# SM2015 – Costa Rica

# Baseline School Survey

**Final Report**

**May 2014**

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This Final Report on the SM2015-Costa Rica School 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.

**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.

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# CHAPTER 1 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## 1.1 Overview

*Salud Mesoamérica 2015* (SM2015) is a regional public-private partnership that brings together Mesoamerican countries, private foundations and bilateral and multilateral donors with the purpose of reducing health inequalities affecting the poorest 20 percent of the population in the region. Funding will focus on supply and demand-side interventions, including changes in policy, evidence-based interventions, the expansion of proven and cost-effective healthcare packages, and the delivery of incentives for effective health services. One of its defining features is the application of a results-based financing model (RBF) that relies on serious performance measurement and enhanced transparency in reporting accountability and global impact assessment. The initiative will focus its resources on integrating key interventions aimed at reducing health inequalities resulting from the lack of access to reproductive, maternal and neonatal health (including immunization and nutrition) for the poorest quintile of the population.

The objectives of the SM2015 evaluation are to assess whether countries are reaching the targeted indicators set by the initiative, and to evaluate the impact of specific interventions.  In Costa Rica, the intervention focuses on sexual and reproductive health and prevention of pregnancy among teenagers. Therefore, data collection consists of a survey of teenagers applied in schools in intervention areas. The evaluation design includes a baseline data collection prior to the beginning of the intervention, as well as follow-up measures at 18 months, and again at 36 and 54 months later.  This document describes the methods and results of the baseline measurement in schools.

## 1.2 School-based survey

The school based survey consists of a questionnaire to be completed by students in the classroom.  This is a knowledge, attitudes and behaviors questionnaire which includes the main areas of interest of the intervention, mainly related to sexual and reproductive health, as well as contact with reproductive health services.  Specifically, the questionnaire contains the following sections:
- Demographic characteristics
- Risk behaviors (tobacco, and alcohol consumption)
- Suicidal ideation
- Sexual and reproductive health (sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, family planning methods, sexual health)
- Knowledge and contact with reproductive health services for adolescents.

The questionnaire was prepared at IHME.  After translation to Spanish, it was discussed with personnel from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education of Costa Rica, and their feedback was incorporated. The instrument was tested in a pilot survey and final modifications derived from this test were also included.

## 1.3 Methods for data collection

For the application of this survey, access to all participant schools (Liceos) was provided by the Ministry of Education of Costa Rica. In each school, personnel from the University of Costa Rica, the agency in charge of the data collection, contacted the school authority and delivered the consent letters to be distributed to parents and students. When possible, the study was explained and consent letters were distributed by University of Costa Rica personnel directly to parents in grade reports delivery meetings. Letters were distributed to all parents/students in one complete group of each grade of selected schools.

After consent letter distribution, a period of time of 1-2 weeks was given to parents and students to return the consent letters, and then the questionnaire was applied. For the application, students that returned consent letters in each group were gathered in a classroom. The self-responded questionnaire was delivered and instructions for its completion were provided. Personnel of the University of Costa Rica supervised the application and clarified any questions. Students took on the average 40 minutes to answer the questionnaire. After a maximum time of 45-50 minutes (the duration of a class), the questionnaires were collected and kept in a closed envelope.

Information from questionnaires was entered into a database using Datstat by the University of Costa Rica personnel. The data entry program was prepared at IHME and includes validation ranges.

## 1.4 Sampling

A random sample of 39 schools was selected from a total of 150 schools in intervention areas. The sample size of schools was calculated to reach the target sample of 1,000 students set for this study. We assumed an average of 25 students per classroom and 5 grades per school, and that 25% of parents and children would return signed consent letters (as it was found in the pilot study described below). In each selected school, one group of each grade was selected at random to be included in the study. For ethical and logistic reasons, all students in the selected groups were invited to participate in the study.

## 1.5 Survey implementation

### 1.5.1 Training and supervision of data collectors

Training sessions and school pilot surveys were conducted in Costa Rica from August 29 to September 2, 2013. The supervisor and 4 surveyors each had a public health background. The training included an introduction to the initiative, proper conduct of the survey, in-depth view of the instrument, and hands-on training on the data entry software. Training was followed by a 2 day pilot of all components of the survey at an actual school.

### 1.5.2 Data collection and management

As described in Section 1.3, data was collected on paper and data were entered into computer netbooks equipped with Datstat software. Data entry using Datstat as soon as questionnaires were applied allowed data to be transferred instantaneously via a secure link to the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). IHME monitored collected data on a continuous basis and provided feedback. Suggestions, surveyor feedback, and any modifications were incorporated into the instrument and readily transmitted to the field. The new survey instrument would be ready for use on the following day

of data collection.

### 1.5.3 Data analysis and report writing

Ongoing data analysis was done at IHME and new data were continuously incorporated. Analysis was done using STATA version 13. Performance indicators were calculated at IHME following the indicator definition provided by IDB. Sampling weights were constructed considering the probability of selection and non-response. This final baseline report includes information from schools in intervention areas.

# CHAPTER 2 STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Basic demographic information was asked for all students completing the survey, including age and grade, geographic representation, membership in an indigenous group, guardianship, and education of their mother. Since this chapter aims to describe the sample characteristics, only unweighted results are presented in the tables.

In the selected schools, 3,239 students were selected for the study and consent letters were distributed to the parents of these students. Of these families to whom letters were distributed, 924 gave consent for their student to participate in the study.

## 2.1 Demographic information

### 2.1.1 Age and sex of students

The age and sex distribution of students who participated in the survey is presented in Table 2.1.1. The majority of respondents are female (60 percent) and between the ages of 13 and 17 (93 percent). The distribution of ages of male respondents is slightly younger than for female students.

**Table 2.1.1 Sample by age and sex**

| Age | Male | | Female | | No sex listed | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| 12 | 11 | 1.2 | 16 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 2.9 |
| 13 | 71 | 7.7 | 79 | 8.5 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 16.2 |
| 14 | 63 | 6.8 | 91 | 9.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 155 | 16.8 |
| 15 | 61 | 6.6 | 118 | 12.8 | 1 | 0.1 | 180 | 19.5 |
| 16 | 79 | 8.5 | 140 | 15.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 220 | 23.8 |
| 17 | 62 | 6.7 | 94 | 10.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 157 | 17 |
| 18 | 10 | 1.1 | 13 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 2.5 |
| 19 | 3 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.6 |
| 20 and older | 4 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0.5 |
| No response | 1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 365 | 39.5 | 555 | 60.1 | 4 | 0.4 | 924 | 100 |

### 2.1.2 Year in school

The distribution of grade of respondents that completed the survey is presented in Table 2.1.2. Approximately one-quarter of students are in each of grades 7-10, and less than 5 percent of students are in grade 11.

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**Table 2.1.2 Year in school**

| Grade | N | % |
|-------|-----|------|
| 7 | 241 | 26.1 |
| 8 | 220 | 23.8 |
| 9 | 217 | 23.5 |
| 10 | 203 | 22 |
| 11 | 43 | 4.7 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

### 2.1.3 Geographical representation

The students in this sample come from a total of 13 *cantones* (Table 2.1.3). The largest proportion are from Pococi (35 percent), Golfito (12 percent), and Buenos Aires (11 percent). Less than 1 percent of children did not provide a response to this question.

