

Belize

LABOUR F  RCE SURVEY

REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2020



Statistical Institute of Belize

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report shows the findings from the September 2020 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 are critical in policy and decision-making. The report also includes a COVID-19 component that reflects how the pandemic affected the labour market. The survey was conducted by multi-mode data collection, where in addition to in-persons interviews, telephone-based interviews were attempted for the first time. Although a challenging phase during a pandemic, 35 percent of the sample was conducted over the phone.

This round of the LFS implemented a new weighting methodology (section 2) and adopted refinements to the definitions of the employed, unemployed, and underemployed according to the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). As a result of this, the September 2020 serves as a benchmark for labour force statistics.

As at September 2020, Belize's total population was estimated at 421,464, this figure is equally distributed according to sexes. The distribution of the different ethnicities found in the country resulted in the following: 47.5 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic, 26.2 percent of Creole, 9.9 percent of Maya, 7.2 percent of Garifuna, and a combined 9.6 percent of other ethnicities such as Asian, East Indian, and Caucasian.

The population of interest for the Labour Force Survey is the working age population (WAP), which accounted for 72.6 percent of the total population.

The labour force was estimated at 168,630 or 55.1 percent of the working age population and dropped compared to previous years. This can be attributed to the revisions of the definitions of the employed and unemployed that shifted persons outside of the labour force and into the potential labour force. Lower labour force participation rates were also reflected due to these changes. Toledo, in particular, experienced the lowest participation rates compared to the other districts at 37.9 percent. This was widely due to revisions to the definition of employment, forcing persons engaged exclusively in subsistence farming as a form of work to shift to persons outside the labour force.

The group of employed persons became narrower, as revisions excluded persons engaged in subsistence farming and volunteer work. To a smaller degree, it included paid trainee work which was not a significant number of persons captured in the September 2020 round of the LFS. A total of 145,455 were classified as employed, of which 61.8 percent were males. Among the major industries, 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' contributed to most jobs with a share of 18.6 percent. The 'Tourism' industry, on the other hand, one of the largest contributors to the economy, suffered about 60 percent of job losses since September 2019. Faced with recent job losses, males sought jobs in 'Elementary occupations', while some females exited the labour force.

Almost 42 percent of all employed persons fell in informal employment, earning on average \$755 per month, which was the same as underemployed persons. Most of these persons were found working in 'Elementary occupations'. Another subgroup of the employed, the underemployed, was estimated at 34,307. Even with a stricter definition, the incidence of underemployed remained high compared to recent years. Corozal, specifically, experienced the highest levels of underemployment at 34 percent.

The national unemployment rate stood at 13.7 percent as at September 2020. Though unemployment levels were elevated in all districts, the highest rates were seen in Belize district at 15.1 percent. Toledo district was commonly seen with the lowest levels of unemployment in previous surveys. However, as the Toledo district lost persons from employment – namely, persons engaged in subsistence farming due to the revised definition, unemployment as a percentage of the labour force became smaller.

Since March 2020, when Belize was affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, about 34,381 persons lost their job due to the pandemic. Two-thirds of persons who lost jobs were captured as outside the labour force since they did not fulfil all three criteria (that is, not in employment, looking for work, and available to work) to be classified as unemployed. Overall, 35 percent of persons who lost their jobs used to work in the 'Tourism' industry. Salaried persons were also affected where one out of every paid person received reduced payment.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

	September 2019	September 2020
Population (September 15)	410,695	421,464
• Working Age Population (14+ years)	271,651	305,838
• Not in labour force	81,344	137,208
• In labour force	190,307	168,630
• Employed	170,458	145,455
• Unemployed	19,849	23,175
Unemployment Rate*	10.4%	13.7%
• Toledo District (lowest, Sep. 2019)	5.4%	-
• Orange Walk District (lowest, Sep. 2020)	-	11.1%
• Belize District (highest)	12.5%	15.1%
• Urban	10.5%	15.0%
• Rural	10.3%	12.6%
• Males	6.6%	11.6%
• Females	15.7%	17.0%
• Creole (highest)	14.6%	16.9%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	21.4%	23.0%
• 25 and over (Adults)	6.7%	11.0%
Labour Force Participation Rate	70.1%	55.1%
• Males	81.4%	68.7%
• Females	58.9%	42.4%
• Urban	71.2%	57.9%
• Rural	69.0%	52.7%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	52.6%	42.2%
• Highest level of education completed (none)	67.9%	46.7%
• Highest level of education completed (primary)	63.6%	50.1%
• Highest level of education completed (secondary)	75.3%	61.1%
• Highest level of education completed (tertiary)	86.8%	69.6%
Labour Force (percentage share)		
• Belize District (highest)	33.3%	33.4%
• Toledo District (lowest)	9.0%	6.1%
• Males	57.8%	60.4%
• Females	42.2%	39.6%
• Urban	47.2%	48.7%
• Rural	52.8%	51.3%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	48.7%	49.0%
• Garifuna (lowest)	5.4%	-
• Maya (lowest)	-	6.8%
Employed Population (14+ years)	170,458	145,455
• Males	102,734	89,943
• Females	67,724	55,512

	September 2019	September 2020
Unemployed Population (percentage share)		
• Belize District (highest)	40.0%	36.8%
• Toledo District (lowest)	4.7%	5.4%
• Males	36.5%	51.0%
• Females	63.5%	49.0%
• Urban	47.6%	53.1%
• Rural	52.4%	46.9%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	43.3%	44.7%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	51.7%	37.7%
Average Monthly Income	\$1,134	\$1,169

*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.

The Labour Force Survey was designed to be conducted on a semi-annual basis to capture the seasonal patterns of employment in the country - that is - in April and September. However, due to budgetary constraints, some years saw the LFS only being conducted once, while others had an 'Economic Activity' module appended to other surveys to be able to produce the main labour market statistics. From April 1994 to 2006, only one round of the LFS was conducted by the CSO. Later, when the CSO transitioned into the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) in 2007, the 2008 to 2011 labour market statistics were obtained from modules placed in activities the Household Expenditure Survey in 2008, the Living Standards Measurement Survey in 2009, the 2010 Census, and the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4). After 2011, two rounds of the LFS were implemented with the exception of September 2018 and April 2020.

The April 2020 labour force estimates were to be captured in a module in the 2020 Population and Housing Census. However, this was postponed due to public safety concerns with the Coronavirus outbreak. Given the unprecedented importance of producing labour market statistics to understand the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, plans for a September 2020 round initiated. Anticipating some of the challenges that the pandemic would bring, the LFS data collection methodology was reviewed by considering alternative modes of data collection. The most viable mode was through telephone interviewing, which was never attempted by the SIB due to a lack of a sample frame with contact details. As a result, a listing exercise was conducted in July 2020, to update the sample frame with contact information, which allowed the SIB to conduct the September 2020 round of the LFS primarily by telephone.

The SIB implemented the recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), for the 2020 Population and Housing Census and all rounds of the LFS that would succeed. These recommendations encompassed revisions to fundamental labour concepts and definitions to improve international comparability that caters to social and economic assessment needs (International Labour Organization, 2013). The demand for revised statistical standards emerged from meetings from the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and the 18th ICLS in 2008 to focus on 1.) changes in the labour force structure and framework, 2.) forms of work and 3.) the correlation between labour force statistics and other forms of work, working time, population, migration, education and health (International Labour Organization, 2013). Along with national statistical offices from several countries, the International Labour Organization (ILO) worked in developing measures to capture labour underutilization (defined in section 3) to be used together with the unemployment rate. Through numerous discussions, pilot studies and proposals, the recommendations from the 19th ICLS resolution were adopted in 2013. As a result of these revisions, subsistence farming, the largest classification of production of goods for own use in Belize, was no longer considered as employment but monitored as a source of support. The section on employment, unemployment and persons outside the labour force reflect how these revisions affected certain regions of the country as it related to persons' labour force status.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

The objective of the LFS is to produce statistics on the labour market at the national level and district level. This round of the survey also measures the impact of the COVID-19 on the labour market. The characteristics of persons outside the labour force are also studied. Information collected includes occupational characteristics, persons who are not working but are willing and available to work, and other demographic characteristics that are useful for informed policy-making that will improve the economy. The information is critical for other users such as researchers, investors, and trade unions.

1.3 Coverage of the Survey

A sample size of 3,000 households was randomly selected for the September 2020 LFS. This sample includes both urban and rural areas in all six districts. There was representation from the cayes, where households were in San Pedro Town and Caye Caulker. The remaining cayes were not included in the sample frame due to administrative and logistical challenges. The sample of 3,000 households was selected from 120 randomly selected demarcated areas called clusters. 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, 2,677 households were successfully interviewed. The response rate for the 2020 September round of the LFS is 95.2 percent¹. Belize district had the lowest response rate at 90.8 percent due to a larger number of refusals compared to the rest of the country. The analysis on this report is based on information captured for 9,921 persons, of which 7,138 (3,389 males and 3,749 females) were 14 years and over.

1.4 Scope of the Survey

The data captured in the survey include a variety of labour force characteristics such as the labour force structure, size and its characteristics including main job (occupation and industry), hours usually worked, educational attainment, absence from work, and a COVID-19 component. Other labour characteristics include status in employment, length of unemployment, previous work experience, and income from main job. International standards were adhered to for coding and comparability purposes. In addition, demographic information of the 14 year and older population is collected for analysis according to age, sex, family composition, ethnicity, country of birth, and educational attainment.

1 Note that households where no responses were obtained, that is, with final result codes: vacant dwelling, vacant lot, address not found, and building under construction, were excluded from the calculation of the response rate.

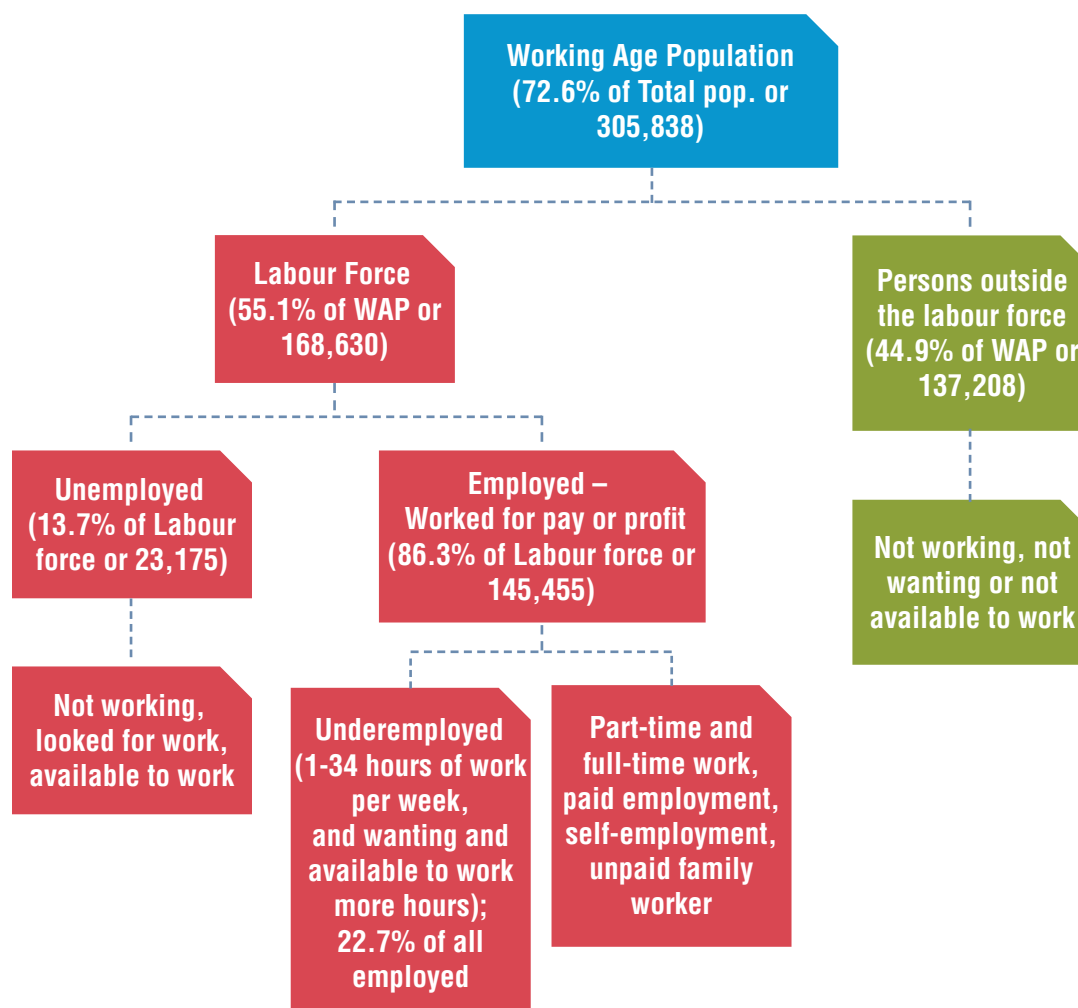
SECTION 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Population under study

Although the LFS collects basic information on all members of the household, the economic activity module of the LFS questionnaire targets all persons in the working age population – persons 14 years and over in each selected household. This module allows the working age population to be categorized according to the labour force framework shown in Figure 1. The framework 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, looking for work, and available to work (the unemployed). The employed population also includes persons who were temporarily away from work due to vacation, maternity/paternity leave, illness, or personal responsibilities. Probing techniques are used to follow up on persons temporarily away from work and made arrangements to return to work within four (4) weeks). 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 outside the labour force include persons who did not work look for work, did not want to work, or were not available to work, for instance, housewives, full-time students, retirees, and the disabled.

Figure 1. The Labour Force Framework, September 2020



It is important to note that the Belize LFS accounts for income only from main employment, whether the source is from operating own business, or 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 Methodology

The LFS utilizes a stratified two-stage sample design where the first stage involves selecting a sample of geographically demarcated areas called clusters and then selecting a random number of households within these areas for the second stage.

Each district was treated as an independent domain that was stratified into urban/rural areas. The country was geographically divided into Enumeration Districts (or Areas), EDs, that were intended to include about 150 households each. Where this was not possible due to a small number of households in the area, EDs were grouped together to form clusters, which became the primary sampling units at the first stage.

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 indicator used in this sample size formula (r) was the “female employment to population ratio” derived from the September 2019 LFS with a margin of error less than 20 percent for all districts. The output results are at the national level.

Table 1: First Stage Sample Size Calculation

Parameters	Description of Parameters	Output Results
r	Female employment to population ratio	0.4962
e	Relative margin of error	0.06399
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)
<i>Design effect (deff)</i>	The ratio of the actual variance to the variance expected with simple random sample	3
p	Females within the Working Age Population (Sub Population)	136,492
nrr	A percentage of non-responses is added to the sample. (Derived from the previous LFS round).	1.05
\tilde{n}	Average household size (Derived from previous LFS round)	3.1
Sample Size		3,000

At the first stage, 120 clusters were selected across all 6 administrative district in urban and rural areas. Table 2 below shows the distribution of the number of clusters by district and stratum. These specific clusters were updated during the aforementioned listing exercise conducted in July 2020. To allocate the number of clusters for each Urban/Rural area, the square root N proportional method was used. The method consists of first taking the square root of the urban and rural population for each district, summing them up and then assigning a proportion of 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: Number of Sampled Clusters by district and area

	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
No. of Clusters	18	20	20	20	24	18	120
Urban	7	7	12	10	9	6	51
Rural	11	13	8	10	15	12	69
Margin of Error ²	0.1695	0.1856	0.155	0.1512	0.1864	0.1366	0.06399

At the second stage, 25 households were selected within each of the clusters selected at the first stage. This resulted in the national sample size of 3,000 households. There were two areas in the country where government lockdowns were set in place, so data collection for the listing exercise was prohibited in these areas due to the pandemic.

To select the clusters, the sample was 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.

2.3 Weighting methodology

In consultation with Statistics Canada (StatCan), through the Project for the Regional Advancement of Statistics in the Caribbean (PRASC) program, a new weighting methodology was proposed and implemented in the September 2020 LFS. The following description of weighting and calibration for the LFS is derived from the document “Sampling Methodology of the Labour Force Survey of Belize” created by StatCan.

The sample weights are utilized in the LFS to compensate for a number of factors that may result in the differences between the sample and the target population. These weights are calculated for each individual in the sample. The development of sample weights first begins with the design weight which is used to compensate for the unequal probability of selection and is calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection. The basic weights are then adjusted for non-response and further calibrated such that the survey estimates of population obtained using those weights conform to the latest mid-month population totals. These final weights are then used for tabulation purposes.

INITIAL WEIGHT

The initial weight for each household was computed as part of the two-stage sample design of the Labour Force Survey. The initial design weight is equal to the household’s inverse selection probability, and since this weight is the same for all households at the stratum level, the LFS design is considered self-weighted. All members within a household (the one to which they belonged at the time of the sample selection) have the same initial weight.

2 The margin of error used in Table 2 was derived from the sample size calculation using the female employment to population ratio indicator.

If we let i be a household within stratum h ; N_h , the number of households in the stratum and n_h , the number of households in the sample, then the initial or basic weight, w_{hi} , is computed as:

$$w_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

NONRESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

After the generation of the basic weights, non-response adjustment weights are derived.

NONRESPONSE ADJUSTED WEIGHT

The adjustment for non-response consists of transferring the initial weights of the eligible non-responding units to the responding units. The nonresponse adjustment factor for a respondent is therefore defined as the inverse of the weighted non-response rate for the stratum (District by Urban/Rural) in which the household falls.

The nonresponse adjusted factor for household i was computed as the ratio of the sum of the weights for the original sample in stratum h to the sum of weights of the responding units (r) in stratum h , and defined as:

$$a_{hi} = \frac{\sum w_{hi}}{\sum w_{hi}^r}$$

At this stage of the weighting process, the non-response adjustments (a_{hi}) derived were then multiplied by the design weights (w_{hi}) to produce a new set of weights.

CALIBRATION

Auxiliary data available from the mid-month population estimates at District by Urban/Rural and Sex were used for calibration. A calibration factor, or g weight, was applied to derive estimates based on these mid-month population estimates. Twenty-four (24) different g -weights resulted using population estimates by district, area and sex. The g weight formula is as follows:

$$g_k = \frac{\vec{N}_l}{\hat{N}_l}$$

where:

- l : District by Urban/Rural by Sex;
- \vec{N}_l : Size of group l based on mid-month estimates;
- \hat{N}_l : Estimated size of l from the sample;
- g_k^l : Calibrated factor or g weight

To derive the final weights, the product of the g weight and non-response adjusted weight was used.

2.4 Pre-Field work operations

Faced with the data collection challenges due the threat of the Coronavirus and its resulting restrictions in 2020, the SIB examined various options available to conduct the LFS in September. After deciding that telephoned-based interviewing would be the best mode off data collection, a listing exercise was carried out in July to update the sample frame and collect telephone information . This was possible as there were only few COVID-19 cases in June-July and lifted restristions, allowing enumerators to collect this information. In transitioning to telephone-based data collection, the team dynamics changed in that there was no longer field supervisors

but a zone supervisors from SIB headquarter guiding two districts simultaneously. The SIB also recruited six editors/coders and one head editor/coder to code the respective fields in each questionnaire. A driver later joined the team in the field to assist with households that did not respond by telephone or those with no contact information available. It was also decided that temporary interviewers and editors/coders would undergo virtual training; the September 2020 LFS was the first survey to train staff online. Anticipating a higher than usual attrition rate, additional temporary staff were recruited to fill the vacancies. While the SIB provided the temporary staff with tablets and other equipment to participate in the training, they were required to have internet connection, a designated area at home free from distractions, and previous telemarketing or survey experience.

Despite experienced staff acquiring interviewing skills from past Labour Force Surveys, all recruits were required to sit in all sessions during 7 days since there was new content introduced in the training manual, including new applications necessary for data capture. Editors/coders attended an additional day of training. In addition, a one-day telephone interviewing practice was scheduled with a small selection of urban and rural households across the country to get familiarized with the applications and be more comfortable with telephone interviews before the start of the survey. Teams were asked to upload all complete assignments so that headquarters could review the following day and point out good practices as well as errors not captured by the software. All temporary staff, including editors/coders met for a one-day discussion of the practical field work.

