

ANALYZING AND MEASURING MIGRATION DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS



Analyzing and Measuring Migration Data from the 2010 Census

Deliverable #2a: Analytical Report

Submitted to:

Ms. Diane Locke

Director

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Belize City, Belize

Date:

December 20th, 2022



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains an analysis of migration data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and prepared by the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB). This information can be used as a benchmark to monitor and evaluate Belize's progress regarding migration policies for developmental purposes over the past decade. The study is based upon a set of indicators pertaining to migration and the country's foreign-born population, covering the following eight dimensions:

1. Demographic Characteristics
2. Reasons for Migrating and Year Last Came to Belize
3. Housing Characteristics
4. Mortality, Fertility, Registered Births, and Health
5. Marital and Union Status
6. Education
7. Economic Activity
8. Crime

The indicators contained in these dimensions provide a comprehensive description of the foreign-born population as of 2010 – who they were, where they originated from, when and why they migrated to Belize, the type of work activities they had been engaged in after coming to the country, how they lived, and their health and socio-economic situations. Additionally, this report seeks to highlight, through these indicators, similarities and differences between Belize's foreign-born population and those born in the country.

For Belize, migration has implications for employment, economic development, provision of social services, land use planning, and other major policy areas. The most effective and efficient way to manage migratory flows and to facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration is through information-based planning and policy development across all relevant government and non-government agencies. Despite its critical importance, however, there has been a persistent absence of data on migration and the migrant population, one which this study seeks to begin to close.

Finally, this document contains the following recommendations as to how the necessary empirical information to support migration planning can be obtained and effectively used:

1. Strengthen the collection of administrative and survey data on migration to ensure the availability of timely and relevant information for informed decision-making.
2. Strengthen the collaboration among agencies that collect data on migration, to avoid duplication of efforts.
3. Strengthen the capacity for analysing migration data among agencies that monitor and work with the migrant population.
4. Increase the use of migration data to develop medium and long-term migration policies and strategies.

The following report serves as a first step towards filling the significant gap that exists in the type of migration data that is needed by relevant stakeholders and serves as a stepping-stone for future similar collaborations between the IOM and the SIB.

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | III |
| CONTENTS | V |
| I - INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Purpose..... | 1 |
| 1.3 Objectives | 1 |
| II - CONTEXT | 2 |
| 2.1 Migratory perspective for the region..... | 2 |
| III - METHODOLOGY | 4 |
| 3.1 Census Methodology | 4 |
| 3.2 Migration Indicator Dimensions | 4 |
| 3.3 Migration Indicator Matrix | 5 |
| IV - RESULTS & DISCUSSION..... | 9 |
| 4.1 Demographic Characteristics..... | 9 |
| 4.2 Reasons for Migrating and Year Last Came to Belize..... | 16 |
| 4.4 Mortality, Fertility, Registered Births, and Health..... | 33 |
| 4.5 Marital and Union Status..... | 36 |
| 4.6 Education..... | 37 |
| 4.7 Economic Activity..... | 39 |
| 4.8 Crime..... | 44 |
| V - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 47 |
| VI - REFERENCES..... | 49 |

I - INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB), as the country's national statistical office, frequently collaborates with various governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to fulfil its operational mandate of providing accurate and timely statistical data for decision-making at all levels. Similarly, the International Office for Migration (IOM), which is the leading intergovernmental organization engaged in work related to migration and which has established itself as an expert institution in migration and migration management in the country, also works closely with governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental partners. This report, "Analyzing and Measuring Migration Data from the 2010 Census", is the result of a collaboration between these two agencies, which arose in response to an urgent need to fill significant data gaps as it relates to migration and the migrant population.

The study was financed through the Integrated Response on Migration (IRM) program, a project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the IOM in 2020. The IRM project aims to reduce the push factors of irregular migration from Central America and contribute to safe, orderly, and regular migration. It is expected to increase reception, reintegration of returning migrants, and integration of migrants in Central America, as efforts contributing to dignified and regulated migration in the region. The study is intended to support the project through the provision of accurate and disaggregated data on migration patterns and the foreign-born population in Belize.

The profile of Belize's population continues to evolve with the movement of people into and out of the country over the decades. Increasing numbers of immigrants, primarily from Central America, continue to contribute to changes in the size and structure of the country's population. With approximately one in seven persons living in the country being foreign-born, it is vital that Belize be able to measure the impact that migration has on the population over time, to allow for adequate planning, resource allocation, and the implementation of national migration policies.

This study represents a first step towards providing the much-needed empirical disaggregated data to prepare the country to effectively plan, implement and monitor projects, programs, and strategies related to migration. In this regard, the study aims to identify useful indicators with which to conduct an in-depth analysis, shedding light on the numbers and characteristics of foreign-born persons living in Belize in 2010, as well as the conditions in which these persons were living, the economic activities in which they were engaged, and their general socio-economic situations. It will serve as a benchmark for comparison, especially against data obtained in future Population and Housing Censuses but also against other data obtained from sample surveys and administrative data.

1.2 PURPOSE

The IRM project aims to reduce the push factors of irregular migration from Central America and contribute to safe, orderly, and regular migration through the reception, reintegration of returning migrants, and integration of migrants in Central America. The study "Analyzing and Measuring Migration Data from the 2010 Census" is intended to support the project through the provision of accurate and disaggregated data on migration patterns and the foreign-born population in Belize.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 General Objective

The overall objective of the study is to analyze and measure migration data from the 2010 Population and Housing Census, using already available or newly identified indicators, to present a study in the form of an analytical report.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To conduct an analysis of migration using various indicators covering five different dimensions, in order to determine its impact on the Belizean population.
2. To provide recommendations, based on the study, for policy formulation and implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

II - CONTEXT

2.1 MIGRATORY PERSPECTIVE FOR THE REGION.

2.1.1 The Context

The regions of Central America, North America, and the Caribbean together comprise a diverse region with 23 countries and numerous territories, and with a population of 587.3 million in 2019¹. It includes nations ranging from the small island states of the Caribbean with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants to countries with populations in excess of 100 million. The region includes both the world's largest economy and one of its poorest countries.

Poverty and socioeconomic inequalities are staggering, not only between countries but also within each country. Structural challenges contribute to the persistence of socioeconomic disparities, including gender inequality and gender-based violence. These factors considerably impact migration dynamics and push many people to migrate².

2.1.2 Regional Migration Trends

Historically, within the region there has been a trend towards migration to the United States and Canada. According to the IOM's Central America, North America and the Caribbean – Regional Strategy 2020–2024, in 2019, more than 26.6 million migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean resided in these two countries, with migrants from this region accounting for 2.5% of the total population in Canada and 7.6% of the total population in the United States. Furthermore, an estimated 10.5 million irregular immigrants lived in the United States in 2017, representing 3.2% of the total population. The number of irregular immigrants from Central America alone - the majority from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras - increased from 1.5 million in 2007 to 1.9 million in 2017³.

Within Central America, there has been a long-standing pattern of migration between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with the numbers of asylum seekers increasing following the civil unrest in the former country, which started in April 2018 and the economic crisis which followed. Also within this region, another migration trend has been characterized by the international movement of indigenous people for labor reasons. The area has several corridors – namely, Costa Rica – Panama, Nicaragua – Costa Rica and Guatemala – Belize – and a significant presence of temporary workers belonging to indigenous groups⁴.

2.1.3 Drivers of Migration

According to the *International Migration Outlook 2019*, a 2019 report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), within the region, migration occurs within a context marked by historical, political, economic, and social ties between countries; significant internal and intra-regional socio-economic disparities; political instability, insecurity and violence in some countries; as well as natural risks, both severe and frequent, aggravated by the evolution of gradual environmental changes. Lack of employment opportunities, low income, precarious or informal working conditions, violence (including gender-based violence), organized crime, persecution, insecurity combined with poverty, and droughts and floods - aggravated by the deficit in social services such as health and education, are critical factors behind people seeking to leave Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and the countries of Central America, in search of family reunification and better opportunities abroad⁵.

1 International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020. Central America, North America and the Caribbean – Regional Strategy 2020–2024. IOM. San José.
2 International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020. Central America, North America and the Caribbean – Regional Strategy 2020–2024. IOM. San José.
3 International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020. Central America, North America and the Caribbean – Regional Strategy 2020–2024. IOM. San José.
4 International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020. Central America, North America and the Caribbean – Regional Strategy 2020–2024. IOM. San José.
5 Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2019; International Migration Outlook 2019. OECD, Paris.

2.2 Labor Migration into Belize

The IOM's 2021 *Belize Needs Assessment on Migration Governance* reported that Belize is heavily dependent on migrant labor, most notably in its commercial, service, agriculture, tourism and fruit production sectors⁶. Additionally, according to an International Labor Organization (ILO) 2012 Report on Belize, the country saw steady economic growth after migrants arrived from Central America and contributed to the country's workforce. This growth is especially significant in the agricultural sector, which requires seasonal and migrant workers mainly recruited from communities near the border. Data obtained from a 2004 Labor Force Survey showed that migrant workers were primarily between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Most of them entered the labor force at age 14 and continued working past their retirement age. Additionally, provisions regarding employment for migrants is stipulated in the Immigration Ordinance Act (Chapter 156)⁷.

According to Section 16 of the Immigration Ordinance Act, migrants from countries outside the CARICOM Member States wishing to enter Belize for employment must apply for a Temporary Employment Permit (TEP), which is valid for a specific period, with a limited multiple-entry visa of one year. While employment permits are given for a particular period, renewal is possible once requested. After receiving a second permit, migrants can apply for permanent residence.

According to the 2021 IOM report, workers from participating CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) Member States may be employed in Belize through the CSME regimes facilitating the free movement of persons using Skills Certificates, service providers and those establishing businesses. Belize is one of three CSME Member States in which CSME Skills Certificates are used more often than long-term work permits for labour migration in the region. Moreover, bilateral agreements regarding labour migration have been established with Cuba to ensure the presence of health professionals and the training of human resources in Belize.

Migrant workers with valid work permits can access the national social security scheme stipulated in the Social Security Act (Chapter 44). Under the Act, all individuals between the ages of 14 and 65 employed in insurable employment shall receive social security benefits in Belize. This includes migrants that are employed in the public sector or are self-employed, but excludes those with irregular status and those who have worked for fewer than eight hours a week. Migrants with a TEP have, upon registration and submission of the original permit at the Social Security Board, access to social security benefits for as long as their TEP is valid. Additionally, migrants working via a TEP who meet the minimum amount required for social security system contributions are eligible by law to collect their Social Security Pension.

Belize has also established a bilateral agreement with Mexico on social security benefits, among other areas of cooperation. Furthermore, the CARICOM Agreement on Social Security facilitates social security benefits for CARICOM nationals in Belize. Belize does not, however, participate in agreements to allow the portability of benefits with other Central American countries⁸.

6 International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2021. *Belize Needs Assessment on Migration Governance*. IOM. San José, Costa Rica.

7 International Labour Organization (ILO), 2012. *Intraregional Labour Migration Flows: Current Situation, Challenges and Opportunities in Central America and the Dominican Republic*. ILO, Dominican Republic.

8 International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2021. *Belize Needs Assessment on Migration Governance*. IOM. San José, Costa Rica.

III - METHODOLOGY

3.1 CENSUS METHODOLOGY

The 2010 Housing and Population Census was conducted from May to September 2010, and followed the de jure model, counting all persons who had resided or planned to reside in Belize for at least six months. This included all persons living in households and institutions, whether or not they were present at the time of their place of usual residence was enumerated, as well as those persons who were found living on the streets. It did not include military personnel and their families who were living in military barracks or camps, and members of the diplomatic corps living in residences of the Ambassadors or High Commissioners. The 2010 Census had an overall household response rate of 96%, with the remaining 4% being comprised of households where no contact could be made, no suitable respondents could be found, and refusals. Weights were applied to the final data set to account for non-response.

Census enumeration was done using two questionnaires: a household questionnaire that included data on housing, emigration, agricultural activities, environmental concerns, crime, mortality, and opinions on women in leadership positions, and an individual person questionnaire that included information on general demographic characteristics, migration, disability and health, education and training, internet access, economic activity, marital and union status, and fertility.

3.2 MIGRATION INDICATOR DIMENSIONS

Data collected during the 2010 Population and Housing Census was analysed to develop an overall picture of the country's foreign-born population, their sociodemographic characteristics, living conditions, health conditions, and economic activity, and how this compared with those of persons who were born in Belize. Analysis was also done on the reasons why persons migrated to Belize and how long it had been since they migrated. A set of 57 indicators were developed, grouped into the following eight broad areas of analysis or dimensions:

1. Demographic Characteristics, which describe the age, sex, and geographic distribution of foreign-born persons living in Belize.
2. Reasons for Migrating and Year Last Came to Belize, which summarizes the main reasons given for migrating to Belize, the year in which persons last came to live in Belize, and their country of birth.
3. Housing Characteristics, which provides a description of average household sizes, the size and types of dwellings, dwelling tenure, main source of water, main source of lighting, main type of cooking fuel, main type of toilet facility, main method of garbage disposal, material used for flooring, material used for roofing, material used for outer walls, ownership of selected assets, and access to telecommunication services.
4. Mortality, Fertility, Registered Births, and Health, which summarizes mortality, fertility, the age at which women of reproductive age had their first children, whether or not children younger than five years old had been registered, and incidence of chronic illnesses.
5. Marital and Union Status, which summarizes legal marital status and union (relationship) status.
6. Education, which describes the highest level of education attained as well as the number of persons who were attending school and the level of school they were attending.
7. Economic Activity, which summarizes the distribution of persons across various labour force statuses (employed, unemployed, not in the labour force, etc.), as well a count of employed persons, the industries and occupations in which they were employed, and the median income of employed persons.
8. Crime, which provides information on the number of persons belonging to households in which at least one person had been the victim of a crime, the types of crimes, whether these crimes had been reported and, if not, the reason they were not reported.

