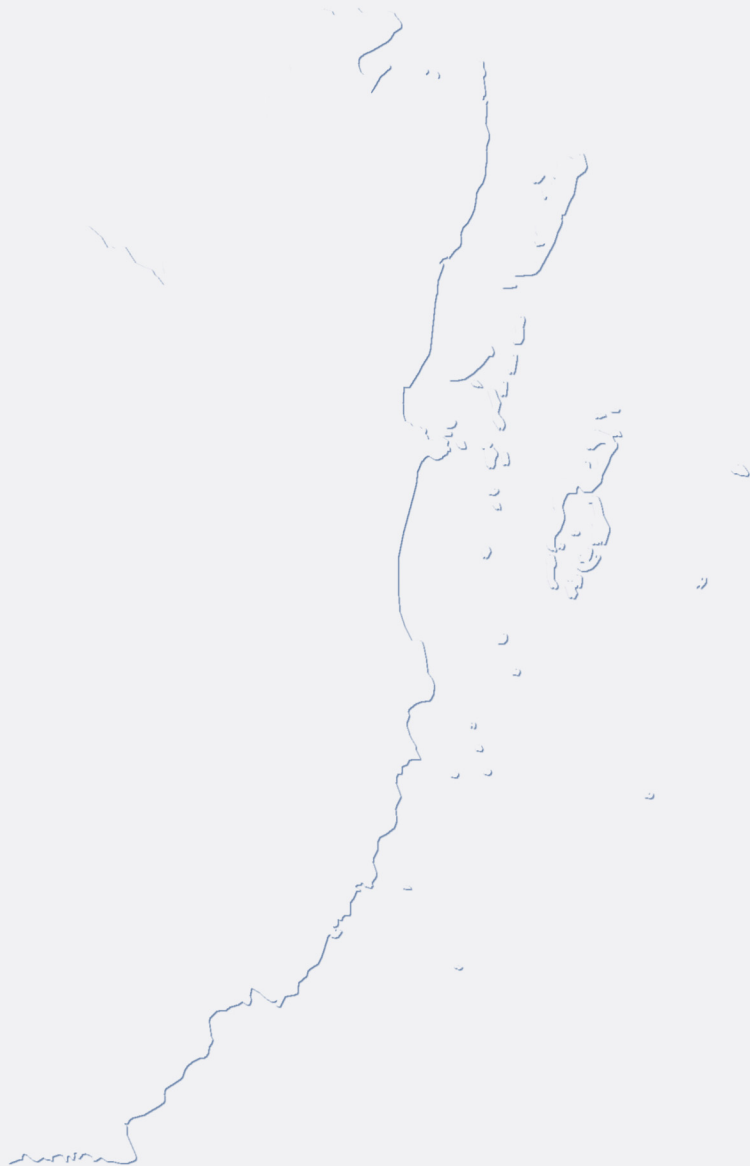


BELIZE

LABOUR F⚙️RCE SURVEY

REP⚙️RT

SEPTEMBER 2019



Statistical Institute of Belize

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report shows the findings from the September 2019 round of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey which gathers information on key labour market indicators such as employment rate, unemployment rate, labour force participation rate, and underemployment rate that is critical in policy and decision-making.

As at September 2019, Belize's total population was estimated at 410,695 equally divided between males and females. The population is composed of different ethnic groups such as Mestizo/Hispanic (48 percent), Creole (26 percent), Maya (12 percent), Garifuna (5.4 percent), and other ethnicities such as Asian, East Indian, and Caucasian (8.1 percent). The estimates also show that the largest group of Mestizo/Hispanic is concentrated in the Cayo district (32 percent). The population of interest for the labour force survey is the working age population, which accounted for about two-thirds of the total population (271,651).

The labour force stood at 190,307, representing 70 percent of the working age population – the largest share ever seen. This round of the survey also showed an increase in labour force participation for both sexes, but more so for females (at a record high 58.9 percent) who either obtained jobs or were without work and wanting and available to work. Across the districts, Toledo had the highest participation level (75.3 percent for both sexes) which was due to an increase in the number of self-employed persons.

Between April and September 2019, the employed population grew by 5,617, increasing to approximately 170,458. About 7 out of 10 new jobs were obtained by females; however, men accounted for 60 percent of all employed persons. The Cayo and Toledo districts absorbed most jobs in September 2019. Across major occupations, majority of all employed persons were males, except 'Services and Sales' and 'Clerical Support' workers. It was also observed that 'Services and Sales Workers' and 'Elementary Occupation' categories accounted for half of all jobs. Among the major industries, 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' and 'Tourism' contributed to 18.3 percent and 17.2 percent of all jobs, respectively.

The number of underemployed persons almost doubled in size in September 2019. Most females contributed to the rise of the underemployed, especially those working in 'Services and Sales' and 'Skilled Agriculture Worker' categories. In general, youths were more likely to be underemployed (at a rate of 31.6 percent) when compared to adults (at a rate of 20.2 percent).

The national unemployment rate rose to 10.4 percent in September 2019 after a record low 7.7 percent in April 2019. This was due to more persons, especially women, entering the labour force than there were new jobs available. The number of unemployed persons increased by 6,191 persons, from 13,658 to 19,849 over a 5-month period. Noteworthy is that almost three-quarters of this total increase were females. Across the districts, all except Cayo and Toledo, registered declines in the levels of unemployment. The Belize district experienced the highest levels of joblessness, with many women reporting that they were without a job and were wanting and available to work, whereas Cayo and Toledo districts observed major increases in employment, offsetting the growth in unemployment. Unemployment levels among youths continue to be relatively high (21.4 percent), with youths representing just over half of all unemployed persons.

The average monthly income was grossly affected by the drastic increases in the underemployed population, declining by \$110 from \$1,244 in April to \$1,134 in September. During this period, the average monthly income for the underemployed also decreased significantly from \$786 to \$620. The highest paid jobs were seen among persons working in 'Government Services'.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

	September 2017	April 2018	April 2019	September 2019
Population (April 15/September 15)	389,975	395,882	406,262	410,695
• Working Age Population (14+ years)	259,408	262,530	268,810	271,651
• Not in labour force	93,358	90,444	90,311	81,344
• In labour force	166,049	172,086	178,499	190,307
• Employed	149,994	155,950	164,842	170,458
• Unemployed	16,056	16,136	13,658	19,849
Unemployment Rate*	9.7%	9.4%	7.7%	10.4%
• Toledo District (lowest, Sep. 2017, 2019)	6.5%	-	-	5.4%
• Cayo District (highest, 2017, 2018, Apr. 2019)	13.0%	13.6%	10.1%	-
• Corozal District (lowest, Apr. 2018, 2019)	-	5.6%	5.9%	-
• Belize District (highest, Sep. 2019)	-	-	-	12.5%
• Urban	9.1%	9.4%	8.0%	10.5%
• Rural	10.2%	9.3%	7.4%	10.3%
• Males	7.1%	5.6%	5.2%	6.6%
• Females	13.6%	14.9%	11.2%	15.7%
• Garifuna (highest, Apr. 2019)	-	-	20.6%	-
• Creole (highest, Sep. 2017, Apr. 2018)	12.6%	12.0%	-	-
• 14-24 years (Youths)	19.9%	21.3%	16.5%	21.4%
• 25 and over (Adults)	6.5%	5.7%	4.8%	6.7%
Labour Force Participation Rate	64.0%	65.5%	66.4%	70.1%
• Males	77.5%	78.3%	79.9%	81.4%
• Females	50.7%	52.9%	53.1%	58.9%
• Urban	66.5%	67.1%	68.1%	71.2%
• Rural	61.8%	64.2%	64.9%	69.0%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	45.2%	45.4%	48.0%	52.6%
• Highest level of education completed (none)	58.6%	60.6%	61.4%	67.9%
• Highest level of education completed (primary)	56.0%	57.0%	59.3%	63.6%
• Highest level of education completed (secondary)	70.3%	73.8%	71.0%	75.3%
• Highest level of education completed (tertiary)	83.3%	79.5%	85.3%	86.8%
Labour Force (percentage share)				
• Belize District (highest)	33.6%	32.3%	34.9%	33.3%
• Toledo District (lowest)	7.5%	8.1%	7.7%	9.0%
• Males	60.1%	59.4%	59.8%	57.8%
• Females	39.9%	40.6%	40.2%	42.2%
• Urban	48.5%	47.6%	47.6%	47.2%
• Rural	51.5%	52.4%	52.4%	52.8%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	52.6%	48.7%	54.0%	48.7%
• Garifuna (lowest)	5.8%	5.2%	5.8%	5.4%

	September 2017	April 2018	April 2019	September 2019
Employed Population (14+ years)				
• Males	149,994	96,442	101,146	102,734
• Females	16,056	59,508	63,695	67,724
Unemployed Population (percentage share)				
• Belize District (highest, Apr. and Sep. 2019)		-	30.8%	40.0%
• Cayo District (highest, Sep. 2017, Apr. 2018)	31.1%	34.7%	-	-
• Toledo District (lowest)	5.0%	5.9%	6.0%	4.7%
• Males	43.9%	35.6%	41.0%	36.5%
• Females	56.1%	64.4%	59.0%	63.5%
• Urban	45.6%	48.1%	49.6%	47.6%
• Rural	54.4%	51.9%	50.4%	52.4%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	51.3%	45.0%	47.1%	43.3%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	48.9%	53.1%	52.5%	51.7%
Average Monthly Income	\$1,199	\$1,218	\$1,244	\$1,134

*Highest and lowest rates shown by round.

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household survey that collects information on the size and structure of the employed and the unemployed population at a given time. The first LFS was conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the Statistical Institute of Belize's predecessor, in 1993 to provide policy makers with statistics on the economically active population.

It was first intended to conduct two rounds of the survey, one in April and the other in September to capture the seasonal patterns of employment in the country. However, from April 1994 to 2006, only one round of the LFS was conducted due to budget constraints. When the CSO transitioned into the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) in 2007, two rounds were once again introduced. From 2008 to 2011, an economic activity module was included in the surveys like the Household Expenditure Survey and the Living Standards Measurement Survey. In 2010, the SIB conducted the Population and Housing Census which included a module of the economic activity. After 2011, two rounds of the LFS were implemented with the exception of September 2018.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The objective of the LFS is to obtain statistical information on the labour market at the national level. The characteristics of persons outside the labour force are also studied. Information collected also includes occupational characteristics, persons who are not working but are willing and available to work, and other demographic characteristics that is useful for the government in making informed decisions and policies that will improve the economy at large. The information is also critical for other users such as academic researchers, investors, trade unions, and other researchers.

1.3 Coverage of the Survey

A sample size of 2,800 households was randomly selected for the September 2019 LFS. The sample includes both urban and rural areas in all six districts. There was representation from the cayes where 50 households were selected in San Pedro Town and 50 in Caye Caulker. Southern cayes were not included in the sample frame due to high costs in reaching these areas. In total, 112 clusters were selected. Section 2 of this report provides further breakdown of these clusters.

Households consisted of one or more persons living together within the non-institutionalized population at the time of visit. The criteria used for members of the household was persons sleeping most nights of the week (i.e. at least 4 nights per week) and sharing at least one daily meal. In total, 2,266 households were successfully interviewed, producing a response rate of 94.5 percent. Note that final result codes with vacant dwelling, vacant lot, address not found, building under construction and others were excluded from the calculation of the response rate. The analysis on this report is based on information captured for 8,336 persons of which 5,905 (2,807 males and 3,098 females) were 14 years and over. Cayo had the lowest response rate at 88.5 percent due to many persons not found at home at the time of the interview.

1.4 Scope of the Survey

Demographic characteristics captured in the LFS are age, sex, relationship to the head, ethnicity, country of birth, and educational attainment. The main labour force characteristics include main job (occupation and industry), hours usually worked, training received, absence from work, and current and usual activity. Other labour characteristics include status in employment, duration of employment, length of unemployment, methods of looking for work, other job (occupation and industry), previous work experience, income from main job, and the reasons for being outside the labour force. International standards were adhered to for coding and comparability purposes.

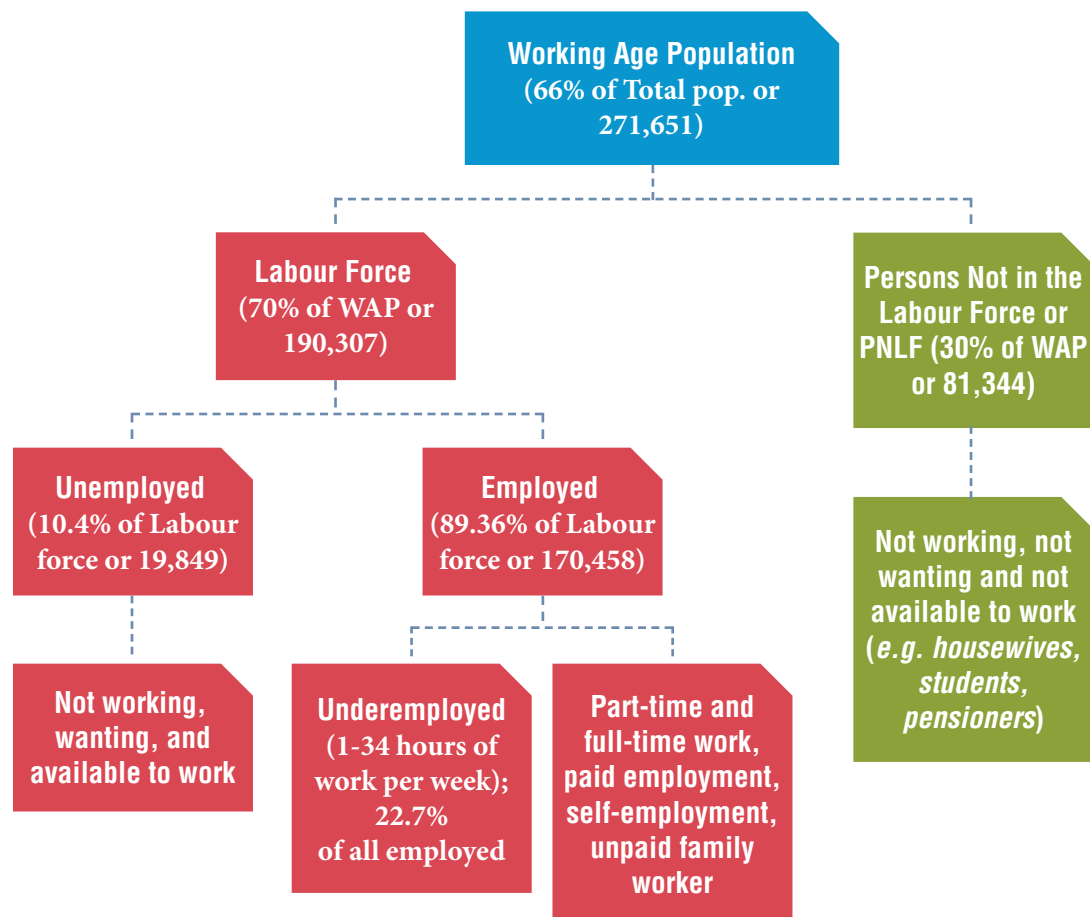
SECTION 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Population under study

Although the LFS collects information on all members of the household, the economic activity module targets all persons 14 years and over in each selected household. The labour force framework shown in Figure 1 breaks down the different components such as the employed, the unemployed and those persons outside the labour force.

The labour force consists of persons contributing or willing and available to contribute to the production of goods and services. In other words, it is comprised of persons involved in some type of economic activity for at least one hour during the reference week (the employed) and persons not working, wanting and available to work (i.e. the unemployed). The employed population also includes persons who were temporarily away from work due to vacation, maternity/paternity leave, illness, bad weather, or personal responsibilities. Probing techniques are used to follow up on the criteria used – arrangements made to return to work within four (4) weeks – in order for a person to be considered temporarily away from work. Self-employed (employers or own-account workers) and paid employees (working for government or private institutions even if it is in the informal sector, NGOs, international organizations – except for volunteer work, and unpaid family work) are also considered as in employment. Persons not in the labour force include persons who did not work, did not want to work, and were not available to work, for instance, housewives, full-time students, retirees, and the disabled who cannot work.

Figure 1. The Labour Force Framework



It is important to note that the Belize LFS accounts for income only from main employment, whether the source is from operating own business, subsistence farming, and private or government salaries. Income from other jobs or from other sources such as remittances, capital investments, income from rented buildings, and other money transfers that are not through the main employment is not captured in the labour force survey.

2.2 Sampling and Weighting Methodology

The LFS is based on a stratified two-stage sample design. Each district was treated as an independent domain, which was then stratified into urban/rural areas. The country was divided into Enumeration Districts (or Areas), EDs, that were intended to include about 150 households each. Where this was not possible, EDs were grouped together to form clusters, which became the primary sampling units at the first stage. The indicator used to determine the first stage sample size was the “female labour force participation rate” derived from the April 2019 LFS with a margin of error less than 20 percent for all districts. The sample size was calculated using the following formula:

$$n^H = \frac{z^2 * r(1-r) * deff * nrr}{(er)^2 p\tilde{n}}$$

where n^H is the number of households required. A description of the parameters as well as the values used for the calculation is provided in Table 1. The output results are at the national level.

Table 1: First Stage Sample Size Calculation

Parameters	Description of Parameters	Output Results
<i>r</i>	Female Labour Force Participation rate	0.5309
<i>e</i>	Relative margin of error	0.06267
Confidence (z): 95%	There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval will contain the true population mean	1.96 ((1.96) ² is approximated to 4)
Design effect (deff)	The ratio of the actual variance to the variance expected with simple random sample	3
<i>p</i>	Females within the Working Age Population (Sub Population)	135,149
<i>nrr</i>	A percentage of non-responses is added to the sample. This is derived from the previous LFS round.	1.06
<i>n</i> [~]	Average household size (Derived from previous labour force survey)	3.1
Total		2,800

The first stage determined that 18 clusters would be selected from Corozal, Belize, Cayo and Toledo, and 20 clusters from Orange Walk and Stann Creek. To allocate the number of clusters for each Urban/Rural area, the square root N proportional method was used. The method consists in first taking the square root of the urban and rural population for each district, summing them up and then assigning a proportion of the 18 or 20 clusters to each stratum (Urban/Rural) according to the importance of the square root of the population in the urban or rural area of the district. Table 2 below shows the distribution of clusters by district and stratum.

Table 2: Sample Size by district

	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
No. of Clusters	18	20	18	18	20	18	112
Urban	7	7	11	9	7	6	47
Rural	11	13	7	9	13	12	65
Margin of Error	0.1538	0.1835	0.1339	0.162	0.1804	0.1845	0.06267

At the second stage, households were selected within each of the clusters selected at the first stage. A total of 2,800 households were randomly selected in all six districts with 25 households to be sampled within each cluster.

The sample selection was done in a two-step process. First, to select the clusters, the sample frame was prepared from the updated database of visitation records. The sample was stratified using the 12 strata (Urban/Rural by district). The sample was then designed to have a greater probability of sampling the larger units; thus, the probability proportional to size (PPS) without replacement method was used. The units were then defined as per the outcome in table 2. The second step in selecting the households was completed using the simple systematic method with unit counts of 25 for each stratum. To draw the sample, a randomly chosen number was used.

To obtain population estimates, weights were attributed to each sampling region. First, the sampling regions were determined taking into consideration the district, urban/rural, sex, and age group where:

$$s = \text{District} * 1000 + \text{U/R} * 100 + \text{sex} * 10 + \text{age group}$$

District: 1 = Corozal, 2 = Orange Walk, 3 = Belize, 4 = Cayo, 5 = Stann Creek, and 6 = Toledo

U/R: 1 = Urban and 2 = Rural

Sex: 1 = Male and 2 = Female

Age group: 1 = 0 to 13
 2 = 14 to 24
 3 = 25 to 34
 4 = 35 to 44
 5 = 45 to 54
 6 = 55+

Second, the estimate of the population for each sampling region was determined where:

P_s = population assigned to sampling region s obtained from the current mid-month estimate weighted by totals from the 2010 census.

$$\text{i.e. } P_s = E * \frac{R_s}{C}$$

where E = total population by district, U/R, Sex from the September 2019 mid-month estimates, R_s = total population of sampling region from 2010 census, and C = total population by district, U/R, sex from 2010 census

Finally, the weight for each sampling region was determined where: $W_s = \frac{P_s}{N_s}$
 where N_s = number of sample observations in sample region s .

2.3 Pre-Field work operations

Six teams – each consisting of 1 field supervisor, 3 interviewers, and a driver - were recruited to carry out the survey over a period of 4 weeks from September 8th to October 5th. Six editors/coders and one head editor/coder were recruited to conduct and code the respective fields for occupations and industries in each questionnaire. Experienced field staff who had successfully completed at least two rounds of the LFS were given a two-day refresher training and new or relatively new field staff were given 5 days of training. A one-day field practice was scheduled in selected urban or nearby rural areas in each district for each team to familiarize themselves with conducting an actual interview using all materials including tablets, MiFi devices, and electronic maps. Teams were asked to upload all complete assignments so that headquarters could review the following day and point out errors not captured by the software. All temporary staff, including editors/coders met for a one-day discussion of the practical field work. An additional day was scheduled to train editors/coders on how to properly code occupations and industries and look for errors in each questionnaire. Field supervisors were also invited to the coders' training so they could assist interviewers and make corrections in the field.

