	37.8	2.2
Missing, DK/NR	37		
Total	937	100	
<b>Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	273	29.2	2
No	649	70.8	2
Missing, DK/NR	15		
Total	937	100	
<b>Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	463	47.4	2.2
No	473	52.6	2.2
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	937	100	

### 8.3 Micronutrient supplementation

#### 8.3.1 Vitamin A

Interviewers showed the woman being interviewed common types of bottles, capsules, or syrups and asked if their child received a dose of vitamin A in the last six months. Table 8.3 shows that 70% of children 0-59 months of age received a dose of vitamin A in the last six months.

#### 8.3.2 Iron

Interviewers showed the woman being interviewed common types of bottles, powders, or syrups and asked if their child received iron pills, powder, or syrup in the last day. Table 8.3 shows that 20% of children 0-59 months of age received a dose of iron in the last day.

#### 8.3.3 Packets of micronutrients

Interviewers showed the woman being interviewed a card with packets of micronutrient (“chispitas”) and asked how many packets their child has received and consumed in the last six months. Table 8.3 shows that a substantial majority (80%) of children 6-23 months of age received no packets of micronutrients in the last six months.

**Table 8.3 Micronutrient supplements**

Percentage of children who received the supplement, Honduras 2013			
Type of supplement	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Vitamin A in the last six months (among children aged 0-59 months)</b>			
Yes	2050	69.9	1.3
No	876	30.1	1.3
DK/NR	120		
Missing	146		
Total	3192	100	
<b>Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)</b>			
Yes	645	20.4	1
No	2386	79.6	1
DK/NR	15		
Missing	146		
Total	3192	100	
<b>Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)</b>			
0 times	735	80	2
1-10 times	188	19.8	2
11-20 times	1	0.1	0.1
21-30 times	1	0.1	0.1
31-40 times	0	0	
41-50 times	1	0.1	0.1
50+ times	0	0	
DK/NR	9		
Missing	1		
Total	936	100	

## CHAPTER 9: NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months is an important outcome measure of children's health. The SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children aged 0-59 months residing in surveyed households, using standard procedures. Hemoglobin levels of these children were also assessed in the field, using a portable HemoCue™ machine, and these data were used to estimate anemia prevalence. As described in Chapter 1, medically trained personnel who were specifically trained to standardize the anthropometric and hemoglobin measurements, conducted the testing. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of malnutrition. The parents of anemic children (hemoglobin level <11.0 g/dL) were informed of this result in real-time and were referred for treatment to the appropriate health service.

Three indicators were calculated using the weight and height data – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height. For this report, indicators of the children's nutritional status were calculated using growth standards published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006. The growth standards were generated using data collected in the WHO Multicenter Growth Reference Study. The findings of the study, whose sample included children in six countries (Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman, and the United States), describe how children should grow under optimal conditions. As such, the WHO Child Growth Standards can be used to assess children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influences and feeding practices. The three indicators are expressed in standard deviation units from the median in the Multicenter Growth Reference Study.

According to the household roster data collected as part of the SM2015 Household Characteristics Questionnaire, a total of 3,050 children aged 0-59 months were eligible to be weighed, measured, and tested for anemia. In practice, 2,909 children aged 0-59 months underwent the physical measurement module. Height and weight data are presented for 90.1% (2,620) of these children: less than 0.1% were not measured and about 9.0% had invalid values for height and weight. Hemoglobin was measured in 2,499 children (85.9%): about 0.7% were not measured, parental consent was refused for 1.7%, and about 11.7% had other reasons (couldn't extract enough blood, other). The age and sex distribution of children participating in the physical measurement module is displayed in Table 9.

**Table 9 Age and sex of children measured**

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months who underwent the Physical Measurement Module, by sex and type of measurement, Honduras 2013 (unweighted data)			
Measurement	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
<b>Height and weight</b>			
0-5	9.2	10.2	9.7
6-11	10.7	10	10.3
12-23	20.1	22.6	21.3
24-35	22.3	21.1	21.7
36-47	20	18.6	19.3
48-59	17.7	17.6	17.6
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	1312	1308	2620
<b>Anemia</b>			
0-5	1.3	2.5	1.9
6-11	12	10.8	11.4
12-23	22.4	25.1	23.7
24-35	23.6	22.4	23
36-47	21.6	19.9	20.7
48-59	19.2	19.3	19.3
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	1256	1236	2492

## 9.1 Weight-for-age

Weight-for-age is a good overall indicator of a population's general health, as it reflects the effects of both acute and chronic undernutrition. The weight-for-age indicator does not distinguish between chronic malnutrition (stunting) and acute malnutrition (wasting); a child can be underweight because of stunting, wasting, or both. Children with weight-for-age below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are classified as underweight. Children with weight-for-age below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely underweight.

### 9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores

Figure 9.1.1 shows the distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among all children aged 0-59 months whose measurements were taken. Overall, 7% of measured children are underweight (have low weight-for-age) and 1% are severely underweight.

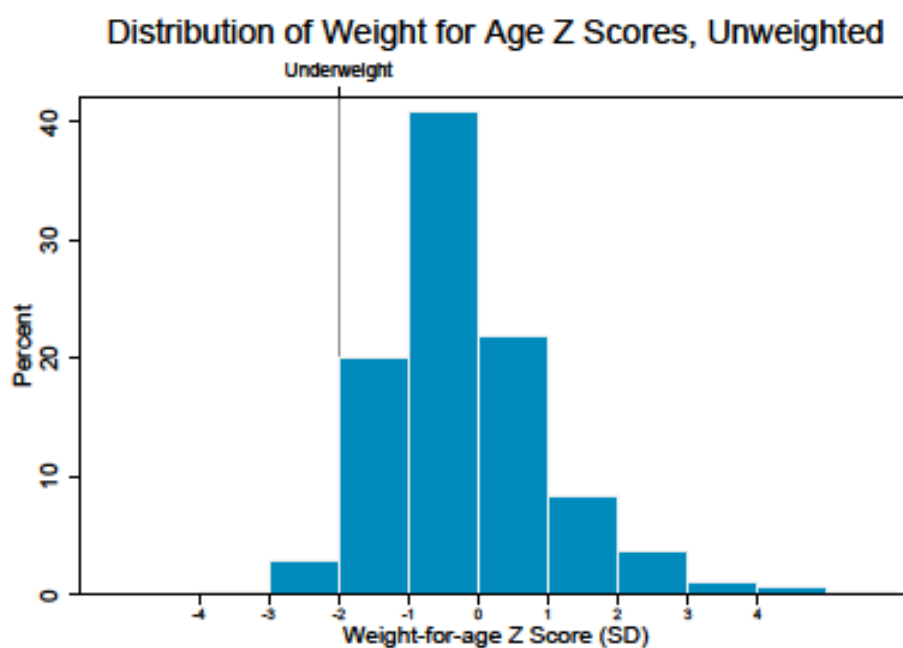


Figure 9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

### 9.1.2 Prevalence of underweight

As shown in Table 9.2, 7% of children aged 0-59 months are underweight (have low weight-for-age) and 1% are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is highest (9%) in the age groups 24 to 59 months and lowest (under 2%) among those under 6 months, a significant result ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Female children (5%) are less likely to be underweight than male children (8%), and the difference is statistically significant ( $P = 0.0092$ ).

## 9.2 Height-for-age

Height-for-age is an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits in children. Children whose height-for-age z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically malnourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time and is affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for-age, therefore, represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and is not sensitive to recent, short-term changes in dietary intake.

### 9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores

Figure 9.2.1 presents the distribution of height-for-age z-scores among all children aged 0-59 months whose measurements were taken. Overall, 22% of measured children are stunted, and the proportion of severely stunted children is 7%.

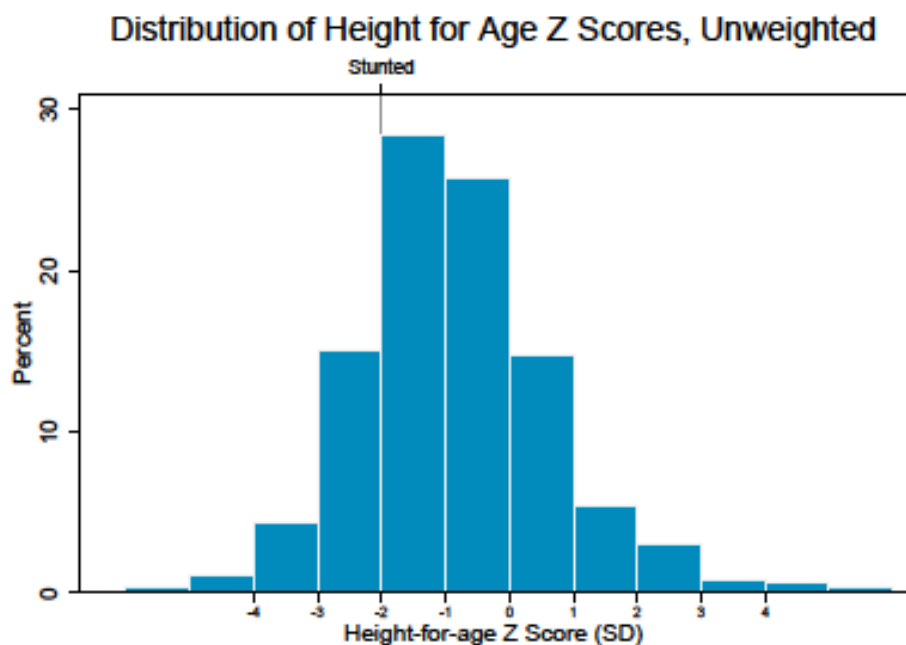


Figure 9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months



### 9.2.2 Prevalence of stunting

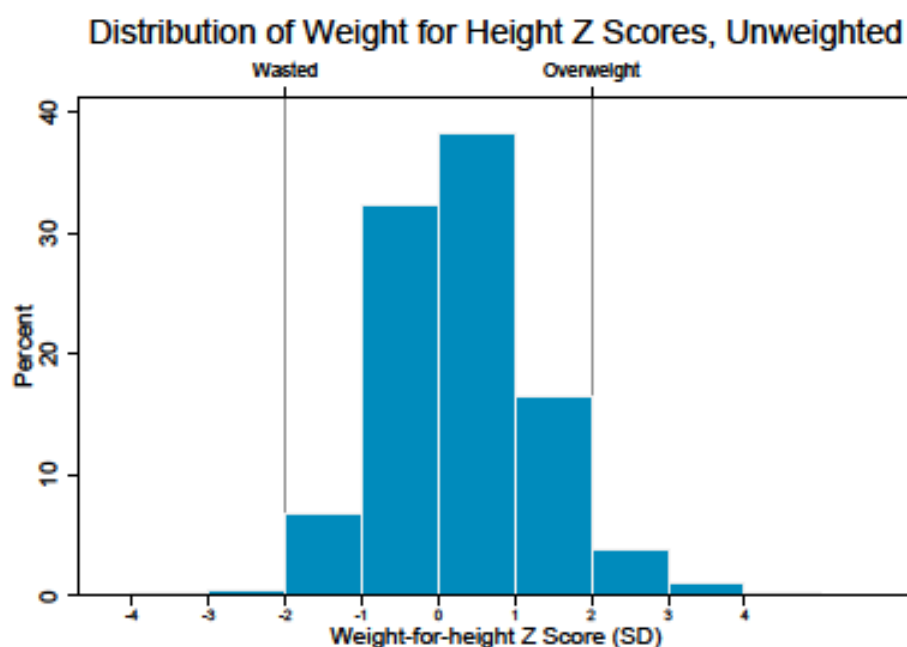
Table 9.2 presents the prevalence of stunting in children aged 0-59 months as measured by height-for-age. Overall, 22% of children under age 5 are stunted and 7% are severely stunted. Analysis of the indicator by age group shows that stunting is highest (29%) in children 24-59 months and lowest (1%) in children aged 0-5 months ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Severe stunting shows a similar pattern ( $P < 0.0001$ ), where the age group of children 24-59 months old has the highest proportion of severely stunted children (9%), while the youngest age group (0-5 months) has the lowest proportion (1%). A higher proportion (24%) of male children is stunted compared with the proportion of female children (20%), and the difference is statistically significant ( $P = 0.0273$ ).

## 9.3 Weight-for-height

The weight-for-height indicator measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children with z-scores below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are considered thin (wasted) or acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children with a weight-for-height index below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely wasted. This weight-for-height indicator also provides data on over-weight and obesity. Children more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median weight-for-height are considered overweight or obese.

### 9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores

Figure 9.3.1 shows the distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among all children aged 0-59 months whose measurements were taken. Overall, 2% of children are wasted and 1% of children are severely wasted. Overweight and obesity affect a greater proportion of children in Honduras than wasting. In this sample representative of the poorest areas, 5% of children are shown to be overweight or obese (weight-for-height more than +2 SD).



### Figure 9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

#### 9.3.2 Prevalence of wasting

Table 9.2 shows the breakdown of nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months as measured by weight-for-height by age groups and sex. Overall, 2% of children are wasted and less than 1% of children are severely wasted. Analysis of the indicator by age group shows that wasting is highest (3%) in children 12-23 months old and lowest (1%) in children aged 24-59 months ( $P=0.0177$ ). Male children are more likely to be wasted than female children (2 versus 1%;  $P=0.0092$ ). Male children are slightly more likely to be severely wasted (1%) than females (less than half of 1%), but the difference is not significant ( $P=0.5434$ ).

Overweight and obesity affect a greater proportion of children in Honduras than wasting. In this sample of poorest areas of Honduras, 5% of children are overweight or obese (weight-for-height more than +2 SD). Overweight/obesity among children appears to show a linear correlation with age ( $r=-0.0922$ , two-sided  $P<0.0001$ ), as the prevalence of overweight decreases with age. The co-existence of both growth retardation and obesity reveals the burden of malnutrition in Honduras.

**Table 9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months**

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age, by age and sex, Honduras 2013									
Characteristic	Weight-for-age (underweight)			Height-for-age (stunting)		Weight-for-height (wasting)			Number of children
	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	
Total	1.4	6.7	5.3	6.7	22.3	0.6	1.5	4.9	3192
Sex									
Male	1.5	8.1	5.4	7.6	24.2	0.9	2.2	4.4	1511
Female	1.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	20.4	0.4	0.8	5.4	1519
Age in months									
0-5	0.5	1.8	30.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	10	292
6-23	0.6	2	7.4	1	6.9	0.6	2.3	9.8	310
12-23	0.7	5.8	4.5	5.7	21.7	0.7	2.7	4.8	634
24-59	2	8.8	1.2	9.4	29.4	0.6	1	3.4	1704

#### 9.4 Anemia

Anemia is a condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of hemoglobin in the blood. Hemoglobin is necessary for transporting oxygen to tissues and organs in the body. The reduction in oxygen available to organs and tissues when hemoglobin levels are low is responsible for most of the symptoms experienced by anemic persons. The consequences of anemia include general body weakness, frequent tiredness, and lowered resistance to disease. It is of concern in children because anemia is associated with impaired mental and motor development. Overall, morbidity and mortality risks increase for individuals suffering from anemia.

Common causes of anemia include inadequate intake of iron, folate, vitamin B12, or other nutrients. This form of anemia is commonly referred to as iron-deficiency anemia and is the most widespread form of anemia in the world. Anemia can also be the result of thalassemia, sickle cell disease, malaria, or intestinal worm infestation.

### 9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values

Figure 9.4.1 shows the distribution of hemoglobin values (in g/dL) among children 0-59 months of age.

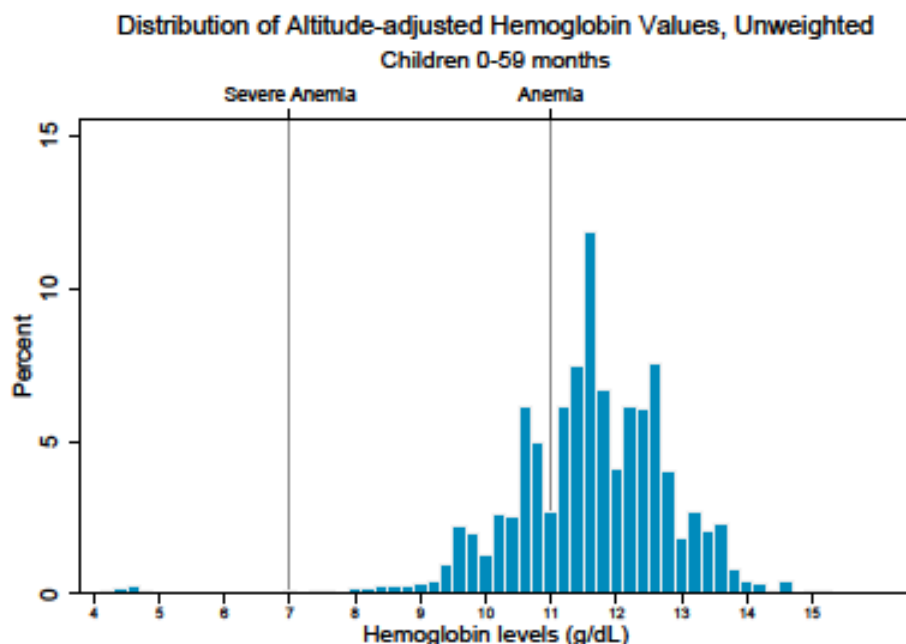


Figure 9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months

### 9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia

Levels of anemia were classified as severe (<7.0 g/dL) and any (<11.0 g/dL) based on the hemoglobin concentration in the blood. The cutpoints for anemia should be adjusted (raised) in settings where altitude is >1,000 meters above sea level, to account for lower oxygen partial pressure, a reduction in oxygen saturation of blood, and an increase in red blood cell production. Although some regions of Honduras are mountainous and well above 1,000 meters, the majority of the population resides at lower levels (the highest elevation of a surveyed household was 1,519 feet). Correction for elevation was applied to hemoglobin measurements taken over 1,000.

Children whose hemoglobin levels are below 11 g/dL are considered anemic and children who have hemoglobin levels below 7 g/dL are considered severely anemic. Table 9.4.2 indicates that one in four children under age 5 in Honduras are anemic. Overall, the anemia prevalence is mostly mild to moderate (26%), with only 1% of children under 5 years presenting as severely anemic. Anemia prevalence is highest among children aged 6-11 months (46%) compared with the other children. More than one-third of all children aged 6-23 months, our targeted population for anemia intervention, was found to be anemic (38%). For all children under 5 years of age, male children are slightly more likely to be anemic (27%) than female children (23%), and the difference is statistically significant ( $P=0.0139$ ).

**Table 9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 months**

Characteristic	N	Weighted Anemia Prevalence	
		< 7 g/dL	< 11g/dL
Age in months			
0-5	292	8.4	38.2
6-11	310	4	46.2
12-23	634	3.1	34.2
24-59	1794	0.1	18.4
0-59	3030	1.4	25.7
6-23	944	3.4	38.1
Sex			
Male	1511	1.4	27
Female	1519	1.4	23.3

## CHAPTER 10: EXPOSURE TO HEALTH SYSTEM INTERVENTIONS

This chapter summarizes data regarding the exposure of women to four health system interventions: community health workers, breastfeeding interventions, child nutrition interventions, and child health interventions.

### 10.1 Exposure to community health workers

Respondents were asked about their exposure to community health workers. Seven percent of women reported meeting with a community health worker in the month preceding the interview (Table 10.1.1). Five percent met only once, and less than 1% met two, three, or four or more times.

**Table 10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers**

Percent distribution of women, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Met with a community health worker in the last month</b>			
Yes	261	6.5	0.8
No	3256	93.5	0.8
DK/NR	14		
Missing	43		
Total	3574	100	
<b>Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month</b>			
Did not meet	3256	94	0.8
One time	193	4.7	0.7
Two times	29	0.8	0.2
Three times	8	0.1	
Four or more times	11	0.3	0.2
DK/NR	34		
Missing	43		
Total	3574	100	

Referral and advice services provided by community health workers are summarized in Table 10.1.2. Among women who met with a community health worker in the last month, child vaccination was the most common service provided (54%). Advice about child nutrition (46%) and family planning (46%) were also frequently reported.

**Table 10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month, Honduras 2013			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Referral for prenatal care</b>			
Yes	34	13.1	3.3
No	207	86.9	3.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Referral for in-facility delivery</b>			
Yes	30	10.4	2.4
No	210	89.6	2.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Referral for postnatal care</b>			
Yes	26	9.4	2.4
No	213	90.6	2.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child</b>			
Yes	32	15.7	4
No	209	84.3	4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Advice about family planning and contraception</b>			
Yes	105	45.9	4.6
No	136	54.1	4.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Child vaccination</b>			
Yes	123	45.7	5.1
No	118	54.3	5.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	

**Table 10.1.2 Continued**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month, Honduras 2013			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Advice about child nutrition</b>			
Yes	106	42.6	4.8
No	135	57.4	4.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Information, education, and communication sessions</b>			
Yes	28	18.7	4.8
No	213	81.3	4.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	
<b>Other</b>			
Yes	40	23.4	5.9
No	199	76.6	5.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	69		
Total	310	100	

### 10.2 Exposure to breastfeeding interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to breastfeeding interventions. Approximately 21% of women reported receiving guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 10.4.1).

### 10.3 Exposure to child nutrition interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to child nutrition interventions. Approximately 23% of women reported receiving guidance or advice about child nutrition in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 10.4.1).

### 10.4 Exposure to child health interventions

Respondents were asked about their exposure to child health interventions. Approximately 25% of women reported receiving guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 10.4.1).



**Table 10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions**

Percent distribution among women with children under 5, Honduras			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the last 12 months			
Yes	496	21.1	1.2
No	1778	78.9	1.2
DK/NR	4		
Missing	43		
Total	2321	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	538	22.6	1.3
No	1736	77.4	1.3
DK/NR	4		
Missing	43		
Total	2321	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	585	24.8	1.5
No	1689	75.2	1.5
DK/NR	4		
Missing	43		
Total	2321	100	

Most of women receiving guidance or advice about breastfeeding (97%), child nutrition (97%), or danger signs for children's health (96%) indicated that this occurred at a CESAR or CESAMO (Table 10.4.2). Less than 2% of women received guidance or advice at a public hospital or with a community health worker.

**Table 10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source**

Percentage of women with children under 5 who received guidance or advice about breastfeeding, child nutrition and danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months, and among them, the percentage of women with guidance or advice from specific sources, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	Intervention type		
	Breast-feeding	Child nutrition	Child health
Received guidance or advice about interventions for children's health in the last 12 months (%)	21.1	22.6	24.8
<i>Number of women</i>	2340	2340	2340
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	2.4	1.4	1.2
CESAR	50.4	53.4	51.3
CESAMO	46.1	43.2	44.9
CMI	0.7	1	0.5
Public health unit	0	0	0
Public health center/clinic	0	0	0
Public mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other public health center	0	0	0
Private hospital	0	0	0.3
Private health center/clinic	0.7	0.5	0.2
Private office	0	0	0
Private mobile clinic	0	0	0.2
Other private health center	0	0	0
Pharmacy	0.2	0.1	0.6
Community health worker	1.4	1.7	1.3
Traditional healer	0	0	0.3
Other	0.9	0.8	0.9
DK/NR, missing	0	0.1	0.2
<i>Number of women</i>	496	538	585

### 10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers

Women who met with a community health worker in the month preceding the interview were asked to assess their satisfaction with the following: number of visits received from community health workers, knowledge and training of community health workers, information provided by community health workers, and respectfulness of community health workers. Results are displayed in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers**

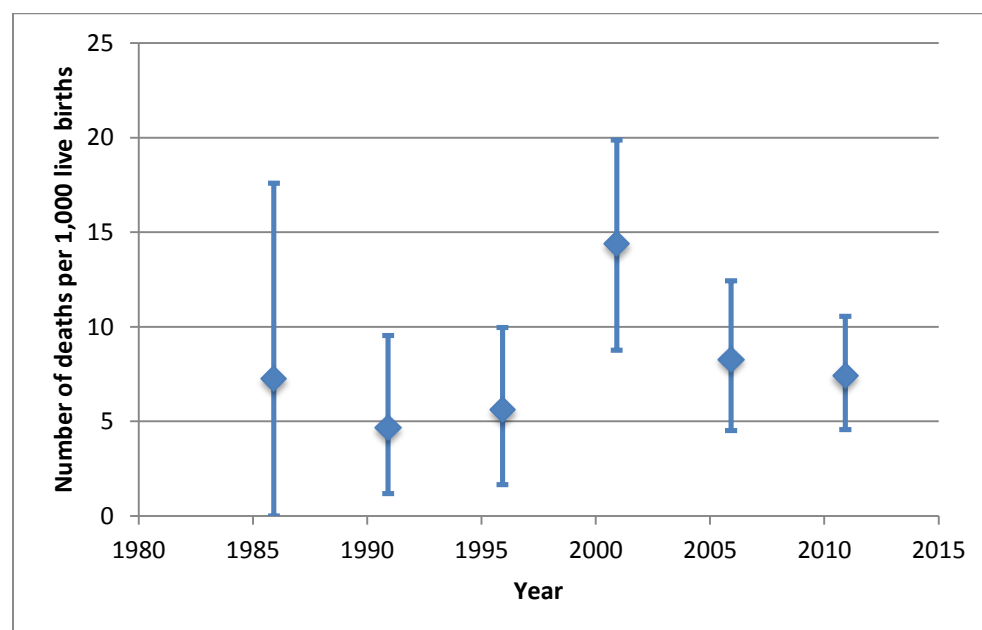
Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month by level of satisfaction in different fields, Honduras 2013					
Field of satisfaction	Level of satisfaction				Total
	Very dis-satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Number of visits received from community health workers	23.3	5.9	65.4	5.4	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	24.2	6.4	62.6	6.8	100
Information provided by community health workers	24.3	4.7	64	7	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	24	6.1	64.1	5.8	100

## CHAPTER 11: NEONATAL, INFANT, AND CHILD MORTALITY

This chapter summarizes estimates of neonatal, infant, and child mortality within the target area for the initiative in Honduras. The complete birth histories of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) captured in the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey provided the requisite data necessary to calculate probability of death using direct methods: date of birth of children, their survival status, and the dates of death or ages at death of deceased children. For the sake of comparison, at the end of this chapter national-level estimates of neonatal, infant, and child mortality in Honduras produced by IHME are included.

### 11.1 Neonatal mortality

Neonatal mortality is defined as the number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period. Figure 11.1 displays the weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for neonatal mortality in the target area of the initiative during all five-year periods preceding the survey for which data were reported.



**Figure 11.1 Neonatal mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013**

### 11.2 Infant mortality

Infant mortality is defined as the number of deaths during the first year of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period. Figure 11.2 displays the weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for infant mortality in the target area of the initiative during all five-year periods preceding the survey for which data were reported.

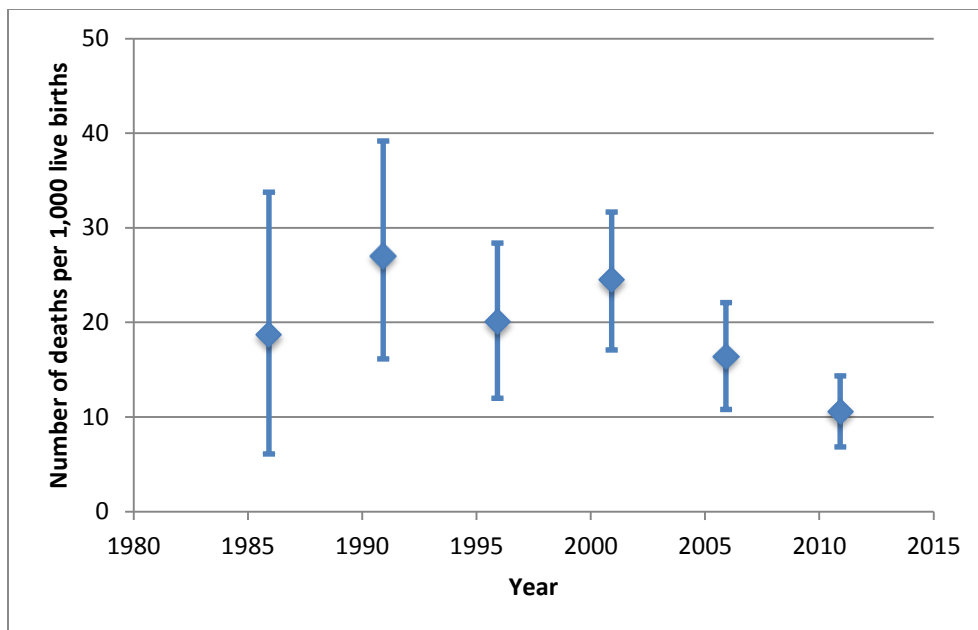


Figure 11.2 Infant mortality estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013

### 11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age

Mortality in children under 5 years of age is defined as the number of deaths during the first five years of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period. Figure 11.3 displays the weighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for under-5 child mortality in the target area of the initiative during all five-year periods preceding the survey for which data were reported.