**Table 2.1.3 Geographical representation**

| Cantón | N | % |
|--------|-----|------|
| Buenos Aires | 98 | 10.6 |
| Corredores | 45 | 4.9 |
| Golfito | 113 | 12.2 |
| Guacimo | 41 | 4.4 |
| Limon | 54 | 5.8 |
| Matina | 51 | 5.5 |
| Osa | 45 | 4.9 |
| Pococi | 326 | 35.3 |
| Siquirres | 89 | 9.6 |
| Talamanca | 23 | 2.5 |
| Coto Brus | 24 | 2.6 |
| Perez Zeledón | 11 | 1.2 |
| Jimenez | 1 | 0.1 |
| No response | 3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

### 2.2 Familial characteristics

### 2.2.1 Membership in indigenous groups

Students were asked if they belonged to an indigenous group (Table 2.2.1). The majority of students do not belong to an indigenous group (91 percent), and 5 percent of students did not respond to the question. The most common indigenous group represented by our sample is Cabécar (2 percent).

**Table 2.2.1 Membership in indigenous groups**

| Ethnic group | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| Bribri | 7 | 0.8 |
| Cabécar | 17 | 1.8 |
| Guaymí | 3 | 0.3 |
| Boruca | 1 | 0.1 |
| Térraba | 8 | 0.9 |
| Huetar (Quitirrisí) | 1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 4 | 0.4 |
| None | 836 | 90.5 |
| No response | 48 | 5.2 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

## 2.2.2 Students' guardians

Each student was asked about the people with whom they live, particularly their guardians. Distribution of guardians is presented in Table 2.2.2. The majority of students live with both biological parents (58 percent). Eighteen percent of students live with their mother only, and 14 percent live with their mother and stepfather. Less than 5 percent do not live with a biological parent.

**Table 2.2.2 Students' guardians**

| Student lives with: | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| Both biological parents | 534 | 57.8 |
| Father and stepmother | 19 | 2.1 |
| Stepfather and mother | 128 | 13.9 |
| Mother only | 164 | 17.7 |
| Father only | 24 | 2.6 |
| Guardians | 6 | 0.6 |
| Other family members | 40 | 4.3 |
| No response | 9 | 1 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

## 2.2.3 Education level of mother

The highest attained education level of the each student's mother is presented in Table 2.2.3. Approximately one-third of students did not know the education level of their mother. Twenty-seven percent of students reported that their mother completed 8th year in school. Twenty-eight percent of students reported that their mothers achieved some or complete secondary school.

**Table 2.2.3 Education level of mother**

| Mother's education | N | % |
|---|---|---|
| None | 55 | 6 |
| Completed 8th year or less | 246 | 26.6 |
| Some secondary | 133 | 14.4 |
| Completed secondary | 134 | 14.5 |
| Some university | 26 | 2.8 |
| Graduated university | 40 | 4.3 |
| Don't know | 271 | 29.3 |
| No response | 19 | 2.1 |
| Total | 924 | 100 |

# CHAPTER 3 TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

This survey aims to capture information on risky behaviors of school-age students. Respondents were asked about lifetime use of tobacco and alcohol. Students who have used these drugs are subsequently asked about usage patterns during the past 30 days.

## 3.1 Tobacco use

Students were asked about lifetime and recent tobacco use; results are presented in Table 3. Eighteen percent of students reported having ever smoked. Among these students, most began to smoke between ages 11 and 16 years (76 percent). Fifteen percent of ever-smokers did not provide a response. Among students who reported ever smoking, half did not smoke during the past 30 days. One-fifth smoke on one or two days of the past 30 days.

All students were asked about recent use of chewing tobacco. Seventy percent of students reported using chewing tobacco for zero of the last 30 days and 29 percent did not provide a response to the question. Less than 1 percent of students used any chewing tobacco in the past 30 days.

## 3.2 Alcohol use

Table 3 also presents the lifetime and recent alcohol drinking habits of students in the survey. Sixty-two percent of students had never used alcohol. One-quarter of students reported fewer than 10 lifetime days of alcohol use. Among students who reported having drunk alcohol, 60 percent reported having first drank alcohol between ages 13 and 16 years. Among the same group of students, one-third reported not drinking alcohol during the past 30 days, and near 40 percent had 1 day of alcohol use during the past 30 days.

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**Table 3 Smoking and drinking habits of respondents**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ever smoked | No | 731 | 79.9 | 3.5 |
| | Yes | 176 | 18 | 3.5 |
| | No response | 17 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Age of smoking initiation[a] | 10 or younger | 13 | 7.3 | 2 |
| | 11 to 12 | 29 | 14.1 | 3.5 |
| | 13 to 14 | 70 | 39.8 | 6.2 |
| | 15 to 16 | 51 | 21.6 | 4.4 |
| | 17 to 18 | 6 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| | 19 or older | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | No response | 22 | 15.5 | 6.1 |
| Days smoked in last 30 days[a] | 0 days | 92 | 51.1 | 6.3 |
| | 1 to 2 days | 45 | 20.5 | 3.3 |
| | 3 to 5 days | 20 | 4.7 | 2 |
| | 6 to 9 days | 10 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| | 10 to 19 days | 4 | 4.3 | 2.6 |
| | 20 to 29 days | 2 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| | No response | 20 | 15.2 | 6 |
| Days chewed tobacco in last 30 days | 0 days | 706 | 70.2 | 4.2 |
| | 1 to 2 days | 7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| | 3 to 5 days | 3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| | 6 to 9 days | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 10 to 19 days | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | No response | 207 | 29 | 4.3 |
| Lifetime days of alcohol use | 0 days | 572 | 61.7 | 6.4 |
| | 1 to 2 days | 202 | 16.5 | 1.9 |
| | 3 to 9 days | 65 | 9.7 | 5.2 |
| | 10 to 19 days | 29 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| | 20 to 39 days | 11 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| | 40 to 99 days | 9 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| | More than 100 days | 7 | 1 | 0.8 |
| | No response | 29 | 6.4 | 1.7 |
| Age of drinking initiation[b] | 10 or younger | 19 | 9.8 | 2.3 |
| | 11 to 12 | 49 | 14.5 | 1.9 |
| | 13 to 14 | 136 | 27.4 | 4.7 |
| | 15 to 16 | 104 | 31.6 | 6.5 |
| | 17 to 18 | 13 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| | No response | 29 | 14.3 | 4.5 |
| Days of drinking in last 30 days[b] | 0 days | 131 | 33.5 | 2.5 |
| | 1 day | 106 | 37.6 | 7.2 |
| | 2 days | 44 | 7.4 | 3 |
| | 3 to 5 days | 27 | 3.9 | 1.2 |
| | 6 to 9 days | 10 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| | 10 to 19 days | 3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | 20 to 29 days | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | No response | 30 | 15.6 | 5.1 |

[a]Among students who reported having ever smoked
[b]Among students who reported having ever drank alcohol

# CHAPTER 4 MENTAL HEALTH

This survey aims to capture some basic information about the mental health of students. This includes the interruption of normal activities due to negative thoughts, and suicidal thoughts and behaviors during the past year.

## 4.1 Interference with regular activities

All students were asked if they felt so down it interfered with usual activities during the past 12 months (Table 4). Approximately one-third of respondents reported having this sentiment.

## 4.2 Suicide and suicidal ideation

Table 4 also presents students' suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Seven percent of students reported having considered suicide during the past 12 months. Suicidal behaviors in the past 12 months that were captured in the survey include making a suicide plan and attempting suicide. Seven percent had made a suicide plan. Four percent of students had attempted suicide one time, and 2 percent had attempted suicide two or more times.