2.5 Field work operations

The survey was carried out over a 4-week period from September 6th to October 3rd. The original target was to interview 70 percent of the selected households via telephone, though only 35 percent of the sample was actually completed this way. All other households were contacted in the field. This presented some challenges, as the respondents were somewhat apprehensive in receiving interviewers in their homes due to the risk of COVID-19 exposure.

In transitioning to telephone interviews and online mapping capability, the LFS ran nearly paperless, though paper questionnaires were printed as backup. Interviewers first attempted interviews with the list of contact information, entering data in 8-inch Huawei tablets installed with SIM cards and data packages, and with Survey Solutions - a Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software developed by the World Bank. An application to record interviews for quality control was also installed on the tablets; these were stored in the cloud. Another vital application used was the SIB Collect, which had maps with attributes of the households; this guided the interviewers in the field. Electronic copies of visitation records were provided to supplement the SIB Collect application. Constant communication was maintained through telephone lines and WhatsApp groups throughout the survey, while data collection progress was tracked automatically through a Dashboard created by the SIB Systems Development and Data Processing team. In order to complete data collection in the prescribed time, all teams were required to work six days per week, taking advantage of the weekends when most persons could be found at home.

Data was collected from a knowledgeable adult in the household; interviewing by proxy was allowed in cases where members of the household were not present. When interviewers did not contact households in their first call attempts, multiple follow ups were made by telephone and lastly visited in person. Editors/coders and headquarters had access to the data once the questionnaires were uploaded via Survey Solutions. Constant supervision, both remotely and in the field was made during the four weeks by conducting live interviews and quality checks to assess and improve data quality.

SECTION 3. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This section explains the key concepts and definitions related to the working age population, the employed, the unemployed, the underemployed and others. As seen in section 1, there was a need to update some of the definitions to match an ever-changing labour market, while adhering to international standards as per recommendations from the 19th ICLS. To afford you with clarification on revisions to these definitions, a comparison is also made to definitions that were used in previous rounds of the labour force survey. It also makes mention of improvements made to the methodology.

WORKING AGE POPULATION (WAP)

All persons in the country who were 14 years or older. Although other countries recognize different ages as per their national standards, Belize recognizes the WAP at age 14 in accordance with the Belize education Act, Chapter 36, of 2000, which stipulates the compulsory school age for children as 5 to 14 years.

EMPLOYED

All persons 14 years and older who worked at least 1 hour in the reference week or had a job from which they were temporarily absent.

These include persons who: 1. Run their own business regardless of the size of the enterprise or legality of the activity, 2. Receive a salary or wage or payment in kind in exchange for their labour, 3. Work as unpaid family helpers in a business or farm, 4. Engage in agriculture production, fishing or hunting mostly or only for sale, 5. Work at home such as sewing for someone outside the household, prepare food or snacks for sale, sale of nuts, fruits, lottery tickets, etc. or 6. Worked as trainees, apprentices or interns for pay in cash or in kind. An evaluation of persons receiving a stipend for work is needed to determine if they are to be classified in employment. For instance, persons lending their services at an organization in exchange for a stipend such as traveling allowance, would not be considered as employed. However, a person working at a business who received a stipend which is close or equivalent to someone receiving a stipend would be considered as work, for instance, a secretary working as an intern receiving \$1,000 monthly as a “stipend” would be considered in employment since the allowance is close to someone in a similar capacity would be earning. It is important to note that data collected as of September 2020 on persons engaged in agriculture, such as production of crops and raising of livestock, fishing, hunting and gathering, intended mainly for own consumption by the household, are no longer included in employment (international recommendations concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, 19th ICLS).

Persons are excluded from employment if they are: 1. engaged in agriculture, fishing or hunting mostly or only for family consumption even if a portion is sold, 2. With seasonal jobs during the off season, if there is absolutely no work performed, 3. Persons who have made an arrangement to return to the same job but were absent for more than 4 weeks or they did not receive payment during the absence. (If they were absent for more than 4 weeks but were receiving payment, these persons are considered in employment), 4. Engaged in provision of unpaid services for use by the same household such as own domestic duties.

UNEMPLOYED

All persons 14 years and over who were without work, looked for work in the last 4 weeks prior to the date of the interview, and were available to start working within the next two weeks. The key difference between the refined definition and the previous one is that all 3 criteria are now required to be classified as unemployed whereas persons 14 years and over who were without work and those available to start work in the past two weeks were criteria used to identify the unemployed prior to the September 2020 LFS. Methods to look for work include asking friends and relatives, checking for job vacancies in the newspapers, websites or social media, seeking licenses or loans to open a business, or looking for land to set up a business or agricultural undertaking.

PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons 14 years and over who were not working or unemployed during the reference week because of attending school or training, home duties, retirement or old age, or other reasons such as disability. Persons engaged exclusively in subsistence farming (production of goods mostly for the household's consumption) as a form of work would also fall in this category if they were not considered as employed or unemployed.

Although some of these persons may have not looked for employment, they are available for work if given an opportunity. This group of persons has an attachment to the labour market and allows to identify the potential labour force.

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE

The potential labour force is one of the measures of labour underutilization. It includes a) unavailable jobseekers and b) available potential jobseekers. Unavailable jobseekers are those seeking employment but not available, which would be, for instance, a student who will soon graduate in a month, applied for jobs but is not currently available due to attending to school. Available potential jobseekers are those not seeking employment but currently available. For instance, a homemaker who did not look for job due to care of children at home but if offered a job, would make herself available to perform the work – whether full-time or part-time.

LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

As an additional measure of an unmet need for employment, labour underutilization is based on a concept that goes beyond unemployment and underemployment. Due to the expansion of the labour market framework as revised in 2013 in the 19th ICLS, persons who are available to work but did not look for work or looked for work but became unavailable have an attachment to the labour market, despite their classification as outside the labour force. These persons form the potential labour force as they have an interest in employment.

TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

This is a subgroup of the employed population. Persons are underemployed if they are working less than 35 hours per week, currently wanting to work additional hours, and are available to work additional hours in the same or another job within the next two weeks. Throughout the report, this concept is referred to as “underemployment”.

HOUSEHOLD

A person or group of persons living/staying together at least four nights per week and sharing at least one daily meal.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

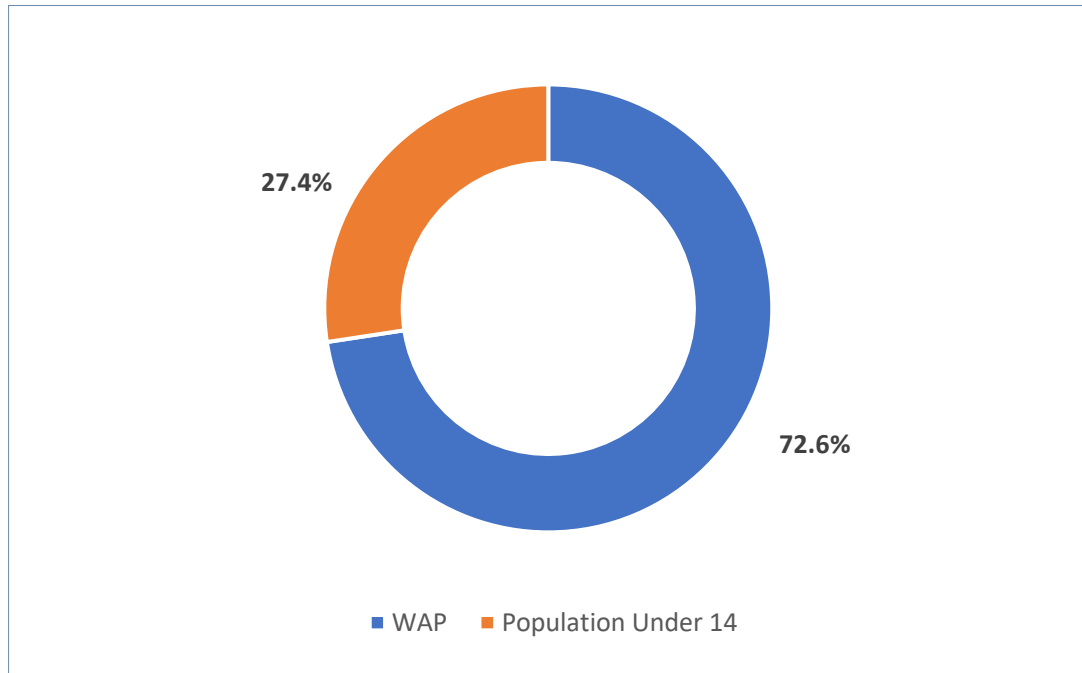
Is the point of reference to tell us how the household is composed.

SECTION 4. POPULATION ESTIMATES

4.1 Working Age Population

Belize's total population was estimated at 421,464 as at September 2020. The total population was evenly distributed by sex. The 14 years and older population (Working Age Population or WAP) represented 72.6 percent of the total population (Figure 2) or 305,838³. The total number of persons under 14 years was estimated at 115,626 (or 27.5 percent).

Figure 2 Population distribution; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

3 Due to a new weighting methodology implemented in the September 2020 LFS, there was an increase of 12.5 percentage points in the WAP compared to September 2019; however, increases in previous WAPs were seen below 5 percentage point increases.

Table 3 describes the size of the total population, the WAP, the labour force and those persons outside the labour force by sex, age group and area. Most of Belize's total population was found in rural areas (233,4246 or 55.3 percent); this proportion has been observed since September 2019.

Within the WAP, just over half or 157,665 were females. Out of these working age women, 66,861 participated in the labour force. The largest share of the labour force according to age were persons between the ages of 25 to 34 years(27 percent). The distribution of employed persons by age group also shows that most persons (or 39,372) were also within the 25-34 age group. However, for the unemployed, the largest group were among the young population, that is 14 to 24 years. Though most of Belize's population reside in rural areas, unemployment mostly affected persons living in urban areas. The largest proportions of persons outside the labour force were from the age group 14 to 24 years (52,068) and 55+ years (35,006).

Table 3: Population and Labour Status Indicators, September 2020*

	Total	Sex		Age Group					Area	
		Male	Female	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Urban	Rural
Total Pop.	421,464	210,754	210,709	90,055	66,184	52,373	42,325	54,902	188,218	233,246
WAP	305,838	148,173	157,665	90,055	66,184	52,373	42,325	54,902	141,684	164,154
Labour Force	168,630	101,768	66,861	37,987	45,492	35,618	29,636	19,896	82,088	86,542
Employed	145,455	89,943	55,512	29,247	39,372	32,318	26,781	17,737	69,779	75,676
Unemployed	23,175	11,825	11,350	8,740	6,120	3,301	2,855	2,159	12,308	10,866
PNLF	137,208	46,405	90,803	52,068	20,692	16,754	12,689	35,006	59,596	77,612

*Some totals may not add up due to rounding off.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

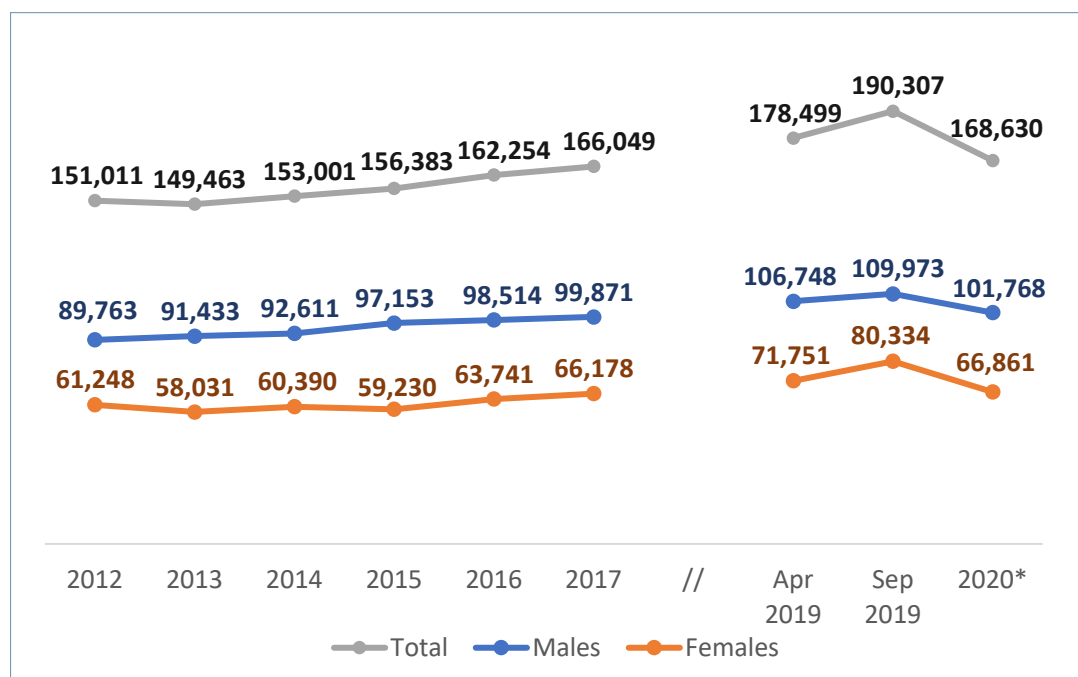
SECTION 5. THE LABOUR FORCE

Labour force participation levels had been steadily rising in previous years due to increases in self-employed jobs. This round of the LFS saw a drop in labour force estimates, mainly due changes to the definition of employment where the production of goods mainly for own use are not classified as employment anymore, as well as the stricter criteria used to capture the unemployed. As a result, participation levels have also declined, given that since persons who previously considered part of the labour force have been reclassified in line with the revised definitions.

5.1 Labour Force Time series

In September 2020, the labour force was estimated at 168,630, wherein males accounted for 60 percent of this total. As figure 3 illustrates, a notable decline was seen in the last round of the LFS, which can be attributed to persons exiting the labour force due to the revisions of the definitions of the employed and unemployed. This revision excluded and reclassified persons who previously had been captured as part of the labour force, such as those engaged in production of goods for household consumption (subsistence farming), and persons who were available to work but did not look for work.

Figure 3 Evolution of the Labour Force, September 2012-2020



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

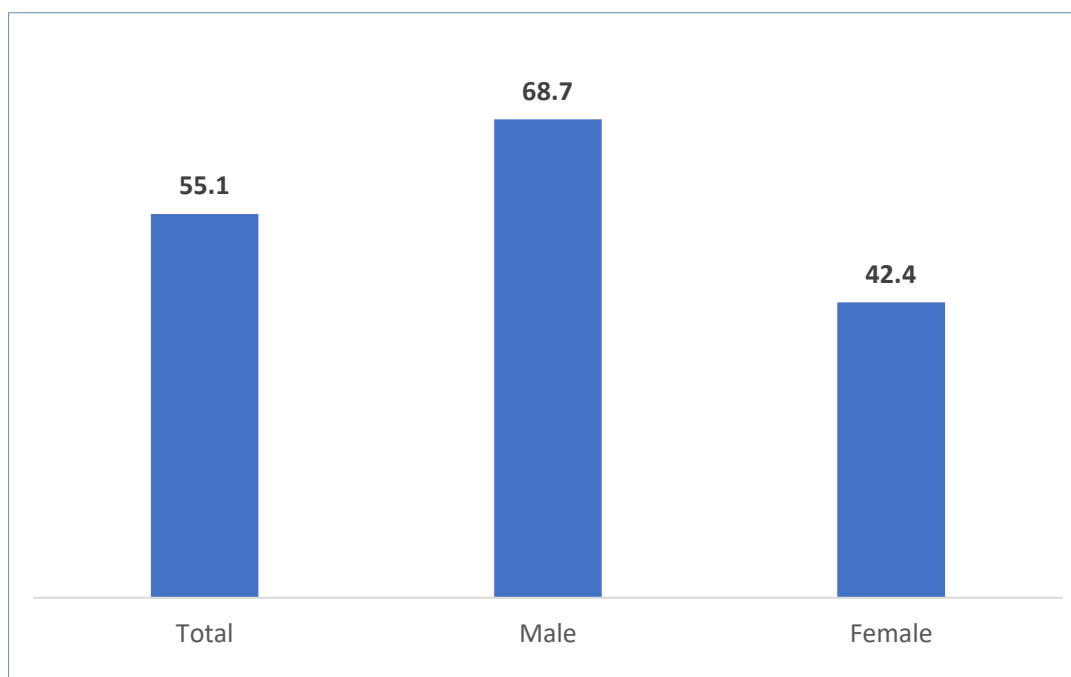
Note the changes to the definitions of employed and unemployed implemented in September 2020.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

5.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex

Due to the overall decrease in the size of the labour force, participation rates have also declined. An estimated 55 percent of the working age population were in the labour force in September 2020. While overall participation levels have declined since September 2019, the male participation in the labour force (68.7 percent) continues to be higher compared to females (42.4 percent). As seen in the September 2019 LFS, labour force participation among women was slowly increasing due to rises in self-employment such as subsistence farming and more women being classified as unemployed. In this round of the LFS, the exclusion of production of goods for own use and the stricter definition for unemployment have excluded some of these persons from the labour force.

Figure 4 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, September 2020

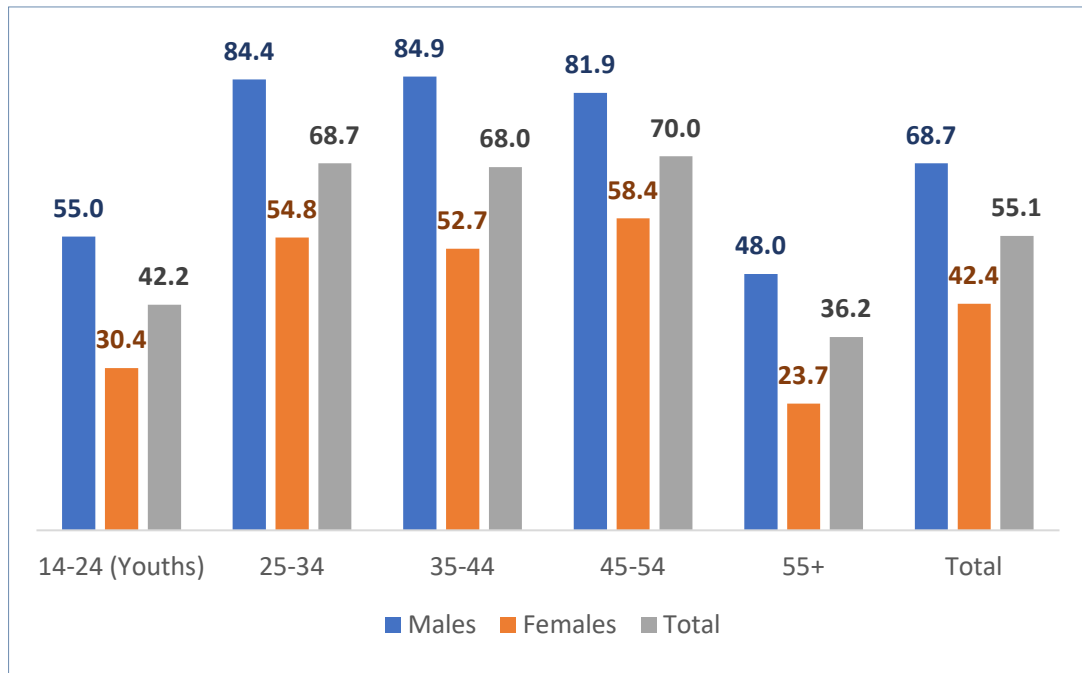


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

5.3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group

As persons 55 years and over are at (for public servants), or close to, retirement age, this group had the lowest labour force participation levels at 36.2 percent. Among working aged males, those 35 to 44 years registered the highest participation levels at 84.9 percent, while the highest participation levels among females were those aged 45 to 54 years. September 2019 results had shown that participation rates increased across all age groups particularly due to women entering the labour force. Labour force participation rates in the youth population (14 to 24 years) shows that 55 percent of males were active compared to 30.4 percent of women.