2.4 Field work operations

After a thorough training, the six teams started data collection on September 8th using 7-inch tablets installed with Survey Solutions, a Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software developed by the World Bank. The CAPI software was first introduced in April 2016, making data processing of household questionnaires more automated. The Corozal team, which had 4 interviewers, completed data collection in the cayes. The teams worked six days a week, taking advantage of the weekends when most persons could be found at home. Through Survey Solutions, field supervisors were able to assign households to interviewers using internet connection through MiFi devices. Field supervisors were given access to electronic maps through an ArcGIS application installed on their tablet that would assist them in identifying the ED boundary. Along with a list of sampled households, a print-out of a visitation record for each ED assisted supervisors in locating households. Once the household was identified, interviewers conducted face to face interviews and uploaded complete assignments at the end of the day. Data was collected from a responsible adult from the household; a proxy was allowed in cases where the other members of the household were not present. Where interviewers did not contact households in their first attempts, up to three call-backs were made at different points in time. Editors/coders and headquarters had access to the data once this process was complete. Constant field supervision was performed during the four weeks by conducting live interviews and re-interviews to assess and improv data quality.

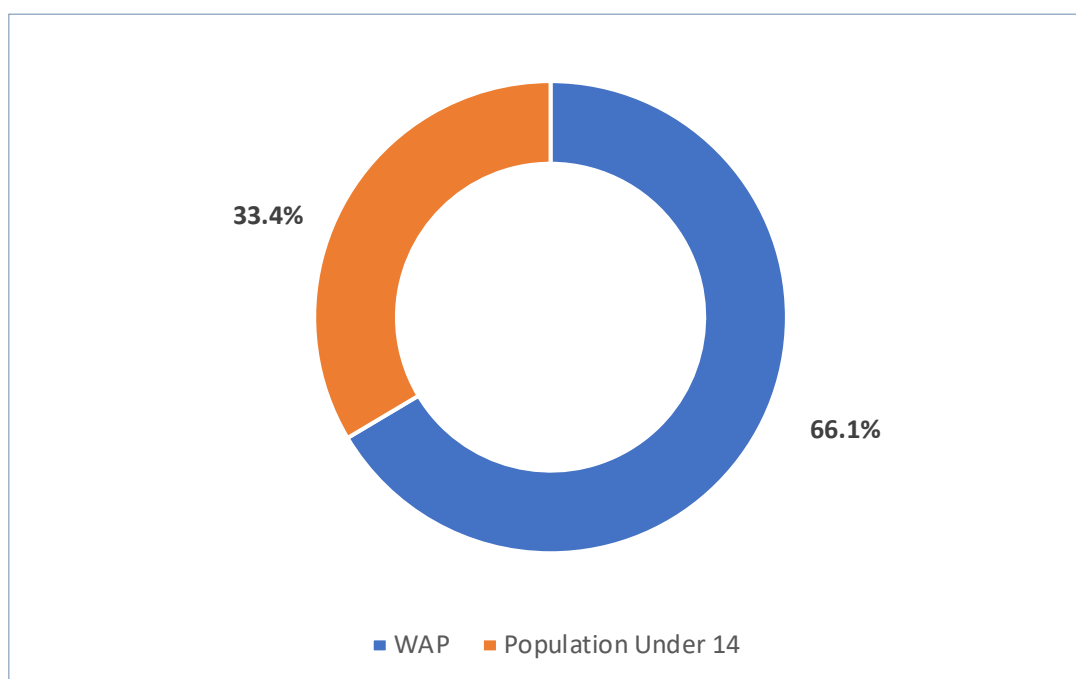
SECTION 3. POPULATION ESTIMATES

3.1 Working Age Population

The total population of Belize was estimated at 410,695 as at mid-September 2019, which was an increase of 4,433 persons since April 2019. This total included 205,350 males and 205,345 females (table 3). The population of interest for the Labour Force Survey – those 14 years and over or the working age population (or WAP) – accounted for about 66.1% of the total population or 271,651 (Figure 2). The remaining 33.4 percent of the population¹ – those under 14 years – was estimated at about 137,055.

Overall, the WAP is shown to be stable at about two-thirds of the total population since September 2012. Despite the net increase of the WAP in September 2019, the percentage share decreased marginally by 0.1 percentage point (Figure 3). This was due to the population under 14 growing at a faster rate than the WAP.

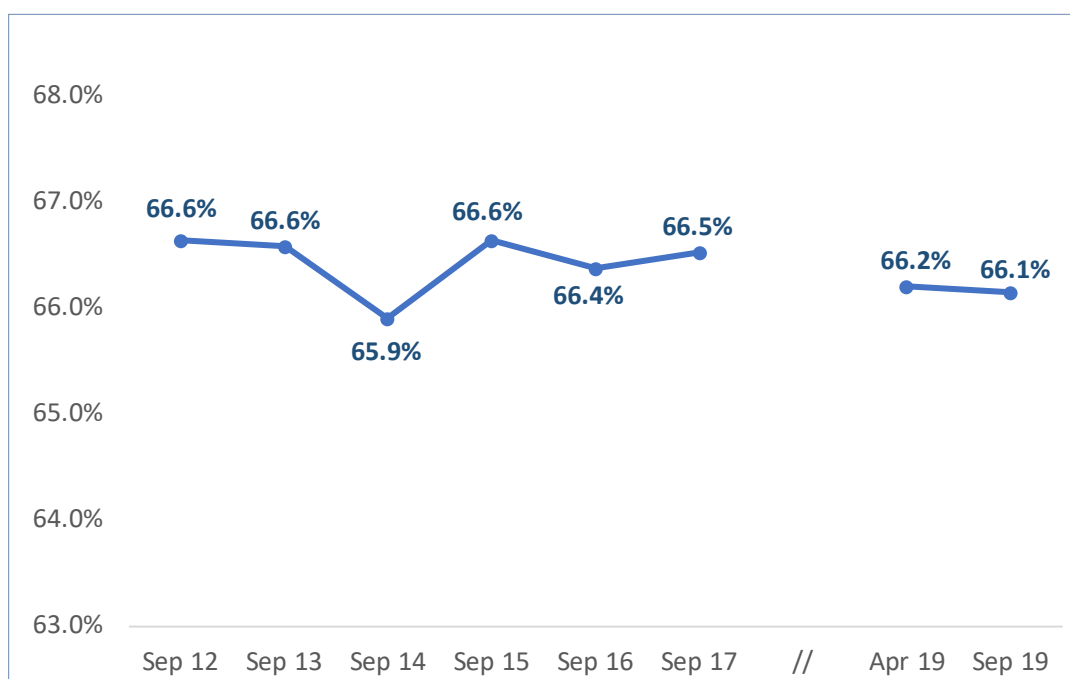
Figure 2 Population distribution; September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

¹ The population estimates are based on responses given for age. Unknown ages are not included in Figure 2.

Figure 3 Evolution of the Working Age Population, September 2012-2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

Table 3 below shows a snapshot of the total population, the WAP, the labour force and persons outside the labour force (PNLF) disaggregated by sex, age group and area as at September 2019. About 55 percent (227, 087) of the total population resides in the rural areas of the country. Likewise, the majority of the WAP (53.6 percent), the labour force (52.8 percent), the employed (52.9 percent), the unemployed (52.4 percent) and the persons outside the labour force (55.4 percent) can be found in the rural areas.

In the overall population, the male-to-female ratio is one-to-one, but most of the employed population are males (60%). A larger share of women are unemployed at 63.5% compared to their male counterparts. Results also show that about 7 out of 10 persons that do not form part of the labour force are women. The youth population accounts for the largest group at about one-fifth of the total population. This group also holds the largest share of the unemployed population at more than a half (52%). However, the majority of persons (47,057) holding a job are ages 25 to 34 years.

Table 3: Population and Labour Status Indicators; September 2019

	Total	Sex		Age Group					Area	
		Male	Female	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Urban	Rural
Total Pop. ²	410,695	205,350	205,345	92,186	62,876	48,460	33,965	36,058	183,608	227,087
WAP	271,651	135,160	136,492	91,200	62,404	48,234	33,872	35,943	126,120	145,531
Labour Force	190,307	109,973	80,334	47,977	51,645	41,997	28,121	20,568	89,821	100,486
Employed	170,458	102,734	67,724	37,708	47,057	39,493	26,687	19,513	80,367	90,091
Unemployed	19,849	7,239	12,610	10,269	4,588	2,504	1,434	1,055	9,454	10,395
PNLF	81,344	25,187	56,157	43,223	10,758	6,237	5,750	15,375	36,299	45,045

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize: Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

2 Total population figure includes all unknown cases for the age variable. These cases are discarded in the labour status analysis of the WAP, which in turn affects the breakdown of the labour force and the PNLf. Some totals may not add up to the sum of the parts due to rounding.

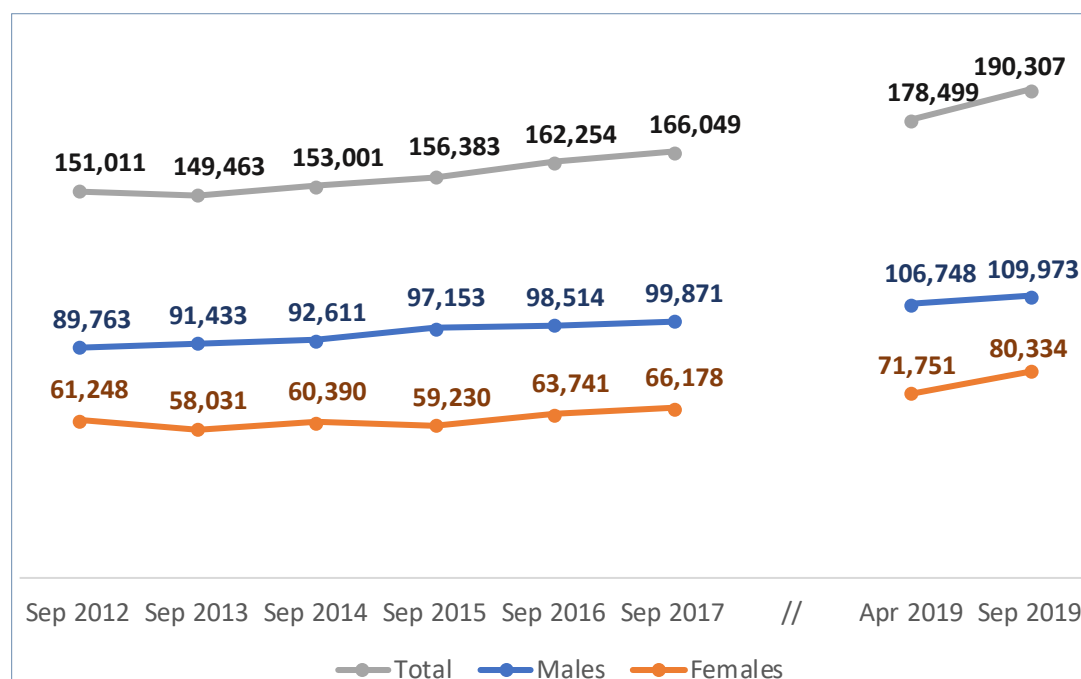
SECTION 4. THE LABOUR FORCE

Between April 2019 and September 2019, the labour force grew by 11,808, with females contributing to 73 percent of this growth. About 70 percent of the working age population participated in the labour force countrywide. While women participation levels were elevated to 58.9 percent, males continue to have higher levels among working age men at 81.4 percent. In general, the highest participation levels were observed in ages 45 to 54 at 83 percent, while the lowest were seen among the youths. In terms of educational attainment, a share of about 44 percent of persons in the labour force had completed at least a primary school level education.

4.1 Labour Force Time series

As at September 2019, Belize's labour force consisted of about 190,307 persons, where 109,973 were males and 80,334 were females. Since April 2019, the labour force experienced a net increase of about 11,808. In effect, the time series (Figure 4) shows that males have consistently had a larger share in the labour force, although there was a spike of women entering the labour force this round. In past years, the share of men in the labour force was fairly consistent at 60 percent, but it declined this round to 58 percent due to more women either contributing or willing and available to contribute to the production of goods and services.

Figure 4 Evolution of the Labour Force, September 2012-2019



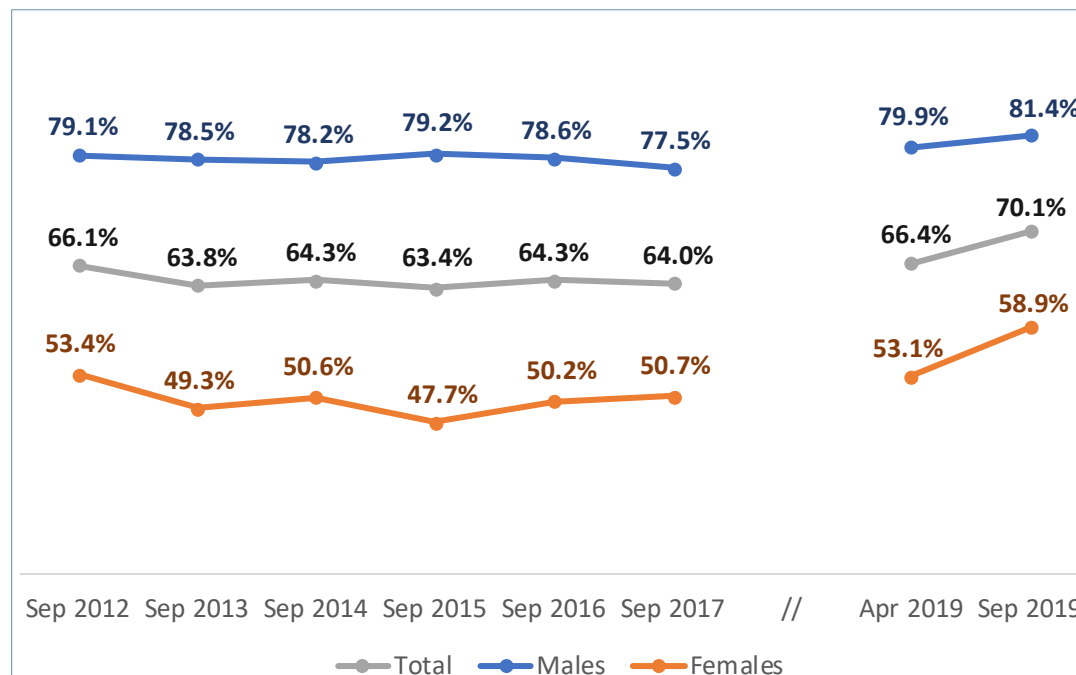
Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2012-2019.

4.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex

As a percentage of the working age population, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) has increased dramatically over the years mainly due to female participation. In September 2019, the LFPR stood at 70.1 percent increasing from 66.4 percent in April 2019. In terms of participation level by sex, females have come a long way from their participation levels of 35 percent in the 1990's to about 53 percent in September 2012 and 58.9 percent in September 2019 (Figure 5). Male participation however has remained fairly consistent over the last 7 years with about 81.4 percent of working aged men currently working or available to work in September 2019.

Figure 5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, September 2012-2019



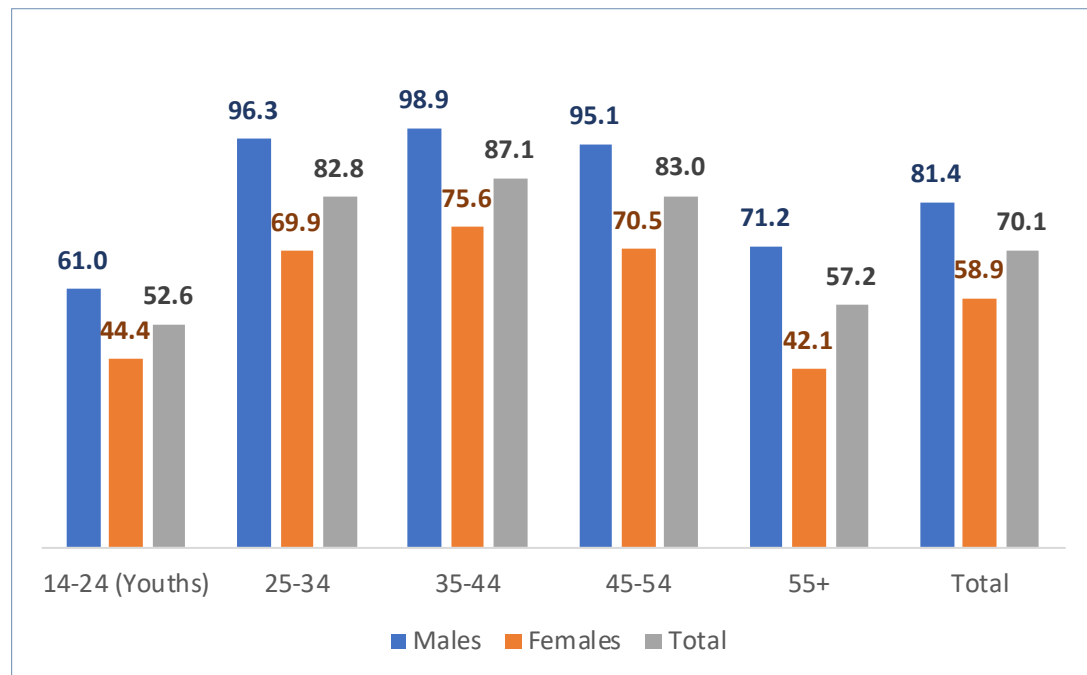
Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2012-2019.

4.3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group

September 2019 results showed that participation rates increased across all age groups particularly due to women entering the labour force. Across the 5 major age groups, the largest increase since the April 2019 round was seen among women 55 years and older. Overall, females had noticeably lower participation rates than their male counterparts (Figure 6) despite the increased levels. The lowest female participation rate was among women aged 55 years and over at about 42.1 percent and the highest female participation rate was among 35 to 44-year-olds at 75.6 percent. Among working aged men, the lowest participation levels were seen among youths at 61 percent, while participation levels among age brackets from 25 to 54 years range from 95 to almost 99 percent, which has been consistent in these age groups in previous years.

Figure 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, September 2019

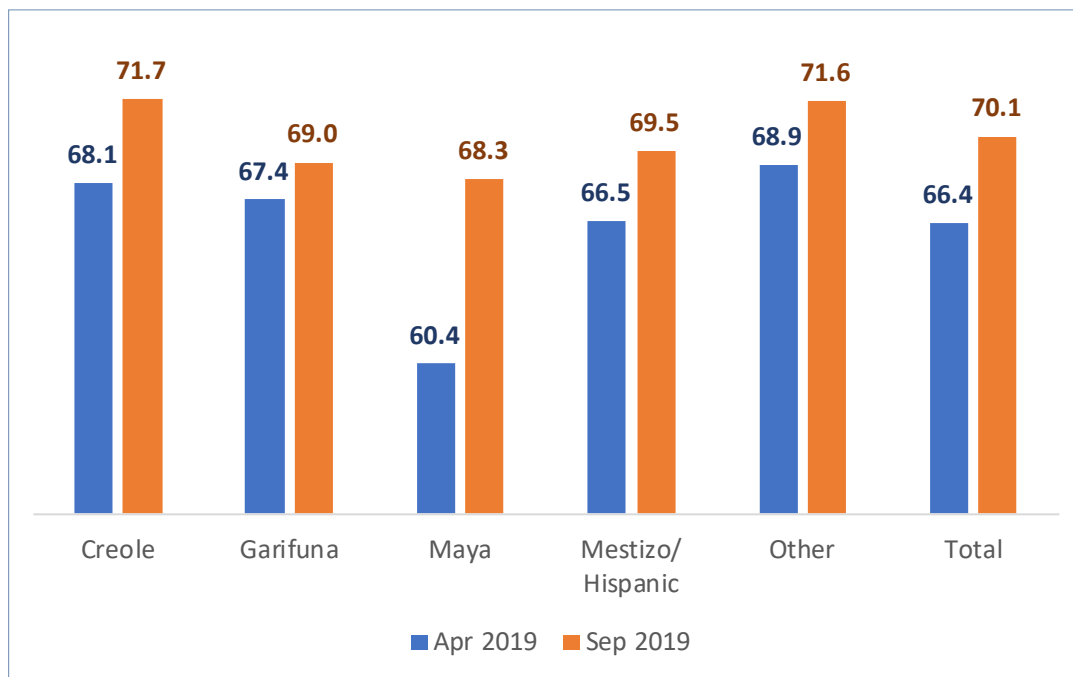


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

4.4 Labour Force Participation by Ethnic Group

The Creole group showed the highest participation levels at 71.7 percent compared to other ethnicities. In previous LFSs, the Creole, Garifuna and Mestizo groups have competed for the highest participation levels, with the Garifuna obtaining the highest levels in April 2019. Since April 2019, participation rates increased across the different ethnicities, with the biggest jump seen in the Maya group from 60.4 percent to 68.3 percent (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Labour Force Participation Rates by Ethnic Group, April 2019 and September 2019

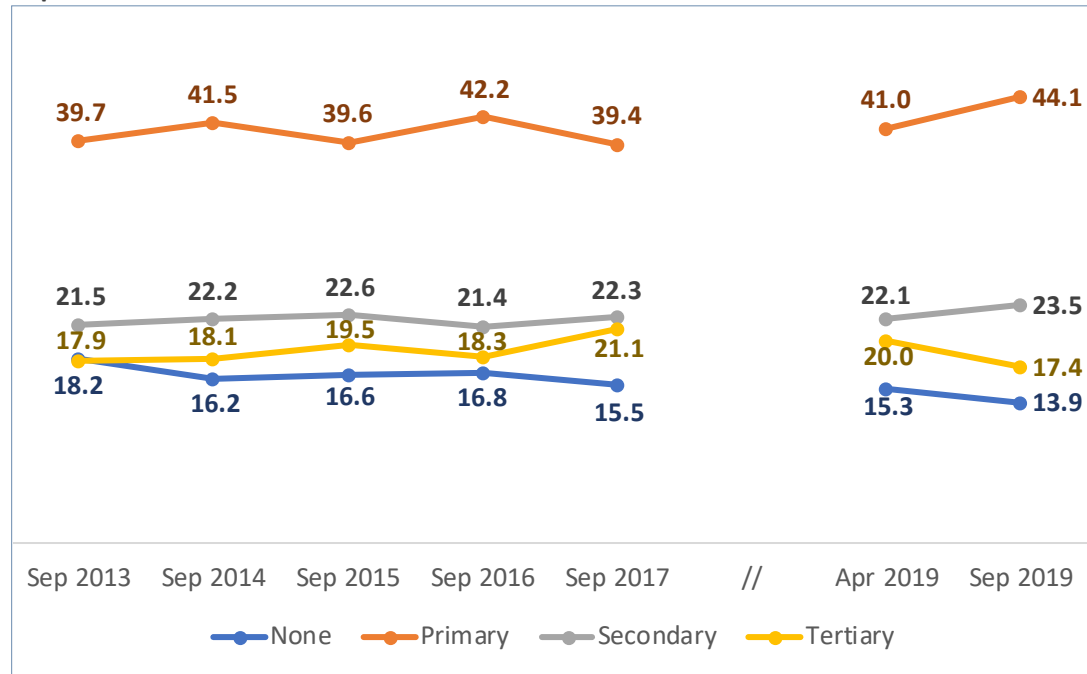


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

4.5 Labour Force by Educational Attainment

About 44.1 percent of persons in the labour force had completed a primary level education – a group which has consistently remained the largest. This group was observed to be increasing since September 2017 (Figure 8). In contrast, the share of persons in the labour force with a tertiary level education has declined during the same period. The proportion of persons without any formal education has also been declining since September 2016.