**Table 4 Mental health of respondents**

| In the last 12 months… | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Felt so down it interfered with usual activities | No | 617 | 66.9 | 3.8 |
| | Yes | 291 | 31.3 | 3.3 |
| | No response | 16 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Considered suicide | No | 831 | 91.5 | 2.3 |
| | Yes | 81 | 6.9 | 1.7 |
| | No response | 12 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Made a suicide plan | No | 835 | 90.9 | 2.3 |
| | Yes | 73 | 7.1 | 1.6 |
| | No response | 16 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Number of suicide attempts | 0 times | 839 | 90.5 | 1.9 |
| | 1 time | 38 | 3.6 | 0.9 |
| | 2 or 3 times | 15 | 1.7 | 1 |
| | 4 or 5 times | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | 6 or more times | 0 | 0 | |
| | No response | 31 | 4.1 | 1 |

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# CHAPTER 5 SEXUAL HEALTH AND STI KNOWLEDGE

In addition to known students' sexual behaviors, it is also important to capture their attitudes about and knowledge of sexual health, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and pregnancy. Students were asked to report their comfort with discussing sex and to identify the adults from whom they have learned about sex. In addition, students were asked about their knowledge of and history of testing for HIV.

A series of statements about STI signs, risk of STIs, and facts about pregnancy risk were presented to students, and they were asked if the statement is true or false. This indicates the quality of sexual health knowledge that the students have attained. Students were also asked their beliefs on sources of pregnancy knowledge.

**5.1 Talking about sex**

Students' habits in discussing sex are presented in Table 5.1. Most students have spoken to an adult about sex (71 percent). Slightly more students are uncomfortable (54 percent) than comfortable (41 percent) talking about sex.

Students who had spoken to an adult about sex were asked who the adult or adults were. The most common responses were mother (70 percent), teacher (39 percent), and father (32 percent). Sixteen percent of students spoke with a doctor about sex.

**Table 5.1 Talking about sex**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Talked to any adult about sex | No | 239 | 26.9 | 2.9 |
| | Yes | 661 | 70.7 | 2.9 |
| | No response | 24 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| Comfort talking about sex | Very comfortable | 232 | 27.7 | 3.8 |
| | Somewhat comfortable | 148 | 13.4 | 2.4 |
| | Somewhat uncomfortable | 351 | 38.1 | 2.4 |
| | Very uncomfortable | 151 | 16 | 2.2 |
| | No response | 42 | 4.7 | 1 |
| Adults talked to about sex[a] | Father | 184 | 32.4 | 4.2 |
| | Mother | 449 | 69.8 | 2.5 |
| | Tutor | 15 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| | Teacher | 272 | 38.8 | 3.7 |
| | Other adult relative | 166 | 20.9 | 2.3 |
| | Doctor | 104 | 15.7 | 2.9 |
| | Tribal chief | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Priest | 8 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | Pastor | 23 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| | Other adult relative | 105 | 14.9 | 2.1 |
| | None | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | No response | 18 | 2.7 | 1.1 |

[a]Among students who reported having talked to an adult about sex

**5.2 Knowledge about HIV and AIDS**

Students' sources of HIV information and their history of testing are presented in Table 5.2. The majority of students had been given information about HIV in schools (64 percent), though 10 percent did not know if they had received this information. This is compared to 46 percent of students that were given information about HIV at a health facility.

Among all students, few had ever been offered an HIV test (7 percent). Even fewer students were tested for HIV (4 percent). More students provided information on HIV testing (less than 6 percent "don't know" or no response) than on sources of knowledge on HIV (12-20 percent "don't know" or no response).

**Table 5.2 Knowledge about HIV/AIDS**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Given information about HIV in school | No | 217 | 23.7 | 3.1 |
| | Yes | 590 | 64.3 | 2.6 |
| | Don't know | 103 | 10.2 | 1.5 |
| | No response | 14 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Given information about HIV at a health facility | No | 329 | 34.3 | 3.3 |
| | Yes | 411 | 46 | 4.2 |
| | Don't know | 135 | 18.2 | 3.7 |
| | No response | 12 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| Offered HIV test | No | 813 | 87.7 | 1.7 |
| | Yes | 55 | 6.6 | 1.3 |
| | Don't know | 42 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| | No response | 14 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Tested for HIV | No | 848 | 92 | 1.8 |
| | Yes | 32 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| | Don't know | 32 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| | No response | 12 | 1.8 | 0.9 |

## 5.3 STI knowledge

The proportion of students that indicated a statement about STI symptoms is true is presented in Table 5.3. There was variety in the proportion of students correctly identifying STI symptoms: 61 percent identified vaginal discharge as a symptom, 58 percent identified urethral discharge, 57 percent identified genital sores or ulcers, and 30 percent identified pain and swelling of the glands near the groin.

Table 5.3 also shows the proportion of students that identify actions to prevent the risk of contracting STIs. More than half of students correctly identified two of the three methods to reduce risk of STIs: always using a condom (88 percent), abstaining from sexual activity (54 percent). Only 38 percent identified having a single monogamous partner for a long period of time as a way to reduce risk of STIs.

Finally, Table 5.3 presents the proportion of students who identified a series of statements about risk of STIs as true.
- Thirty-nine percent of students incorrectly identified the start of condom use as immediately before ejaculation and 38 percent incorrectly identified it as prior to erection. Seventy-four percent of students correctly identified timing as before any contact with the partner.
- Twenty-two percent of students incorrectly said that condoms should be used only if an ejaculation is expected.
- Nine percent of students incorrectly agreed with the statement: contraceptive pills protect women from HIV/AIDS and other STIs.
- Ten percent of students incorrectly said that condoms should be washed prior to re-use.
- Eleven percent of students incorrectly said that condoms should only cover the upper half of the penis.

**Table 5.3 Knowledge about risk of sexually transmitted infections**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Believes a sign of an STI is: | Pain or swelling of glands near groin | 294 | 30.2 | 3.5 |
| | Stomach pain | 150 | 20.4 | 5 |
| | Fever | 265 | 36.7 | 3.4 |
| | Vaginal secretions | 561 | 60.6 | 3.1 |
| | Urethral secretions | 526 | 57.7 | 5.2 |
| | Genital ulcers | 518 | 56.6 | 2.4 |
| | Headache | 177 | 25.4 | 2.9 |
| | Genital itching | 641 | 74.4 | 4.2 |
| A person can reduce their risk of STIs by: | Always using a condom | 805 | 87.6 | 2.1 |
| | Being abstinent | 497 | 54.1 | 3.2 |
| | Having only one partner | 645 | 72.6 | 4.6 |
| | Staying with the same partner for a prolonged period | 335 | 38.1 | 5.4 |
| | Using contraceptives | 255 | 28.5 | 2.3 |
| Believes: | Condoms should be put on immediately before ejaculation | 391 | 38.5 | 2.8 |
| | Condoms should be put on before any contact with the parter | 687 | 74 | 3.3 |
| | Condoms should be put on prior to erection | 366 | 38.3 | 4.8 |
| | Condoms should be used only if an ejaculation is expected | 240 | 22.2 | 2.5 |
| | Contraceptive pills protect women against HIV and STIs | 107 | 9.1 | 1.4 |
| | Condoms should be washed prior to re-use | 110 | 10.2 | 1.7 |
| | Condoms should only cover the upper half of the penis | 111 | 10.7 | 1.5 |

**5.4 Pregnancy knowledge**

Students were provided with five statements about pregnancy and were asked to identify them as true or false. The proportion of students indicating the statement is true is presented in Table 5.4.

- Seven percent of students incorrectly said that a man and woman should share a packet of contraceptive pills.
- Eleven percent of students incorrectly agreed that a woman should only take contraceptive pills on the days she will have sex.
- Forty-two percent of students were correct in agreeing that contraceptive pills do not protect against HIV/AIDS and other STIs.
- Twenty-four percent of students incorrectly believe that contraceptive pills prevent all pregnancies.