Figure 5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, September 2020

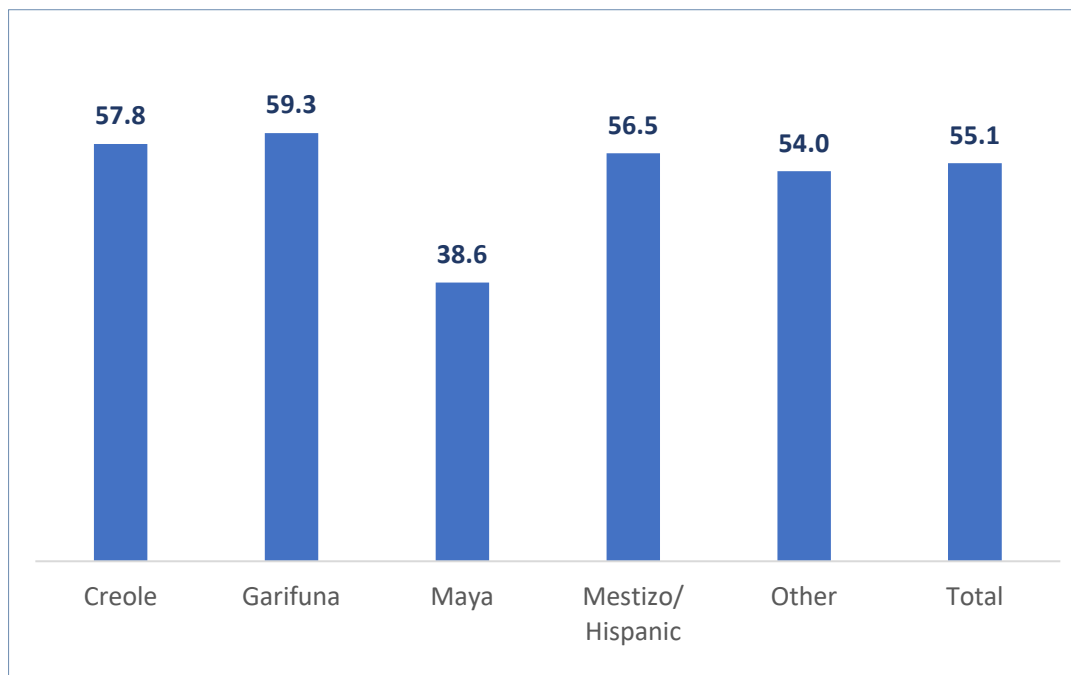


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

5.4 Labour Force Participation by Ethnic Group

Among the different ethnicities, the Garifuna group showed the highest participation levels at almost 60 percent compared to other ethnicities. Although labour force participation of the Maya ethnic group has consistently been the lowest compared to other groups, they undeniably experienced the largest declines in 2020. This may be as a result of many persons of Mayan ethnicity being engaged in subsistence farming, which no longer classifies them in the labour force if they are not actively looking for work.

Figure 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Ethnic Group, September 2020

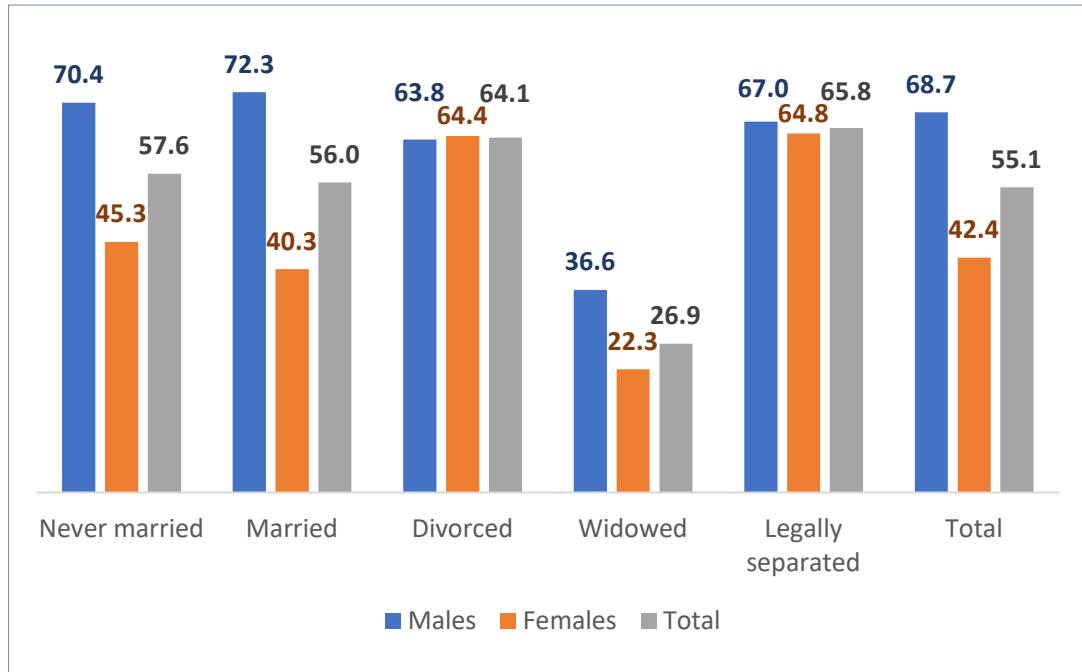


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

5.5 Labour Force Participation by Marital Status and Sex

Figure 7 shows that the highest levels of labour force participation were among legally separated individuals at 65.8 percent. When marital status is disaggregated by sex, married men displayed the highest labour force participation rates at 72.3 percent. In contrast, only 40.3 percent of married women participate in the labour force.

Figure 7 Labour Force Participation Rates by Marital Status and Sex, September 2020



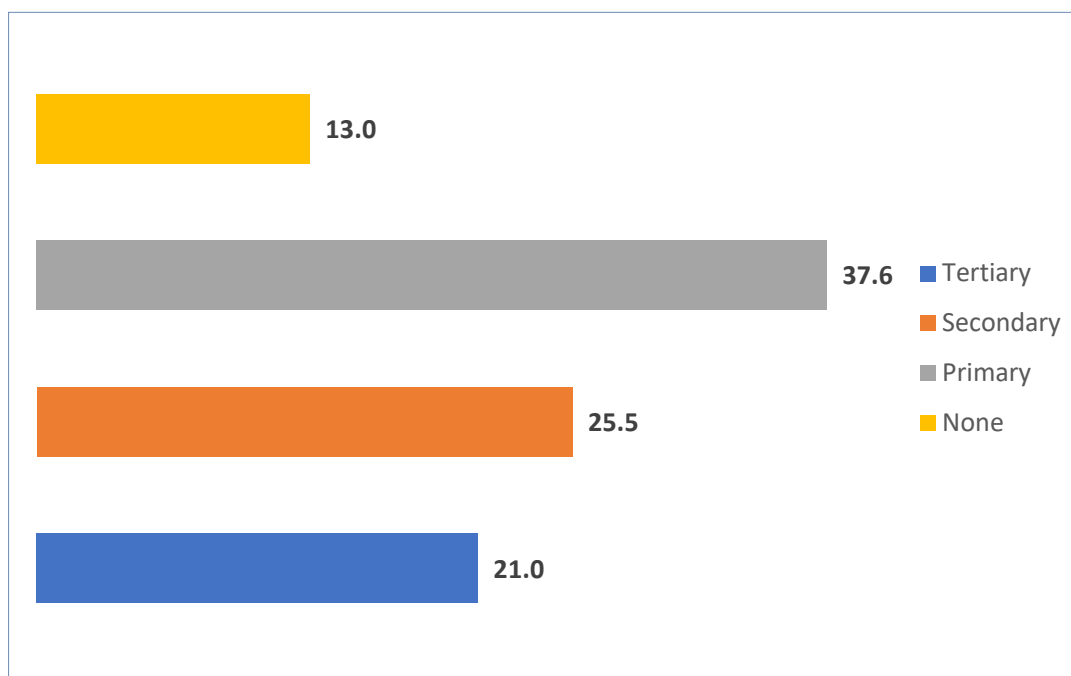
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

5.6 Labour Force by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is an indicator of the skill level and competitiveness of the workforce. There are three formal educational levels in Belize: primary education, which is from Infant I to Standard 6; secondary education, which is from Form I to Form IV; and tertiary education, including Sixth Form and university level. In the September 2020 round of the LFS, vocational education, facilitated by Institutes for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVETs) and Center for Employment Training (CET), were first incorporated in the formal education system in the September 2020 LFS results (previous rounds of the LFS did not include ITVETs and CET in formal education). Students having completed level 1 or level 2 vocational education were included in the secondary education estimates and those completing level 3 vocational education were included in the tertiary education estimates.

In September 2020, one out of every five persons in the labour force had completed at least a tertiary level education (Figure 8). As has been consistently observed, persons who have completed at most a primary level education continue to account for the largest share of persons in the labour force, while persons who have not attained any educational level account for the lowest share.

Figure 8 Labour Force Population Share by Educational Attainment; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020

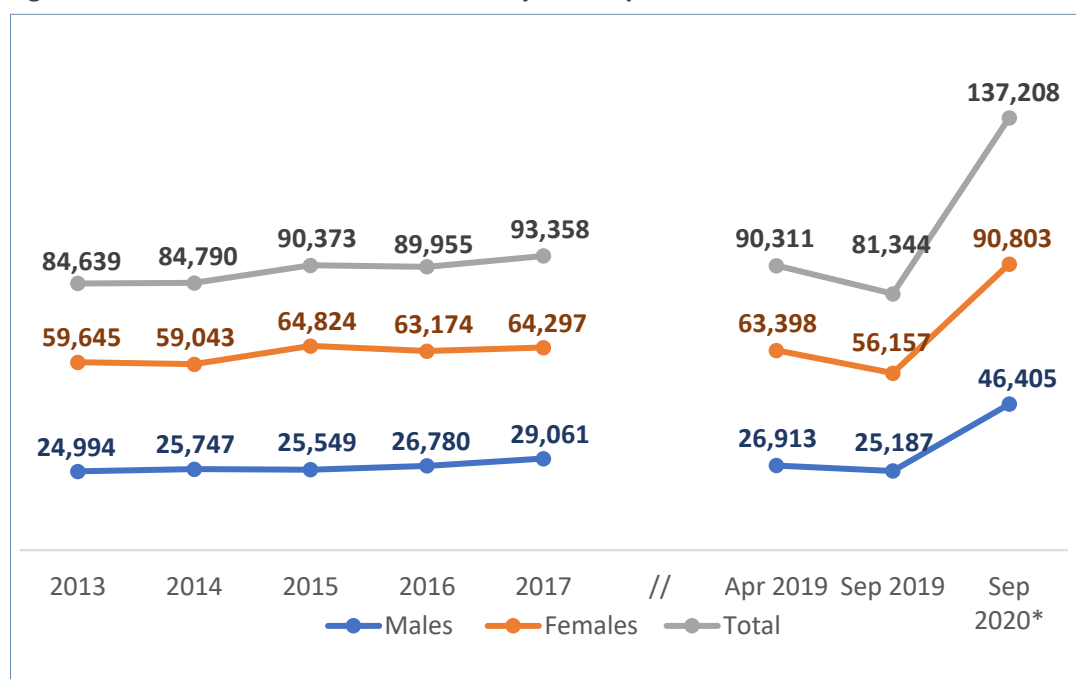
SECTION 6. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

The term ‘outside the labour force’ is new terminology to describe ‘inactivity’. Persons outside the labour force are all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. This does not mean, however, that all such persons completely ‘inactive’. For example, there are some persons who may perform some work (in production of goods for own use, volunteer work, unpaid work, etc.) which is not classified as employment as per the revised international standards. The persons were therefore categorized as outside the labour force if they were not looking for work. There is also a subgroup of underutilized potential labour force (see Section 3: Key Concepts and Definitions) that have an attachment to the labour force. Persons outside the labour force may not be working for several reasons. They may be engaged in family affairs or home duties, in school or training, retired or of old age, sick or disabled or not wanting to work. Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, many employers began downsizing after March 2020. Although some of those who were let go remained in the labour force – either looking for work (unemployed) or starting a different job. Others dropped out completely, since they were not looking for work and were waiting to be called back to their former jobs.

6.1 Persons outside the labour force by sex

Due in part to the revisions to definitions already mentioned, the population out of the labour force substantially grew to 137,208 in September 2020. Indeed, the graph below shows a radical increase among this group when compared to recent years. Women accounted for two-thirds of this population, contributing almost 35,000 more inactive females compared to September 2019.

Figure 9 Persons Not in the Labour Force by Sex; September 2013-2020



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

Note the changes to the definitions of employed and unemployed implemented in September 2020.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2013-September 2020.

6.2 Persons outside the labour force by age group

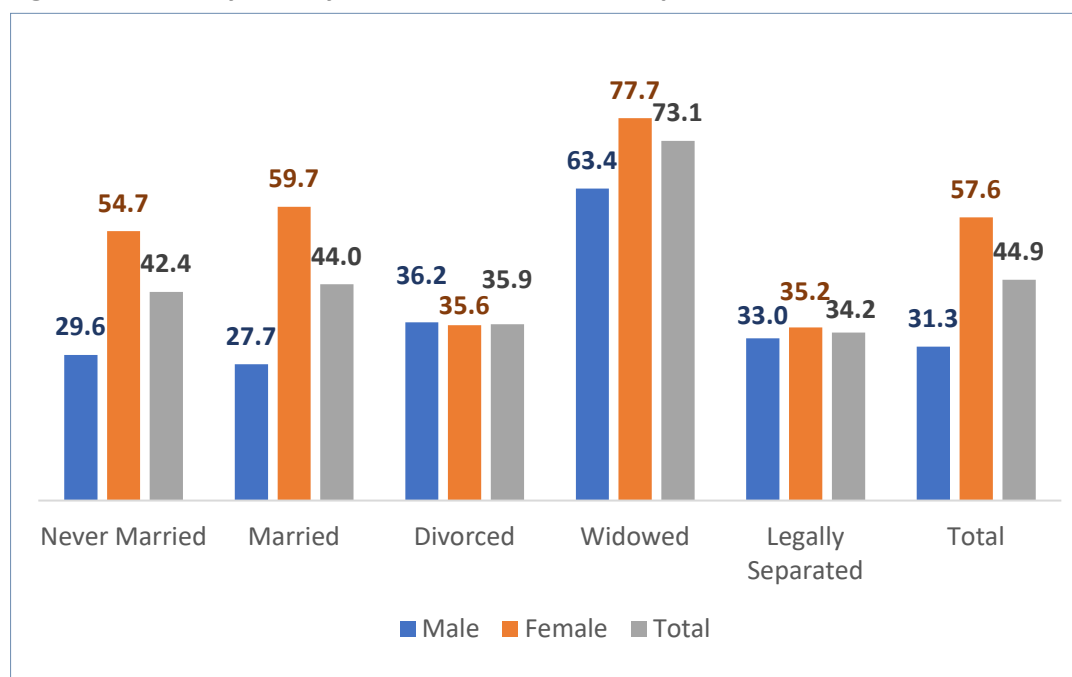
The distribution of persons outside the labour force by age group shows that the youth population (14 to 24 years) accounted for 37.9 percent, while the group of persons at or close to retirement age (55+ years) accounted for one fourth of all inactive persons.

6.3 Inactivity rate by marital status and sex

Inactivity rate is calculated as the total number of persons outside the labour force over the total number of working age persons. Marital status is seen as a factor that influences inactivity. In September 2020, over half (55.7 percent) of all inactive persons were never married while less than one third (32.2 percent) were married.

Between sexes, the level of inactivity was higher for all women across all marital statuses except divorced. (Note that divorced women accounted for 1.3 percent of all inactive women). Widowed persons registered the highest inactivity rates for both sexes, a comprehensible result since most of these persons are in the older age bracket and thus closer to retirement age. Inactivity among married women is two times larger compared to married males. In general, the female inactivity rate was 26.3 percentage points higher than male inactivity rate.

Figure 10 Inactivity Rate by Marital Status and Sex; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

6.4 The Potential Labour Force

Unemployment estimates are not sufficient as a sole indicator for measuring labour underutilization. Persons may be available for and wanting work but not actively looking for work, as casual or part-time employment is scarce or they have given up in finding work. Outside the labour force, there are persons who are interested in working even if they are not actively looking for work (also called available potential jobseekers) and those looking for work but not currently available (also called unavailable jobseekers). These two subgroups within the persons outside the labour force are known as the **potential labour force** since they are interested in employment but there are barriers preventing them from working.

In September 2020, results revealed that 29.1 percent of all persons outside the labour force were part of the potential labour force⁴. Most of these persons (or 27.3 percent) were available potential jobseekers.

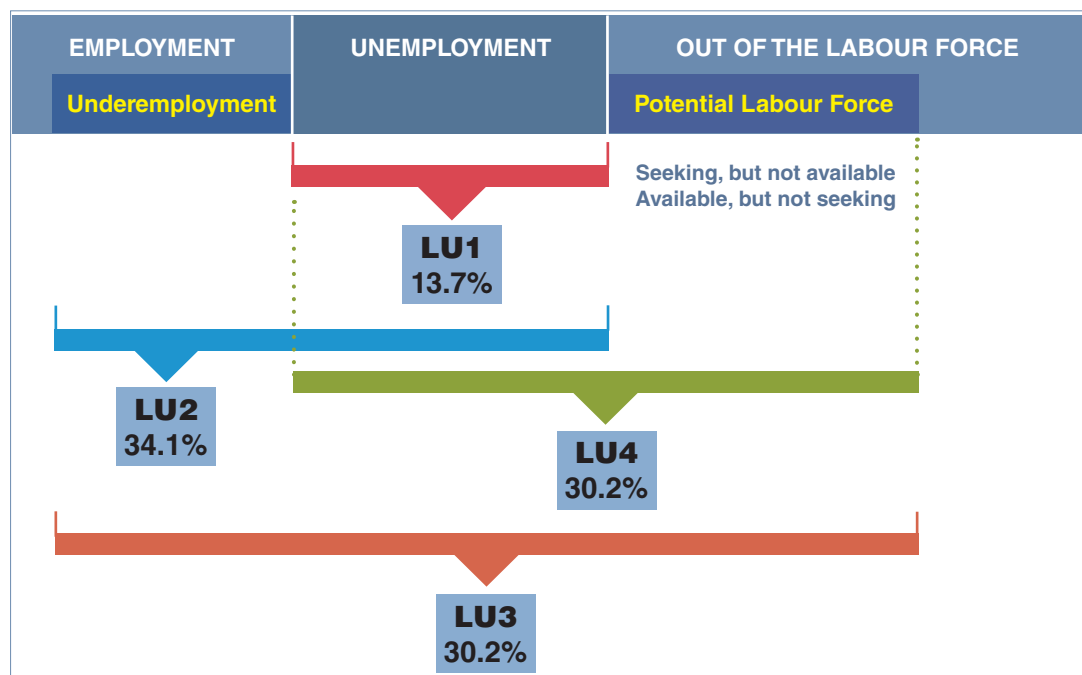
4 Where the largest share (or 94 percent) of the potential labour force would have been classified as unemployed with the use of the previous definition of the unemployed, the revised definition classifies this group as the potential labour force, a subgroup of the persons outside the labour force.

Labour underutilization is measured in four indicators (LU1, LU2, LU3, and LU4) in Figure 11. In addition to unemployment (LU1 in the chart), persons may also be found taking up any job available regardless of it matching their education status, they may create their own jobs which may not result in the most desirable employment, or they may become discouraged, or resort to own-use production (which is production mostly for the household's consumption).

Having a job does not mean the job holder is satisfied with the number of hours that are offered by the employer or the total number of hours they work in their own business. For example, if the job provides insufficient working time, this may not be enough to make ends meet at home. Underemployment levels captures precisely these persons working less than 35 hours per week and who both want and are available to work additional hours. The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment, indicator LU2 in the chart, was registered at 34.1%. Resulting in higher levels than unemployment, underemployment levels showed to be a bigger issue than unemployment in the country.