Figure 8 Labour Force Population Share by Educational Attainment; September 2013 - 2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-2019.

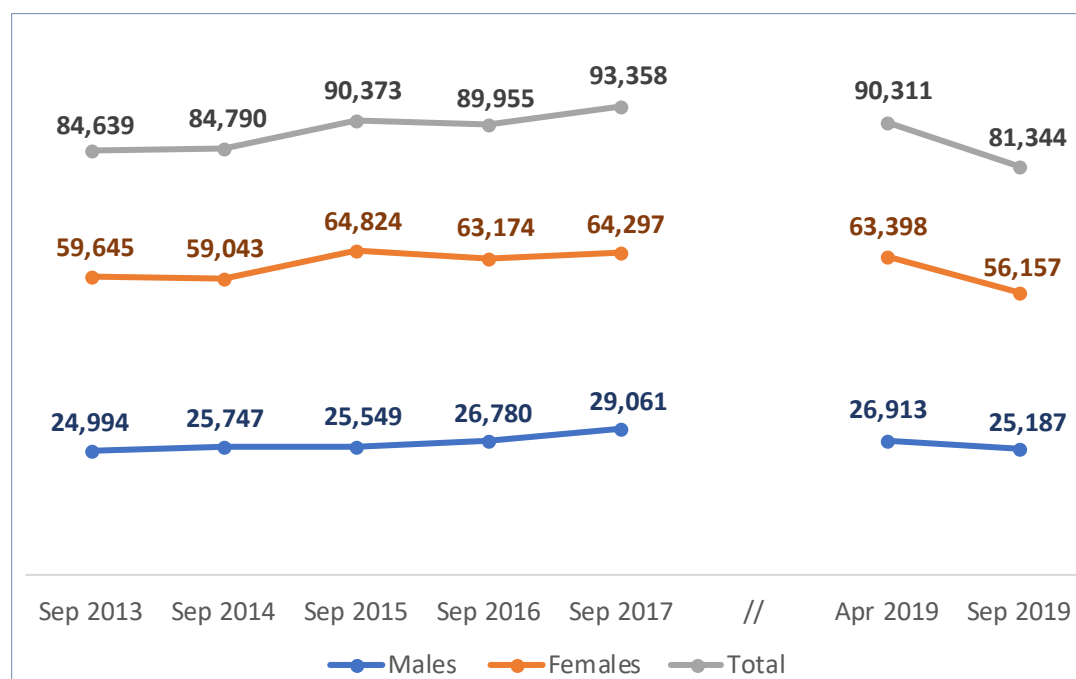
SECTION 5. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons outside the labour force are not working and not available to work due to family responsibilities, disability, school or training attendance, retirement or being too old to work, illness, or simply not wanting to work. While section 4 shows an increase in the number of persons in the labour force, this section displays declines in the number of persons outside the labour force, suggesting that the PNLF has declined due to persons joining the labour force. The majority of the population outside of the labour force continues to be women who are not working due to family responsibilities.

5.1 Persons not in the labour force (PNLF) by sex

In September 2019, the PNLF was about 81,344, with declines for both sexes but more so pronounced in the female population (Figure 9). This is in line with what the country started to experience in April 2018 as well. The decline can be attributed to a shift of mostly inactive women now entering the labour force either working or wanting and available to work. The impact of women in the employed and unemployed labour force will be analyzed in sections 6 and 7, respectively.

Figure 9 Persons Not in the Labour Force by Sex; September 2013-2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-2019.

5.2 PNLF by age group

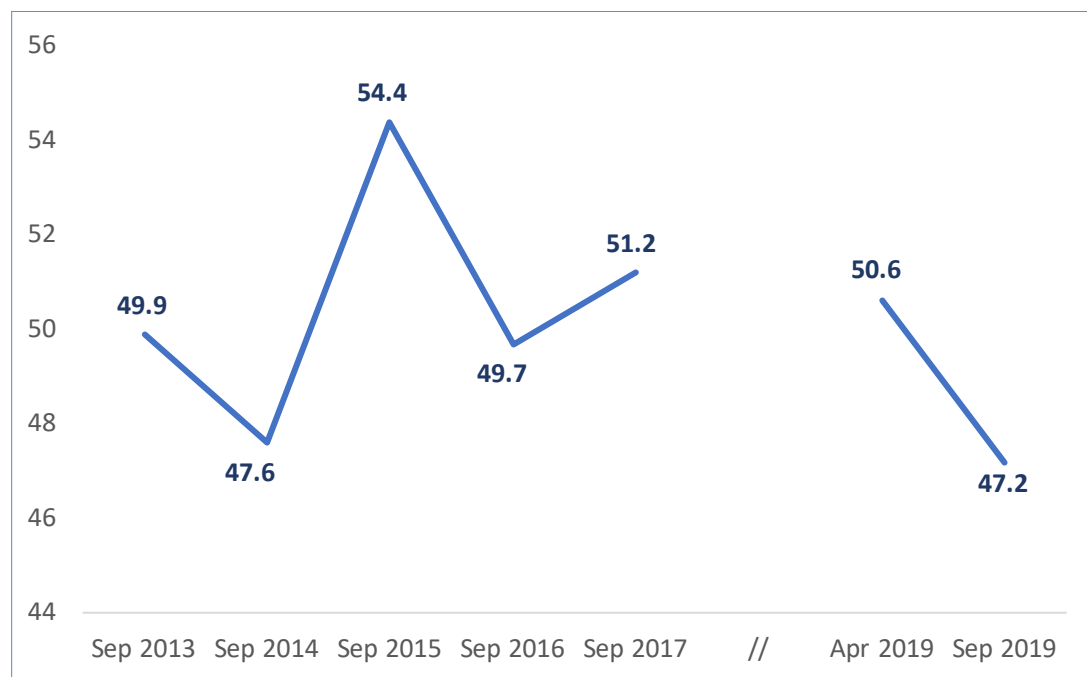
Young persons aged 14 to 24 account for about 53 percent of the total population outside the labour force (Annex 13). In addition, results reveal that about 15 percent of these youths were not working due to family responsibilities. The vast majority (70 percent) reported that training or school attendance prevented these youths from working. Moreover, persons aged 45 to 54 are less likely to be outside the labour force.

5.3 PNLF by reason for not working

In general, females have always been more likely to be outside of the labour force primarily due to family responsibilities. In September 2019, the share of females in the PNLF was about 61 percent.

Figure 10 illustrates how females have entered and exited the labour force, highlighting the main reason females remain inactive due to activities tying them to personal/family responsibilities. About 47 percent of females reported that this was the main reason for not looking for work, though this proportion of females declined by 3.4 percentage points since April 2019. In comparison, men are more likely to be inactive due to attending training or in school; only 3.1 percent of males reported to be inactive due to family responsibilities (Annex 13). As women stay more at home, about 42.9 percent of inactive females rely on their spouse for financial support. This may be an area that can be studied by policy makers to look closer at the potential labour force within the female population for assistance in suitable programmes.

Figure 10 Females Not in the Labour Force due to personal/ family responsibilities 2013-2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-2019.

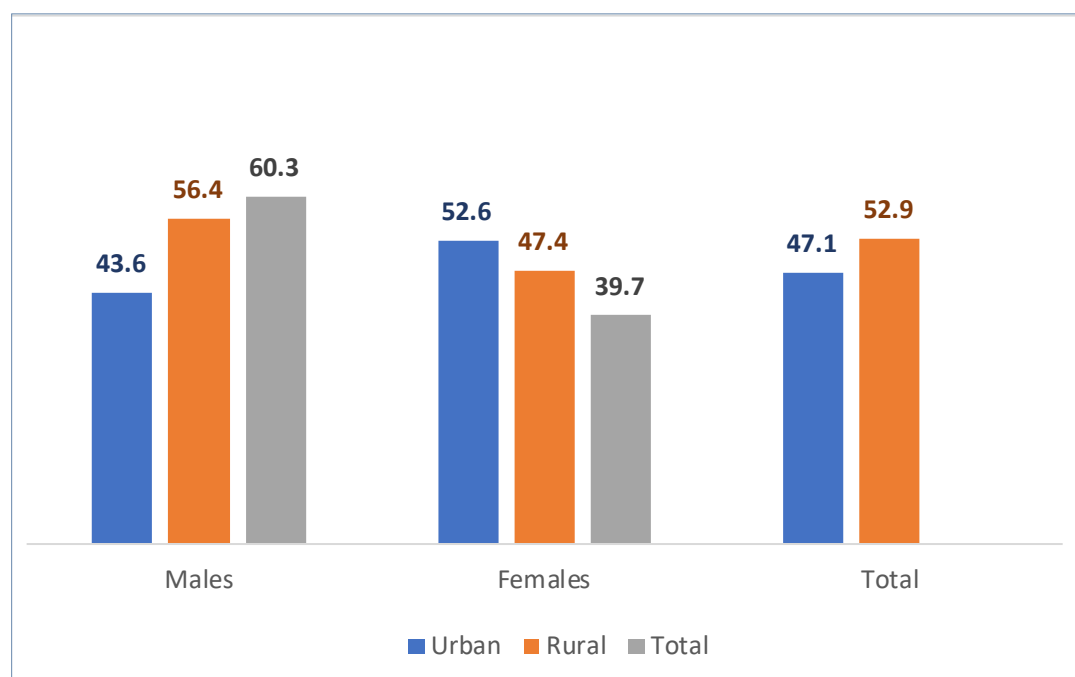
SECTION 6. THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Approximately 170,458 persons (Annex 6) were estimated to be employed in September 2019, a difference of 5,617 more jobs since April 2019. Most new job creation was seen in the Cayo and Toledo districts, while Belize district experienced net losses. As seen in previous LFSs, females continue to experience large gains in employment, particularly in the 'Services and Sales' category. Even though the number of employed women increased, they did not necessarily find paid employment. Instead, this boost was attributable to self-employment, for example, in sales and services, and skilled agricultural work. It was also interesting to find that despite increases in employment, the average monthly income decreased by over \$100 which could be attributed to more self-created part-time jobs.

6.1 Employment by Sex and Area

Figure 11 shows the distribution of employed males and females in urban and rural areas. The 3 panels show the share of persons employed in urban and rural areas among males (left panel), females (middle panel) and total (right panel). Overall, 6 out of every 10 jobs correspond to men, which was the same situation 5 months earlier. Among employed males, the majority (56.4 percent) reside in rural areas; however, most of the female employed population (52.6 percent) resides in urban areas. In total, this resulted in almost 53 percent of all employed persons living in rural areas.

Figure 11 Employed Population by Sex and Area: September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

6.2 Employment by Age Group and Sex

Overall, there was not much change in the share of employed youths and adults when compared to April 2019. Persons aged 25 to 34 years accounted for the largest proportion of the employed population at 27.6 percent (Table 4), while persons aged 55 years and over accounted for the smallest proportion at 11.4 percent. This applies to the disaggregation by sex as well.

Table 4: Employed Population by Age Group and Sex, September 2019

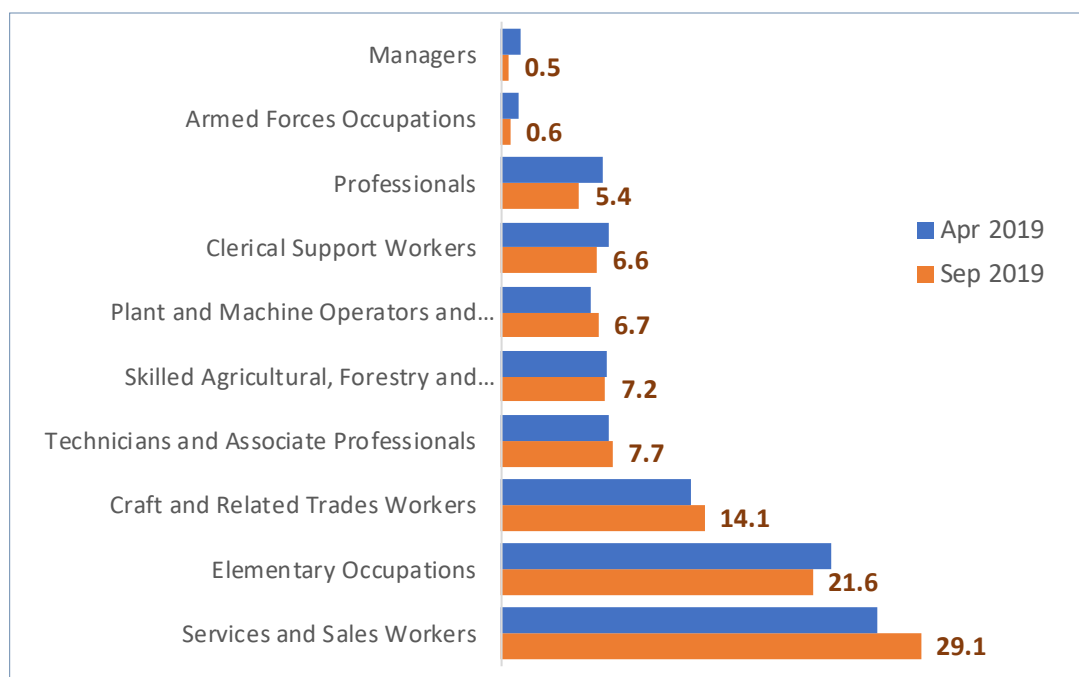
Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14-24 (Youths)	22.1%	23.0%	20.7%
25-34	27.6%	27.3%	28.0%
35-44	23.2%	22.0%	25.0%
45-54	15.7%	15.4%	16.0%
55 and over	11.4%	12.3%	10.2%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

6.3 Employment by Main Occupation

Figure 12 depicts the employed population by the 10 major groups of occupation, as classified by the most recent version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). The biggest contributor of employment in the economy was the 'Services and Sales Workers' category (29 percent), with notable gains – especially seen in the Cayo and Belize districts - over the 5-month period. Among the most common types of jobs in this group are cooks, security guards, shop keepers and shop assistants. Gains in employment were also observed in 'Craft and Related Trade Workers', 'Technicians and Associate Professionals', 'Skilled Agriculture Workers', and 'Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers' categories. The second largest group, 'Elementary Occupations' accounting for 21.6 percent of all employed persons, experienced net losses to a smaller degree (particularly from Belize district).

Figure 12 Employment by Main Occupation; April 2019 and September 2019



*This graph excludes occupations that were "not stated" by the respondent.

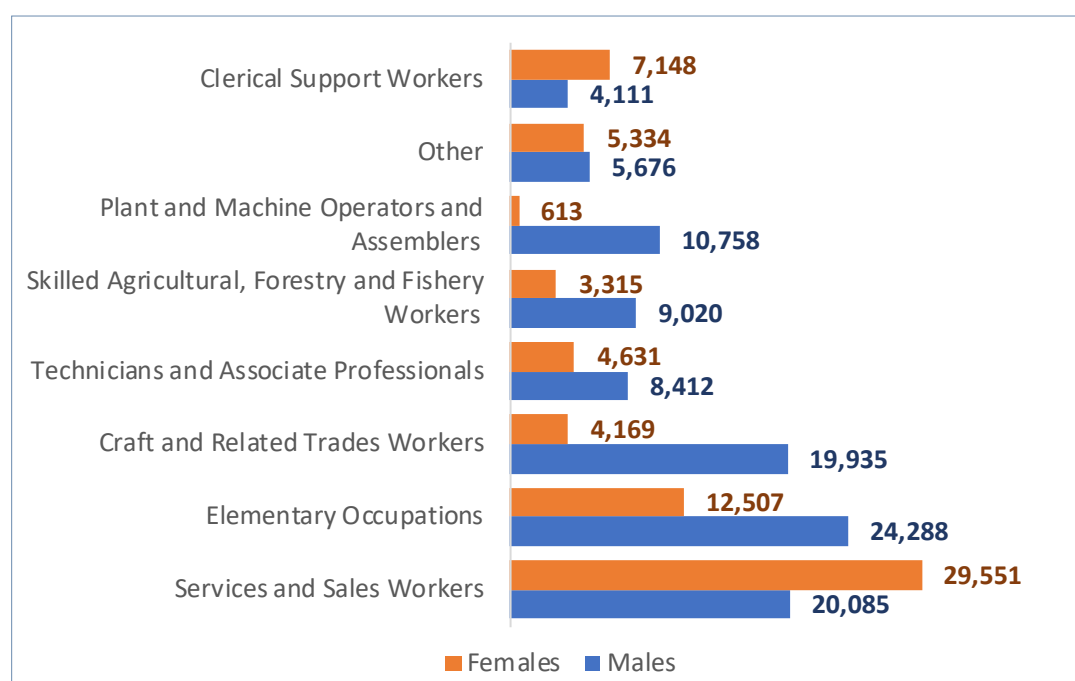
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

6.4 Employment by Occupation, Sex and Age group

In September 2019, it was observed that there were more males than females in all except the 'Services and Sales Workers' and 'Clerical Support Workers' categories (Figure 13). Although men hold more than 60 percent of all jobs, figures show that 7 out of 10 new jobs were held by females. Most females (29,551 or 43.6 percent) were active in the 'Services and Sales Workers' category, with most employment gains in this same category. However, most males (23.6 percent) were active in the 'Elementary Occupations', though they experienced slight declines in this category. This group was followed by Craft and Related Trades Workers and Services and Sales workers at 19.4 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively.

The distribution of occupation by age groups shows that over one-fourth (27.6 percent) of all employed persons are 25 to 34 years of age. Across the districts, this is also the largest group of employed persons except for Toledo where almost 30 percent of workers in the district are youths (Annex 7). Results also reveal that majority of the youths (35.7 percent) in the country are engaged in 'Elementary Occupations'.

Figure 13 Employment by Main Occupation and Sex; September 2019

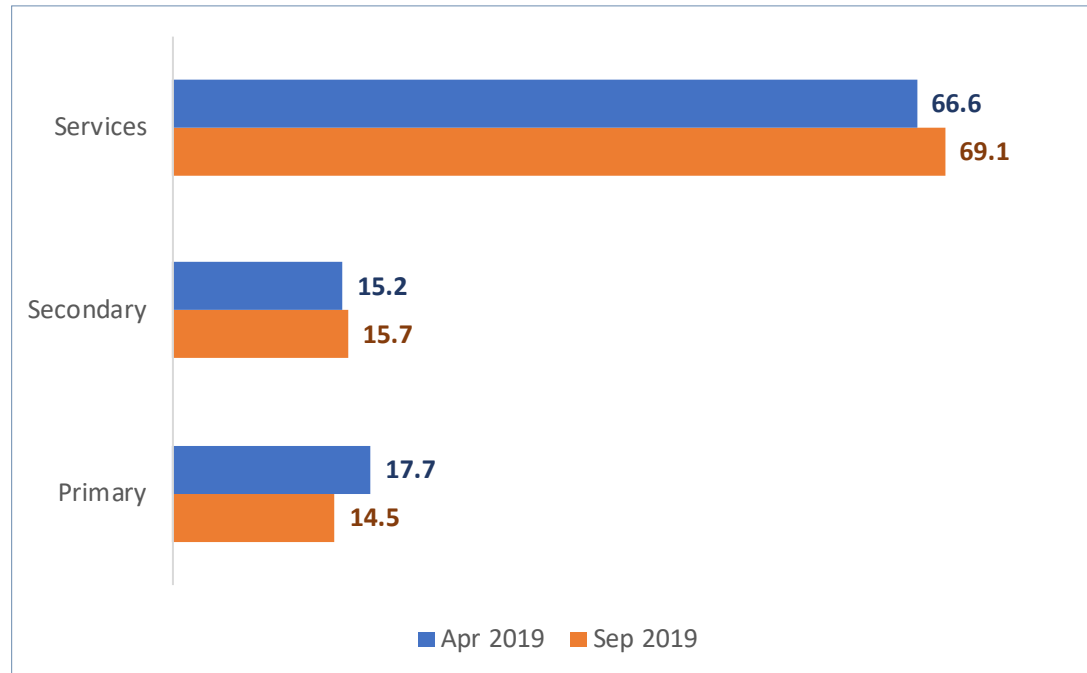


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

6.5 Employment by Sector

The 'Services' sector, which consists mostly of Wholesale and Retail Trade; Tourism, Transportation, Storage and Communication; Community, Social and Personal Services; Government Services and other industries had about 69 percent of all employed persons compared to 66.6 percent in April 2019 (Figure 14). The employment share in the primary sector, which includes agriculture, logging and sawmilling, and mining and quarrying, decreased from 17.7 percent in April 2019 to 14.5 percent in September 2019, becoming the smallest sector.