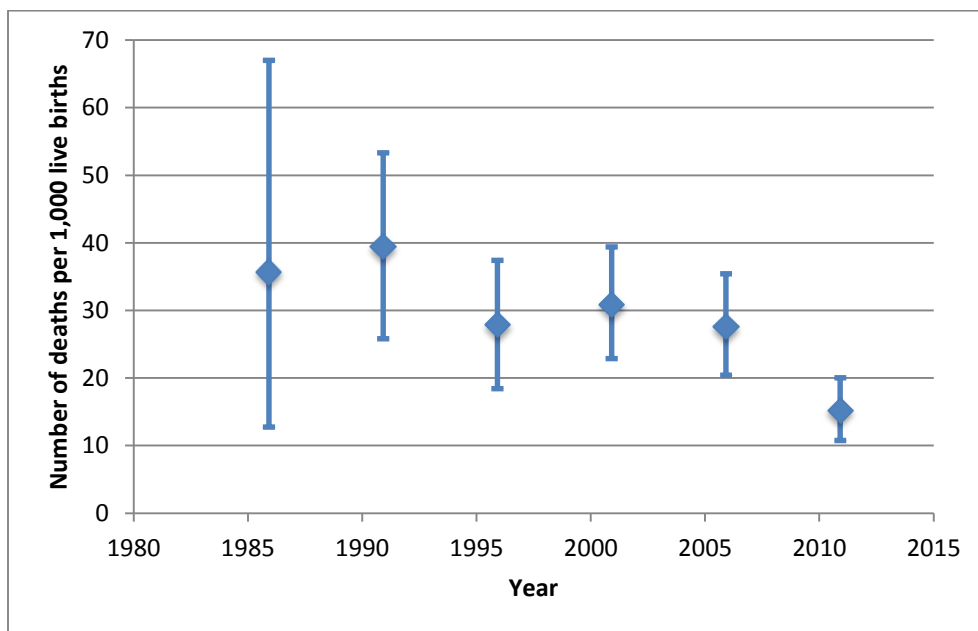


Figure 11.3 Mortality in children under 5 years of age estimated from complete birth history data obtained from the SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013

A summary of the most recent five-year period estimates for neonatal, infant, and under-5 child mortality in the target area based on complete birth history data from the SM2015 Household Survey is shown in Table 11.3a.

**Table 11.3a Mortality in children under 5 years of age in the target area of the initiative**

Based on complete birth history data from the five years preceding the interview, among study areas, Honduras 2013		
Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality	7.4	(4.6-10.5)
Infant mortality	10.5	(6.8-14.3)
Under-5 mortality	15.2	(10.8-20.0)

The estimates produced from the complete birth histories displayed above are compared to the IHME-generated time series of national-level estimates in Table 11.3b.

**Table 11.3b Mortality in children under 5 years of age at the national-level**

Based on IHME-generated time series, Global Burden of Disease		
Child mortality indicator	Deaths per 1,000 live births	95% CI
Neonatal mortality		
2007	12.3	(10.3-14.4)
2008	12.0	(9.9-14.3)
2009	11.7	(9.5-14.1)
2010	11.4	(9.1-14.0)
2011	11.2	(8.8-13.7)
Infant mortality		
2007	19.6	(16.7-22.9)
2008	19.0	(15.8-22.8)
2009	18.5	(15.1-22.4)
2010	18.1	(14.6-22.0)
2011	17.6	(14.1-21.7)
Under-5 mortality		
2007	25.8	(22.2-29.7)
2008	25.1	(21.2-29.4)
2009	24.4	(20.3-28.9)
2010	23.8	(19.5-28.6)
2011	23.2	(19.0-28.0)

To calculate the IHME-generated time series for mortality in children younger than 5 years of age, data were derived from a range of sources, including vital registration systems, sample registration systems, summary birth histories in censuses and surveys, and complete birth histories. We compiled a database of measurements for 187 countries (excluding those countries with populations of less than 50,000) from 1970 to 2011.

For each country, we generated a time series of estimates of under-5 mortality by synthesizing the empirical data estimates with an analytical technique called Gaussian process regression (GPR). Details of the implementation of this technique can be found in: Rajaratnam JK et al. Neonatal, postneonatal, childhood, and under-5 mortality for 187 countries, 1970–2010: a systematic analysis of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 4. *Lancet*. 2010;375:1988-2008. A subsequent update to the 2010 publication, including updated data, methods, and new estimates from 1990 to 2011 can be found in: Lozano R, Wang H, Foreman KJ, Rajaratnam JK, Naghavi M, Marcus JR, Dwyer-Lindgren L, Lofgren KT, Phillips D, Atkinson C, Lopez AD, Murray CJL. Progress towards Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 on maternal and child mortality: an updated systematic analysis. *The Lancet*. 2011; 378:1139-1165 and in Wang H\*, Dwyer-Lindgren L, Lofgren KT, Rajaratnam JK, Marcus JR, Levin-Rector A, Levitz C, Lopez AD, Murray CJL. Age-specific and sex-specific mortality in 187 countries, 1970–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *The Lancet*. 2012; 380: 2071–2094.

Briefly, we applied Loess regression of the log of under-5 mortality in a country as a function of time and an indicator variable for measurements from vital registration data to allow for under-registration of child deaths. This predicted series was then updated by the data within each country by use of GPR. Our GPR model has better out-of-sample predictive validity than do previous methods for measuring child mortality and captures uncertainty caused by sampling and non-sampling error across data types. We computed yearly rates of change in under-5 mortality and examined rates over time for each country.

We divided the estimates of under-5 mortality generated by GPR into estimates of neonatal (the probability of death before age 1 month), postneonatal (the probability of death before age 1 year conditional on surviving to age 1 month), and childhood (the probability of death from age 1 year to age 5 years conditional on surviving to age 1 year) risks of death by use of a two-step modeling process in which we first predicted sex-specific under-5 mortality and then predicted the sex-specific neonatal, postneonatal, and childhood risks of death.

To compute aggregate numbers of deaths, we combined estimates of neonatal and postneonatal mortality to obtain an estimate of the infant mortality rate. We obtained deaths in infants younger than 1 year by applying the infant mortality rate (the probability of death from birth to age 1 year) to the number of births in the current and previous years. We used a similar method to estimate deaths in children aged between 1 year and 5 years. Deaths in children younger than 5 years were the sum of deaths in infants younger than 1 year and deaths in children aged between 1 year and 5 years.

## APPENDIX A. SAMPLING DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

### A.1 Sample size and statistical power calculations

Sample size and power calculations were determined based on IDB's pre-specified plan to complete a full census of the sampled segments (described in section A.2 "Sampling procedures" below), followed by a survey of 1,273 selected eligible households in treatment areas, and 1,200 selected eligible households in control areas. Households were eligible if they had at least one child aged 0-59 months or one woman aged 15-49 years

Please note that the sample size and statistical power calculations described in this Appendix are for the comparison of baseline and follow-up percentages of indicators in the treatment population. The power calculations do not pertain to control group comparisons.

#### A.1.1 Sample sizes

Using the 2011 ENDESA Census for reference, we assumed that among the 1,273 households there would be 411 children under 2 years, 1032 children under 5 years, 4188 women aged 15-49 years, and 308 women aged 15-49 years with live births in the last two years. This sample size is necessary to attain 80% power, with an alpha value of 0.05, to detect a change from 46.1% to 56.1% in the indicator proportion of women receiving postnatal care within 7 days of birth. The indicator definition and baseline value are in accordance with the payment indicator matrix provided by IDB. Of the eight payment indicators relying on the household survey, the postnatal care indicator is the most restrictive and hence, drives the sample size. We sampled an additional 10%, or 1400 total households, to account for non-response.

In order to achieve the desired sample size of 1,273 households, we sought to complete interviews with residents of 30 randomly selected households in each of the 51 randomly selected segments in intervention areas (48 segments in control areas). More specifically, we drew a sample of 30 randomly selected households with age-eligible children as residents and 10 randomly selected backup households with age-eligible women as residents. To do so, listings of all households with age-eligible women or children were assembled in random order for each segment. Naturally, there was a substantial degree of overlap between houses listed on the "woman-resident" list and houses listed on the "child-resident" list. Interviewers sought to interview the 30 households with children first. In some cases, selected households were absent or declined to participate in the SM2015 Household Survey. These households were replaced by other households from the backup list of households with age-eligible women from the same segment. When selected households were visited, the survey was applied to all present and eligible women and children. Because multiple interviewers worked the sample simultaneously, in a handful of instances more than 30 surveys were completed. This occurred in 11 segments in intervention areas and 12 segments in control areas, where between 31 and 34 households completed surveys.

#### A.1.2 Prior levels of indicators

Where possible, we used IHME's estimates of the national levels of indicator coverage in 2010, multiplied by 0.9, to obtain estimates of coverage and prevalence among the poorest 20% of the population. Where these data were not available, and for the malnutrition indicators, we used the 2008 estimates of coverage and prevalence among the poorest 20% of the population provided to us by IDB.



### **A.1.3 Statistical power calculation**

All calculations were done using the “samps” command in Stata version 12.1. Calculations assumed a two-tailed two-sample proportions test with an alpha level of 0.05 corresponding to a 95% confidence interval, and a beta level of 0.20 corresponding to an 80% power level.

## **A.2 Sampling procedures**

In total, 19 municipalities were identified by IDB as the “target area” for the initiative, and 16 municipalities were identified as control areas. Clusters (segments) were randomly selected from a list of all segments within the targeted municipalities, with probability proportional to size, where size was represented by the number of occupied households within the segment, based on data from the 2011 ENDESA Census. Within each randomly selected cluster, a complete household listing exercise was carried out, enabling the systematic selection of households for participation in the survey, based on household composition. All households in which women aged 15-49 years and/or children aged 0-59 months resided were eligible to be selected for the survey. Additional information about the selection of eligible households is described in Section A.1.1 “Sample sizes”.

In this section, we describe the random sampling procedures for selecting the segments from the target area that were surveyed. An alternate sample was also selected in the event that the survey could not be conducted in the selected segments. Below we describe the selection of the primary and alternate samples.

### **A.2.1 Primary sample**

The primary sample of 51 intervention and 48 control clusters (segments) were randomly selected from a total of 204 intervention segments in 19 municipalities and 149 control segments in 16 municipalities that, based on data from the 2011 ENDESA Census, contained 36,781 and 38,177 occupied households respectively. As stated previously, segments were selected in each study arm with probability proportional to size, as follows:

We put the segments in a random order and generated a variable representing the cumulative number of households by that segment. We divided the total number of households by the number of segments we meant to sample, to obtain an interval length “ $\Delta$ ” (721 in intervention areas; 795 in control areas). A random starting point “ $\Sigma$ ” was drawn from a uniform distribution between 1 and the interval length  $\Delta$ . The  $n^{\text{th}}$  segment in the sample was first segment whose cumulative number of households was greater than  $\Sigma + (n - 1) * \Delta$ .

### **A.2.2 Alternate sample**

After selecting the 99 total segments to be surveyed, a set of 20 alternate segments in intervention areas and 15 alternate segments in control areas were selected. These segments could be used in the event that selected segments in the modified sample could not be surveyed and needed to be replaced. These alternate segments were selected with equal probability within each municipality, as follows:

The segments chosen as part of the primary sample of 51 intervention and 48 control segments were eliminated from the two pools of 204 intervention and 149 control clusters. 20 and 15 replacement clusters were then selected from the remaining clusters in each arm using the same methods in part A.2.1

During implementation of the household survey, no segments from this alternate sample were surveyed.

## APPENDIX B. SURVEY WEIGHTS, SAMPLING ERRORS, AND DESIGN EFFECTS

### B.1 Weighting methodology

As previously described, cluster sampling was performed using the segment as the primary sampling unit. There were 51 intervention segments and 48 control segments. Design weights for households, women, and children were generated and incorporated into the merged datasets for analyses. The weights were calculated as follows for households:

$$Weight = \frac{1}{p(\text{selecting Household } Y)} = \frac{1}{p(\text{selecting Segment } X) * p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in segment } X)}$$

where

$$p(\text{selecting Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ occupied households in Segment } X \text{ in 2011}}{\text{Total } \# \text{ occupied households in target municipalities in 2011}} * \# \text{ draws}$$

and the number of draws corresponds to the number of segments in the corresponding study arm (51 for intervention areas and 48 in control areas), and the total number of occupied households in target municipalities in 2011 corresponds to 36,781 households in the intervention arm and 38,177 households in the control arm, and

if the household includes children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting household } Y \text{ in segment } X) \\ &= \frac{\# \text{ households with age - eligible children interviewed for SM2015 in segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}} \end{aligned}$$

or if the household does not include children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting household } Y \text{ in segment } X) \\ &= \frac{\# \text{ households with eligible women but no eligible children interviewed for SM2015 in segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible women but no children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}} \end{aligned}$$

Minor modifications to this formula were used to calculate weights for women and children as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting woman } Z) \\ &= \frac{p(\text{selecting Segment } X) * p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X)}{\text{average number of women 15 - 49 years old per household in SM2015 census} * p(\text{selecting Woman } Z \text{ in household } Y)} \end{aligned}$$

where the average number of women 15-49 years old per household in the sample was 1.15343 in intervention areas and 1.1495008 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and

if the household includes children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X) \\ &= \frac{\# \text{ households with eligible children completing women's health survey for SM2015 in Segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}} \end{aligned}$$

or if the household does not include children under 5 according to the SM2015 census:

$$p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ households with eligible women but not children completing women's health survey for SM2015 in Segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible women but not children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}}$$

and

$$p(\text{selecting Woman } Z \text{ in Household } Y) = \frac{\# \text{ women in Household } Y \text{ completing the survey}}{\# \text{ women 15 - 49 years old residing in Household } Y \text{ from SM2015 census}}$$

and

$$p(\text{selecting Child } W) = \frac{p(\text{selecting Segment } X) * p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X)}{\text{average number of children 0 - 59 months old per household in sample} * p(\text{selecting child } W \text{ in Household } Y)}$$

where the average number of children 0-59 months old per household in the sample was 0.52409639 in intervention areas and 0.54598003 in control areas (according to the SM2015 Household Census), and

$$p(\text{selecting Household } Y \text{ in Segment } X) = \frac{\# \text{ households completing children's health survey for SM2015 in Segment } X}{\# \text{ occupied households with age - eligible children in Segment } X \text{ from SM2015 census}}$$

and

$$p(\text{selecting Child } W \text{ in Household } Y) = \frac{\# \text{ children in Household } Y \text{ completing the survey}}{\# \text{ children 0 - 59 months residing in Household } Y \text{ from SM2015 census}}$$

The weights yielded results which were similar to the unweighted results.

## B.2 Sampling errors

As described in Appendix A, a random sample of eligible households was selected from each of 51 clusters (segments) in intervention areas and 48 clusters in control areas which had been randomly sampled with probability proportional to size from the target intervention and control areas of the initiative which consisted of 204 and 149 segments, respectively. Although cluster sampling can improve efficiency when the target population is spread out over a large area, the resultant sample consists of observations that are not completely independent of one another. The standard errors presented throughout this report account for this intra-class correlation, using Taylor-linearized variance estimation. Standard errors for key indicators being assessed as part of the SM2015 initiative are summarized in Table B, below.

## B.3 Design effects for key indicators

As described above, cluster-sampling yields a sample of observations that are not completely independent of one another. The effective sample size is therefore reduced because there is less variation in the selected sample than in a simple random sample. The design effect represents the impact of cluster-sampling on the effective sample size, expressed as the ratio of the actual variance observed to the variance computed under the assumption of simple random sampling, given the sample size obtained. For a design effect (DEFF) of 2.0, based on data from 3,580 women, we would conclude that the observed sample variance is twice as large as it would be if we had selected 3,580 women completely at random from the target area. In other

words, under simple random sampling, we would only need half as many women (1,790) in order to produce the same results. The DEFF is calculated as follows:

$DEFF = 1 + \delta (n - 1)$ , where  $\delta$  = intra-class correlation and  $n$  = average size of the cluster

Design effects, therefore, increase as the intra-class correlation increases and as the size of the clusters increases. Because the intra-class correlation depends on the characteristic being assessed, the design effects vary across the range of indicators assessed in this survey.

Another measure that can be used to assess design effects is the square root of DEFF (hereafter abbreviated as DEFT), which is, naturally, less variable than DEFF. The DEFT represents the increase in the standard error (and therefore, the confidence interval) that is associated with the use of cluster sampling rather than simple random sampling for a fixed sample size. For a DEFT of 2.0, the standard error would be twice as large and the confidence interval would be twice as wide under cluster sampling as compared to a simple random sample of the same size.

For well-designed surveys, estimates of design effects should be in the range of 1.0 to 3.0. However, depending on the characteristic being assessed, design effects may be 10.0 or larger. Design effects for key indicators being assessed as part of the SM2015 initiative are summarized in Table B, below. As expected, most design effects were minimal.

**Table B Design effects, SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013**

Design effects, full sample					
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	DEFF	DEFT
Children aged 6-23 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	981	38.1	2.3	2	1.4
Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning.	1883	64	2.6	5.4	2.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent delivery was performed by qualified personnel in a health unit (CMI or hospital) in the last two years	1792	64.9	2.6	5.2	2.3
Women who received postnatal care by qualified personnel before 7 days after your most recent delivery in the last two years	1792	49.8	2.3	2.5	1.6
Mothers who gave their children 0 to 59 months ORS and zinc in the last episode of diarrhea in the past two weeks	150	3.2	1.5	1.1	1.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care visit by skilled personnel in the first trimester of their last pregnancy in the last two years	1792	48.1	2	2.6	1.6
Children 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g / L	3192	25.7	1.5	3.1	1.8
Children 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	3192	22.3	1.6	4.3	2.1
Live births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years	3536	105.8	5.4	1.1	1
Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 -19 years	699	120.4	14.3	1.3	1.2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) which did not wish to become pregnant and who were not using / not have access to family planning methods (temporary and	1883	36	2.6	5.4	2.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	1519	3.9	0.8	2.4	1.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care by skilled personnel in their last pregnancy in the last two years	1792	83.6	1.8	4	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal visits in your most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	1792	69.7	2.1	3.7	1.9

N=Size of denominator; SE=Standard error; DEFF=Design effect; DEFT=Square root of design effect

Additional design effects, full sample					
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	DEFF	DEFT
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy in the last two years	1792	42.2	2.1	2.2	1.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal check within 24 hours following birth, an additional control before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	1792	1.4	0.4	1.7	1.3
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	1829	29.8	1.9	2.3	1.5
Mothers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for their most recent birth in the last two years	1136	21.6	2	2.7	1.6
Children 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for their age	3192	40.1	1.4	2.3	1.5
Children 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	2569	39.8	1.5	2.1	1.5
Children aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breast fed yesterday	300	47.3	3.8	1.6	1.3
Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	1829	76.1	1.7	2.8	1.7
Mothers who report having given their children from 6-23 months of age at least 50 sachets of micronutrient powder in the last 6 months	981	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	227	80.7	2.8	1.1	1
Children aged 6-8 months who received solid or semisolid food on the previous day	163	86.2	2.9	1.1	1
Children aged 6-23 months of age during the previous day received food from 4 or more food groups	981	45.8	2.1	1.7	1.3
Children breastfed or complementary feeding between 6 and 23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more.	981	62.2	2.2	1.8	1.4
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	981	29.2	2	1.8	1.4
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	981	47.4	2.2	1.9	1.4
Mothers of children age 0-59 months who received counseling about the treatment of diarrhea in children in the past three months	2409	9.3	1	2.7	1.6
Mothers of children age 0-23 months who received at least one counseling session face-to-face with community personnel in the last month	1136	12.8	1.8	3.5	1.9
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	3536	24.4	1.4	3.5	1.9
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	3192	37.3	1.3	2.2	1.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	1108	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.1
Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care	3580	49	4	2.3	1.5
Average amount the family paid in cash for services to health in the past month	3050	109	10	1.8	1.3
Average amount of household spending last month	3050	3540	112	4.4	2.1

N=Size of denominator; SE=Standard error; DEFF=Design effect; DEFT=Square root of design effect

## APPENDIX C. SM2015 HOUSEHOLD INDICATORS

**Table C.1 Performance indicators, SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013**

SM2015 indicators			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children aged 6-23 months with hemoglobin <110 g/L	981	38.1	2.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning	1883	64	2.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent delivery was performed by qualified personnel in a health unit (CMI or hospital) in the last two years	1792	64.9	2.6
Women who received postnatal care by qualified personnel before 7 days after their most recent delivery in the last two years	1792	49.8	2.3
Mothers who gave their children aged 0 to 59 months ORS and zinc in the last episode of diarrhea in the past two weeks	150	3.2	1.5
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care visit by skilled personnel in the first trimester of their last pregnancy in the last two years	1792	48.1	2
Children 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g/L	3192	25.7	1.5
Children 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	3192	22.3	1.6
Live births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years	3536	105.8	5.4
Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 -19 years	699	120.4	14.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who did not wish to become pregnant and who were not using/not have access to family planning methods (temporary and permanent)	1883	36	2.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	1519	3.9	0.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care by skilled personnel in their last pregnancy in the last two years	1792	83.6	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal visits in your most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	1792	69.7	2.1



Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy in the last two years	1792	42.2	2.1
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal check within 24 hours following birth, an additional control before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	1792	1.4	0.4
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	1829	29.8	1.9
Mothers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for their most recent birth in the last two years	1136	21.6	2
Children 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for their age	3192	40.1	1.4
Children 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	2569	39.8	1.5
Children aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breast fed yesterday	300	47.3	3.8
Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	1829	76.1	1.7
Mothers who report having given their children from 6-23 months of age at least 50 sachets of micronutrient powder in the last 6 months	981	0.1	0.1
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	227	80.7	2.8
yesterday	163	86.2	2.9
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received food from 4 or more food groups	981	45.8	2.1
Children breastfed or complementary feeding between 6 and 23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more.	981	62.2	2.2
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	981	29.2	2
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	981	47.4	2.2
Mothers of children age 0-59 months who received counseling about the treatment of diarrhea in children in the past three months	2409	9.3	1
Mothers of children aged 0-23 months who received at least one counseling session face-to-face with community personnel in the last month	1136	12.8	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	3536	24.4	1.4
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	3192	37.3	1.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	1108	0.9	0.3
Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care	3580	49	4
Average amount the family paid in cash for services to health in the past month	3050	109	10
Average amount of household spending last month	3050	3540	112

**Table C.2 Performance indicators among intervention areas, SM2015-Honduras Baseline Household Survey, 2013**

SM2015 indicators, intervention areas			
Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Children aged 6-23 months with hemoglobin <110 g/L	493	35.3	3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) currently using (or whose partner is using) a modern method of family planning.	976	66.8	3.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) whose most recent delivery was performed by qualified personnel in a health unit (CMI or hospital) in the last two years	931	63.9	4.3
Women who received postnatal care by qualified personnel before 7 days after your most recent delivery in the last two years	931	47.8	3.4
Mothers who gave their children aged 0 to 59 months ORS and zinc in the last episode of diarrhea in the past two weeks	77	0	
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care visit by skilled personnel in the first trimester of their last pregnancy in the last two years	931	44.3	2.7
Children aged 0-59 months with hemoglobin <110 g/L	1633	22.6	1.8
Children aged 0-59 months with height <-2 SD of the mean of the reference population for age	1633	23.6	2.6
Live births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 49 years	1846	102.5	7.7
Number of births per 1,000 women aged between 15 -19 years	388	107	14.9
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who did not wish to become pregnant and who were not using/not have access to family planning methods (temporary and permanent)	976	33.2	3.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having stopped using a method of family planning during the previous year	784	2.5	0.6
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least one antenatal care by skilled personnel in their last pregnancy in the last two years	931	79.1	2.7
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received at least 4 prenatal visits in your most recent pregnancy by skilled personnel in the last two years	931	64.5	3.3

Indicator	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postpartum care by qualified personnel within the first 48 hours in the most recent pregnancy in the last two years	931	41.1	3.2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who received postnatal check within 24 hours following birth, an additional control before 7 days and another control before 42 days by qualified health unit whose most recent delivery occurred in the last two years	931	0.8	0.3
Infants receiving neonatal care by qualified personnel in a health facility within 48 hours of birth for the past two years	953	29.9	3
Mothers (15-49) that can recognize at least 5 danger signs in the newborn for their most recent birth in the last two years	585	20.5	2.4
Children aged 0-59 months fully vaccinated identified for their age	1633	41.2	1.9
Children aged 12-59 months who received 2 doses of deworming in the last year	1320	39.5	2.4
Children aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breast fed yesterday	154	54.8	4.4
Children born in the last 24 months who were put to breast within the first hour after birth	953	74.1	2.3
Mothers who report having given his children from 6-23 months of age at least 50 sachets of micronutrient powder in the last 6 months	493	0.1	0.1
Percentage of children aged 12-15 months who during the previous day were breastfed	123	82.4	3.5
yesterday	78	87	4.3
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received food from 4 or more food groups	493	39.4	2.8
Children breastfed or complementary feeding between 6 and 23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft (including infants fed milk replacement feeding) the minimum number of times or more.	493	61.6	3.1
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	493	25.8	2.7
Children 6-23 months of age during the previous day received iron-rich foods or iron-fortified foods	493	43	3.4
Mothers of children aged 0-59 months who received counseling about the treatment of diarrhea in children in the past three months	1232	9.5	1.1
Mothers of children aged 0-23 months who received at least one counseling session face-to-face with community personnel in the last month	585	12.5	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who report having suffered any illness in the past two weeks	1846	24.3	2
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a sick child (0-59 months) in the last two weeks	1633	33.9	1.8
Women of reproductive age (15-49) who reported having had a baby (0-59 months) ill in the past two weeks but do not seek health care	532	0.8	0.5
Average travel time to the center of the nearest health care	1868	52	6
Average amount the family paid in cash for services to health in the past month	1539	124	15
Average amount of household spending last month	1539	3065	134

APPENDIX D. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN INTERVENTION SEGMENTS

**Table D.2.3.2 Household composition**

Number of households, women and children; and percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status of members 15 years or older, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	1557		
Number of women	2143		
Number of children	1622		
Sex of the head of the household			
Male	1258	81	1
Female	296	19	1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	3		
Total	1557	100	
Number of usual members			
1	3	0.2	0.1
2	45	2.9	0.4
3	281	18.1	1
4	306	19.7	1
5	297	19.1	1
6	217	14	0.9
7	152	9.8	0.8
8	100	6.4	0.6
9+	153	9.8	0.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	3		
Total	1557	100	
Marital status of members of the household			
Single	1505	32.3	0.7
Married	1488	32	0.7
Open union/partnered	1451	31.2	0.7
Widow/divorced/separated	208	4.5	0.3
Other	2	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	3		
Total	4657	100	

**Table D.2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, location of water source, and round-trip time to obtain drinking water, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
Pipes that lead to the house	1204	79.5	2.6
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	99	6.4	1.3
Public pump	0	0	
Tube or drilled well	35	2.1	0.8
Protected dug well	28	1.8	0.6
Unprotected dug well	27	1.7	0.6
Protected spring	6	0.3	0.2
Unprotected spring	20	1.3	0.4
Rainwater	0	0	
Water tank truck	2	0.1	0.1
Car with a small tank	0	0	
Surface water	23	1.5	0.4
Bottled water	29	1.5	0.6
Water jug	8	0.6	0.3
Other	44	3.2	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Location of water source</b>			
In own house/home	1220	80.4	2.5
In own patio/yard	123	8	1.4
Elsewhere	182	11.6	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)</b>			
Water on premises	1340	90.3	1.8
Less than 30 minutes	124	8.4	1.5
30 minutes or longer	20	1.4	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	73		
Total	1557	100	