- Eighty-five percent of students correctly identified as true the statement that women should see a doctor before first taking contraceptive pills.

Students' knowledge and beliefs regarding contraceptives and pregnancy information are also presented in Table 5.4. Most students know where to obtain a method of pregnancy prevention (59 percent). Only 6 percent had ever gone to an EBAIS or social insurance facility to obtain a method of pregnancy prevention.

Students were asked where they can obtain a method of pregnancy prevention. Three-quarters of students indicated a pharmacy as a source, and approximately half of students said methods could be obtained at an EBAIS, and 21 percent at a social insurance facility. Thirty-seven percent of students said there was another source of methods than those in the provided list.

**Table 5.4 Knowledge about pregnancy**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Believes that: | The man and woman should share the packet of contraceptive pills | 95 | 7.3 | 1.3 |
| | The woman should only take contraceptive pills on days she is going to have sex | 126 | 10.9 | 2 |
| | Contraceptive pills do not protect against HIV and STIs | 404 | 42.3 | 2.9 |
| | Contraceptive pills prevent 100% of pregnancies | 232 | 23.9 | 3.1 |
| | Women should see a doctor before taking contraceptive pills for the first time | 725 | 84.5 | 2.5 |
| Knows where to obtain a method of pregnancy prevention | No | 284 | 36.9 | 3.5 |
| | Yes | 597 | 58.9 | 3.3 |
| | No response | 43 | 4.3 | 1 |
| Believes pregnancy prevention methods can be obtained from: | Friend | 102 | 14.3 | 2.8 |
| | Pharmacy | 469 | 74.9 | 3 |
| | EBAIS | 323 | 48.1 | 5.1 |
| | Family member | 26 | 5.2 | 1.6 |
| | Social insurance facility | 136 | 21.1 | 2.8 |
| | Other location | 208 | 36.9 | 4.2 |
| | No response | 26 | 4 | 1.4 |
| Ever gone to an EBAIS or social insurance facility to obtain methods of protection or pregnancy prevention | No | 818 | 91.4 | 2.2 |
| | Yes | 81 | 6.3 | 1.8 |
| | No response | 25 | 2.3 | 0.9 |

# CHAPTER 6 HEALTH ATTITUDES

## 6.1 Attitudes about sexual activity

### 6.1.1 Perception of peers who have sex

Students were asked about their attitudes on the sexual behaviors of their peers; results are presented in Table 6.1. Approximately half of students report that most people there age are sexually active, though 38 percent do not know if most students were sexually active. A similar proportion of students disagree that girls are more popular if they have sexual relations (81) as disagree that boys are more popular if they have sexual relations (78 percent).

Fifty-one percent of students agree that it is easier for women to be faithful to their partner than men. A similar proportion (46 percent) disagree with that statement.

### 6.1.2 Peer and familial approval of having sex

Students were asked what they anticipated of the attitudes of their mother, father, and friends if they were to be sexually active (Table 6.1).  Eighty-five percent of students anticipate their mother would not approve, 78 percent anticipate their father would not approve, but only 29 percent of students think their friends would disapprove.

**Table 6.1 Attitudes about sex**

| Attitudes about: | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Girls are more popular if they have sexual relations | Strongly agree | 46 | 6.6 | 1.5 |
| | Agree | 117 | 10.5 | 2.3 |
| | Disagree | 413 | 44.6 | 2 |
| | Strongly disagree | 335 | 36 | 2.9 |
| | No response | 13 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Boys are more popular if they have sexual relations | Strongly agree | 60 | 8 | 1.4 |
| | Agree | 137 | 12.3 | 2.2 |
| | Disagree | 412 | 47.5 | 2.6 |
| | Strongly disagree | 297 | 30.6 | 2.4 |
| | No response | 18 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Do most people your age have sexual relations? | Yes | 430 | 46.6 | 5.1 |
| | No | 154 | 14.4 | 2.4 |
| | Not sure | 326 | 37.5 | 4 |
| | No response | 14 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| It is easier for women to be faithful to their partner than men | Strongly agree | 202 | 19.5 | 2.2 |
| | Agree | 293 | 31.6 | 2.4 |
| | Disagree | 293 | 33.7 | 2.7 |
| | Strongly disagree | 117 | 12.3 | 2.1 |
| | No response | 19 | 2.8 | 1 |
| If you had intercourse right now, would your mom approve? | Definitely no | 481 | 49.8 | 5.1 |
| | Probably no | 329 | 35.3 | 1.9 |
| | Probably yes | 64 | 9.6 | 3.4 |
| | Definitely yes | 22 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| | No response | 28 | 4 | 1.2 |
| If you had intercourse right now, would your dad approve? | Definitely no | 478 | 50.6 | 4.4 |
| | Probably no | 275 | 27.5 | 2.9 |
| | Probably yes | 100 | 9.3 | 1.4 |
| | Definitely yes | 29 | 6.8 | 3.5 |
| | No response | 42 | 5.8 | 1.5 |
| If you had intercourse right now, would your friends approve? | Definitely no | 181 | 18.6 | 3.5 |
| | Probably no | 260 | 28.5 | 3.7 |
| | Probably yes | 336 | 32.1 | 2.3 |
| | Definitely yes | 107 | 15.1 | 3.9 |
| | No response | 40 | 5.7 | 1.9 |

**6.2 Attitudes about condoms**

**6.2.1 Attitudes about personal use of condoms**

Plans to use condoms and attitudes about purchasing condoms are presented in Table 6.2. Among all students, more than three-quarters reported that they are somewhat or very likely to use a condom the next time they have sex. Three percent of students would only use a condom if their partner asks them to. Fifteen percent of students do not know the chances of using a condom.

Students were asked if they would be uncomfortable asking for condoms at a pharmacy or commercial store. Most students (70 percent) agree with that sentiment. Only 10 percent strongly disagree.

**6.2.2 Perception of peers who carry condoms**

Students were asked how much they agree with the statement that people who carry condoms have sex with many people (Table 6.2). One-third of students agree with this statement. Approximately one-quarter of students agree that people should use condoms only with people they do not know very well.

**6.2.3 Attitudes on the likelihood of contracting an STI or becoming pregnant**

The perceived chances of becoming pregnant and contracting an STI are presented in Table 6.2. One-quarter of students think there was no chance of them getting a disease from sexual activity. Sixty-three percent of students believe it to be somewhat likely and 11 percent think it is very likely.

Forty-one percent of students think it is not possible that they will become pregnant or get a girl pregnant before the age 18 years. Forty-five percent believe it to be somewhat likely, and 11 percent think it is very likely.