The indicator LU3 shows a combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force at 30.2%. At an even wider scope, the indicator LU4 shows the degree of underutilized labour in the form of all 3 rates combined, calculated at 46.7%.

Figure 11 Labour Force Status and Labour Underutilization; September 2020

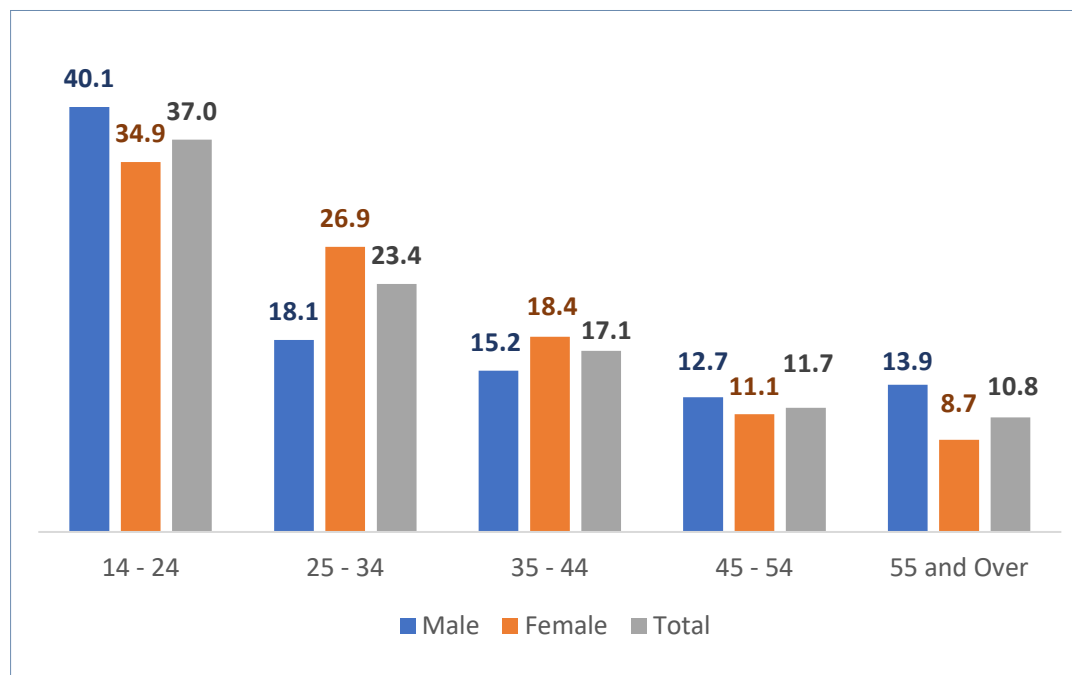


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

6.5 The Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group

LFS results show that 6 out of 10 persons outside the labour force that formed part of the potential labour force were women. This may be due to the limited job opportunities available for women who were forced to stop working during the pandemic, and instead of joining the unemployed joined the potential labour force. When disaggregated by age, youths aged 14 to 24 years registered the largest share (37 percent) of persons outside the labour force who are in the potential labour force. The smallest share of inactive persons that are in the potential labour force were in the older age brackets, since these persons are less likely to be available for work, are retirees (or pensioners), and others in or out of the household take care of them financially.

Figure 12 Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

6.6 Available potential jobseekers and unavailable jobseekers

The breakdown of the potential labour force by these two categories shows that 94 percent of the potential labour force were available potential jobseekers. Women comprised the larger share of this category at 60.7 percent. This may be as a result of the nature of women's roles in a household since they are more likely to assume family responsibilities and accepting a job if given the opportunity. Looking at unavailable jobseekers, men accounted for just over half or 51.3 percent of this category. Within both categories, a larger share of available potential jobseekers and available seekers were ages 14 to 24 years.

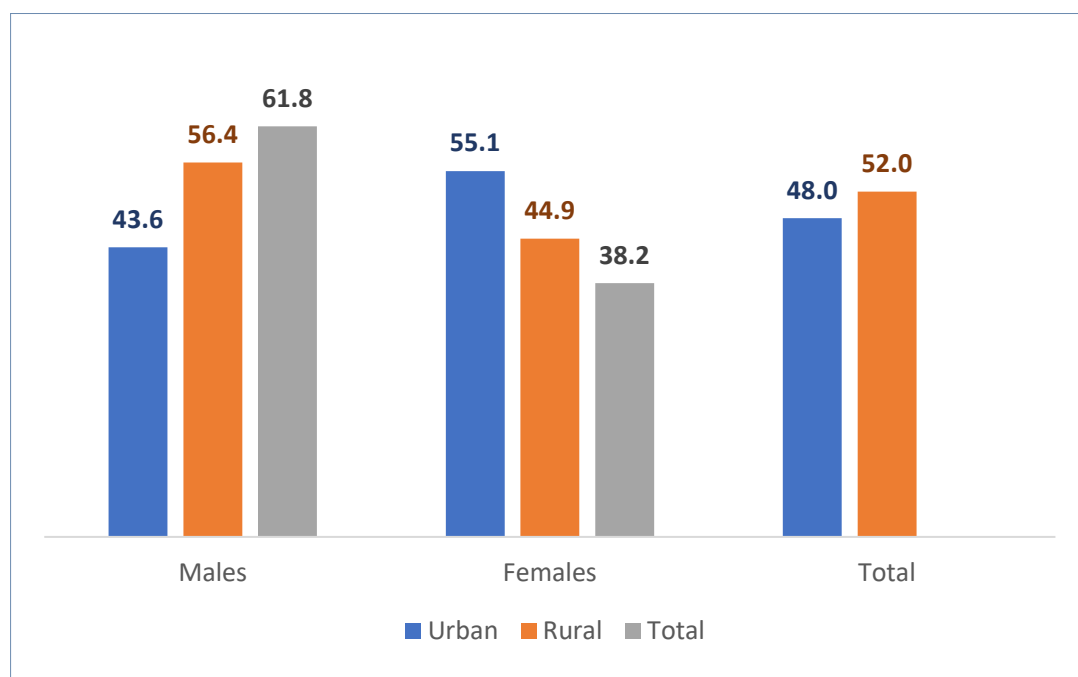
SECTION 7. THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

At September 2020, the employed population was approximately 145,455 persons. Outlined in this section is the distribution of this group according to occupation, industry, informal employment, etc. For this section, it is important to differentiate between the concept of occupation and industry. The fundamental difference is that occupation refers to type of work the individual performs, while industry is the main activity that is carried out at the place of work.

7.1 Employment by Sex and Area

Though there is a notable difference in the estimated number of employed persons in the last two September rounds of the LFS (a net decrease of about 25,000 persons) compared to the change in other September rounds, the proportion of females and the area in which each sex are found slightly changed. As depicted in figure 13, three in five persons, or 61.8 percent of the employed population are males. Fifty two percent of employed persons live in rural areas.

Figure 13 Percentage of Employed Population by Sex and Area: September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.2 Employment by Age Group and Sex

The SIB has consistently observed over the last 8 years that the largest share of all employed persons is 25 to 34-year-olds, ranging from 27 to 29 percent. In September 2020, this group consisted of 27.1 percent of all employed persons. The breakdown by sex does not show a variation of this result.

Table 4: Employed Population by Age Group and Sex, September 2020

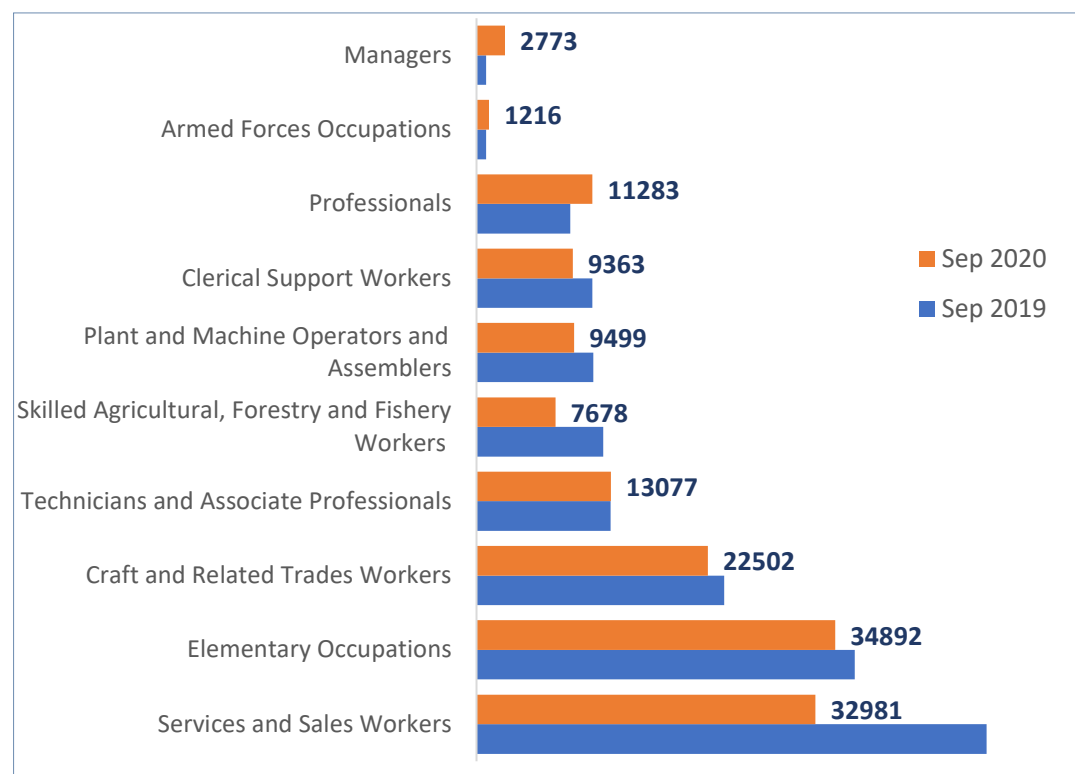
Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14-24 (Youths)	20.2%	21.4%	18.0%
25-34	27.1%	25.7%	29.3%
35-44	22.2%	21.8%	22.9%
45-54	18.4%	17.6%	19.8%
55 and over	12.2%	13.6%	10.0%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.3 Employment by Main Occupation

Jobs are classified according to the 10 major occupations as defined by the most recent version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). The distribution of jobs in Figure 14 shows that 32,981 (or 24 percent) of all employed persons are in elementary occupations. Half of these elementary occupations included yard cleaners, crop farm labourers, building construction labourers, and domestic cleaners. Though the narrower definition of employment limited comparability in general, the revision would mostly affect 2 major groups – ‘Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery’, and ‘Elementary occupations’ – since persons engaged exclusively in subsistence farming, which is no longer included as in employment, would affect these 2 major occupations. A closer look at ‘Services and Sales workers’ shows that there was a loss of 33 percent of jobs in this category, most of which are classified in the ‘Tourism industry’.

Figure 14 Employment by Main Occupation; September 2019 and September 2020



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

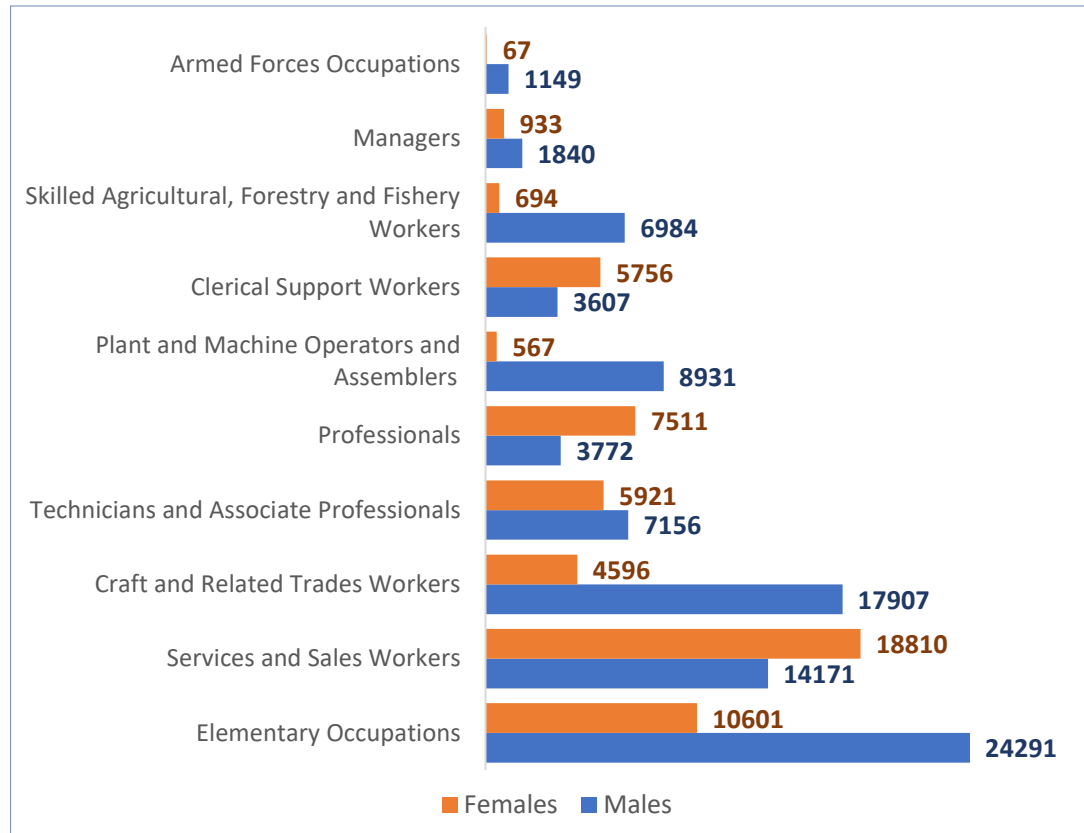
Note the changes to the definitions of employed implemented in September 2020.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019 and September 2020.

7.4 Employment by Occupation, Sex and Age group

Trends show that males have dominated all except 'Services and Sales Workers' and 'Clerical Support Workers' categories (Figure 15) throughout the years. In September 2020, 27 percent of males were employed in 'Elementary occupations', majority of which were 14 to 24 years. One third of females mostly found jobs in 'Services and Sales Workers' category, with 26 percent of these female workers ages 25 to 34 years.

Figure 15 Employment by Main Occupation and Sex; September 2020

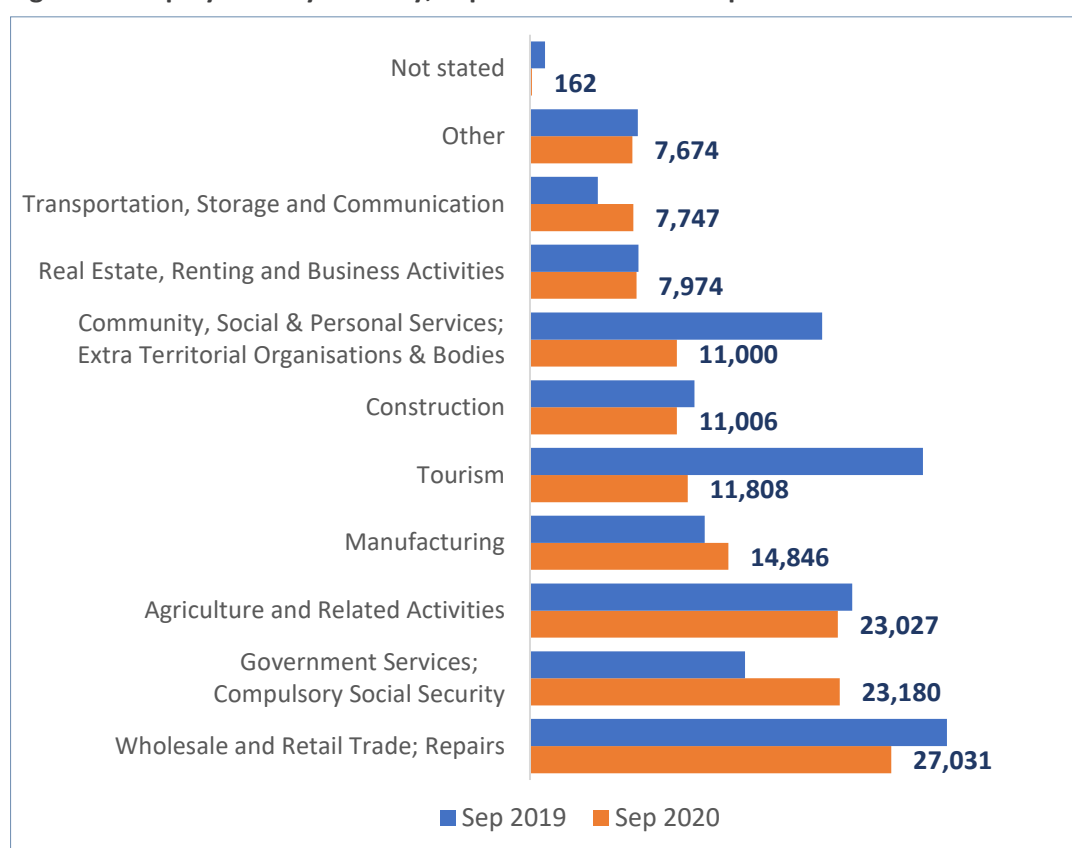


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.5 Employment by Major Industry

For purposes of this report, industries are classified by the Belize Classification of all Economic Activities (BCEA), a manual derived from the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Revisions to the definition of employment mostly affected 'Agriculture and Related Activities' (since subsistence farming would have been included as employment in previous LFSs but excluded in the September 2020 due to the revision of the definition of the employed), where a decline is depicted in Figure 16. In September 2020, all other major industries experienced a decline except 'Government Services' (schools, hospitals, public administration), 'Manufacturing', and 'Transportation, storage, and communication'. The industry with the most notable difference relative to the September 2019 result is 'Tourism', which shrunk by 60 percent in September 2020. Section 10 describes how persons previously working in this industry were classified by their attachment to the labour force. 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Motor vehicle repairs' remained the largest industry in September 2020. This industry provided the largest share of jobs across all districts, except for Stann Creek and Toledo, where the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' was the main job provider.

Figure 16 Employment by Industry; September 2019 and September 2020

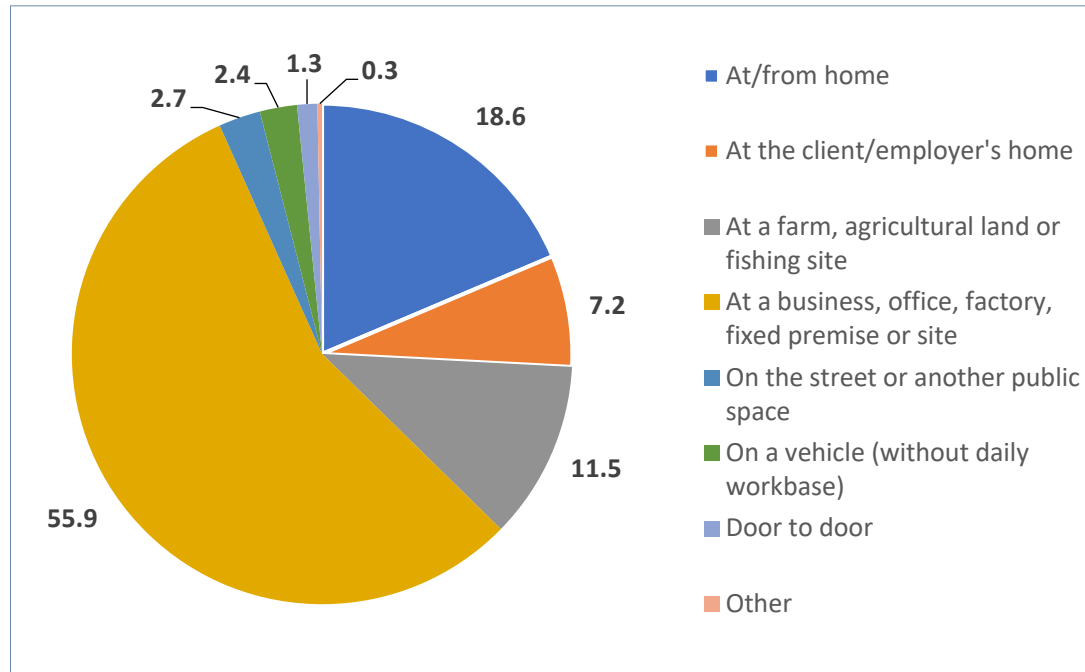


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2019 and September 2020.