**Table D.2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation**

Percent distribution of households by sanitation facility type and if the facility is shared, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
Flushing toilet	372	22.5	2.7
Toilet with water poured from gourds	596	40.1	2.6
Latrine/pit toilet	273	17.3	2.7
Dry toilet	12	0.9	0.3
No toilet, bushes, field	266	18.9	2
Other	5	0.3	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet</b>			
Yes	118	9.7	1
No	1135	90.3	1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1253	100	

**Table D.2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel**

Percent distribution of households by cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food; and percentage of households with a separate kitchen, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Cooking fuel source</b>			
Electricity	162	9.8	1.3
Gas tank	130	7.4	1.6
Coal	10	0.7	0.2
Wood	1376	91.6	1.4
Straw/twigs/grass	0	0	
Agricultural crops	0	0	
No food is cooked at home	0	0	
Other	2	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source</b>			
In the house	1129	74.3	2.3
In a separate building	197	13.1	1.5
Outside	194	12.6	1.3
Other	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	1522	100	
<b>Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home</b>			
Yes	911	80.5	1.9
No	214	19.5	1.9
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	1129	100	

**Table D.2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects**

Percent distribution of households with specific household effects, Honduras 2013							
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Electricity</b>				<b>Computer</b>			
Yes	1074	69.2	4.6	Yes	106	5.7	1
No	450	30.8	4.6	No	1418	94.3	1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	32			Missing	32		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
<b>Radio</b>				<b>Wristwatch</b>			
Yes	1021	67.6	2	Yes	409	24.4	1.8
No	504	32.4	2	No	1116	75.6	1.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32			Missing	32		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
<b>Television</b>				<b>Sound equipment</b>			
Yes	835	52.1	3.5	Yes	426	25.2	2.3
No	690	47.9	3.5	No	1099	74.8	2.3
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32			Missing	32		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
<b>Cell phone</b>				<b>Washing machine</b>			
Yes	1135	72.4	2.6	Yes	58	3	0.8
No	390	27.6	2.6	No	1466	97	0.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	32			Missing	32		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
<b>Telephone (landline)</b>				<b>Guitar</b>			
Yes	81	4	1	Yes	66	4	0.6
No	1444	96	1	No	1459	96	0.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32			Missing	32		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
<b>Refrigerator</b>							
Yes	539	32.8	3.1				
No	985	67.2	3.1				
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	32						
Total	1557	100					



**Table D.2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation**

Percentage of households with specific means of transport, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Bicycle</b>			
Yes	312	18.8	2
No	1213	81.2	2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Motorcycle/scooter</b>			
Yes	116	7.2	1.1
No	1409	92.8	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Animal-driven cart</b>			
Yes	8	0.4	0.2
No	1517	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Car</b>			
Yes	159	10	1.1
No	1365	90	1.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Truck</b>			
Yes	12	0.8	0.3
No	1512	99.2	0.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	

**Table D.2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets**

Percentage distribution of number of rooms used for sleeping, and percentage of households with ownership of bank account, agricultural land and animals, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>			
Zero	14	1.1	0.4
One	638	43.5	1.8
Two	580	37.9	1.4
Three or more	291	17.4	1.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	33		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Ownership of bank account</b>			
Yes	223	13.3	1.4
No	1281	86.7	1.4
DK/DTR	21		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Ownership of agricultural land</b>			
Yes, own	378	25.9	1.8
Yes, rent	276	18.1	2.1
Yes, share/community share	7	0.5	0.2
No	850	55.5	2.8
DK/DTR	14		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	
<b>Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)</b>			
Yes	1121	73.5	2.7
No	403	26.5	2.7
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	32		
Total	1557	100	

**Table D.2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person**

Percent distribution of households by monthly total expenditure per person, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Monthly expenditure per person (lempiras)			
Less than L200	217	15.4	2
L200 - <400	378	25.8	1.5
L400 - <600	310	20.5	1.4
L600 - <800	205	13	1.2
L800 - <1000	125	8.4	0.9
L1000+	288	17	1.6
Missing	34		
Total	1557	100	

**Table D.2.5.1b Household expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure, Honduras 2013											
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Food			Housing, gas, electricity, and water			Transportation					
0%	8	0.7	0.3	0%	356	24.8	2.9	0%	827	58.1	2.4
0.1% - 9%	4	0.3	0.1	0.1% - 9%	815	56.7	2.7	0.1% - 9%	430	28.1	1.7
10% - 24%	20	1.4	0.3	10% - 24%	208	13.3	1.7	10% - 24%	155	10.3	0.9
25% - 49%	189	12.1	0.9	25% - 49%	54	3.4	0.6	25% - 49%	43	2.9	0.5
50% - 74%	429	29.3	2.1	50% - 74%	12	0.9	0.3	50% - 74%	8	0.5	0.2
75% - 89%	352	24.3	1	75% - 89%	4	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1
≥90%	427	31.9	2.4	≥90%	10	0.7	0.2	≥90%	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	92			DK/DTR	50			DK/DTR	42		
Missing	36			Missing	48			Missing	49		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics			Clothing and footwear			Communication					
0%	1354	93.3	0.7	0%	1061	73.5	1.9	0%	589	42.4	2.3
0.1% - 9%	65	4.2	0.6	0.1% - 9%	118	7.3	1	0.1% - 9%	776	51.6	2.2
10% - 24%	30	2	0.4	10% - 24%	178	11.3	1	10% - 24%	72	4.6	0.6
25% - 49%	5	0.4	0.2	25% - 49%	102	6.5	0.8	25% - 49%	12	0.8	0.2
50% - 74%	2	0.2	0.1	50% - 74%	19	1.3	0.3	50% - 74%	7	0.5	0.2
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0.1	0.1	≥90%	2	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	37			DK/DTR	26			DK/DTR	47		
Missing	64			Missing	51			Missing	52		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
Education tuition, fees and school supplies			Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance			Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels					
0%	558	39.2	2	0%	1400	94.9	0.8	0%	1451	98.1	0.5
0.1% - 9%	720	49.8	2.1	0.1% - 9%	47	3.1	0.5	0.1% - 9%	25	1.6	0.4
10% - 24%	118	7.7	0.8	10% - 24%	20	1.3	0.3	10% - 24%	3	0.3	0.2
25% - 49%	28	2	0.4	25% - 49%	7	0.5	0.2	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	9	0.6	0.2	50% - 74%	2	0.1	0.1	50% - 74%	1	0	
75% - 89%	4	0.3	0.2	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	6	0.5	0.2	≥90%	2	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	65			DK/DTR	16			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	49			Missing	62			Missing	64		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	

**Table D.2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household health care expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure, Honduras 2013							
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Out-of-pocket health care				Private insurance premiums			
0%	1154	79	1.7	0%	1480	99.8	0.1
0.1% - 9%	109	7.3	0.9	0.1% - 9%	2	0.2	0.1
10% - 24%	116	7.2	0.8	10% - 24%	2	0.1	0.1
25% - 49%	73	5	0.6	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	19	1.3	0.3	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	1	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	27			DK/DTR	8		
Missing	56			Missing	65		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	1474	99.5	0.2	0%	1469	99.1	0.3
0.1% - 9%	10	0.5	0.2	0.1% - 9%	6	0.4	0.2
10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	5	0.3	0.1
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	4	0.2	0.1
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	9			DK/DTR	12		
Missing	64			Missing	61		
Total	1557	100		Total	1557	100	

**Table D.2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household health expenditures by type of care as a proportion of total household monthly health expenditure, among households with any reported out-of-pocket health care expenses or health care access expenses, Honduras 2013															
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Care that required overnight stay in a hospital or health facility				Care by traditional or alternative healers, or traditional birth attendants				Care by pharmacists or medications bought from a pharmacy without a prescription				Diagnostic and laboratory tests such as X-rays or blood tests			
0%	299	93.2	1.9	0%	310	95.7	1.8	0%	267	81.4	2.5	0%	299	92.5	1.8
0.1% - 9%	16	4.1	1.6	0.1% - 9%	10	2.5	1.6	0.1% - 9%	12	3	1.5	0.1% - 9%	13	3.6	1.5
10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	0.7	0.5	10% - 24%	4	1.7	1	10% - 24%	1	0.4	0.4
25% - 49%	2	0.5	0.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	3	1	0.6	25% - 49%	5	1.6	0.7
50% - 74%	2	0.6	0.4	50% - 74%	1	0.4	0.4	50% - 74%	1	0.5	0.5	50% - 74%	2	0.8	0.6
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	5	1.6	0.8	≥90%	2	0.7	0.5	≥90%	38	12.4	2.3	≥90%	5	1.2	0.6
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	326	100		Total	326	100		Total	326	100		Total	326	100	
Other costs associated with staying overnight in a hospital or health facility				Dentists				Health care products such prescription glasses, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, etc.				Other health care products or services			
0%	296	91.4	2.2	0%	299	93.1	2.1	0%	313	96.8	1.5	0%	303	93.6	1.7
0.1% - 9%	13	3.2	1.8	0.1% - 9%	14	3.6	1.8	0.1% - 9%	9	2.2	1.4	0.1% - 9%	11	2.6	1.4
10% - 24%	4	1.2	0.6	10% - 24%	1	0.1	0.1	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	6	2.1	0.8
25% - 49%	3	0.8	0.5	25% - 49%	2	0.6	0.4	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	3	1	0.5	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.5	0.5
≥90%	6	2.4	0.9	≥90%	9	2.6	0.8	≥90%	3	0.9	0.5	≥90%	4	1.2	0.6
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1		
Total	326	100		Total	326	100		Total	326	100		Total	326	100	
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel											
0%	283	87.5	2.5	0%	141	44.1	2.9								
0.1% - 9%	18	5.5	1.9	0.1% - 9%	12	3	1.6								
10% - 24%	6	1.7	0.7	10% - 24%	6	1.6	0.6								
25% - 49%	5	1.1	0.5	25% - 49%	10	3.1	1								
50% - 74%	1	0.3	0.3	50% - 74%	17	5.3	1.3								
75% - 89%	1	0.3	0.3	75% - 89%	9	3	0.9								
≥90%	11	3.8	1	≥90%	129	39.9	3.3								
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1										
Missing	1			Missing	1										
Total	326	100		Total	326	100									

**Table D.2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing**

Percent distribution of households by source of medical expenditures as a percentage of reported total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays in the last 12 months, among those households with overnight hospital stays, Honduras 2013															
Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any of the household members' current income				Health insurance plan payment or reimbursement				Property sold				Money loaned from someone who is not a friend of the family			
0%	99	59.3	4.2	0%	167	100		0%	166	98.9	0.8	0%	137	80.5	2.9
0.1% - 9%	1	0.7	0.7	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	1	0.5	0.5	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	1.4	1
25% - 49%	4	2.8	1.4	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	3	2	1.5	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0.6	0.6	50% - 74%	5	3.7	1.6
75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	2	1	0.7
≥90%	58	34.3	3.7	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0.5	0.5	≥90%	22	13.5	2.7
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	168	100		Total	168	100		Total	168	100		Total	168	100	
Savings (e.g. bank account)				Social security payments				Money from relatives or friends who do not belong to the household				Political donations or grants			
0%	139	83.3	3.1	0%	165	99	0.7	0%	136	80.6	3	0%	166	98.9	0.8
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.5	0.5
10% - 24%	1	0.4	0.4	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	1.2	0.8	10% - 24%	1	0.6	0.6
25% - 49%	1	0.5	0.5	25% - 49%	1	0.5	0.5	25% - 49%	3	1.9	1.1	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	3	1.7	1.3	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	3	2.2	1.3	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	1.3	0.9	75% - 89%	1	0.5	0.5	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	21	12.8	2.7	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	24	14.1	2.8	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	168	100		Total	168	100		Total	168	100		Total	168	100	
Reducing other household spending				Items sold (e.g., furniture, animals, or jewelry)				Remittances from family members or friends abroad				Another source			
0%	153	91.5	2.4	0%	164	98.1	1.2	0%	161	96.5	1.2	0%	163	97.7	1.8
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	3	1.7	1	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	0.6	0.6
25% - 49%	3	1.8	1.1	25% - 49%	1	0.7	0.7	25% - 49%	2	0.8	0.5	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	1	0.6	0.6	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0.6	0.6	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	8	4.3	1.8	≥90%	2	1.2	1	≥90%	3	1.8	1	≥90%	2	1.6	1.6
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	168	100		Total	168	100		Total	168	100		Total	168	100	

**Table D.3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of the household population by age, marital status and respondent's relationship to the head of the household, Honduras 2013			
Background characteristic	N	%	SE
<b>Age</b>			
15-19 years	391	20.9	0.9
20-24 years	409	21.9	1
25-29 years	323	17.3	0.9
30-34 years	277	14.8	0.8
35-39 years	216	11.6	0.7
40-44 years	144	7.7	0.6
45-49 years	107	5.7	0.5
Missing	1		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single	577	30.9	1.1
Married	563	30.1	1.1
Open union/partnered	657	35.2	1.1
Divorced	1	0.1	0.1
Separated	50	2.7	0.4
Widowed	19	1	0.2
Other	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Respondent's relationship to the head of household</b>			
Head of the household	169	9	0.7
Spouse	529	28.3	1
Biological child	487	26.1	1
Adopted/step child	13	0.7	0.2
Grandchild	35	1.9	0.3
Niece/nephew	13	0.7	0.2
Mother/father	3	0.2	0.1
Sister/brother	17	0.9	0.2
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	112	6	0.5
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	12	0.6	0.2
Grandparent	0	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	0	0	
Other relative	9	0.5	0.2
Non-relative	16	0.9	0.2
Life partner	452	24.2	1
Other	1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0		
Total	1868	100	



**Table D.3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women, Honduras 2013			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Education</b>			
Attended school	1685	89.2	1.4
Did not attend school	161	10.8	1.4
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Literacy course</b>			
Attended literacy course	362	20.8	2.4
Did not attend literacy course	1485	79.2	2.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Highest level of education, among those who attended school</b>			
Primary	1240	70.2	3
Secondary	201	12.5	1.4
Middle or high school	208	15.4	2.1
University	33	1.9	0.6
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	1685	100	
<b>Literacy</b>			
Cannot read at all	240	15.6	1.9
Able to read parts of sentence	386	19	1.6
Able to read whole sentence	1212	65.1	2.6
Blind or visually impaired	4	0.4	0.3
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	

**Table D.3.3 Employment**

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by employment status and role, Honduras 2013			
Employment characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed and being paid for work	182	11.7	2.3
Employed but did not work in the last week	3	0.1	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	19	1.3	0.4
Student	105	5.8	1
Homemaker	1526	80.4	2.5
Retired	2	0.1	
Unable to work due to disability	7	0.7	0.4
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work</b>			
Employee	157	82.9	5.6
Employer	7	7	3.9
Owner	12	8.8	4
Self-employed	6	1.3	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	182	100	

**Table D.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media**

Percent distribution of women by exposure to newspapers, radio and television; percentage exposed to all three forms of media and to any form of media at least once a week, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Newspapers, among fully or partially literate women</b>			
≥1 time per week	548	35.7	2.6
<1 time per week	428	28.6	2.4
Never	580	33.5	2.6
Not applicable	37	2.2	0.8
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	1598	100	
<b>Radio</b>			
≥1 time per week	1196	65.5	1.9
<1 time per week	350	18.3	1.6
Never	287	15.4	1.5
Not applicable	14	0.8	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Television</b>			
≥1 time per week	978	53.2	3.3
<1 time per week	221	12.2	1.2
Not applicable	615	33.3	3.6
Never	32	1.3	0.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women</b>			
Yes	340	22	2.4
No	1232	76.9	2.4
Not applicable	26	1.1	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1598	100	
<b>Exposed to any form of media at least once per week</b>			
Yes	340	19.1	2.3
No	1431	79.6	2.3
Not applicable	29	1.2	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	68		
Total	1868	100	

**Table D.3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility closest to household, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	59	11.3	4.1
1 to <5 km	295	61.9	5.5
5 to <10 km	51	11.4	4.1
≥10 km	63	15.3	5
DK/DTR	1379		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	589	34.2	3.7
15 to <30 min	332	18.6	2.4
30 to <45 min	296	16.9	2.2
45 to <60 min	18	1	0.5
≥60 min	537	29.3	3.6
DK/DTR	26		
Missing	70		
Total	1868	100	

**Table D.3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility that the head of household usually attends, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	60	12.9	4.5
1 to <5 km	280	61.8	6.2
5 to <10 km	45	9.2	2.5
≥10 km	52	16.1	5.2
DK/DTR	1271		
Missing	1		
Total	1709	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	550	33	3.7
15 to <30 min	336	20.2	2.4
30 to <45 min	283	17.3	2.1
45 to <60 min	17	1	0.5
≥60 min	505	28.5	3.8
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	5		
Total	1709	100	

**Table D.3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for most recent delivery in the last two years, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	2	2.6	2.6
1 to <5 km	17	21.7	6.5
5 to <10 km	3	6.4	4.8
≥10 km	42	69.3	7.9
DK/DTR	412		
Missing	1		
Total	477	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	19	4.8	1.5
15 to <30 min	28	5.8	1.4
30 to <45 min	53	11.1	1.9
45 to <60 min	4	1	0.4
≥60 min	342	77.3	2.9
DK/DTR	30		
Missing	1		
Total	477	100	

**Table D.3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for respondent's recent illness or child's recent illness, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	42	11.8	4.3
1 to <5 km	198	61.9	6.1
5 to <10 km	33	9.9	2.8
≥10 km	38	16.3	5
DK/DTR	725		
Missing	0		
Total	1036	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	313	31.9	3.9
15 to <30 min	195	18.9	2.4
30 to <45 min	186	18.8	2.3
45 to <60 min	6	0.4	0.2
≥60 min	305	30	3.8
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	28		
Total	1036	100	

**Table D.3.6.1 Current health status**

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by self-rated current health status relative to the health status last year and percentage who can easily perform daily activities, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Current health relative to health last year</b>			
Better	728	40.1	2.1
Worse	146	9.6	1.2
About the same	969	50.3	2.2
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Ability to perform daily activities</b>			
Easily	1661	88.4	1.4
With some difficulty	167	10.3	1.2
With much difficulty	18	1.3	0.5
Unable to do	1	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	

**Table D.3.6.2 Recent illness**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were sick in the last two weeks; and among those who were sick, percent distribution by type of recent illness, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent was sick during the past two weeks</b>			
Yes	403	24.3	2
No	1444	75.7	2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks</b>			
Fever	51	11.7	2.4
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	52	11.1	2.4
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	7	3.6	2
Bronchitis	0	0	
Pneumonia	0	0	
Diarrhea without blood	5	0.7	0.3
Diarrhea with blood	1	1	1
Diarrhea with vomiting	3	0.3	0.2
Vomiting	3	0.4	0.2
Abdominal pain	29	7.8	2.2
Anemia	1	0.1	0.1
Skin rash/infection	7	1	0.4
Eye/ear infection	5	0.5	0.2
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	112	27.9	3.5
Toothache	6	0.7	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	9	3.7	1.9
Diabetes	4	1.9	1.2
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	9	1.8	0.7
Obstetric problems	2	0.3	0.2
Other	94	25.5	3.7
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	403	100	

**Table D.3.6.3 Utilization of health services**

Among women who reported sick in the last two weeks, percentage of women who sought care for the illness; and among women who sought care, percent distribution by timing of care-seeking after onset of illness, Honduras 2013

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for recent illness</b>			
Yes	136	31.5	3.6
No	267	68.5	3.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	403	100	
<b>Type of health facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	6	2.7	1.3
Public mobile clinic	1	0.6	0.6
Other public health facility	1	0.4	0.4
Private hospital	3	1.8	1.2
Private health center/clinic	5	4	2.4
Private office	10	13.6	5.4
Private mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.4
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	4	1.5	1
Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	1	0.4	0.4
Other	2	5	4.6
CESAR	62	41.6	7.5
CESAMO	39	26.2	6.3
CMI	1	1.9	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	136	100	
<b>Admitted to hospital for care, among women who sought care at a public or private: hospital, health center/clinic, mobile clinic, or other health facility; public health unit; private office; or pharmacy</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	31	100	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	31	100	



**Table D.3.6.4 Insurance coverage**

Percentage distribution of insurance status among all women, women who reported sick in the last two weeks, and women who reported sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care, Honduras 2013			
Insurance status	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Insurance among all women</b>			
IHSS	10	0.6	0.4
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	2	0	
Other	1	0.1	0.1
None	1831	99.3	0.4
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks</b>			
IHSS	1	0.1	0.1
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	1	0.1	0.1
Other	0	0	
None	401	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	403	100	
<b>Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care</b>			
IHSS	0	0	
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	0	0	
Other	0	0	
None	267	100	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	267	100	

**Table D.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization**

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care, Honduras 2013							
Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Not sick enough to seek treatment</b>				<b>The health center's staff is not knowledgeable</b>			
Yes	53	20.2	4	Yes	0	0	
No	213	79.8	4	No	266	100	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Treated self at home</b>				<b>Do not trust the staff</b>			
Yes	144	53.3	6	Yes	6	1.9	1.1
No	122	46.7	6	No	260	98.1	1.1
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Care is too expensive</b>				<b>Was previously mistreated</b>			
Yes	18	10.1	4.1	Yes	1	1.8	1.7
No	248	89.9	4.1	No	265	98.2	1.7
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Health center is too far away</b>				<b>Tried, but was refused care</b>			
Yes	26	9.5	2.8	Yes	0	0	
No	240	90.5	2.8	No	266	100	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Could not find transportation</b>				<b>Did not get permission to go to the doctor</b>			
Yes	4	2	1.5	Yes	2	0.4	0.3
No	262	98	1.5	No	264	99.6	0.3
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Could not afford transportation</b>				<b>Did not want to go alone</b>			
Yes	4	2.6	2.1	Yes	6	1	0.4
No	262	97.4	2.1	No	260	99	0.4
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	

**Table D.3.6.5 continued**

Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Did not know where to go</b>				<b>Too busy with work, children, and other commitments</b>			
Yes	2	0.7	0.5	Yes	15	4.3	1.6
No	264	99.3	0.5	No	251	95.7	1.6
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Health center infrastructure is poor</b>				<b>Religious/cultural beliefs</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	266	100		No	266	100	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Health center does not have enough drugs</b>				<b>No one present at the center when visited</b>			
Yes	23	9.2	2.7	Yes	10	2.1	0.8
No	243	90.8	2.7	No	256	97.9	0.8
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>Health center is not well equipped</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	10	5.1	2.2
No	265	99.8	0.2	No	256	94.9	2.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	267	100		Total	267	100	
<b>It is difficult to deal with health center personnel</b>							
Yes	0	0					
No	266	100					
DK/DTR	1						
Missing	0						
Total	267	100					

**Table D.4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth**

Percent of women aged 15-49 who have ever given birth, their age at first birth, and the percent of women who have had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Ever given birth</b>			
Yes	1477	69.4	2.3
No	370	30.6	2.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	21		
Total	1868	100	
<b>Age at first birth, among parous women</b>			
10-14 years	43	2.6	0.5
15-19 years	878	58.8	2.3
20-24 years	436	32.5	2.1
25-29 years	83	4.8	0.9
30-34 years	19	0.9	0.3
35-39 years	5	0.3	0.2
40-44 years	0	0	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	2		
Total	1477	100	
<b>Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion</b>			
Yes	170	8.8	1.1
No	1670	91.2	1.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	23		
Total	1868	100	

**Table D.4.3.1 Intervals between births**

Among women with two or more children, percent distribution by duration of the birth intervals, Honduras 2013			
Mean birth interval	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among women with more than one child</b>			
9-11 months	1	0.1	0.1
12-23 months	60	6.5	1.2
24-35 months	292	34.1	2.5
36-47 months	252	24.8	1.8
48-59 months	171	15	1.7
≥60 months	221	19.5	2.1
Missing	33		
Total	1030	100	
<b>Among women with two children</b>			
9-11 months	1	0.2	0.2
12-23 months	27	7.7	1.8
24-35 months	47	14.3	2.8
36-47 months	61	18	2.4
48-59 months	49	20.6	4.2
≥60 months	123	39.1	4
Missing	8		
Total	316	100	
<b>Among women with three or four children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	14	5	1.9
24-35 months	77	26.6	3.7
36-47 months	87	26.5	3.1
48-59 months	88	19.9	2.7
≥60 months	93	22	3
Missing	8		
Total	367	100	
<b>Among women with five or more children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	19	6.9	2.2
24-35 months	168	56.1	4.5
36-47 months	104	28.2	3.9
48-59 months	34	6.2	1.3
≥60 months	5	2.6	2
Missing	17		
Total	347	100	

**Table D.4.4.1 Desire for more children**

Among women with a pregnancy in the two years preceding the interview, percent distribution by desire of the most recent pregnancy in the last two years; and among all women, percentage who desire more children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent desired their most recent pregnancy in the past two years</b>			
Yes	473	70.2	2.6
No, wanted to wait	138	21	2
No, did not want (more) children	58	8.7	1.5
DK/DTR	17		
Missing	43		
Total	729	100	
<b>Respondent desires current pregnancy</b>			
Yes	39	88.2	3.5
No, wanted to wait	9	7.8	2.7
No, did not want (more) children	3	4	2.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	51	100	

**Table D.4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth**

Percent distribution of women with 2 or more children by ideal interval for most recent birth, according to the number of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among women with more than one child</b>			
9-11 months	2	0.3	0.2
12-23 months	23	4.3	0.9
24-35 months	67	11.2	1.7
36-47 months	74	14.3	2.1
48-59 months	74	11.9	1.2
≥60 months	269	44.5	2.7
Did not want to have another child	77	13.4	1.9
Missing	64		
Total	650	100	
<b>Among women with two children</b>			
9-11 months	1	0.5	0.5
12-23 months	6	3.3	1.5
24-35 months	19	9	2.1
36-47 months	37	17.5	2.7
48-59 months	29	12.6	2.6
≥60 months	109	52	3.8
Did not want to have another child	12	5.1	1.9
Missing	28		
Total	241	100	
<b>Among women with three or four children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	8	4	1.5
24-35 months	28	12	2.7
36-47 months	22	10.1	2.1
48-59 months	30	12.8	2
≥60 months	116	50.5	3.8
Did not want to have another child	25	10.6	2.4
Missing	22		
Total	251	100	
<b>Among women with five or more children</b>			
9-11 months	1	0.7	0.7
12-23 months	9	6	2.4
24-35 months	20	12.8	2.3
36-47 months	15	16.1	5.5
48-59 months	15	9.8	2.1
≥60 months	44	27.5	3.4
Did not want to have another child	40	27.1	4.2
Missing	14		
Total	158	100	

**Table D.5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 who know the timing of the fertile period, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?			
Yes	694	64.1	3
No	374	35.9	3
DK/DTR	135		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?			
Just before her period begins	54	8.8	1.9
During her period	20	3.6	1.3
Right after her period has ended	504	78.8	2.6
Halfway between two periods	62	8.7	1.7
Other	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	53		
Missing	0		
Total	694	100	



**Table D.5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using family planning methods, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic or method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Current use of any method</b>			
Yes	763	56.7	2.9
No	435	43.3	2.9
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
<b>Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	744	74.8	3.1
No	227	25.2	3.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	976	100	
<b>Current use of more than one method</b>			
Yes	11	0.7	0.3
No	1187	99.3	0.3
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
<b>Number of methods the respondent is currently using</b>			
0 methods	435	43.2	2.9
1 method	752	55.9	2.8
2 methods	11	0.7	0.3
3 or more methods	17	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	1220	100	

**Table D.5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using specified family planning methods, Honduras											
Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Female sterilization</b>				<b>Condom</b>				<b>Rhythm method</b>			
Yes	110	10.7	1.7	Yes	30	2.6	0.8	Yes	38	3.2	0.9
No	1088	89.3	1.7	No	1168	97.4	0.8	No	1160	96.8	0.9
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17			Missing	17			Missing	17		
Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100	
<b>Male sterilization</b>				<b>Female condom</b>				<b>Withdrawal method</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0		Yes	27	2.2	0.6
No	1198	100		No	1198	100		No	1171	97.8	0.6
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17			Missing	17			Missing	17		
Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100	
<b>IUD</b>				<b>Diaphragm</b>				<b>Emergency contraception</b>			
Yes	66	4.2	0.8	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	1132	95.8	0.8	No	1198	100		No	1198	100	
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17			Missing	17			Missing	17		
Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100	
<b>Injectables</b>				<b>Sponge, spermicide</b>				<b>Other modern method</b>			
Yes	366	22.5	1.6	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	832	77.5	1.6	No	1198	100		No	1198	100	
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17			Missing	17			Missing	17		
Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100	
<b>Implants</b>				<b>Lactational amenorrhea method</b>				<b>Other traditional method</b>			
Yes	2	0.1	0.1	Yes	7	0.4	0.2	Yes	0	0	
No	1195	99.9	0.1	No	1191	99.6	0.2	No	1198	100	
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17			Missing	17			Missing	17		
Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100		Total	1220	100	
<b>Pill</b>											
Yes	128	11.5	1.8								
No	1070	88.5	1.8								
DK/DTR	5										
Missing	17										
Total	1220	100									