3.3 MIGRATION INDICATOR MATRIX

The below table provides the list of 57 indicators analysed, grouped within the eight dimensions, and their respective definitions.

| Dimension | Indicator Number | Indicator Name | Definition |
|--|------------------|---|---|
| Demographic characteristics | 1.1.1 | Per cent share of foreign-born to total population in census years | Total number of foreign-born persons as a percentage of total number of native-born persons in years when population and housing census was conducted |
| | 1.2.1 | Population by district, area, and place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and total number of native-born persons by district and area (urban/rural) in which they were living at the time of the census |
| | 1.3.1 | Total foreign-born population by sex | Total number of foreign-born persons by sex |
| | 1.3.2 | Distribution of foreign-born and Belize-born persons by age group and place of birth, | Percentage distribution of foreign-born persons and native-born persons across ten-year age groups |
| | 1.3.3 | Age Groups and median age of foreign-born and Belize born by sex | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by sex and ten-year age groups |
| | 1.4.1 | Foreign-born population by country of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons by country of birth |
| | 1.4.2 | Total foreign-born by country of birth and sex | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by sex and country of birth |
| | 1.4.3 | Foreign-born persons by country of birth and district | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by country of birth and district in which residing at the time of the census |
| | 1.4.4 | Per cent share of foreign-born persons by country of birth and district | Per cent distribution of foreign-born persons by district in which residing and country of birth |
| | 1.5.1 | Median age of foreign-born population vs native-born population by sex and country of birth | Median age of foreign-born and native-born populations, disaggregated by sex |
| | 1.5.2 | Total foreign-born population by age groups of interest, district, and sex | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by district in which residing, sex, and age groups of interest (0-19 years, 15-24 years, 20-64 years, over 65 years) |
| Reasons for migrating and year last came to Belize | 2.1.1 | Total foreign-born population by reason for migrating | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by main reason for migrating to Belize |
| | 2.1.2 | Total foreign-born population by country of birth and reason for migrating | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by main reason for migrating to Belize and country of birth |
| | 2.1.3 | Foreign-born population by year last came to Belize | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by the year in which they last migrated to Belize |
| | 2.1.4 | Total foreign-born population by sex and year last came to Belize | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by sex and the year in which they last migrated to Belize |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---|--|
| | 2.1.5 | Total foreign-born persons by year last came to Belize and reason for migrating (Count) | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by the main reason for migrating to Belize and the year in which they last migrated to Belize |
| | 2.1.6 | Total foreign-born persons by year last came to Belize and reason for migrating (Percent) | Percent distribution of foreign-born persons disaggregated by the main reason for migrating to Belize and the year in which they last migrated to Belize |
| Housing characteristics | 3.1.1 | Average Household Size by District and Place of Birth | Average household size (number of persons per household) for foreign-born and native-born persons disaggregated by district in which households were located |
| | 3.1.2 | Household size groups and average household size by place of birth and district | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons whose household sizes (number of persons in household) fell within various size ranges, disaggregated by district in which households were located |
| | 3.1.3 | Household size by number of bedrooms and place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons whose household sizes (number of persons in household) fell within various size ranges, disaggregated by number of bedrooms in the household's dwelling |
| | 3.1.4 | Type of dwelling by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by type of dwelling in which households resided |
| | 3.2.1 | Dwelling tenure by place of birth, | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the type of tenure households had on the dwellings in which they resided (owned, rented, etc.) |
| | 3.3.1 | Main type of drinking water by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the main source of drinking water used by the households to which they belonged |
| | 3.3.2 | Main source of lighting by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the main source of lighting used by the households to which they belonged |
| | 3.3.3 | Main Type of Toilet Facility by Place of Birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the main type of toilet facility used by the households to which they belonged |
| | 3.3.4 | Main type of cooking fuel by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the main type of cooking fuel used by the households to which they belonged |
| | 3.4.1 | Type of flooring by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the type of flooring used in the dwellings in which their households resided |
| | 3.4.2 | Type of outer walls by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the type of outer walls used for the dwellings in which their households resided |

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|
| | 3.4.3 | Type of roofing by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the type of roofing used for the dwellings in which their households resided |
| | 3.4.4 | Garbage disposal method by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons disaggregated by the main garbage disposal method used by the households to which they belonged |
| | 3.5.1 | Percent of persons living in households that owned selected assets by place of birth | Percent of total foreign-born persons and native-born persons whose households owned various selected household assets |
| | 3.5.2 | Percent of persons living in households with access to telecommunication services by place of birth | Percent of total foreign-born persons and native-born persons whose households had access to various selected telecommunications services |
| | 3.5.3 | Ownership of assets by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons disaggregated by the number of various selected household assets owned by the households to which they belonged |
| Mortality, fertility, registered births, and health | 4.1.1 | Mortality by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons and native-born persons belonging to households for which at least one household member had died within the previous twelve months |
| | 4.2.1 | Females Aged 15 - 49 by number of total live births and place of birth | Total number of foreign-born females and native-born females aged 15 to 49 years disaggregated by total number of live born children to which they had given birth |
| | 4.2.3 | Average total live born children by place of birth | Average total number of live born children to which foreign-born females and native-born females aged 15 to 49 years had given birth |
| | 4.2.4 | Average age at first childbirth by place of birth | Average age at which foreign-born females and native-born females gave birth to their first live born child |
| | 4.2.2 | Under-five children that have been registered by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born children and native-born children under the age of five whose births had been registered with the vital statistics authorities |
| | 4.3.1 | Chronic illness by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons who reported having a chronic illness, disaggregated by type of chronic illness |
| Marital and union status | 5.1.1 | Marital status by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons disaggregated by marital status |
| | 5.1.2 | Union status by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons disaggregated by union (relationship) status |
| Education | 6.1.1 | Total foreign-born and Belize-born population by highest level of education completed | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons disaggregated by highest level of education completed |
| | 6.1.2 | Percent of Foreign-born and Belize-born population by highest level of education completed | Percent distribution of foreign-born and native-born persons across highest education levels completed |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|---|
| | 6.1.3 | Total foreign-born persons attending school by district and sex | Total number of foreign-born persons attending school at the time of the census, disaggregated by district and sex |
| | 6.1.4 | Total foreign-born persons attending school by level of schooling attending and sex | Total number of foreign-born persons attending school at the time of the census, disaggregated by level of schooling attending and sex |
| Economic Activity | 7.1.1 | Total foreign-born persons by labour force status | Total number of foreign-born persons disaggregated by labour force status |
| | 7.2.1 | Total employed foreign-born persons by district | Total number of foreign-born persons who were classified as employed, disaggregated by district |
| | 7.2.2 | Total employed foreign-born persons by country of birth | Total number of foreign-born persons who were classified as employed, disaggregated by country of birth |
| | 7.3.1 | Total employed foreign-born persons by education level | Total number of foreign-born persons who were classified as employed, disaggregated by highest level of education completed |
| | 7.4.1 | Total employed foreign-born persons by category of worker | Total number of foreign-born persons who were classified as employed, disaggregated by category of worker |
| | 7.4.2 | Total employed foreign-born persons by industry | Total number of foreign-born persons who were classified as employed, disaggregated by industry |
| | 7.4.3 | Total employed foreign-born persons by occupation | Total number of foreign-born persons who were classified as employed, disaggregated by occupation |
| | 7.5.1 | Median income by education and place of birth (\$BZ) | Median income of employed foreign-born and native-born persons, disaggregated by highest level of education completed |
| Crime | 8.1.1 | Was any household member a victim of crime by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons disaggregated by whether or not at least one person in the household to which they belonged had been the victim of a crime during the previous twelve months |
| | 8.1.2 | Type of crime by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons belonging to households in which at least one person had been the victim of a crime during the previous twelve months, disaggregated by type of crime |
| | 8.1.3 | Was crime reported by place of birth, | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons belonging to households in which at least one person had been the victim of a crime during the previous twelve months, disaggregated by whether or not the crime had been reported |
| | 8.1.4 | Main reason crime was not reported by place of birth | Total number of foreign-born and native-born persons belonging to households in which at least one person had been the victim of a crime during the previous twelve months and the crime had not been reported to the police, disaggregated by reason why the crime had not been reported |

IV - RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The 2010 Population and Housing Census sought to enumerate every household that was located within the borders of Belize and every person whose usual place of residence was located within the country as of May 2010. A wide range of data was collected, including demographic characteristics, economic activity, education levels, health conditions, migration activity, dwelling characteristics, ownership of assets and access to various basic services. While the Census did not include questions on nationality status, data on country of birth was collected, allowing for an analysis of the size, characteristics and living conditions of the foreign-born population compared to those of native-born persons.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1.1 Foreign-Born as a Percentage of Total Population

In 2010, the total population of the country of Belize was 322,424 persons (see Table 1). Of these, a total of 49,819 persons or 15.5 percent reported that their country of birth was not Belize. The proportion of the total population comprised of foreign-born persons was up slightly from the previous Census ten years earlier, when foreign-born persons made up 14.7 percent of the country's total population, and from the 1991 Census, when 13.8 percent of the total population was born outside of Belize. Prior to 1991, however, foreign-born persons made up a much smaller 8.9 percent of the total population as of the 1980 Census, indicative of an increase in the rate at which persons were migrating to Belize during the 1980s. The fact that the proportion of the country's population comprised of persons born outside of Belize continued to rise, albeit marginally, over the next two decades, further indicates that the influx of foreign-born persons into the country has held relatively steady since then and has taken place at a rate that exceeds the rate of growth of the general population.

Table 1: Per cent share of foreign-born to total population Census 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010

| | District | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1980 | 1991 | 2000 | 2010 |
| Total foreign-born population | 12 940 | 25 745 | 36 642 | 49 819 |
| Total population | 144 850 | 185 969 | 248 916 | 322 424 |
| Per cent to total population | 8.9% | 13.8% | 14.7% | 15.5% |
| Intercensal Belize born population growth rate | | 28.4% | 33.8% | 29.5% |
| Intercensal foreign-born population growth rate | | 99.0% | 42.3% | 36.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 1980, 1991, 2000, 2010

4.1.2 Geographic Distribution

More than a half of all foreign-born persons were living in one of the country's two largest districts, Belize or Cayo, at the time of the 2010 Census (see Table 2). The Cayo district accounted for the largest proportion of the foreign-born population, with almost one-third or 31.1 percent residing in that district. In contrast, among the native-born population, the largest proportion or 30.2 percent, was living in the Belize district. The Corozal district had the smallest number of foreign-born persons (8.2 percent), while Toledo was the district with the smallest number of native-born persons (9.3 percent).

At the national level, the geographic distribution of foreign-born persons between urban and rural areas was virtually the same as native-born persons, with just over 45 percent living in urban communities and almost 55 percent living in rural areas. However, within the districts there were some differences observed. In the Corozal district, foreign-born persons were much more likely to live in urban areas (40.1 percent) than were native-born persons (23.3 percent), while in Stann Creek, persons who were born abroad were more likely to live in rural areas (8.32 percent) than persons who were born in Belize (69.4 percent).

Table 2: Population by district, area and place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| District | Corozal | 36 885 | 13.50% | 4 090 | 8.20% |
| | Orange Walk | 40 462 | 14.90% | 5 463 | 11.00% |
| | Belize | 82 362 | 30.20% | 12 822 | 25.70% |
| | Cayo | 59 516 | 21.90% | 15 491 | 31.10% |
| | Stann Creek | 27 691 | 10.20% | 6 597 | 13.20% |
| | Toledo | 25 412 | 9.30% | 5 357 | 10.80% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100.00% | 49 819 | 100.00% |
| Area | Urban | 123 206 | 45.20% | 22 449 | 45.10% |
| | Rural | 149 122 | 54.80% | 27 370 | 54.90% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100.00% | 49 819 | 100.00% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.1.3 Sex and Age Distribution

Of the 49,819 foreign-born persons living in Belize in 2010, a total of 25,024 representing slightly more than half or 50.2 percent were females (see Table 3). The total number of males who were born abroad was 24,795 or 49.8 percent.

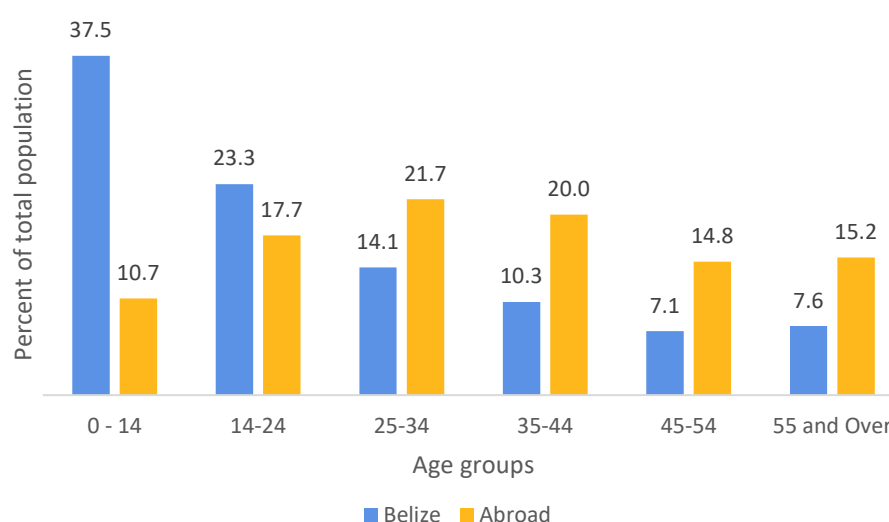
Table 3: Total foreign-born population by sex, 2010

| Sex | Count | Per cent |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Male | 24 795 | 49.8% |
| Female | 25 024 | 50.2% |
| Total | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

In 2010, the age distribution of Belize's foreign-born population was considerably different from that of the country's native-born population. While the former was noticeably skewed towards the younger age groups, the latter was more evenly distributed (see Figure 1). Young persons, those aged 0 to 24, made up more than 60 percent of all native-born persons. In stark contrast, this age group accounted for a much smaller 28.4 percent of persons born abroad. On the older end of the spectrum, persons aged 45 to 54 made up just 7.1 percent of persons born in Belize compared to 14.8 percent of foreign-born persons, while persons aged 55 and older accounted for 7.6 percent of the native-born population compared to 15.2 percent of foreign-born persons. The median age of persons who were born abroad was 34, almost double the median age of persons born in Belize, which was only 19 (see Table 4)..

Figure 1: Distribution of foreign-born and Belize-born persons by place of birth, 2010



Across the age groups, the native-born population was fairly evenly distributed between males and females. Among foreign-born persons, however, there were some notable differences. Females greatly outnumbered males in the 25 to 34 and the 35 to 44 age groups, while there were far more males within the 55 and over age group.