**Table 6.2 Attitudes about condoms and pregnancy prevention**

| Attitudes about: | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The next time you have sex, what are the chances that you use a condom? | Very likely | 591 | 67.3 | 2.7 |
| | Somewhat likely | 113 | 11.8 | 2.4 |
| | Not very likely | 20 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| | Only if my partner asks me to | 27 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| | Don't know | 153 | 14.7 | 1.6 |
| | No response | 20 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| People your age who carry condoms have intercourse with many people | Strongly agree | 89 | 7.9 | 1.3 |
| | Agree | 246 | 25 | 2.1 |
| | Disagree | 417 | 49.6 | 2.5 |
| | Strongly disagree | 148 | 13.1 | 2.2 |
| | No response | 24 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| People should use condoms only with partners they do not know very well | Strongly agree | 88 | 13.7 | 3.2 |
| | Agree | 120 | 9.7 | 1.4 |
| | Disagree | 405 | 40.5 | 3.3 |
| | Strongly disagree | 298 | 33.6 | 4.6 |
| | No response | 13 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| It's uncomfortable to ask for condoms at a pharmacy or commercial establishment (store, supermarket, etc.) | Strongly agree | 297 | 37.8 | 2.7 |
| | Agree | 341 | 31.9 | 2.5 |
| | Disagree | 173 | 14.3 | 1.5 |
| | Strongly disagree | 76 | 9.6 | 2.1 |
| | No response | 37 | 6.3 | 1.7 |
| What do you think the chances are that you will get a disease that you can get from having sex? | No possibility | 179 | 23.7 | 3 |
| | It may happen | 606 | 62.9 | 2.7 |
| | Very likely to happen | 114 | 10.5 | 2.4 |
| | No response | 25 | 2.9 | 1.1 |
| What do you think the chances are that you will get pregnant or get a girl pregnant before you are 18? | No possibility | 288 | 40.8 | 4.9 |
| | It may happen | 504 | 44.7 | 4 |
| | Very likely to happen | 109 | 10.5 | 2.7 |
| | No response | 23 | 3.9 | 1.3 |

**6.3 Sexual decision-making**

Students were asked to pretend they were alone with someone they really liked, and then asked the likelihood of situations involving sexual activity decision-making. Results are presented in Table 6.3.

Most students believe they could stop their partner if they wanted to have sex (81 percent). A smaller majority think they could stop themselves from having sex if their partner threatened to break up with them unless they did (69 percent). When asked if they could stop from having sex if they had been drinking alcohol, 26 percent of students reported definitely yes, 35 percent probably yes, and 24 percent probably no. A large majority of students believe that if they decided to have sex, they could tell the other person they wanted to use a condom (92 percent).

**Table 6.3 Attitudes about sexual decision-making**

| If you were alone with someone you really liked... | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Could you stop them if they wanted to have sex with you? | Definitely yes | 384 | 48.5 | 6 |
| | Probably yes | 335 | 32.4 | 4 |
| | Probably no | 112 | 10.2 | 2 |
| | Definitely no | 73 | 6.7 | 1.3 |
| | No response | 20 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| Could you stop yourself from having sex if the person said they would break up with you unless you had sex with them? | Definitely yes | 370 | 45 | 3.5 |
| | Probably yes | 250 | 24.4 | 4.1 |
| | Probably no | 169 | 17.4 | 2.9 |
| | Definitely no | 116 | 11.2 | 1.7 |
| | No response | 19 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Could you stop yourself from having sex if you had been drinking alcohol? | Definitely yes | 201 | 26.2 | 3.5 |
| | Probably yes | 294 | 35.1 | 3.1 |
| | Probably no | 263 | 23.8 | 2.7 |
| | Definitely no | 139 | 10.5 | 2.1 |
| | No response | 27 | 4.4 | 1.6 |
| If you decided to have sex, could you tell the other person you wanted to use a condom? | Definitely yes | 575 | 68.1 | 3.4 |
| | Probably yes | 253 | 23.5 | 2 |
| | Probably no | 43 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| | Definitely no | 36 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| | No response | 17 | 2.2 | 1 |

# CHAPTER 7 SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Students were asked about their sexual activity. Lifetime sexual behaviors and recent sexual practices are important indicators of sexual health. This includes history of forced sexual activity.

**7.1 Lifetime and recent sexual behaviors**

Students were asked if they had ever had sexual relations and about their recent sexual behaviors; results are presented in Table 7.1a. One-quarter of students reported that they had ever had sexual relations. Half of these students were age 15 or 16 years at first sexual encounter. Thirty percent were age 13 or 14 years. One-third of sexually active respondents had one lifetime sexual partner. Another third had two lifetime sexual partners. Seven percent of students who have had sex have had six or more sexual partners.

Forty percent of respondents who had ever had sex reported no sexual partners during the past three months. Thirty-nine percent had one sexual partner in the past three months, and 12 percent had two sexual partners during this time. At the most recent sexual encounter, 9 percent of students used alcohol or drugs beforehand.

Table 7.1b presents the proportion of students of each age and sex that reported being sexually active (one or more partners) during the past three months. Both sexes see higher proportions of sexually active students at older ages, though there is some variation. It is important to note that the oldest and youngest age groups have small sample sizes.

**Table 7.1a Lifetime and recent sexual behaviors**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ever had sexual relations | Yes | 241 | 25.5 | 5.2 |
| | No | 670 | 73.4 | 5.1 |
| | No response | 13 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Age at time of first sexual relations, among those who are sexually active[a] | 8-10 years | 7 | 2.4 | 1.3 |
| | 11-12 years | 21 | 7.9 | 1.7 |
| | 13-14 years | 86 | 29.6 | 7.1 |
| | 15-16 years | 105 | 49.9 | 8.1 |
| | 17-18 years | 18 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| | 18 or more years | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | No response | 16 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| Number of lifetime sexual partners[a] | 1 person | 96 | 32.7 | 5.4 |
| | 2 people | 68 | 33.1 | 9.6 |
| | 3 people | 29 | 9.8 | 4.6 |
| | 4 people | 20 | 6.2 | 2.8 |
| | 5 people | 14 | 6.5 | 2.1 |
| | 6 or more people | 12 | 7.2 | 2.2 |
| | No response | 15 | 4.5 | 2.2 |
| Number of sexual partners in the past 3 months[a] | No sexual relations in the past 3 months | 75 | 40.4 | 12 |
| | 1 person | 123 | 38.5 | 7.5 |
| | 2 people | 25 | 12.3 | 5.2 |
| | 3 people | 4 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| | 4 people | 2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| | 5 people | 5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| | 6 or more people | 3 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| | No response | 17 | 4.8 | 2.3 |
| Use of alcohol or drugs before most recent sexual intercourse[a] | Yes | 26 | 8.8 | 4.5 |
| | No | 210 | 85.9 | 5.6 |
| | No response | 18 | 5.3 | 2.6 |

[a]Among students who reported ever having sexual relations

**Table 7.1b Lifetime and recent sexual behaviors**

| Age | Gender | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 years | Male | 11 | 0 | |
| | Female | 16 | 0 | |
| 13 years | Male | 70 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| | Female | 77 | 5.2 | 2.9 |
| 14 years | Male | 62 | 8.1 | 3.7 |
| | Female | 90 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| 15 years | Male | 61 | 4.1 | 2.2 |
| | Female | 114 | 10.4 | 3.9 |
| 16 years | Male | 79 | 15.8 | 9.2 |
| | Female | 140 | 22.8 | 7 |
| 17 years | Male | 61 | 36.7 | 7.1 |
| | Female | 92 | 52 | 9.2 |
| 18 years | Male | 10 | 76.9 | 10.8 |
| | Female | 13 | 30.2 | 19.7 |
| 19 years | Male | 3 | 0 | |
| | Female | 3 | 23.1 | 27.2 |
| 20 and older | Male | 3 | 56.2 | 49.2 |
| | Female | 1 | 0 | |

**7.2 Methods for pregnancy prevention**

Students who reported ever having sexual relations were asked about the contraceptive and STI prevention methods used during their most recent sexual encounter (Table 7.2). Approximately half of students used a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse; 45 percent did not use a condom. In order to prevent pregnancy, 59 percent of students reported using condoms. Eleven percent of students prevented pregnancy with ejaculation outside the vagina. Thirteen percent of students did not use a method to prevent pregnancy.