7.6 Place of Work

At September 2020, over half of all employed persons were working at a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site⁵. Persons working at/from home accounted for 18.6 percent of all employed persons and 38.5 percent of these persons working from home reported that this was due to the COVID-19 reasons; the remainder were already working from home prior to the pandemic.

Figure 17 Employment by current place of work; September 2020



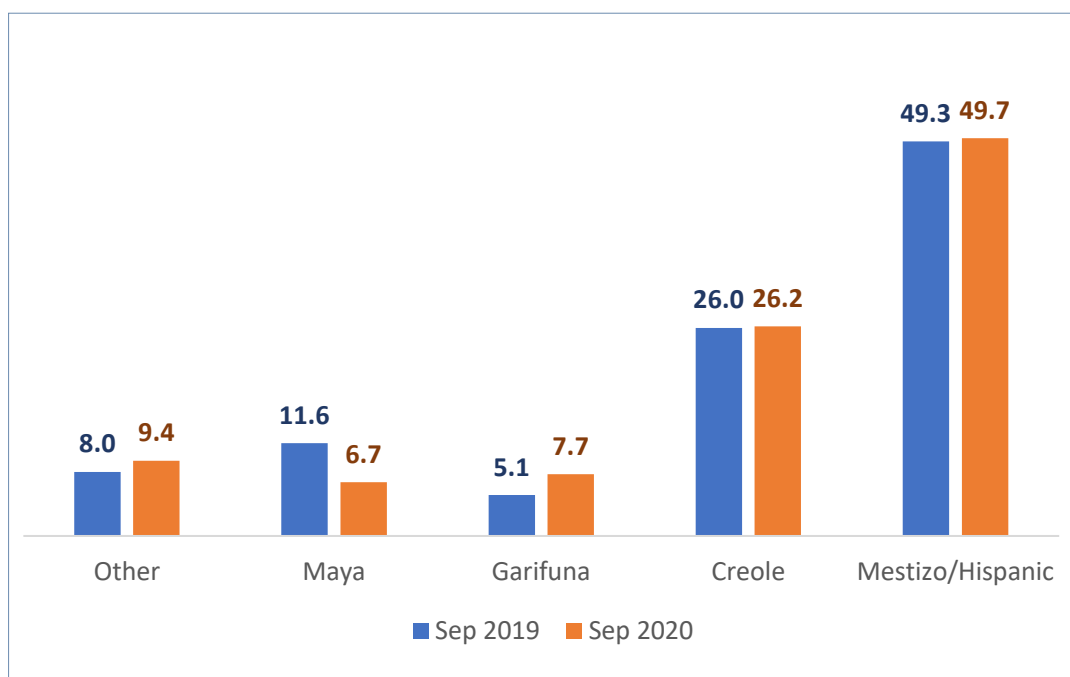
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

5 This means that even if they need to move around, they have a fixed-based location to which they report daily.

7.7 Employment by Ethnic Group

As it relates to the ethnic composition of the employed, the Mestizo/Hispanic group continues to be the largest, consisting of 49.7 percent of all employed persons in September 2020. However, there was a notable decline of the share of employed Maya people from 11.6 percent in September 2019 to 6.7 in September 2020. It is important to highlight that 60 percent of the Mayan population resides in the Toledo district, where a substantial amount of subsistence farming takes place and performed by this ethnic group.

Figure 18 Employed Population by Ethnicity, September 2020



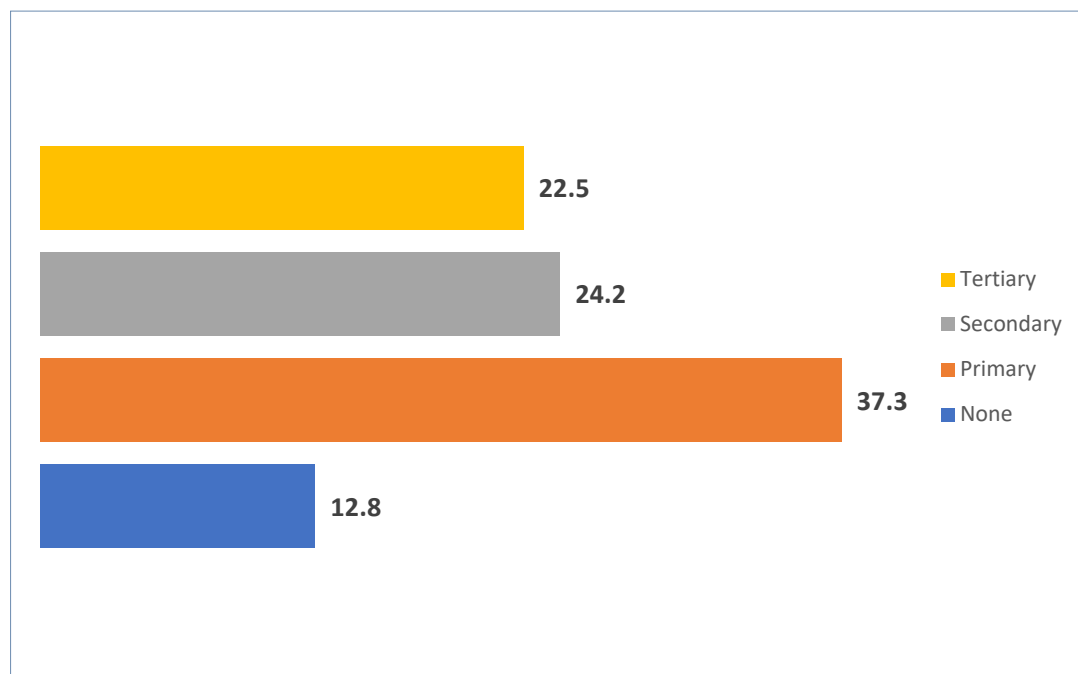
Note the changes to the definitions of employed implemented in September 2020.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.8 Employment by Level of Educational Attainment

In September 2020, it was observed that 37.3 percent of employed persons had attained only a primary level education (Figure 19), with most of these workers engaged in 'Agriculture and related services' and 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs'.

Further, persons with a tertiary level education comprised of 22.5 percent of the employed. Forty percent of these persons who have completed a tertiary level education were working in 'Government services'. Persons with no formal education accounted for 12.8 percent of the unemployed population, a third of this subgroup have jobs in 'Agriculture and related services'.

Figure 19 Employment by Educational Attainment; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020

7.9 Employment by Sex, Age, District and Educational Attainment

Annex 9 provides a broad picture of employment by the highest level of education attained. Looking at sex, high education level favored women over men as 30.8 percent of women were employed compared to the 17.4 percent of men with a tertiary level education. Across age groups, a share of about a third of employed persons had attained at least tertiary level education. Persons in the older age group (55+ years) continue to be the largest share of employed persons without any educational attainment⁶. Across the districts, there are larger shares of employed persons with tertiary level education in Cayo, Belize and Corozal compared to the other districts. In particular, Toledo district continues to show a larger share of persons without education among employment persons compared to other districts.

⁶ Category 'None' for educational attainment means that persons either did not complete primary school level or never attended school.

7.10 Classification of Subsistence Farming

Persons engaged in subsistence farming, which is mostly for own consumption, is a subgroup in the own-use production of goods and services, one of the five forms of work adopted in the 'Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization' in 2013 (ILO, 2013). In Belize, production of services for own use, such as sewing uniforms for children in the same household, has not been included in employment in previous surveys. However, the production of goods for own use, such as harvesting and cultivation of corn and beans for the household's consumption has been a livelihood for many persons in the Toledo district and has been included in employment in previous surveys. This subsection covers how this group of persons have been reclassified in the September 2020 round of the LFS.

About 7,643 persons worked in subsistence farming; this accounts for 5.6 percent of all persons outside the labour force. Seven out of 10 persons engaged in this form of work live in Toledo district (Table 5). Most of the farmers are heads of households and the other family members assist in the cultivation and harvesting of the crop. Due to remoteness and limited job opportunities in these areas, most persons engaged in subsistence farming are dedicated to this form of work, and almost 80 percent are men. In September 2020, although not completely inactive, 87.3 percent of subsistence farmers fell outside the labour force and the remaining 12.7 percent were classified as unemployed.

Table 5: Subsistence Farming Labour Classification by Sex and District, September 2020

Status	Male	Female	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Unemployed	899	70	106	63	0	321	184	294	969
Persons outside the Labour Force	5,179	1,496	460	198	75	624	313	5,003	6,675
% Share of subsistence farming	79.5	20.5	7.4	3.4	1.0	12.4	6.5	69.3	100.0
Total	6,077	1,566	567	262	75	945	497	5,297	7,643

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.11 The Underemployed

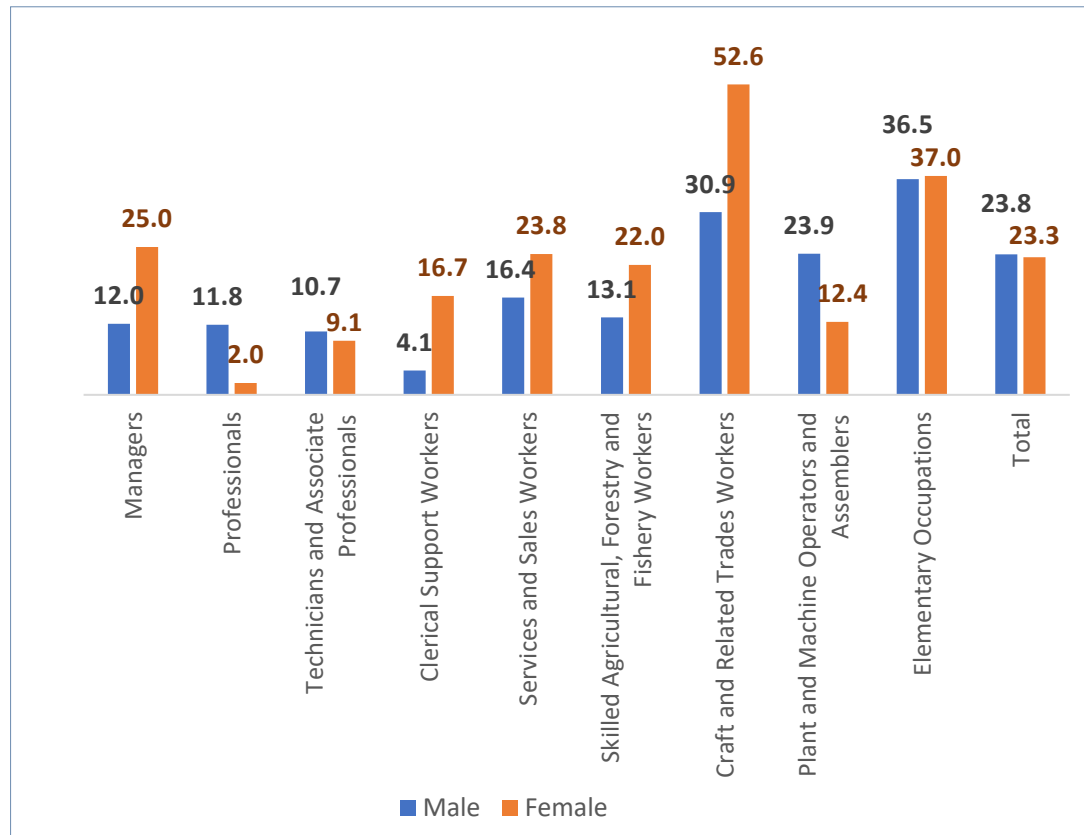
The underemployed estimates for this round of the LFS are less comparable with previous rounds as this group is a subset of the revised employment group, and the definition for the underemployed had improvements (see Section 3: Key Concepts and Definitions).

A total of 34,307 persons were classified as underemployed; this represented 23.6 percent of all employed persons. Most underemployed were engaged in 'Elementary occupations'. Overall, one out of every 3 underemployed women worked in 'Services and sales', while 41.5 percent of underemployed males found jobs in 'Elementary occupations'. Within the underemployed youth population, 53 percent also work in 'Elementary occupations'. Underemployed persons usually worked an average of 16.5 hours per week, receiving an average monthly income of \$755.02.

7.12 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Main Occupation

Similar underemployment levels were observed among men and women at 23 percent. This was not seen in previous surveys, where female underemployment rates were twice that of males. This was as a result of an influx of underemployed men working in ‘Elementary occupations’ and the revisions to the underemployed definition. Further, even though persons in subsistence farming were not included as employed in September 2020 due to refined definitions, the ‘Elementary occupations’ category (including some subsistence farming activities in previous LFSs) nevertheless experienced a net increase since September 2019. The ‘Elementary occupations’ category also registered the highest male underemployment rate at 36.5 percent. The highest female underemployment rate was in ‘Craft and Related Trades Workers’, but this group only had a share of 18.7 percent of underemployed females.

Figure 20 Underemployment Rate by Sex; September 2020

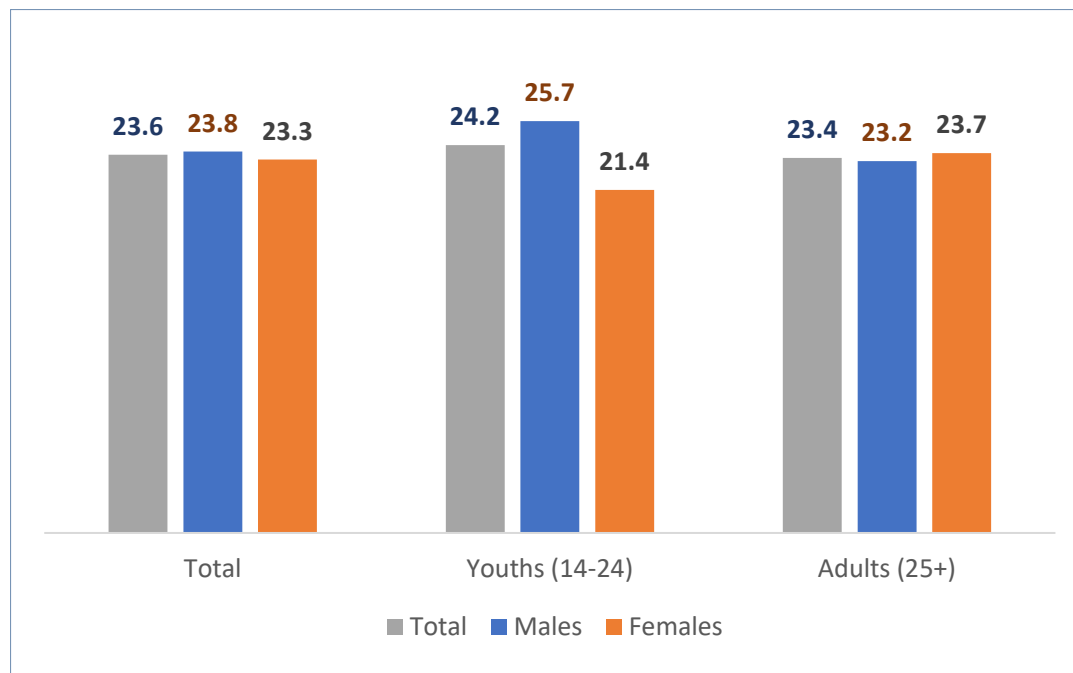


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.13 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Age Group

As Figure 21 illustrates, there was not much variation of underemployment across age groups, with youths 14 to 24 years experiencing slightly higher underemployment levels than adults 25+ years. In terms of main occupation categories, the highest youth underemployment rates were among persons engaged in 'Services and sales' and 'Elementary workers' at 30 percent.

Figure 21 Underemployment Rate by Age Group; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

7.14 Underemployment Rate by District

Across districts, Corozal and Orange Walk experienced the highest levels of underemployment at 34 percent and 24.6 percent respectively. Workers in these districts are more likely to be underemployed in 'Elementary occupations' and 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' compared to the other districts.

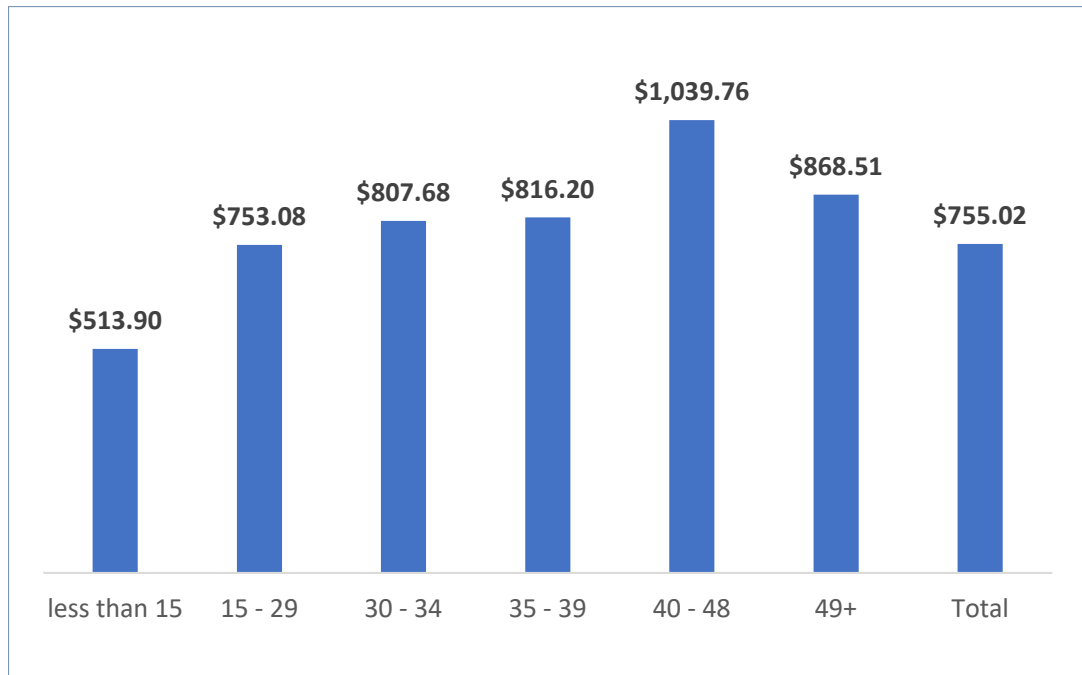
7.15 Informal employment

This is the first LFS in which informal employment was captured; it is captured according to the type of employment in which the person is engaged. Self-employed persons are said to be in informal employment if they were not registered in the Belize Companies and Corporate Affairs Registry or the Social Security Board, while persons working in the private sector were considered to hold an informal job if they or their employer did not contribute to social security. An estimated 60,833 or 41.8 percent of all employed persons are engaged in informal employment, with 6 out of 10 persons being males.

Overall, a share of 33 percent of all informal jobs were in 'Elementary occupations', with 70 percent of these jobs performed by men. In terms of major industry, 'Agriculture and Related Activities' and 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs' each accounted for 22 percent of informal jobs. Like underemployment, informality may not be the desired form of work, but it is a source of income. In September 2020, informality was predominantly seen among persons that are in self-employment, which accounted for 60 percent of all informal employment. Some examples of these businesses were landscaping and maintenance services (such as yard cleaning), planting and harvesting of corn, beans and other crops, raising of cattle, auto repair and door-to-door sales, just to name a few.

Persons in informal employment worked an average of 29 hours per week, earning a monthly average of \$755.02. This estimate was similar for underemployed persons who earned a monthly average of \$755.74. In contrast, persons who held a formal job earned about \$260 more than the \$1,169.45 monthly average for all employed persons. Persons in informal employment working less than 35 hours per week also showed interest in working additional hours. Results revealed that 38.3 percent of persons in informal employment were also underemployed. Figure 22 shows the average monthly income by the hours usually worked in informal jobs. Evidently, the larger hour bands showed higher income, with the exception of persons working 49+ hours. Most persons working 49+ hours were vendors, and crop farmers and crop labourers.

