CCI
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX

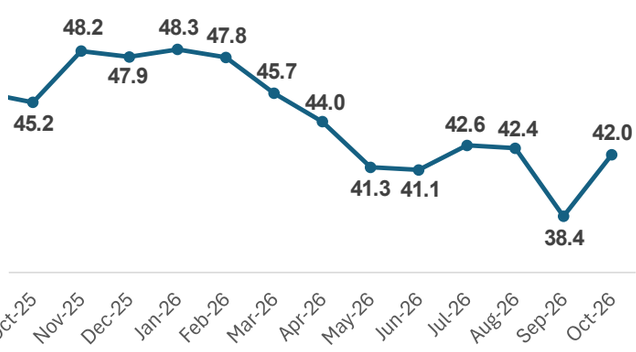
CCI RELEASE FOR:
OCTOBER 2026
PUBLISHED ON:
NOVEMBER 25TH, 2026

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE UP 9.6% TO A LESS PESSIMISTIC 42.0 IN OCTOBER 2026: SENTIMENT ON PRESENT, FUTURE EXPECTATIONS AND DURABLE GOODS UP

National Consumer Confidence Index: October 2026

For the month of October 2026, the national Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) stood at 42.0, representing an increase of 9.6 percent from 38.4 in September 2026. This reflected improved consumer sentiment across all three CCI components, following the notable drop that was reported one month earlier, and was only the second increase seen since the start of the year (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: National CCI; September 2025 to October 2026

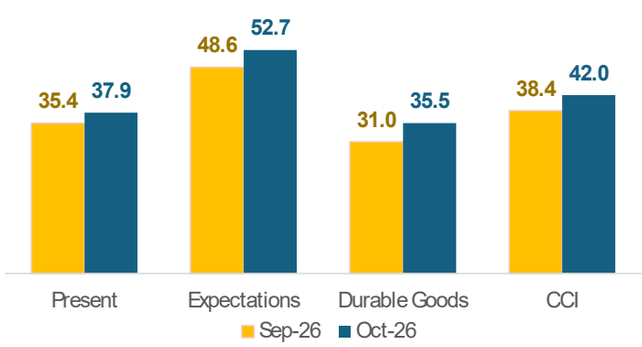


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Components

The 'Present' component, which reflects perceptions of current macroeconomic conditions and households' financial situations compared with the previous twelve months, rose by 7.1 percent during the month, from 35.4 in September 2026 to a less pessimistic 37.9 in October 2026. The 'Expectations' component, which captures consumers' views on future macroeconomic conditions and household finances over the next twelve months, increased by 8.4 percent, from a pessimistic 48.6 in September 2026 to an optimistic 52.7 in October. Sentiment related to 'Durable Goods' recorded the largest improvement among the three CCI components, rising by 14.3 percent, from 31.0 to 35.5, as consumers became less pessimistic about making major household purchases compared to one month prior (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: National CCI by Sub Index; September 2026 vs October 2026



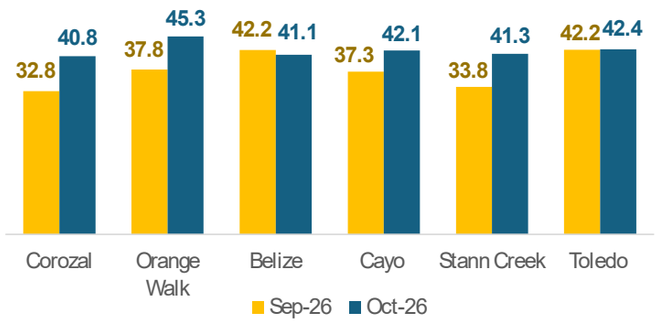
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by District

Among the districts, the only decline in consumer confidence was seen among persons living in the Belize district, where sentiment fell by 2.5 percent, from 42.2 in September 2026 to 41.1 in October 2026. These consumers reported a 6.0 percent reduction in the 'Present' component, from 38.1 to 35.8, reflecting less favourable perceptions of current macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations compared with the previous twelve months. 'Expectations' also declined, as persons living in this district expressed reduced optimism about future economic conditions and their households' financial situations over the next twelve months. On the other hand, sentiment regarding the purchase of 'Durable Goods' increased by 3.7 percent, from 35.2 in September to 36.5 in October, indicating that this group of consumers became less pessimistic about making major household purchases during the month (see Figure 3).