Table 4: Age Groups and median age of foreign-born and Belize born by sex, 2010

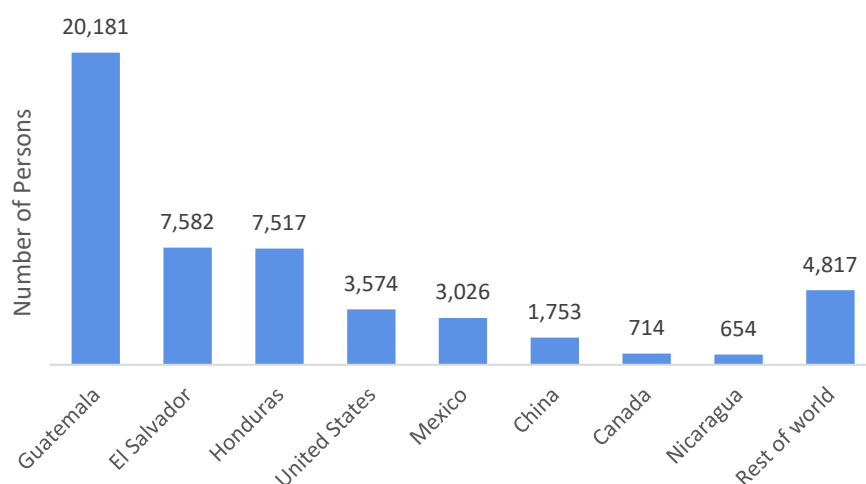
| | Belize | | | Abroad | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 - 14 | 51 698 | 50 434 | 102 135 | 2 633 | 2 694 | 5 326 |
| 14-24 | 31 584 | 31 972 | 63 555 | 4 268 | 4 535 | 8 803 |
| 25-34 | 18 845 | 19 653 | 38 498 | 5 038 | 5 757 | 10 795 |
| 35-44 | 13 929 | 14 113 | 28 042 | 4 764 | 5 185 | 9 948 |
| 45-54 | 9 823 | 9 463 | 19 286 | 3 742 | 3 616 | 7 358 |
| 55 and Over | 10 377 | 10 432 | 20 810 | 4 350 | 3 236 | 7 586 |
| Total | 136 259 | 136 067 | 272 328 | 24 795 | 25 024 | 49 819 |
| Median Age | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 35.00 | 34.00 | 34.00 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.1.4 Country of Birth

The vast majority of the 49,819 foreign-born persons living in the country in 2010 were from the Central American countries of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Guatemala accounted for the greatest proportion, with 20,181 or 40.5 percent of the foreign-born population, while El Salvador and Honduras each accounted for a little more than 7,500 persons or just over 15 percent (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Foreign-born population by country of birth, 2010



Note: Sum of above disaggregation by country of birth may not add up exactly to the total given in other counts, due to rounding.

As shown in Table 5 below, females outnumbered males among persons born in Guatemala and Honduras, with both of these groups having a male to female ratio of approximately 0.91. On the other hand, the opposite was true for persons who were born in the United States, which had a male to female ratio of 1.16, and China, which had a male to female ratio of 1.29 in 2010.

Table 5: Total foreign-born by country of birth and sex, 2010

| | Male | Per cent | Female | Per cent | Total |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Guatemala | 9 607 | 47.6% | 10 574 | 52.4% | 20 181 |
| El Salvador | 3 780 | 49.9% | 3 802 | 50.1% | 7 582 |
| Honduras | 3 601 | 47.9% | 3 916 | 52.1% | 7 517 |
| United States | 1 920 | 53.7% | 1 654 | 46.3% | 3 574 |
| Mexico | 1 523 | 50.3% | 1 503 | 49.7% | 3 026 |
| China | 989 | 56.4% | 764 | 43.6% | 1 753 |
| Canada | 349 | 48.8% | 366 | 51.2% | 714 |
| Nicaragua | 313 | 47.9% | 341 | 52.1% | 654 |
| Rest of world | 2 712 | 56.3% | 2 105 | 43.7% | 4 817 |
| Total | 24 795 | 49.8% | 25 024 | 50.2% | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Sum of above disaggregation by country of birth may not add up exactly to the total given in other counts, due to rounding.

The Cayo district accounted for almost one-third of the total foreign-born population, with a total of 15,491 of these persons residing in that district. This was followed by the Belize district, with 12,822 or 25.7 percent. On the other hand, Corozal was the district with the smallest share of the foreign-born population, with 4,090 persons or 8.2 percent (see Table 6).

Table 6: Foreign-born persons by country of birth and district, 2010

| | Corozal | Orange Walk | Belize | Cayo | Stann Creek | Toledo | Total |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Guatemala | 1 053 | 2 148 | 2 551 | 8 114 | 2 731 | 3 583 | 20 181 |
| El Salvador | 615 | 1 006 | 2 036 | 3 107 | 501 | 316 | 7 582 |
| Honduras | 282 | 466 | 2 675 | 1 053 | 2 123 | 918 | 7 517 |
| United States | 320 | 167 | 1 449 | 910 | 514 | 215 | 3 574 |
| Mexico | 1 106 | 983 | 394 | 466 | 34 | 43 | 3 026 |
| China | 182 | 146 | 825 | 306 | 228 | 66 | 1 753 |
| Canada | 102 | 78 | 168 | 274 | 61 | 31 | 714 |
| Nicaragua | 41 | 78 | 397 | 75 | 48 | 15 | 654 |
| Rest of world | 388 | 390 | 2 327 | 1 187 | 357 | 169 | 4 817 |
| Total | 4 090 | 5 463 | 12 822 | 15 491 | 6 597 | 5 357 | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Sum of above disaggregation by country of birth may not add up exactly to the total given in other counts, due to rounding.

Persons who were born in Guatemala comprised 40.5 percent of the total foreign-born population. However, this country accounted for a much larger share within the Toledo district, where more than two-thirds of foreign-born persons were born in Guatemala, and the Cayo district, where more than a half were originally from that country. Foreign-born persons from El Salvador were mostly found in Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize and Cayo, while those born in Honduras were concentrated largely in the Belize and Stann Creek districts. Persons born in the United States were found mostly in the Belize and Cayo districts, and those born in Mexico were, for the most part, concentrated in the two northern districts (see Table 7).

Table 7: Per cent share of foreign-born persons by country of birth and district, 2010

| | Corozal | Orange Walk | Belize | Cayo | Stann Creek | Toledo | Total |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Guatemala | 2.1% | 4.3% | 5.1% | 16.3% | 5.5% | 7.2% | 40.5% |
| El Salvador | 1.2% | 2.0% | 4.1% | 6.2% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 15.2% |
| Honduras | 0.6% | 0.9% | 5.4% | 2.1% | 4.3% | 1.8% | 15.1% |
| United States | 0.6% | 0.3% | 2.9% | 1.8% | 1.0% | 0.4% | 7.2% |
| Mexico | 2.2% | 2.0% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 6.1% |
| China | 0.4% | 0.3% | 1.7% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 3.5% |
| Canada | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.4% |
| Nicaragua | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 1.3% |
| Rest of world | 0.8% | 0.8% | 4.7% | 2.4% | 0.7% | 0.3% | 9.7% |
| Total | 8.2% | 11.0% | 25.7% | 31.1% | 13.2% | 10.8% | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.1.5 Median Age and Age Groups of Interest

The median age of persons within the foreign-born population was 34, almost twice that of native-born persons, who had a median age of just 19. Moreover, persons born in Canada had a noticeably higher median age of 49, as did those born in Mexico, with a median age of 42. Notably, for persons born in both of these countries, the median age among males was much higher than among females. In contrast, persons born in the United States tended to be younger, having a median age of 24, although among this group the median age for males was also considerably higher than that for females. Foreign-born persons from other countries had median ages that were much closer to that of the native-born population, and also did not have a large age disparity between males and females (see Table 8).

Table 8: Median age of foreign-born population vs native-born population by sex and country of birth, 2010

| | Sex | | |
|---------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Belize-born | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Foreign-born | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| Canada | 52 | 47 | 49 |
| China | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| El Salvador | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| Guatemala | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Honduras | 34 | 32 | 33 |
| Mexico | 46 | 39 | 42 |
| Nicaragua | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| United States | 28 | 22 | 24 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

The stark difference in the age structures of the foreign-born and native-born populations was also evident among various age groups of interest (see Table 9). Of a total of 149,297 persons aged 19 and younger, only 9,392 or 6.3 percent were born abroad. On the other hand, of the country's 159,286 persons aged from 20 to 64, some 37,358 or 23.5 percent were foreign-born, while the 3,069 foreign-born persons aged 65 and older accounted for 22.6 percent of the 13,564 persons within this age range living in the country.

Table 9: Total foreign-born population by age groups of interest by district and sex, 2010

| | | Belize | | | Abroad | | | Total | | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Corozal | 0-19 | 8 858 | 8 799 | 17 657 | 362 | 429 | 791 | 9 220 | 9 228 | 18 448 |
| | 15-24 | 3 861 | 3 991 | 7 853 | 234 | 282 | 516 | 4 095 | 4 273 | 8 368 |
| | 20-64 | 8 761 | 8 866 | 17 627 | 1 441 | 1 492 | 2 933 | 10 202 | 10 357 | 20 559 |
| | 65+ | 819 | 781 | 1 601 | 228 | 138 | 366 | 1 047 | 920 | 1 967 |
| Orange Walk | 0-19 | 10 293 | 9 931 | 20 224 | 357 | 369 | 726 | 10 650 | 10 300 | 20 950 |
| | 15-24 | 4 416 | 4 358 | 8 775 | 313 | 402 | 715 | 4 729 | 4 760 | 9 490 |
| | 20-64 | 9 514 | 9 280 | 18 794 | 1 987 | 2 301 | 4 288 | 11 501 | 11 582 | 23 083 |
| | 65+ | 785 | 658 | 1 444 | 263 | 185 | 449 | 1 049 | 844 | 1 892 |
| Belize | 0-19 | 18 441 | 18 339 | 36 782 | 1 153 | 1 219 | 2 372 | 19 594 | 19 558 | 39 154 |
| | 15-24 | 7 987 | 8 368 | 16 355 | 993 | 1 141 | 2 134 | 8 980 | 9 508 | 18 488 |
| | 20-64 | 20 378 | 21 295 | 41 672 | 4 752 | 5 138 | 9 890 | 25 129 | 26 432 | 51 562 |
| | 65+ | 1 773 | 2 135 | 3 908 | 323 | 237 | 560 | 2 096 | 2 373 | 4 468 |
| Cayo | 0-19 | 17 240 | 16 816 | 34 056 | 1 568 | 1 596 | 3 164 | 18 808 | 18 412 | 37 220 |
| | 15-24 | 6 525 | 6 449 | 12 974 | 1 210 | 1 391 | 2 601 | 7 735 | 7 840 | 15 575 |
| | 20-64 | 11 851 | 11 747 | 23 598 | 5 220 | 6 092 | 11 312 | 17 071 | 17 839 | 34 910 |
| | 65+ | 962 | 899 | 1 862 | 584 | 431 | 1 015 | 1 546 | 1 331 | 2 877 |
| Stann Creek | 0-19 | 7 753 | 7 579 | 15 332 | 688 | 632 | 1 320 | 8 441 | 8 211 | 16 652 |
| | 15-24 | 2 930 | 2 858 | 5 788 | 708 | 527 | 1 234 | 3 638 | 3 385 | 7 022 |
| | 20-64 | 5 787 | 5 580 | 11 367 | 2 840 | 2 097 | 4 937 | 8 627 | 7 677 | 16 303 |
| | 65+ | 460 | 532 | 992 | 211 | 129 | 340 | 670 | 662 | 1 332 |
| Toledo | 0-19 | 7 949 | 7 904 | 15 853 | 531 | 489 | 1 020 | 8 480 | 8 393 | 16 873 |
| | 15-24 | 2 614 | 2 579 | 5 193 | 514 | 498 | 1 011 | 3 128 | 3 077 | 6 205 |
| | 20-64 | 4 297 | 4 573 | 8 870 | 2 076 | 1 922 | 3 998 | 6 374 | 6 495 | 12 868 |
| | 65+ | 338 | 352 | 689 | 211 | 127 | 338 | 548 | 479 | 1 027 |
| Total | 0-19 | 70 534 | 69 369 | 139 905 | 4 659 | 4 733 | 9 392 | 75 193 | 74 102 | 149 297 |
| | 15-24 | 28 334 | 28 603 | 56 937 | 3 971 | 4 240 | 8 211 | 32 305 | 32 843 | 65 148 |
| | 20-64 | 60 588 | 61 340 | 121 928 | 18 316 | 19 042 | 37 358 | 78 904 | 80 382 | 159 286 |
| | 65+ | 5 137 | 5 358 | 10 495 | 1 819 | 1 249 | 3 069 | 6 956 | 6 607 | 13 564 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.2 REASONS FOR MIGRATING AND YEAR LAST CAME TO BELIZE

About a half of all persons who had migrated to Belize did so for reasons of either employment (13,063 or 26.2 percent) or to reunite with family that were already living in the country (12,225 or 24.5 percent). Just over 15 percent or 7,774 had come to the country as dependents of other persons who were also migrating. A total of 3,005 or 6 percent of foreign-born persons reported that they had migrated for reasons of personal safety or because of high crime rates in their countries of origin. Only 789 persons or 1.6 percent had come to the country to attend school, while 688 or 1.4 percent were retiring in Belize (see Table 10).

Table 10: Total foreign-born population by reason for migrating, 2010

| | Number | Per cent |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Employment | 13 063 | 26.2 |
| Family reunification | 12 225 | 24.5 |
| Dependent | 7 774 | 15.6 |
| Regard it as home | 4 332 | 8.7 |
| Personal safety | 2 414 | 4.8 |
| Business | 1 590 | 3.2 |
| Study | 789 | 1.6 |
| Retirement | 688 | 1.4 |
| Crime rate | 592 | 1.2 |
| Deported/Involuntary return | 82 | 0.2 |
| Medical | 66 | 0.1 |
| Other | 3 103 | 6.2 |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 3 102 | 6.2 |
| Total | 49 819 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Among foreign-born persons that were born in the Central American countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, the most common reason for migrating to Belize was for employment, followed by family reunification. Persons born in Mexico were more likely to have migrated as dependents of other persons. Those born in El Salvador had the highest likelihood of having come to Belize for personal safety reasons or high crime rates in their country of origin, with 1,371 of the 7,582 foreign-born persons from this country having migrated for one of these two reasons. Of those who were born in China, 579 or 33 percent reported that they had migrated in order to establish businesses. The vast majority of the 688 persons who had migrated for retirement were born in either the United States (399) or Canada (93).