**Table 7.2 Recent methods used to prevent pregnancy and STIs, among students who have ever had sexual relations**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Used a condom during most recent sexual intercourse | Yes | 146 | 50.6 | 6 |
| | No | 93 | 44.7 | 7.1 |
| | No response | 15 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| Type of method used to prevent pregnancy during most recent sexual intercourse | Used no method | 40 | 13 | 2.8 |
| | Contraceptive pills | 21 | 7.1 | 2.3 |
| | Condoms | 128 | 59.4 | 9.3 |
| | IUD or implant | 0 | 0 | |
| | Injection, patch, or vaginal ring | 12 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| | Ejaculation outside the vagina | 29 | 10.7 | 4.2 |
| | Other | 3 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| | Not sure | 2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | No response | 19 | 5.7 | 2.6 |

### 7.3 Forced sexual activity

History of forced sexual activity was ascertained for all students (Table 7.3). Among students who reported ever having sexual relations, 4 percent have been forced to have sexual relations. Considering all students, 4 percent of students were forced to have sexual interactions by someone they were dating during the past 12 months. Approximately 40 percent of students did not date during the past year.

**Table 7.3 Forced sexual activity**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ever been physically forced to have sexual relations* | Yes | 16 | 3.9 | 2 |
| | No | 221 | 91.9 | 3.3 |
| | No response | 17 | 4.2 | 2.1 |
| In the past 12 months, how often did the person you were dating force you to have sexual interactions that you did not want? (Including kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have oral sex or sexual intercourse) | 0 times | 438 | 47 | 3.9 |
| | 1 time | 25 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| | 2 or 3 times | 13 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| | 4 or 5 times | 7 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| | 6 or more times | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| | Did not date during the past 12 months | 351 | 38.8 | 2.8 |
| | No response | 88 | 10 | 3.2 |
| *Among students who reported ever having sexual relations | | | | |

# CHAPTER 8 EBAIS VISITS

Students were asked about their use of EBAIS and social insurance health facilities. In addition to the type of care received, indicators of quality of care were also captured. Seventy-one percent of students had ever visited this type of clinic. If the student had visited an EBAIS or social insurance facility, they were asked a series of questions about the care they received, as illustrated in the following sections.

**Table 8 Any visits to EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| | | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ever visited an EBAIS or clinic | Yes | 656 | 70.5 | 6.3 |
| | No | 258 | 28.6 | 6.5 |
| | No response | 10 | 0.9 | 0.3 |

## 8.1 Counseling Received at EBIAS

Students were asked if they had received counseling on reproductive health and sexuality ever at a facility, during the past year at a facility, and at their last visit to a facility (Table 8.1). While 46 percent of students have ever received counseling on reproductive health and sexuality, 36 percent received this type of counseling in the past year, and only 22 percent received it in the most recent visit.

**Table 8.1 Counseling on reproductive health and sexuality, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ever received counseling on reproductive health and sexuality at a visit | Yes | 299 | 45.8 | 3.6 |
| | No | 344 | 52.8 | 3.5 |
| | No response | 13 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| In the past year, received counseling on reproductive health and sexuality at a visit | Yes | 224 | 35.8 | 3.8 |
| | No | 421 | 62.7 | 3.6 |
| | No response | 11 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| At the last visit, received counseling on reproductive health and sexuality | Yes | 142 | 21.8 | 2.4 |
| | Not sure | 83 | 9.6 | 1.6 |
| | No | 418 | 67.2 | 2.5 |
| | No response | 13 | 1.4 | 0.6 |

## 8.2 Characteristics of Most Recent EBAIS Visit

### 8.2.1 Timing of Visit and Attendants at Visit

Students were asked about some characteristics of their most recent health facility visit, including the timing of visits and whether care was received (Table 8.1.2a). Most students who have attended visits at an EBAIS or social insurance facility visited most recently during the past month (31 percent) or six months (32 percent). Ninety-five percent of students were attended to at this visit.

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**Table 8.2.1a Timing of most recent visit and care received, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timing of most recent visit | Past week | 43 | 6.2 | 1.6 |
| | Past 2 weeks | 45 | 7.2 | 1.3 |
| | Past month | 156 | 30.5 | 2.8 |
| | Past 6 months | 220 | 32.2 | 2.6 |
| | Past year | 105 | 11.1 | 1.7 |
| | More than 1 year ago | 77 | 11.4 | 2.1 |
| | No response | 10 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Was attended to | Yes | 626 | 95.3 | 1.5 |
| | No | 19 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| | No response | 11 | 1.3 | 0.6 |

Students were also asked who accompanied them to the health facility at the most recent visit (Table 8.2.1b). Most students went with their mother (73 percent). A similar proportion of students were accompanied by each of their father, brother or sister, or another family member (approximately 12 percent each). There was no option for students to indicate that they went to the facility alone, so this could not be captured.

**Table 8.2.1b People who accompanied the student to the facility, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mother | Yes | 460 | 72.5 | 3.5 |
| | No | 196 | 27.5 | 3.5 |
| Father | Yes | 79 | 12.6 | 3.1 |
| | No | 577 | 87.4 | 3.1 |
| Brother or sister | Yes | 70 | 12.4 | 1.7 |
| | No | 586 | 87.6 | 1.7 |
| Another family member | Yes | 82 | 12.9 | 2.7 |
| | No | 574 | 87.1 | 2.7 |
| A friend | Yes | 26 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| | No | 630 | 96.9 | 0.8 |
| Other | Yes | 37 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| | No | 619 | 96.1 | 0.9 |
| Boyfriend/girlfriend or partner | Yes | 19 | 3 | 1.6 |
| | No | 637 | 97 | 1.6 |
| No response | Yes | 13 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| | No | 643 | 98.8 | 0.5 |

## 8.2.2 Family planning services

The survey sought to capture interest in and receipt of reproductive health services at EBAIS facilities.

Students reported whether they asked about or received methods to prevent pregnancy, what methods were received, and reasons for not receiving methods at the most recent visit (Table 8.2.2a). Nine percent of students asked about methods to prevent pregnancy and slightly less than 9 percent received methods to prevent pregnancy at this visit.

Among those students who received a method, most received contraceptive pills (44 percent) or condoms (29 percent). Among the students who reported not receiving a method of pregnancy prevention at the last visit, most said the reason was one other than those on the provided list (55 percent). Twenty percent of students said they did not receive a method because it was not present on-site.

**Table 8.2.2a Receipt of family planning services, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asked about methods to prevent pregnancy | Yes | 69 | 9.1 | 2.4 |
| | No | 571 | 89.1 | 2.7 |
| | No response | 16 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Received methods to prevent pregnancy | Yes | 71 | 8.8 | 2.2 |
| | No | 566 | 88.2 | 2.4 |
| | No response | 19 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Type of methods received, among those who reported receiving a method | | | | |
| Did not receive methods | Yes | 8 | 10.7 | 6.3 |
| | No | 63 | 89.3 | 6.3 |
| Condoms | Yes | 24 | 28.8 | 7.4 |
| | No | 47 | 71.2 | 7.4 |
| Contraceptive pills | Yes | 29 | 43.6 | 11.3 |
| | No | 42 | 56.4 | 11.3 |
| IUD or implant | Yes | 0 | 0 | |
| | No | 71 | 100 | |
| Injection, patch, or vaginal ring | Yes | 8 | 6.6 | 2.9 |
| | No | 63 | 93.4 | 2.9 |
| No response | Yes | 7 | 16 | 10.6 |
| | No | 64 | 84 | 10.6 |
| Reasons for not receiving a method, among those who reported not receiving a method | | | | |
| They did not have method on-site | Yes | 128 | 20.4 | 2.8 |
| | No | 438 | 79.6 | 2.8 |
| Not given because the student was not accompanied by an adult | Yes | 29 | 4.7 | 1.2 |
| | No | 537 | 95.3 | 1.2 |
| Other | Yes | 314 | 55 | 4.9 |
| | No | 252 | 45 | 4.9 |
| No response | Yes | 96 | 20 | 3.7 |
| | No | 470 | 80 | 3.7 |

Among the students that asked about methods to prevent pregnancy, older students were more likely to have received family planning services (Table 8.2.2b). There is variation between age groups; nearly all students age 17 years and older received methods.