Figure 14 Employment by Sector; April 2019 and September 2019

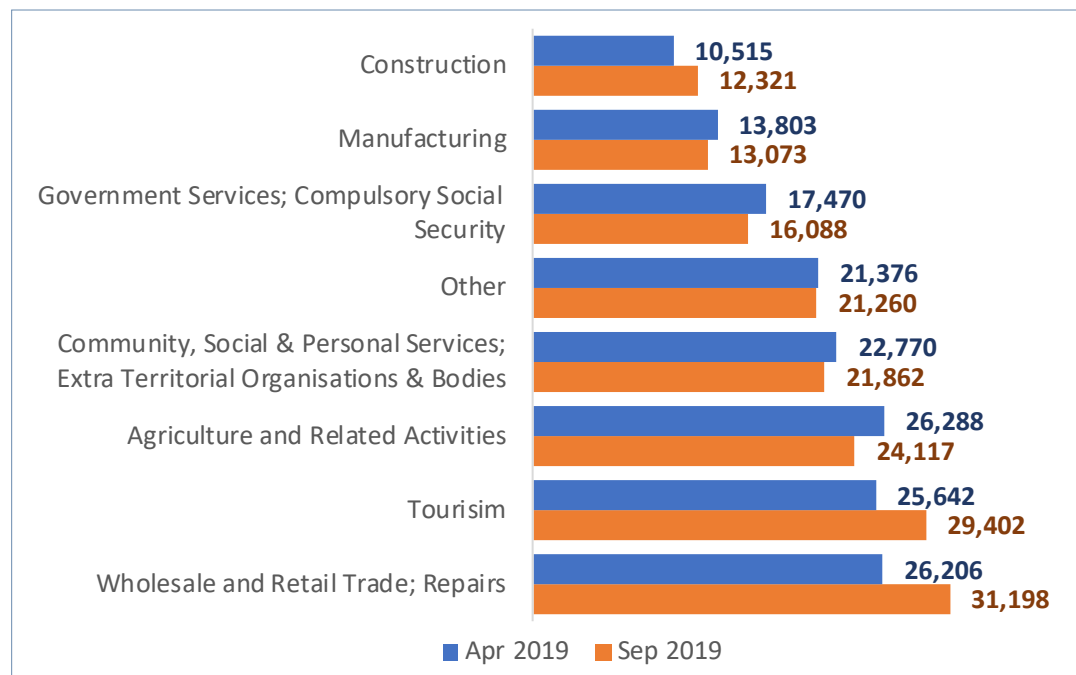


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019

6.6 Employment by Major Industry

The analysis by industry, as classified by the Belize Classification of all Economic Activities (BCEA) shows that the two largest industries in September 2019 were 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' and 'Tourism' with most workers coming from the Belize and Cayo districts. Over the last 5 months, both industries showed a combined net increase of 8,753 jobs (Figure 15). Gains in employment were also seen in the 'Construction' industry mostly observed in Corozal, Belize and Stann Creek districts. Losses in 'Agriculture and Related Activities', one of the traditionally strongest industries, were registered across all districts except Toledo and to a smaller degree Belize. All other categories experienced net losses when compared to the April 2019 LFS.

Figure 15 Employment by Industry; April 2019 and September 2019

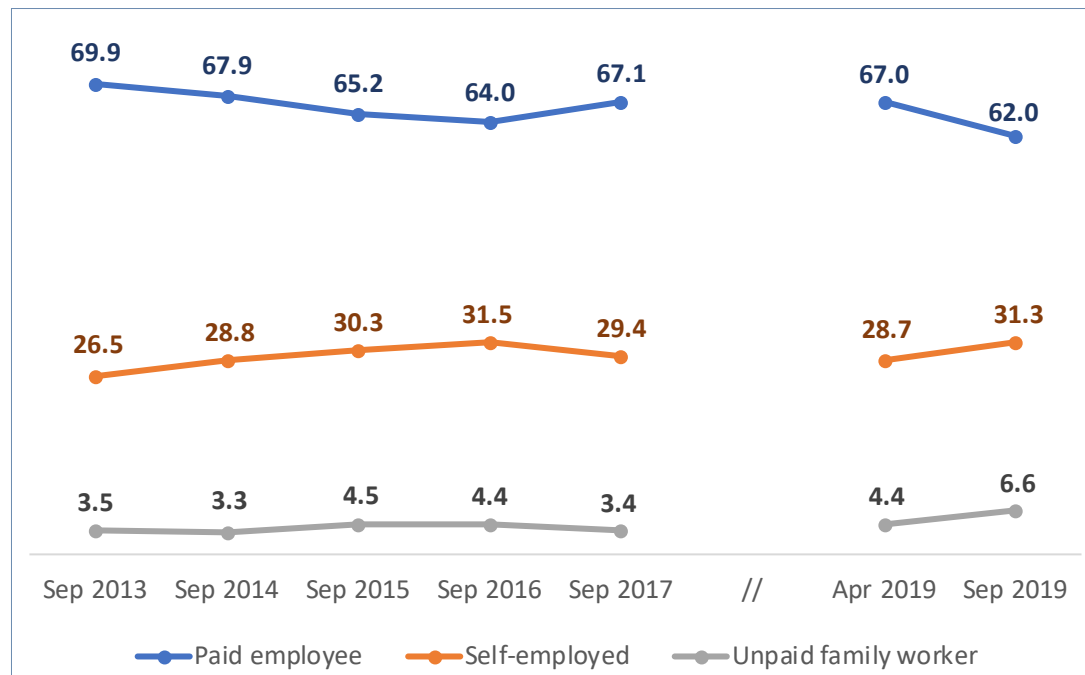


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

6.7 Employment by Status

Employed persons as classified by their status in employment showed that about 62 percent were paid employees, which means that they were working for someone else in private or government entities. The share of paid employees declined between April and September while persons with their own business (self-employed) and their helpers (unpaid family worker) increased over the 5-month period (Figure 16). This relationship suggests that the September round of the LFS experienced a boost in employment from households generating their own jobs. Some examples of these jobs are cooks, farmers and farm hands, yard cleaners, and salespersons, just to name a few.

Figure 16 Employment by Status; September 2013-2019



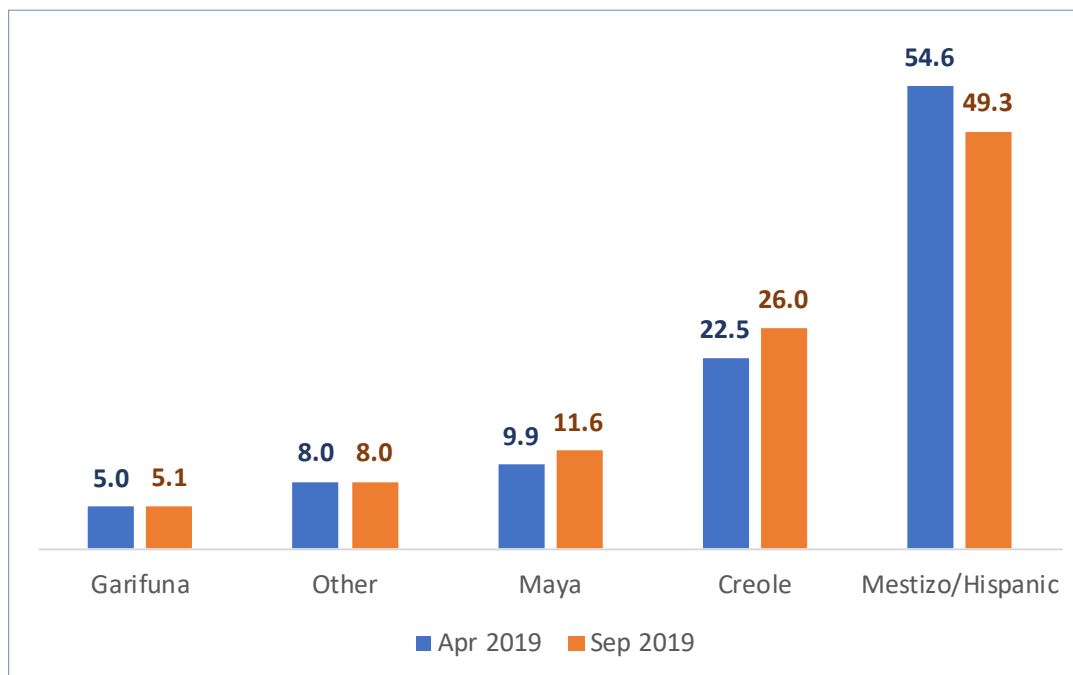
Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-2019.

6.8 Employment by Ethnic Group

About half of all employed persons consisted of the Mestizo/Hispanic group as is the case with the total estimated population. Creoles make up just over one-fourth, followed by the Maya at 11.6 percent.

Figure 17 Employed Population by Ethnicity, April 2019 and September 2019



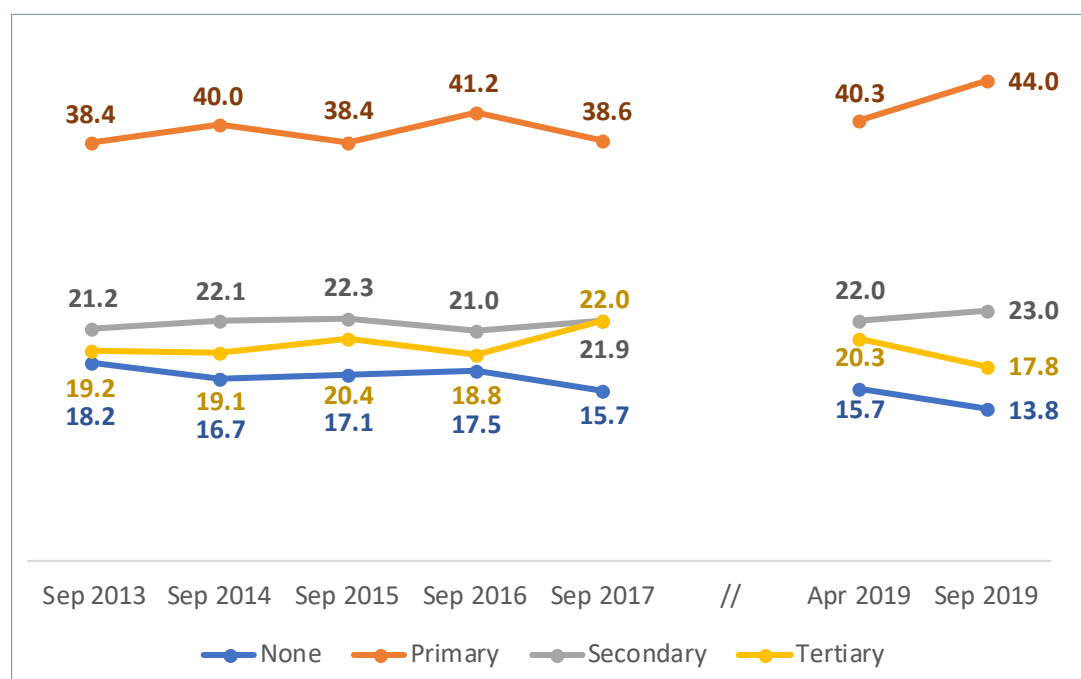
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

6.9 Employment by Educational Attainment

The September rounds of the LFS have shown fluctuations in educational levels of employed persons. Most workers (44 percent) had attained at least a primary level education in September 2019 (Figure 18). In comparing both sexes, two out of every three workers with a primary level education were males, meanwhile both males and females with a tertiary level education had equal opportunities of holding a job. The share of persons not having completed any formal educational level dropped from 17.5 percent in September 2016 to 13.8 percent in September 2019. Workers with a primary level education are more likely to work as 'Services and Sales' (30.5 percent) and 'Elementary' (28.6 percent) workers. However, about half (or 49.8 percent) of workers having attained at least a tertiary level education engaged in 'Professional' or 'Technical and Associate Professional' economic activities.

Although figures reveal that persons have better employment opportunities by attaining higher education, workers' employability may still vary based on the amount of training and work experience.

Figure 18 Employment by Educational Attainment; September 2013-2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-2019

6.10 Employment by Sex, Age, District and Educational Attainment

The proportion of workers with tertiary level education has decreased from 20.3 percent in April 2019 to 17.8 percent in September 2019. Annex 10 describes the educational attainment of employed persons by selected characteristics including sex, age and district. Among female workers, about 22.5 percent had completed a tertiary level education compared to only 14.8 percent of all male workers. Across all age groups, most persons had completed at most a primary level education. Employed persons without any formal education are more likely to fall in ages 55 years and over. Across the districts, about one-fourth of workers in Toledo have not completed any educational level compared to 5 percent in the Belize District with no education. Workers with the highest share of tertiary level education were observed in the Belize district (22.2 percent).

6.11 The Underemployed

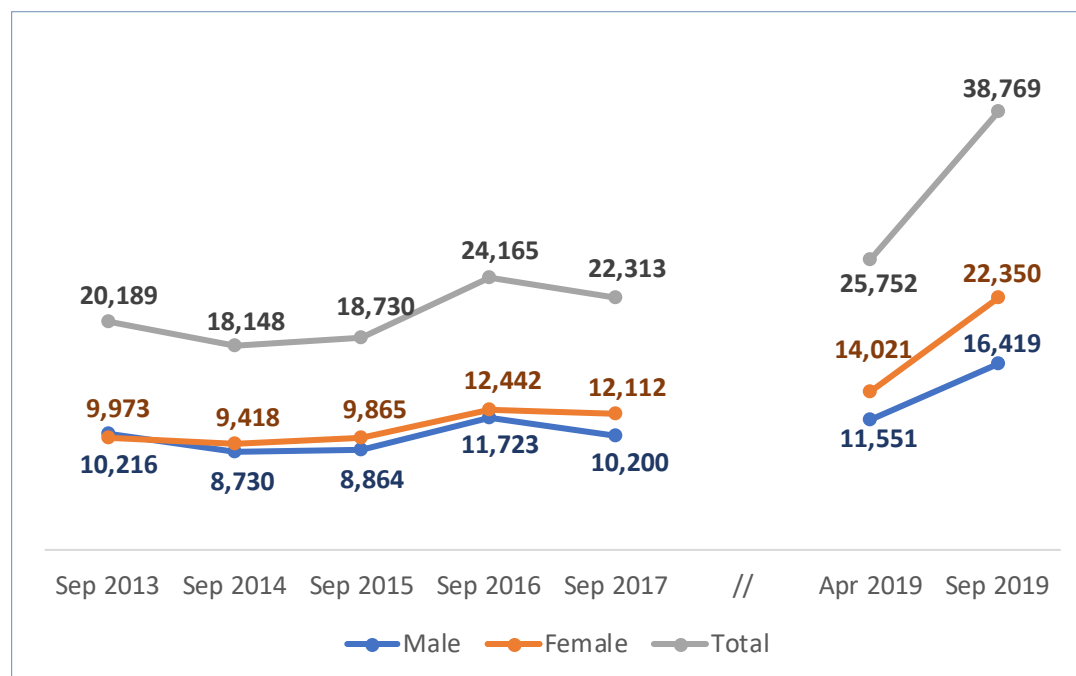
Underemployed persons are those with a job (or temporarily away from work) working less than 35 hours per week during the reference period. The number of underemployed persons increased markedly by more than 13,000 persons from 25,572 in April 2019 to 38,769 in September 2019 (Annex 8) with considerable increases registered in the Cayo district. Most of the underemployed population (a combined 60 percent) worked in 'Services and Sales' and 'Elementary Occupations' categories. The youth population accounts for about 31 percent of all underemployed persons.

A large increase in the number underemployed persons, especially females obtaining 6 out of 10 new 'part-time' jobs, drove up the levels of underemployment. In September 2019, the underemployment rate stood at 22.7 percent, rising from 15.5 percent in April 2019 (Figure 20), a figure that had not been seen before (Figure 19). The underemployment rate for urban and rural workers was less varied at 20.6 percent and 24.7 percent, respectively (Annex 9). Across the districts, Toledo has consistently showed the highest levels of underemployment at 36.7 percent, while Stann Creek district registered the lowest at 13.8 percent.

Overall, the most common reasons why persons were found to be underemployed were that the full-time work was less than 35 hours, or it was the only job available. Underemployed persons usually worked an average of 17 hours per week, compared to 18.9 hours 5 months earlier. In terms of the average monthly income, underemployed persons earned about \$620 per month, down by \$166 since April 2019. This was attributed to an increase in the number of underemployed persons earning lower wages. Average earnings for hours worked per week will be discussed in section 8.

The combined rate of underemployment and unemployment can also be used as an indicator of labour force underutilization.

Figure 19. Evolution of the underemployed population by sex: September 2013 - 2019

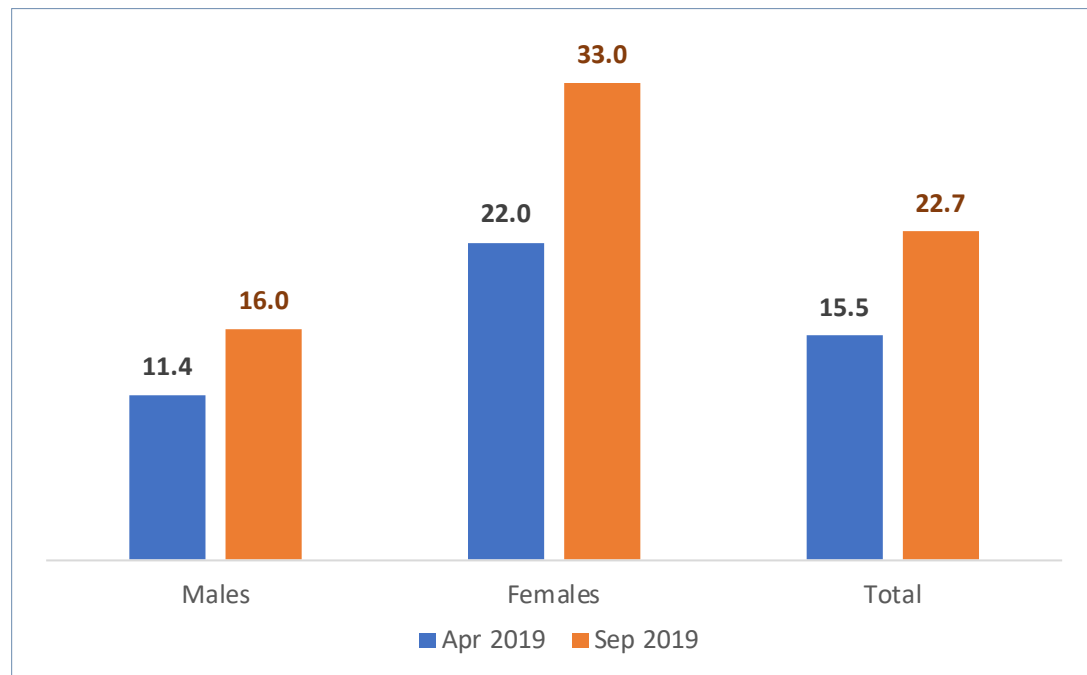


Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-2019

6.12 Underemployment Rate by Sex

Despite rising unemployment rates, women continued to be twice as likely to be working less than 35 hours, with 33 percent of women considered underemployed compared to 16 percent of males (Figure 20). Underemployed women mostly hold jobs in ‘Services and Sales’ while men tend to be engaged in ‘Elementary Occupations’.

Figure 20 Underemployment Rate by Sex; April 2019 and September 2019

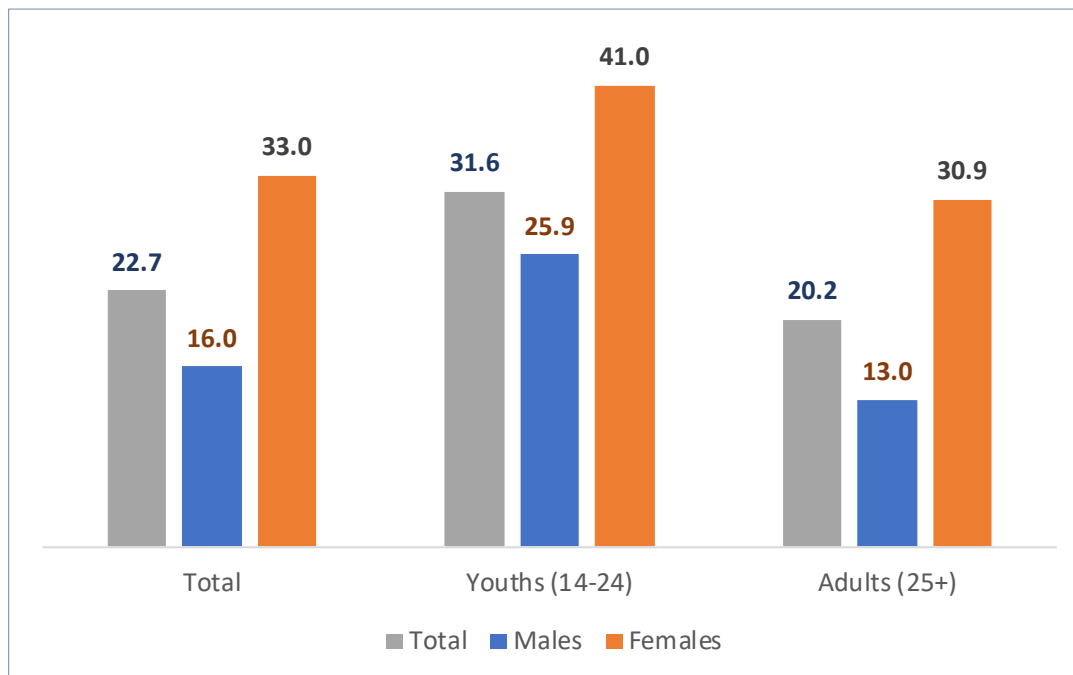


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, S April 2019 and September 2019.