Table 11: Total foreign-born persons by country of birth and reason for migrating, 2010

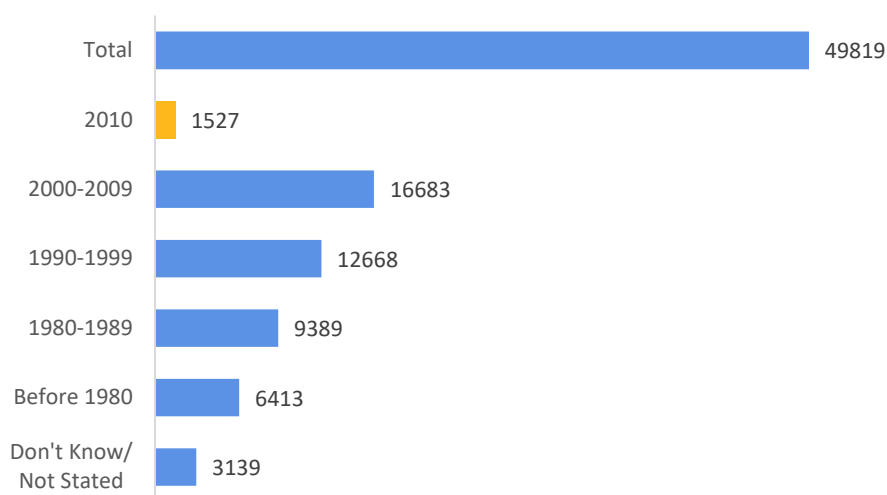
| | Guatemala | El Salvador | Honduras | United States | Mexico | China | Canada | Nicaragua | Rest of world | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| Employment | 5849 | 2008 | 2876 | 173 | 342 | 360 | 48 | 253 | 1154 | 13063 |
| Family reunification | 5462 | 1694 | 2099 | 660 | 476 | 431 | 83 | 181 | 1138 | 12225 |
| Dependent | 3656 | 1086 | 946 | 509 | 743 | 162 | 126 | 73 | 473 | 7774 |
| Regard it as home | 1652 | 529 | 536 | 538 | 417 | 72 | 175 | 31 | 383 | 4332 |
| Personal safety | 974 | 1103 | 183 | 27 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 50 | 2414 |
| Business | 122 | 52 | 71 | 181 | 29 | 579 | 47 | 0 | 504 | 1590 |
| Study | 206 | 43 | 151 | 46 | 24 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 235 | 789 |
| Retirement | 0 | 0 | 11 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 162 | 688 |
| Crime rate | 224 | 268 | 51 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 592 |
| Deported/ Involuntary return | 41 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Medical | 13 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 66 |
| Other | 947 | 534 | 290 | 498 | 191 | 39 | 118 | 71 | 492 | 3103 |
| Don't Know/ Not Stated | 1036 | 239 | 287 | 532 | 742 | 38 | 25 | 23 | 180 | 3102 |
| Total | 20181 | 7582 | 7517 | 3574 | 3026 | 1753 | 714 | 654 | 4817 | 49819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Counts below 10 were aggregated with "Other"

As shown in Figure 3 below, the numbers of foreign-born persons migrating to Belize have been increasing steadily in each decade since the 1980s. Of the 49,819 foreign-born persons living in the country in 2010, one-third or 16,683 came during the years from 2000 to 2009⁹. About a quarter or 12,668 migrated to Belize between 1990 to 1999, while 18.8 percent or 9,389 came during the 1980s. Only 12.9 percent or 6,413 arrived in the country prior to 1980. Just over 3 percent or 1,527 persons reported that they had come to the country in 2010¹⁰ (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Foreign-born population by year last came to Belize, 2010



Note: Data for the 2010 Population and Housing Census was collected during the months of May to September 2010. The figure for that year, therefore, does not represent a complete count of persons who had migrated to the country in 2010.

Males accounted for a slightly larger proportion of foreign-born persons who had arrived prior to 1980. Of the 6,413 persons who had migrated during that period, 3,280 were males while 3,133 were females. In the years from 1980 to 1989, however, the reverse was true and females slightly outnumbered males, with some 4,594 males having migrated during that decade compared to 4,795 females. This trend continued into the 1990s, when females comprised an even greater share. Some 6,036 foreign-born males migrated to Belize during that decade, notably less than the 6,632 females who came to the country within that same time period. Between 2000 and 2009, the trend reversed once more, and the country received 8,462 foreign-born males, compared to 8,221 females (see Table 12).

Table 12: Total foreign-born population by sex and year last came to Belize, 2010

| | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Before 1980 | 3 280 | 3 133 | 6 413 |
| 1980-1989 | 4 594 | 4 795 | 9 389 |
| 1990-1999 | 6 036 | 6 632 | 12 668 |
| 2000-2009 | 8 462 | 8 221 | 16 683 |
| 2010 | 852 | 675 | 1 527 |
| Don't Know/ Not Stated | 1 570 | 1 569 | 3 139 |
| Total | 24 795 | 25 024 | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Data for the 2010 Population and Housing Census was collected during the months of May to September 2010. The figure for that year, therefore, does not represent a complete count of persons who had migrated to the country in 2010.

⁹ The year in which foreign-born persons migrated to Belize refers to the year in which they last came to the country.

¹⁰ Data for the 2010 Population and Housing Census was collected during the months of May to September 2010. The figure for that year, therefore, does not represent a complete count of persons who had migrated to the country in 2010.

While employment and family reunification have consistently been the two most common reasons for migrating to Belize, changes in the relative importance of these and other reasons have been observed over time (see Table 13). Before 1980, for example, a total of 1,409 foreign-born persons had migrated to pursue employment opportunities, representing 22 percent of the persons who had arrived during that time. By the 2000 to 2009 time period, this number had grown to 4,873 and accounted for 29.2 percent. Similarly, persons migrating to reunite with family members totalled 1,486 or 23.2 percent of foreign-born persons that arrived prior to 1980. By 2000 to 2009, these persons totalled 4,692 or 28.1 percent.

On the other hand, while the number of persons who reported that they had migrated as dependents continued to increase, they comprised a smaller and smaller proportion of total foreign-born persons arriving in each successive decade. Among persons who had arrived before 1980, some 1,438 persons representing 22.4 percent reported that they had come as dependents. By 2000 to 2009, this number was 2,319, which represented only 13.9 percent.

Table 13 (A): Total foreign-born persons by year last came to Belize and reason for migrating, 2010 (Count)

| | Before 1980 | 1980-1989 | 1990-1999 | 2000-2009 | 2010 | Don't Know/Not Stated | Total |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Employment | 1 409 | 2 291 | 3 687 | 4 873 | 551 | 252 | 13 063 |
| Family reunification | 1 486 | 2 118 | 3 353 | 4 692 | 394 | 183 | 12 225 |
| Dependent | 1 438 | 1 647 | 2 017 | 2 319 | 173 | 178 | 7 774 |
| Regard it as home | 817 | 795 | 1 148 | 1 372 | 120 | 80 | 4 332 |
| Personal safety | 410 | 1 182 | 485 | 270 | 23 | 45 | 2 414 |
| Business | 98 | 205 | 475 | 751 | 39 | 21 | 1 590 |
| Study | 23 | 60 | 239 | 430 | 30 | 0 | 789 |
| Retirement | 18 | 36 | 107 | 485 | 40 | 0 | 688 |
| Crime rate | 79 | 276 | 133 | 92 | 0 | 11 | 592 |
| Deported/Involuntary return | 0 | 15 | 28 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 82 |
| Medical | 11 | 0 | 15 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| Other | 455 | 614 | 786 | 1 091 | 139 | 51 | 3 103 |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 169 | 149 | 194 | 252 | 18 | 2 320 | 3 102 |
| Total | 6 413 | 9 389 | 12 668 | 16 683 | 1 527 | 3 139 | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Data for the 2010 Population and Housing Census was collected during the months of May to September 2010. The figure for that year, therefore, does not represent a complete count of persons who had migrated to the country in 2010

Note: Counts below 10 were aggregated with "Other"

Table 13 (B): Total foreign-born persons by year last came to Belize and reason for migrating, 2010
(Per cent)

| | Before 1980 | 1980-1989 | 1990-1999 | 2000-2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Employment | 22.0% | 24.4% | 29.1% | 29.2% | 36.1% |
| Family reunification | 23.2% | 22.6% | 26.5% | 28.1% | 25.8% |
| Dependent | 22.4% | 17.5% | 15.9% | 13.9% | 11.4% |
| Regard it as home | 12.7% | 8.5% | 9.1% | 8.2% | 7.8% |
| Personal safety | 6.4% | 12.6% | 3.8% | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| Business | 1.5% | 2.2% | 3.8% | 4.5% | 2.5% |
| Study | 0.4% | 0.6% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 2.0% |
| Retirement | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 2.9% | 2.6% |
| Crime rate | 1.2% | 2.9% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.0% |
| Deported/Involuntary return | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Medical | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| Other | 7.1% | 6.5% | 6.2% | 6.5% | 9.1% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 2.6% | 1.6% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.2% |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Counts below 10 were aggregated with "Other"

Persons migrating for personal safety reasons or to escape high crime rates in their countries of birth peaked during the 1980s, then declined steadily over the subsequent two decades. Before the 1980s, a total of 489 persons had migrated to Belize for one of these two reasons, accounting for 7.6 percent of all foreign-born persons arriving during that time. During the 1980s, this number increased dramatically to 1,458 and accounted for 15.5 percent. By the 1990s, only 617 persons migrated for these reasons, representing a much smaller 4.9 percent, and by the 2000s these had dropped even further to 361 persons or 2.2 percent.

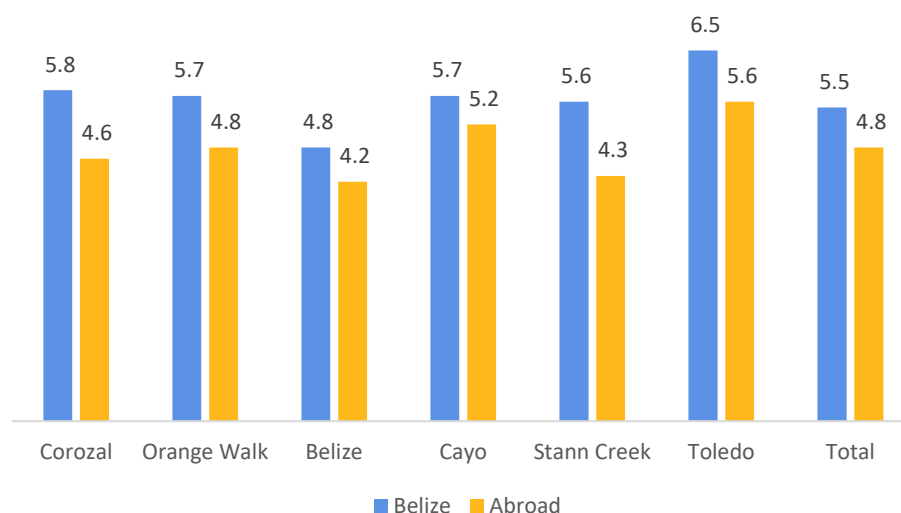
While not representing significant proportions of the foreign-born population, persons who had migrated to start businesses or to attend school in Belize both saw steady increases over the decades. Only 98 persons or 1.5 percent of those who had arrived prior to 1980 reported that their reason for migrating was to start a business, compared to 751 or 4.5 percent of persons who had arrived during the period 2000 to 2009. Similarly, while only 23 persons or 0.4 percent of those who had migrated to Belize before 1980 had come to study, for persons who had migrated between 2000 and 2009, the number had increased to 430 or 2.6 percent.

4.3 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

4.3.1 Average Household Size and Dwelling Type

On average, foreign-born persons lived in slightly smaller households than did persons who were born in Belize, with these two groups having average household sizes of 4.8 and 5.5, respectively (see Figure 4). The greatest discrepancy in average household sizes was seen in the Stann Creek district, where foreign-born persons belonged to households that contained an average of 5.6 persons, compared to 4.3 persons for native-born persons. This was also the district in which household sizes were largest for both groups. The Belize district, on the other hand, had both the smallest average household sizes and the smallest discrepancy between the two groups, with foreign-born persons belonging to households containing 4.2 persons on average, compared to 4.8 persons for persons born in Belize.

Figure 4: Average Household Size by District and Place of Birth, 2010



Of the 272,328 native-born persons living in Belize in 2010, a total of 8,157 or 3 percent lived in single-person households. Among the 49,819 foreign-born persons, a notably larger 6.5 percent or 3,225 persons lived in single-person households. Persons who had been born abroad were also much more likely to live in households comprised of 2 to 4 persons, with 22,211 persons or 44.6 percent reporting household sizes within this range. In comparison, a total of 97,714 or 35.9 percent of native-born persons were part of households comprised of 2 to 4 persons. On the other hand, 113,420 persons or 41.6 percent of the native-born population lived in households comprised of 5 to 7 persons, while 17,637 or 35.4 percent of the foreign-born population lived in households within this range (see Table 14).

Table 14: Household size groups and average household size by place of birth and district, 2010

| | | Born in Belize | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Corozal | Orange Walk | Belize | Cayo | Stann Creek | Toledo | Total |
| Average Household Size | | 5.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| Household size group | 1 | 528 | 633 | 4 136 | 1 131 | 1 211 | 518 | 8 157 |
| | 2-4 | 12 402 | 13 487 | 36 949 | 19 959 | 8 953 | 5 964 | 97 714 |
| | 5-7 | 15 901 | 18 013 | 30 982 | 26 469 | 11 603 | 10 452 | 113 420 |
| | 8-10 | 5 753 | 6 019 | 8 066 | 9 150 | 4 487 | 6 262 | 39 738 |
| | 11+ | 2 301 | 2 310 | 2 229 | 2 807 | 1 437 | 2 216 | 13 299 |
| | Total | 36 885 | 40 462 | 82 362 | 59 516 | 27 691 | 25 412 | 272 328 |
| | | Born Abroad | | | | | | |
| | | Corozal | Orange Walk | Belize | Cayo | Stann Creek | Toledo | Total |
| Average Household Size | | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| Household size group | 1 | 224 | 265 | 964 | 615 | 831 | 326 | 3 225 |
| | 2-4 | 2 026 | 2 416 | 6 812 | 6 287 | 2 892 | 1 778 | 22 211 |
| | 5-7 | 1 379 | 2 051 | 4 135 | 6 049 | 2 123 | 1 900 | 17 637 |
| | 8-10 | 376 | 597 | 739 | 2 036 | 601 | 1 093 | 5 443 |
| | 11+ | 84 | 133 | 171 | 504 | 151 | 260 | 1 304 |
| | Total | 4 090 | 5 463 | 12 822 | 15 491 | 6 597 | 5 357 | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Notwithstanding their smaller household sizes, persons born abroad were more likely to be living in smaller dwellings than were persons born in Belize. A total of 53,797 or 19.8 percent of all native-born persons, for instance, lived in houses with only one bedroom, compared to 14,643 or 29.4 percent of all foreign-born persons. In contrast, among persons born in Belize, 204,894 or 75.2 percent lived in houses with 2 to 4 bedrooms, compared with 32,777 or a notably smaller 65.8 percent of persons born abroad (see Table 15).