Conversely, the Corozal district recorded the largest improvement in consumer confidence, with a CCI of 40.8 in October 2026. This was a sharp increase of 24.4 percent from 32.8 in September 2026, reflecting improved sentiment across all three CCI components for persons living in this district. The 'Durable Goods' component, was up by 34.3 percent, from 17.9 to 24.0, as consumers became less pessimistic about making major household purchases. 'Present' sentiment rose by 24.8 percent, from 35.0 to 43.6, signalling that these consumers felt more positive about current macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial situations, while 'Expectations' increased by 20.3 percent during the month, from 45.5 to an optimistic 54.7 (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: National CCI by District; September 2026 vs October 2026



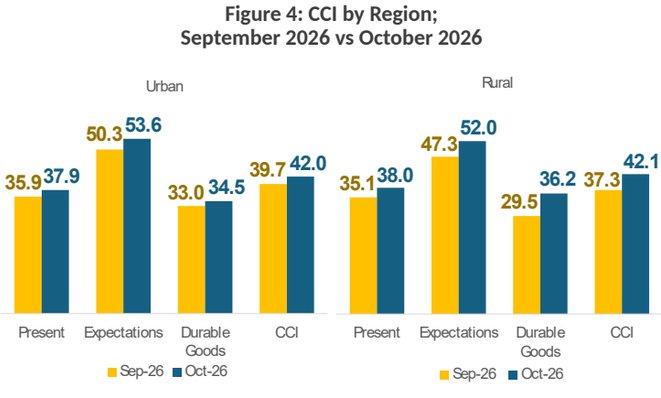
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Region

Urban consumers reported a 5.7 percent improvement in overall sentiment, from 39.7 in September 2026 to 42.0 in October 2026, reflecting increased confidence across all three CCI components. 'Expectations' rose by 6.5 percent among these consumers, from 50.3 to 53.6, indicating a more positive outlook towards future economic conditions over the next twelve months. This was followed by a 5.6 percent increase in the 'Present' component, from 35.9 in September to 37.9 in October, suggesting improved perceptions of current macroeconomic conditions and households' financial situations. Meanwhile, sentiment towards the purchase of 'Durable Goods' was up by 4.6 percent, from 33.0 to 34.5, reflecting greater willingness among persons living in urban areas to make major household purchases (see Figure 4).

Consumer confidence among rural residents rose by an even more notable 12.9 percent, from 37.3 in September 2026 to 42.1 in October 2026. This was mainly driven by a 23.0 percent increase in sentiment regarding the purchase of 'Durable Goods', from 29.5 in September to 36.2 in October. Rural consumers also reported improved perceptions about future macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial prospects, as reflected in a 10.0 percent increase in the 'Expectations' component, from 47.3 to an optimistic 52.0. In addition, 'Present' sentiment was up by 8.2 percent, from 35.1 in September to 38.0 in October, as rural consumers reported reduced pessimism regarding current macroeconomic conditions and their households' finances (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: CCI by Region; September 2026 vs October 2026



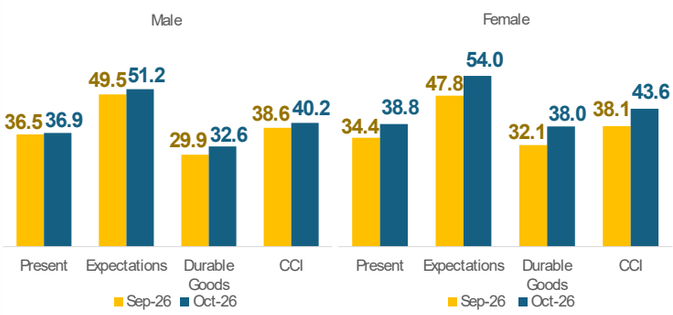
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Sex

Consumer confidence among males rose by 4.2 percent, from 38.6 in September 2026 to 40.2 in October 2026. This was mainly the result of a 9.0 percent increase in sentiment regarding the purchase of 'Durable Goods', from 29.9 in September to a less pessimistic 32.6 in October. Male consumers also reported improved perceptions about the future, with the 'Expectations' component rising by 3.4 percent, from 49.5 to 51.2. Furthermore, 'Present' sentiment was up by 1.3 percent, from 36.5 in September to 36.9 in October, indicating slightly improved perceptions about current conditions among men (see Figure 5).