6.13 Underemployment Rate by Age Group

Overall, 31.6 percent of youths worked less than 35 hours with most (over 80 percent) working in 'Services and Sales' and 'Elementary Occupations'. Young workers, especially females, aged 14 to 24 years, were more likely to be underemployed when compared to adults (Figure 21). The level of underemployment among young females increased significantly from 25.1 percent in April 2019 to 41 percent 5 months later compared to 16.3 percent of young males in April 2019 to 25.9 percent over the same period.

Figure 21 Underemployment Rate by Age Group; September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

SECTION 7. THE UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

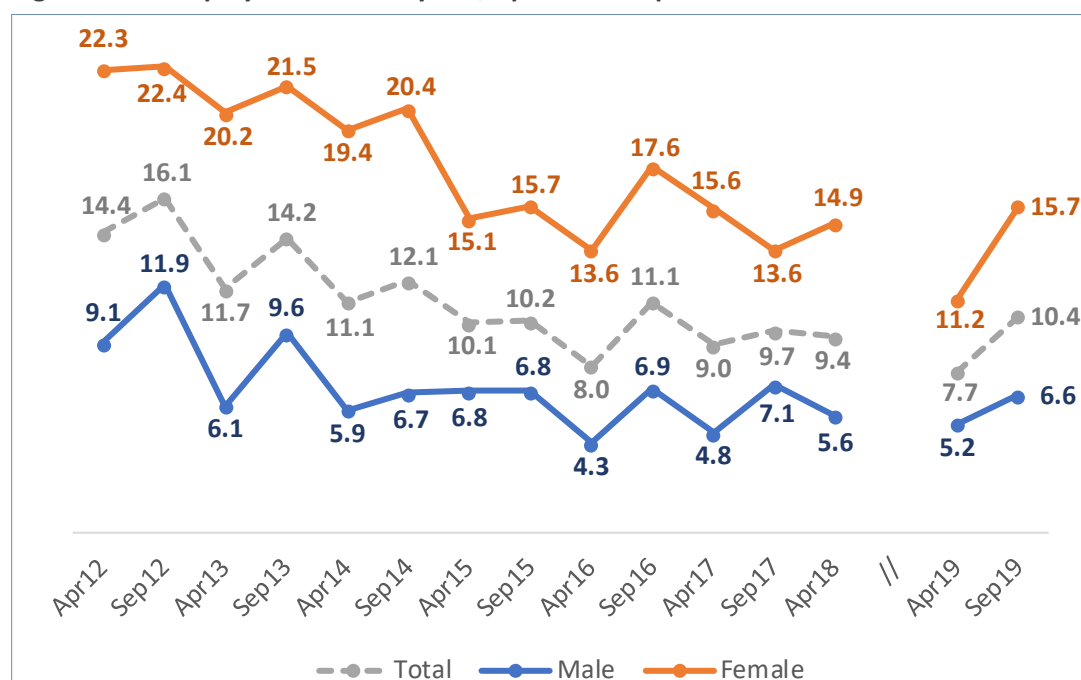
Following record low estimated unemployment levels in April 2019, the national unemployment rate increased to 10.4 percent in September 2019 despite a net increase of over 5,600 new jobs. This was attributed to the number of persons, especially women, entering the labour force and not finding jobs. Across the districts, all except Cayo and Toledo experienced increases in the level of joblessness between the April and September rounds of the LFS. Belize in particular registered the highest unemployment rate, as joblessness almost doubled from 6.8 percent to 12.5 percent.

7.1 Unemployment Rates by Sex: April 2012-2018

The graph below shows the trends in unemployment for every round of the survey from April 2012 to September 2019. The unemployment levels during the April rounds are visibly lower than September, with the lowest unemployment rate recorded in April 2019 (7.7 percent) and the highest in September 2012 (16.1 percent).

Between the sexes, females have been more likely to be unemployed, with a level of joblessness of 15.7 percent compared to 6.6 percent of males in the last round of the LFS. In September 2019, there were 12,610 women and 7,239 men unemployed - a net increase of 6,191 more persons than 5 months earlier. This overshadowed the 5,617 jobs also created during the same period. There were also more women entering the labour force and not finding jobs, therefore causing the national unemployment rate to go up. Also, in September 2019, the level of unemployment for females reached its highest since September 2016. The unemployment rate for males has fluctuated over the periods, with the lowest rate registered in April 2016 at 4.3 percent.

Figure 22 Unemployment Rates by Sex; April 2012-September 2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2012-September 2019.

7.2 Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex

The unemployment rate was higher among the youths compared to all other age groups (Table 5) as has been seen in previous LFSs. The likelihood of youths to be unemployed was more than twice the national unemployment rate (21.4 percent versus 10.4 percent). This pattern was also true within each age group for both males and females

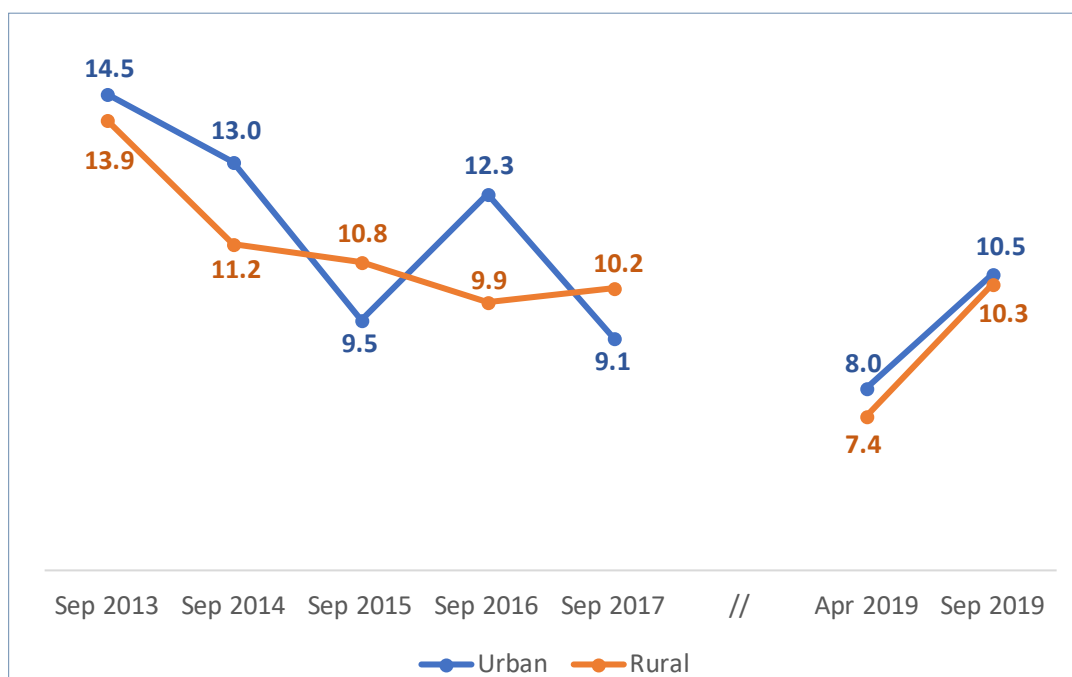
Table 5: Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex, September 2019

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14 and over	10.4%	6.6%	15.7%
14-24 (Youths)	21.4%	13.9%	31.5%
25-34	8.9%	4.3%	14.9%
35-44	6.0%	3.95	8.6%
45-54	5.1%	3.3%	7.6%
55 and over	5.1%	5.3%	4.8%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

7.3 Unemployment Rates by Area: September 2013-2019

During the September LFS rounds, the level of unemployment in urban and rural areas has fluctuated (Figure 23). However, in September 2019, urban and rural areas practically experienced the same levels of unemployment at 10.5 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. In particular, Belize rural (14.4 percent), registered the highest levels of unemployment with an influx of women reporting that they were without work and wanting and available to work.

Figure 23 Unemployment Rates by Area; September 2013-2019

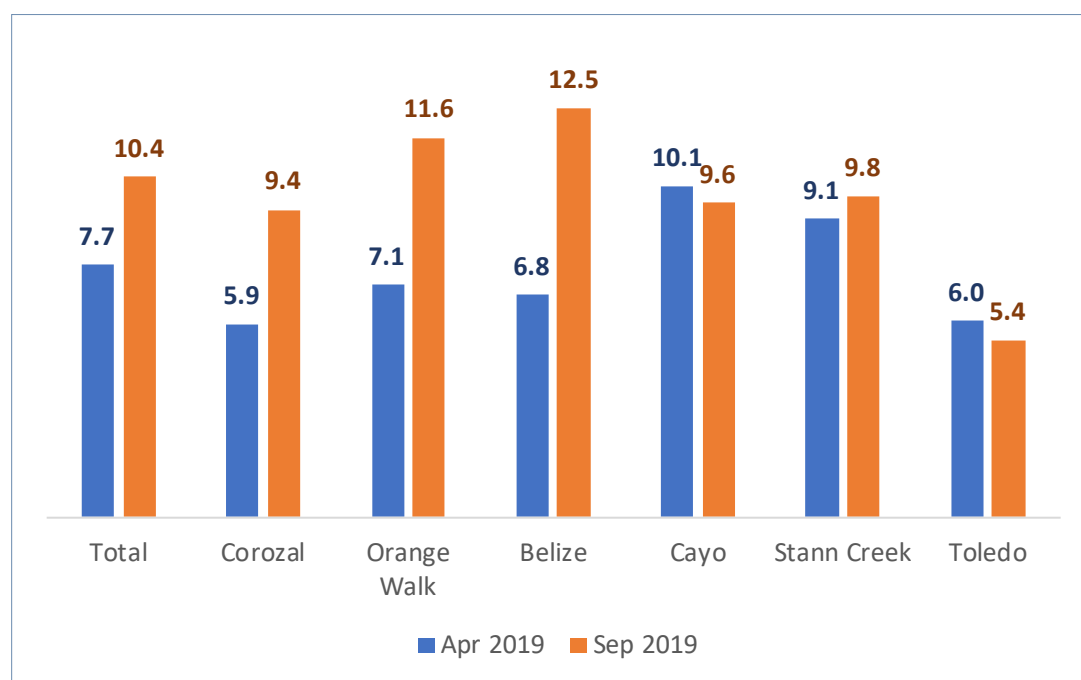
Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013 - 2019.

7.4 Unemployment rates by district

Between April and September 2019, the level of unemployment increased in all districts except Cayo and Toledo (Figure 24). Both of these districts experienced wide gains in the labour force, and most persons obtained jobs. Inversely, the Belize district had over 2,500 persons losing their jobs and also new entrants in the labour force who did not find jobs. This contributed to the Belize district registering the highest levels of unemployment (12.5 percent) in the country. Orange Walk district closely followed with the second highest levels of joblessness (11.6 percent) with most persons in the labour force that could not get a job. In contrast, the Toledo district, where many households continue to rely on subsistence farming for a living, registered the lowest levels of unemployment at 5.4 percent.

Figure 24 Unemployment Rates by District; April 2019 and September 2019

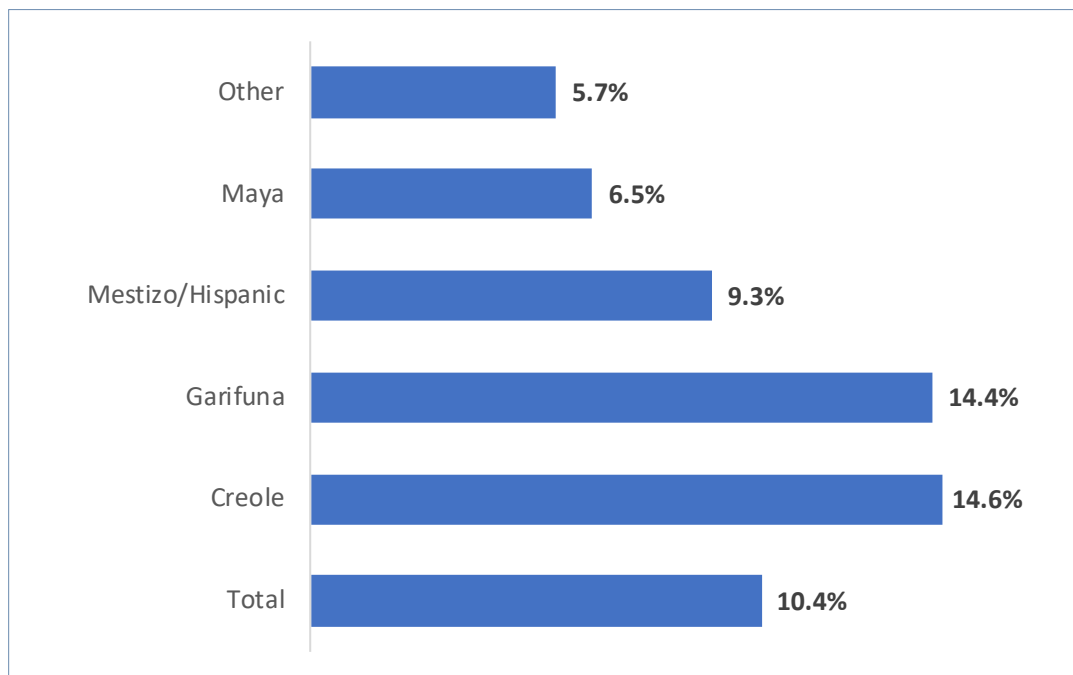


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

7.5 Unemployment rates by ethnicity

As studied by ethnicity, the Creole and Garifuna groups experienced the highest levels of unemployment at 14.6 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively (Figure 25), while the Mayas had the lowest rates at 6.5 percent. Accounting for the largest share of all unemployed persons at 43 percent, the Mestizo had unemployment levels of 9.3 percent.

Figure 25 Unemployment Rates by Ethnicity; September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019.

7.6 Unemployed population by length of unemployment

In terms of length of unemployment in September 2019, Table 6 shows that about 40 percent were without a job and available for a year or more, about one-fourth were unemployed for 6 months to less than a year, 14.8 percent were unemployed for 3 to less than 6 months, and 19.1 percent were unemployed for less than 3 months. Long-term unemployment (persons without work and wanting to work for more than 12 months), which stands at 40 percent of all unemployed may be an area of focus for policy-makers since this is a major problem which may lead to mental stress and resource depletion of households involved.

The results vary when you look at long-term unemployment by sex, age groups, and district. Over one-fourth of males experienced joblessness for less than 3 months and another one-fourth were without a job for more than one year. Among the different age groups, over 30 percent of persons 55 years and over were without a job for more than a year. The results by district showed that most persons registered long term unemployment, except for Orange Walk where the majority (30 percent) were without a job for less than 3 months. In Toledo district, almost three-fourths of the unemployed persons were jobless for a year or more.

Table 6: Unemployed population by length of unemployment, April 2019 and September 2019

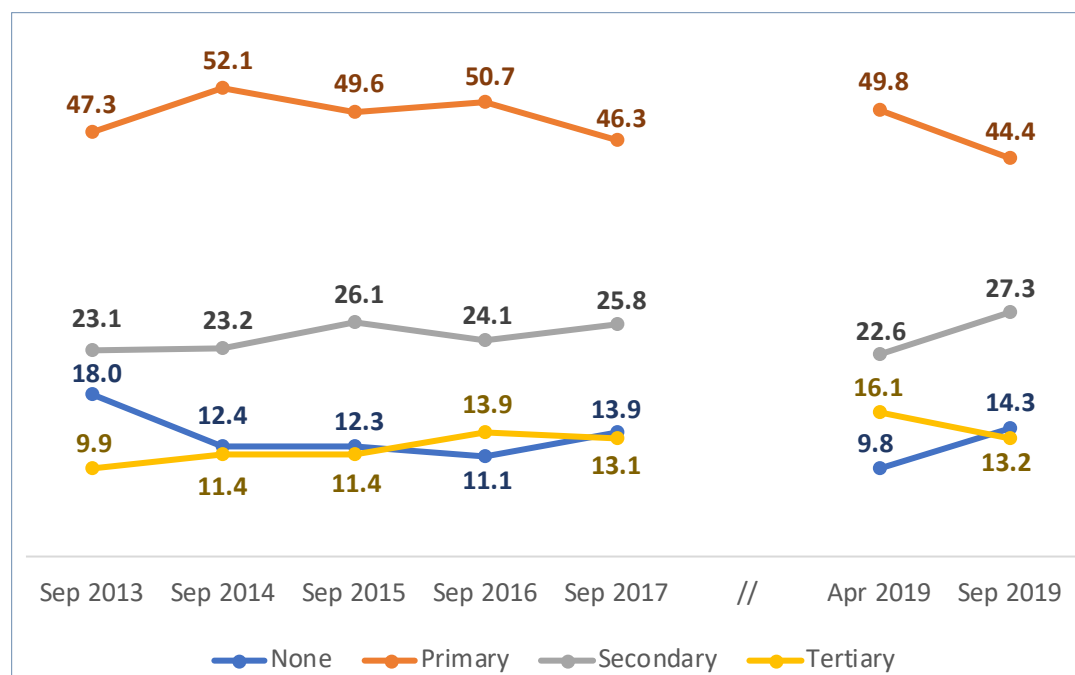
Period Unemployed	September 2019	
	Percentage	Count
1 month to less than 3 months	19.1%	3,787
3 months to less than 6 months	14.8%	2,944
6 months to less than 12 months	24.9%	4,938
12 months or more	40.4%	8,019
DK/NS	0.8%	161
Total	100%	19,849

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

7.7 Unemployment distribution by educational attainment

As has been observed over the periods, the majority of unemployed persons (44.4 percent) had attained at most a primary level education in September 2019, even though persons with a secondary education level have the highest unemployment levels at 12.1 percent (Annex 3). Accounting for 13.2 percent of all unemployed persons, persons with a tertiary level education are least likely to be unemployed with a rate of 7.9 percent (Annex 3). As was seen in section 6, the share of employed persons with a primary school education has virtually the same percentage as unemployed persons with the same educational level.

Figure 26 Unemployment by Educational Attainment; September 2013-2019



Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013 - 2019.

7.8 Unemployment by Sex, Age and District

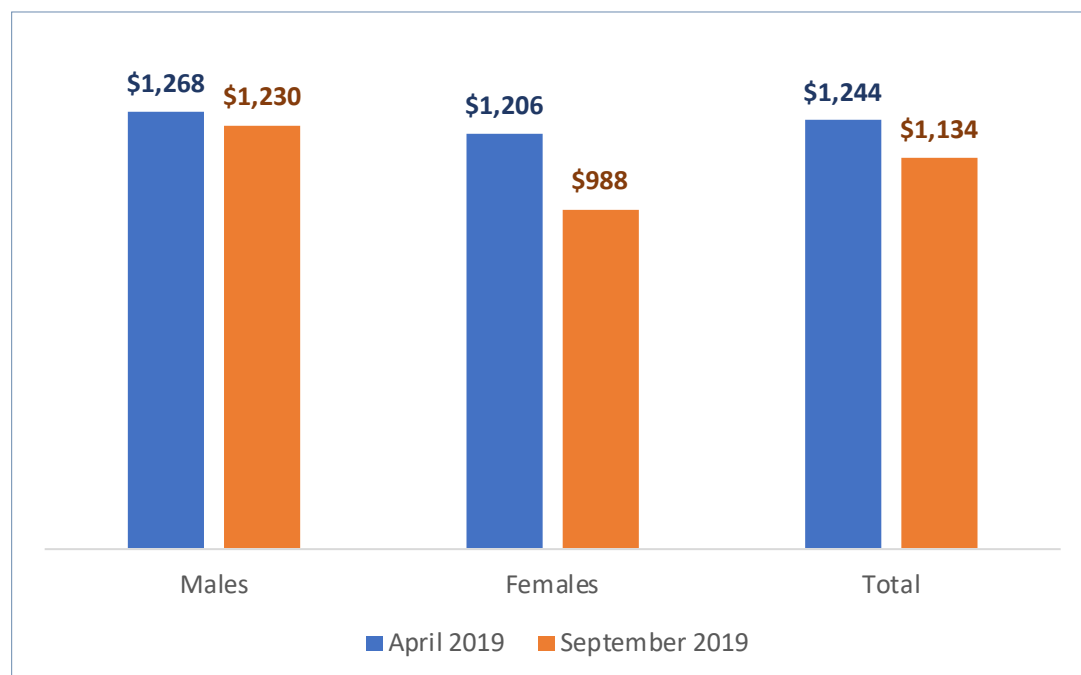
Annex 11 shows the educational attainment by sex, age group and district with most unemployed persons attaining primary school education. It illustrates that 14.5 percent of unemployed females had attained tertiary level education compared to 11 percent of their male counterparts. Among the different age groups, 12 percent of youths with a tertiary level education were unemployed, while 58.2 percent of persons 55 years and over with a primary level education were jobless. Across the districts, Belize had a minimal share of unemployed persons (5.3 percent) with a tertiary level education, compared to Cayo (23.8 percent).

SECTION 8. INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

8.1 Income by sex

Figure 27 shows that the average monthly income as at September 2019 was \$1,134 – a total of \$110 less compared to the April 2019 LFS. An even wider gap existed between sexes due to a sharp fall from \$1,206 to \$988 in the income for females over a period of 5 months. The decline in the average monthly income can be attributed to a large increase in the number of underemployed persons, which was especially seen in the female underemployed population. With an average of 17 hours of usual work per week, the underemployed earned \$166 less in September 2019 when compared to 5 months earlier.

Figure 27 Average Monthly Income by Sex; April 2019 and September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

8.2 Income by Age Group and Area

Table 7 depicts the breakdown of the average monthly income by age group and area, showing that the lowest paid workers were youths for both LFS periods during 2019. Both periods also coincide in the highest paid workers, 45 to 54-year-olds. Urban workers also continue to hold better paid jobs, but at a loss of \$170 monthly between the LFS rounds in 2019.