Table 15: Household size by number of rooms and place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | | | | | Abroad | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Household size | | | | | | Household size | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2-4 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 11+ | Total | 1 | 2-4 | 5-7 | 8-10 | 11+ | Total |
| Number of bedrooms | 0 | 75 | 253 | 171 | 99 | 9 | 607 | 31 | 91 | 70 | 37 | 2 | 231 |
| | 1 | 4 013 | 23 357 | 18 004 | 6 660 | 1 764 | 53 797 | 2 169 | 7 267 | 3 685 | 1 273 | 249 | 14 643 |
| | 2-4 | 3 927 | 72 097 | 90 381 | 29 347 | 9 143 | 204 894 | 971 | 14 338 | 13 019 | 3 668 | 780 | 32 777 |
| | 5-7 | 92 | 1 703 | 4 554 | 3 421 | 2 271 | 12 041 | 35 | 427 | 785 | 428 | 256 | 1 931 |
| | 8-10 | 17 | 66 | 108 | 118 | 61 | 369 | 9 | 44 | 29 | 27 | 14 | 123 |
| | 11+ | 2 | 29 | 28 | 22 | 16 | 96 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 3 | 2 | 40 |
| | DK/NS | 31 | 210 | 175 | 72 | 36 | 524 | 9 | 35 | 24 | 6 | 0 | 74 |
| | Total | 8 157 | 97 714 | 113 420 | 39 738 | 13 299 | 272 328 | 3 225 | 22 211 | 17 637 | 5 443 | 1 304 | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Foreign-born persons were also considerably less likely to be living in undivided private houses, with 78.4 percent of this population residing in that type of dwelling compared to 87.4 percent of the native-born population (see Table 16). Conversely, persons born abroad were more likely to be sharing part of a private house (6.3 percent compared to 4.9 percent) or living in flats, apartments or condominiums (5.3 percent compared to 3.3 percent). Additionally, foreign-born persons were more than twice as likely to live in buildings that serve as combined business and dwelling (5 percent compared to 2.3 percent) and eight times as likely to live in dwellings characterized as barracks (2.8 percent compared to 0.3 percent).

Table 16: Type of dwelling by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Undivided private house | 238 066 | 87.4% | 39 034 | 78.4% |
| Part of a private house | 13 339 | 4.9% | 3 158 | 6.3% |
| Flat, apartment, condominium | 8 895 | 3.3% | 2 622 | 5.3% |
| Duplex | 3 256 | 1.2% | 649 | 1.3% |
| Barracks | 931 | .3% | 1 400 | 2.8% |
| Combined business and dwelling | 6 198 | 2.3% | 2 501 | 5.0% |
| Other | 1 438 | 0.5% | 405 | 0.8% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 205 | .1% | 50 | .1% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.3.2 Dwelling Tenure

The majority of those born in the country, 154,881 persons or 56.9 percent, reported that their household or a member of their household owned the dwelling in which they resided without a mortgage (see Table 17). Among those born abroad, a substantial but still much smaller proportion, 22,848 or 45.9 percent, reported living in dwellings with this type of tenure. Native-born persons were also more likely to live in dwellings which their households owned with a mortgage (41,628 or 15.3 percent) than were foreign-born individuals (5,357 or 10.8 percent). On the other hand, more than a quarter of those born in other countries were reported that they were living in rented dwellings (13,684 or 27.4 percent), compared to persons born in Belize (47,244 or 17.3 percent). They were also almost twice as likely to be living in dwellings not owned by their households but for which no rent was being paid (6,737 or 13.5 percent) as were native-born persons (21,508 or 7.9 percent).

Table 17: Dwelling tenure by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Own with a mortgage/hire-purchase | 41 628 | 15.3% | 5 357 | 10.8% |
| Own without a mortgage | 154 881 | 56.9% | 22 848 | 45.9% |
| Rent | 47 244 | 17.3% | 13 684 | 27.5% |
| Rent-free | 21 508 | 7.9% | 6 737 | 13.5% |
| Other | 6 455 | 2.4% | 1 057 | 2.1% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 613 | .2% | 137 | .3% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.3.3 Source of Water, Lighting, Toilet Facility, and Cooking Fuel

Both native-born and foreign-born persons saw a similar distribution with respect to their households' source of drinking water. Almost a half of both groups reported that they mainly got their drinking water from bottled or purified water, and just under one-third reported that their main source was water from a public utility piped into their dwellings or yards. About one-eighth of both persons born in Belize and those born abroad got their drinking water mainly from private catchments. Nonetheless, the foreign-born population was twice as likely to depend on rivers or streams (1.7 percent compared to 0.8 percent) or on dug wells (4.1 percent compared to 2.8 percent) for their drinking water (see Table 18).

Table 18: Main type of drinking water by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Bottled/Purified water | 131 390 | 48.2% | 23 181 | 46.5% |
| Public piped into dwelling or yard | 81 739 | 30.0% | 14 172 | 28.4% |
| Private catchments | 36 042 | 13.2% | 5 988 | 12.0% |
| Private piped into dwelling or yard | 5 358 | 2.0% | 1 864 | 3.7% |
| River or stream | 2 091 | .8% | 835 | 1.7% |
| Dug Well | 7 530 | 2.8% | 2 020 | 4.1% |
| Other | 7 893 | 2.9% | 1 720 | 3.5% |
| Dont Know/Not Stated | 286 | .1% | 38 | .1% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

The majority of persons living in Belize in 2010, regardless of place of birth, reported that their households' main source of electricity was from the Belize Electricity Limited. However, persons born in the country were more likely to be getting their electricity from this source, with 83.4 percent of these persons reporting this as their main source of lighting compared with 75.1 percent of persons born abroad (see Table 19). While foreign-born persons were no more likely to use kerosene or gas lamps they were far more likely to use candles as their main source of lighting (8 percent) than native-born persons (3.5 percent). They were also more than two times as likely to depend on a private generator (3.6 percent compared to 1.6 percent).

Table 19: Main source of lighting by place of birth, 2010

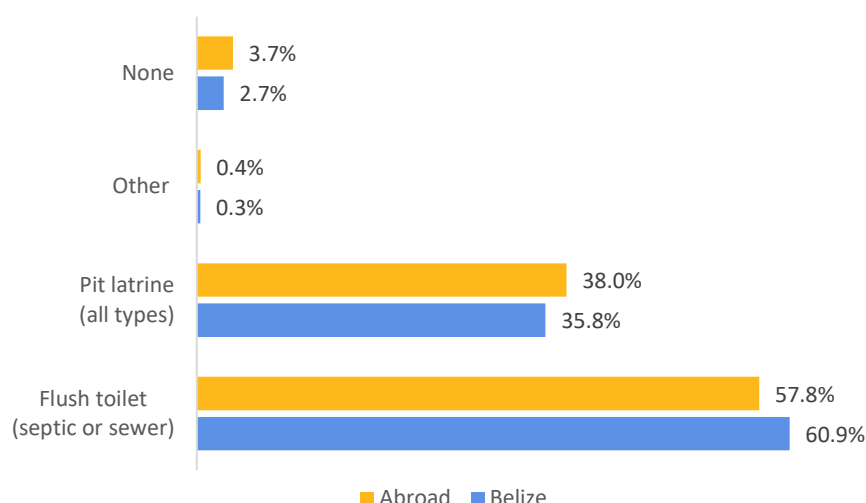
| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Electricity from BEL | 227 071 | 83.4% | 37 390 | 75.1% |
| Kerosene lamp/Gas lamp | 15 759 | 5.8% | 2 934 | 5.9% |
| Candle | 9 452 | 3.5% | 3 966 | 8.0% |
| Electricity "drop" from neighbour | 10 042 | 3.7% | 2 243 | 4.5% |
| Electricity - Private generator | 4 241 | 1.6% | 1 799 | 3.6% |
| Electricity - Solar energy | 2 683 | 1.0% | 639 | 1.3% |
| Other | 1 128 | .4% | 356 | .7% |
| None | 1 423 | .5% | 399 | .8% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 530 | .2% | 93 | .2% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Regardless of place of birth, the most common type of toilet facility used was flush toilets, followed by pit latrines. Persons born

Regardless of place of birth, the most common type of toilet facility used was flush toilets, followed by pit latrines. Persons born in Belize were slightly more likely to have access to flush toilets (60.9 percent) than persons born abroad (57.8 percent), while a slightly higher proportion of foreign-born persons (38 percent) than native-born (35.8 percent) reported that their main type of toilet facility was pit latrines (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Main Type of Toilet Facility by Place of Birth, 2010



Among those using pit latrines as their main type of toilet facility, the foreign-born population was slightly less likely than those born in Belize to use pit latrines that were ventilated but not elevated (5.8 percent compared to 6.3 percent), and more likely to use pit latrines that were elevated but not ventilated (7.6 percent compared to 6 percent). They were also notably more likely to use pit latrines that were neither ventilated nor elevated (16.4 percent) than were native-born persons (14.6 percent) as well as to report having no access to any kind of toilet facility (3.7 percent compared to 2.7 percent) (see Table 20).

Table 20: Main type of toilet facility by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Flush toilet linked to septic tank | 13 4733 | 49.5% | 23 465 | 47.1% |
| Flush toilet linked to BVVS sewer system | 31 081 | 11.4% | 5 317 | 10.7% |
| Pit latrine, ventilated and elevated | 24 166 | 8.9% | 4 071 | 8.2% |
| Pit latrine, ventilated and not elevated | 17 160 | 6.3% | 2 885 | 5.8% |
| Pit latrine, elevated and not ventilated | 16 320 | 6.0% | 3 769 | 7.6% |
| Pit latrine, not ventilated and not elevated | 39 873 | 14.6% | 8 188 | 16.4% |
| Other | 927 | .3% | 187 | .4% |
| None | 7 476 | 2.7% | 1 845 | 3.7% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 593 | .2% | 92 | .2% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

The vast majority of all persons living in Belize at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census reported that their main type of cooking fuel was butane. The proportion was higher among persons who were born in Belize (80.5 percent) than among those born abroad (76.2 percent). In contrast, a higher proportion of foreign-born persons (21.6 percent) than native-born persons (18.3 percent) reported that their main cooking fuel was wood or charcoal (see Table 21).

Table 21: Main type of cooking fuel by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Butane (LPG) | 215 584 | 80.5% | 36 788 | 76.2% |
| Wood/charcoal | 48 992 | 18.3% | 10 445 | 21.6% |
| Electricity | 1 801 | .7% | 700 | 1.4% |
| Other | 1 001 | .4% | 290 | .6% |
| Total | 267 692 | 100.0% | 48 300 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.3.4 Flooring, Walls, Roofing, and Garbage Disposal Method

The most common type of flooring found in dwellings in Belize in 2010 was concrete. Just over 68 percent of both foreign-born and native-born persons reporting having type of flooring in their homes (see Table 22). The second most common type was wood, with 24.4 percent of persons born in Belize having this type of flooring in their dwellings, compared to a slightly lower 21.1 percent of persons born in other countries. Persons born abroad were, however, almost twice as likely to have floors or earth or sand in their homes (8 percent) than were native-born persons (4.6 percent).

Table 22: Type of flooring by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Concrete | 185 766 | 68.2% | 33 903 | 68.1% |
| Wood | 66 350 | 24.4% | 10 501 | 21.1% |
| Plywood | 5 959 | 2.2% | 1 099 | 2.2% |
| Earth/sand | 12 564 | 4.6% | 3 995 | 8.0% |
| Other | 1 176 | .4% | 217 | .4% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 513 | .2% | 104 | .2% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Concrete was also the most common type of material used for the outer walls of dwellings, and just under a half of both the native-born (48.8 percent) and foreign-born (46.9 percent) populations reported that this was the case for their dwellings. This was followed by wood, with persons born abroad being slightly more likely to be living in dwellings with wooden outer walls (39 percent) than persons born in Belize (34.8 percent). Just over 4 percent of both groups of persons reported that they had outer walls made of plywood, while less than 2 percent of both foreign-born and native-born persons had walls made of either stucco, makeshift materials, or some other kind of material (see Table 23).

Table 23: Type of outer walls by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Concrete | 132 840 | 48.8% | 23 353 | 46.9% |
| Wood | 94 754 | 34.8% | 19 416 | 39.0% |
| Plywood | 11 891 | 4.4% | 2 022 | 4.1% |
| Stucco | 3 094 | 1.1% | 295 | .6% |
| Makeshift | 768 | .3% | 189 | .4% |
| Other | 1 007 | .4% | 256 | .5% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 388 | .1% | 81 | .2% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Sheet metal was the most common type of roofing material found on dwellings within the country in 2010, followed by concrete. A slightly higher proportion of persons born in Belize reported that their dwellings had sheet metal roofs (81.3 percent) when compared to the foreign-born population (79.2 percent). Persons born in other countries, however, had a slightly higher likelihood of living in dwellings with concrete roofs (13 percent) than did those who were born in Belize (11.4 percent). For both groups, 5.1 percent reported that the roofing on their dwellings was made of thatch (see Table 24).

Table 24: Type of roofing by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Sheet metal | 221 342 | 81.3% | 39 462 | 79.2% |
| Concrete | 30 917 | 11.4% | 6 493 | 13.0% |
| Thatch | 13 994 | 5.1% | 2 519 | 5.1% |
| Other | 5 625 | 2.1% | 1 269 | 2.5% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

The methods used for disposal of garbage were very similar among the native-born and foreign-born populations. Some 44.5 percent of persons born in Belize reported that their household depended on municipal garbage collection, just a little more than the 43.4 percent of persons born abroad who used this method of garbage disposal. Just under one-third of both populations reported that they disposed of their garbage by burning (30.8 percent of those born in the country, compared to 31.6 percent of those born in other countries). For both groups, a little more than one in ten persons reported that their households disposed of their garbage by taking it to a dumpsite (11.3 percent compared to 10.2 percent), followed closely by those who depended on private garbage trucks (8.6 percent compared to 9.7 percent). Just over 1 percent of both groups disposed of their garbage by burying, while 2.8 percent of both populations reported that they dumped their garbage on land other than a dumpsite (see Table 25).