Female consumers recorded a more pronounced 14.5 percent improvement in overall consumer confidence, from 38.1 in September 2026 to 43.6 in October 2026. Sentiment towards making major household purchases was up considerably among women, as reflected in an 18.4 percent increase the 'Durable Goods' component, from 32.1 to 38.0. 'Expectations' rose by 13.1 percent, from 47.8 in September to an optimistic 54.0 in October, as females reported increased confidence about future macroeconomic conditions and their households' financial prospects. Meanwhile, 'Present' sentiment was up by 12.7 percent among women, from 34.4 to 38.8, reflecting improved perceptions about current economic conditions and households' financial situations compared with the previous twelve months (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: CCI by Sex;
September 2026 vs October 2026



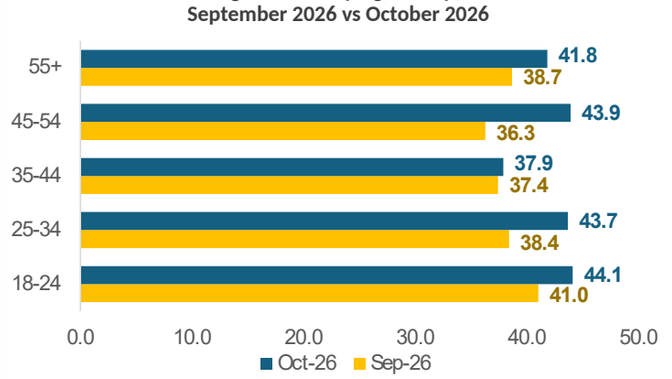
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Age Groups

Among the various age groups, individuals aged 45 to 54 years reported the largest improvement in consumer confidence, with overall sentiment for this group increasing by 21.1 percent, from 36.3 in September 2026 to 43.9 in October 2026. This primarily reflected a substantial 49.3 percent increase in the 'Durable Goods' component, from 24.9 to 37.1, indicating a considerable improvement in consumers' perceptions about major household purchases. 'Present' sentiment also recorded a notable increase of 19.2 percent among these consumers, from 33.4 to 39.8, while future 'Expectations' rose by 8.4 percent, from 50.5 to 54.8, during the month (see Figure 6).

In contrast, the smallest improvement in consumer confidence was seen in individuals aged 35 to 44 years, who reported a slight increase of 1.2 percent, from 37.4 in September to 37.9 in October 2026. Within this age group, sentiment related to making purchases of 'Durable Goods' was down by 10.7 percent, while the 'Present' component saw a more modest reduction of 1.8 percent. Nonetheless, these declines were offset by an 11.0 rise in the 'Expectations' component, from 47.2 to 52.4, indicating more optimistic views regarding future economic conditions and household financial prospects among persons of this age group (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: CCI by Age Group;
September 2026 vs October 2026



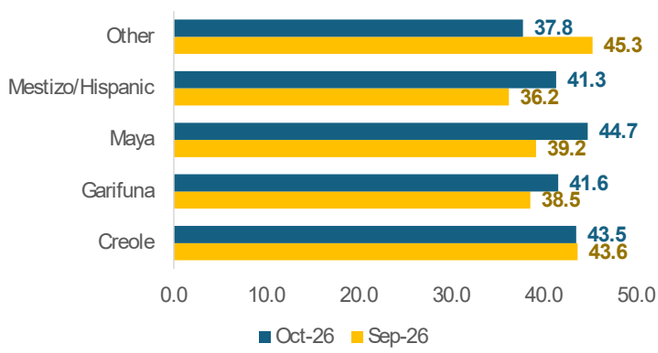
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence by Ethnicity

Across the various ethnic groups, persons of Maya descent recorded the largest improvement in consumer confidence. Sentiment among this group was up by 14.3 percent, from 39.2 in September 2026 to 44.7 in October 2026. This was entirely due to a significant increase of 58.7 percent in the 'Durable Goods' component, from 29.5 in September to 46.8 in October, indicating a considerable improvement in these consumers' willingness to make major household purchases. Sentiment related to 'Present' conditions also increased during the month, albeit by a marginal 0.3 percent, from 37.7 to 37.8, while future 'Expectations' declined by 1.3 percent, from 50.3 to 49.7 (see Figure 7).