Figure 22 Informal employment by Hours Worked and Average Monthly Income; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

SECTION 8. THE UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Included in the September, 2020 unemployment estimates were those persons who were (i) without work (excluding production of goods for own use and volunteer work), (ii) available for work, and (iii) actively looking for work. Job search methods were not only limited to applying to potential employers in writing or in person or obtaining a loan to start own business, but also asking friends and relatives for employment related information, and looking for job vacancies on online platforms. Although unemployment captures complete lack of work, acknowledging persons who were either available for work but not looking, or looking for work but not available, also provides insight into constraints of job availability and the barriers preventing persons from entering the labour force. As previously outlined in Section 3 of this report, the stricter unemployed definition now utilizes 3 criteria. In retrospect, there are limitations in comparing the unemployment results of September 2020 to previous surveys due to these revisions in the reference periods and criteria used to capture unemployment.

The September 2020 results revealed that an estimated 23,175 persons were unemployed, of which nearly half (or 49 percent) were females. Persons looking for work for the first time consisted of 12.4 percent of all employed persons.

8.1 Unemployment Rates by Sex: September 2020

In September 2020, the national unemployment rate stood at 13.7 percent. Previous rounds of the survey revealed that females were twice as likely (or more) to be unemployed. However, the unemployment gap between both sexes narrowed (17 percent vs. 11.6 percent). Female unemployment levels did not rise for this round despite a number of females exiting the labour force since many of those who were recently laid off (majority due to the pandemic) assumed caretaker roles in their households or were awaiting to be called back to their former jobs. Male unemployment levels, however, grew at a faster rate than females since those recently laid off were actively looking for work. Nevertheless, the national unemployment rate for this round is the highest since the September 2012 estimate at 16.1 percent (time series dating back to 1994), even with the stricter definition applied.

8.2 Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex

Youth unemployment rates have long been higher than that of adults 25 years and older. In September 2020, the youth unemployment rate (23.0 percent) was two times higher than adults 25+ years (11 percent). Young females were even more susceptible to joblessness, reflected at a rate of 30.4 percent in Table 6. Belize district, in particular, had the highest youth unemployment rate at 27.9 percent (Annex 2).

Table 6: Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex, September 2020

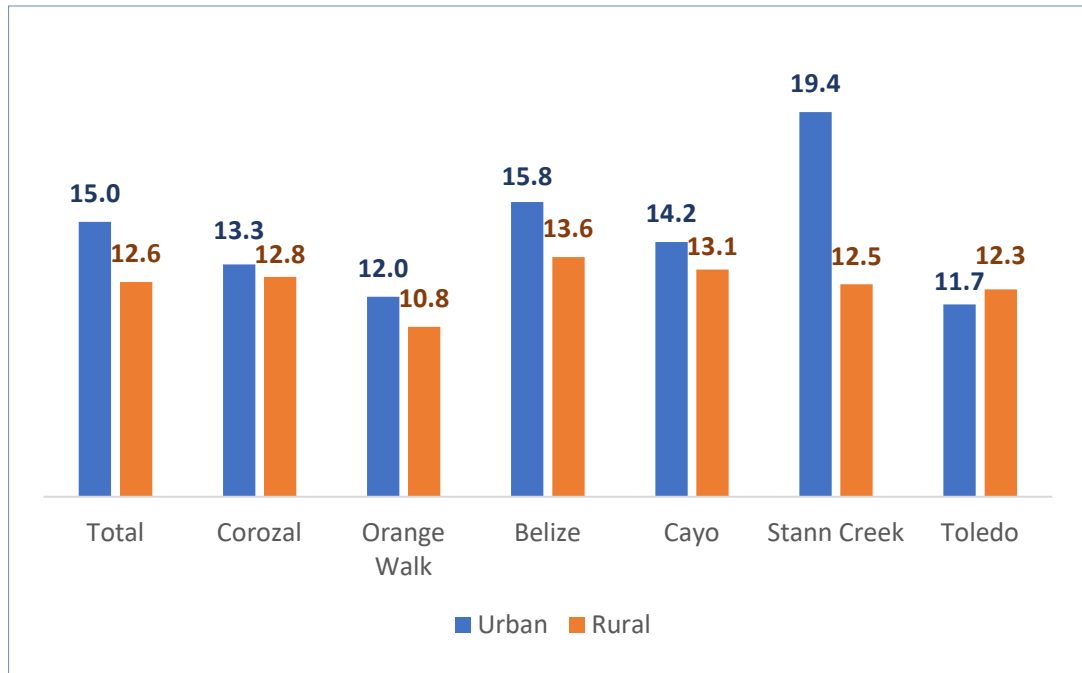
Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14 and over	13.7%	11.6%	17.0%
25+ (Adults)	11.0%	9.5%	13.3%
14-24 (Youths)	23.0%	18.5%	30.4%
25-34	13.5%	12.1%	15.3%
35-44	9.3%	7.2%	12.3%
45-54	9.6%	8.0%	11.8%
55 and over	10.9%	10.1%	12.4%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

8.3 Unemployment Rates by Area and District

Unemployment rates were higher in urban areas (15 percent) compared to rural (12.6 percent). In fact, it was higher in all urban areas except for Toledo district, in these districts persons previously working in 'Tourism' and 'Construction' were affected. The highest unemployment rates were seen in Stann Creek urban at 19.4 percent where most persons previously working in the 'Tourism' industry were affected by the recent layoffs and business closures due to the pandemic.

Figure 23 Unemployment Rates by Area and District; September 2020

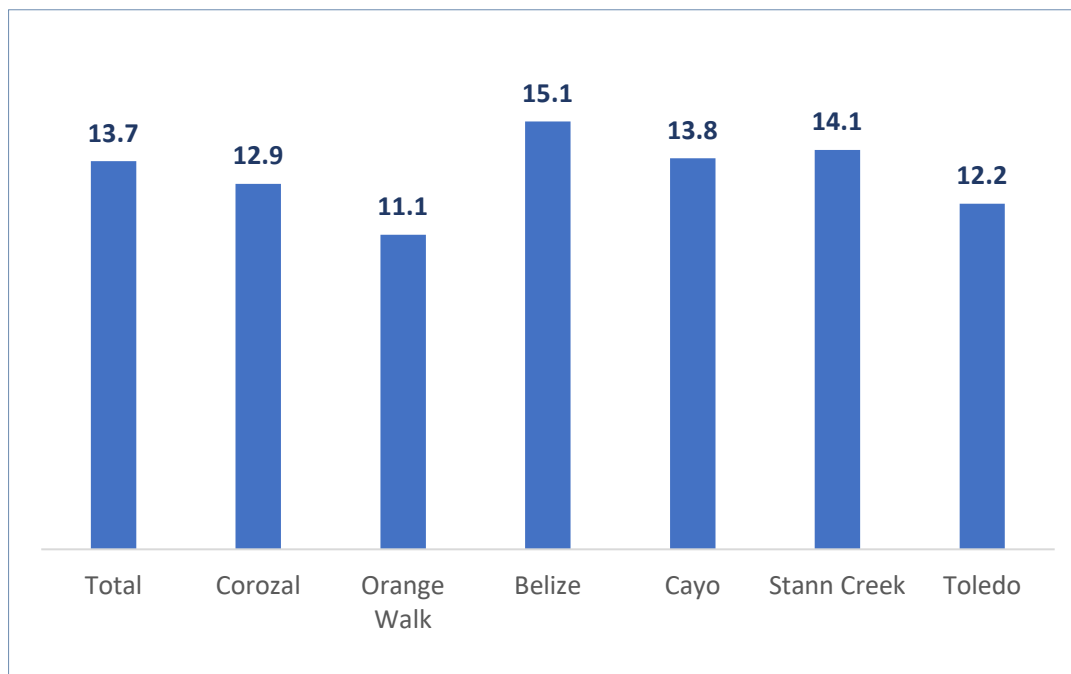


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

8.4 Unemployment rates by district

The level of joblessness was more pronounced in Belize district at 15.1 percent, where most persons lost 'service' jobs in the tourism industry as well as other services such as babysitting, barbering, beauty and spa, and house cleaning. In contrast, the lowest levels of unemployment were registered in Orange Walk district where most sources of employment came from 'Manufacturing' (mostly sewing of wearing apparel such as face masks and making of bakery products) and 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs' (such as grocery shops, retail sale of second-hand clothing items, and other retail sale). In past surveys, the Toledo district was commonly seen to have the lowest unemployment rates. However, a decline in the employment count for this district due to the revised definitions caused the unemployment levels in the Toledo district to rise.

Figure 24 Unemployment Rates by District; September 2020

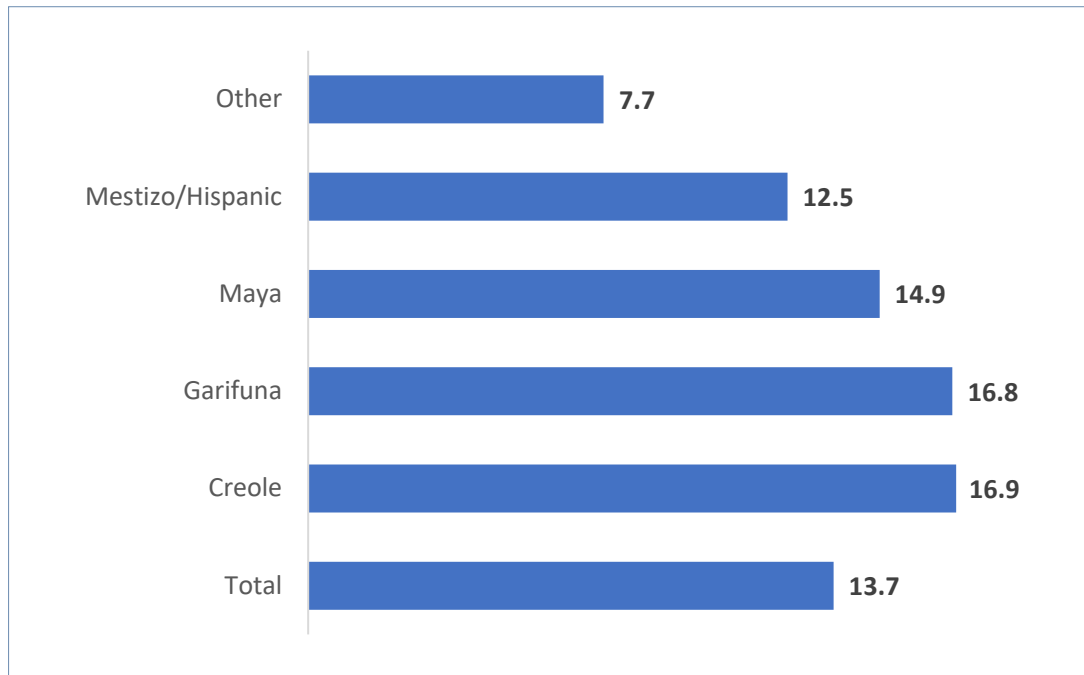


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

8.5 Unemployment rates by ethnicity

Among the major ethnic groups, the Creole and Garifuna groups experienced the highest levels of unemployment at 16.9 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively (Figure 25), while the Mestizo/Hispanic, that accounts for half of the labour force, experienced the lowest rate at 12.5 percent.

Figure 25 Unemployment Rates by Ethnicity; September 2020

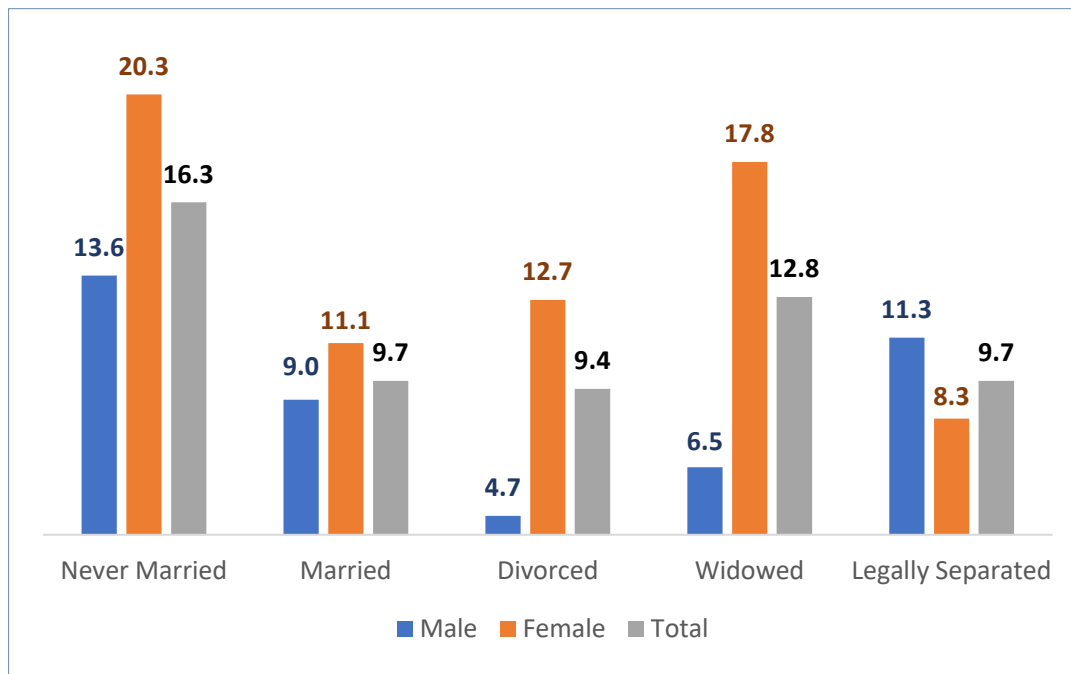


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

8.6 Unemployment Rates by Marital Status

Results show that among marital status, the highest level of joblessness was experienced by persons that were never married (16.3 percent). Among women who have never been married, 20.3 percent of women of the same status in the labour force were unemployed. However, unemployment levels among married persons are lower, seen at a rate of 9.7 (Figure 26) of those persons in the labour force were unemployed.

Figure 26 Unemployment Rates by Marital Status; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

8.7 Unemployed population by length of unemployment

Long-term unemployment, that is, unemployment period of one year or longer, is a challenge for jobseekers. Results show that persons with longer unemployment periods have higher unemployment rates. Even so, the pandemic has brought about a greater challenge as business closures and downsizing forced persons into unemployment in a short period. Table 7 shows the number of unemployed persons and the share of those persons in total unemployment. This table further depicts that, consistent with the period in which Belize was affected with the pandemic, since March 2020, a combined share of 63.1 percent of all unemployed persons were unemployed for 6 months or less. Persons unemployed for a year or more amounted to 19.1 percent of all unemployed persons.

The distribution of unemployment period is consistent among the sexes; however, a distribution is different for age groups and districts. Adults 25 years and older are more affected by unemployment for the period less than six months prior to the interview (53.4 percent) compared to the 38.1 percent of youths unemployed during the same period. Across the districts, Corozal was mostly afflicted with unemployment for the period 6 months to less than 12 months (that is, since the COVID-19 outbreak), as 6 out of every 10 (or 61.1 percent) unemployed persons were jobless during this period. As per long-term unemployment, Toledo district had higher shares of unemployed persons for a year or more compared to other districts at 38.5 percent of all unemployed persons in the district.

Table 7: Unemployed population by length of unemployment, September 2020

Period Unemployed	September 2020	
	Percentage	Count
Less than 3 months	15.5%	3,586
3 to 6 months	47.6%	11,042
6+ months to less than 12 months	10.6%	2,464
12 months or more	19.1%	4,437
Don't know/Not stated	7.1%	1,646
Total	100%	23,175

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

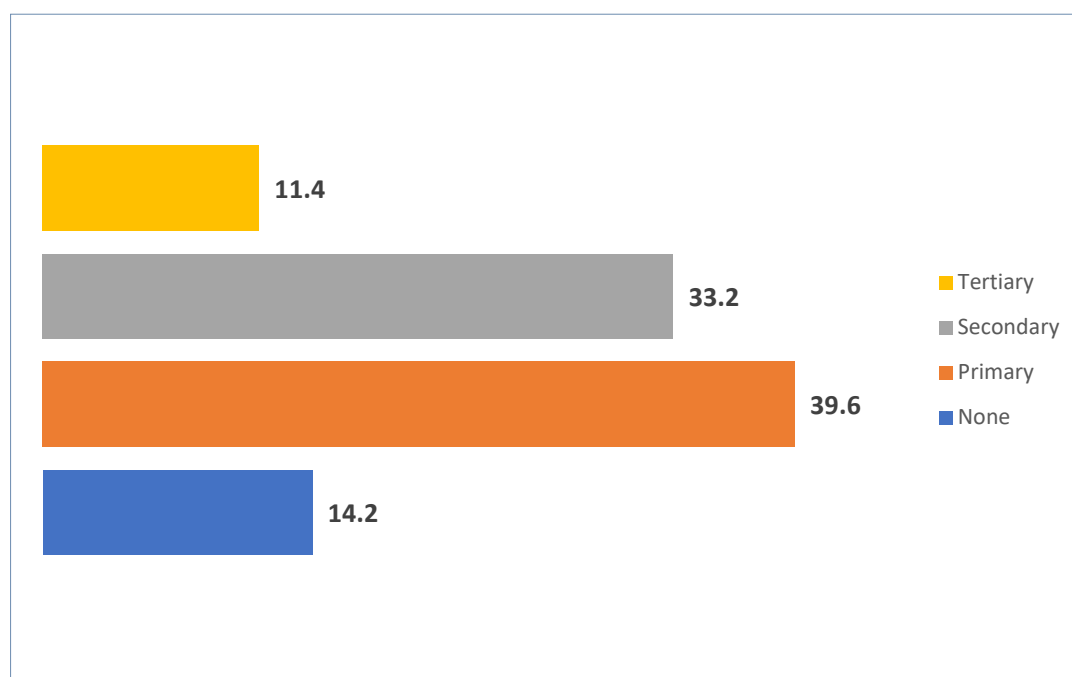
8.8 Unemployment distribution by educational attainment

In September 2020, a larger share of unemployed persons had attained at most a primary level education (39.6 percent). However, these persons are twice as likely to be unemployed compared to persons with a tertiary level education (14.5 percent compared to 7.5 percent respectively; see Annex 2). Persons with a secondary education level experienced the highest unemployment levels at 17.9 percent (Annex 2). Compared to a share of 11.4 percent of unemployed persons with tertiary level education, a higher share of persons with high level education was seen with employment (section 7).

A closer look at educational attainment by sex shows that a share of 13.5 percent of unemployed females had attained a tertiary level education compared to 9.4 percent of unemployed males with the same level of education (Annex 10). Among unemployed youths, 12.5 percent had attained a tertiary level education. 47.9 percent of unemployed persons 55 years and over had not completed any educational level. Across the districts, Cayo had the lowest (6.3 percent) share of unemployed persons with a tertiary level education compared to the same group within Corozal district at 22.3 percent. Having the highest levels of unemployment, Belize district's largest share of unemployed persons were those with only a high school diploma at 47 percent.

Among the 12.4 percent of first-time jobseekers, that is those with no previous work experience, 91.6 percent were youths ages 14 to 24 years. Most of these young persons had attained at most a primary school level.

Figure 27 Unemployment by Educational Attainment; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

SECTION 9. INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Estimates gathered on income from employment are useful in estimating employers' expenditure when employing workers and is also a measure of evaluating the living standards and conditions of work and life (ILO, 2015). Earnings in this section are wages or salaries from employment and are estimated in Belize dollars.

Prior to the September 2020 Labour Force Survey, subsistence farming had been classified as in employment in previous surveys, which resulted in lower overall income averages as these persons would only report only the small portion of their produced goods that were sold. Therefore, overall income averages from the September 2020 to previous year are not comparable. Nevertheless, comparisons can be made at the industry level with the exception of 'Agriculture and Related Activities', which no longer capture wages from subsistence farmers that produce mostly for family consumption.