Table 7 Average Monthly Income by Age Group and Area; April 2019 and September 2019

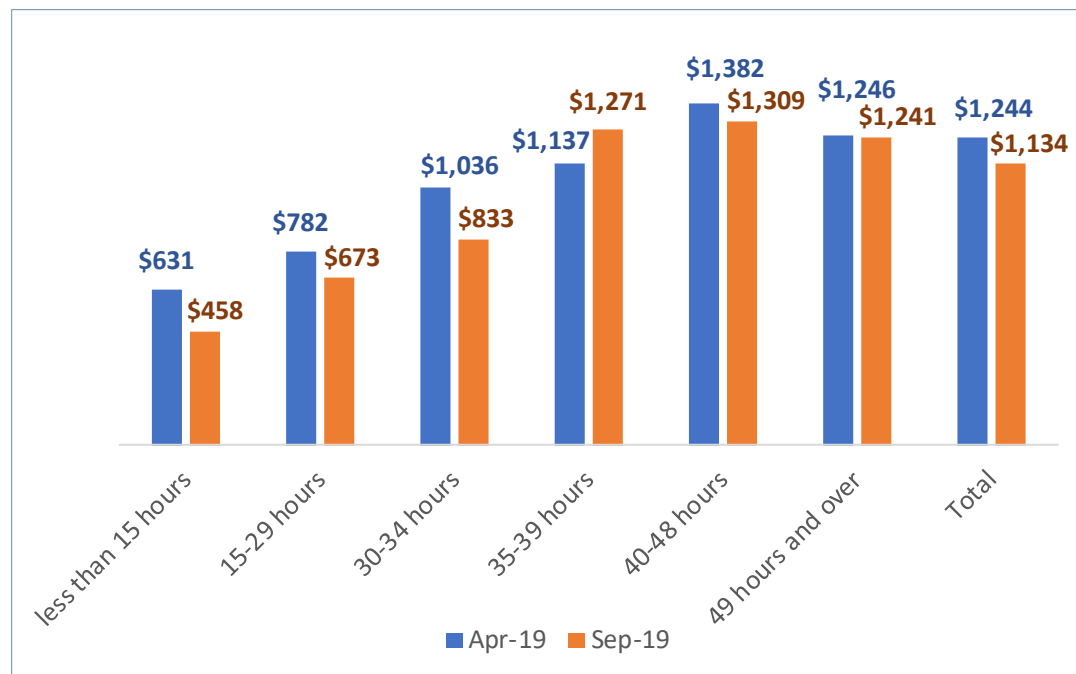
Age Group and Area	April 2019	September 2019
14-24	\$960	\$850
25-34	\$1,339	\$1,206
35-44	\$1,364	\$1,245
45-54	\$1,387	\$1,315
55 and Over	\$1,058	\$961
Urban	\$1,409	\$1,239
Rural	\$1,100	\$1,040
Total	\$1,244	\$1,134

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

8.3 Income by hours usually worked in a week (all employed persons)

Persons working 40 to 48 hours, accounting for 42 percent of all employed workers, were the highest paid in September 2019, although the average income dropped from \$1,382 to \$1,309 after 5 months (Figure 28). Major increases in the number of underemployed persons drove down the average monthly income for persons working less than 35 hours per week, dropping from \$786 to \$620 (a loss of about \$166). The chart below illustrates the extensive differences between both periods in 2019 among persons working less than 35 hours. Particularly, the number of persons in the hour band 'less than 15 hours' (accounting for 10 percent of all employed persons) doubled in a span of 5 months. The persons that showed an increase in the average monthly income were those usually working 35-39 hours per week. Persons usually working 49 hours and over, accounted for 27.4 percent of all employed persons, with an average monthly income of \$1,241.

Figure 28 Average Monthly Income by Hours Usually Worked; April 2019 and September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

8.4 Income by Main Occupation

Among the 10 major occupation classification groups, 'Managers', accounting for the smallest proportion of all employed persons, received the highest average income at \$2,516 per month (Table 8). The largest group of workers, 'Services and Sales' experienced \$145 less than the national average monthly income. Across the major occupations, all except two groups, 'Professionals' and 'Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers', experienced increases in earnings. The 'Professionals' category, accounting for 5.4 percent of all workers, received an average of \$2,389 per month in September compared to \$2,170 per month in April, while 'Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers', accounting for 6.7 percent, earned an average of \$59 more per month than in the first LFS round in 2019.

Table 8: Average Monthly Income by Main Occupation, April 2019 and September 2019

Occupation	April 2019	September 2019
Managers	\$2,635	\$2,516
Professionals	\$2,170	\$2,389
Technicians and Associate Professionals	\$1,920	\$1,920
Clerical Support Workers	\$1,433	\$1,367
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	\$1,290	\$1,349
Craft and Related Trades Workers	\$1,202	\$1,133
Services and Sales Workers	\$1,128	\$989
Armed Forces Occupations	\$1,711	\$902
Elementary Occupations	\$864	\$760
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	\$926	\$691
Total	\$1,244	\$1,134

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

8.5 Income by Main Industry

The classification by industry reveals that persons working in 'Government Services', with a slight drop in the number of workers in this group, received the highest paid jobs with an average monthly income of \$1,681 in September 2019. Persons working in 'Financial intermediation', that is, those working in commercial banks, credit unions, and insurance companies, comprising of less than 2 percent of all employed persons, received the second highest income levels at only \$6 less than persons in 'Government Services'. The bulk of employed workers, that is 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' and 'Tourism' workers, earned an average monthly income of about \$1,052 and \$1,213, respectively. Meanwhile, 'Agriculture and Related activities' workers continue to receive the lowest paid jobs.

Table 9: Average Monthly Income by Main Industry, April 2019 and September 2019

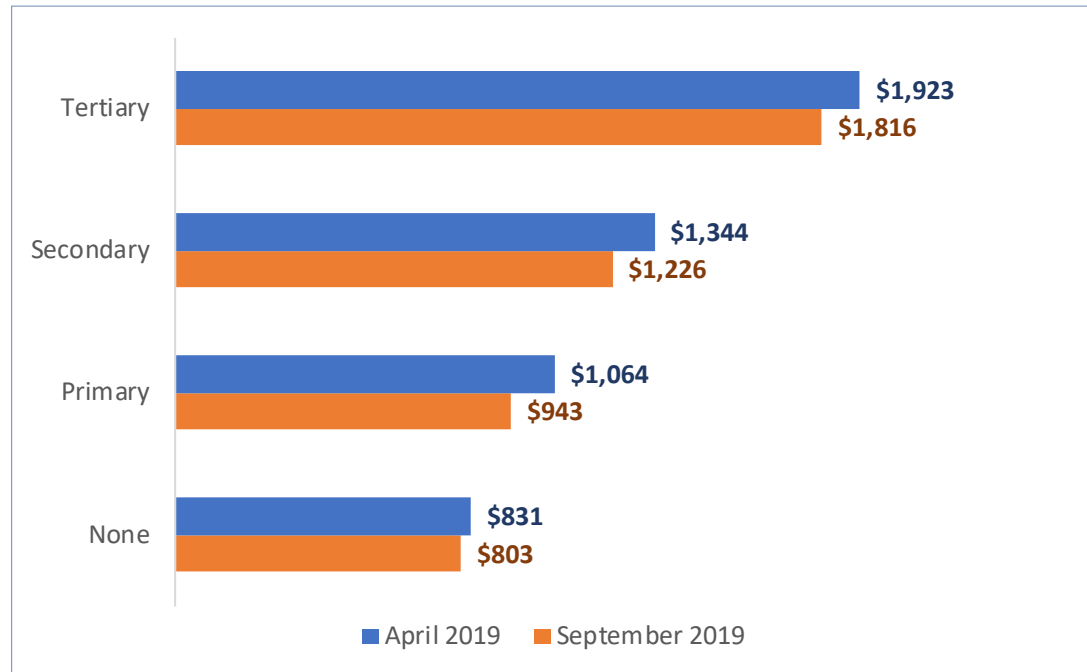
Industry (BCEA)	April 2019	September 2019
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	\$1,627	\$1,681
Financial intermediation	\$1,986	\$1,675
Aquaculture	\$1,715	\$1,564
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	\$2,077	\$1,519
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	\$1,410	\$1,454
Transportation, Storage and Communication	\$1,657	\$1,381
Tourism	\$1,405	\$1,213
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	\$935	\$1,211
Construction	\$1,306	\$1,196
Mining and Quarrying	\$1,433	\$1,107
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	\$1,082	\$1,052
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organizations & Bodies	\$1,211	\$1,014
Manufacturing	\$1,040	\$1,005
Agriculture and Related activities	\$806	\$651
Total	\$1,244	\$1,134

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

8.6 Income by education status

Figure 29 shows the relationship between educational attainment³ and the average monthly income of job holders, suggesting that persons with high level education receive higher income levels. In September 2019, persons with a tertiary level education received an average monthly income of about \$1,816, as opposed to persons that did not complete any educational level earning less than half of that amount. The majority of employed persons, those with a primary school education, earned \$943 monthly. Across the educational levels, all experienced decreases in income levels.

Figure 29 Average Monthly Income by Education Status; April 2019 and September 2019



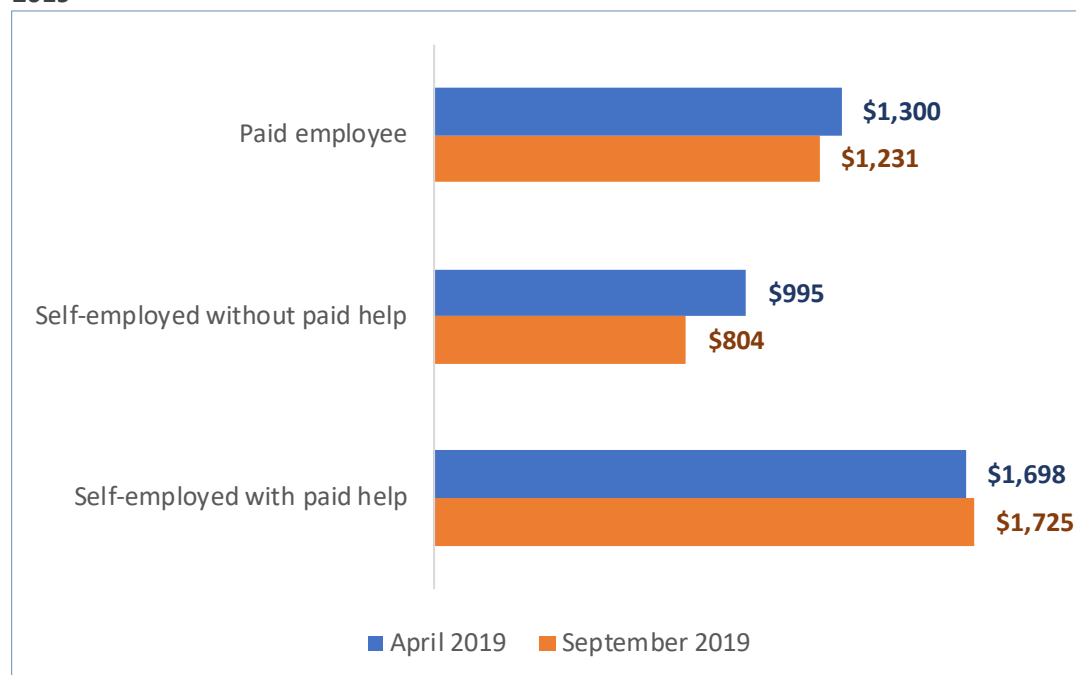
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

3 The category 'None' in Figure 29 includes all those who never attended school or went to school but did not complete primary school level.

8.7 Income by employment status

Self-employed persons with hired help received an average monthly income of \$1,725, which was \$27 more than 5 months earlier. Inversely, paid employee workers, accounting for 62 percent of the employed population, received about \$1,231 monthly, a decrease of \$69 since April 2019. Considering a net loss of almost 4,800 paid employees, the average monthly income suffered a decrease over a period of 5 months. Self-employed persons without paid help, or own-account workers, received less than half than the self-employed with hired help (Figure 30).

Figure 30 Average Monthly Income by Employment Status; April 2019 and September 2019



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and September 2019.

GLOSSARY

Enumeration District (or Area)

the smallest geographical unit into which the country has been divided for census and survey purposes.

Working Age Population (WAP)

all persons in the country who were 14 years or older.

Labour Force

all persons of working age who were economically active (i.e. Employed plus Unemployed).

Labour Force Participation

the proportion of the country's working age population that engages actively in the labour market

Employed

all persons of working age that worked at least 1 hour in a week or had a job from which they were temporarily absent. Persons considered as employed are all persons 14 years and over who: 1. run their own business regardless of the size of the enterprise, 2. Receive a salary or wage or payment in kind in exchange for their labour, 3. Work as unpaid helpers such as trainees and apprentices, family workers on commercial farms or other enterprises, 4. engage in agricultural production whether for own use or for sale, or 5. Work at home such as sewing for someone outside the household, preparation of food for sale, sale of nuts, fruits, lottery tickets, etc. Household duties done around the house, odd jobs such as gardening, cutting lawn, etc. done around the home, and voluntary work for organizations such as Boys Scouts, Youth Groups, etc. are not considered as employment.

Unemployed

all persons of working age who were not working, wanting, and were available to work during the reference week.

Unemployment Rate

refers to the ratio of the unemployed over the total labour force.

Underemployed

all persons with a job who usually worked less than 35 hours a week.

Persons Not In The Labour Force (PNLF)

all persons of working age who were not working, not wanting, or were not available to work.

New-entrants

all persons of working age who were seeking employment for the first time.

Re-entrants

all persons of working age who were previously outside the labour force for a period of time and were now returning.

Occupation

the type of economic activity a person usually does to earn income in cash or kind.

Industry

the kind/type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work or business.

Household

a person or group of persons who lived/stayed together sharing at least one daily meal for at least four nights per week.

Proxy

a respondent that answers questions on behalf of someone else in the household.

Self-employed

persons who, during the reference period, hold jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of the profits). The incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise or business. Self-employed workers may be either employers, own-accounts workers, or members of producers' cooperatives. Note that unpaid family workers (or contributing family workers) fall in a separate category; thus, they are not included as self-employed workers.

International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)

ISCO-08 has been developed to facilitate international comparison of occupational statistics and to serve as a model for countries developing or revising their national occupational classifications. It was adopted as a resolution of a tripartite meeting of experts on Labour Statistics on updating ISCO, held December 3rd to 6th of 2007.

DK/NS

stands for Don't Know/ Not Stated

FORMULAS

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate} = \frac{\text{\# of persons in the Labour Force}}{\text{\# of Working Age persons}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{\# of Unemployed persons}}{\text{\# of persons in the Labour Force}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Underemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{\# of employed persons usually working less than 35 hours per week}}{\text{\# of Employed persons}} \times 100$$