**Table D.5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using modern methods of family planning, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among all women</b>			
Yes	694	50.7	2.7
No	509	49.3	2.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
<b>Among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	678	66.8	3.3
No	298	33.2	3.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	976	100	

**Table D.5.3.1a Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Female sterilization</b>				<b>IUD</b>			
Public hospital	79	63.5	7.2	Public hospital	7	8.8	3.4
Public mobile clinic	1	1.3	1.3	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	2	5.1	4.4	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	1	0.3	0.3	Private hospital	1	1.2	1.2
Private health center/clinic	10	12.1	6	Private health center/clinic	8	7.9	3
Private office	1	5.7	5.6	Private office	2	2.6	1.9
Private mobile clinic	2	1	0.7	Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	7	5.4	3.3	Other	2	9.2	6.6
CESAR	1	0.7	0.7	CESAR	23	32.3	7.3
CESAMO	6	5	3.1	CESAMO	20	30.4	7
CMI	0	0		CMI	3	7.5	4.4
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Male sterilization</b>				<b>Injectables</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	5	1.3	0.6
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.3
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	7	2.1	1.1
Private office	0	0		Private office	3	0.6	0.4
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	1	0.2	0.2
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	24	6.5	1.5
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	3	0.8	0.4
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	0.2	0.2
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	196	54.3	6.1
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	120	32.3	5.5
CMI	0	0		CMI	5	1.3	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table D.5.3.1b Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Implants</b>				<b>Condom</b>			
Public hospital	1	59.5	48.2	Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	8	23.1	10.4
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	1	2.4	2.5
CESAR	1	40.5	48.2	CESAR	10	46.3	14.3
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	10	25.5	8.3
CMI	0	0		CMI	1	2.7	2.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Pill</b>				<b>Female condom</b>			
Public hospital	1	0.3	0.4	Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	1	5.3	5.2	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	28	19.5	6.3	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	1	0.4	0.4	Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	1	0.4	0.4	Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	59	51.4	8.7	CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	35	21.6	4.7	CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	2	1	0.7	CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Table D.5.3.1c Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Diaphragm</b>				<b>Lactational amenorrhea method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	16.7	16.8
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	1	11	10.3
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	4	52.9	19.6
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	1	19.4	18.9
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	7	100	
<b>Sponge, spermicide</b>				<b>Rhythm method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	1	3.1	2.6
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	5	16	9.8
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	17	31.9	8.8
Other	0	0		Other	2	10.2	6.8
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	8	32.1	12.9
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	4	6.8	3.7
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	38	100	

**Table D.5.3.1d Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained							
Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Withdrawal method</b>				<b>Other modern method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	3	3.1	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	1	3.2	3.3	Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	3	8.3	5.3	Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	5	13.8	5.6	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	6	27.5	11.3	Other	0	0	
CESAR	7	40.9	15.1	CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	1	3.2	3.3	CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Emergency contraception</b>				<b>Other traditional method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Table D.5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percentage of all women with interruptions last year in the use of contraception, percentage not using contraception, and percentage in need of contraception; and among women "in need" of contraception, percentage who discontinued during the last year, percentage of women with interruptions in use during the last year, and percentage not currently using, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Currently in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	976	73.5	2.1
No	227	26.5	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
<b>Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	19	1.6	0.4
No	957	98.4	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	976	100	
<b>Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
0	957	98.4	0.4
1	19	1.6	0.4
2-6	0	0	
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	976	100	
<b>Not currently using any modern method</b>			
Yes	509	49.3	2.7
No	694	50.7	2.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
<b>Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	298	33.2	3.3
No	678	66.8	3.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	976	100	



**Table D.5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Unmarried</b>				<b>Did not have a menstrual period since last birth</b>			
Yes	25	4.8	1	Yes	6	1.1	0.5
No	360	95.2	1	No	379	98.9	0.5
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Married</b>				<b>Was breastfeeding</b>			
Yes	33	5	1.4	Yes	21	2.9	0.9
No	352	95	1.4	No	365	97.1	0.9
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Does not have sexual relations</b>				<b>Goes against religion</b>			
Yes	62	13	2.1	Yes	1	0.5	0.5
No	322	87	2.1	No	384	99.5	0.5
DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Virgin</b>				<b>Respondent is opposed to use</b>			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1	Yes	21	5.1	1.7
No	383	99.9	0.1	No	364	94.9	1.7
DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Has sexual relations infrequently</b>				<b>Husband / partner is opposed to use</b>			
Yes	32	8.3	2.7	Yes	18	2.8	0.8
No	353	91.7	2.7	No	367	97.2	0.8
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Menopausal</b>				<b>Others are opposed to use</b>			
Yes	23	8.2	2.6	Yes	2	0.2	0.1
No	362	91.8	2.6	No	383	99.8	0.1
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus</b>				<b>Knows no method</b>			
Yes	6	0.7	0.3	Yes	5	1	0.5
No	379	99.3	0.3	No	380	99	0.5
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Cannot become pregnant</b>				<b>Knows no source for getting method</b>			
Yes	21	14.7	4.5	Yes	3	1.3	1.1
No	364	85.3	4.5	No	382	98.7	1.1
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	

**Table D.5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Concerned about side effects</b>				<b>No trust in health facility staff</b>			
Yes	15	3.5	1.2	Yes	4	0.8	0.5
No	370	96.5	1.2	No	381	99.2	0.5
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Facility is too far</b>				<b>Uncomfortable to use</b>			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1	Yes	3	0.4	0.2
No	383	99.9	0.1	No	382	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Could not find transportation to a facility</b>				<b>Interferes with normal body processes</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	10	1.7	0.5
No	385	100		No	375	98.3	0.5
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Could not afford transportation</b>				<b>Affects health/does not like them</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	88	20.3	3.9
No	385	100		No	297	79.7	3.9
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Costs too much</b>				<b>Was pregnant</b>			
Yes	2	0.3	0.2	Yes	25	6.2	1.7
No	383	99.7	0.2	No	361	93.8	1.7
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	17		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Preferred method is not available</b>				<b>Wanted to become pregnant</b>			
Yes	1	0.1	0.1	Yes	47	16.6	3.1
No	384	99.9	0.1	No	338	83.4	3.1
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>No method is available</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	25	7.2	2.5
No	385	100		No	360	92.8	2.5
DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	18		
Missing	31			Missing	31		
Total	434	100		Total	434	100	
<b>Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with</b>							
Yes	0	0					
No	385	100					
DK/DTR	18						
Missing	31						
Total	434	100					

**Table D.5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making**

Percent distribution of women currently using family planning methods according to who makes the decision to use family planning, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Who makes the decision to use family planning methods?			
Mostly the respondent	93	10.7	1.5
Mostly the husband/partner	55	8	1.8
Joint decision	605	80.3	2.5
Other	6	1.1	0.6
DK/DTR/NA	4		
Missing	0		
Total	763	100	

**Table D.5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice**

Percentage of all women currently using family planning methods to whom a health care worker described other methods that can be used, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did a doctor, nurse, or community health worker ever tell you about other methods of family planning that you could use?			
Yes	395	51.6	2.7
No	362	48.4	2.7
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	763	100	

**Table D.5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers**

Percentage of married or partnered women exposed to family planning messages delivered by health care providers at a health care facility or at home, ever and in the last 12 months, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In the last 12 months, did any staff member at a health facility speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	400	26.7	2.1
No	795	73.3	2.1
DK/DTR	8		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	191	13.8	1.5
No	1007	86.2	1.5
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	17		
Total	1220	100	
Among respondents who had not visited a health facility seeking care for themselves or their children in the last 12 months:			
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	24	5.9	1.7
No	513	94.1	1.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	537	100	

**Table D.6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth; and among those who received any antenatal care, percent distribution by timing of care, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Attended at least one antenatal care visit</b>			
Yes	581	95	1.3
No	28	5	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	493	80.2	2.9
No	116	19.8	2.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	227	34.6	2.7
No	379	65.4	2.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	73		
Total	679	100	
<b>Month of gestation of first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care</b>			
1	152	25	2.3
2	136	21.4	1.7
3	99	16.2	1.6
4	79	16.5	2.3
5	50	8.2	1.2
6	28	5.2	1
7	14	4.1	1.8
8	8	1.2	0.5
9	12	2.2	0.7
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	581	100	

**Table D.6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage distribution of attendants at antenatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	126	21.9	3.9	0 visits	573	98.5	0.6	0 visits	581	100	
1 visit	33	7.2	2	1 visit	4	0.8	0.5	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	30	7	1.9	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	40	6.9	1	3 visits	2	0.4	0.2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	52	8.8	1.4	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	60	10.7	1.4	5 visits	2	0.3	0.2	5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	52	8.2	1.4	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	71	11	1.3	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	117	18.2	2.2	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	493	83.9	2.7	0 visits	579	99.6	0.4	0 visits	581	100	
1 visit	27	4.4	1	1 visit	2	0.4	0.4	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	8	1.2	0.4	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	14	2.5	0.7	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	10	3.1	1.5	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	5	1	0.5	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	10	1.8	0.6	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	8	1.4	0.5	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	6	0.9	0.4	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	432	72.4	4.4	0 visits	581	100		0 visits	581	100	
1 visit	32	7.4	1.8	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	12	1.8	0.5	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	17	2.7	0.7	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	15	2.7	0.7	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	24	4.9	1.6	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	15	2.6	0.8	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	14	2	0.6	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	20	3.5	0.9	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	581	100		0 visits	580	99.8	0.2				
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	1	0.2	0.2				
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	581	100		Total	581	100					

**Table D.6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage distribution of usual location of antenatal care for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013			
Location	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Usual location for antenatal care visits			
Public hospital	11	2.1	0.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Private hospital	4	2.3	1.8
Private health center/clinic	24	3.3	0.8
Private office	6	0.9	0.4
Private mobile clinic	2	0.3	0.2
Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	8	1.4	0.5
CESAR	260	44.2	5.6
CESAMO	250	43.5	5.6
CMI	13	2	0.6
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	581	100	

**Table D.6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits**

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits for the most recent birth and percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>			
None	29	5.2	1.3
1-3 visits	72	13.2	2.3
4-6 visits	225	39.6	2.6
7-9 visits	273	41.6	2.9
10+ visits	4	0.5	0.2
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits</b>			
Yes	502	81.6	2.8
No	101	18.4	2.8
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	401	64.2	3.7
No	202	35.8	3.7
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices (measuring blood type, anemia, syphilis, HIV, glucose, proteinuria, blood pressure, weight, fundal height, fetal heartbeat)</b>			
Yes	130	20	2.7
No	473	80	2.7
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	



**Table D.6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices**

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit, Honduras 2013							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measured blood type				Tested for proteinuria			
Yes	470	84.1	2.2	Yes	403	77.1	2.6
No	88	15.9	2.2	No	117	22.9	2.6
DK/DTR	23			DK/DTR	61		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	466	84.3	2	Yes	562	97.1	0.8
No	85	15.7	2	No	17	2.9	0.8
DK/DTR	30			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	282	55.6	3.6	Yes	568	97.7	0.7
No	232	44.4	3.6	No	13	2.3	0.7
DK/DTR	67			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
Tested for HIV				Measured fundal height			
Yes	369	66.4	3.7	Yes	417	72.5	3.4
No	188	33.6	3.7	No	151	27.5	3.4
DK/DTR	24			DK/DTR	13		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
Measured blood glucose				Measured fetal heartbeat			
Yes	330	61.5	3.5	Yes	510	88.1	1.6
No	199	38.5	3.5	No	66	11.9	1.6
DK/DTR	52			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	

**Table D.6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits - other services provided**

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit, Honduras 2013							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Collected blood specimen				Tested for diabetes			
Yes	555	96.1	0.8	Yes	217	42.4	3.6
No	24	3.9	0.8	No	303	57.6	3.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	61		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
Collected urine specimen				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	534	91.6	1.5	Yes	328	56.9	3.8
No	46	8.4	1.5	No	250	43.1	3.8
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	

**Table D.6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy**

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage who received a tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Received tetanus injection during pregnancy</b>			
Yes	410	70.7	2.5
No	177	29.3	2.5
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy</b>			
None	189	35.6	2.7
1	221	42.9	2.9
2	65	13	1.5
3	38	7.3	1.3
4	3	0.5	0.3
5	3	0.6	0.4
DK/DTR	90		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Time since last tetanus vaccination</b>			
Never vaccinated	148	57.5	3.2
<10 years ago	91	32.8	3
≥10 years ago	30	9.7	2
DK/DTR	340		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy</b>			
Never vaccinated	60	65.8	6
<10 years ago	21	23.3	4.7
≥10 years ago	12	10.9	3.8
DK/DTR	84		
Missing	0		
Total	177	100	

**Table D.6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages**

Among women who received prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage exposed to specific safe pregnancy messages, Honduras 2013							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Counseled about pregnancy</b>				<b>Advised to have a Cesarean section</b>			
Yes	517	88.9	2.1	Yes	230	40.5	3.7
No	63	11.1	2.1	No	347	59.5	3.7
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Told about signs to watch out for that could indicate a problem with the pregnancy</b>				<b>Counseled about making a transportation plan for the delivery</b>			
Yes	456	79.6	2.6	Yes	257	44.4	3.7
No	118	20.4	2.6	No	321	55.6	3.7
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Offered an HIV test</b>				<b>Counseled about contraception after delivery</b>			
Yes	399	70.4	3	Yes	440	76.9	2.4
No	161	29.6	3	No	135	23.1	2.4
DK/DTR	21			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy</b>				<b>Counseled about child care</b>			
Yes	461	80.9	2.1	Yes	416	72.7	2.8
No	114	19.1	2.1	No	159	27.3	2.8
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Given information about in-facility delivery</b>				<b>Given information about proper ways to breast feed</b>			
Yes	474	82.7	1.9	Yes	465	80.6	2.4
No	103	17.3	1.9	No	112	19.4	2.4
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	581	100		Total	581	100	
<b>Advised to deliver in a facility</b>							
Yes	481	83.4	2.3				
No	97	16.6	2.3				
DK/DTR	3						
Missing	0						
Total	581	100					

**Table D.6.2.1 Place of delivery**

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years by location of most recent birth and percent distribution of women with in-facility deliveries by means of transportation used to get to the facility for delivery, Honduras 2013							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Mode of transportation	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Delivery location for most recent birth				On foot			
Respondent's house	118	20.7	3.8	Yes	35	8	2.8
Another person's house	10	1.6	0.7	No	441	92	2.8
Public hospital	347	54.2	3.9	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	106	17.9	2	Missing	1		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	477	100	
Other public health facility	1	0.2	0.2	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	8	2.7	1.7	Yes	298	63.1	3.2
Private health center/clinic	14	1.7	0.6	No	178	36.9	3.2
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	1	0.2	0.2	Missing	1		
Other	4	0.8	0.4	Total	477	100	
DK/DTR	0			Ambulance			
Missing	70			Yes	65	13.9	2
Total	679	100		No	411	86.1	2
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	355	56.9	3.8	Missing	1		
No	254	43.1	3.8	Total	477	100	
DK/DTR	0			Other public vehicle			
Missing	70			Yes	102	20.3	2.7
Total	679	100		No	374	79.7	2.7
In-facility delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	477	76.9	3.8	Missing	1		
No	132	23.1	3.8	Total	477	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	70						
Total	679	100					

**Table D.6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants**

For women's most recent birth in the past two years, percentage by type of delivery attendants, Honduras 2013							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>			
Yes	447	72.4	3.8	Yes	3	0.4	0.2
No	161	27.6	3.8	No	603	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	70			Missing	70		
Total	679	100		Total	679	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacist</b>			
Yes	286	47.2	3.2	Yes	2	0.2	0.2
No	317	52.8	3.2	No	604	99.8	0.2
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	70			Missing	70		
Total	679	100		Total	679	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>			
Yes	257	42.8	3	Yes	2	0.3	0.2
No	340	57.2	3	No	604	99.7	0.2
DK/DTR	12			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	70			Missing	70		
Total	679	100		Total	679	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
Yes	13	2	0.7	Yes	48	8.1	1.7
No	589	98	0.7	No	558	91.9	1.7
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	70			Missing	70		
Total	679	100		Total	679	100	
<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	104	18.5	3.4	Yes	3	0.4	0.2
No	501	81.5	3.4	No	603	99.6	0.2
DK/DTR	4			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	70			Missing	70		
Total	679	100		Total	679	100	

**Table D.6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the number of attendants during delivery and the presence of skilled attendants, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Delivered alone</b>			
Yes	4	0.6	0.3
No	605	99.4	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery</b>			
None	4	0.6	0.3
One	225	38.2	3.4
Two	219	33.8	3.4
Three	150	25.6	2.7
Four or more	11	1.7	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>Delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	474	76.7	3.8
No	135	23.3	3.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	

**Table D.6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the presence of skilled attendants at delivery in a health facility or hospital, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>In-facility delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	470	76	3.8
No	139	24	3.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	
<b>In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	353	56.8	3.8
No	256	43.2	3.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	



**Table D.6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the mode of delivery and complications during delivery, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Mode of delivery</b>			
Vaginal	529	88.8	1.5
Planned Caesarean section	24	3	0.8
Emergency Caesarean section	54	8.2	1.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
<b>Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births</b>			
Planned	274	58.5	4
Emergency	201	41.5	4
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	2		
Total	477	100	
<b>Respondent had seizures prior to delivery</b>			
Yes	28	4.6	0.9
No	577	95.4	0.9
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
<b>Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery</b>			
Yes	50	8.4	1.3
No	552	91.6	1.3
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
<b>Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery</b>			
Yes	147	24.5	2.8
No	455	75.5	2.8
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	

**Table D.6.2.4 Birth size and weight**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the size and weight of the child at birth, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Mother's estimate of the size of the child at birth</b>			
Very large	33	5.5	1.3
Larger than average	86	14	1.5
Average	390	66.7	2.2
Smaller than average	56	9.4	1.5
Very small	25	4.4	0.8
DK/DTR	17		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
<b>Child's weight was measured at birth</b>			
Yes	467	79.7	3.8
No	107	20.3	3.8
DK/DTR	33		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
<b>Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed</b>			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	54	14	1.9
≥2.5 kg	312	86	1.9
DK/DTR	101		
Missing	0		
Total	467	100	

**Table D.6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the respondent, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Respondent was checked after delivery			
Yes	420	66.8	3.5
No	185	33.2	3.5
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births			
Yes	139	29.4	3.8
No	326	70.6	3.8
DK/DTR	10		
Missing	2		
Total	477	100	
Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider			
Yes	297	47.8	3.4
No	310	52.2	3.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	70		
Total	679	100	

**Table D.6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers**

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	91	22.2	2.5	0 visits	415	98.8	0.5	0 visits	420	100	
1 visit	222	53.8	2.5	1 visit	5	1.2	0.5	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	75	16.8	2	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	20	4.7	0.9	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	8	1.5	0.6	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	2	0.6	0.4	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	2	0.5	0.5	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	420	100		Total	420	100		Total	420	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	365	86.2	2.3	0 visits	417	99.2	0.4	0 visits	420	100	
1 visit	45	11	1.8	1 visit	3	0.8	0.4	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	7	1.8	0.7	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.8	0.6	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	420	100		Total	420	100		Total	420	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	336	80.2	3.1	0 visits	420	100		0 visits	416	99.2	0.4
1 visit	68	15.8	2.6	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	4	0.8	0.4
2 visits	11	2.7	1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.5	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	3	0.7	0.4	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	420	100		Total	420	100		Total	420	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	420	100		0 visits	420	100					
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	420	100		Total	420	100					

**Table D.6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the baby, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Baby was checked after delivery</b>			
Yes	454	73.2	3.6
No	140	26.8	3.6
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	72		
Total	679	100	
<b>Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	129	22.7	2.9
No	418	77.3	2.9
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	119		
Total	679	100	
<b>Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	190	32.8	3.3
No	357	67.2	3.3
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	119		
Total	679	100	

**Table D.6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers**

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013											
Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	105	23.3	3.1	0 visits	449	99.1	0.5	0 visits	453	99.7	0.3
1 visit	213	48.3	3.3	1 visit	4	0.7	0.5	1 visit	1	0.3	0.3
2 visits	84	17	1.9	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	33	6.7	1.5	3 visits	1	0.2	0.2	3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	11	3.2	1.6	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	5	0.8	0.4	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.1	0.1	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	1	0.4	0.4	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0.2	0.2	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	454	100		Total	454	100		Total	454	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	384	84.2	2.9	0 visits	453	99.8	0.2	0 visits	454	100	
1 visit	51	11.2	2.1	1 visit	1	0.2	0.2	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	16	3.9	1.3	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	3	0.6	0.3	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	454	100		Total	454	100		Total	454	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	356	79.4	3.3	0 visits	454	100		0 visits	445	98.1	0.7
1 visit	75	16	2.6	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	9	1.9	0.7
2 visits	15	3	0.9	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	5	0.9	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	3	0.7	0.6	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	454	100		Total	454	100		Total	454	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	453	99.8	0.2	0 visits	454	100					
1 visit	1	0.2	0.2	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	454	100		Total	454	100					

**Table D.7.1 Age and sex of children**

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey, Honduras 2013						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	69	8.7	80	10.8	153	9.4
6-11 months	77	9.7	74	10	157	9.6
12-23 months	158	19.9	152	20.5	324	19.8
24-35 months	167	21.1	158	21.3	350	21.4
36-47 months	170	21.4	121	16.3	312	19.1
48-59 months	135	17	140	18.8	302	18.5
Total	776	100	725	100	1598	100

**Table D.7.1.1 Current health status**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health			
Excellent	367	21.4	2.1
Very good	298	19.4	1.4
Good	480	31.1	1.9
Fair	381	23.4	1.2
Poor	70	4.7	0.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	701	56	1.7
Worse	51	4.1	0.6
About the same	493	39.8	1.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	36		
Total	1282	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	1496	94.2	0.8
With some difficulty	45	3	0.4
With much difficulty	4	0.2	0.1
Unable to do	36	2.5	0.6
DK/NR	15		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	

**Table D.7.1.2 Recent illness**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child was sick recently (in the last two weeks)			
Yes	532	33.9	1.8
No	1064	66.1	1.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	35		
Total	1631	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	156	29.7	2.5
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	156	29.8	2.8
Tuberculosis	1	0.1	0.1
Asthma	10	1.8	0.5
Bronchitis	6	1.1	0.5
Pneumonia	1	0.1	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	56	10.8	1.8
Diarrhea with blood	5	0.7	0.3
Vomiting	6	1.1	0.4
Abdominal pain	8	1.6	0.5
Anemia	0	0	
Skin rash/infection	10	2.2	1.1
Eye/ear infection	3	0.7	0.4
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	3	0.6	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Other	111	19.7	3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	532	100	



**Table D.7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks, Honduras 2013			
Utilization of health services	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for recent illness</b>			
Yes	266	48.9	3.3
No	266	51.1	3.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	532	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	4	1.3	0.7
CESAR	116	45.8	5.9
CESAMO	93	33.4	4.2
CMI	5	2.2	1
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	3	1.2	0.7
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	16	5.6	1.8
Private office	8	2.7	0.9
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	4	0.9	0.6
Community health worker	1	0.5	0.5
Traditional healer	1	0.3	0.3
Other	14	6	2.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	266	100	
<b>Child was hospitalized for recent illness</b>			
Yes	2	0.3	0.2
No	530	99.7	0.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	532	100	

**Table D.7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Child had cough in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	401	25.7	1.6
No	1195	74.3	1.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	
<b>Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type</b>			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	99	6.5	1
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	49	3.2	0.5
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	39	2.3	0.4
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	1	0.1	0.1
Cough without difficulty breathing	211	13.5	1.2
No cough	1195	74.4	1.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	
<b>Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	188	12.1	1.1
No	1406	87.9	1.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	
<b>Child had fever in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	329	21.4	1.7
No	1267	78.6	1.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	

**Table D.7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for acute respiratory infection</b>			
Yes	114	58.6	5
No	74	41.4	5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	188	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	0	0	
CESAR	47	41.9	6
CESAMO	47	38.5	6
CMI	2	2.8	1.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	1	1	1
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	5	4	2.4
Private office	2	1.2	0.8
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	2	2.1	1.5
Community health worker	1	1.2	1.2
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	7	7.5	3.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	114	100	

**Table D.7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Any treatment</b>			
Yes	168	89.2	3.1
No	20	10.8	3.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	188	100	
<b>Antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	15	9.7	2.3
No	152	90.3	2.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	
<b>Antibiotic pill</b>			
Yes	13	8	1.8
No	154	92	1.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	
<b>Antibiotic syrup</b>			
Yes	98	56.1	4.6
No	69	43.9	4.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	
<b>Aspirin</b>			
Yes	2	1	0.7
No	165	99	0.7
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	

**Table D.7.2.3a continued**

<b>Medication</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Acetaminophen</b>			
Yes	130	74.9	4.1
No	37	25.1	4.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	
<b>Ibuprofen</b>			
Yes	16	8.7	2.4
No	151	91.3	2.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	
<b>Oral rehydration therapy</b>			
Yes	6	3	1.3
No	161	97	1.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	
<b>Other</b>			
Yes	46	32.1	5.6
No	121	67.9	5.6
DK/NR	1		
Missing	20		
Total	188	100	

**Table D.7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Volume of fluids (including breast milk) given during illness</b>			
No fluids	4	2.1	1
Much less	26	13.6	3.3
Somewhat less	51	26.8	4.5
About the same	83	45.4	5.2
More	24	12.1	2.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	188	100	
<b>Volume of solid foods given during illness</b>			
No solids	7	3.6	1.3
Much less	41	22.6	3.8
Somewhat less	75	38	4.2
About the same	63	35.3	4
More	1	0.5	0.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	188	100	

**Table D.7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks			
Yes	77	6.3	0.9
No	1197	93.7	0.9
DK/NR	10		
Missing	347		
Total	1631	100	
Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type			
Diarrhea with blood	5	0.3	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	72	5.9	0.9
No diarrhea	1197	93.7	0.9
DK/NR	10		
Missing	347		
Total	1631	100	

**Table D.7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for diarrhea</b>			
Yes	34	43.6	6.9
No	43	56.4	6.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	1	2.5	2.6
CESAR	14	40.5	12.2
CESAMO	13	41.5	11.2
CMI	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	1	3.8	3.7
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	0	0	
Private office	1	3.3	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	3	5.1	3.8
Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	1	3.3	3.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	43		
Total	77	100	



**Table D.7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Any treatment given</b>			
Yes	66	84.6	4.1
No	11	15.4	4.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Powdered oral serum</b>			
Yes	30	37.8	7.1
No	47	62.2	7.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Bottled oral serum</b>			
Yes	11	12.9	4
No	66	87.1	4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities</b>			
Yes	17	21	6
No	60	79	6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Antibiotic pill</b>			
Yes	16	21.6	6.5
No	61	78.4	6.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	

**Table D.7.3.3a continued**

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Antidiarrheal pill</b>			
Yes	8	10.6	2.9
No	69	89.4	2.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Zinc pill</b>			
Yes	3	3.5	1.8
No	74	96.5	1.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Other type of pill</b>			
Yes	4	5	2.2
No	72	95	2.2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Unknown pill</b>			
Yes	4	5.7	3.3
No	72	94.3	3.3
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	1	1.1	1.1
No	75	98.9	1.1
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	

**Table D.7.3.3a continued**

<b>Treatment given</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Non-antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	76	100	
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Unknown injection</b>			
Yes	1	1.8	1.9
No	76	98.2	1.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Intravenous therapy</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	77	100	
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Home remedy/herbal medicine</b>			
Yes	16	21.6	5.4
No	61	78.4	5.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Antibiotic syrup</b>			
Yes	18	24.3	4.8
No	59	75.7	4.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Antidiarrheal syrup</b>			
Yes	8	10.2	4
No	69	89.8	4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	