**Table 8.2.2b Receipt of family planning services, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility and asking about methods to prevent pregnancy, by age in years**

| Age | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 years | Yes | 2 | 75.5 | 29.1 |
| | No | 1 | 24.5 | 29.1 |
| | No response | 0 | 0 | |
| 14 years | Yes | 7 | 44.4 | 17.7 |
| | No | 4 | 39.5 | 23.3 |
| | No response | 2 | 16.1 | 11.5 |
| 15 years | Yes | 9 | 93.3 | 6.1 |
| | No | 1 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| | No response | 0 | 0 | |
| 16 years | Yes | 6 | 49 | 16.6 |
| | No | 6 | 51 | 16.6 |
| | No response | 0 | 0 | |
| 17 years | Yes | 22 | 96.3 | 3.3 |
| | No | 2 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| | No response | 0 | 0 | |
| 18 years | Yes | 5 | 100 | |
| | No | 0 | 0 | |
| | No response | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 years | Yes | 2 | 100 | |
| | No | 0 | 0 | |
| | No response | 0 | 0 | |

## 8.3 Quality of Care at Most Recent EBAIS Visit

Students were asked about the quality of care that they received at their most recent visit to an EBAIS or social insurance facility. These questions included information about wait time, time with caregivers, quality of testing, respectful treatment, and overall quality.

### 8.3.1 Wait time at most recent visit

Regarding their most recent visit to a facility, students were asked about the amount of time to wait for an appointment and wait for care (Table 8.3.1). Thirty-nine percent of students said they got an appointment without waiting too long, though 16 percent did not know if they waited too long. Thirty-two percent of students waited less than 3 hours between making an appointment and being treated. Less than 5 percent of students waited one day or more between making an appointment and being treated. Regarding wait time to receive care, approximately one-quarter of students waited less than one hour. One-quarter of students waited two hours or more to receive care. Fourteen percent of

students did not know how long they waited, and 31 percent of students did not provide a response.

**Table 8.3.1 Quality of care: wait time, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Got an appointment without waiting too long | Yes | 272 | 39 | 3.8 |
| | No | 274 | 43.4 | 3.9 |
| | Don't know | 98 | 16.4 | 3 |
| | No response | 12 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Wait time between making an appointment and being treated | 0-<3 hours | 222 | 32.4 | 2.6 |
| | 3-<6 hours | 210 | 31.7 | 2.8 |
| | 6-<24 hours | 9 | 1.5 | 1 |
| | 24 or more hours | 27 | 4 | 1.3 |
| | Could not get an appointment | 120 | 17.2 | 3.2 |
| | Don't know | 48 | 8.8 | 2.3 |
| | No response | 20 | 4.5 | 2.2 |
| Wait time to receive care | 0-<30 minutes | 170 | 22.7 | 3 |
| | 30-<60 minutes | 36 | 5.5 | 1.5 |
| | 60-<120 minutes | 22 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| | 120 or more minutes | 140 | 25.1 | 3.4 |
| | Don't know | 83 | 13.6 | 2.6 |
| | No response | 205 | 30.9 | 3.6 |

**8.3.2 Satisfaction with care**

Tables 8.3.2a and 8.3.2b present students perceived quality of care at most recent visit. Sixty-three percent of students received attention that was satisfactory and 19 percent received care that was unsatisfactory. Seventy percent of students believe their care was adequate, and 48 percent perceived the health staff to be concerned about patient health concerns. Enough time was given to 56 percent of students, according to their recall. Fifty-either percent of students believe the health staff ensured that the student understood what was said about care and treatment.

**Table 8.3.2a Satisfaction with care at most recent visit, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Satisfaction with care received | Received no attention | 32 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| | Received attention, but it was unsatisfactory | 146 | 18.6 | 2.6 |
| | Was indifferent | 62 | 10.8 | 1.9 |
| | Received attention, and it was satisfactory | 389 | 62.5 | 3 |
| | No response | 27 | 4.5 | 1.6 |
| Care received was correct and adequate | Yes | 434 | 69.7 | 2.8 |
| | No | 73 | 10.8 | 2 |
| | Did not receive care | 5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| | Don't know | 132 | 18 | 2.7 |
| | No response | 12 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Health staff was interested in student's concerns about health issues | Yes | 312 | 47.9 | 3.2 |
| | No | 137 | 23.2 | 3.8 |
| | Did not receive care | 7 | 1 | 0.5 |
| | Don't know | 190 | 26.8 | 4 |
| | No response | 10 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Health staff dedicated enough time | Yes | 370 | 55.8 | 3.1 |
| | No | 138 | 23.1 | 3.1 |
| | Did not receive care | 5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| | Don't know | 135 | 19.2 | 2.8 |
| | No response | 8 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Health staff ensured the student understood what was said about health or treatment | Yes | 358 | 57.5 | 3.4 |
| | No | 136 | 19.4 | 2.8 |
| | Did not receive care | 7 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| | Don't know | 144 | 20.5 | 3.1 |
| | No response | 11 | 1.2 | 0.6 |

Students were asked if they agreed the most advanced analysis and treatments were used, though only half of students provided a response. Approximately 30 percent of students said that they did not receive the most advanced treatment at their appointment.

Forty-one percent of students believe the health staff covered all necessary aspects of care, and 23 percent did not. Approximately half of students said they were usually or always treated with respect by the receptionist or secretary at the facility.

When asked to rate their care received from 1 (worst) to 10 (best), approximately 6 percent of students rated care less than a 5. Thirty-seven percent rated care a score of 5-7, and 39 percent rated care a score of 8-10. Fifteen percent of students did not know what their rating of care would be.

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**Table 8.3.2b Satisfaction with care at most recent visit, among students who reported attending an EBAIS or social insurance facility**

| Characteristic | Response | N | Weighted % | Weighted SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The most advanced analysis and treatments were used | Yes | 130 | 21.6 | 1.9 |
| | No | 195 | 29 | 3.3 |
| | Did not receive care | 11 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| | Don't know | 308 | 46.2 | 3.6 |
| | No response | 12 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Health staff's attention covered all necessary aspects | Yes | 270 | 40.9 | 3.3 |
| | No | 135 | 23.2 | 2.7 |
| | Did not receive care | 8 | 2.1 | 1.1 |
| | Don't know | 232 | 32.6 | 3.6 |
| | No response | 11 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Treated with respect by the receptionist or secretary | Never | 32 | 4.6 | 1.1 |
| | Sometimes | 152 | 24.9 | 3.5 |
| | Usually | 143 | 22.6 | 3.4 |
| | Always | 193 | 28.5 | 2.9 |
| | Don't know | 125 | 18.1 | 2.6 |
| | No response | 11 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Overall rating of care from 1=worst to 10=best | 1 | 14 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| | 2 | 7 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| | 3 | 8 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| | 4 | 16 | 3.1 | 1 |
| | 5 | 75 | 13.2 | 2.3 |
| | 6 | 55 | 9.3 | 1.8 |
| | 7 | 99 | 14.1 | 2.4 |
| | 8 | 139 | 18.8 | 2.3 |
| | 9 | 53 | 6.8 | 1.4 |
| | 10 | 62 | 13 | 3.1 |
| | Don't know | 101 | 15.1 | 3.3 |
| | No response | 27 | 3.3 | 0.7 |