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Total Working Age Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44.9%	47.9%	46.4%	27.9%	27.7%	68.6%	56.7%	24.1%	18.1%
	Rural	55.1%	52.1%	53.6%	72.1%	72.3%	31.4%	43.3%	75.9%	81.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Relationship to head	Head	49.9%	22.3%	36.0%	33.0%	33.1%	38.9%	33.4%	42.2%	33.4%
	Spouse/Partner	5.8%	34.7%	20.3%	19.7%	21.9%	19.8%	19.7%	20.5%	21.8%
	Child	34.7%	31.6%	33.1%	34.4%	36.1%	29.6%	35.8%	30.0%	37.0%
	Grandchild	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	3.6%	1.2%	2.2%
	Other	7.3%	8.5%	7.9%	9.5%	6.3%	9.4%	7.6%	6.1%	5.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	49.8%	49.6%	49.8%	49.0%	49.4%	52.4%	50.2%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	50.2%	50.4%	50.2%	51.0%	50.6%	47.6%	49.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	26.7%	26.5%	26.6%	8.2%	5.0%	57.5%	17.5%	20.7%	3.2%
	Garifuna	5.1%	5.7%	5.4%	1.9%	.4%	5.4%	2.0%	23.6%	5.4%
	Maya	11.6%	11.2%	11.4%	6.3%	3.1%	3.2%	6.1%	19.7%	67.1%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	48.9%	49.3%	49.1%	77.5%	80.8%	29.5%	63.3%	30.3%	17.0%
	Other	7.7%	7.2%	7.4%	6.0%	10.7%	4.5%	11.1%	5.6%	7.3%
	DK/NS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Country of Birth	Belize	87.6%	86.6%	87.1%	90.9%	89.3%	89.8%	86.0%	80.0%	79.8%
	Guatemala	4.5%	5.4%	5.0%	1.7%	4.0%	2.7%	6.3%	7.1%	13.5%
	Honduras	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%	.7%	1.1%	2.4%	1.6%	7.1%	3.2%
	Other	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	6.7%	5.7%	5.0%	6.1%	5.8%	3.4%
	DK/NS	.1%	0.0%	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	33.3%	33.8%	33.6%	33.0%	33.7%	30.2%	35.9%	35.3%	38.4%
	25-34	22.5%	23.4%	23.0%	21.7%	23.2%	24.0%	22.3%	23.5%	22.0%
	35-44	17.6%	17.9%	17.8%	17.7%	17.7%	18.9%	17.4%	16.7%	15.8%
	45-54	12.7%	12.2%	12.5%	13.0%	12.3%	13.4%	11.8%	11.8%	11.4%
	55 and Over	13.8%	12.6%	13.2%	14.7%	13.2%	13.6%	12.6%	12.7%	12.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	13.3%	15.4%	14.3%	16.6%	18.4%	6.9%	15.7%	17.5%	25.1%
	Primary	51.3%	45.9%	48.6%	51.2%	57.8%	45.8%	46.6%	44.9%	51.3%
	Secondary	21.1%	22.5%	21.8%	17.0%	11.8%	29.2%	22.2%	22.6%	14.4%
	Tertiary	12.9%	15.1%	14.0%	14.6%	11.7%	16.8%	13.4%	14.1%	8.1%
	Other	.2%	.3%	.3%	.5%	0.0%	.4%	.2%	.3%	.2%
	DK/NS	1.2%	.7%	1.0%	.2%	.4%	.9%	1.9%	.6%	.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 2: Total Working Age Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44.8%	48.0%	46.4%	27.8%	28.0%	68.8%	56.3%	24.2%	18.2%
	Rural	55.2%	52.0%	53.6%	72.2%	72.0%	31.2%	43.7%	75.8%	81.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Relationship to head	Head	50.3%	20.3%	35.2%	31.6%	31.4%	36.9%	33.6%	43.2%	34.5%
	Spouse/Partner	4.5%	36.6%	20.6%	19.3%	22.4%	20.3%	21.0%	20.7%	19.6%
	Child	35.0%	33.4%	34.2%	37.6%	37.7%	29.9%	37.5%	27.5%	39.5%
	Grandchild	3.4%	2.2%	2.8%	4.0%	2.2%	3.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.7%
	Other	6.9%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%	6.3%	9.2%	5.8%	6.8%	4.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	.1%	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	49.7%	49.5%	49.7%	48.9%	49.6%	52.5%	50.1%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	50.3%	50.5%	50.3%	51.1%	50.4%	47.5%	49.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	22.5%	22.1%	22.3%	7.9%	5.0%	45.6%	17.1%	16.3%	3.7%
	Garifuna	5.5%	5.9%	5.7%	.3%	1.7%	4.1%	2.5%	28.4%	6.2%
	Maya	10.8%	10.9%	10.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.4%	13.1%	14.2%	63.5%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	53.5%	54.4%	53.9%	77.5%	83.7%	39.9%	63.3%	37.9%	20.7%
	Other	7.7%	6.8%	7.2%	10.7%	9.6%	9.1%	4.0%	3.0%	5.9%
	DK/NS	.0%	0.0%	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Country of Birth	Belize	83.8%	83.6%	83.7%	92.1%	89.5%	83.1%	80.8%	76.4%	82.2%
	Guatemala	6.9%	7.1%	7.0%	2.7%	4.3%	5.0%	10.7%	9.7%	11.2%
	Honduras	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	.5%	1.0%	4.3%	1.2%	8.3%	4.3%
	Other	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%	4.7%	5.2%	7.6%	7.4%	5.6%	2.3%
	DK/NS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	33.4%	33.9%	33.7%	33.1%	33.8%	30.5%	35.9%	35.3%	38.5%
Age Group	14-24	22.4%	23.3%	22.9%	21.6%	23.1%	23.7%	22.3%	23.5%	21.9%
	25-34	17.6%	18.0%	17.8%	17.7%	17.8%	19.0%	17.5%	16.8%	15.7%
	35-44	12.7%	12.2%	12.5%	12.9%	12.3%	13.3%	11.8%	11.7%	11.4%
	45-54	13.8%	12.6%	13.2%	14.7%	13.1%	13.5%	12.5%	12.8%	12.5%
	55 and Over	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	17.7%	15.4%	16.5%	19.2%	20.0%	8.2%	20.3%	14.6%	30.7%
	Primary	47.7%	44.1%	45.9%	52.0%	54.5%	39.5%	45.5%	47.7%	46.7%
	Secondary	18.5%	22.8%	20.7%	14.6%	12.2%	30.2%	17.3%	21.3%	14.8%
	Tertiary	14.3%	16.8%	15.6%	13.4%	11.9%	21.1%	14.7%	14.3%	7.2%
	Other	.8%	.3%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	1.0%	.1%	.1%
	DK/NS	1.1%	.6%	.8%	.7%	1.4%	.1%	1.1%	2.0%	.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 3: Unemployment Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	6.7%	14.9%	10.5%	8.1%	9.2%	11.7%	9.1%	9.9%	13.9%
	Rural	6.5%	16.6%	10.3%	10.0%	12.7%	14.4%	10.2%	9.7%	3.5%
	Total	6.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.4%	11.6%	12.5%	9.6%	9.8%	5.4%
Sex	Male	6.6%	0.0%	6.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%	6.8%	5.9%	2.9%
	Female	0.0%	15.7%	15.7%	12.7%	19.3%	19.0%	13.1%	16.5%	8.8%
	Total	6.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.4%	11.6%	12.5%	9.6%	9.8%	5.4%
Ethnicity	Creole	9.8%	20.7%	14.6%	14.0%	11.9%	16.3%	8.8%	11.3%	19.4%
	Garifuna	8.1%	21.9%	14.4%	5.6%	0.0%	20.2%	0.0%	14.1%	12.7%
	Maya	3.9%	10.6%	6.5%	5.1%	11.1%	5.8%	9.7%	8.3%	5.2%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	5.8%	14.1%	9.3%	8.9%	13.3%	4.6%	11.4%	6.3%	1.9%
	Other	4.1%	8.3%	5.7%	15.9%	0.0%	11.0%	2.5%	11.2%	3.9%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	6.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.4%	11.6%	12.5%	9.6%	9.8%	5.4%
Country of Birth	Belize	6.9%	16.7%	11.0%	9.7%	12.2%	13.3%	9.4%	10.6%	6.4%
	Guatemala	1.9%	8.6%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	12.3%	2.9%
	Honduras	7.8%	10.7%	9.1%	13.4%	32.8%	11.7%	9.4%	5.3%	0.0%
	Other	5.9%	10.3%	7.8%	8.3%	7.5%	6.2%	14.1%	2.4%	0.0%
	Total	6.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.4%	11.6%	12.5%	9.6%	9.8%	5.4%
Age Group	14-24	13.9%	31.5%	21.4%	15.8%	22.4%	31.1%	17.8%	21.0%	8.5%
	25-34	4.3%	14.9%	8.9%	10.7%	7.8%	9.3%	9.2%	8.3%	5.9%
	35-44	3.9%	8.6%	6.0%	6.6%	6.7%	8.2%	3.1%	5.2%	3.8%
	45-54	3.3%	7.6%	5.1%	3.9%	10.3%	3.9%	5.9%	6.2%	1.5%
	55 and Over	5.3%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	4.1%	8.4%	2.8%	3.2%
	Total	6.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.4%	11.6%	12.5%	9.6%	9.8%	5.4%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	9.1%	12.8%	10.7%	12.3%	10.6%	23.0%	10.7%	5.5%	2.6%
	Primary	6.5%	17.4%	10.5%	9.6%	11.7%	14.0%	8.1%	10.9%	4.5%
	Secondary	6.1%	19.4%	12.1%	7.6%	10.9%	15.0%	8.1%	14.0%	11.3%
	Tertiary	5.0%	10.7%	7.9%	8.3%	13.1%	3.3%	14.1%	6.2%	7.9%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	8.2%	4.7%	7.4%	0.0%	20.9%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	6.6%	15.7%	10.4%	9.4%	11.6%	12.5%	9.6%	9.8%	5.4%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 4: Unemployed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	3,227	6,227	9,454	526	608	5,223	2,237	436	423
	Rural	4,012	6,383	10,395	1,600	2,032	2,717	2,127	1,418	501
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Relationship to head	Head	2,281	2,592	4,873	450	481	2,642	687	443	169
	Spouse/ Partner	170	2,665	2,835	437	382	783	791	215	226
	Child	4,281	5,674	9,954	1,002	1,708	3,537	2,295	990	422
	Grandchild	157	435	591	95	40	104	283	26	43
	Other	351	1,245	1,595	141	30	874	308	181	62
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Sex	Male	7,239	-	7,239	962	1,055	2,485	1,732	716	289
	Female	-	12,610	12,610	1,164	1,586	5,455	2,632	1,139	634
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Ethnicity	Creole	2,818	4,768	7,586	277	165	5,901	656	483	103
	Garifuna	452	1,018	1,471	21	-	744	-	585	120
	Maya	509	869	1,378	68	62	95	273	290	590
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	3,099	5,499	8,598	1,567	2,413	879	3,303	379	56
	Other	362	455	817	193	-	320	133	118	53
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Country of Birth	Belize	6,569	11,531	18,100	1,988	2,456	7,552	3,684	1,568	852
	Guatemala	103	387	490	-	-	-	249	170	71
	Honduras	219	249	468	25	88	192	73	90	-
	Other	348	443	791	113	96	196	358	27	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Age Group	14-24	3,812	6,457	10,269	900	1,395	4,438	2,137	950	448
	25-34	1,264	3,324	4,588	627	465	1,614	1,166	468	248
	35-44	917	1,587	2,504	321	325	1,204	307	222	124
	45-54	542	892	1,434	127	330	406	375	160	35
	55 and Over	704	351	1,055	151	125	278	379	55	68
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	1,373	1,462	2,836	483	423	881	755	184	110
	Primary	3,470	5,350	8,820	1,026	1,410	3,654	1,577	782	370
	Secondary	1,473	3,950	5,423	272	320	2,984	867	663	317
	Tertiary	797	1,826	2,623	344	466	421	1,039	226	127
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DK/NS	126	21	147	-	21	-	126	-	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Future Employment Occupation of Interest	Clerical/ Service/Sales workers	1,801	7,919	9,720	967	1,302	4,249	1,698	995	509
	Elementary	2,670	3,153	5,823	648	779	2,069	1,636	434	256
	Skilled Agric/ Craft/Plant & Machinery	2,118	332	2,451	232	422	857	484	352	103
	Other	649	1,207	1,856	279	137	765	545	74	55
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Future Employment Industry of Interest	Primary	611	202	812	367	158	-	168	66	54
	Secondary	1,989	280	2,269	295	577	738	367	196	97
	Services	4,525	11,947	16,472	1,464	1,905	7,203	3,535	1,593	773
	DK/NS	115	180	295	-	-	-	295	-	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Period Unemployed	Less than 1 year	5,210	6,459	11,669	1,563	1,863	4,070	2,704	1,137	332
	1 - 5 years	1,986	5,106	7,092	546	703	3,330	1,433	589	492
	5 - 10 years	43	799	842	17	35	455	152	83	100
	10 + years	-	85	85	-	-	85	-	-	-
	DK/NS	-	161	161	-	40	-	75	45	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Ever worked	Yes	6,654	9,691	16,344	2,043	2,313	6,001	3,795	1,531	662
	No	585	2,920	3,505	83	328	1,939	569	324	262
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923
Reason for stop working	Lost or completed job / business failed	4,427	4,114	8,541	1,272	1,436	3,294	1,695	644	198
	Resigned	844	3,731	4,575	672	483	1,719	965	546	189
	Other	1,383	1,845	3,228	99	394	987	1,134	340	274
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6,654	9,691	16,344	2,043	2,313	6,001	3,795	1,531	662
Category of Previous Job	Own business	1,160	1,306	2,466	398	292	1,211	360	157	48
	Government	383	542	925	198	200	344	52	81	50
	Private	5,111	7,842	12,953	1,447	1,821	4,446	3,382	1,294	564
	Unpaid family worker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6,654	9,691	16,344	2,043	2,313	6,001	3,795	1,531	662

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Previous Employment Occupation	Clerical/ Service/Sales workers	1,760	6,103	7,863	903	921	3,358	1,687	723	272
	Elementary	2,397	2,539	4,935	649	948	1,557	1,103	498	180
	Skilled Agric/ Craft/Plant & Machinery	1,608	422	2,030	315	328	609	416	286	75
	Other	774	627	1,401	176	115	477	475	23	134
	DK/NS	115	-	115	-	-	-	115	-	-
	Total	6,654	9,691	16,344	2,043	2,313	6,001	3,795	1,531	662
Previous Employment Industry	Primary	1,036	275	1,311	568	357	-	132	221	33
	Secondary	1,946	482	2,428	162	421	1,029	563	196	57
	Services	3,672	8,934	12,606	1,313	1,535	4,972	3,100	1,114	571
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	6,654	9,691	16,344	2,043	2,313	6,001	3,795	1,531	662
Source of financial support	Self	1,839	509	2,349	389	299	684	490	376	111
	Parent/ spouse/child	4,667	10,571	15,238	1,687	2,186	6,008	3,345	1,254	756
	Other	680	1,530	2,210	50	155	1,248	477	224	56
	DK/NS	52	-	52	-	-	-	52	-	-
	Total	7,239	12,610	19,849	2,126	2,640	7,940	4,364	1,855	923

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 5: Total Labor Force by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	47,981	41,840	89,821	6,480	6,624	44,584	24,689	4,402	3,042
	Rural	61,992	38,494	100,486	16,041	16,061	18,857	20,801	14,600	14,125
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167
Relationship to head	Head	61,820	22,288	84,108	9,035	9,842	29,127	18,764	10,476	6,864
	Spouse/Partner	6,969	27,647	34,616	3,842	3,353	12,111	8,370	3,209	3,732
	Child	31,680	22,841	54,521	7,333	7,939	15,166	14,643	4,073	5,367
	Grandchild	1,645	1,551	3,196	512	343	913	974	152	301
	Other	7,859	5,989	13,848	1,781	1,208	6,124	2,741	1,092	903
	DK/NS	-	19	19	19	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167
Sex	Male	109,973	-	109,973	13,379	14,474	34,774	25,334	12,088	9,925
	Female	-	80,334	80,334	9,142	8,211	28,668	20,157	6,915	7,242
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167
Ethnicity	Creole	28,793	23,081	51,874	1,976	1,385	36,291	7,420	4,268	533
	Garifuna	5,564	4,648	10,212	383	134	3,675	910	4,163	946
	Maya	12,918	8,202	21,120	1,317	562	1,628	2,809	3,484	11,319
	Mestizo/Hispanic	53,747	38,906	92,653	17,596	18,148	18,929	28,960	6,032	2,989
	Other	8,916	5,484	14,399	1,213	2,456	2,918	5,391	1,055	1,366
	DK/NS	36	14	50	36	-	-	-	-	14
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167
Country of Birth	Belize	95,761	69,205	164,966	20,587	20,190	56,807	39,178	14,806	13,399
	Guatemala	5,469	4,498	9,968	391	942	1,848	2,924	1,381	2,482
	Honduras	2,794	2,341	5,134	188	269	1,636	779	1,677	585
	Other	5,861	4,290	10,151	1,356	1,284	3,150	2,536	1,139	685
	DK/NS	88	-	88	-	-	-	73	-	15
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167
Age Group	14-24	27,476	20,500	47,977	5,688	6,219	14,284	11,989	4,518	5,279
	25-34	29,328	22,317	51,645	5,859	5,982	17,352	12,609	5,662	4,182
	35-44	23,484	18,512	41,997	4,877	4,884	14,668	10,009	4,267	3,292
	45-54	16,372	11,749	28,121	3,250	3,198	10,438	6,368	2,568	2,299
	55 and Over	13,312	7,256	20,568	2,848	2,402	6,700	4,515	1,988	2,115
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	15,016	11,408	26,424	3,921	3,997	3,839	7,048	3,331	4,289
	Primary	53,116	30,785	83,900	10,732	12,082	26,178	19,503	7,147	8,259
	Secondary	24,258	20,386	44,644	3,571	2,938	19,901	10,696	4,733	2,806
	Tertiary	15,953	17,087	33,040	4,157	3,567	12,720	7,371	3,619	1,606
	Other	96	209	306	78	-	144	66	-	19
	DK/NS	1,534	459	1,992	63	102	660	807	172	188
	Total	109,973	80,334	190,307	22,522	22,685	63,441	45,490	19,002	17,167

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 6: Employed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44,754	35,613	80,367	5,955	6,016	39,361	22,452	3,965	2,619
	Rural	57,980	32,111	90,091	14,441	14,029	16,141	18,675	13,182	13,624
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
Sex	Male	102,734	-	102,734	12,417	13,420	32,289	23,601	11,372	9,636
	Female	-	67,724	67,724	7,978	6,625	23,212	17,525	5,776	6,608
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
Ethnicity	Creole	25,975	18,313	44,288	1,699	1,220	30,390	6,764	3,784	430
	Garifuna	5,112	3,630	8,741	362	134	2,931	910	3,578	826
	Maya	12,409	7,333	19,742	1,250	499	1,534	2,537	3,194	10,728
	Mestizo/Hispanic	50,648	33,407	84,055	16,029	15,735	18,049	25,657	5,653	2,933
	Other	8,554	5,028	13,582	1,020	2,456	2,597	5,258	938	1,313
	DK/NS	36	14	50	36	-	-	-	-	14
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
Age Group	14-24	23,664	14,044	37,708	4,788	4,824	9,846	9,852	3,568	4,830
	25-34	28,064	18,993	47,057	5,232	5,517	15,738	11,443	5,193	3,934
	35-44	22,567	16,925	39,493	4,556	4,559	13,463	9,702	4,044	3,168
	45-54	15,830	10,857	26,687	3,123	2,868	10,032	5,993	2,409	2,263
	55 and Over	12,608	6,905	19,513	2,697	2,277	6,422	4,136	1,933	2,048
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	13,643	9,946	23,588	3,438	3,574	2,957	6,293	3,147	4,180
	Primary	49,646	25,434	75,081	9,706	10,671	22,524	17,925	6,365	7,889
	Secondary	22,785	16,436	39,221	3,299	2,618	16,917	9,829	4,070	2,489
	Tertiary	15,156	15,261	30,417	3,812	3,100	12,300	6,332	3,393	1,480
	Other	96	209	306	78	-	144	66	-	19
	DK/NS	1,408	437	1,845	63	81	660	682	172	188
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
Have more than one job or business	Yes	11,006	6,092	17,098	2,486	2,750	3,028	4,160	745	3,928
	No	91,588	61,632	153,220	17,909	17,294	52,473	36,826	16,402	12,315
	DK/NS	140	-	140	-	-	-	140	-	-
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
Category of Main Job	Own business	31,466	21,961	53,427	8,544	5,998	15,418	11,640	4,486	7,341
	Government	7,615	5,364	12,979	1,769	1,053	5,187	2,984	1,404	581
	Private	58,242	34,401	92,643	9,091	11,688	33,424	22,570	10,804	5,066
	Unpaid family worker	5,271	5,921	11,191	992	1,305	1,472	3,714	454	3,256
	DK/NS	140	78	219	-	-	-	219	-	-
	Total	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Category of Other Job	Own business	7,870	3,563	11,432	1,436	2,053	2,251	2,328	480	2,885
	Government	109	183	291	-	-	95	93	62	41
	Private	2,301	1,324	3,625	781	506	578	1,219	203	338
	Unpaid family worker	726	1,024	1,749	269	192	104	519	-	665
	Total	11,006	6,092	17,098	2,486	2,750	3,028	4,160	745	3,928
Main Employment Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	24,196	36,699	60,895	6,783	5,914	23,575	15,986	5,484	3,153
	Managers	24,288	12,507	36,795	5,086	5,111	9,897	7,375	4,592	4,734
	Professionals	39,713	8,098	47,811	6,012	6,352	11,767	11,597	4,979	7,104
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	14,089	9,965	24,054	2,514	2,638	10,074	5,483	2,092	1,253
	Clerical Support Workers	449	455	904	-	30	188	686	-	-
	Services and Sales Workers	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	20,693	4,058	24,751	3,518	3,244	3,368	4,280	4,730	5,609
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	21,139	5,605	26,744	4,055	4,246	7,851	6,358	2,618	1,617
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	60,087	57,740	117,827	12,822	12,525	44,004	29,659	9,799	9,018
	Elementary Occupations	816	322	1,137	-	30	277	830	-	-
	DK/NS	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
	Total	2,107	2,280	4,387	557	540	1,448	1,042	336	464
Main Employment Industry	Primary	1,851	1,349	3,199	648	639	490	539	157	726
	Secondary	6,171	1,810	7,981	1,018	1,356	726	1,989	224	2,669
	Services	876	653	1,530	263	214	364	590	28	70
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	11,006	6,092	17,098	2,486	2,750	3,028	4,160	745	3,928
Other Employment Occupation	Clerical/Service/Sales workers	4,796	799	5,595	828	1,130	216	1,617	147	1,656
	Elementary	1,511	829	2,339	363	371	707	474	146	278
	Skilled Agric/Craft/Plant & Machinery	4,699	4,465	9,164	1,295	1,249	2,104	2,068	453	1,995
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DK/NS	11,006	6,092	17,098	2,486	2,750	3,028	4,160	745	3,928
	Total	12,802	8,840	21,643	2,430	2,387	8,321	6,460	947	1,098

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Other Employment Industry	Primary	8,458	2,808	11,266	2,712	933	4,076	2,736	344	466
	Secondary	3,745	2,320	6,065	1,250	637	971	2,186	178	842
	Services	27	-	27	-	27	-	-	-	-
	DK/NS	25,033	13,969	39,001	6,392	3,985	13,368	11,383	1,468	2,405
	Total	60,559	46,337	106,896	13,162	13,282	34,002	26,721	10,534	9,195
Reason for difference in work hours	Illness/ vacation/ personal	15,912	8,713	24,625	2,606	2,418	7,555	6,506	2,975	2,565
	Slow business/ job just started or ended/ Suspension of work	8,376	4,417	12,793	1,657	1,907	4,307	2,307	1,558	1,057
	Other	7,103	2,823	9,926	1,488	1,081	2,966	2,684	813	895
	DK/NS	2,685	1,072	3,757	468	328	1,173	749	416	622
	Total	5,039	3,030	8,069	765	813	2,962	1,335	486	1,710
Years without broken service in current job	0-5	3,060	1,331	4,392	249	216	2,535	824	367	200
	6-10	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
	11-15	90,993	41,509	132,502	16,697	15,436	47,528	28,607	15,257	8,976
	16-20	10,477	24,887	35,363	3,495	4,225	7,351	11,420	1,808	7,065
	21-25	646	1,272	1,918	126	292	414	833	51	203
	26 +	618	57	675	78	91	209	266	32	-
	DK/NS	102,734	67,724	170,458	20,395	20,045	55,501	41,126	17,147	16,244
	Total	102734	67724	170458	20395	20045	55501	41126	17147	16244
Source of financial support	Self	90993	41509	132502	16697	15436	47528	28607	15257	8976
	Parent/ spouse/child	10477	24887	35363	3495	4225	7351	11420	1808	7065
	Other	646	1272	1918	126	292	414	833	51	203
	DK/NS	618	57	675	78	91	209	266	32	0
	Total	102734	67724	170458	20395	20045	55501	41126	17147	16244