9.1 Income by sex

The average monthly income at September 2020 was \$1,169. Females earned slightly less than males, receiving approximately \$1,161 per month. However, they worked about 3.83 hours monthly less than males.

9.2 Income by Age Group and Area

As reflected on Table 8, youths were the lowest paid workers. A pattern is shown where the older the age group, the higher the average monthly earnings, except for the oldest age group of 55+ years. Persons 45 to 54 years were among the highest paid workers, receiving an estimated \$1,391. When comparing urban and rural areas, persons living in urban areas held higher paid jobs.

Table 8 Average Monthly Income by Age Group and Area; September 2020

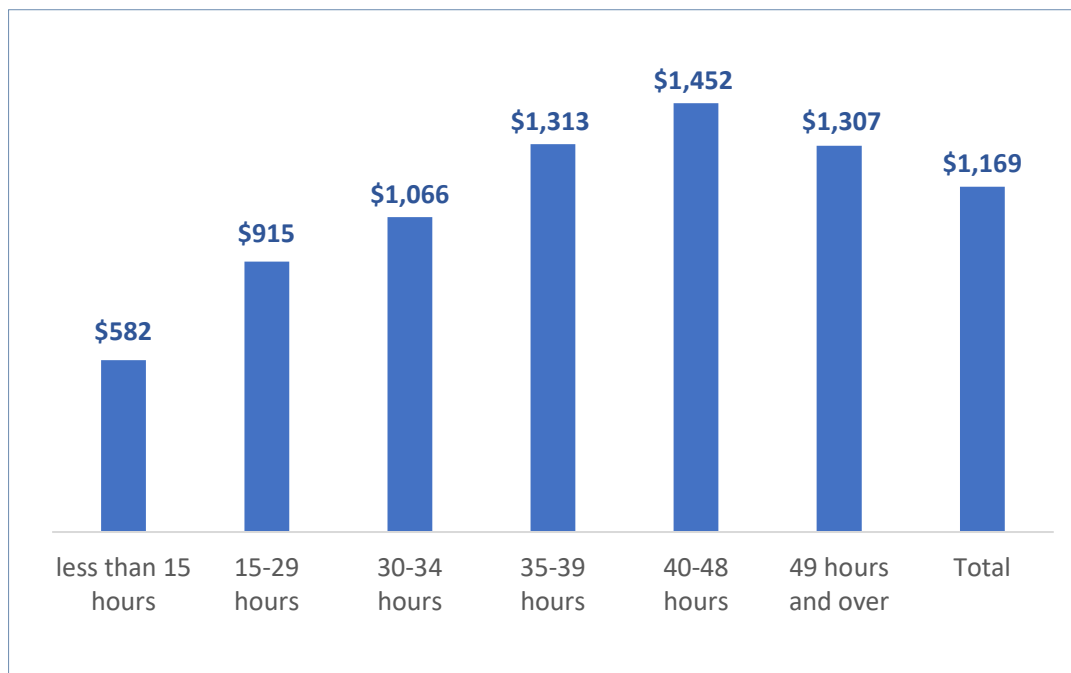
Age Group and Area	September 2020
14-24	\$758
25-34	\$1,226
35-44	\$1,352
45-54	\$1,391
55 and Over	\$982
Urban	\$1,280
Rural	\$1,069
Total	\$1,169

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

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

The 'hours usually worked' used to identify fully employed persons and time-related underemployment were the present hours worked in a given week during the pandemic (March to September 2020). For instance, if a business owner used to work 45 hours before the outbreak in March 2020, and was now working 30 hours due to, say, government restrictions such as curfews, the 30 hours were used in the analysis of income by hour bands. Persons working 40 to 48 hours, accounting for 36.4 percent of all employed workers, were the highest paid in September 2020. Just over one fourth of this group were in 'Government Services'. Figure 28 also shows that the lowest paid jobs were held by persons working less than 30 hours, whom accounted for 3 out of 10 employed persons. Persons usually working 49 hours and over, accounted for 18.7 percent of all employed persons, with an average monthly income of \$1,307. Almost one fourth of these persons working 49+ hours were employed in the 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs' industry.

Figure 28 Average Monthly Income by Hours Usually Worked; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

9.4 Income by Main Occupation

As seen in section 7, the 'Services and Sales' and 'Elementary Occupations' industries had the largest share of employed persons Table 9 shows that these persons earned \$948 and \$670 respectively, with the latter having the lowest paid jobs among all employed persons. On the other hand and accounting for less than 2 percent of all employed persons, 'Managers' earned the highest paid jobs at \$2,938 per month.

Table 9: Average Monthly Income by Main Occupation, September 2020

Occupation	Average Monthly Income	Share of employed persons (%)
Managers	\$2,938	1.9
Professionals	\$2,417	7.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	\$2,041	9.0
Clerical Support Workers	\$1,229	6.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	\$1,143	6.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	\$1,007	15.5
Armed Forces Occupations	\$1,143	0.8
Services and Sales Workers	\$948	22.7
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	\$868	5.3
Elementary Occupations	\$670	24.0
Total	\$1,169	100.0

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

9.5 Income by Main Industry

Three of the largest industries captured in September 2020 have earnings at different extremes. Persons engaged in 'Government services' were one of the highest paid, earning \$658 more than the national average income of \$1,169, while workers in 'Agriculture and related activities' earned \$404 less than the national average. Workers found in 'Wholesale and retail trade' earned an estimated \$1,146.

Table 10: Average Monthly Income by Main Industry, September 2020

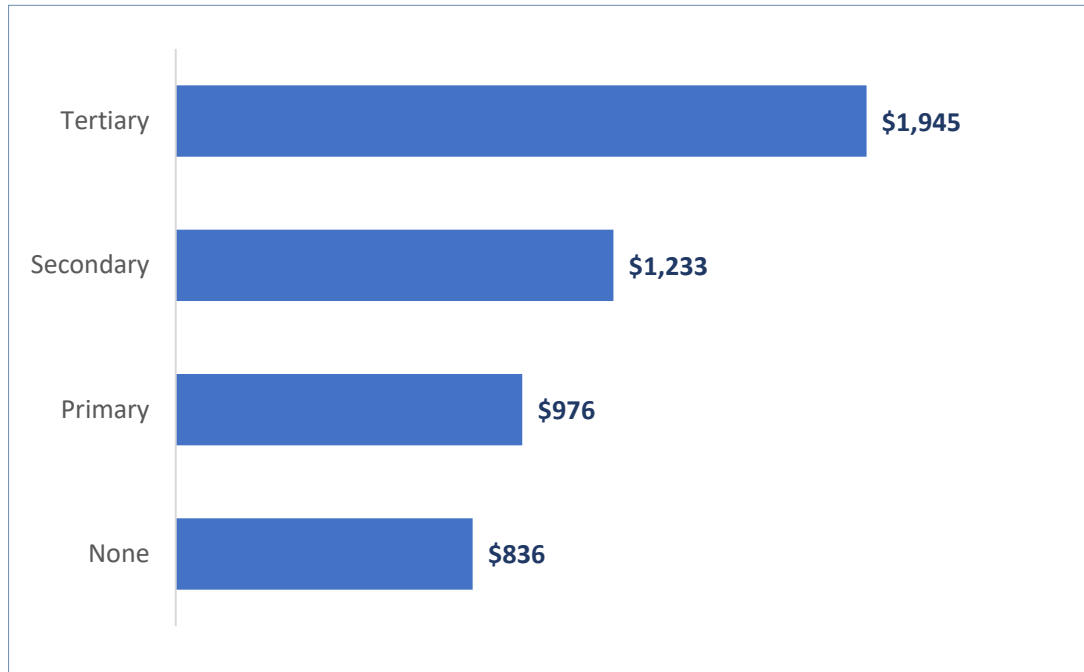
Industry (BCEA)	Average Monthly Income	Share of employed persons (%)
Mining and Quarrying	\$1,911	0.5
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	\$1,827	15.9
Financial intermediation	\$1,777	2.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	\$1,555	0.9
Transportation, Storage and Communication	\$1,419	5.3
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	\$1,318	5.5
Aquaculture	\$1,146	0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	\$1,116	18.6
Construction	\$1,108	7.6
Tourism	\$1,004	8.1
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	\$896	0.7
Manufacturing	\$875	10.2
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organizations & Bodies	\$841	7.6
Agriculture and Related activities	\$765	15.8
Total	\$1,169	100.0

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

9.6 Income by education status

Workers with tertiary level education accounted for 22.5 percent (a share higher than previous surveys) of all employed persons. They received the highest paid jobs at \$1,945, or \$776 more than the national average. At the other end of the spectrum, persons who never attended school or who did not complete primary school, (category 'None'), received an average of \$836 per month. 1 out of every 4 of these persons worked in 'Agriculture and related activities'.

Figure 29 Average Monthly Income by Education Status; September 2020

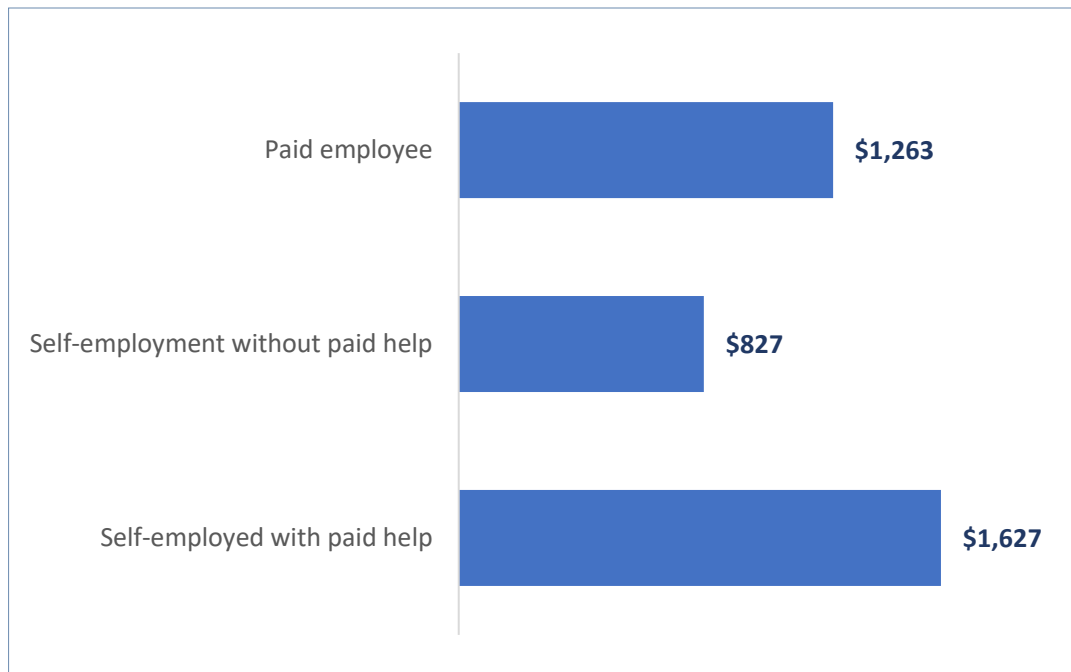


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

9.7 Income by type of employment

Self-employed persons with paid help comprised of 7.5 percent of all employed persons and received an average monthly income of \$1,627. In contrast self-employed persons without paid help (or own-account workers), who made up 25.6 percent of all workers, earned approximately \$827 monthly. Persons working in paid employment (both government and private sector) accounted for two-thirds of all employment. They received an average of \$1,263 monthly.

Figure 30 Average Monthly Income by Employment Status; September 2020



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

SECTION 10. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE LABOUR FORCE

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a serious impact on the lives of many around the world and in Belize, especially those dependent on the tourism industry. For most households, this pandemic has caused major financial losses, while others have had to adapt to the new regulations, whether it be working from home, working reduced or increased hours, or being furloughed while anticipating the reopening of the borders, the international airport and in effect the Commercial Free Zone which were closed in March 2020. While Belize was reopened for travel on October 1st, 2020, the land borders remain closed. Other businesses have also found other routes to obtain income, such as adding grocery items to a stationery store, as the government periodically provided lists of essential and non-essential services that can operate during this time. Although persons lose jobs for several reasons, this section looks at job losses due to COVID-19.

10.1 Persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19

An estimated 34,381 persons lost their previous job or business due to effects of the COVID-19 – whether it was being laid-off from work or businesses closing down due to restrictions or slow business. Although this figure alone is greater than the estimated number of unemployed persons described in section 7, it is important to consider that not all persons who lost a job due to COVID-19 were classified as unemployed. Almost two-thirds of these persons, and predominantly females, were captured as outside the labour force for not fulfilling the criterion of being in active job search. Among persons losing their previous job due to COVID-19, 35.1 percent used to work in the ‘Tourism’ industry, 14 percent were in ‘Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs’, and 13.1 percent were in ‘Community, social and personal services’ (Annex 13). Though the reason as to why persons did not look for work was not directly asked in the survey, as a probing technique, interviewers gathered that such persons were not active jobseekers in hope of returning to their former jobs in the near future.

Table 11: Job losses due to COVID-19 by Status, September 2020

Status	Male	Female	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Unemployed due to COVID-19	6,096	6,147	1,637	1,246	4,393	2,826	1,533	608	12,244
Outside the LF due to COVID-19	8,468	13,669	2,794	2,794	6,952	5,076	1,875	2,646	22,138
All jobs lost due to COVID-19	14,564	19,817	4,431	4,041	11,345	7,902	3,408	3,254	34,381

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020.

Across the districts, Belize had the largest share of job losses, particularly in the ‘Tourism’ industry. Looking at the proportion of job losses within the Stann Creek district, as much as 56.3 percent of persons used to work in the ‘Tourism’ industry. Most job losses in Corozal and Orange Walk districts were seen in ‘Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs’ in comparison to other industries (Annex 13).

In terms of age groups, the largest proportion, or 29.1 percent, of persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19 were aged 25 to 34 years. Out of those persons previously working in the ‘Tourism’ industry, the largest share (31.2 percent) 25 to 34 years. Overall, 78.7 percent of persons in the country who lost a job due to COVID-19 were financially sustained by a family member (parent, child or spouse) or depended on their own savings.

10.2 Unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19

Among all unemployed persons, 87.4 percent had a previous job. Out of this subgroup of persons with a previous job, 60.4 percent of them lost their jobs due to COVID-19. One out of 3 jobs lost were in the 'Tourism' industry. Overall, men and women were equally affected. As seen in the overall group of persons who lost their jobs or businesses due to the pandemic (subsection 10.1), the same effect was observed among the subgroup of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19. The largest share of unemployment were seen in persons 25 to 34 years at 30.7 percent. Within Stann Creek district, 53.8 percent of unemployed persons who lost their jobs due to COVID-19 previously worked in the 'Tourism' industry.

10.3 Employed persons affected during COVID-19

The hours usually worked captured in the September 2020 LFS were the hours that became the new norm by making adjustments during the pandemic. For example, while hours of work may have been cut back due to safety precautions or slow business, others increased their hours to meet demand. Persons reported an average of 37.1 usual work hours per week during the pandemic, which is 6.7 hours less than what they usually worked before the start of the pandemic in March 2020. Note that curfews had not been set in place during data collection for the September 2020 LFS.

Wages and salaries were also affected, as one out of every four employed persons received reduced or partial payment during COVID-19. This included both employees and self-employed persons who earned less due to slower business. Currently employed persons may have also switched jobs during the period from March to August 2020. Results showed that 15,309, or 10.5 percent of all employed persons, recently switched to new jobs due to previous job losses related to COVID-19. Out of these persons, just over one fourth had lost their jobs in the 'Tourism industry'. Having lost these jobs, most were now employed in the Manufacturing industry, for example, making and selling of bread, pastries and tortillas and making of clothing items.

GLOSSARY

Enumeration District (or Area)

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

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

Unemployment Rate

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

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.

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

Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Underemployment Rate

$$\frac{\text{\# of employed persons usually working less than 35 hours per week and wanting and available to work additional hours}}{\text{\# of Employed persons}} \times 100$$

Unemployment Rate (LU1)

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

LU2 or Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment

$$\frac{(\text{Time-related underemployment} + \text{unemployment})}{\text{Labour Force}} \times 100$$

LU3 or Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

$$\frac{(\text{unemployment} + \text{potential labour force})}{(\text{Labour Force} + \text{potential labour force})} \times 100$$

LU4 or Composite measure of labour underutilization

$$\frac{(\text{Time-related underemployment} + \text{unemployment} + \text{potential labour force})}{(\text{Labour force} + \text{Potential labour force})} \times 100$$