Table 25: Garbage disposal method by place of birth, 2010

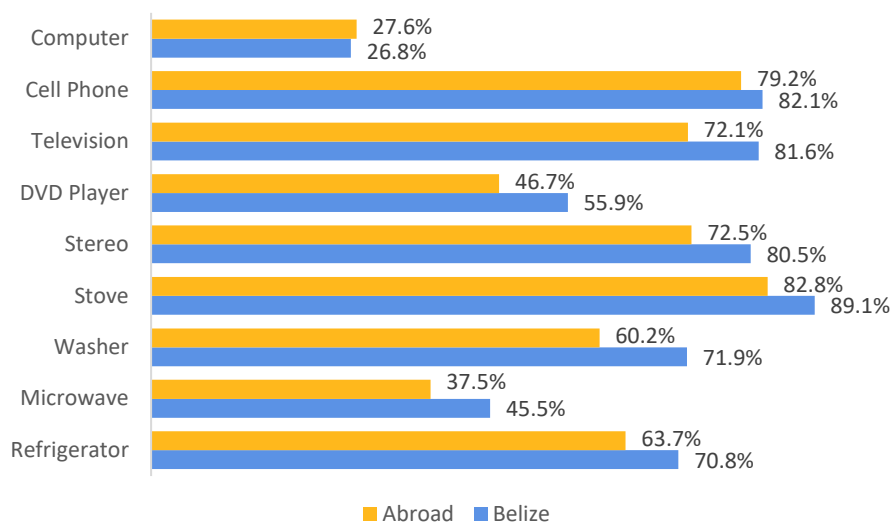
| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Municipal collection | 121 080 | 44.5% | 21 600 | 43.4% |
| Burn | 84 004 | 30.8% | 15 723 | 31.6% |
| Take to dumpsite | 30 750 | 11.3% | 5 077 | 10.2% |
| Garbage truck – Private | 23 443 | 8.6% | 4 824 | 9.7% |
| Dump on land | 7 591 | 2.8% | 1 397 | 2.8% |
| Bury | 3 206 | 1.2% | 486 | 1.0% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 942 | .3% | 154 | .3% |
| Compost | 537 | .2% | 186 | .4% |
| Other | 410 | .2% | 276 | .6% |
| Throw into river, sea or pond | 365 | .1% | 96 | .2% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.3.4 Ownership of Assets

While there were not many significant differences in the physical characteristics of the dwellings of native-born and foreign-born persons, there were considerably wider disparities with respect to ownership of various household assets (see Figure 6). A markedly smaller proportion of persons who were born abroad reported that their households owned at least one of almost all assets listed, including various major household appliances.

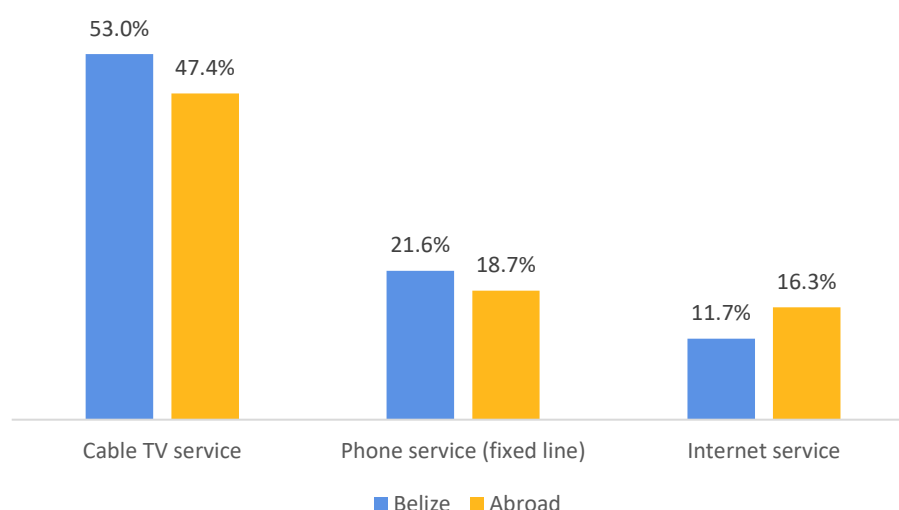
Figure 6: Percent of Persons Living in Households that Owned Selected Assets by Place of Birth, 2010



The biggest gap was observed with respect to ownership of washing machines, with 71.9 percent of persons born in Belize reporting their household owned at least one, compared to just 60.2 percent of persons born abroad. Similarly, while 81.6 percent of native-born persons lived in households that owned at least one television set, the proportion among foreign-born persons was a much smaller 72.1 percent. Persons born in Belize were also far more likely to live in households that owned at least one DVD player (55.9 percent, compared to 46.7 percent); at least one stereo (80.5 percent, compared to 72.5 percent); at least one microwave oven (45.5 percent, compared to 37.5 percent); at least one refrigerator (70.8 percent, compared to 63.7 percent); and at least one stove (89.1 percent, compared to 82.8 percent). There was not as significant a difference in the ownership of cellular phones, with 82.1 percent of native-born persons living in households that owned at least one cell phone, compared to a slightly lower 79.2 percent of foreign-born persons. In contrast, persons born abroad were slightly more likely to live in households that had at least one computer (27.6 percent) than were persons who were born in Belize (26.8 percent).

Notwithstanding the disparities with respect to the likelihood of owning household assets, for those who lived in households that did own these types of assets, persons born in Belize were not significantly more likely to own more than one of most of the items (see Table 26). The most pronounced difference was seen in ownership of multiple television sets, with 22 percent of native-born persons living in households that owned two or more of this item, compared to just 17 percent of foreign-born persons. A greater proportion of persons born in the country also reported that their households owned two or more cellular phones (56 percent) than those born in other countries (51 percent), possibly owing to their larger average household sizes. Nonetheless, persons born abroad were slightly more likely to live in households that owned more than one computer (7 percent) than were persons born in Belize (5 percent).

Figure 7: Percent of Households with Access to Telecommunication Services by Place of Birth, 2010



Native-born persons were more likely to have access to some of the basic telecommunication services. Among this group, 53 percent reported that they lived in households that had access to cable television, while 47.4 percent of foreign-born persons reported having access to this service. Persons born in the country also had a higher rate of access to a fixed line telephone in their homes (21.6 percent) than persons born abroad (18.7 percent). Nonetheless, those born in other countries were more likely to have access to internet service (16.3 percent) than those born in Belize (11.7 percent).

Table 26: Ownership of assets by place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Number of air conditioners | 0 | 252 960 | 93% | 43 698 | 88% |
| | 1 | 12 476 | 5% | 3 673 | 7% |
| | 2 | 2 668 | 1% | 1 081 | 2% |
| | 3 | 1 046 | 0% | 473 | 1% |
| | 4+ | 939 | 0% | 490 | 1% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 2 239 | 1% | 405 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of refrigerators | 0 | 78 226 | 29% | 17 860 | 36% |
| | 1 | 186 096 | 68% | 29 510 | 59% |
| | 2 | 5 585 | 2% | 1 691 | 3% |
| | 3 | 826 | 0% | 370 | 1% |
| | 4+ | 262 | 0% | 169 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 334 | 0% | 220 | 0% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of microwaves | 0 | 146 836 | 54% | 30 874 | 62% |
| | 1 | 122 399 | 45% | 18 323 | 37% |
| | 2 | 1 405 | 1% | 330 | 1% |
| | 3 | 92 | 0% | 23 | 0% |
| | 4+ | 15 | 0% | 7 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 582 | 1% | 262 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of washers | 0 | 74 906 | 28% | 19 566 | 39% |
| | 1 | 189 116 | 69% | 28 933 | 58% |
| | 2 | 6 058 | 2% | 932 | 2% |
| | 3 | 641 | 0% | 96 | 0% |
| | 4+ | 97 | 0% | 24 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 510 | 1% | 268 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of stoves | 0 | 28 350 | 10% | 8 354 | 17% |
| | 1 | 237 541 | 87% | 40 073 | 80% |
| | 2 | 4 656 | 2% | 1 027 | 2% |
| | 3 | 254 | 0% | 100 | 0% |
| | 4+ | 115 | 0% | 34 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 413 | 1% | 231 | 0% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of stereos | 0 | 51 575 | 19% | 13 420 | 27% |
| | 1 | 202 339 | 74% | 33 643 | 68% |
| | 2 | 12 870 | 5% | 1 834 | 4% |
| | 3 | 2 983 | 1% | 460 | 1% |
| | 4+ | 1 057 | 0% | 203 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 504 | 1% | 260 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Number of DVD players | 0 | 118 345 | 43% | 26 247 | 53% |
| | 1 | 141 022 | 52% | 21 513 | 43% |
| | 2 | 8 822 | 3% | 1 285 | 3% |
| | 3 | 1 945 | 1% | 321 | 1% |
| | 4+ | 537 | 0% | 160 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 656 | 1% | 294 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of MP3 players | 0 | 220 034 | 81% | 41 307 | 83% |
| | 1 | 38 992 | 14% | 6 206 | 12% |
| | 2 | 7 138 | 3% | 1 140 | 2% |
| | 3 | 2 299 | 1% | 462 | 1% |
| | 4+ | 1 481 | 1% | 318 | 1% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 2 385 | 1% | 385 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of televisions | 0 | 48 755 | 18% | 13 685 | 27% |
| | 1 | 162 239 | 60% | 27 219 | 55% |
| | 2 | 38 962 | 14% | 5 692 | 11% |
| | 3 | 14 494 | 5% | 2 036 | 4% |
| | 4+ | 6 399 | 2% | 951 | 2% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 479 | 1% | 236 | 0% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of generators | 0 | 257 669 | 95% | 46 274 | 93% |
| | 1 | 11 023 | 4% | 2 913 | 6% |
| | 2 | 1 039 | 0% | 188 | 0% |
| | 3 | 286 | 0% | 48 | 0% |
| | 4+ | 131 | 0% | 39 | 0% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 2 181 | 1% | 358 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of cell phones | 0 | 46 219 | 17% | 9 953 | 20% |
| | 1 | 69 986 | 26% | 13 852 | 28% |
| | 2 | 72 228 | 27% | 13 374 | 27% |
| | 3 | 39 587 | 15% | 6 444 | 13% |
| | 4+ | 41 776 | 15% | 5 795 | 12% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 2 533 | 1% | 401 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Number of computers | 0 | 197 682 | 73% | 35 798 | 72% |
| | 1 | 59 415 | 22% | 10 226 | 21% |
| | 2 | 9 380 | 3% | 2 224 | 4% |
| | 3 | 2 741 | 1% | 790 | 2% |
| | 4+ | 1 486 | 1% | 501 | 1% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 624 | 1% | 280 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Number of vehicles | 0 | 171 506 | 63% | 30 853 | 62% |
| | 1 | 73 384 | 27% | 13 405 | 27% |
| | 2 | 18 662 | 7% | 3 728 | 7% |
| | 3 | 4 393 | 2% | 916 | 2% |
| | 4+ | 2 324 | 1% | 540 | 1% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 2 059 | 1% | 377 | 1% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Has cable TV service | No | 127 858 | 47% | 26 221 | 53% |
| | Yes | 144 470 | 53% | 23 598 | 47% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Has fixed line phone service | No | 213 511 | 78% | 40 490 | 81% |
| | Yes | 58 817 | 22% | 9 329 | 19% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |
| Has Internet access | No | 240 404 | 88% | 41 696 | 84% |
| | Yes | 31 924 | 12% | 8 123 | 16% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100% | 49 819 | 100% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.4 MORTALITY, FERTILITY, REGISTERED BIRTHS, AND HEALTH

4.4.1 Mortality

Among the 272,328 native-born persons living in the country in 2010, a total of 6,328 or 2.3 percent reported that at least one household member had died within the previous year. This was slightly higher than among the foreign-born population, where 758 persons or 1.5 percent reported that there had been at least one death within their household during the previous year (see Table 27).

Table 27: Mortality by place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | Abroad | | Total | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Household deaths during the past year | Yes | 6 328 | 2.3% | 758 | 1.5% | 7 086 | 2.2% |
| | No | 264 887 | 97.3% | 48 833 | 98.0% | 313 720 | 97.4% |
| | Don't Know/ Not Stated | 1 113 | .4% | 228 | .5% | 1 341 | .4% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% | 322 147 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.4.2 Fertility and Registered Births

Among the native-born population living in Belize in 2010, there were 67,727 females of reproductive age, or aged 15 to 49, representing 49.8 percent of all native-born females. This was a stark difference from the foreign-born population, among which there were 17,135 females aged 15 to 49, representing 68.5 percent of all foreign-born females (see Table 28). The average number of live born children for women of this age group was 2 for those born in Belize, compared to 3 for those born in other countries. The average at which women of this age group had first given birth was 20, regardless of place of birth.

Table 28: Females Age 15 - 49 by number of total life births and place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Total live born children | DK/NS | 2 032 | 3.0% | 500 | 2.9% |
| | 0 | 23 823 | 35.2% | 3 258 | 19.0% |
| | 1 | 11 147 | 16.5% | 2 441 | 14.2% |
| | 2 | 10 247 | 15.1% | 3 046 | 17.8% |
| | 3 | 7 769 | 11.5% | 2 577 | 15.0% |
| | 4 | 4 775 | 7.1% | 1 815 | 10.6% |
| | 5 | 2 896 | 4.3% | 1 205 | 7.0% |
| | 6 | 1 931 | 2.9% | 759 | 4.4% |
| | 7+ | 3 106 | 4.6% | 1 535 | 9.0% |
| | Total | 67 727 | 100.0% | 17 135 | 100.0% |
| Average total live born children | | 2 | | 3 | |
| Average age at first child birth | | 20 | | 20 | |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Despite having smaller household sizes, foreign-born women were more likely to have had more children than women born in Belize. Among the population of native-born females of reproductive age, some 23,823 or 35.2 percent, had no live born children. Among females of reproductive age that were born abroad, this was a much lower 19 percent or 3,258 women. Similarly, while 16.5 percent of women within this age group who were born in Belize reported having had one live birth only, among foreign-born women of the same age group this proportion was 14.2 percent. Women of reproductive age who were born abroad were more likely to have had two or more live births than native-born women and were, in fact, twice as likely to have had 7 or more live births than women born in Belize (9 percent, compared to 4.6 percent).

Table 29: Under-five children that have been registered by place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Birth has been registered | Yes | 33 243 | 90.7% | 984 | 84.7% |
| | No | 1 563 | 4.3% | 102 | 8.8% |
| | Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 828 | 5.0% | 75 | 6.4% |
| | Total | 36 634 | 100.0% | 1 162 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Among the 36,634 native-born children younger than five years old, 90.7 percent or 33,243 had been registered at birth. This was distinctly higher than among foreign-born children, where out of 1,162 children of that age range only 84.7 percent or 984 children had been registered. Among children born in the country, 4.3 percent had not been registered and the registration status of 5 percent was unknown. Among children born abroad, a much higher 8.8 percent was not registered and the registration status of 6.4 percent was not known (see Table 29).

4.4.3 Health

The foreign-born population was slightly more likely to have been diagnosed with at least one chronic illness (6,176 persons or 12.4 percent of that population) than was the native-born population (31,197 or 11.5 percent)¹¹. Persons born abroad were also more likely than those born in Belize to suffer from most of the chronic illnesses, except for asthma and sickle cell anaemia, which native-born persons were found to suffer at higher rates. There was no difference in the incidence of glaucoma, lupus and autism among the native and foreign-born populations.

The most commonly diagnosed chronic illness, regardless of place of birth, was hypertension. Some 8,145 persons or 3 percent of the Belize-born population suffered from this illness, while 3.4 percent of the foreign-born population or 1,673 persons reported having being diagnosed with hypertension. Some 6,044 persons or 2.2 percent of persons born in Belize had been diagnosed with diabetes, compared to 1,352 or 2.7 percent of those born abroad. Persons born in the country were twice as likely to have been diagnosed with asthma (6,464 persons or 2.4 percent) than those who were born in other countries (619 or 1.2 percent).