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 7: Employed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	43.6%	52.6%	47.1%	29.2%	30.0%	70.9%	54.6%	23.1%	16.1%
	Rural	56.4%	47.4%	52.9%	70.8%	70.0%	29.1%	45.4%	76.9%	83.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	60.3%	60.9%	66.9%	58.2%	57.4%	66.3%	59.3%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	39.7%	39.1%	33.1%	41.8%	42.6%	33.7%	40.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	25.3%	27.0%	26.0%	8.3%	6.1%	54.8%	16.4%	22.1%	2.6%
	Garifuna	5.0%	5.4%	5.1%	1.8%	.7%	5.3%	2.2%	20.9%	5.1%
	Maya	12.1%	10.8%	11.6%	6.1%	2.5%	2.8%	6.2%	18.6%	66.0%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	49.3%	49.3%	49.3%	78.6%	78.5%	32.5%	62.4%	33.0%	18.1%
	Other	8.3%	7.4%	8.0%	5.0%	12.3%	4.7%	12.8%	5.5%	8.1%
	DK/NS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	23.0%	20.7%	22.1%	23.5%	24.1%	17.7%	24.0%	20.8%	29.7%
	25-34	27.3%	28.0%	27.6%	25.7%	27.5%	28.4%	27.8%	30.3%	24.2%
	35-44	22.0%	25.0%	23.2%	22.3%	22.7%	24.3%	23.6%	23.6%	19.5%
	45-54	15.4%	16.0%	15.7%	15.3%	14.3%	18.1%	14.6%	14.0%	13.9%
	55 and Over	12.3%	10.2%	11.4%	13.2%	11.4%	11.6%	10.1%	11.3%	12.6%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	13.3%	14.7%	13.8%	16.9%	17.8%	5.3%	15.3%	18.4%	25.7%
	Primary	48.3%	37.6%	44.0%	47.6%	53.2%	40.6%	43.6%	37.1%	48.6%
	Secondary	22.2%	24.3%	23.0%	16.2%	13.1%	30.5%	23.9%	23.7%	15.3%
	Tertiary	14.8%	22.5%	17.8%	18.7%	15.5%	22.2%	15.4%	19.8%	9.1%
	Other	.1%	.3%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	.3%	.2%	0.0%	.1%
	DK/NS	1.4%	.6%	1.1%	.3%	.4%	1.2%	1.7%	1.0%	1.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Have more than one job or business	Yes	10.7%	9.0%	10.0%	12.2%	13.7%	5.5%	10.1%	4.3%	24.2%
	No	89.2%	91.0%	89.9%	87.8%	86.3%	94.5%	89.5%	95.7%	75.8%
	DK/NS	.1%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Category of Main Job	Own business	30.6%	32.4%	31.3%	41.9%	29.9%	27.8%	28.3%	26.2%	45.2%
	Government	7.4%	7.9%	7.6%	8.7%	5.3%	9.3%	7.3%	8.2%	3.6%
	Private	56.7%	50.8%	54.3%	44.6%	58.3%	60.2%	54.9%	63.0%	31.2%
	Unpaid family worker	5.1%	8.7%	6.6%	4.9%	6.5%	2.7%	9.0%	2.6%	20.0%
	DK/NS	.1%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Category of Other Job	Own business	71.5%	58.5%	66.9%	57.8%	74.6%	74.4%	56.0%	64.4%	73.4%
	Government	1.0%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	2.2%	8.4%	1.0%
	Private	20.9%	21.7%	21.2%	31.4%	18.4%	19.1%	29.3%	27.2%	8.6%
	Unpaid family worker	6.6%	16.8%	10.2%	10.8%	7.0%	3.4%	12.5%	0.0%	16.9%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Main Employment Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
	Managers	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%
	Professionals	4.1%	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%	4.8%	5.9%	4.9%	6.3%	4.3%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	8.2%	6.8%	7.7%	5.8%	8.0%	10.6%	7.9%	4.6%	2.3%
	Clerical Support Workers	4.0%	10.6%	6.6%	4.7%	3.3%	9.0%	8.1%	6.2%	1.7%
	Services and Sales Workers	19.6%	43.6%	29.1%	28.5%	26.2%	33.5%	30.8%	25.8%	17.7%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8.8%	4.9%	7.2%	7.0%	5.4%	2.7%	4.6%	7.2%	32.1%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	19.4%	6.2%	14.1%	17.1%	17.8%	13.3%	15.5%	12.3%	7.1%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.5%	0.9%	6.7%	5.4%	8.5%	5.2%	8.1%	9.5%	4.5%
	Elementary Occupations	23.6%	18.5%	21.6%	24.9%	25.5%	17.8%	17.9%	26.8%	29.1%
	DK/NS	.4%	.7%	.5%	0.0%	.1%	.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Main Employment Industry	Primary	20.1%	6.0%	14.5%	17.3%	16.2%	6.1%	10.4%	27.6%	34.5%
	Secondary	20.6%	8.3%	15.7%	19.9%	21.2%	14.1%	15.5%	15.3%	10.0%
	Services	58.5%	85.3%	69.1%	62.9%	62.5%	79.3%	72.1%	57.1%	55.5%
	DK/NS	.8%	.5%	.7%	0.0%	.1%	.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other Employment Occupation	Clerical/ Service/Sales workers	19.1%	37.4%	25.7%	22.4%	19.6%	47.8%	25.0%	45.0%	11.8%
	Elementary	16.8%	22.1%	18.7%	26.1%	23.2%	16.2%	12.9%	21.1%	18.5%
	Skilled Agric/ Craft/Plant & Machinery	56.1%	29.7%	46.7%	40.9%	49.3%	24.0%	47.8%	30.1%	67.9%
	Other	8.0%	10.7%	8.9%	10.6%	7.8%	12.0%	14.2%	3.8%	1.8%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Other Employment Industry	Primary	43.6%	13.1%	32.7%	33.3%	41.1%	7.1%	38.9%	19.7%	42.2%
	Secondary	13.7%	13.6%	13.7%	14.6%	13.5%	23.4%	11.4%	19.6%	7.1%
	Services	42.7%	73.3%	53.6%	52.1%	45.4%	69.5%	49.7%	60.7%	50.8%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Reason for difference in work hours	Illness/ vacation/ personal	51.1%	63.3%	55.5%	38.0%	59.9%	62.2%	56.8%	64.5%	45.6%
	Slow business/ job just started or ended/ Suspension of work	33.8%	20.1%	28.9%	42.4%	23.4%	30.5%	24.0%	23.4%	19.4%
	Other	15.0%	16.6%	15.6%	19.6%	16.0%	7.3%	19.2%	12.1%	35.0%
	DK/NS	.1%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Years without broken service in current job	0-5	58.9%	68.4%	62.7%	64.5%	66.3%	61.3%	65.0%	61.4%	56.6%
	6-10	15.5%	12.9%	14.4%	12.8%	12.1%	13.6%	15.8%	17.3%	15.8%
	11-15	8.2%	6.5%	7.5%	8.1%	9.5%	7.8%	5.6%	9.1%	6.5%
	16-20	6.9%	4.2%	5.8%	7.3%	5.4%	5.3%	6.5%	4.7%	5.5%
	21-25	2.6%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.4%	3.8%
	26 +	4.9%	4.5%	4.7%	3.7%	4.1%	5.3%	3.2%	2.8%	10.5%
	DK/NS	3.0%	2.0%	2.6%	1.2%	1.1%	4.6%	2.0%	2.1%	1.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source of financial support	Self	88.6%	61.3%	77.7%	81.9%	77.0%	85.6%	69.6%	89.0%	55.3%
	Parent/spouse/ child	10.2%	36.7%	20.7%	17.1%	21.1%	13.2%	27.8%	10.5%	43.5%
	Other	.6%	1.9%	1.1%	.6%	1.5%	.7%	2.0%	.3%	1.2%
	DK/NS	.6%	.1%	.4%	.4%	.5%	.4%	.6%	.2%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 8: Underemployed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	6,668	9,890	16,559	1,428	1,166	6,141	6,411	746	667
	Rural	9,751	12,460	22,211	3,652	3,775	2,811	5,056	1,626	5,290
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
Sex	Male	16,419	-	16,419	2,385	2,451	3,806	4,645	1,171	1,962
	Female	-	22,350	22,350	2,696	2,490	5,146	6,823	1,201	3,995
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
Ethnicity	Creole	4,584	4,232	8,815	352	330	5,149	2,175	697	113
	Garifuna	722	745	1,467	64	-	106	329	663	305
	Maya	1,950	4,305	6,255	226	188	287	471	396	4,688
	Mestizo/Hispanic	7,901	10,723	18,624	4,245	3,974	3,212	6,254	492	447
	Other	1,262	2,346	3,608	194	450	197	2,239	124	403
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
Age Group	14-24	6,137	5,761	11,898	1,823	1,538	1,973	4,220	258	2,087
	25-34	2,939	5,262	8,202	878	930	2,424	2,196	626	1,148
	35-44	2,633	5,330	7,963	790	1,029	2,139	2,396	674	935
	45-54	1,724	3,111	4,834	781	593	1,082	1,221	316	841
	55 and Over	2,986	2,885	5,872	809	851	1,334	1,435	497	946
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	2,613	4,990	7,603	1,099	1,221	788	2,167	492	1,835
	Primary	9,491	11,074	20,565	2,921	2,810	4,691	6,078	832	3,233
	Secondary	2,699	4,557	7,256	754	532	2,579	2,059	704	630
	Tertiary	1,555	1,547	3,102	307	378	894	1,003	318	203
	Other	19	66	85	-	-	-	66	-	19
	DK/NS	41	117	158	-	-	-	95	26	38
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
Main reason for working less than 35 hours	Illness/personal responsibilities	1,502	6,236	7,738	1,305	1,722	997	1,208	147	2,359
	Full-time < 35 hours/only job available/hours cut	11,559	13,414	24,974	2,732	2,895	6,593	8,265	1,930	2,559
	Other	3,358	2,699	6,057	1,043	324	1,362	1,994	295	1,039
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957
Occupation of Interest for additional work	Clerical/Service/Sales workers	637	2,411	3,048	193	367	977	1,100	65	346
	Elementary	1,559	1,415	2,975	635	589	489	890	82	290
	Skilled Agric/Craft/Plant & Machinery	2,576	280	2,857	392	373	485	1,077	272	257
	Other	222	34	256	34	-	-	93	29	99
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4,995	4,140	9,135	1,255	1,329	1,951	3,160	447	993

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Industry of Interest for additional work	Primary	778	-	778	401	189	-	70	-	118
	Secondary	2,090	360	2,450	350	485	360	873	230	152
	Services	2,127	3,780	5,907	504	655	1,591	2,217	217	723
	DK/NS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	4,995	4,140	9,135	1,255	1,329	1,951	3,160	447	993
Years without broken service in current job	0-5	11,120	16,090	27,210	4,037	3,739	6,323	8,630	1,405	3,076
	6-10	2,210	1,898	4,108	346	270	878	1,301	490	822
	11-15	692	1,469	2,161	288	304	473	560	190	346
	16-20	744	954	1,698	230	290	176	541	56	406
	21-25	220	335	556	75	50	105	52	-	273
	26 +	1,095	1,278	2,373	104	257	621	328	120	942
	DK/NS	338	325	663	-	30	375	55	112	90
	Total	16,419	22,350	38,769	5,080	4,941	8,952	11,467	2,372	5,957

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 9: Underemployment Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	14.9%	27.8%	20.6%	24.0%	19.4%	15.6%	28.6%	18.8%	25.5%
	Rural	16.8%	38.8%	24.7%	25.3%	26.9%	17.4%	27.1%	12.3%	38.8%
	Total	16.0%	33.0%	22.7%	24.9%	24.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.8%	36.7%
Sex	Male	16.0%	0.0%	16.0%	19.2%	18.3%	11.8%	19.7%	10.3%	20.4%
	Female	0.0%	33.0%	33.0%	33.8%	37.6%	22.2%	38.9%	20.8%	60.4%
	Total	16.0%	33.0%	22.7%	24.9%	24.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.8%	36.7%
Ethnicity	Creole	17.6%	23.1%	19.9%	20.7%	27.0%	16.9%	32.2%	18.4%	26.2%
	Garifuna	14.1%	20.5%	16.8%	17.7%	0.0%	3.6%	36.2%	18.5%	36.9%
	Maya	15.7%	58.7%	31.7%	18.1%	37.5%	18.7%	18.5%	12.4%	43.7%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	15.6%	32.1%	22.2%	26.5%	25.3%	17.8%	24.4%	8.7%	15.3%
	Other	14.8%	46.7%	26.6%	19.0%	18.3%	7.6%	42.6%	13.3%	30.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	16.0%	33.0%	22.7%	24.9%	24.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.8%	36.7%
Country of Birth	Belize	16.2%	31.4%	22.2%	24.7%	24.8%	15.4%	26.5%	14.1%	37.5%
	Guatemala	18.0%	50.0%	31.9%	17.1%	23.8%	25.2%	41.2%	15.9%	40.2%
	Honduras	5.8%	36.0%	19.3%	100.0%	35.0%	29.4%	13.4%	6.2%	9.9%
	Other	15.5%	37.6%	24.6%	21.3%	21.8%	16.6%	39.6%	19.0%	30.9%
	DK/NS	17.3%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	16.0%	33.0%	22.7%	24.9%	24.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.8%	36.7%
Age Group	14-24	25.9%	41.0%	31.6%	38.1%	31.9%	20.0%	42.8%	7.2%	43.2%
	25-34	10.5%	27.7%	17.4%	16.8%	16.9%	15.4%	19.2%	12.1%	29.2%
	35-44	11.7%	31.5%	20.2%	17.3%	22.6%	15.9%	24.7%	16.7%	29.5%
	45-54	10.9%	28.7%	18.1%	25.0%	20.7%	10.8%	20.4%	13.1%	37.2%
	55 and Over	23.7%	41.8%	30.1%	30.0%	37.4%	20.8%	34.7%	25.7%	46.2%
	Total	16.0%	33.0%	22.7%	24.9%	24.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.8%	36.7%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	19.2%	50.2%	32.2%	32.0%	34.2%	26.6%	34.4%	15.6%	43.9%
	Primary	19.1%	43.5%	27.4%	30.1%	26.3%	20.8%	33.9%	13.1%	41.0%
	Secondary	11.8%	27.7%	18.5%	22.8%	20.3%	15.2%	20.9%	17.3%	25.3%
	Tertiary	10.3%	10.1%	10.2%	8.0%	12.2%	7.3%	15.8%	9.4%	13.7%
	Other	19.5%	31.4%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	DK/NS	2.9%	26.7%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	14.9%	20.1%
	Total	16.0%	33.0%	22.7%	24.9%	24.6%	16.1%	27.9%	13.8%	36.7%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

**Annex 10: Employed by highest level of education completed and selected characteristics,
September 2019**

		Highest Level of Education Completed						
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	Total
Area	Urban	7.4%	40.0%	29.9%	21.2%	.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	Rural	19.6%	47.6%	16.8%	14.9%	.3%	.7%	100.0%
	Total	13.8%	44.0%	23.0%	17.8%	.2%	1.1%	100.0%
District	Corozal	16.9%	47.6%	16.2%	18.7%	.4%	.3%	100.0%
	Orange Walk	17.8%	53.2%	13.1%	15.5%	0.0%	.4%	100.0%
	Belize	5.3%	40.6%	30.5%	22.2%	.3%	1.2%	100.0%
	Cayo	15.3%	43.6%	23.9%	15.4%	.2%	1.7%	100.0%
	Stann Creek	18.4%	37.1%	23.7%	19.8%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Toledo	25.7%	48.6%	15.3%	9.1%	.1%	1.2%	100.0%
	Total	13.8%	44.0%	23.0%	17.8%	.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Sex	Male	13.3%	48.3%	22.2%	14.8%	.1%	1.4%	100.0%
	Female	14.7%	37.6%	24.3%	22.5%	.3%	.6%	100.0%
	Total	13.8%	44.0%	23.0%	17.8%	.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	7.0%	50.9%	28.7%	12.9%	.3%	.2%	100.0%
	25-34	6.3%	40.3%	30.3%	22.6%	.2%	.3%	100.0%
	35-44	16.5%	40.8%	21.3%	20.3%	.1%	1.1%	100.0%
	45-54	19.5%	43.5%	16.0%	17.8%	0.0%	3.1%	100.0%
	55 and Over	32.1%	47.1%	7.6%	10.9%	.4%	1.9%	100.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	13.8%	44.0%	23.0%	17.8%	.2%	1.1%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	3.8%	41.6%	31.0%	22.7%	.3%	.6%	100.0%
	Garifuna	3.7%	32.2%	37.5%	25.4%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	Maya	25.1%	53.0%	13.5%	7.4%	.1%	.9%	100.0%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	17.8%	43.8%	20.2%	17.0%	.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	Other	12.5%	48.5%	18.7%	17.5%	.9%	1.8%	100.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	71.8%	28.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	13.8%	44.0%	23.0%	17.8%	.2%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 11: Unemployment by highest level of education completed and selected characteristics, September 2019

		Highest Level of Education Completed					Total
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	DK/NS	
Sex	Male	19.0%	47.9%	20.4%	11.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	Female	11.6%	42.4%	31.3%	14.5%	.2%	100.0%
	Total	14.3%	44.4%	27.3%	13.2%	.7%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	6.2%	43.2%	38.6%	12.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25-34	21.1%	42.6%	19.8%	14.8%	1.6%	100.0%
	35-44	18.9%	48.2%	18.5%	14.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	45-54	34.8%	42.6%	5.6%	15.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	55 and Over	24.8%	58.2%	0.0%	12.0%	5.0%	100.0%
	Total	14.3%	44.4%	27.3%	13.2%	.7%	100.0%
District	Corozal	22.7%	48.3%	12.8%	16.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange Walk	16.0%	53.4%	12.1%	17.7%	.8%	100.0%
	Belize	11.1%	46.0%	37.6%	5.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayo	17.3%	36.1%	19.9%	23.8%	2.9%	100.0%
	Stann Creek	9.9%	42.2%	35.7%	12.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	Toledo	11.9%	40.1%	34.3%	13.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	14.3%	44.4%	27.3%	13.2%	.7%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 12: Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2019

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	79.0%	64.0%	71.2%	68.6%	68.4%	75.0%	67.8%	62.8%	73.8%
	Rural	83.3%	54.2%	69.0%	65.8%	63.5%	69.3%	74.7%	66.0%	75.6%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%
Relationship to head	Head	91.7%	73.1%	85.9%	80.8%	84.9%	86.4%	87.4%	85.2%	90.1%
	Spouse/Partner	89.1%	58.4%	62.8%	57.7%	43.7%	70.5%	66.1%	53.7%	75.1%
	Child	67.6%	52.9%	60.5%	62.9%	62.9%	59.2%	63.7%	46.7%	63.7%
	Grandchild	50.9%	39.9%	44.9%	46.0%	38.2%	46.5%	42.6%	42.9%	60.7%
	Other	79.8%	51.5%	64.5%	55.4%	55.0%	75.5%	56.1%	61.4%	69.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%
Sex	Male	81.4%	0.0%	81.4%	79.7%	83.1%	81.9%	79.8%	79.1%	86.7%
	Female	0.0%	58.9%	58.9%	53.6%	46.8%	64.9%	62.0%	49.9%	63.7%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%
Ethnicity	Creole	79.7%	63.8%	71.7%	71.5%	79.4%	72.9%	65.8%	70.8%	73.2%
	Garifuna	79.9%	59.2%	69.0%	60.7%	100.0%	79.2%	71.6%	60.4%	76.3%
	Maya	82.7%	53.6%	68.3%	62.0%	51.1%	58.7%	72.1%	60.6%	74.0%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	81.4%	57.8%	69.5%	67.1%	64.2%	74.1%	71.2%	68.3%	77.2%
	Other	86.1%	56.2%	71.6%	59.6%	65.5%	75.1%	75.4%	64.2%	82.6%
	DK/NS	100.0%	29.3%	59.5%	51.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%
Country of Birth	Belize	80.9%	58.5%	69.7%	66.9%	64.7%	73.0%	70.9%	63.5%	73.6%
	Guatemala	89.0%	61.2%	73.9%	68.2%	67.9%	78.7%	72.6%	66.5%	80.6%
	Honduras	89.0%	69.0%	78.6%	80.2%	71.7%	77.9%	76.1%	81.1%	80.2%
	Other	78.8%	56.9%	67.8%	59.7%	64.4%	72.5%	65.1%	68.0%	87.4%
	DK/NS	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%
Age Group	14-24	61.0%	44.4%	52.6%	51.0%	52.7%	54.6%	52.0%	43.9%	60.2%
	25-34	96.3%	69.9%	82.8%	79.7%	73.9%	83.7%	87.8%	82.6%	83.5%
	35-44	98.9%	75.6%	87.1%	81.5%	79.1%	89.5%	89.4%	87.6%	91.2%
	45-54	95.1%	70.5%	83.0%	74.1%	74.4%	90.2%	83.9%	75.0%	88.2%
	55 and Over	71.2%	42.1%	57.2%	57.3%	52.1%	57.0%	55.8%	53.7%	75.1%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	83.8%	54.3%	67.9%	70.0%	62.2%	64.5%	69.7%	65.2%	74.8%
	Primary	76.7%	49.1%	63.6%	62.0%	59.7%	65.9%	65.1%	54.6%	70.6%
	Secondary	84.9%	66.4%	75.3%	62.1%	71.2%	78.6%	75.1%	71.8%	85.6%
	Tertiary	91.4%	82.8%	86.8%	84.4%	87.3%	87.7%	85.6%	88.0%	87.4%
	Other	31.1%	46.2%	40.1%	43.9%	0.0%	43.1%	50.0%	0.0%	40.3%
	DK/NS	95.9%	45.6%	76.5%	100.0%	81.6%	82.0%	65.8%	100.0%	88.5%
	Total	81.4%	58.9%	70.1%	66.6%	64.9%	73.3%	70.8%	65.2%	75.3%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

**Annex 13: Persons Not in the Labor Force by Sex, DISTRICT and Selected Characteristics,
September 2019**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	12,734	23,565	36,299	2,971	3,063	14,826	11,750	2,611	1,079
	Rural	12,453	32,592	45,045	8,342	9,231	8,339	7,048	7,524	4,561
	Total	25,187	56,157	81,344	11,313	12,294	23,165	18,798	10,135	5,640
Sex	Male	25,187	-	25,187	3,406	2,954	7,687	6,424	3,194	1,521
	Female	-	56,157	56,157	7,906	9,340	15,479	12,373	6,940	4,119
	Total	25,187	56,157	81,344	11,313	12,294	23,165	18,798	10,135	5,640
Ethnicity	Creole	7,341	13,095	20,436	786	358	13,482	3,855	1,760	195
	Garifuna	1,396	3,197	4,593	248	-	964	361	2,726	293
	Maya	2,708	7,112	9,820	807	537	1,144	1,086	2,264	3,983
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	12,299	28,444	40,743	8,616	10,106	6,605	11,737	2,797	881
	Other	1,443	4,276	5,719	823	1,293	970	1,758	588	287
	DK/NS	-	34	34	34	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	25,187	56,157	81,344	11,313	12,294	23,165	18,798	10,135	5,640
Age Group	14-24	17,563	25,660	43,223	5,462	5,571	11,865	11,066	5,771	3,488
	25-34	1,127	9,632	10,758	1,490	2,117	3,390	1,747	1,190	824
	35-44	273	5,964	6,237	1,106	1,292	1,727	1,192	602	318
	45-54	835	4,916	5,750	1,137	1,102	1,128	1,218	858	307
	55 and Over	5,389	9,985	15,375	2,118	2,212	5,055	3,573	1,713	703
	Total	25,187	56,157	81,344	11,313	12,294	23,165	18,798	10,135	5,640
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	2,913	9,593	12,506	1,684	2,424	2,116	3,061	1,779	1,442
	Primary	16,174	31,903	48,077	6,582	8,142	13,522	10,457	5,932	3,441
	Secondary	4,320	10,332	14,652	2,178	1,189	5,404	3,554	1,855	473
	Tertiary	1,501	3,539	5,041	770	517	1,789	1,239	494	232
	Other	213	244	457	99	-	190	66	75	28
	DK/NS	66	547	612	-	23	145	420	-	24
	Total	25,187	56,157	81,344	11,313	12,294	23,165	18,798	10,135	5,640
Reason did not look for work or try to start a business	Did not want to work	590	955	1,545	111	215	759	289	152	20
	Disability	711	1,180	1,891	318	265	657	211	182	257
	Personal, family responsibilities	767	26,308	27,076	4,354	5,966	5,495	5,750	3,449	2,061
	In School, training	14,703	16,296	30,998	3,873	3,253	9,733	7,663	4,275	2,202
	Retired, Too old to work / old age	4,190	4,212	8,402	1,172	832	3,192	1,791	1,051	364
	Other	3,822	6,698	10,520	1,399	1,692	3,044	2,653	1,025	708
	DK/NS	112	61	173	-	-	-	173	-	-
	Total	24,895	55,710	80,605	11,228	12,223	22,879	18,530	10,135	5,611

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2019; Statistical Institute of Belize

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