**Table D.7.3.3a continued**

<b>Treatment given</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Zinc syrup</b>			
Yes	1	2.1	2.1
No	76	97.9	2.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Other syrup</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	77	100	
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Unknown syrup</b>			
Yes	2	2.9	1.8
No	75	97.1	1.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
<b>Other treatment</b>			
Yes	14	18.6	4.2
No	63	81.4	4.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	

**Table D.7.3.3b Utilization of zinc and oral rehydration solution for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc plus oral rehydration solution, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	0	0	
No	77	100	
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
Zinc plus oral rehydration solution, among those given any treatment			
Yes	0	0	
No	66	100	
DK/NR	0		
Missing	11		
Total	77	100	

**Table D.7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breastmilk) given during illness			
No fluids	0	0	
Much less	12	13.4	3.1
Somewhat less	23	31	6.9
About the same	34	45.4	6.6
More	8	10.2	3.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	5	7.6	3.4
Much less	12	14	4
Somewhat less	35	47.8	4.2
About the same	23	29.1	4.8
More	1	1.5	1.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	77	100	

**Table D.7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013						
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>BCG vaccine (tuberculosis), among children 0-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	36	3.8	0.7	37	2.8	0.4
1 dose	821	88.9	1.2	1374	97.2	0.4
2+ doses	63	7.3	1.2	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	713			222		
Total	1633	100		1633	100	
<b>Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 0-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	248	30.5	3.3	433	31.6	2.8
1 dose	528	64	3.2	823	56.9	3.5
2+ doses	46	5.6	0.9	155	11.5	2.6
DK/NR, missing	811			222		
Total	1633	100		1633	100	
<b>Oral polio vaccine, among children 18-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	25	3.7	0.9	8	0.7	0.3
1 dose	313	47	4.5	9	0.9	0.4
2 doses	111	18.2	1.9	13	1.3	0.4
3 doses	175	28.6	4	272	27.1	2.5
4 doses	10	1.5	0.5	392	41.6	2
5+ doses	7	0.9	0.4	268	28.4	2.6
DK/NR, missing	504			183		
Total	1145	100		1145	100	
<b>Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, HiB), among children 6-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	35	4.2	0.9	93	7.2	1.4
1 dose	347	42.3	3.6	6	0.5	0.2
2 doses	121	15	1.7	22	1.7	0.5
3+ doses	308	38.5	3.7	1137	90.6	1.5
DK/NR, missing	669			222		
Total	1480	100		1480	100	
<b>Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	198	26.1	3.2	354	27.1	1.7
1 dose	351	47	4.2	41	3.5	0.5
2+ doses	196	26.9	2.8	903	69.4	2
DK/NR, missing	777			224		
Total	1522	100		1522	100	
<b>Pneumoccal conjugate vaccine, among children 6-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	247	35	3.5	586	46.5	1.9
1 dose	312	44.6	3.9	99	8.3	0.8
2 doses	37	5.5	1	56	4.6	0.7
3+ doses	99	14.9	2.1	517	40.5	2
DK/NR, missing	785			222		
Total	1480	100		1480	100	
<b>Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	75	11	1.8	76	6.6	1
1 dose	530	75	2.6	776	67.7	2.3
2+ doses	96	14	1.7	277	25.7	2.4
DK/NR, missing	622			0	0	
Total	1323	100		194		
<b>Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine (DPT), among children 18-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	87	13.7	2.2	237	24.8	2.3
1 dose	395	66.1	3.1	516	54.1	2
2+ doses	117	20.2	2.6	205	21.1	1.7
DK/NR, missing	546			187		
Total	1145	100		1145	100	

**Table D.7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group**

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013									
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card <sup>a</sup>			Vaccination card <sup>a</sup> plus recall		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, at least 1 dose among children 12-23 months</b>									
Yes	162	86	2.8	283	87.8	2	296	95.5	1.3
No	24	14	2.8	41	12.2	2	14	4.5	1.3
DK/NR, missing	138			0			14		
Total	324	100		324	100		324	100	
<b>Fully immunized<sup>b</sup>, among children 12-59 months</b>									
Yes	10	1.9	0.7	334	26.5	1.8	422	35.6	2.1
No	555	98.1	0.7	929	73.5	1.8	773	64.4	2.1
DK/NR, missing	723			25			93		
Total	1288	100		1288	100		1288	100	
<b>Fully immunized<sup>b</sup>, among children 0-59 months</b>									
Yes	28	4	0.7	498	31.5	1.6	613	41.2	1.9
No	674	96	0.7	1073	68.5	1.6	879	58.8	1.9
DK/NR, missing	931			62			141		
Total	1633	100		1633	100		1633	100	
<sup>a</sup> Among 2,639 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (83% of the sample, unweighted) <sup>b</sup> Full immunization for age is defined as follows: 0-2 months (BCG x1, HepB x1); >2-4 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x1, Penta x1, Rota x1, Pneum x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x2, Penta x2, Rota x2, Pneum x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x3, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3); >12-18 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x3, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1); >18-48 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1, DPT x1); >48-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1, DPT x2).									

**Table D.7.5 Deworming treatment**

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Deworming treatment given at least two times in the last 12 months, among children age 12-59 months			
Yes	483	39.5	2.4
No	752	60.5	2.4
DK/NR	11		
Missing	36		
Total	1282	100	

**Table D.8.1 Breastfeeding**

Percentage of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	519	74.6	2
No	182	25.4	2
Missing, DK/NR	46		
Total	747	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	80	54.8	4.4
No	72	45.2	4.4
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	153	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	98	82.4	3.5
No	20	17.6	3.5
Missing, DK/NR	0		
Total	118	100	



**Table D.8.2 Solid foods**

Percentage of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Introduction of solid foods (among children 6-8 months)</b>			
Yes	67	87	4.3
No	9	13	4.3
Missing, DK/NR	0		
Total	76	100	
<b>Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	199	39.4	2.8
No	282	60.6	2.8
Missing, DK/NR	0		
Total	481	100	
<b>Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	296	61.6	3.1
No	178	38.4	3.1
Missing, DK/NR	7		
Total	481	100	
<b>Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	129	25.8	2.7
No	351	74.2	2.7
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	481	100	
<b>Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	224	43	3.4
No	257	57	3.4
Missing, DK/NR	0		
Total	481	100	

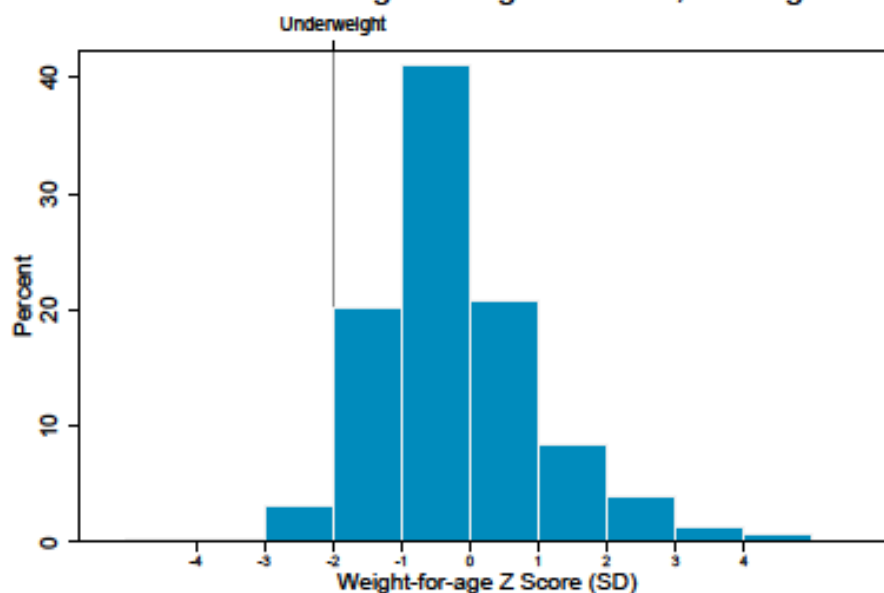
**Table D.8.3 Micronutrient supplements**

Percentage of children who received the supplement, Honduras 2013			
Type of supplement	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Vitamin A in the last six months (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	1097	71.1	1.7
No	438	28.9	1.7
DK/NR	61		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	
Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)			
Yes	354	20.7	1.4
No	1236	79.3	1.4
DK/NR	6		
Missing	37		
Total	1633	100	
Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)			
0 times	372	80.1	2.3
1-10 times	102	19.5	2.3
11-20 times	1	0.2	0.2
21-30 times	1	0.1	0.1
31-40 times	0	0	
41-50 times	1	0.1	0.1
50+ times	0	0	
DK/NR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	480	100	

**Table D.9 Age and sex of children measured**

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months who underwent the Physical Measurement Module, by sex and type of measurement, Honduras 2013 (unweighted data)			
Measurement	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
<b>Height and weight</b>			
0-5	8.6	10.4	9.5
6-11	9.9	10.1	10
12-23	20.1	21.9	21
24-35	22.5	21.9	22.2
36-47	21.9	17	19.5
48-59	17	18.7	17.9
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	717	694	1411
<b>Anemia</b>			
0-5	1.4	2.9	2.1
6-11	11.1	10.2	10.7
12-23	22.3	24.1	23.1
24-35	23.3	23.1	23.2
36-47	23.3	18.3	20.9
48-59	18.6	21.4	20
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	665	627	1292

**Distribution of Weight for Age Z Scores, Unweighted**



**Figure D.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months**

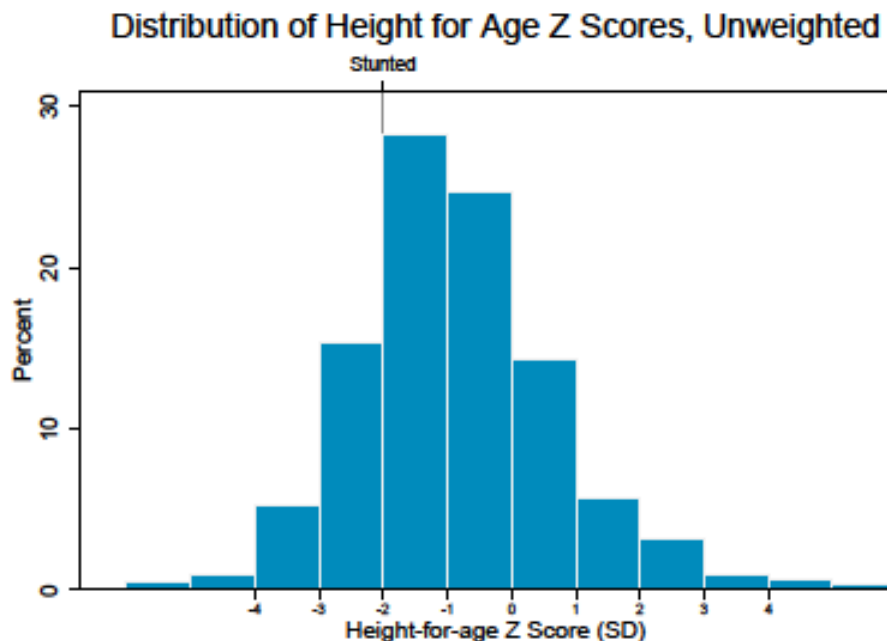


Figure D.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

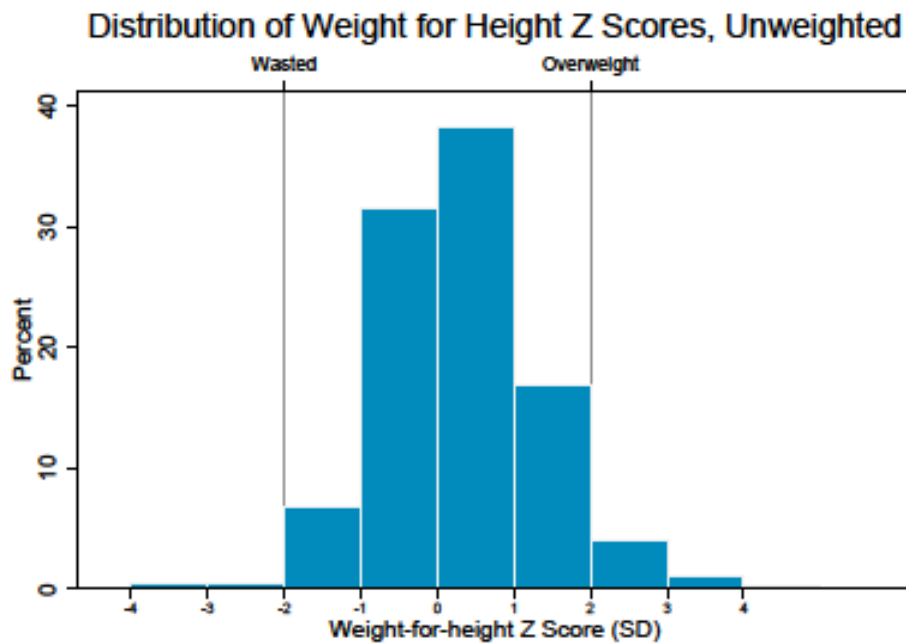
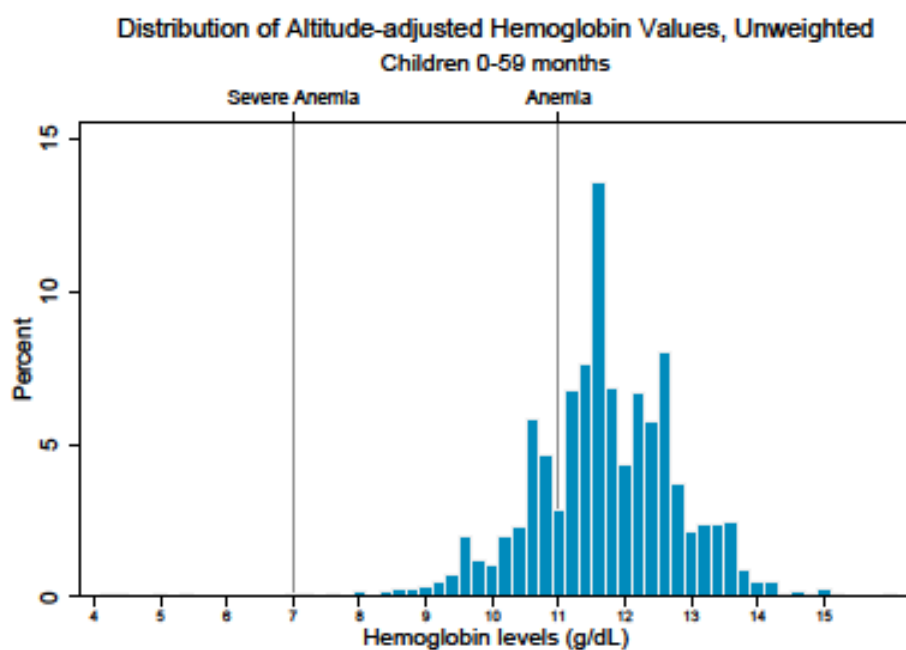


Figure D.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

**Table D.9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months**

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age, by age and sex,									
Characteristic	Weight-for-age (underweight)			Height-for-age (stunting)		Weight-for-height (wasting)			Number of children
	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	
Total	1.5	7.6	5.9	7.7	23.6	0.9	1.6	5	1633
Sex									
Male	1.6	9.3	6	8.7	25	1.1	2.2	4.5	743
Female	1.4	5.9	5.9	6.8	22.3	0.7	0.9	5.4	793
Age in months									
0-5	0.9	0.9	34.7	0.9	0.9	0	0.4	12.1	150
6-23	0.5	1.1	6.3	1.3	5.6	1.2	2.8	12.4	153
12-23	1.4	8.7	5.8	8.2	25.7	1.2	2.4	5.3	320
24-59	1.9	9.4	1	10.2	30.6	1	1.3	2.4	855



**Figure D.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months**

**Table D.9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 month**

Characteristic	N	Weighted Anemia Prevalence	
		< 7 g/dL	< 11g/dL
Age in months			
0-5	150	0	36
6-11	153	0	41.2
12-23	320	0.5	32.6
24-59	913	0.1	15.6
0-59	1536	0.2	22.6
6-23			
	473	0.4	35.3
Sex			
Male	743	0.2	23.9
Female	793	0.2	19.1

**Table D.10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers**

Percent distribution of women, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Met with a community health worker in the last month			
Yes	147	6.2	1
No	1689	93.8	1
DK/NR	9		
Missing	21		
Total	1866	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	1689	94.5	1
One time	112	4.4	0.8
Two times	15	0.9	0.4
Three times	4	0.1	0.1
Four or more times	3	0.1	
DK/NR	22		
Missing	21		
Total	1866	100	

**Table D.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month, Honduras 2013			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Referral for prenatal care</b>			
Yes	15	9.6	2.7
No	119	90.4	2.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Referral for in-facility delivery</b>			
Yes	12	6.9	2
No	121	93.1	2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Referral for postnatal care</b>			
Yes	10	6.3	2.5
No	122	93.7	2.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child</b>			
Yes	12	14.9	6.2
No	122	85.1	6.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Advice about family planning and contraception</b>			
Yes	47	33.2	6.4
No	87	66.8	6.4
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Child vaccination</b>			
Yes	61	36.6	5.6
No	73	63.4	5.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	

**Table D.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month, Honduras 2013			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Advice about child nutrition</b>			
Yes	54	31.8	5.7
No	80	68.2	5.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Information, education, and communication sessions</b>			
Yes	11	10.9	5
No	123	89.1	5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	
<b>Other</b>			
Yes	25	28.4	7.3
No	109	71.6	7.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	36		
Total	170	100	



**Table D.10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions**

Percent distribution among women with children under 5, Honduras			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the last 12 months			
Yes	279	22.9	1.4
No	897	77.1	1.4
DK/NR	4		
Missing	21		
Total	1201	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	304	24.6	1.5
No	872	75.4	1.5
DK/NR	4		
Missing	21		
Total	1201	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	318	25.7	1.6
No	859	74.3	1.6
DK/NR	3		
Missing	21		
Total	1201	100	

**Table D.10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source**

Percentage of women with children under 5 who received guidance or advice about breastfeeding, child nutrition and danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months, and among them, the percentage of women with guidance or advice from specific sources, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	Intervention type		
	Breast-feeding	Child nutrition	Child health
Received guidance or advice about interventions for children's health in the last 12 months (%)	22.9	24.6	25.7
<i>Number of women</i>	1207	1207	1207
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	2.5	0.7	0.7
CESAR	57.1	60.8	57.9
CESAMO	39.3	36.7	40.3
CMI	0.9	1	0.6
Public health unit	0	0	0
Public health center/clinic	0	0	0
Public mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other public health center	0	0	0
Private hospital	0	0	0.2
Private health center/clinic	0.8	0.4	0.2
Private office	0	0	0
Private mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other private health center	0	0	0
Pharmacy	0	0	0
Community health worker	0.7	1	0.5
Traditional healer	0	0	0
Other	0.8	0.6	0.6
DK/NR, missing	0	0.2	0
<i>Number of women</i>	279	304	318

**Table D.10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month by level of satisfaction in different fields, Honduras 2013					
Field of satisfaction	Level of satisfaction				Total
	Very dis-satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Number of visits received from community health workers	23.5	3.6	67.3	5.7	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	22.2	6.3	65.2	6.3	100
Information provided by community health workers	23.3	3.4	65.2	8	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	22.7	3.5	67.7	6.1	100

APPENDIX E. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN CONTROL SEGMENTS

**Table E.2.3.2 Household composition**

Number of households, women and children; and percent distribution of households by sex of head of the household, number of usual members, and marital status of members 15 years or older, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	%	SE
Number of households	1471		
Number of women	1944		
Number of children	1521		
<b>Sex of the head of the household</b>			
Male	1117	76.1	1.1
Female	351	23.9	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	3		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Number of usual members</b>			
1	3	0.2	0.1
2	33	2.2	0.4
3	255	17.4	1
4	335	22.8	1.1
5	268	18.3	1
6	232	15.8	1
7	126	8.6	0.7
8	83	5.7	0.6
9+	133	9.1	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	3		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Marital status of members of the household</b>			
Single	1407	32.9	0.7
Married	1182	27.6	0.7
Open union/partnered	1493	34.9	0.7
Widow/divorced/separated	201	4.7	0.3
Other	2		
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	4288	100	
Total	4657	100	

**Table E.2.4.1a Household characteristics: water source**

Percent distribution of households by source of drinking water, location of water source, and round-trip time to obtain drinking water, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
Pipes that lead to the house	1198	81.6	3.3
Pipes that lead to the patio/yard	63	5	1
Public pump	8	0.6	0.3
Tube or drilled well	29	2.2	1.2
Protected dug well	47	3.5	1.1
Unprotected dug well	27	2.1	0.7
Protected spring	7	0.6	0.2
Unprotected spring	7	0.4	0.3
Rainwater	0	0	
Water tank truck	0	0	
Car with a small tank	0	0	
Surface water	14	1.1	0.4
Bottled water	17	1	0.4
Water jug	3	0.2	0.1
Other	25	1.7	0.3
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	26		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Location of water source</b>			
In own house/home	1227	83.8	2.6
In own patio/yard	91	6.8	1.2
Elsewhere	127	9.3	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	26		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round-trip)</b>			
Water on premises	1317	91.8	1.9
Less than 30 minutes	92	7.1	1.7
30 minutes or longer	14	1.1	0.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	48		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table E.2.4.1b Household characteristics: sanitation**

Percent distribution of households by sanitation facility type and if the facility is shared, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
Flushing toilet	541	34.6	3.5
Toilet with water poured from gourds	595	42.8	2.4
Latrine/pit toilet	123	8.6	1.4
Dry toilet	12	1	0.4
No toilet, bushes, field	163	12.3	1.9
Other	10	0.7	0.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Shared toilet/facilities, among households using any type of toilet</b>			
Yes	100	8.6	0.9
No	1171	91.4	0.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1271	100	

**Table E.2.4.2 Household characteristics: cooking fuel**

Percent distribution of households by cooking fuel source and the location for cooking food; and percentage of households with a separate kitchen, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Cooking fuel source</b>			
Electricity	344	22.7	2.6
Gas tank	211	13.1	2.2
Coal	4	0.3	0.1
Wood	1133	79.5	3.1
Straw/twigs/grass	1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crops	0	0	
No food is cooked at home	1	0.1	0.1
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Location for cooking food, among those who reported a cooking fuel source</b>			
In the house	985	68.3	2.5
In a separate building	204	14.6	1.9
Outside	253	16.9	2
Other	3	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1445	100	
<b>Separate kitchen, among those who reported a cooking fuel source and cook in the home</b>			
Yes	636	65.5	2.8
No	348	34.5	2.8
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	985	100	

**Table E.2.4.3a Availability of assets: household effects**

Percent distribution of households with specific household effects, Honduras 2013							
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Electricity</b>				<b>Computer</b>			
Yes	1246	85.2	3	Yes	75	4.8	0.7
No	199	14.8	3	No	1370	95.2	0.7
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	26			Missing	26		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	
<b>Radio</b>				<b>Wristwatch</b>			
Yes	712	50.1	2.7	Yes	382	26.1	2
No	733	49.9	2.7	No	1061	73.9	2
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	26			Missing	26		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	
<b>Television</b>				<b>Sound equipment</b>			
Yes	1019	67.9	3.6	Yes	593	38.5	2.8
No	426	32.1	3.6	No	852	61.5	2.8
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	26			Missing	26		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	
<b>Cell phone</b>				<b>Washing machine</b>			
Yes	1176	79.7	1.9	Yes	54	3.5	0.9
No	269	20.3	1.9	No	1391	96.5	0.9
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	26			Missing	26		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	
<b>Telephone (landline)</b>				<b>Guitar</b>			
Yes	22	1.3	0.3	Yes	51	3.5	0.6
No	1421	98.7	0.3	No	1393	96.5	0.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	26			Missing	26		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	
<b>Refrigerator</b>							
Yes	763	50	3.5				
No	682	50	3.5				
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	26						
Total	1471	100					

**Table E.2.4.3b Availability of assets: means of transportation**

Percentage of households with specific means of transport, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Bicycle</b>			
Yes	507	33.7	2.6
No	936	66.3	2.6
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Motorcycle/scooter</b>			
Yes	112	7.3	1
No	1331	92.7	1
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Animal-driven cart</b>			
Yes	7	0.5	0.2
No	1437	99.5	0.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Car</b>			
Yes	146	9.2	1.1
No	1298	90.8	1.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Truck</b>			
Yes	11	0.7	0.2
No	1433	99.3	0.2
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	



**Table E.2.4.3c Availability of assets: other assets**

Percentage distribution of number of rooms used for sleeping, and percentage of households with ownership of bank account, agricultural land and animals, Honduras 2013			
Household characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>			
Zero	23	1.4	0.4
One	613	43	2.2
Two	521	36.1	1.9
Three or more	286	19.4	1.4
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Ownership of bank account</b>			
Yes	178	12.1	1.4
No	1251	87.9	1.4
DK/DTR	16		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Ownership of agricultural land</b>			
Yes, own	242	18.6	3.3
Yes, rent	161	12	1.8
Yes, share/community share	5	0.4	0.2
No	1028	68.9	4.2
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	
<b>Ownership of animals (bull or cow, mule, goat, chicken, or pig)</b>			
Yes	780	56.9	4.3
No	664	43.1	4.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	26		
Total	1471	100	

**Table E.2.5.1a Total household expenditures per person**

Percent distribution of households by monthly total expenditure per person, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Monthly expenditure per person (lempiras)			
Less than L200	123	9.6	1.4
L200 - <400	267	19.6	1.7
L400 - <600	240	16.4	1.1
L600 - <800	218	14.9	1.2
L800 - <1000	158	10.4	1.1
L1000+	435	29.1	1.9
Missing	30		
Total	1471	100	

**Table E.2.5.1b Household expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure, Honduras 2013											
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Food</b>				<b>Housing, gas, electricity, and water</b>				<b>Transportation</b>			
0%	7	0.5	0.2	0%	296	22.4	2.7	0%	800	56.6	2.4
0.1% - 9%	4	0.4	0.2	0.1% - 9%	743	52.7	2.3	0.1% - 9%	437	30.9	2.1
10% - 24%	18	1.3	0.3	10% - 24%	279	18.5	2	10% - 24%	139	9.9	0.9
25% - 49%	170	12.7	1.2	25% - 49%	73	5	0.7	25% - 49%	31	2	0.4
50% - 74%	403	28.8	1.4	50% - 74%	12	0.9	0.2	50% - 74%	4	0.3	0.1
75% - 89%	415	29.2	1.4	75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	376	27.2	1.7	≥90%	6	0.4	0.2	≥90%	2	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	51			DK/DTR	28			DK/DTR	27		
Missing	27			Missing	32			Missing	31		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics</b>				<b>Clothing and footwear</b>				<b>Communication</b>			
0%	1313	93.4	0.9	0%	1056	73.9	2	0%	610	44.3	2.3
0.1% - 9%	58	4.1	0.6	0.1% - 9%	106	7.3	1	0.1% - 9%	734	51.5	2.2
10% - 24%	26	1.8	0.4	10% - 24%	164	11.8	1	10% - 24%	52	3.6	0.5
25% - 49%	8	0.7	0.3	25% - 49%	79	5.8	1	25% - 49%	6	0.5	0.2
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	13	1.1	0.4	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0		≥90%	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	27			DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	37		
Missing	38			Missing	34			Missing	31		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Education tuition, fees and school supplies</b>				<b>Furniture, household equipment and routine household maintenance</b>				<b>Recreation, culture, restaurants and hotels</b>			
0%	616	42.9	2.5	0%	1321	93.1	1.2	0%	1382	97.4	0.5
0.1% - 9%	617	44.8	2.1	0.1% - 9%	61	4.5	0.9	0.1% - 9%	33	2.3	0.5
10% - 24%	138	10.2	1.2	10% - 24%	19	1.3	0.4	10% - 24%	4	0.2	0.1
25% - 49%	19	1.6	0.4	25% - 49%	13	0.8	0.2	25% - 49%	1	0	
50% - 74%	2	0.2	0.1	50% - 74%	2	0.2	0.1	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	2	0.1	0.1	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	3	0.2	0.1	≥90%	2	0.1	0.1	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	43			DK/DTR	18			DK/DTR	15		
Missing	31			Missing	35			Missing	36		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table E.2.5.1c Household health care expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household health care expenditures by type, as a proportion of total household monthly expenditure, Honduras 2013							
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Out-of-pocket health care				Private insurance premiums			
0%	1131	79.7	2	0%	1422	99.7	0.1
0.1% - 9%	126	8.8	1.2	0.1% - 9%	3	0.3	0.1
10% - 24%	96	6.5	0.9	10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	51	3.7	0.6	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	12	1	0.3	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	4	0.3	0.2	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	19			DK/DTR	10		
Missing	32			Missing	36		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	
Social security premiums				Other costs associated with accessing health care			
0%	1405	98.9	0.3	0%	1404	98.6	0.4
0.1% - 9%	15	1	0.3	0.1% - 9%	11	0.8	0.2
10% - 24%	1	0.1	0.1	10% - 24%	4	0.3	0.1
25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	2	0.1	0.1
50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	2	0.2	0.1
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.1	0.1
≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	14			DK/DTR	11		
Missing	36			Missing	36		
Total	1471	100		Total	1471	100	