Conversely, individuals classified under the 'Other' ethnic group category reported the largest decline in consumer confidence, decreasing by 16.6 percent, from 45.3 in September 2026 to 37.8 in October. Among this group, sentiment towards making major purchases of 'Durable Goods' declined by a notable 29.2 percent, from 42.3 to 29.9, while the 'Present' component was down by 23.3 percent, from 43.1 to 33.0. 'Expectations' about the future also decreased, although only slightly, by a marginal 0.3 percent, from 50.4 to 50.3 (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: CCI by Ethnicity;
September 2026 vs October 2026



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2026

Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) Overview:

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is an indicator that measures consumers' sentiments with respect to general economic conditions within the country, their household's own economic situation, and making major household purchases. It provides an early indication of future household spending, investing, and saving. With household spending being a major contributor to the overall economy, this in turn is an early indicator of future economic growth.

The CCI is an index number, ranging from 0 (completely pessimistic) to 100 (completely optimistic). Generally, a value greater than 50 indicates that consumers are more optimistic overall about the economy and their own economic prospects. The CCI is comprised of three components: (1) perceptions about how **present** macroeconomic conditions and the household's financial situation compare to twelve months prior; (2) **expectations** about economic conditions and the household's financial situation over the coming twelve months; and (3) perceptions about whether the present is a good time for making major purchases of **durable goods** such as homes, cars, furniture, and appliances. An index is also produced for each of these three components, to provide more detailed information on what is driving consumer sentiment.

The CCI is intended to provide information on consumer sentiment and how it moves in the short term; therefore, it is analyzed on a month-over-month basis.

Annex A: Coefficient of Variation Quality Indicator

The coefficient of variation (CV) is a statistical measure that expresses the extent of variability in relation to the mean, presented as a percentage. It is commonly used to evaluate the reliability of estimates by indicating the degree of sampling variability. Lower CV values reflect more consistent and reliable estimates, while higher values point to greater relative variability.

Table 1 below displays the coefficient of variation for the main CCI indicators. Table 2 provides a description of the quality of the estimate assessed by the letters A, B and C, along with their corresponding acceptance range and guidelines.

Table 1: Consumer Confidence Index Main Indicators and Coefficient of Variation, October 2026

Main Indicator	Estimated CCI	Coefficient of variation (%)
National	**42.0**	**4.59**
Regional		
Urban	42.0	5.97
Rural	42.1	6.7
District		
Corozal	40.8	9.7
Orange Walk	45.3	12.54
Belize	41.1	6.5
Cayo	42.1	10.65
Stann Creek	41.3	16.25
Toledo	42.4	15.7
Sex		
Male	40.2	6.77
Female	43.6	6.21
Ethnicity		
Creole	43.5	7.8
Garifuna	41.6	18.48
Maya	44.7	13.8
Mestizo/Hispanic	41.3	6.09
Other	37.8	19.16
Age Group		
18-24	44.1	10.34
25-34	43.7	8.74
35-44	37.9	8.83
45-54	43.9	9.2
55+	41.8	10.21

Table 2: Guidelines for quality level of estimates

Coefficient of Variation Quality Indicator	Quality of Estimate	Range	Guideline
A	Acceptable	<16.5%	Estimates with a coefficient of variation less than 16.5% are deemed reliable for general use. Data is of sufficient accuracy.
B	Marginal	> 16.5% and ≤ 33.3%	Estimates with a coefficient of variation between 16.5% and 33.3% are potentially useful but have a high level of errors. Caution to data users when using these estimates.
C	Unacceptable	> 33.3%	Estimates with a coefficient of variation higher than 33.3% are considered to be unreliable. These estimates do not meet recommended standards for general use, but may be used with caution if it falls between 33.3% to 50%.