Table 30: Chronic illness by place of birth, 2010

| | | Belize | | Abroad | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Diagnosed with any longstanding or recurring illness | Yes | 31 197 | 11.5% | 6 176 | 12.4% |
| | No | 239 609 | 88.0% | 43 386 | 87.1% |
| | Don't Know/ Not Stated | 1 522 | .6% | 257 | .5% |
| | Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% |
| Diagnosed with arthritis/rheumatism | | 2 485 | 0.9% | 651 | 1.3% |
| Diagnosed with kidney disease | | 1 145 | 0.4% | 331 | 0.7% |
| Diagnosed with asthma | | 6 464 | 2.4% | 619 | 1.2% |
| Diagnosed with diabetes | | 6 044 | 2.2% | 1 352 | 2.7% |
| Diagnosed with hypertension | | 8 145 | 3.0% | 1 673 | 3.4% |
| Diagnosed with sickle cell anemia | | 506 | 0.2% | 61 | .1% |
| Diagnosed with glaucoma | | 335 | 0.1% | 53 | .1% |
| Diagnosed with cancer | | 434 | 0.2% | 145 | 0.3% |
| Diagnosed with heart disease | | 1 712 | 0.6% | 486 | 1.0% |
| Diagnosed with lupus | | 73 | .0% | 15 | .0% |
| Diagnosed with autism | | 104 | .0% | 10 | .0% |
| Diagnosed with other longstanding disease | | 7 660 | 2.8% | 1 565 | 3.1% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: Persons were allowed to select multiple illnesses, if applicable.

The foreign-born population reported a notably higher incidence of arthritis/rheumatism (1.3 percent, compared to 0.9 percent among the native-born population) as well as heart disease (1 percent, compared to 0.6 percent) and kidney disease (0.7 percent, compared to 0.4 percent). They were also more likely to have been diagnosed with cancer (0.3 percent, compared to 0.2 percent). Those born in Belize, however, were twice as likely to suffer from sickle cell anaemia, with 0.2 percent of that population reporting that they had been diagnosed with this chronic illness, compared to 0.1 percent of those born abroad (see Table 30).

11 Persons were allowed to select multiple illnesses, if applicable.

4.5 MARITAL AND UNION STATUS

There was a total of 163,575 native-born persons who were aged 15 and older¹² living in Belize in 2010, representing 60.1 percent of the native-born population. Some 43,901 or a much higher 88.1 percent of foreign-born persons fell within this age range, which was consistent with the higher median age observed among the foreign-born population (see Table 31).

Table 31: Marital status by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Never married | 98 161 | 60.0% | 21 047 | 47.9% |
| Married | 55 845 | 34.1% | 19 977 | 45.5% |
| Divorced | 2 345 | 1.4% | 853 | 1.9% |
| Widowed | 4 945 | 3.0% | 1 392 | 3.2% |
| Legally separated | 1 951 | 1.2% | 560 | 1.3% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 328 | .2% | 72 | .2% |
| Total | 163 575 | 100.0% | 43 901 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Those born in Belize were considerably more likely to have never married (60 percent) than were those born in other countries (47.9 percent). Conversely, persons born abroad were far more likely to be married (45.5 percent) than persons born in the country (34.1 percent). They were also slightly more likely to report that they were divorced (1.9 percent, compared to 1.4 percent among the native-born), widowed (3.2 percent, compared to 3 percent), or legally separated (1.3 percent, compared to 1.2 percent).

Consequently, those born abroad were also much more likely to be married and living with their spouse, with 40.1 percent of that population reporting this to be their union status, compared to just 30.5 percent of those born in Belize (see Table 32). Foreign-born persons were also far less likely to not be in a union at all (29.2 percent) than the native-born population (39.2 percent) and to be in a visiting partner relationship (3 percent, compared to 6.9 percent of persons born in Belize).

Table 32: Union status by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| Married and living with spouse | 49 906 | 30.5% | 17 606 | 40.1% |
| Common-law relationship | 36 369 | 22.2% | 11 620 | 26.5% |
| Visiting partner relationship | 11 276 | 6.9% | 1 307 | 3.0% |
| Not in a union | 64 138 | 39.2% | 12 802 | 29.2% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 1 886 | 1.2% | 566 | 1.3% |
| Total | 163 575 | 100.0% | 43 901 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

¹² Information on marital and union status was collected for persons 15 and older.

4.6 EDUCATION

Among those belonging to the foreign-born population in 2010 a total of 6,247 persons or 12.6 percent¹³ reported that they had not completed any level of education. Among the native-born population, a significantly lower 4.9 percent or 12,506 persons had not completed any level of education (see Table 33).

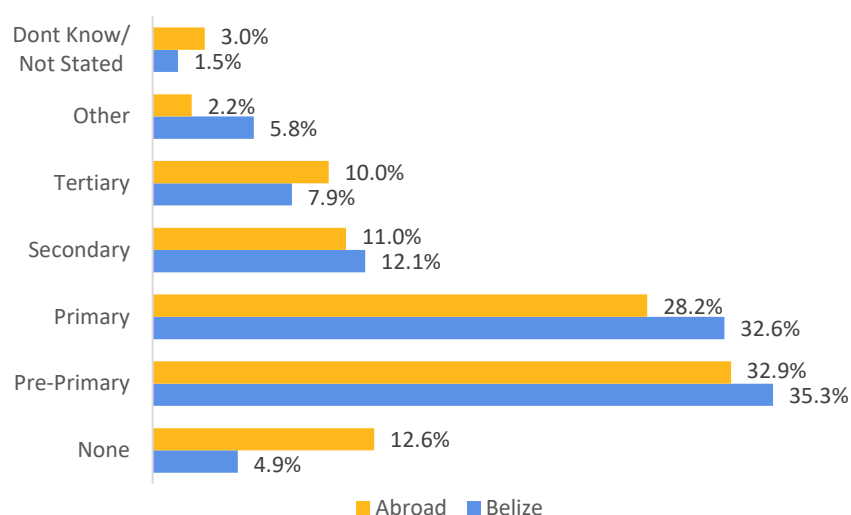
Table 33: Total foreign-born and Belize-born population by highest level of education completed, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent | Count | Per cent |
| None | 12 506 | 4.9% | 6 247 | 12.6% |
| Pre-Primary | 91 069 | 35.3% | 16 293 | 32.9% |
| Primary | 83 938 | 32.6% | 13 939 | 28.2% |
| Secondary | 31 217 | 12.1% | 5 451 | 11.0% |
| Tertiary | 20 438 | 7.9% | 4 963 | 10.0% |
| Other | 14 854 | 5.8% | 1 104 | 2.2% |
| Dont Know/Not Stated | 3 738 | 1.5% | 1 476 | 3.0% |
| Total | 257 760 | 100.0% | 49 474 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

In general, the foreign-born population reported lower levels of educational attainment than did the Belize-born population (see Figure 6). Some 32.9 percent reported that they had attained no higher than a pre-primary education, compared to 35.3 percent of native-born persons. More than 28 percent of those born abroad had completed no higher than a primary education, while over 32 percent of those born in Belize reported that this was their highest level of educational attainment. Among the foreign-born population, 11 percent reported that they had completed a secondary level education, compared to 12.1 percent of the persons born in Belize, while just 2.2 percent had completed some other type of education, compared to 5.8 percent of the native-born population. Persons born abroad were, however, considerably more likely to have completed a tertiary level education (10 percent) than those born in Belize (7.9 percent).

Figure 8: Percent of Foreign-born and Belize-Born Population by Highest Level of Education Completed, 2010



¹³ Information on school attendance and educational attainment was collected for persons aged 2 and older.

A total of 6,509 foreign-born persons were attending school at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of which 3,167 were males and 3,342 were females (see Table 34). In keeping with the geographic distribution of the foreign-born population the majority of these were living in the country's two largest most populated districts, with one-third or 2,195 being in the Cayo district and another 1,945 in the Belize district. The smallest number of foreign-born students were found in the Orange Walk (507) and Corozal (536) districts (see Table 34).

Table 34: Total foreign-born persons attending school by district and sex, 2010

| | Sex | | | | | Per cent |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Male | Per cent | Female | Per cent | Total | |
| Corozal | 256 | 8.1% | 280 | 8.4% | 536 | 8.2% |
| Orange Walk | 237 | 7.5% | 270 | 8.1% | 507 | 7.8% |
| Belize | 918 | 29.0% | 1 027 | 30.7% | 1 945 | 29.9% |
| Cayo | 1 086 | 34.3% | 1 109 | 33.2% | 2 195 | 33.7% |
| Stann Creek | 370 | 11.7% | 396 | 11.8% | 766 | 11.8% |
| Toledo | 300 | 9.5% | 261 | 7.8% | 561 | 8.6% |
| Total | 3 167 | 100.0% | 3 342 | 100.0% | 6 509 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Almost two-thirds of all foreign-born students or 4,101 persons were attending primary level educational institutions, with females accounting for slightly more than one-half of these students (see Table 35). A total of 1,332 persons or about one-fifth of all foreign-born students were enrolled in secondary school, of which 52.1 percent were females and 47.9 percent were males. Some 666 persons were enrolled at the tertiary level, with females (55.3 percent) significantly outnumbering males (44.7 percent).

Table 35: Total foreign-born persons attending school by level of schooling attending, 2010

| | Sex | | | | | Per cent |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Male | Per cent | Female | Per cent | Total | |
| Pre-School | 156 | 4.9% | 167 | 5.0% | 323 | 5.0% |
| Primary | 2 032 | 64.1% | 2 069 | 61.9% | 4 101 | 63.0% |
| Secondary | 638 | 20.2% | 694 | 20.8% | 1332 | 20.5% |
| Tertiary | 298 | 9.4% | 368 | 11.0% | 666 | 10.2% |
| Other | 32 | 1.0% | 35 | 1.0% | 67 | 1.0% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 11 | 0.4% | 8 | 0.3% | 20 | 0.3% |
| Total | 3 167 | 100.0% | 3 342 | 100.0% | 6 509 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

4.7.1 Labour Force Status

Of the 49,819 foreign-born persons living in the country at the time of the 2010 Census, a total of 30,091 were actively participating in the country's labour force. Almost a half of persons born abroad were working, with some 24,773 classified as employed, while 5,318 were unemployed¹⁴. A total of 13,183 persons of working age were not participating in the labour force for various reasons, while 5,326 were under the age of 14 and, therefore, not of working age (see Table 36).

Table 36: Total foreign-born persons by labour force status, 2010

| | Number of Persons |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Under 14 | 5 326 |
| Labour Force | 30 091 |
| Employed | 24 773 |
| Unemployed | 5 318 |
| PNLF | 13 183 |
| DK/NS | 1 218 |
| Total | 49 819 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Note: At the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Unemployed persons referred persons who were not working, but were willing and available to work.

4.7.2 Geographic Distribution and Country of Origin

The distribution of employed foreign-born persons across the six districts followed closely the geographic distribution of the entire foreign-born population throughout the country. There was a wider disparity across the districts, however, with respect to the percentage of the total labour force that was employed at the time of the 2010 Census (employment rate), among persons born abroad than among native-born persons (see Table 37). For persons who were born in Belize, the employment rate ranged from a low of 73 percent in the Cayo district to a high of 79 percent in the Orange Walk district. Among the foreign-born labour force, the employment rate ranged from a low of 75 percent in the Cayo district to a high of 89 percent in the Toledo district. Nonetheless, across all districts, the employment rate for foreign-born persons was higher than that of native-born persons.

Table 37: Total employed and unemployed persons by place of birth and district, 2010

| | | Corozal | Orange Walk | Belize | Cayo | Stann Creek | Toledo | Total |
|--------|--------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------|
| Belize | Employed | 11 567 | 12 262 | 29 379 | 16 025 | 7 595 | 5 740 | 82 567 |
| | Unemployed | 3 921 | 3 327 | 9 197 | 5 950 | 2 554 | 1 963 | 26 913 |
| | Total Labour Force | 15 488 | 15 589 | 38 576 | 21 975 | 10 150 | 7 702 | 109 480 |
| | Employment Rate | 75% | 79% | 76% | 73% | 75% | 75% | 75% |
| | Unemployment Rate | 25% | 21% | 24% | 27% | 25% | 25% | 25% |
| Abroad | Employed | 1 840 | 2 678 | 6 967 | 6 685 | 3 820 | 2 783 | 24 773 |
| | Unemployed | 420 | 499 | 1 351 | 2 192 | 514 | 342 | 5 318 |
| | Total Labour Force | 2 260 | 3 177 | 8 318 | 8 876 | 4 334 | 3 126 | 30 091 |
| | Employment Rate | 81% | 84% | 84% | 75% | 88% | 89% | 82% |
| | Unemployment Rate | 19% | 16% | 16% | 25% | 12% | 11% | 18% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Similarly, while the distribution of foreign-born employed persons by country of birth followed a similar distribution pattern of the total foreign-born population, the proportion of that population that was employed varied widely by country. Persons born in China and India had the highest employment rates, at 95.2 percent and 93.6 percent, respectively. Those born in the United States, on the other hand, had the lowest employment rate of 78.3 percent (see Table 38)..

Table 38: Total employed foreign-born persons by country of birth, 2010

| | Employed | Unemployed | Total Labour Force | Employment Rate | Unemployment Rate |
|---------------|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Guatemala | 9 776 | 2 408 | 12 183 | 80.2% | 19.8% |
| El Salvador | 4 250 | 977 | 5 227 | 81.3% | 18.7% |
| Honduras | 4 039 | 907 | 4 946 | 81.7% | 18.3% |
| United States | 856 | 238 | 1 094 | 78.3% | 21.7% |
| Mexico | 1 310 | 181 | 1 490 | 87.9% | 12.1% |
| China | 1 283 | 65 | 1 348 | 95.2% | 4.8% |
| Canada | 274 | 28 | 302 | 90.6% | 9.4% |
| Nicaragua | 394 | 75 | 470 | 84.0% | 16.0% |
| India | 330 | 23 | 353 | 93.6% | 6.4% |
| Rest of world | 2 261 | 417 | 2 678 | 84.4% | 15.6% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Some 394 persons or 60.4 percent of those born in Nicaragua were working, the highest proportion from among the Central American countries. Of 7,582 persons who were born in El Salvador, 4,250 or 56.1 percent were employed, while slightly lower proportions were seen for persons who were born in Honduras (4,039 or 53.7 percent) and Guatemala (9,776 or 48.4 percent).

In contrast, those born in the United States and Canada, the two countries from which persons were most likely to be migrating for retirement purposes, were least likely to report that they were employed (24 percent and 38.4 percent, respectively).