**Table E.2.5.2 Household medical expenditures by type**

Percent distribution of household health expenditures by type of care as a proportion of total household monthly health expenditure, among households with any reported out-of-pocket health care expenses or health care access expenses, Honduras 2013																
Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Expenditure category	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	
Care that required overnight stay in a hospital or health facility				Care by traditional or alternative healers, or traditional birth attendants				Care by pharmacists or medications bought from a pharmacy without a prescription				Diagnostic and laboratory tests such as X-rays or blood tests				
0%	276	92.9	1.7	0%	291	97.6	0.9	0%	258	86.3	2.6	0%	276	93.5	1.4	
0.1% - 9%	2	0.7	0.5	0.1% - 9%	1	0.3	0.3	0.1% - 9%	6	2	0.8	0.1% - 9%	6	2.2	0.8	
10% - 24%	5	1.6	0.6	10% - 24%	0	0	10% - 24%	6	2.3	0.8	10% - 24%	7	2.5	0.8		
25% - 49%	4	1.3	0.6	25% - 49%	1	0.2	0.2	25% - 49%	4	1.3	0.8	25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3	
50% - 74%	2	0.8	0.6	50% - 74%	1	0.3	0.3	50% - 74%	4	1.3	0.7	50% - 74%	0	0		
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0	75% - 89%	2	0.6	0.4	75% - 89%	0	0			
≥90%	9	2.7	1.1	≥90%	4	1.6	0.9	≥90%	17	6.2	2.3	≥90%	6	1.5	0.6	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	2			
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	2			Missing	2			
Total	300	100		Total	300	100		Total	300	100		Total	300	100		
Other costs associated with staying overnight in a hospital or health facility				Dentists				Health care products such prescription glasses, hearing aids, prosthetic devices, etc.				Other health care products or services				
0%	277	93.4	1.4	0%	288	96.9	1	0%	297	99.6	0.4	0%	293	98.9	0.6	
0.1% - 9%	3	0.9	0.5	0.1% - 9%	0	0	0.1% - 9%	0	0	0.1% - 9%	0	0	0.1% - 9%	0	0	
10% - 24%	2	0.8	0.6	10% - 24%	1	0.4	0.4	10% - 24%	0	0	10% - 24%	1	0.3	0.3		
25% - 49%	8	2.8	0.9	25% - 49%	1	0.3	0.3	25% - 49%	0	0	25% - 49%	1	0.2	0.2		
50% - 74%	1	0.3	0.3	50% - 74%	1	0.4	0.4	50% - 74%	0	0	50% - 74%	0	0			
75% - 89%	1	0.3	0.3	75% - 89%	0	0	75% - 89%	0	0	75% - 89%	0	0				
≥90%	6	1.6	0.7	≥90%	7	2	0.7	≥90%	1	0.4	0.4	≥90%	2	0.6	0.4	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			
Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	1			Missing	2			
Total	300	100		Total	300	100		Total	300	100		Total	300	100		
Care by doctors, nurses, or other health workers that did not require overnight stay				Medications prescribed by health personnel												
0%	250	83.5	3.4	0%	173	57.6	4.4									
0.1% - 9%	2	0.8	0.6	0.1% - 9%	6	2.4	0.8									
10% - 24%	5	1.6	0.7	10% - 24%	13	4.3	1.2									
25% - 49%	12	3.6	1.4	25% - 49%	19	6.4	1.4									
50% - 74%	2	0.8	0.6	50% - 74%	24	8.5	2.2									
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.4	0.4									
≥90%	26	9.7	2.4	≥90%	61	20.4	3.4									
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2											
Missing	1			Missing	1											
Total	300	100		Total	300	100										

**Table E.2.5.3 Household medical expenditures by source of financing**

Percent distribution of households by source of medical expenditures as a percentage of reported total household medical expenditures for overnight hospital stays in the last 12 months, among those households with overnight hospital stays, Honduras 2013															
Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Financing source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Any of the household members' current income				Health insurance plan payment or reimbursement				Property sold				Money loaned from someone who is not a friend of the family			
0%	93	55.7	4.8	0%	176	100		0%	175	99.2	0.8	0%	147	82.5	3.6
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	2	1.1	0.8
10% - 24%	2	0.9	0.7	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	5	2.8	1.2	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.8	0.8	25% - 49%	1	0.7	0.7
50% - 74%	9	5.8	1.8	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	3	2.2	1.2
75% - 89%	2	1	0.7	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.6	0.6
≥90%	63	33.7	4.3	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	0	0		≥90%	22	13	3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	176	100		Total	176	100		Total	176	100		Total	176	100	
Savings (e.g. bank account)				Social security payments				Money from relatives or friends who do not belong to the household				Political donations or grants			
0%	133	73.3	4	0%	176	100		0%	147	82	3.4	0%	175	99.2	0.8
0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	2	1.3	0.9	0.1% - 9%	1	0.8	0.8
10% - 24%	2	1.3	0.9	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	3	2.5	1.9	10% - 24%	0	0	
25% - 49%	5	2.9	1.3	25% - 49%	0	0		25% - 49%	1	0.5	0.5	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	1	0.8	0.8	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	5	3.1	1.6	50% - 74%	0	0	
75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	2	1.3	0.9	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	34	21.8	3.9	≥90%	0	0		≥90%	16	9.3	2.8	≥90%	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	176	100		Total	176	100		Total	176	100		Total	176	100	
Reducing other household spending				Items sold (e.g., furniture, animals, or jewelry)				Remittances from family members or friends abroad				Another source			
0%	160	91.3	3.6	0%	166	93.9	2.6	0%	167	94.2	1.8	0%	172	97.4	1.3
0.1% - 9%	2	1.5	1	0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	0	0		0.1% - 9%	1	0.8	0.8
10% - 24%	2	1.4	1	10% - 24%	0	0		10% - 24%	2	1.4	1	10% - 24%	1	0.6	0.6
25% - 49%	4	2.5	1.5	25% - 49%	2	1.5	1	25% - 49%	1	0.5	0.5	25% - 49%	0	0	
50% - 74%	2	1.2	0.8	50% - 74%	0	0		50% - 74%	1	0.7	0.7	50% - 74%	1	0.7	0.7
75% - 89%	2	1.4	1.3	75% - 89%	0	0		75% - 89%	1	0.7	0.7	75% - 89%	0	0	
≥90%	1	0.8	0.8	≥90%	8	4.7	1.7	≥90%	4	2.5	1.2	≥90%	1	0.4	0.4
DK/DTR	3			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	176	100		Total	176	100		Total	176	100		Total	176	100	

**Table E.3.1.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents**

Percent distribution of the household population by age, marital status and respondent's relationship to the head of the household, Honduras 2013			
Background characteristic	N	%	SE
<b>Age</b>			
15-19 years	315	18.4	0.9
20-24 years	388	22.7	1
25-29 years	338	19.7	1
30-34 years	257	15	0.9
35-39 years	185	10.8	0.8
40-44 years	138	8.1	0.7
45-49 years	91	5.3	0.5
Missing	0		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single	557	32.5	1.1
Married	444	25.9	1.1
Open union/partnered	659	38.5	1.2
Divorced	4	0.2	0.1
Separated	31	1.8	0.3
Widowed	17	1	0.2
Other	0	0	
Missing	0		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Respondent's relationship to the head of household</b>			
Head of the household	182	10.6	0.7
Spouse	420	24.5	1
Biological child	449	26.2	1.1
Adopted/step child	9	0.5	0.2
Grandchild	42	2.5	0.4
Niece/nephew	10	0.6	0.2
Mother/father	2	0.1	0.1
Sister/brother	19	1.1	0.3
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	90	5.3	0.5
Sister-in-law/brother-in-law	11	0.6	0.2
Grandparent	0	0	
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	3	0.2	0.1
Other relative	7	0.4	0.2
Non-relative	17	1	0.2
Life partner	448	26.2	1.1
Other	3	0.2	0.1
Missing	0		
Total	1712	100	

**Table E.3.2.1 Educational attainment and literacy**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women, Honduras 2013			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Education</b>			
Attended school	1573	92.3	1.2
Did not attend school	117	7.7	1.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Literacy course</b>			
Attended literacy course	217	12.5	2.1
Did not attend literacy course	1473	87.5	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Highest level of education, among those who attended school</b>			
Primary	1078	69.8	2.6
Secondary	231	14.6	1.5
Middle or high school	233	13.1	1.5
University	31	2.5	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1573	100	
<b>Literacy</b>			
Cannot read at all	181	13.9	1.9
Able to read parts of sentence	390	24	2.1
Able to read whole sentence	1103	61.9	2.3
Blind or visually impaired	4	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	



**Table E.3.3 Employment**

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 by employment status and role, Honduras 2013			
Employment characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Employment status</b>			
Employed and being paid for work	186	11.5	1.7
Employed but did not work in the last week	6	0.2	0.1
Employed by a family member without receiving payment	29	1.8	0.6
Student	112	7.9	1.2
Homemaker	1344	77.6	2.4
Retired	2	0.3	0.3
Unable to work due to disability	5	0.7	0.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Occupational role, among women employed and being paid for work</b>			
Employee	151	78.7	5.4
Employer	3	3.8	3.3
Owner	10	5.9	2.3
Self-employed	22	11.6	3.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	186	100	

**Table E.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media**

Percent distribution of women by exposure to newspapers, radio and television; percentage exposed to all three forms of media and to any form of media at least once a week, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Newspapers, among fully or partially literate women</b>			
≥1 time per week	617	40.5	2.4
<1 time per week	317	21.6	1.5
Never	516	35.3	2.5
Not applicable	37	2.6	1.2
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	1493	100	
<b>Radio</b>			
≥1 time per week	983	58.2	2.4
<1 time per week	350	19.3	1.9
Never	327	20.5	1.9
Not applicable	26	2	1.1
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Television</b>			
≥1 time per week	1131	66.5	3.5
<1 time per week	202	11.2	1.5
Not applicable	335	20.9	2.9
Never	19	1.4	0.8
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Exposed to all three forms of media at least once per week, among fully or partially literate women</b>			
Yes	450	30.5	2.7
No	1016	68	2.7
Not applicable	23	1.5	0.7
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	0		
Total	1493	100	
<b>Exposed to any form of media at least once per week</b>			
Yes	450	26.7	2.6
No	1165	71.7	2.7
Not applicable	25	1.6	0.7
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	66		
Total	1712	100	

**Table E.3.5.1a Proximity to health care facilities: nearest health facility**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility closest to household, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	66	20.7	4.7
1 to <5 km	310	63.8	5
5 to <10 km	37	6.2	1.8
≥10 km	29	9.3	2.6
DK/DTR	1248		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	569	35.9	3.9
15 to <30 min	483	26.2	2.8
30 to <45 min	274	18.7	2.2
45 to <60 min	14	1.1	0.4
≥60 min	289	18.1	3
DK/DTR	34		
Missing	49		
Total	1712	100	

**Table E.3.5.1b Proximity to health care facilities: usual health facility**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility that the head of household usually attends, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	57	19.4	4.4
1 to <5 km	293	64.4	4.4
5 to <10 km	33	7.5	2.3
≥10 km	31	8.7	2.4
DK/DTR	1141		
Missing	0		
Total	1555	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	529	35.5	3.7
15 to <30 min	466	26.8	2.7
30 to <45 min	273	18.7	2.1
45 to <60 min	16	1.3	0.5
≥60 min	260	17.8	3
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	5		
Total	1555	100	

**Table E.3.5.1c Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for delivery**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for most recent delivery in the last two years, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	1	1.7	1.7
1 to <5 km	21	27.3	10.7
5 to <10 km	7	10.5	6.4
≥10 km	44	60.5	10.8
DK/DTR	440		
Missing	0		
Total	513	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	36	6.4	1.5
15 to <30 min	50	8.6	1.9
30 to <45 min	36	7.8	1.4
45 to <60 min	6	1.2	0.5
≥60 min	363	75.9	3.6
DK/DTR	22		
Missing	0		
Total	513	100	

**Table E.3.5.1d Proximity to health care facilities: health facility for recent illness**

Percent distribution of women according to distance and travel time to health care facility attended for respondent's recent illness or child's recent illness, Honduras 2013			
Distance and time	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Distance</b>			
<1 km	45	21.6	5.5
1 to <5 km	206	63	5.4
5 to <10 km	31	8.2	2.4
≥10 km	21	7.3	2.9
DK/DTR	600		
Missing	0		
Total	903	100	
<b>Travel time</b>			
<15 min	304	37.5	4.3
15 to <30 min	245	23.3	2.8
30 to <45 min	137	16.6	2.5
45 to <60 min	3	0.2	0.1
≥60 min	193	22.3	3.6
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	18		
Total	903	100	

**Table E.3.6.1 Current health status**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who attended school; percentage of women who attended a literacy course; percent distribution by highest level of education attended, among those who attended school; and literacy of women, Honduras 2013			
Education characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Education</b>			
Attended school	1573	92.3	1.2
Did not attend school	117	7.7	1.2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Literacy course</b>			
Attended literacy course	217	12.5	2.1
Did not attend literacy course	1473	87.5	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Highest level of education, among those who attended school</b>			
Primary	1078	69.8	2.6
Secondary	231	14.6	1.5
Middle or high school	233	13.1	1.5
University	31	2.5	0.7
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	1573	100	
<b>Literacy</b>			
Cannot read at all	181	13.9	1.9
Able to read parts of sentence	390	24	2.1
Able to read whole sentence	1103	61.9	2.3
Blind or visually impaired	4	0.2	0.1
DK/DTR	12		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	

**Table E.3.6.2 Recent illness**

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who were sick in the last two weeks; and among those who were sick, percent distribution by type of recent illness, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent was sick during the past two weeks</b>			
Yes	413	24.4	1.8
No	1275	75.6	1.8
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Type of illness, among those sick in the past two weeks</b>			
Fever	67	14.2	2.3
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	60	10.9	2.2
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	3	0.4	0.2
Bronchitis	1	1.5	1.5
Pneumonia	0	0	
Diarrhea without blood	2	0.3	0.3
Diarrhea with blood	0	0	
Diarrhea with vomiting	0	0	
Vomiting	0	0	
Abdominal pain	49	10.4	2
Anemia	1	0.1	0.1
Skin rash/infection	3	0.9	0.6
Eye/ear infection	1	0.9	0.9
Measles	0	0	
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	96	25.2	2.8
Toothache	9	1.5	0.6
Stroke	0	0	
Hypertension	6	1.4	0.6
Diabetes	2	1	0.9
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	0	0	
Gynecologic problems	8	3.4	1.6
Obstetric problems	2	0.3	0.2
Other	102	27.6	3.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	413	100	

**Table E.3.6.3 Utilization of health services**

Among women who reported sick in the last two weeks, percentage of women who sought care for the illness; and among women who sought care, percent distribution by timing of care-seeking after onset of illness, Honduras 2013

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for recent illness</b>			
Yes	159	44.3	3.1
No	254	55.7	3.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	413	100	
<b>Type of health facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	8	4.9	1.8
Public mobile clinic	3	2.5	1.7
Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	1	0.5	0.5
Private health center/clinic	14	9.2	3.8
Private office	15	11.7	4.2
Private mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.4
Other private health facility	1	0.4	0.5
Pharmacy	3	1.7	1.1
Community health worker	1	0.2	0.2
Traditional healer	2	1.9	1.6
Other	3	1	0.6
CESAR	42	32.6	8.1
CESAMO	63	32.1	6.7
CMI	2	0.7	0.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	159	100	
<b>Admitted to hospital for care, among women who sought care at a public or private: hospital, health center/clinic, mobile clinic, or other health facility; public health unit; private office; or pharmacy</b>			
Yes	7	10.2	4.1
No	39	89.8	4.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	46	100	

**Table E.3.6.4 Insurance coverage**

Percentage distribution of insurance status among all women, women who reported sick in the last two weeks, and women who reported sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care, Honduras 2013			
Insurance status	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Insurance among all women</b>			
IHSS	20	0.7	0.2
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	8	0.8	0.4
Other	4	0.1	0.1
None	1655	98.4	0.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks</b>			
IHSS	4	0.5	0.3
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	2	0.4	0.3
Other	3	0.3	0.2
None	404	98.8	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	413	100	
<b>Insurance among women who were sick in the past two weeks but did not seek care</b>			
IHSS	1	0.2	0.2
FA	0	0	
Private insurance	1	0.4	0.4
Other	2	0.4	0.3
None	250	99	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	254	100	



**Table E.3.6.5 Other barriers to health care utilization**

Percentage of women according to perceived barriers to health care utilization, among women who reported being sick in the last two weeks but did not seek care, Honduras 2013							
Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Not sick enough to seek treatment</b>				<b>The health center's staff is not knowledgeable</b>			
Yes	55	23.9	4.2	Yes	2	0.4	0.3
No	197	76.1	4.2	No	250	99.6	0.3
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Treated self at home</b>				<b>Do not trust the staff</b>			
Yes	164	60.3	5.5	Yes	1	0.4	0.4
No	88	39.7	5.5	No	251	99.6	0.4
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Care is too expensive</b>				<b>Was previously mistreated</b>			
Yes	11	4.7	1.7	Yes	0	0	
No	241	95.3	1.7	No	252	100	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Health center is too far away</b>				<b>Tried, but was refused care</b>			
Yes	4	1.2	0.6	Yes	0	0	
No	248	98.8	0.6	No	252	100	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Could not find transportation</b>				<b>Did not get permission to go to the doctor</b>			
Yes	1	0.2	0.2	Yes	1	0.6	0.6
No	251	99.8	0.2	No	251	99.4	0.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Could not afford transportation</b>				<b>Did not want to go alone</b>			
Yes	4	0.9	0.5	Yes	0	0	
No	248	99.1	0.5	No	252	100	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	

**Table E.3.6.5 continued**

Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason for not seeking care	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Did not know where to go</b>				<b>Too busy with work, children, and other commitments</b>			
Yes	3	0.7	0.4	Yes	11	3.5	1.5
No	249	99.3	0.4	No	241	96.5	1.5
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Health center infrastructure is poor</b>				<b>Religious/cultural beliefs</b>			
Yes	1	2.4	2.4	Yes	0	0	
No	251	97.6	2.4	No	252	100	
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Health center does not have enough drugs</b>				<b>No one present at the center when visited</b>			
Yes	14	4.7	1.5	Yes	5	2.4	1.5
No	238	95.3	1.5	No	247	97.6	1.5
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>Health center is not well equipped</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	3	1.1	0.6	Yes	15	8.1	2.7
No	249	98.9	0.6	No	237	91.9	2.7
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	254	100		Total	254	100	
<b>It is difficult to deal with health center personnel</b>							
Yes	2	1.5	1.3				
No	250	98.5	1.3				
DK/DTR	2						
Missing	0						
Total	254	100					

**Table E.4.2.1 Parity and age at first birth**

Percent of women aged 15-49 who have ever given birth, their age at first birth, and the percent of women who have had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or abortion, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Ever given birth</b>			
Yes	1385	75.7	1.9
No	305	24.3	1.9
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1712	100	
<b>Age at first birth, among parous women</b>			
10-14 years	41	2.8	0.4
15-19 years	808	57.5	2.1
20-24 years	408	31.7	1.8
25-29 years	98	6.3	0.9
30-34 years	18	1	0.3
35-39 years	6	0.8	0.5
40-44 years	0	0	
45-49 years	0	0	
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	2		
Total	1385	100	
<b>Ever had a stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion</b>			
Yes	145	8.2	1.2
No	1540	91.8	1.2
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	23		
Total	1712	100	

**Table E.4.3.1 Intervals between births**

Among women with two or more children, percent distribution by duration of the birth intervals, Honduras 2013			
Mean birth interval	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among women with more than one child</b>			
9-11 months	4	0.2	0.1
12-23 months	56	5.9	0.9
24-35 months	273	29.4	2.4
36-47 months	239	26.6	2.3
48-59 months	159	16.9	1.7
≥60 months	230	21	2
Missing	27		
Total	988	100	
<b>Among women with two children</b>			
9-11 months	4	0.7	0.4
12-23 months	28	8.5	2
24-35 months	63	15.2	2.7
36-47 months	54	20	4.1
48-59 months	54	18.7	3.5
≥60 months	127	36.8	3.8
Missing	11		
Total	341	100	
<b>Among women with three or four children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	10	2.7	0.9
24-35 months	70	21	2.5
36-47 months	96	28	3.9
48-59 months	78	24.7	3.4
≥60 months	95	23.6	3.4
Missing	11		
Total	360	100	
<b>Among women with five or more children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	18	6.7	2.3
24-35 months	140	52	4.5
36-47 months	89	31.6	4.4
48-59 months	27	7.2	1.5
≥60 months	8	2.5	1
Missing	5		
Total	287	100	

**Table E.4.4.1 Desire for more children**

Among women with a pregnancy in the two years preceding the interview, percent distribution by desire of the most recent pregnancy in the last two years; and among all women, percentage who desire more children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent desired their most recent pregnancy in the past two years</b>			
Yes	464	71.3	2.1
No, wanted to wait	136	21.6	2.2
No, did not want (more) children	48	7.2	1.1
DK/DTR	11		
Missing	34		
Total	693	100	
<b>Respondent desires current pregnancy</b>			
Yes	21	63.1	9.2
No, wanted to wait	16	27.4	7.7
No, did not want (more) children	5	9.5	4.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	42	100	

**Table E.4.4.2 Ideal interval for most recent birth**

Percent distribution of women with 2 or more children by ideal interval for most recent birth, according to the number of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among women with more than one child</b>			
9-11 months	1	0.2	0.2
12-23 months	21	3.9	0.9
24-35 months	63	11.3	1.4
36-47 months	64	11.6	1.4
48-59 months	76	14.8	1.9
≥60 months	264	48.2	2.8
Did not want to have another child	58	10	1.5
Missing	83		
Total	630	100	
<b>Among women with two children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	6	3.3	1.8
24-35 months	22	10.1	2.2
36-47 months	19	8.8	1.9
48-59 months	34	19.5	4.3
≥60 months	114	52.8	4.9
Did not want to have another child	14	5.4	1.8
Missing	55		
Total	264	100	
<b>Among women with three or four children</b>			
9-11 months	0	0	
12-23 months	9	3.7	1.2
24-35 months	25	10.8	2
36-47 months	23	10.2	2.1
48-59 months	34	14.7	2
≥60 months	115	49.5	3.8
Did not want to have another child	26	11.2	2
Missing	21		
Total	253	100	
<b>Among women with five or more children</b>			
9-11 months	1	1	0.9
12-23 months	6	5.1	2.8
24-35 months	16	14.6	2.7
36-47 months	22	19	3.7
48-59 months	8	6.9	3
≥60 months	35	37.6	6
Did not want to have another child	18	15.9	2.7
Missing	7		
Total	113	100	

**Table E.5.1.1 Knowledge of the fertile period**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 who know the timing of the fertile period, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?			
Yes	679	69.4	2.9
No	289	30.6	2.9
DK/DTR	119		
Missing	16		
Total	1103	100	
Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?			
Just before her period begins	50	8.5	1.7
During her period	11	1.1	0.4
Right after her period has ended	508	80.4	2.4
Halfway between two periods	68	10	1.4
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	42		
Missing	0		
Total	679	100	

**Table E.5.2.1a Current use of family planning methods**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using family planning methods, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic or method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Current use of any method</b>			
Yes	675	56	2.9
No	411	44	2.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16		
Total	1103	100	
<b>Current use of any method, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	654	66	3.6
No	252	34	3.6
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	907	100	
<b>Current use of more than one method</b>			
Yes	9	0.7	0.5
No	1077	99.3	0.5
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16		
Total	1103	100	
<b>Number of methods the respondent is currently using</b>			
0 methods	411	43.9	2.9
1 method	666	55.3	2.8
2 methods	9	0.7	0.5
3 or more methods	16	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	1103	100	



**Table E.5.2.1b Current use of family planning methods, by type of method**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using specified family planning methods, Honduras											
Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Method	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Female sterilization</b>				<b>Condom</b>				<b>Rhythm method</b>			
Yes	126	12.1	1.8	Yes	28	2.2	0.7	Yes	27	2.7	0.6
No	960	87.9	1.8	No	1058	97.8	0.7	No	1059	97.3	0.6
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16			Missing	16			Missing	16		
Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100	
<b>Male sterilization</b>				<b>Female condom</b>				<b>Withdrawal method</b>			
Yes	1	0		Yes	0	0		Yes	11	0.9	0.3
No	1085	100		No	1086	100		No	1075	99.1	0.3
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16			Missing	16			Missing	16		
Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100	
<b>IUD</b>				<b>Diaphragm</b>				<b>Emergency contraception</b>			
Yes	83	6.6	1	Yes	1	0	0	Yes	0	0	
No	1003	93.4	1	No	1085	100	0	No	1086	100	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16			Missing	16			Missing	16		
Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100	
<b>Injectables</b>				<b>Sponge, spermicide</b>				<b>Other modern method</b>			
Yes	297	23.1	2.2	Yes	0	0		Yes	0	0	
No	789	76.9	2.2	No	1086	100		No	1086	100	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16			Missing	16			Missing	16		
Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100	
<b>Implants</b>				<b>Lactational amenorrhea method</b>				<b>Other traditional method</b>			
Yes	2	0.5	0.4	Yes	5	0.3	0.2	Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	1083	99.5	0.4	No	1081	99.7	0.2	No	1085	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	16			Missing	16			Missing	16		
Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100		Total	1103	100	
<b>Pill</b>											
Yes	102	8.2	1.4								
No	980	91.8	1.4								
DK/DTR	5										
Missing	16										
Total	1103	100									

**Table E.5.2.1c Current use of modern family planning methods**

Percentage of all currently married or partnered women aged 15-49 using modern methods of family planning, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Among all women</b>			
Yes	633	52.1	3.1
No	454	47.9	3.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	16		
Total	1103	100	
<b>Among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	614	61.4	3.8
No	293	38.6	3.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	907	100	

**Table E.5.3.1a Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Female sterilization</b>				<b>IUD</b>			
Public hospital	85	74.5	6.9	Public hospital	11	14.7	5.7
Public mobile clinic	2	6	5.3	Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	4	1.8	1.5	Other public health facility	2	3	2.2
Private hospital	4	1.6	0.8	Private hospital	2	2.1	1.4
Private health center/clinic	10	6.4	2.2	Private health center/clinic	7	5.6	2.5
Private office	1	0.6	0.6	Private office	5	8.7	4.6
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	3	2	1.2	Other private health facility	1	0.6	0.6
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	1	1.3	1.2
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	3	1.1	0.8	Other	3	3.7	3.1
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	11	12.9	6.3
CESAMO	11	5.2	2.1	CESAMO	35	42.5	8.1
CMI	2	0.8	0.5	CMI	5	5	2.2
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	126	100		Total	83	100	
<b>Male sterilization</b>				<b>Injectables</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	6	2	0.9
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.4
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	2	0.5	0.4
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	7	1.7	0.7
Private office	0	0		Private office	2	1	0.7
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.4
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	18	6.7	2
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	4	0.9	0.5
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	1	0.2	0.2
Other	0	0		Other	3	0.6	0.4
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	96	31	6.6
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	151	53.7	6.9
CMI	1	100		CMI	3	0.8	0.5
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1	100		Total	297	100	

