

## Belize

# Rapid Mobile Phone Surveys (RaMPS) on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) and COVID-19 

January, 2022
The Rapid Mobile Phone Survey (RaMPS) on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) and COVID-19 in Belize was conducted to understand people's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors about COVID-19 and to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on NCDs and mental health.

The computer-assisted telephone interview survey was based on a sample of 2,002 adults age 18 and older and employed random-digit-dialing (RDD) methods to produce key indicators stratified by sex. A total of 6,452 mobile phone numbers were dialed, of which 3,345 mobile phone users were contacted, and yielded 2,002 interviews. The cooperation rate* was 59.9\%. Data were collected between December 18, 2021 and January 23, 2022.

| Behavioral impact of COVID-19 | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Percentage who avoided social contact or practiced social distancing in the last 2 weeks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Always | 81.5 | (79.8-83.2) | 78.8 | (76.2-81.4) | 84.1 | (81.8-86.5) |
| Sometimes | 15.4 | (13.8-17.0) | 16.8 | (14.4-19.1) | 14.1 | (11.9-16.3) |
| Never | 3.1 | (2.3-3.9) | 4.4 | (3.1-5.8) | 1.8 | (1.0-2.6) |
| Percentage who avoided public places in the last 2 weeks: | 59.3 | (57.1-61.6) | 55.3 | (52.1-58.6) | 63.2 | (60.1-66.3) |
| Percentage who avoided public transport in the last 2 weeks: | 62.8 | (60.1-65.6) | 57.4 | (53.3-61.5) | 67.5 | (63.8-71.1) |
| Percentage who used a mask or chinstrap when they left home in the last 2 weeks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Always | 92.8 | (91.6-94.0) | 92.8 | (91.0-94.5) | 92.9 | (91.3-94.6) |
| Sometimes | 5.6 | (4.6-6.7) | 5.3 | (3.8-6.7) | 6.0 | (4.5-7.6) |
| Never | 1.5 | (0.9-2.1) | 2.0 | (1.0-2.9) | 1.0 | (0.4-1.7) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living conditions during COVID-19 | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Impact on work or job: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost job permanently | 20.6 | (18.7-22.4) | 18.7 | (16.1-21.3) | 22.4 | (19.7-25.1) |
| Lost job temporarily | 26.8 | (24.8-28.8) | 32.1 | (29.0-35.2) | 21.6 | (18.9-24.3) |
| No impact on their work or was retired or out of the workforce | 52.6 | (50.3-54.9) | 49.2 | (45.9-52.5) | 56.0 | (52.8-59.2) |
| Impact on income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reduced income | 64.6 | (62.5-66.8) | 64.0 | (61.0-67.1) | 65.2 | (62.2-68.3) |
| Increased income | 3.8 | (2.9-4.7) | 3.9 | (2.6-5.2) | 3.8 | (2.5-5.0) |
| No impact on their work or was retired or out of the workforce | 31.5 | (29.4-33.6) | 32.1 | (29.1-35.0) | 31.0 | (28.0-34.0) |


| COVID-19 prevention media sources | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Percentage who think official prevention messages have influenced behavior changes that protects against COVID-19 | 80.3 | (78.5-82.1) | 78.7 | (76.0-81.3) | 82.0 | (79.5-84.4) |
| Most trusted source of information to change behavior related to COVID-19: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Health | 52.2 | (49.9-54.5) | 48.3 | (45.1-51.6) | 56.0 | (52.8-59.2) |
| Religious community | 3.6 | (2.7-4.5) | 3.8 | (2.5-5.1) | 3.4 | (2.2-4.6) |
| Friends and family | 11.4 | (10.0-12.8) | 11.4 | (9.4-13.4) | 11.4 | (9.3-13.5) |
| Community leader | 1.7 | (1.2-2.3) | 1.7 | (0.9-2.5) | 1.8 | (0.9-2.7) |
| Independent medical societies | 3.6 | (2.7-4.5) | 4.0 | (2.7-5.3) | 3.2 | (2.1-4.4) |
| Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization | 19.5 | (17.7-21.4) | 21.3 | (18.7-24.2) | 17.7 | (15.3-20.3) |
| None | 6.2 | (5.1-7.3) | 7.6 | (5.8-9.3) | 4.9 | (3.6-6.2) |
| Another source | 1.7 | (1.2-2.3) | 1.9 | (1.1-2.7) | 1.6 | (0.8-2.4) |
| Main media source for COVID-19 prevention information: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Television | 15.8 | (14.2-17.5) | 17.2 | (14.7-19.6) | 14.5 | (12.2-16.8) |
| Radio | 15.9 | (14.2-17.7) | 13.9 | (11.6-16.2) | 18.0 | (15.5-20.5) |
| Websites | 5.6 | (4.6-6.7) | 6.4 | (4.9-7.9) | 4.9 | (3.6-6.2) |
| WhatsApp | 5,0 | (4.0-6.0) | 6.4 | (4.9-8.0) | 3.6 | (2.3-4.8) |
| Social media | 54.9 | (52.7-57.1) | 53.0 | (49.9-56.2) | 56.8 | (53.7-59.9) |
| None | 1.5 | (0.9-2.0) | 1.8 | (1.0-2.7) | 1.1 | (0.4-1.8) |
| Other | 1.2 | (0.7-1.7) | 1.2 | (0.5-1.9) | 1.2 | (0.5-1.9) |