# Appendix A: SM2015 School Survey Performance Indicators

**Table A SM2015 – Costa Rica School Survey Indicators**

| Indicator | N | % | CI lower | CI upper |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Knowledge of contraceptive method availability at EBAIS or social security facility | 881 | 35.4% | 25.9% | 44.9% |
| Receiving counseling on sexual and reproductive heath (in last visit to EBAIS) | 560 | 24.5% | 19.2% | 29.8% |
| Correct identification of 4 STI symptoms[a] | 912 | 12.2% | 8.2% | 16.1% |
| Correct identification of methods to reduce the risk of STIs[b] | 909 | 22.4% | 16.3% | 28.4% |
| Knowledge of proper use of modern contraceptive methods (condoms and pills)[c] | 896 | 4.8% | 2.4% | 7.2% |
| Receiving contraceptive methods in EBAIS, among students who requested contraceptive methods | 67 | 75.0% | 47.4% | 100.0% |
| Satisfaction with care received in EBAIS[d] | 528 | 64.5% | 56.8% | 72.2% |
| Use of modern contraceptive methods by adolescent or your partner (condom, pill, IUD, implant, injection, patch, or vaginal ring)[e] | 162 | 74.0% | 58.8% | 89.2% |

[a]Responses of "true" to the following statements of STI symptoms: vaginal secretion, urethral discharge, sores or ulcers on the genitals, pain and swelling of the glands near the groin.

[b]Responses of "true" to the following statements of risk reduction methods: always using condoms, abstaining from sexual activity, having one mutually monogamous partner for long periods of time.

[c]Responses of "true" to the following statements of contraceptive methods: condom should be put on before the penis touches any part of the rectum or vagina or mouth, contraceptive pills do not protect women from HIV/AIDS and other STIs, a woman should see a doctor before taking contraceptive pills the first time; and responses of "false" to the following statements: condom should be put on immediately before ejaculation, condom should be put on before erection, condom should only be used if ejaculation will occur, contraceptive pills protect women from HIV/AIDS and other STIs, condoms should be washed thoroughly before being used again, the condom should only cover the top half of the penis, men and women should share the package of birth control pills, women should only take contraceptive pills on the days they are going to have intercourse, contraceptive pills prevent pregnancy 100% of the time.

[d]Self-reported rating of care of 7 or higher on the scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best). An alternative definition for this indicator using an index of multiple care components is presented in Appendix B.

[e]Use of a condom, contraceptive pill, IUD, implant, injection, path, or vaginal ring to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sex.

## Appendix B: Alternative Definition for Indicator 7: Satisfaction with Care

### B.1 Summary of satisfaction components

There were proposed to be 11 components as part of the satisfaction with care indicator. The items marked with an asterisk (*) include a response that care was not received. This response was treated as a zero (failure of the indicator component). Results were similar when treating lack of care as missing.

1. Was it easy to get an appointment without waiting too long?
2. Do you think consultation time was enough?
3. Do you think the care you received was correct and proper? *
4. Do you think the staff really cared about health concerns and health issues? *
5. Do you think the health staff gave you enough time? *
6. Do you think the health personnel ensured that you understand what they said about your health or treatment? *
7. Were the most advanced treatments and analysis used? *
8. Do you think the staff's attention covered all necessary aspects? *
9. Amount of time waited to receive care – *Note: the cutoff of 1 hour was used.*
10. Respectful treatment by receptionist or secretary – *Note: responses of "usually" and "always" were considered passing; responses of "never" or "sometimes" were considered failure.*
11. Wait time between making an appointment and receiving treatment – *Note: this item was removed from the indicator because the distribution of responses indicated that many students were seen immediately.*

The total sample was restricted to only students that had visited an EBAIS, and who had provided valid responses to all 10 questions. **This results in N=145**, from an original sample of 656 children that had visited an EBAIS. A comparison of responses between overall and restricted samples is presented in Table B.1. Chrombach's alpha for these ten variables is >0.8.

**Table B.1 Summary of responses to ten categories of satisfaction with care**

| Question | Among students who attended an EBAIS, with a valid response for line-item question | | Among students who attended an EBAIS, with a valid response for all questions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Weighted % | N | Weighted % |
| Was it easy to get an appointment without waiting too long? | 546 | 47.3% | 145 | 54.2% |
| Do you think consultation time was enough? | 508 | 78.2% | 145 | 79.9% |
| Do you think the care you received was correct and proper? | 512 | 86.3% | 145 | 79.7% |
| Do you think the staff really cared about health concerns and health issues? | 456 | 66.5% | 145 | 63.3% |
| Do you think the health staff gave you enough time? | 513 | 70.1% | 145 | 69.2% |
| Do you think the health personnel ensured that you understand what they said about your health or treatment? | 501 | 73.4% | 145 | 69.8% |
| Were the most advanced treatments and analysis used? | 336 | 41.2% | 145 | 48.9% |
| Do you think the staff's attention covered all necessary aspects? | 413 | 61.8% | 145 | 55.9% |
| Amount of time waited to receive care (1 hour or less) | 429 | 28.6% | 145 | 18.8% |
| Respectful treatment by receptionist or secretary (usually or always) | 520 | 63.4% | 145 | 56.6% |
| Overall | 145 | 5.3% | 145 | 5.3% |

**B.2 Index score**

With these 10 total components of the indicator, we compiled an index score ranging from values 0-10. Each question had an equal weight of 1. The distribution of scores is presented in Table B.2.1.

**Table B.2.1 Distribution of index scores of satisfaction**

| Score | N | Weighted % |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 11 | 3.8% |
| 1 | 9 | 1.8% |
| 2 | 6 | 7.5% |
| 3 | 5 | 5.8% |
| 4 | 6 | 9.0% |
| 5 | 13 | 18.1% |
| 6 | 8 | 6.4% |
| 7 | 22 | 7.8% |
| 8 | 31 | 20.8% |
| 9 | 23 | 13.6% |
| 10 | 11 | 5.3% |

A cutoff was set at the value 7; if an individual's score was greater than or equal to 7, then the overall indicator was valued at 1. Scores of less than 7 were given an indicator value of 0. We can compare this to the original definition of the indicator (a self-reported rating of 8 or more for overall satisfaction with care), as presented in Table B.2.2.

**Table B.2.2 Distribution of index scores as compared to original definition of satisfaction**

| | | New definition (score of 7 or more from index scale) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | Total |
| **Original indicator definition** | Yes | 59 (37.1%) | 9 (6.9%) | 68 (44.0%) |
| | No | 17 (6.9%) | 47 (43.9%) | 64 (50.8%) |
| | Missing | 11 (3.6%) | 2 (1.6%) | 13 (5.2%) |
| | **Total** | 87 (47.6%) | 58 (52.4%) | 145 (100%) |
| *All cells are N (weighted %)* | | | | |

In summary, the value of the indicator using a single question to rate the satisfaction with care for the whole sample was 49.5% (the value presented in the indicator matrix).  Calculating this indicator based on the index of satisfaction questions, only for the subsample of individuals who answered all these questions, goes to 47.6%.

**B.3 Factor score**

Factor analysis was also used, but since the results are similar to those of the index score with equally-weighted components, the results are not presented. The correlation between the index scores and the factor scores is 0.97.