**Table E.5.3.1b Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Implants</b>				<b>Condom</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	1	3.3	3.4
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	1	29.1	41.3	Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	6	13.5	6.6
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	1	70.9	41.3	CESAR	8	51.5	16.1
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	13	31.7	12.1
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	2	100		Total	28	100	
<b>Pill</b>				<b>Female condom</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	1	0.7	0.7	Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	2	1.1	0.8	Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	1	0.6	0.6	Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	38	38.7	5.8	Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	1	0.8	0.8	Other	0	0	
CESAR	25	28.2	6.9	CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	33	29.3	7.6	CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	1	0.6	0.6	CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	102	100		Total	0	0	

**Table E.5.3.1c Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Diaphragm</b>				<b>Lactational amenorrhea method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	2	68.9	32.2
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	1	100		CESAMO	1	31.1	32.2
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	1	100		Total	5	100	
<b>Sponge, spermicide</b>				<b>Rhythm method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	1	3.1	3.1
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	6	33.3	13.2
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	11	40.7	12.2
Other	0	0		Other	1	2.2	2.3
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	2	5.8	4.4
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	6	14.9	6.5
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	27	100	

**Table E.5.3.1d Source of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women currently using selected modern methods of family planning, by location where current method was obtained

Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Source	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Withdrawal method</b>				<b>Other modern method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	0	0	
Friend/relative	7	71.2	18.9	Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	1	11.6	11.9	CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	2	17.2	16.6	CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	11	100		Total	0	0	
<b>Emergency contraception</b>				<b>Other traditional method</b>			
Public hospital	0	0		Public hospital	0	0	
Public mobile clinic	0	0		Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	0	0		Other public health facility	0	0	
Private hospital	0	0		Private hospital	0	0	
Private health center/clinic	0	0		Private health center/clinic	0	0	
Private office	0	0		Private office	0	0	
Private mobile clinic	0	0		Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health facility	0	0		Other private health facility	0	0	
Pharmacy	0	0		Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	0	0		Community health worker	0	0	
Traditional healer	0	0		Traditional healer	0	0	
Store	0	0		Store	0	0	
Market	0	0		Market	0	0	
Church	0	0		Church	1	100	
Friend/relative	0	0		Friend/relative	0	0	
Other	0	0		Other	0	0	
CESAR	0	0		CESAR	0	0	
CESAMO	0	0		CESAMO	0	0	
CMI	0	0		CMI	0	0	
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	0	0		Total	1	100	

**Table E.5.4.1 Interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percentage of all women with interruptions last year in the use of contraception, percentage not using contraception, and percentage in need of contraception; and among women "in need" of contraception, percentage who discontinued during the last year, percentage of women with interruptions in use during the last year, and percentage not currently using, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Currently in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	907	81.6	1.8
No	180	18.4	1.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	16		
Total	1103	100	
<b>Discontinuation rate: any interruption in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	23	3.6	1.1
No	884	96.4	1.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	907	100	
<b>Number of interruptions in use during the last year, among women in need of contraceptives</b>			
0	884	96.4	1.1
1	23	3.6	1.1
2-6	0	0	
7-12	0	0	
13 or more	0	0	
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	907	100	
<b>Not currently using any modern method</b>			
Yes	454	47.9	3.1
No	633	52.1	3.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	16		
Total	1103	100	
<b>Unmet need: Not currently using any modern method, among women "in need" of contraceptives</b>			
Yes	293	38.6	3.8
No	614	61.4	3.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	907	100	

**Table E.5.4.2a Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Unmarried</b>				<b>Did not have a menstrual period since last birth</b>			
Yes	13	5	2.3	Yes	6	1.2	0.5
No	344	95	2.3	No	351	98.8	0.5
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Married</b>				<b>Was breastfeeding</b>			
Yes	32	10	3.5	Yes	16	2.6	0.7
No	325	90	3.5	No	341	97.4	0.7
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Does not have sexual relations</b>				<b>Goes against religion</b>			
Yes	55	14.5	3.1	Yes	11	2.3	0.7
No	302	85.5	3.1	No	346	97.7	0.7
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Virgin</b>				<b>Respondent is opposed to use</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	18	4.2	1.7
No	357	100		No	339	95.8	1.7
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Has sexual relations infrequently</b>				<b>Husband/partner is opposed to use</b>			
Yes	24	10.7	2.7	Yes	13	3.8	1.6
No	333	89.3	2.7	No	344	96.2	1.6
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Menopausal</b>				<b>Others are opposed to use</b>			
Yes	21	5.4	1.4	Yes	3	0.6	0.3
No	336	94.6	1.4	No	354	99.4	0.3
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Hysterectomy/surgery on the uterus</b>				<b>Knows no method</b>			
Yes	3	0.5	0.3	Yes	4	0.7	0.4
No	354	99.5	0.3	No	353	99.3	0.4
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Cannot become pregnant</b>				<b>Knows no source for getting method</b>			
Yes	15	6.8	2.5	Yes	3	0.6	0.4
No	342	93.2	2.5	No	354	99.4	0.4
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	



**Table E.5.4.2b Reasons for interruption and non-use of family planning methods**

Percent distribution of women who are not using family planning methods by reason for non-use							
Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Reason	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Concerned about side effects</b>				<b>No trust in health facility staff</b>			
Yes	13	2.5	0.7	Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	344	97.5	0.7	No	356	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Facility is too far</b>				<b>Uncomfortable to use</b>			
Yes	5	1.1	0.5	Yes	7	1.5	0.6
No	352	98.9	0.5	No	350	98.5	0.6
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Could not find transportation to a facility</b>				<b>Interferes with normal body processes</b>			
Yes	1	0.3	0.3	Yes	5	1.4	0.7
No	356	99.7	0.3	No	352	98.6	0.7
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Could not afford transportation</b>				<b>Affects health/does not like them</b>			
Yes	2	0.4	0.3	Yes	75	18.2	3.5
No	355	99.6	0.3	No	282	81.8	3.5
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Costs too much</b>				<b>Was pregnant</b>			
Yes	0	0		Yes	24	5	1.2
No	357	100		No	332	95	1.2
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	26		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Preferred method is not available</b>				<b>Wanted to become pregnant</b>			
Yes	1	0.3	0.3	Yes	29	10.5	3
No	356	99.7	0.3	No	328	89.5	3
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>No method is available</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	1	0.3	0.3	Yes	37	13.3	3.5
No	356	99.7	0.3	No	320	86.7	3.5
DK/DTR	25			DK/DTR	25		
Missing	27			Missing	27		
Total	409	100		Total	409	100	
<b>Health facility has staff that are hard to deal with</b>							
Yes	1	0.1	0.1				
No	356	99.9	0.1				
DK/DTR	25						
Missing	27						
Total	409	100					

**Table E.5.5.1 Participation in family planning decision-making**

Percent distribution of women currently using family planning methods according to who makes the decision to use family planning, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Who makes the decision to use family planning methods?			
Mostly the respondent	100	12.9	1.6
Mostly the husband/partner	29	4.3	1.3
Joint decision	539	82.6	2.2
Other	1	0.1	0.1
DK/DTR/NA	6		
Missing	0		
Total	675	100	

**Table E.5.5.2a Family planning decision-making - informed choice**

Percentage of all women currently using family planning methods to whom a health care worker described other methods that can be used, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Did a doctor, nurse, or community health worker ever tell you about other methods of family planning that you could use?			
Yes	308	46.5	3.5
No	364	53.5	3.5
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	675	100	

**Table E.5.6.1 Family planning messages delivered by health care providers**

Percentage of married or partnered women exposed to family planning messages delivered by health care providers at a health care facility or at home, ever and in the last 12 months, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
In the last 12 months, did any staff member at a health facility speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	316	28.1	2.7
No	766	71.9	2.7
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	18		
Total	1103	100	
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	109	10.1	1.5
No	972	89.9	1.5
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	18		
Total	1103	100	
Among respondents who had not visited a health facility seeking care for themselves or their children in the last 12 months:			
In the last 12 months, did a health promoter visit you to speak to you about family planning methods?			
Yes	12	3.2	1.3
No	546	96.8	1.3
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	0		
Total	561	100	

**Table E.6.1.1a Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage of women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth; and among those who received any antenatal care, percent distribution by timing of care, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Attended at least one antenatal care visit</b>			
Yes	563	96.3	0.9
No	24	3.7	0.9
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	60		
Total	648	100	
<b>Attended at least one antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	520	88.4	2.1
No	68	11.6	2.1
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	60		
Total	648	100	
<b>First trimester (first 12 weeks) antenatal care visit with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	291	47.2	3.4
No	291	52.8	3.4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	66		
Total	648	100	
<b>Month of gestation of first ANC visit, among women who received any antenatal care</b>			
1	174	29.1	2.8
2	150	26.1	1.9
3	87	16.8	1.8
4	51	9.1	1.4
5	36	7.8	1.8
6	27	5.3	0.9
7	11	1.9	0.7
8	6	1.1	0.5
9	16	2.8	0.9
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	563	100	

**Table E.6.1.1b Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage distribution of attendants at antenatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013

Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	98	18.2	3.4	0 visits	559	99.3	0.4	0 visits	563	100	
1 visit	26	5.7	2.1	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	25	4.5	1.1	2 visits	1	0.2	0.2	2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	31	5.9	1.1	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	35	6.3	1.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	48	9.8	1.6	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	64	11.7	1.6	6 visits	1	0.2	0.2	6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	85	15.2	1.8	7 visits	1	0.2	0.2	7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	151	22.7	2.7	8 visits	1	0.1	0.1	8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	453	77.9	3.6	0 visits	563	100		0 visits	561	99.7	0.2
1 visit	33	7.1	1.5	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	2	0.3	0.2
2 visits	11	1.7	0.5	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	11	3.3	2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	8	1.4	0.6	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	6	0.8	0.3	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	18	3.3	0.9	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	9	1.6	0.5	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	14	2.7	1.2	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	489	84.9	3.6	0 visits	563	100		0 visits	562	99.8	0.2
1 visit	18	4.3	1.4	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	1	0.2	0.2
2 visits	11	2.5	0.8	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	5	0.9	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	5	1	0.5	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	10	1.9	0.7	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	7	1.2	0.4	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	9	1.5	0.6	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	9	1.7	0.6	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	561	99.7	0.2	0 visits	563	100					
1 visit	2	0.3	0.2	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	563	100		Total	563	100					

**Table E.6.1.1c Antenatal care coverage for the most recent birth in the last two years**

Percentage distribution of usual location of antenatal care for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one antenatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013

Location	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Usual location for antenatal care visits			
Public hospital	9	1.9	0.8
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health facility	4	1	0.6
Private hospital	3	0.5	0.3
Private health center/clinic	47	7.4	1.6
Private office	16	2.2	0.8
Private mobile clinic	1	0.2	0.2
Other private health facility	1	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	0	0	
Community health worker	1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0	0	
Other	7	1.3	0.5
CESAR	154	31.2	5.3
CESAMO	302	50.9	5
CMI	18	3	0.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	563	100	

**Table E.6.1.2 Frequency of antenatal care visits**

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years, by number of antenatal care visits for the most recent birth, and percentage of women with four or more visits with at least one with a professional, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>			
None	25	3.9	0.9
1-3 visits	62	11.2	1.2
4-6 visits	181	34	2.6
7-9 visits	310	50.3	2.4
10+ visits	4	0.6	0.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits</b>			
Yes	495	84.9	1.6
No	87	15.1	1.6
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse</b>			
Yes	447	76.4	2.4
No	135	23.6	2.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Attended at least four antenatal care visits with doctor or professional nurse according to best practices (measuring blood type, anemia, syphilis, HIV, glucose, proteinuria, blood pressure, weight, fundal height, fetal heartbeat)</b>			
Yes	122	22	2.4
No	460	78	2.4
DK/DTR	6		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	

**Table E.6.1.3a Content of antenatal care visits - best practices**

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit, Honduras 2013							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Measured blood type				Tested for proteinuria			
Yes	439	81.7	2.2	Yes	445	82.8	2.3
No	100	18.3	2.2	No	92	17.2	2.3
DK/DTR	24			DK/DTR	26		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
Tested for anemia				Measured maternal blood pressure			
Yes	454	81.9	1.9	Yes	547	97.5	0.7
No	99	18.1	1.9	No	15	2.5	0.7
DK/DTR	10			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
Tested for syphilis				Measured maternal weight			
Yes	272	55.6	3.6	Yes	553	98.4	0.5
No	225	44.4	3.6	No	10	1.6	0.5
DK/DTR	66			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
Tested for HIV				Measured fundal height			
Yes	330	60	2.6	Yes	424	76.8	3.2
No	209	40	2.6	No	132	23.2	3.2
DK/DTR	24			DK/DTR	7		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
Measured blood glucose				Measured fetal heartbeat			
Yes	324	59.4	2.8	Yes	500	89	2.4
No	207	40.6	2.8	No	61	11	2.4
DK/DTR	32			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	



**Table E.6.1.3b Content of antenatal care visits - other services provided**

Percentage distribution of content during antenatal visit among women with a birth in the last two years with at least one antenatal care visit, Honduras 2013							
Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Procedure	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Collected blood specimen				Tested for diabetes			
Yes	547	97.5	0.5	Yes	223	41.7	3.4
No	15	2.5	0.5	No	304	58.3	3.4
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	36		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
Collected urine specimen				Performed an ultrasound			
Yes	537	95	1.2	Yes	370	65.2	3.9
No	26	5	1.2	No	192	34.8	3.9
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	

**Table E.6.1.4 Coverage of tetanus toxoid vaccinations during pregnancy**

Among women with prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage who received a tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy and percent distribution by number of vaccinations received and by time since last tetanus vaccination, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Received tetanus injection during pregnancy</b>			
Yes	421	72.5	2.3
No	153	27.5	2.3
DK/DTR	13		
Missing	61		
Total	648	100	
<b>Number of tetanus vaccinations during pregnancy</b>			
None	168	34.7	3
1	191	39.4	2.9
2	93	18.1	2
3	35	7.2	1.5
4	3	0.4	0.3
5	2	0.3	0.2
DK/DTR	95		
Missing	61		
Total	648	100	
<b>Time since last tetanus vaccination</b>			
Never vaccinated	111	53.5	4.2
<10 years ago	85	37.6	3.7
≥10 years ago	20	8.9	2.7
DK/DTR	372		
Missing	60		
Total	648	100	
<b>Time since last tetanus vaccination, among women who were not vaccinated during pregnancy</b>			
Never vaccinated	42	62.4	5.9
<10 years ago	20	28.6	5.7
≥10 years ago	6	9	5.2
DK/DTR	85		
Missing	0		
Total	153	100	

**Table E.6.1.5 Exposure to safe pregnancy messages**

Among women who received prenatal care for a birth in the last two years, percentage exposed to specific safe pregnancy messages, Honduras 2013							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Counseled about pregnancy</b>				<b>Advised to have a Caesarean section</b>			
Yes	512	91.8	1.5	Yes	203	39.3	3.3
No	50	8.2	1.5	No	360	60.7	3.3
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Told about signs to watch out for that could indicate a problem with the pregnancy</b>				<b>Counseled about making a transportation plan for the delivery</b>			
Yes	442	80	2.7	Yes	240	46.6	3.6
No	119	20	2.7	No	322	53.4	3.6
DK/DTR	2			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Offered an HIV test</b>				<b>Counseled about contraception after delivery</b>			
Yes	376	67.1	3	Yes	382	70.1	3.1
No	167	32.9	3	No	180	29.9	3.1
DK/DTR	20			DK/DTR	1		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Counseled about nutrition during pregnancy</b>				<b>Counseled about child care</b>			
Yes	395	72.9	2.6	Yes	355	65.1	3.3
No	162	27.1	2.6	No	206	34.9	3.3
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Given information about in-facility delivery</b>				<b>Given information about proper ways to breast feed</b>			
Yes	443	80.7	2.5	Yes	421	76.4	2.3
No	120	19.3	2.5	No	142	23.6	2.3
DK/DTR	0			DK/DTR	0		
Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	563	100		Total	563	100	
<b>Advised to deliver in a facility</b>							
Yes	443	80.6	2.5				
No	120	19.4	2.5				
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	0						
Total	563	100					

**Table E.6.2.1 Place of delivery**

Percent distribution of women with a birth in the last two years by location of most recent birth and percent distribution of women with in-facility deliveries by means of transportation used to get to the facility for delivery, Honduras 2013

Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Mode of transportatio	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
				n			
Delivery location for most recent birth				On foot			
Respondent's house	65	12.7	2.8	Yes	16	2.9	0.7
Another person's house	6	0.8	0.4	No	497	97.1	0.7
Public hospital	362	59.4	4	DK/DTR	0		
Public health center/clinic	116	21.1	2.6	Missing	0		
Public medical ward	0	0		Total	513	100	
Other public health facility	3	0.5	0.3	Private vehicle			
Private hospital	4	0.7	0.4	Yes	325	60.9	4
Private health center/clinic	28	4.2	1.1	No	188	39.1	4
Private medical ward	0	0		DK/DTR	0		
Other private health facility	0	0		Missing	0		
Other	4	0.5	0.3	Total	513	100	
DK/DTR	0			Ambulance			
Missing	60			Yes	86	20.7	4.3
Total	648	100		No	427	79.3	4.3
In-hospital delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	366	60.2	4	Missing	0		
No	222	39.8	4	Total	513	100	
DK/DTR	0			Other public vehicle			
Missing	60			Yes	103	19	2.4
Total	648	100		No	410	81	2.4
In-facility delivery				DK/DTR			
Yes	513	86	2.8	Missing	0		
No	75	14	2.8	Total	513	100	
DK/DTR	0						
Missing	60						
Total	648	100					

**Table E.6.2.2a Assistance at delivery: type of attendants**

For women's most recent birth in the past two years, percentage by type of delivery attendants, Honduras 2013							
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>			
Yes	492	82.6	2.8	Yes	2	0.4	0.4
No	95	17.4	2.8	No	583	99.6	0.4
DK/DTR	1			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	648	100		Total	648	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacist</b>			
Yes	315	53.3	3.7	Yes	4	0.6	0.4
No	266	46.7	3.7	No	579	99.4	0.4
DK/DTR	7			DK/DTR	5		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	648	100		Total	648	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>			
Yes	235	38.9	2.5	Yes	1	0.1	0.1
No	347	61.1	2.5	No	584	99.9	0.1
DK/DTR	6			DK/DTR	3		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	648	100		Total	648	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
Yes	40	7	1.8	Yes	23	3.8	1.2
No	543	93	1.8	No	561	96.2	1.2
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	648	100		Total	648	100	
<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Other</b>			
Yes	68	12.4	2.2	Yes	0	0	
No	515	87.6	2.2	No	584	100	
DK/DTR	5			DK/DTR	4		
Missing	60			Missing	60		
Total	648	100		Total	648	100	

**Table E.6.2.2b Assistance at delivery: number of attendants**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the number of attendants during delivery and the presence of skilled attendants, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Delivered alone</b>			
Yes	5	1.1	0.5
No	583	98.9	0.5
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	60		
Total	648	100	
<b>Number of categories of personnel in attendance at delivery</b>			
None	5	1.1	0.5
One	201	36.2	3.7
Two	225	35.9	3.8
Three	115	19.6	1.8
Four or more	42	7.2	2
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	60		
Total	648	100	
<b>Delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	510	85.3	2.8
No	78	14.7	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	60		
Total	648	100	

**Table E.6.2.2c Assistance at delivery: in-facility delivery with skilled birth attendant**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the presence of skilled attendants at delivery in a health facility or hospital, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>In-facility delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	508	85.1	2.8
No	80	14.9	2.8
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>In-hospital delivery with a skilled birth attendant</b>			
Yes	365	60	4
No	223	40	4
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	

**Table E.6.2.3 Mode of delivery and complications**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the mode of delivery and complications during delivery, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Mode of delivery</b>			
Vaginal	504	85.9	1.8
Planned Caesarean section	28	4.6	1
Emergency Caesarean section	56	9.6	1.6
DK/DTR	0		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Reason for attending a health facility for delivery, among in-facility births</b>			
Planned	278	56.5	3.6
Emergency	233	43.5	3.6
Other	0	0	
DK/DTR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	513	100	
<b>Respondent had seizures prior to delivery</b>			
Yes	54	10.5	1.7
No	531	89.5	1.7
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Child entered neonatal intensive care unit after delivery</b>			
Yes	50	7.9	1.3
No	537	92.1	1.3
DK/DTR	1		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Respondent had excessive bleeding in the first day following the delivery</b>			
Yes	137	22.3	2.5
No	447	77.7	2.5
DK/DTR	4		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	



**Table E.6.2.4 Birth size and weight**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, the size and weight of the child at birth, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Mother's estimate of the size of the child at birth</b>			
Very large	20	4.3	1.9
Larger than average	75	11.7	1.8
Average	414	72.7	2.8
Smaller than average	39	6	1.1
Very small	31	5.3	1.3
DK/DTR	9		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Child's weight was measured at birth</b>			
Yes	493	87.9	2
No	64	12.1	2
DK/DTR	31		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Child's birth weight, among those who were weighed</b>			
<2.5 kg (low birth weight)	63	15.7	2.6
≥2.5 kg	340	84.3	2.6
DK/DTR	88		
Missing	2		
Total	493	100	

**Table E.6.3.1a Postnatal checkup for the mother**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the respondent, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Respondent was checked after delivery</b>			
Yes	419	72.1	2.6
No	166	27.9	2.6
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Respondent was checked every 15 minutes during the first hour after delivery while still at health facility, among in-facility births</b>			
Yes	166	34.2	2.1
No	342	65.8	2.1
DK/DTR	5		
Missing	0		
Total	513	100	
<b>Respondent was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	316	51.7	3.1
No	269	48.3	3.1
DK/DTR	3		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	

**Table E.6.3.1b Postnatal checkup for the mother: providers**

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013

Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	90	25.9	3.9	0 visits	416	99.3	0.4	0 visits	419	100	
1 visit	200	47.7	3.9	1 visit	3	0.7	0.4	1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	88	18.8	1.9	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	28	5	1.2	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	8	1.6	0.6	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	3	0.6	0.4	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.2	0.2	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0.2	0.2	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	419	100		Total	419	100		Total	419	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	356	83.1	3.3	0 visits	416	99.2	0.6	0 visits	418	99.8	0.2
1 visit	45	12.8	3.2	1 visit	3	0.8	0.6	1 visit	1	0.2	0.2
2 visits	13	3	1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.5	0.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	1	0.2	0.2	5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	1	0.2	0.2	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	419	100		Total	419	100		Total	419	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to respond</b>			
0 visits	353	81.2	3.7	0 visits	419	100		0 visits	417	99.5	0.3
1 visit	51	15.1	2.8	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	2	0.5	0.3
2 visits	11	2.7	0.9	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	2	0.5	0.5	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	2	0.5	0.4	6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	419	100		Total	419	100		Total	419	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	419	100		0 visits	419	100					
1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	419	100		Total	419	100					

**Table E.6.3.2a Postnatal checkup for the neonate**

For women's most recent live birth in the past two years, postpartum care received by the baby, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Baby was checked after delivery</b>			
Yes	437	75.5	2.8
No	144	24.5	2.8
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	59		
Total	647	100	
<b>Baby was checked within 24 hours after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	133	23.5	2.6
No	398	76.5	2.6
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	109		
Total	647	100	
<b>Baby was checked within one week after delivery by a health provider</b>			
Yes	208	37.1	2.9
No	323	62.9	2.9
DK/DTR	7		
Missing	109		
Total	647	100	

**Table E.6.3.2b Postnatal checkup for the neonate: providers**

Percentage distribution of attendants at postnatal care, for women with a birth in the last two years who attended at least one postnatal care visit for the most recent birth, Honduras 2013

Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	Attendant	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Medical doctor</b>				<b>Midwife/Comadrona</b>				<b>Relative</b>			
0 visits	78	21.2	3.6	0 visits	437	100		0 visits	437	100	
1 visit	212	47.5	4.4	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	0	0	
2 visits	100	21.7	2.6	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	34	7	1.4	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	10	2	0.7	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	2	0.3	0.2	7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	1	0.2	0.2	8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	437	100		Total	437	100		Total	437	100	
<b>Professional nurse</b>				<b>Community health worker</b>				<b>Other</b>			
0 visits	384	86.3	2.7	0 visits	432	98.6	0.9	0 visits	436	99.8	0.2
1 visit	42	11.3	2.5	1 visit	5	1.4	0.9	1 visit	1	0.2	0.2
2 visits	8	1.8	0.6	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.4	0.3	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	437	100		Total	437	100		Total	437	100	
<b>Auxiliary nurse</b>				<b>Pharmacy assistant</b>				<b>Didn't know attendant or declined to</b>			
0 visits	364	78.4	4.7	0 visits	437	100		0 visits	433	99.1	0.5
1 visit	58	17.8	3.8	1 visit	0	0		1 visit	4	0.9	0.5
2 visits	12	3	1	2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0	
3 visits	2	0.6	0.6	3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0	
4 visits	1	0.2	0.2	4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0	
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0	
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0	
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0	
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0	
Missing	0			Missing	0			Missing	0		
Total	437	100		Total	437	100		Total	437	100	
<b>Laboratory technician</b>				<b>Traditional healer</b>							
0 visits	436	99.8	0.2	0 visits	437	100					
1 visit	1	0.2	0.2	1 visit	0	0					
2 visits	0	0		2 visits	0	0					
3 visits	0	0		3 visits	0	0					
4 visits	0	0		4 visits	0	0					
5 visits	0	0		5 visits	0	0					
6 visits	0	0		6 visits	0	0					
7 visits	0	0		7 visits	0	0					
8 visits	0	0		8 visits	0	0					
Missing	0			Missing	0						
Total	437	100		Total	437	100					

**Table E.7.1 Age and sex of children**

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months in the SM2015 baseline survey, Honduras 2013						
	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age, in months						
0-5 months	62	8.5	67	8.7	133	8.5
6-11 months	78	10.7	69	9	154	9.9
12-23 months	132	18.2	160	20.8	302	19.4
24-35 months	150	20.7	144	18.8	313	20.1
36-47 months	123	16.9	144	18.8	281	18
48-59 months	133	18.3	125	16.3	269	17.3
Total	678	100	709	100	1452	100

**Table E.7.1.1 Current health status**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Current health			
Excellent	327	22.1	1.6
Very good	248	17.2	1.3
Good	348	24.4	1.5
Fair	463	32	1.5
Poor	61	4.4	0.8
DK/NR	4		
Missing	108		
Total	1559	100	
Current health relative to health last year			
Better	577	51.4	1.8
Worse	49	4.3	0.7
About the same	507	44.3	1.8
DK/NR	5		
Missing	108		
Total	1246	100	
Ability to perform daily activities			
Easily	1334	93.1	0.8
With some difficulty	67	4.7	0.7
With much difficulty	4	0.3	0.2
Unable to do	29	2	0.5
DK/NR	17		
Missing	108		
Total	1559	100	

**Table E.7.1.2 Recent illness**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Child was sick recently (in the last two weeks)			
Yes	576	40.6	1.7
No	873	59.4	1.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	107		
Total	1558	100	
Recent illness			
Fever	184	31.9	2.4
Malaria	0	0	
Cough/chest infection	190	33.3	2.5
Tuberculosis	0	0	
Asthma	13	2.5	0.7
Bronchitis	6	0.9	0.5
Pneumonia	1	0.1	0.1
Diarrhea without blood	51	9	1.3
Diarrhea with blood	6	1.1	0.4
Vomiting	7	1.3	0.5
Abdominal pain	7	1.4	0.5
Anemia	2	0.4	0.3
Skin rash/infection	16	2.8	0.7
Eye/ear infection	6	1	0.5
Measles	1	0.2	0.2
Jaundice	0	0	
Headache	1	0.3	0.3
Stroke	0	0	
Diabetes	0	0	
HIV/AIDS	0	0	
Paralysis	2	0.3	0.2
Other	82	13.6	2
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	576	100	

**Table E.7.1.3 Utilization of health services for recent illness**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who were sick in the last two weeks, Honduras 2013			
Utilization of health services	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for recent illness</b>			
Yes	325	56.5	2.7
No	251	43.5	2.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	576	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	9	2.7	0.8
CESAR	88	29.5	6.2
CESAMO	127	37	5.4
CMI	7	2.1	0.7
Public mobile clinic	1	0.4	0.4
Other public health center	2	0.6	0.6
Private hospital	2	0.5	0.3
Private clinic/health center	37	10.7	2.3
Private office	16	5.5	1.4
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	16	4.7	1.3
Community health worker	4	1.3	0.6
Traditional healer	6	2	0.7
Other	10	3	1.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	325	100	
<b>Child was hospitalized for recent illness</b>			
Yes	7	1.1	0.5
No	569	98.9	0.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	576	100	