| Access to services | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\%$ | $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ | $\%$ | $95 \% \mathrm{CI}$ | $\%$ |  |
| Percentage who needed mental health services because of the <br> COVID-19 pandemic | 17.7 | $(16.0-19.5)$ | 15.0 | $(12.7-17.3)$ | 20.4 |  |
| Among those who needed mental health services because of the <br> COVID-19 pandemic, percentage who consulted mental health services | 46.4 | $(41.0-51.8)$ | 45.8 | $(37.5-54.1)$ | 46.8 |  |
| Percentage who were told by a doctor or other health <br> professional that they have high blood pressure or hypertension | 17.9 | $(16.2-19.7)$ | 13.4 | $(11.2-15.6)$ | 22.4 |  |
| Among those diagnosed with hypertension, percentage who use <br> medication for hypertension | 60.1 | $(54.7-65.6)$ | 55.6 | $(46.5-64.7)$ | 62.8 |  |
| Among those diagnosed who use hypertension medication, percentage <br> who had to stop using it during the pandemic | 20.2 | $(14.3-26.1)$ | 21.0 | $(10.7-25.0)$ |  |  |
| Percentage who were told by a doctor or other health <br> professional that they have high blood sugar or diabetes | 8.7 | $(7.4-10.0)$ | $19.69 .6)$ | $(5.5-8.9)$ | 10.2 |  |
| Among those diagnosed with diabetes, percentage who use medication <br> for diabetes management | 72.9 | $(65.8-80.0)$ | 68.1 | $(56.1-80.0)$ | 76.27 |  |
| Among those diagnosed who use diabetes medication, percentage who <br> had to stop using it during the pandemic | 12.1 | $(6.0-18.2)$ | 7.2 | $(0.2-14.1)$ | 15.2 |  |


| COVID-19 vaccine receptivity | Total |  | Male |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI | \% | 95\% CI |
| Percentage who were vaccinated against COVID-19 | 86.8 | (85.2-88.3) | 86.0 | (83.8-88.2) | 87.5 | (85.4-89.6) |
| Among those unvaccinated, percentage who would get a COVID-19 vaccine if it were available today: | 35.1 | (29.3-40.8) | 36.3 | (28.2-44.5) | 33.7 | (25.6-41.8) |
| Among those unvaccinated who would get a vaccine if it were available today, percentage who would receive it: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As soon as possible | 64.4 | (54.8-74.1) | 65.8 | (52.4-79.1) | 62.9 | (49.0-76.8) |
| Plan to wait | 35.6 | (25.9-45.2) | 34.2 | (20.9-47.6) | 37.1 | (23.2-51.0) |
| Among those unvaccinated who would get a vaccine if it were available today, percentage who would prefer to get it at: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government hospital | 42.0 | (32.2-51.8) | 46.8 | (33.1-60.5) | 36.4 | (22.4-50.4) |
| Private hospital | 23.3 | (14.7-31.8) | 24.1 | (11.9-36.3) | 22.3 | (10.5-34.1) |
| Health center | 27.8 | (18.7-36.9) | 19.7 | (8.0-31.4) | 37.4 | (23.4-51.3) |
| Pharmacy | 4.0 | (0.1-7.8) | 5.7 | (0.0-12.0) | 2.0 | (0.0-5.8) |
| Other | 2.9 | (0.0-6.2) | 3.7 | (0.0-8.8) | 2.0 | (0.0-5.8) |
| Among those unvaccinated who would not get a vaccine if it were available today, main reason why they would not get it: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Do not think it is safe | 18.8 | (12.6-25.0) | 19.5 | (10.5-28.5) | 18.0 | (9.6-26.5) |
| Do not think it is effective | 12.5 | (7.1-17.9) | 12.1 | (4.7-19.4) | 13.0 | (5.1-20.9) |
| Waiting for a specific COVID-19 vaccine brand | 1.4 | (0.0-3.4) | 1.4 | (0.0-4.0) | 1.5 | (0.0-4.3) |
| Waiting to decide | 11.7 | (6.7-16.7) | 13.0 | (5.3-20.8) | 10.3 | (4.1-16.5) |
| Think he/she will get COVID-19 | 0.5 | (0.0-1.4) | . | (.-.) | 0.9 | (0.0-2.8) |
| Do not believe in vaccination | 28.1 | (21.0-35.1) | 34.5 | (24.1-45.0) | 21.3 | (12.0-30.6) |
| Other | 27.0 | (20.2-33.9) | 19.6 | (11.3-27.8) | 35.0 | (24.2-45.7) |
| Percentage who know where to get a COVID-19 tes | 91.7 | (90.5-93.0) | 90.4 | (88.5-92.3) | 93.0 | (91.4-94.6) |

*The cooperation rate is the number of complete interviews divided by the number of interviews (complete plus partial) plus the number of non-interviews that involve the identification of and contact with an eligible respondent (refusal and break-off plus other).

For further information, please contact nmhsurveillance@paho.org