4.7.3 Education Level

The education levels of employed persons who were born abroad reflected the overall trend observed within the total foreign-born population. Of the 24,773 persons who were born in other countries and were working at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, almost one-third (7,658 or 30.9 percent) had completed no more than a primary level education. Some 6,712 or 27.1 percent had completed only up to the pre-primary level, while 2,867 or 11.6 percent had not completed any level of education. Only 3,244 or 13.1 percent had completed up to a secondary level and 12.8 percent had completed a bachelor's degree or higher (see Table 39).

Table 39: Total employed foreign-born persons by education level, 2010

| | Number | Per cent |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| None | 2 867 | 11.6% |
| Pre-Primary | 6 712 | 27.1% |
| Primary | 7 658 | 30.9% |
| Secondary | 3 244 | 13.1% |
| Tertiary | 3 173 | 12.8% |
| Other | 328 | 1.3% |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 792 | 3.2% |
| Total | 24 773 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.7.4 Category of Worker, Industry, and Occupation

About one-third of the employed foreign-born population reported that they owned their own business, whether without paid help (5,603 persons or 22.6 percent) or with paid help (2,683 or 10.8 percent). More than a half (14,371 persons or 58 percent) were working in paid employment within the private sector or with a non-government organization. Some 830 persons or 3.4 percent were employed by the government, while 766 persons or 3.1 percent were employed by an international organization or embassy (see Table 40).

Table 40: Total employed foreign-born persons by category of worker, 2010

| | Number | Per cent |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Own business/self-employed with paid help | 2 683 | 10.8% |
| Own business/self-employed without paid help | 5 603 | 22.6% |
| Paid employee - Government | 830 | 3.4% |
| Paid employee - Quasi Government | 256 | 1.0% |
| Paid employee - Private/NGO | 14 371 | 58.0% |
| Paid employee - International Organisation/Embassy | 766 | 3.1% |
| Unpaid family worker | 150 | .6% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 114 | .5% |
| Total | 24 773 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Almost a quarter of the foreign-born employed population (5,953 persons or 24 percent) were employed in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry. This was followed by the 'Wholesale and retail trade; repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles' industry, which employed 4,870 persons or 20 percent of all employed persons who were born abroad. Some 2,638 persons or 11 percent were working in 'Accommodation and food service activities' industry, while the 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' industries both employed around 2,000 persons who were born abroad and accounted for 8 percent of all foreign-born employed persons. 'Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use', which included persons employed as domestic workers, accounted for 1,713 persons born abroad or 7 percent of employed foreign-born persons (see Table 41).

Table 41: Total employed foreign-born persons by industry, 2010

| | Abroad | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | Count | Per cent |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 5 953 | 24.0% |
| Mining and quarrying | 166 | 1.0% |
| Manufacturing | 2 091 | 8.0% |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 90 | 0.0% |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 74 | 0.0% |
| Construction | 1 911 | 8.0% |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 4 870 | 20.0% |
| Transportation and storage | 781 | 3.0% |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 2 638 | 11.0% |
| Information and communication | 147 | 1.0% |
| Financial and insurance activities | 202 | 1.0% |
| Real estate activities | 90 | 0.0% |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 219 | 1.0% |
| Administrative and support service activities | 745 | 3.0% |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 397 | 2.0% |
| Education | 614 | 2.0% |
| Human health and social work activities | 581 | 2.0% |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 277 | 1.0% |
| Other service activities | 891 | 4.0% |
| Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use | 1 713 | 7.0% |
| Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies | 69 | 0.0% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 255 | 1.0% |
| Total | 24 773 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Across the occupation categories, foreign-born employed persons were heavily concentrated in 'Elementary Occupations' (6,844 persons or 27.6 percent), which included various forms of manual work, and 'Services and Sales Workers' (6,098 or 24.6 percent). Another 2,875 or 11.6 percent worked as 'Craft and Related Trades Workers', while 2,484 or 10 percent were employed as 'Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers'.

Table 42: Total employed foreign-born persons by occupation, 2010

| | Number | Per cent |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Armed Forces Occupations | 11 | .0% |
| Managers | 1 808 | 7.3% |
| Professionals | 1 567 | 6.3% |
| Technicians and Associate Professionals | 1 167 | 4.7% |
| Clerical Support Workers | 538 | 2.2% |
| Services and Sales Workers | 6 098 | 24.6% |
| Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 2 484 | 10.0% |
| Craft and Related Trades Workers | 2 875 | 11.6% |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | 1 149 | 4.6% |
| Elementary Occupations | 6 844 | 27.6% |
| DK/NS | 233 | .9% |
| Total | 24 773 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

4.7.5 Median Income

Employed persons who were born abroad had a median monthly income of \$780, considerably lower than that of employed native-born persons, who had a median monthly income of \$900. It should be noted, however, that across the various education levels, there were little to no differences observed in the incomes of employed persons born in Belize and abroad. Among both native-born and foreign-born employed persons, the median income for those who had not completed any level of education or who had completed only up to the pre-primary level was \$660 per month. Similarly, regardless of place of birth, employed persons who had completed secondary school had a median monthly income of \$1,020, while those who had completed up to a tertiary level of schooling had a median income of \$1,740.

Table 43: Median income by education and place of birth, 2010 (\$BZ)

| | Belize | Abroad | Total |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| None | 660 | 660 | 660 |
| Pre-Primary | 660 | 660 | 660 |
| Primary | 780 | 780 | 780 |
| Secondary | 1 020 | 1 020 | 1 020 |
| Tertiary | 1 740 | 1 740 | 1 740 |
| Other | 1 380 | 900 | 1 140 |
| Dont Know or Not Stated | 900 | 660 | 780 |
| Total | 900 | 780 | 900 |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Among those whose highest level of educational attainment was in some other type of educational institution, however, there was a stark difference, with native-born employed persons having a median income of \$1,380 compared to only \$900 per month for foreign-born employed persons. Additionally, for those who didn't state what their education level was, the median income of persons born in Belize was \$900, much higher than that of persons born in other countries, who had a median income of \$660 (see Table 43).

4.8 CRIME

There was no significant difference observed between persons born in Belize and persons born abroad with respect to how likely they were to belong to a household where at least one person had been a victim of crime in during the previous year. Among the 49,819 foreign-born persons living in Belize, a total of 3,459 or 6.9 percent reported that someone in their household had been a victim of crime. Native-born persons were only marginally less likely to report that this was the case for their households, with 16,825 or 6.2 percent of that population living in a household within which someone had been a victim of crime (see Table 44).

Table 44: Was any household member a victim of crime by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | | Total | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Yes | 16 825 | 6.2% | 3 459 | 6.9% | 20 283 | 6.3% |
| No | 254 991 | 93.6% | 46 233 | 92.8% | 301 224 | 93.5% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 512 | .2% | 128 | .3% | 640 | .2% |
| Total | 272 328 | 100.0% | 49 819 | 100.0% | 322 147 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

For those who did report that they belonged to households where at least one person had been a victim of crime, however, there were differences with respect to the type of crimes which the foreign-born and native-born populations were likely to have experienced (see Table 45). Those born abroad, for example, were more likely to be victims of robbery (46 percent) than those born in Belize (40.5 percent). They were also more likely to be victims of burglary (31.8 percent, compared to 29.2 percent for native-born persons) as well as sexual assault (2.1 percent, compared to 1.6 percent).

Those born in Belize, on the other hand, had a higher likelihood of being victims of wounding/assault/harm (13.7 percent, compared to 10 percent for those born abroad), shooting (3.2 percent, compared to 1.2 percent), domestic violence (2.7 percent, compared to 1.8 percent), and murder or manslaughter (2.9 percent, compared to 2.6 percent).

Table 45: Type of crime by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | | Total | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Murder/Manslaughter | 480 | 2.9% | 89 | 2.6% | 568 | 2.8% |
| Sexual Assault | 276 | 1.6% | 73 | 2.1% | 349 | 1.7% |
| Shooting | 533 | 3.2% | 43 | 1.2% | 576 | 2.8% |
| Domestic Violence | 454 | 2.7% | 62 | 1.8% | 516 | 2.5% |
| Wounding/Assault/Harm | 2 297 | 13.7% | 346 | 10.0% | 2 643 | 13.0% |
| Burglary | 4 905 | 29.2% | 1 101 | 31.8% | 6 006 | 29.6% |
| Robbery | 6 813 | 40.5% | 1 592 | 46.0% | 8 406 | 41.4% |
| Other | 861 | 5.1% | 115 | 3.3% | 975 | 4.8% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 206 | 1.2% | 38 | 1.1% | 244 | 1.2% |
| Total | 16 825 | 100.0% | 3 459 | 100.0% | 20 283 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Those born in other countries were slightly less likely to report crimes to the police, with 65.9 percent of those who belonged to households in which at least one person had been a victim of crime over the previous year indicating that the crime had been reported. For those born in Belize, the proportion that reported such crimes was 66.4 percent (see Table 46).

Table 46: Was crime reported by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | | Total | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| Yes | 11 165 | 66.4% | 2 279 | 65.9% | 13 444 | 66.3% |
| No | 5 313 | 31.6% | 1 137 | 32.9% | 6 451 | 31.8% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 346 | 2.1% | 42 | 1.2% | 389 | 1.9% |
| Total | 16 825 | 100.0% | 3 459 | 100.0% | 20 283 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

Where crimes were not reported to the police, the most common reason given for not doing so was a lack of confidence in the administration of justice, with more than 35 percent of both native-born and foreign-born persons citing this as their reason. This was followed by feeling that the crime was not serious enough to report, which was the reason given by about 23 percent of persons, both native-born and foreign-born (see Table 47).

Persons born abroad, however, were much more likely to have not reported the crime because they felt the process was too time consuming (17.5 percent, compared to 15.1 percent of persons born in Belize) and because they were afraid of the perpetrator (6.5 percent, compared to 5.4 percent). In contrast, native-born persons were more likely to not report crimes because the perpetrator was a family member or friend (4.8 percent, compared to 2.1 percent for foreign-born persons).

Table 47: Main reason crime was not reported by place of birth, 2010

| | Belize | | Abroad | | Total | |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent | Number | Per cent |
| No confidence in the administration of justice | 1 893 | 35.6% | 401 | 35.3% | 2 294 | 35.6% |
| Afraid of perpetrator | 288 | 5.4% | 73 | 6.5% | 362 | 5.6% |
| Perpetrator is family/friend | 255 | 4.8% | 24 | 2.1% | 279 | 4.3% |
| Not serious enough | 1 264 | 23.8% | 262 | 23.0% | 1 526 | 23.7% |
| Too time consuming | 802 | 15.1% | 199 | 17.5% | 1 001 | 15.5% |
| Other | 631 | 11.9% | 134 | 11.8% | 765 | 11.9% |
| Don't Know/Not Stated | 181 | 3.4% | 43 | 3.8% | 224 | 3.5% |
| Total | 5 313 | 100.0% | 1 137 | 100.0% | 6 451 | 100.0% |

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, Population and Housing Census 2010

V - CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis provided in this report represents a first effort to use Population and Housing Census data to study the size and characteristics of the country's foreign-born population as well as their reasons for migrating to Belize, their living conditions in this country, the types of economic activities in which they are engaged, and their health, mortality, fertility, and crime status. For additional context, comparisons with the native-born population are provided where appropriate, highlighting the similarities and the differences between both groups.

Foreign-born persons, totalling 49,819 at the time of the 2010 Population and Housing Census, comprised a significant 15.5 percent of the country's total population. The majority of these persons were originally from one of the country's Central American neighbours, with Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras together accounting for 70.8 percent of all foreign-born persons living in Belize in 2010. Most had come to the country to work or to reunite with family members who were already in Belize, although a fairly large number had also come as dependents of other persons who were migrating.

Those born abroad tended to be older, having a much higher median age than those born in Belize, and to live in households comprised of fewer persons. Nonetheless, they were more likely to live in overcrowded conditions and less likely to own various household assets and appliances. Foreign-born persons were more likely to be married and were more likely to be living with their spouses than native-born persons.

With respect to living conditions, there were some differences observed between the foreign-born and native-born populations. Persons born abroad, for example, were less likely to own the dwellings in which their households lived. They were also less likely to have access to electricity and more likely to utilize pit latrines, as opposed to flush toilets, as their main toilet facility. There were also notable differences in the ownership of various household assets, with persons born abroad being less likely to live in households that owned assets such as washing machines and refrigerators.

Women of reproductive age who were born abroad reported having more live born children than did those who were born in Belize, and children born to foreign-born mothers were less likely to have been registered at birth. Persons born in other countries were also more likely to report that they suffered from at least one chronic illness than native-born persons.

At the time of the 2010 Census, foreign-born persons had a higher employment rate than did persons born in Belize, with employed foreign-born persons being highly concentrated in the agriculture sector, as well as in wholesale and retail trade and community, manufacturing, construction, and domestic work. About one-third of employed foreign-born persons were self-employed, owning their own businesses.

These and the other findings contained in this report provide a useful baseline for comparison with data from future Censuses and migration surveys. It is hoped that it also serves to begin filling the gap that has long existed with respect to statistics on those who migrate to Belize and that, along with more updated data collected through Censuses and surveys, it will provide policy-makers, service providers, and stakeholders with a rich source of empirical data for evidence-based planning and decision-making.

The following recommendations are based on the findings of this study, as well as the challenges and limitations encountered during the course of this analysis.

1. Strengthen the collection of administrative and survey data on migration to ensure the availability of timely and relevant information for informed decision-making.
2. Strengthen the collaboration among agencies that collect data on migration, to avoid duplication of efforts.
3. Strengthen the capacity for analysing migration data among agencies that monitor and work with the migrant population.
4. Increase the use of migration data to develop medium and long-term migration policies and strategies.

VI - REFERENCES

1. Abstract of Statistics (2020), Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB)
2. International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2020. Migration Governance Indicators Profile 2020 – Belize. IOM. Geneva.
3. International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2021. Belize Needs Assessment on Migration Governance. IOM. San José, Costa Rica.
4. International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2019; Migration Governance Indicators: A Global Perspective. IOM. Geneva.
5. Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2019; International Migration Outlook 2019. OECD, Paris.
6. Susanne Melde, International Organization for Migration (IOM), ACP Observatory on Migration, 2012. Indicators of the Impact of Migration on Human Development and Vice Versa. IOM. Brussels, Belgium.
7. United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Division (UN SD)
8. International Labour Organization (ILO), 2012. Intraregional Labour Migration Flows: Current Situation, Challenges and Opportunities in Central America and the Dominican Republic. ILO, Dominican Republic.
9. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2021. Comprehensive Development Plan for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and south-southeast Mexico, vol. 1 (LC/TS.2021/7), Santiago, Chile.
10. International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2008. Estudio exploratorio y binacional (Nicaragua – Costa Rica), sobre la incidencia de la migración en las mujeres. IOM, UNFPA, Costa Rica.
11. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Statistics Division, 2017. Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses. UNDESA, New York.