**Table E.7.2.1 Prevalence of acute respiratory infection and fever**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Child had cough in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	426	30.2	2.2
No	1023	69.8	2.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	108		
Total	1559	100	
<b>Child had cough in the last two weeks, by type</b>			
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem	104	7.7	0.9
Cough with difficulty breathing due to congested or runny nose	54	3.8	0.6
Cough with difficulty breathing due to chest problem and congested or runny nose	34	2.4	0.5
Cough with difficulty breathing due to other reason	0	0	
Cough without difficulty breathing	222	15.7	1.3
No cough	1023	70.3	2.2
DK/NR	14		
Missing	108		
Total	1559	100	
<b>Child had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	197	14.3	1.3
No	1245	85.7	1.3
DK/NR	9		
Missing	108		
Total	1559	100	
<b>Child had fever in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	375	26.7	1.8
No	1074	73.3	1.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	108		
Total	1559	100	

**Table E.7.2.2 Utilization of health services for acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for acute respiratory infection</b>			
Yes	131	66.8	3.2
No	66	33.2	3.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	197	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	2	1.3	0.9
CESAR	36	30.8	7.7
CESAMO	53	38.5	6.4
CMI	5	3.8	2
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	2	1.5	1.5
Private hospital	0	0	
Private clinic/health center	13	9.1	3
Private office	4	3	1.5
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	5	4	1.7
Community health worker	2	1.5	1.1
Traditional healer	2	1.3	0.9
Other	7	5.4	2.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	131	100	

**Table E.7.2.3a Utilization of medications for acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Medication	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Any treatment</b>			
Yes	187	94.6	1.9
No	10	5.4	1.9
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	197	100	
<b>Antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	27	15	2.1
No	160	85	2.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	
<b>Antibiotic pill</b>			
Yes	19	9.6	2.6
No	168	90.4	2.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	
<b>Antibiotic syrup</b>			
Yes	132	70.2	3.6
No	55	29.8	3.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	
<b>Aspirin</b>			
Yes	5	3.1	1.2
No	182	96.9	1.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	

**Table E.7.2.3a continued**

<b>Medication</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Acetaminophen</b>			
Yes	121	63.3	4.1
No	66	36.7	4.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	
<b>Ibuprofen</b>			
Yes	25	14.5	3.3
No	162	85.5	3.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	
<b>Oral rehydration therapy</b>			
Yes	10	5.4	1.5
No	177	94.6	1.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	
<b>Other</b>			
Yes	41	22.7	2.8
No	146	77.3	2.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	10		
Total	197	100	

**Table E.7.2.4 Feeding practices during acute respiratory infection**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infection in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Volume of fluids (including breast milk) given during illness</b>			
No fluids	6	3	1.5
Much less	44	23	3.4
Somewhat less	69	34.8	3.9
About the same	61	31.6	3.2
More	16	7.6	2.4
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	197	100	
<b>Volume of solid foods given during illness</b>			
No solids	4	2	1
Much less	51	27.2	2.9
Somewhat less	100	50.9	4.2
About the same	36	19.9	2.8
More	0	0	
DK/NR	6		
Missing	0		
Total	197	100	

**Table E.7.3.1 Prevalence of diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks</b>			
Yes	73	7.1	0.9
No	987	92.9	0.9
DK/NR	17		
Missing	481		
Total	1558	100	
<b>Child had diarrhea in the last two weeks, by type</b>			
Diarrhea with blood	3	0.4	0.2
Diarrhea without blood	70	6.8	0.9
No diarrhea	987	92.9	0.9
DK/NR	17		
Missing	481		
Total	1558	100	

**Table E.7.3.2 Utilization of health services for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Sought care for diarrhea</b>			
Yes	39	54	6.8
No	34	46	6.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Type of medical facility where care was sought</b>			
Public hospital	0	0	
CESAR	8	18.2	6.5
CESAMO	14	36.4	7.1
CMI	1	3.7	3.7
Public mobile clinic	0	0	
Other public health center	1	2.6	2.5
Private hospital	1	2.1	2.2
Private clinic/health center	5	13.5	5.7
Private office	4	10.9	4.5
Private mobile clinic	0	0	
Other private health center	0	0	
Pharmacy	2	4.5	3.2
Community health worker	1	2.9	2.6
Traditional healer	1	2.9	2.8
Other	1	2.5	2.6
DK/NR	0		
Missing	34		
Total	73	100	

**Table E.7.3.3a Utilization of treatments for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mother, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Any treatment given</b>			
Yes	56	79.2	4.8
No	15	20.8	4.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Powdered oral serum</b>			
Yes	22	30.5	7.1
No	49	69.5	7.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Bottled oral serum</b>			
Yes	23	31.2	7.8
No	48	68.8	7.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Homemade fluid recommended by health authorities</b>			
Yes	24	33.7	5
No	47	66.3	5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Antibiotic pill</b>			
Yes	11	14	4.7
No	60	86	4.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	

**Table E.7.3.3a continued**

Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Antidiarrheal pill</b>			
Yes	11	16.4	4.6
No	60	83.6	4.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Zinc pill</b>			
Yes	1	1.6	1.6
No	70	98.4	1.6
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Other type of pill</b>			
Yes	5	7.7	2.8
No	66	92.3	2.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Unknown pill</b>			
Yes	1	1.4	1.5
No	70	98.6	1.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	4	6.4	3.2
No	67	93.6	3.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	



**Table E.7.3.3a continued**

<b>Treatment given</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Non-antibiotic injection</b>			
Yes	1	1.3	1.3
No	70	98.7	1.3
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Unknown injection</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	71	100	
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Intravenous therapy</b>			
Yes	0	0	
No	71	100	
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Home remedy/herbal medicine</b>			
Yes	9	13.1	4.4
No	62	86.9	4.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Antibiotic syrup</b>			
Yes	22	29.8	6.1
No	49	70.2	6.1
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Antidiarrheal syrup</b>			
Yes	8	10.9	4.2
No	63	89.1	4.2
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	

**Table E.7.3.3a continued**

<b>Treatment given</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Weighted SE</b>
<b>Zinc syrup</b>			
Yes	4	5.7	2.7
No	67	94.3	2.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Other syrup</b>			
Yes	1	1.9	1.9
No	70	98.1	1.9
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Unknown syrup</b>			
Yes	4	6	2.7
No	67	94	2.7
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
<b>Other treatment</b>			
Yes	8	10.6	4.4
No	63	89.4	4.4
DK/NR	2		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	

**Table E.7.3.3b Utilization of zinc and oral rehydration solution for diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Zinc plus oral rehydration solution, among all children with diarrhea			
Yes	4	6.1	2.8
No	68	93.9	2.8
DK/NR	1		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
Zinc plus oral rehydration solution, among those given any treatment			
Yes	4	7.8	3.5
No	52	92.2	3.5
DK/NR	2		
Missing	15		
Total	73	100	

**Table E.7.3.4 Feeding practices during diarrhea**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months who had diarrhea in the last two weeks, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Amount given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Volume of fluids (including breastmilk) given during illness			
No fluids	4	5.6	3.3
Much less	8	11.1	4.2
Somewhat less	23	32	5.5
About the same	30	40.7	4.8
More	8	10.6	3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	
Volume of solid foods given during illness			
No solids	4	5.1	2.6
Much less	16	22.6	5.7
Somewhat less	28	39.9	5.6
About the same	24	31.2	6.2
More	1	1.2	1.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	0		
Total	73	100	

**Table E.7.4a Immunization against common childhood illnesses**

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013						
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>BCG vaccine (tuberculosis), among children 0-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	42	5	0.9	27	2.2	0.5
1 dose	761	88.3	1.3	1194	97.8	0.5
2+ doses	51	6.7	1.2	0	0	
DK/NR, missing	705			338		
Total	1559	100		1559	100	
<b>Hepatitis B vaccine, among children 0-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	260	32.9	3.4	350	29.5	2.3
1 dose	494	62.6	3.3	768	61.8	2.1
2+ doses	35	4.6	0.9	104	8.7	1.9
DK/NR, missing	770			337		
Total	1559	100		1559	100	
<b>Oral polio vaccine, among children 18-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	57	9	2.1	15	1.5	0.7
1 dose	285	49.2	4.6	9	1.1	0.4
2 doses	43	7.4	1.4	14	1.7	0.5
3 doses	195	32	4.4	307	36.5	3
4 doses	5	1	0.4	268	33.5	2.5
5+ doses	7	1.3	0.5	217	25.7	2.5
DK/NR, missing	533			295		
Total	1125	100		1125	100	
<b>Pentavalent vaccine (DPT, HepB, HiB), among children 6-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	39	5.2	0.8	67	6.2	0.8
1 dose	338	45.2	3.8	2	0.2	0.2
2 doses	63	9.1	1.6	28	2.4	0.5
3+ doses	308	40.6	4.6	1003	91.1	0.9
DK/NR, missing	678			326		
Total	1426	100		1426	100	
<b>Rotavirus vaccine, among children 4-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	189	25	2.3	305	27.1	1.9
1 dose	323	44.3	4.1	41	3.7	0.6
2+ doses	225	30.7	3.3	800	69.2	2
DK/NR, missing	737			328		
Total	1474	100		1474	100	
<b>Pneumoccal conjugate vaccine, among children 6-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	263	38.4	3.4	431	39.2	2.2
1 dose	293	44.5	3.9	96	8.9	1.2
2 doses	31	5.2	1.3	47	4.6	0.7
3+ doses	72	11.9	2.7	524	47.3	1.9
DK/NR, missing	767			328		
Total	1426	100		1426	100	
<b>Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, among children 12-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	122	18.8	1.9	91	9	1.1
1 dose	450	68.7	2.3	667	69.7	1.6
2+ doses	84	12.5	1.6	200	21.3	1.9
DK/NR, missing	616			0	0	
Total	1272	100		314		
<b>Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine (DPT), among children 18-59 months</b>						
None recalled/recorded	130	22.6	3.6	240	29.8	3
1 dose	349	63.1	3.8	399	47.8	2.5
2+ doses	80	14.3	1.5	186	22.3	1.8
DK/NR, missing	566			300		
Total	1125	100		1125	100	

**Table E.7.4b Immunization against common childhood illnesses, according to age group**

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013									
Immunization	Recall			Vaccination card <sup>a</sup>			Vaccination card <sup>a</sup> plus recall		
	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, at least 1 dose among children 12-23 months</b>									
Yes	149	84	3.4	248	82.4	2.7	264	92.5	1.8
No	26	16	3.4	51	17.6	2.7	20	7.5	1.8
DK/NR, missing	127			3			18		
Total	302	100		302	100		302	100	
<b>Fully immunized<sup>b</sup>, among children 12-59 months</b>									
Yes	12	2.4	0.8	255	22	1.8	333	32.1	2.2
No	541	97.6	0.8	881	78	1.8	700	67.9	2.2
DK/NR, missing	612			29			132		
Total	1165	100		1165	100		1165	100	
<b>Fully immunized<sup>b</sup>, among children 0-59 months</b>									
Yes	31	4.5	1.3	429	29.4	1.9	513	38.9	2.1
No	656	95.5	1.3	991	70.6	1.9	790	61.1	2.1
DK/NR, missing	872			139			256		
Total	1559	100		1559	100		1559	100	
<sup>a</sup> Among 2,639 children aged 0-59 months who had a vaccine card available for review (83% of the sample, unweighted) <sup>b</sup> Full immunization for age is defined as follows: 0-2 months (BCG x1, HepB x1); >2-4 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x1, Penta x1, Rota x1, Pneum x1); >4-6 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x2, Penta x2, Rota x2, Pneum x2); >6-12 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x3, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3); >12-18 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x3, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1); >18-48 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1, DPT x1); >48-59 months (BCG x1, HepB x1, OPV x4, Penta x3, Rota x2, Pneum x3, MMR x1, DPT x2).									

**Table E.7.5 Deworming treatment**

Percent distribution of children, as reported by their mothers, Honduras 2013			
Treatment given	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Deworming treatment given at least two times in the last 12 months, among children age 12-59 months			
Yes	440	40	1.7
No	689	60	1.7
DK/NR	8		
Missing	109		
Total	1246	100	

**Table E.8.1 Breastfeeding**

Percentage of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Early initiation of breastfeeding (among children <24 months)			
Yes	540	78.2	2.5
No	151	21.8	2.5
Missing, DK/NR	37		
Total	728	100	
Exclusive breastfeeding (among children 0-5 months)			
Yes	51	39.6	5.8
No	81	60.4	5.8
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	133	100	
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year (among children 12-15 months)			
Yes	73	78.8	4.5
No	21	21.2	4.5
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	95	100	

**Table E.8.2 Solid foods**

Percentage of children, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Introduction of solid foods (among children 6-8 months)</b>			
Yes	68	85.6	4
No	11	14.4	4
Missing, DK/NR	0		
Total	79	100	
<b>Minimum dietary diversity (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	240	51.7	2.9
No	215	48.3	2.9
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	456	100	
<b>Minimum meal frequency (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	264	62.8	3.1
No	162	37.2	3.1
Missing, DK/NR	30		
Total	456	100	
<b>Minimum acceptable diet (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	144	32.4	2.9
No	298	67.6	2.9
Missing, DK/NR	14		
Total	456	100	
<b>Consumption of iron-rich foods (among children 6-23 months)</b>			
Yes	239	51.5	2.7
No	216	48.5	2.7
Missing, DK/NR	1		
Total	456	100	

**Table E.8.3 Micronutrient supplements**

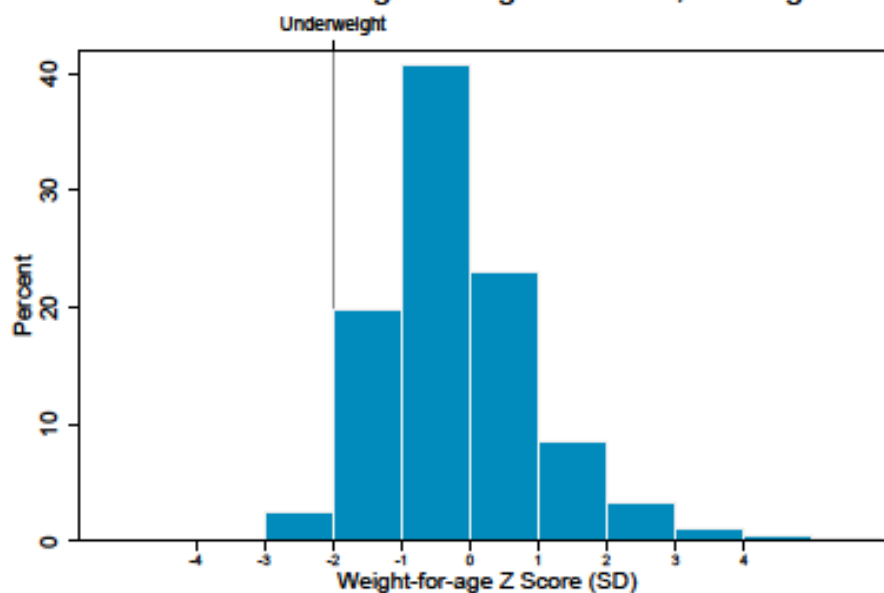
Percentage of children who received the supplement, Honduras 2013			
Type of supplement	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Vitamin A in the last six months (among children aged 0-59 months)</b>			
Yes	953	68.9	1.9
No	438	31.1	1.9
DK/NR	59		
Missing	109		
Total	1559	100	
<b>Iron in the last day (among children aged 0-59 months)</b>			
Yes	291	20.2	1.3
No	1150	79.8	1.3
DK/NR	9		
Missing	109		
Total	1559	100	
<b>Packets of micronutrients in the last six months (among children aged 6-23 months)</b>			
0 times	363	79.8	3.2
1-10 times	86	20.2	3.2
11-20 times	0	0	
21-30 times	0	0	
31-40 times	0	0	
41-50 times	0	0	
50+ times	0	0	
DK/NR	6		
Missing	1		
Total	456	100	



**Table E.9 Age and sex of children measured**

Percent distribution of the de facto population of children aged 0-59 months who underwent the Physical Measurement Module, by sex and type of measurement, Honduras 2013 (unweighted data)			
Measurement	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)
<b>Height and weight</b>			
0-5	9.9	9.9	9.9
6-11	11.6	9.9	10.8
12-23	20.2	23.3	21.8
24-35	22.2	20.2	21.2
36-47	17.6	20.4	19
48-59	18.5	16.3	17.4
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	595	614	1209
<b>Anemia</b>			
0-5	1.2	2.1	1.7
6-11	13	11.3	12.2
12-23	22.5	26.1	24.3
24-35	23.9	21.7	22.8
36-47	19.6	21.5	20.6
48-59	19.8	17.2	18.5
Total	100	100	100
Number of children	591	609	1200

**Distribution of Weight for Age Z Scores, Unweighted**



**Figure E.9.1.1 Distribution of weight-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months**

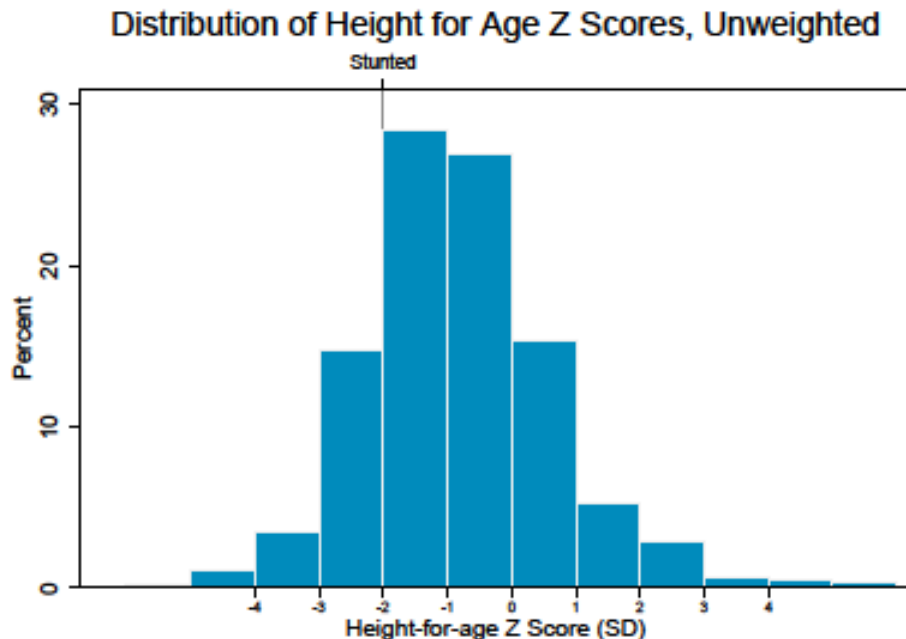


Figure E.9.2.1 Distribution of height-for-age z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

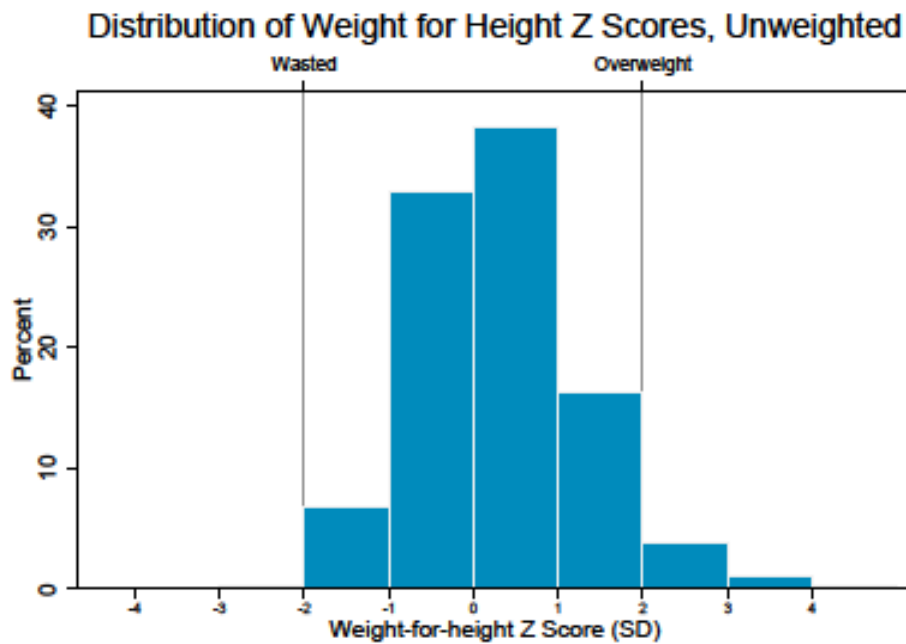
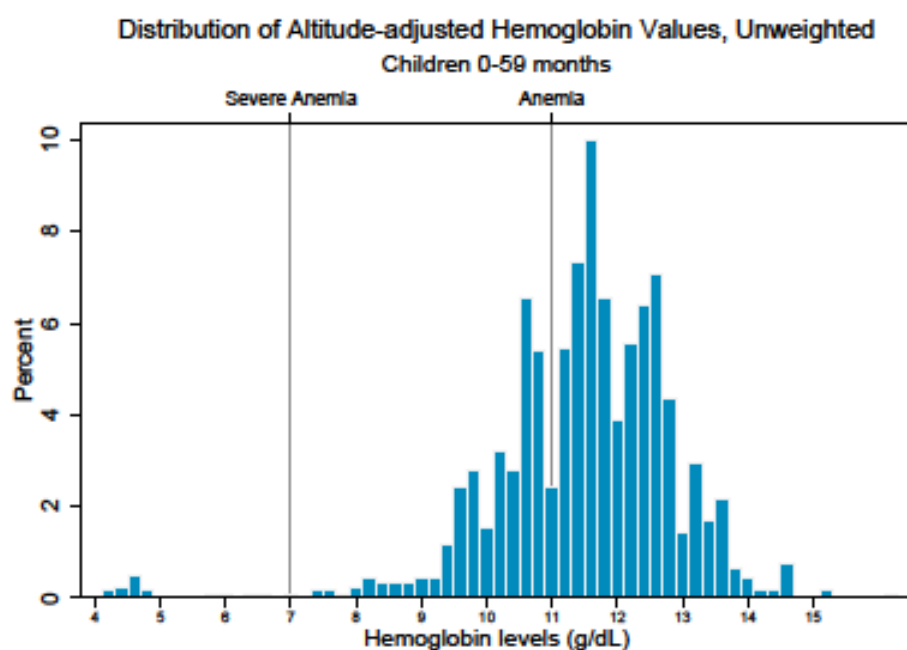


Figure E.9.3.1 Distribution of weight-for-height z-scores among children aged 0-59 months

**Table E.9.2 Prevalence of underweight in children aged 0-59 months**

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-height, height-for-age, and weight-for-age, by age and sex,									
Characteristic	Weight-for-age (underweight)			Height-for-age (stunting)		Weight-for-height (wasting)			Number of children
	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent < -3 SD	Percent < -2 SD	Percent > +2 SD	
Total	1.3	6	4.8	5.8	21.1	0.3	1.4	4.9	1559
Sex									
Male	1.4	7	4.8	6.7	23.6	0.7	2.1	4.3	768
Female	1.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	18.5	0	0.7	5.4	726
Age in months									
0-5	0	2.7	25.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.8	8	142
6-23	0.7	2.8	8.3	0.7	8.1	0	1.9	7.4	157
12-23	0	3.2	3.3	3.4	18	0.3	3	4.2	314
24-59	2.1	8.3	1.3	8.6	28.2	0.3	0.7	4.3	849



**Figure E.9.4.1 Distribution of hemoglobin values among children aged 0-59 months**

**Table E.9.4.2 Prevalence of anemia in children aged 0-59 month**

Characteristic	N	Weighted Anemia Prevalence	
		< 7 g/dL	< 11g/dL
Age in months			
0-5	142	17.2	40.7
6-11	157	7.4	50.4
12-23	314	5.5	35.6
24-59	881	0	21.3
0-59	1494	2.5	28.6
6-23			
	471	6.1	40.5
Sex			
Male	768	2.4	29.9
Female	726	2.6	27.6

**Table E.10.1.1 Exposure to community health workers**

Percent distribution of women, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Met with a community health worker in the last month			
Yes	114	6.7	1.3
No	1567	93.3	1.3
DK/NR	5		
Missing	22		
Total	1708	100	
Number of times respondent met with a community health worker in the last month			
Did not meet	1567	93.5	1.3
One time	81	5	1.3
Two times	14	0.7	0.2
Three times	4	0.1	0.1
Four or more times	8	0.6	0.4
DK/NR	12		
Missing	22		
Total	1708	100	

**Table E.10.1.2 Services provided by community health workers**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month, Honduras 2013			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Referral for prenatal care</b>			
Yes	19	16.2	5.7
No	88	83.8	5.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Referral for in-facility delivery</b>			
Yes	18	13.6	4.2
No	89	86.4	4.2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Referral for postnatal care</b>			
Yes	16	12.1	3.8
No	91	87.9	3.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Referral for voluntary counseling and testing for the prevention of HIV/syphilis transmission from mother to child</b>			
Yes	20	16.5	5.3
No	87	83.5	5.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Advice about family planning and contraception</b>			
Yes	58	57.1	5.7
No	49	42.9	5.7
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Child vaccination</b>			
Yes	62	53.7	7.8
No	45	46.3	7.8
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	

**Table E.10.1.2 Continued**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month, Honduras 2013			
Type of service	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
<b>Advice about child nutrition</b>			
Yes	52	52.1	6.3
No	55	47.9	6.3
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Information, education, and communication sessions</b>			
Yes	17	25.7	7.5
No	90	74.3	7.5
DK/NR	0		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	
<b>Other</b>			
Yes	15	18.9	8.8
No	90	81.1	8.8
DK/NR	2		
Missing	33		
Total	140	100	

**Table E.10.4.1 Exposure to breastfeeding, child nutrition, and child health interventions**

Percent distribution among women with children under 5, Honduras			
Characteristic	N	Weighted %	Weighted SE
Received guidance or advice about breastfeeding in the last 12 months			
Yes	217	19.4	2
No	881	80.6	2
DK/NR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1120	100	
Received guidance or advice about child nutrition in the last 12 months			
Yes	234	20.7	2.1
No	864	79.3	2.1
DK/NR	0		
Missing	22		
Total	1120	100	
Received guidance or advice about danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months			
Yes	267	23.9	2.5
No	830	76.1	2.5
DK/NR	1		
Missing	22		
Total	1120	100	

**Table E.10.4.2 Exposure to child health interventions, by source**

Percentage of women with children under 5 who received guidance or advice about breastfeeding, child nutrition and danger signs for children's health in the last 12 months, and among them, the percentage of women with guidance or advice from specific sources, Honduras 2013			
Characteristic	Intervention type		
	Breast-feeding	Child nutrition	Child health
Received guidance or advice about interventions for children's health in the last 12 months (%)	19.4	20.7	23.9
<i>Number of women</i>	1133	1133	1133
Source of advice (%)			
Public hospital	2.2	2.2	1.8
CESAR	43	45.3	44.8
CESAMO	53.5	50.3	49.5
CMI	0.5	1	0.4
Public health unit	0	0	0
Public health center/clinic	0	0	0
Public mobile clinic	0	0	0
Other public health center	0	0	0
Private hospital	0	0	0.5
Private health center/clinic	0.6	0.6	0.2
Private office	0	0	0
Private mobile clinic	0	0	0.5
Other private health center	0	0	0
Pharmacy	0.3	0.3	1.2
Community health worker	2.1	2.5	2.1
Traditional healer	0	0	0.6
Other	1	0.9	1.2
DK/NR, missing	0	0	0.4
<i>Number of women</i>	217	234	267

**Table E.10.5 Satisfaction with community health workers**

Percent distribution of women who met with a community health worker in the last month by level of satisfaction in different fields, Honduras 2013					
Field of satisfaction	Level of satisfaction				Total
	Very dis-satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	
Number of visits received from community health workers	23.2	8	63.6	5.2	100
Knowledge and training of community health workers	26	6.6	60.1	7.3	100
Information provided by community health workers	25.2	5.8	62.9	6	100
Respectfulness shown by community health workers	25.1	8.4	60.9	5.6	100