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Total Working Age Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44.7%	47.9%	46.3%	27.5%	27.1%	68.8%	56.6%	23.9%	18.2%
	Rural	55.3%	52.1%	53.7%	72.5%	72.9%	31.2%	43.4%	76.1%	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	54.3%	23.0%	38.2%	37.1%	34.7%	40.4%	36.6%	42.5%	35.8%
	Spouse/Partner	5.1%	37.7%	21.9%	24.2%	24.1%	19.0%	23.4%	20.7%	23.2%
	Child	30.6%	27.6%	29.0%	27.4%	32.3%	29.0%	28.1%	25.6%	33.4%
	Grandchild	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	1.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.1%
	Other	7.9%	9.5%	8.7%	8.6%	6.5%	9.8%	9.6%	8.7%	5.5%
	DK/NS	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	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%	48.4%	48.0%	49.1%	47.4%	47.8%	51.5%	49.7%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	51.6%	52.0%	50.9%	52.6%	52.2%	48.5%	50.3%
	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%
Ethnicity	Creole	26.6%	25.2%	25.9%	9.6%	5.3%	52.5%	20.4%	20.5%	3.6%
	Garifuna	6.9%	7.9%	7.4%	1.1%	.8%	9.6%	2.6%	27.3%	6.0%
	Maya	9.7%	9.6%	9.7%	7.0%	4.1%	1.5%	6.6%	7.4%	60.7%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	47.2%	48.5%	47.8%	71.6%	74.0%	27.9%	61.5%	40.0%	22.2%
	Other	9.3%	8.7%	9.0%	9.7%	15.6%	8.1%	8.8%	4.7%	7.3%
	DK/NS	.3%	.2%	.2%	1.0%	.1%	.2%	.1%	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	82.2%	82.5%	82.4%	90.5%	88.5%	86.2%	75.0%	75.6%	77.3%
	Guatemala	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	2.1%	3.5%	1.6%	11.4%	11.4%	15.0%
	Honduras	2.8%	3.6%	3.2%	1.2%	.4%	4.1%	2.9%	5.9%	4.1%
	Other	8.5%	7.3%	7.9%	5.9%	7.6%	8.1%	10.7%	7.0%	3.6%
	DK/NS	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	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%
Marital Status	Never Married	59.0%	57.6%	58.3%	47.1%	49.2%	66.7%	55.1%	66.9%	54.3%
	Married	33.3%	32.5%	32.9%	43.3%	41.4%	25.4%	34.0%	25.6%	39.1%
	Divorced	1.6%	2.1%	1.9%	.9%	.7%	2.8%	2.5%	1.4%	.5%
	Widowed	2.0%	3.9%	2.9%	4.4%	3.8%	2.3%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%
	Legally Separated	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	2.0%	1.0%	.7%	1.9%	.3%	.7%
	DK/NS	3.0%	2.8%	2.9%	2.4%	3.9%	2.1%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	29.0%	29.9%	29.4%	26.7%	31.5%	27.3%	29.8%	32.0%	33.9%
	25-34	21.0%	22.2%	21.6%	22.1%	19.7%	21.0%	23.7%	19.4%	23.0%
	35-44	16.8%	17.5%	17.1%	16.8%	16.3%	17.1%	18.0%	17.5%	16.1%
	45-54	14.1%	13.6%	13.8%	14.8%	12.8%	15.5%	12.9%	13.3%	11.5%
	55 and Over	19.1%	16.9%	18.0%	19.6%	19.7%	19.2%	15.5%	17.8%	15.5%
	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
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	15.7%	15.0%	15.3%	17.6%	18.6%	7.9%	17.0%	17.6%	26.7%
	Primary	44.3%	38.7%	41.5%	46.5%	41.3%	37.6%	41.8%	45.7%	42.6%
	Secondary	21.0%	24.8%	23.0%	15.3%	11.7%	31.8%	22.7%	21.0%	21.1%
	Tertiary	15.3%	17.9%	16.6%	19.8%	13.1%	20.4%	16.7%	13.8%	7.7%
	Other	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	.1%	14.6%	.6%	.6%	.4%	.1%
	DK/NS	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	.7%	.7%	1.8%	1.2%	1.5%	1.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 2: Total Working Age Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	12.9%	17.6%	15.0%	13.3%	12.0%	15.8%	14.2%	19.4%	11.7%
	Rural	10.6%	16.3%	12.6%	12.8%	10.8%	13.6%	13.1%	12.5%	12.3%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%
Sex	Male	11.6%	0.0%	11.6%	9.3%	8.9%	12.5%	12.7%	12.1%	13.1%
	Female	0.0%	17.0%	17.0%	19.0%	15.6%	18.3%	15.4%	18.0%	10.2%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%
Ethnicity	Creole	15.0%	19.4%	16.9%	17.4%	11.4%	17.6%	14.4%	17.2%	21.1%
	Garifuna	11.4%	22.3%	16.8%	9.4%	16.9%	15.5%	3.3%	25.2%	4.4%
	Maya	14.7%	15.2%	14.9%	2.4%	20.1%	0.0%	31.4%	3.8%	15.1%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	10.8%	15.3%	12.5%	13.6%	12.0%	12.3%	14.1%	8.5%	10.0%
	Other	4.5%	13.4%	7.7%	11.7%	5.4%	12.0%	3.7%	7.9%	7.8%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%
Country of Birth	Belize	12.3%	18.0%	14.6%	13.8%	11.6%	15.5%	13.9%	17.6%	15.3%
	Guatemala	11.7%	20.7%	14.7%	0.0%	10.1%	27.8%	19.3%	9.5%	4.4%
	Honduras	2.3%	7.6%	4.9%	10.3%	39.1%	0.0%	19.9%	1.1%	0.0%
	Other	8.5%	8.2%	8.4%	5.2%	5.9%	16.4%	5.6%	0.0%	4.9%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%
Marital Status	Never Married	13.6%	20.3%	16.3%	14.9%	12.3%	17.8%	16.6%	16.7%	14.5%
	Married	9.0%	11.1%	9.7%	10.5%	10.2%	9.2%	10.1%	8.6%	9.3%
	Divorced	4.8%	12.7%	9.4%	9.5%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Widowed	6.5%	17.8%	12.8%	18.0%	5.4%	0.0%	28.8%	17.4%	0.0%
	Legally Separated	11.3%	8.3%	9.7%	18.7%	30.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	22.2%	7.2%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%
Age Group	14-24	18.5%	30.4%	23.0%	22.6%	16.1%	27.9%	23.7%	20.3%	19.6%
	25-34	12.1%	15.3%	13.5%	14.6%	11.0%	15.3%	11.8%	16.4%	8.8%
	35-44	7.2%	12.3%	9.3%	6.5%	7.2%	9.6%	8.3%	13.1%	13.3%
	45-54	8.0%	11.8%	9.6%	10.9%	9.3%	7.8%	13.6%	8.1%	6.6%
	55 and Over	10.1%	12.4%	10.9%	7.4%	9.1%	16.0%	8.7%	8.0%	8.1%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	13.0%	18.9%	15.0%	11.5%	8.9%	27.5%	19.2%	10.2%	7.9%
	Primary	11.8%	20.1%	14.5%	12.6%	14.1%	13.1%	16.6%	15.4%	16.5%
	Secondary	14.3%	22.4%	17.9%	16.4%	15.5%	20.2%	15.8%	19.1%	12.0%
	Tertiary	6.6%	8.2%	7.5%	12.7%	8.4%	7.1%	3.8%	10.2%	8.8%
	Other	7.2%	2.3%	6.2%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	15.5%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.2%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	11.6%	17.0%	13.7%	12.9%	11.1%	15.1%	13.8%	14.1%	12.2%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 3: Unemployed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	5802	6507	12308	818	696	6186	3472	875	261
	Rural	6023	4843	10866	1994	1596	2332	2155	1788	1001
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Sex	Male	11825	0	11825	1265	1221	3848	3075	1497	918
	Female	0	11350	11350	1546	1071	4670	2552	1166	344
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Ethnicity	Creole	4006	3714	7720	399	120	5135	1268	697	101
	Garifuna	777	1472	2249	25	24	951	50	1169	31
	Maya	1189	505	1693	35	125	0	785	50	699
	Mestizo/Hispanic	5420	4945	10365	2117	1833	1992	3383	690	349
	Other	433	714	1147	236	190	440	141	57	83
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Country of Birth	Belize	10212	9988	20200	2715	2080	7528	4279	2423	1175
	Guatemala	807	729	1536	0	63	297	894	224	59
	Honduras	71	223	294	35	31	0	212	16	0
	Other	734	410	1144	61	119	693	241	0	29
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Marital Status	Never Married	8367	8353	16720	1525	1308	6847	3946	2182	913
	Married	3192	2290	5482	1034	899	1352	1398	449	350
	Divorced	75	269	344	25	0	319	0	0	0
	Widowed	69	242	311	106	31	0	141	32	0
	Legally Separated	121	101	222	96	55	0	71	0	0
	DK/NS	0	96	96	25	0	0	71	0	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Age Group	14-24	4377	4364	8740	1010	889	3133	2227	946	535
	25-34	3180	2940	6120	882	543	2267	1432	725	272
	35-44	1516	1785	3301	286	268	1187	749	533	277
	45-54	1377	1478	2855	402	322	873	906	262	90
	55 and Over	1376	783	2159	232	269	1058	313	197	90
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	1876	1413	3289	394	324	988	1044	363	176
	Primary	5094	4083	9177	1225	1061	2500	2507	1233	650
	Secondary	3389	4307	7696	566	418	4001	1672	735	305
	Tertiary	1115	1531	2646	626	299	918	354	317	132
	Other	190	16	205	0	190	0	0	16	0
	DK/NS	162	0	162	0	0	112	50	0	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Ever worked	Yes	10350	9926	20276	2581	1916	7603	4835	2449	893
	No	1444	1424	2867	231	345	916	792	214	370
	DK/NS	32	0	32	0	32	0	0	0	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263
Reason for stop working	Lost job / business failed due to COVID	6096	6147	12244	1637	1246	4393	2826	1533	608
	Lost job / business failed before COVID	525	457	982	88	24	518	142	166	44
	Resigned	2477	2517	4995	662	347	1730	1601	565	91
	Other	1110	593	1703	169	268	741	266	155	105
	DK/NS	112	16	127	0	0	112	0	16	0
	Total	10320	9730	20051	2556	1885	7493	4835	2434	848
Category of Previous Job	Own business	2714	1735	4449	921	355	1429	1183	457	104
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	274	508	782	27	48	221	178	238	71
	Contributing family worker	84	81	165	35	31	0	0	99	0
	Employee	7249	7335	14584	1573	1451	5843	3403	1640	674
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	0	71	71	0	0	0	71	0	0
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10320	9730	20051	2556	1885	7493	4835	2434	848

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Previous Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Managers	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
	Professionals	16	570	586	60	0	396	71	44	16
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	639	239	878	95	24	366	284	79	30
	Clerical Support Workers	750	1005	1755	281	24	910	366	133	41
	Services and Sales Workers	2224	4577	6802	839	811	2913	1313	767	159
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	234	0	234	36	32	0	150	16	0
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	2566	548	3114	488	379	933	779	295	239
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	823	64	887	35	95	374	0	279	104
	Elementary Occupations	3031	2702	5733	686	520	1602	1872	819	233
	DK/NS	36	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10320	9730	20051	2556	1885	7493	4835	2434	848

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
BCEA Previous Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	1236	219	1455	217	157	333	513	161	74
	Aquaculture	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mining and Quarrying	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
	Manufacturing	587	689	1276	316	259	221	320	86	74
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	16	0
	Construction	2904	60	2964	404	262	972	839	251	237
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	872	1777	2649	521	378	952	598	199	0
	Tourism	2249	2672	4921	468	276	1434	1490	1001	252
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	871	186	1057	95	87	592	71	151	61
	Financial Intermediation	112	98	209	0	0	112	53	44	0
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	499	1040	1539	96	48	796	404	135	60
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	342	1040	1381	156	111	549	298	266	0
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	588	1934	2522	283	306	1532	248	108	45
	DK/NS	29	196	225	25	31	109	0	16	44
	Total	10350	9926	20276	2581	1916	7603	4835	2449	893

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Source of financial support	Self	2707	1023	3730	551	473	1136	1054	429	88
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	454	0	454	0	0	0	100	0	354
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	796	422	1218	219	56	403	384	98	59
	Parent/spouse/ child	5637	8328	13965	1718	1401	5336	3163	1701	646
	Other	2214	1577	3791	324	363	1644	927	418	116
	DK/NS	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0
	Total	11825	11350	23175	2811	2292	8518	5627	2663	1263

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 4: Total Labor Force by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	45018	37070	82088	6129	5784	39060	24379	4505	2231
	Rural	56751	29791	86542	15599	14823	17202	16432	14349	8137
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369
Sex	Male	101768	0	101768	13609	13759	30768	24253	12377	7003
	Female	0	66861	66861	8119	6848	25494	16558	6476	3366
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369
Ethnicity	Creole	26667	19136	45803	2288	1053	29112	8819	4051	481
	Garifuna	6805	6591	13396	264	142	6148	1512	4633	696
	Maya	8073	3321	11394	1433	621	884	2502	1323	4631
	Mestizo/Hispanic	50334	32360	82693	15577	15219	16224	24076	8118	3479
	Other	9530	5330	14859	2020	3540	3673	3831	728	1067
	DK/NS	360	125	485	146	32	221	71	0	15
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369
Country of Birth	Belize	83052	55395	138447	19727	17900	48556	30828	13783	7654
	Guatemala	6905	3518	10424	413	617	1065	4624	2370	1335
	Honduras	3114	2927	6041	339	79	2416	1065	1360	783
	Other	8660	4987	13647	1178	2012	4225	4294	1341	597
	DK/NS	36	35	71	71	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369
Marital Status	Never Married	61514	41105	102619	10267	10662	38509	23841	13039	6302
	Married	35656	20632	56289	9889	8837	14753	13812	5223	3775
	Divorced	1554	2115	3669	264	165	1836	1217	141	46
	Widowed	1061	1361	2422	589	571	467	490	186	118
	Legally Separated	1080	1218	2298	515	183	400	1036	82	82
	DK/NS	903	430	1333	204	190	297	416	182	45
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369
Age Group	14-24	23645	14342	37987	4464	5521	11218	9401	4660	2723
	25-34	26278	19214	45492	6048	4945	14822	12166	4419	3091
	35-44	21106	14513	35618	4376	3726	12354	8994	4080	2090
	45-54	17163	12473	29636	3683	3454	11254	6662	3226	1356
	55 and Over	13577	6320	19896	3157	2961	6614	3588	2468	1109
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	14414	7476	21890	3439	3643	3594	5438	3539	2237
	Primary	43171	20313	63484	9760	7550	19113	15108	8018	3933
	Secondary	23698	19255	42954	3446	2698	19851	10558	3853	2548
	Tertiary	16799	18615	35414	4922	3579	12930	9374	3107	1502
	Other	2642	682	3324	0	3074	219	0	16	15
	DK/NS	1045	520	1565	161	63	554	333	321	133
	Total	101768	66861	168630	21728	20607	56262	40812	18853	10369

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 5: 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	39216	30563	69779	5311	5088	32874	20907	3629	1970
	Rural	50727	24948	75676	13605	13227	14869	14277	12561	7136
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Sex	Male	89943	0	89943	12343	12538	26919	21179	10880	6084
	Female	0	55512	55512	6573	5777	20824	14006	5311	3022
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Ethnicity	Creole	22662	15422	38083	1889	933	23977	7552	3354	379
	Garifuna	6027	5119	11146	239	118	5197	1462	3465	666
	Maya	6884	2816	9700	1398	496	884	1718	1273	3931
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	44914	27414	72328	13460	13385	14232	20693	7428	3130
	Other	9096	4616	13712	1784	3351	3233	3689	671	984
	DK/NS	360	125	485	146	32	221	71	0	15
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Country of Birth	Belize	72840	45407	118247	17011	15819	41027	26549	11360	6479
	Guatemala	6098	2789	8887	413	554	768	3730	2145	1276
	Honduras	3043	2704	5747	304	48	2416	852	1344	783
	Other	7926	4576	12502	1116	1893	3531	4053	1341	568
	DK/NS	36	35	71	71	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Marital Status	Never Married	53147	32752	85899	8741	9354	31662	19895	10858	5389
	Married	32464	18343	50807	8856	7938	13401	12414	4774	3425
	Divorced	1479	1846	3325	239	165	1516	1217	141	46
	Widowed	992	1119	2111	483	540	467	349	154	118
	Legally Separated	958	1117	2076	418	128	400	965	82	82
	DK/NS	903	335	1237	179	190	297	345	182	45
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Age Group	14-24	19268	9978	29247	3454	4632	8085	7173	3714	2188
	25-34	23098	16274	39372	5167	4402	12556	10735	3695	2819
	35-44	19590	12728	32318	4090	3458	11166	8245	3546	1813
	45-54	15786	10995	26781	3282	3132	10381	5756	2965	1266
	55 and Over	12201	5537	17737	2924	2691	5556	3275	2271	1020
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	12538	6063	18601	3044	3319	2606	4394	3177	2061
	Primary	38078	16230	54307	8535	6489	16613	12601	6785	3284
	Secondary	20309	14949	35258	2880	2280	15850	8886	3118	2243
	Tertiary	15684	17084	32768	4296	3280	12012	9020	2790	1370
	Other	2452	666	3118	0	2884	219	0	0	15
	DK/NS	883	520	1403	161	63	442	283	321	133
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Have more than one job or business	Yes	3610	844	4454	1140	676	746	1155	483	254
	No	86188	54668	140855	17776	17638	46885	34029	15674	8852
	DK/NS	145	0	145	0	0	112	0	34	0
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Category of Main Job	Own business	30868	17280	48147	9473	6626	12614	12664	4223	2547
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	10389	9458	19847	1517	1543	7992	6158	1204	1434
	Contributing family worker	4138	5130	9267	1742	1338	2349	2405	804	630
	Employee	44189	23619	67808	6158	8657	24677	13887	9960	4469
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	71	0	71	0	0	0	71	0	0
	DK/NS	289	26	315	27	150	112	0	0	26
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Informal employment	Informal employment	36845	23988	60833	11336	8536	15435	15771	6003	3752
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	1149	67	1216	36	87	553	150	0	390
	Managers	1840	933	2773	197	103	917	1199	155	201
	Professionals	3772	7511	11283	1104	1104	4167	3444	871	593
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	7156	5921	13077	1445	967	6396	2798	1145	326
	Clerical Support Workers	3607	5756	9363	898	609	4197	2553	703	403
	Services and Sales Workers	14171	18810	32981	3299	4150	12076	8288	3588	1580
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6984	694	7678	2692	1395	600	1278	931	782
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	17907	4596	22502	3290	4265	5991	5414	2476	1066
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8931	567	9499	828	1307	3620	1937	1296	510
	Elementary Occupations	24291	10601	34892	5125	4248	9115	8123	5026	3255
	DK/NS	136	55	191	0	79	112	0	0	0
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main BCEA Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	20458	2570	23027	4520	3230	1978	5132	4900	3268
	Aquaculture	1267	88	1355	510	55	223	0	477	90
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	979	29	1007	99	348	75	292	163	29
	Mining and Quarrying	610	52	662	27	32	226	263	34	81
	Manufacturing	8352	6494	14846	2238	3326	3675	3601	1380	625
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1076	240	1316	134	24	811	192	95	61
	Construction	10726	280	11006	1450	1164	3175	3358	1369	489
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	16088	10943	27031	3549	4415	9656	6396	1855	1159
	Tourism	3921	7887	11808	1294	992	3625	3099	2097	700
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	6393	1355	7747	676	839	4244	1144	507	337
	Financial Intermediation	1376	1957	3333	358	197	2094	383	171	129
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4385	3590	7974	444	422	4496	2324	214	75
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	10296	12884	23180	2682	1859	8551	6568	1936	1584
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	3883	7117	11000	934	1388	4802	2432	993	451
	DK/NS	136	26	162	0	24	112	0	0	26
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106
Main Employment Sector	Primary	23314	2739	26052	5156	3664	2503	5687	5574	3469
	Secondary	20153	7014	27167	3822	4513	7661	7152	2844	1175
	Services	46341	45733	92074	9938	10113	37468	22346	7773	4436
	DK/NS	136	26	162	0	24	112	0	0	26
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Reason for difference in work hours	Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19	1147	1326	2473	635	277	723	416	162	259
	Other COVID-19 related reason	11304	4375	15678	3541	1557	5704	2533	2026	318
	Holiday, in school/training, or own illness not related to COVID-19	4584	2597	7181	990	1230	3316	904	533	209
	Other reason not related to COVID-19	10842	5442	16284	3305	3062	5808	1846	1366	897
	DK/NS	415	193	609	52	127	143	213	0	75
	Total	28292	13932	42225	8523	6252	15693	5911	4087	1758
Source of financial support	Self	75665	39599	115265	13179	13194	40110	27469	13806	7508
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	560	175	735	36	0	0	242	0	457
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	538	392	930	327	63	143	316	67	15
	Parent/ spouse/ child	10359	13466	23824	4567	4381	5798	6002	2006	1071
	Other	2367	1800	4167	781	574	1582	889	311	29
	DK/NS	455	80	534	27	103	112	266	0	26
	Total	89943	55512	145455	18916	18315	47743	35184	16191	9106

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 6: Employed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	43.6%	55.1%	48.0%	28.1%	27.8%	68.9%	59.4%	22.4%	21.6%
	Rural	56.4%	44.9%	52.0%	71.9%	72.2%	31.1%	40.6%	77.6%	78.4%
	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%	61.8%	65.3%	68.5%	56.4%	60.2%	67.2%	66.8%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	38.2%	34.7%	31.5%	43.6%	39.8%	32.8%	33.2%
	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%
Ethnicity	Creole	25.2%	27.8%	26.2%	10.0%	5.1%	50.2%	21.5%	20.7%	4.2%
	Garifuna	6.7%	9.2%	7.7%	1.3%	.6%	10.9%	4.2%	21.4%	7.3%
	Maya	7.7%	5.1%	6.7%	7.4%	2.7%	1.9%	4.9%	7.9%	43.2%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	49.9%	49.4%	49.7%	71.2%	73.1%	29.8%	58.8%	45.9%	34.4%
	Other	10.1%	8.3%	9.4%	9.4%	18.3%	6.8%	10.5%	4.1%	10.8%
	DK/NS	.4%	.2%	.3%	.8%	.2%	.5%	.2%	0.0%	.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Country of Birth	Belize	81.0%	81.8%	81.3%	89.9%	86.4%	85.9%	75.5%	70.2%	71.2%
	Guatemala	6.8%	5.0%	6.1%	2.2%	3.0%	1.6%	10.6%	13.2%	14.0%
	Honduras	3.4%	4.9%	4.0%	1.6%	.3%	5.1%	2.4%	8.3%	8.6%
	Other	8.8%	8.2%	8.6%	5.9%	10.3%	7.4%	11.5%	8.3%	6.2%
	DK/NS	.0%	.1%	.0%	.4%	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%
Marital Status	Never Married	59.1%	59.0%	59.1%	46.2%	51.1%	66.3%	56.5%	67.1%	59.2%
	Married	36.1%	33.0%	34.9%	46.8%	43.3%	28.1%	35.3%	29.5%	37.6%
	Divorced	1.6%	3.3%	2.3%	1.3%	.9%	3.2%	3.5%	.9%	.5%
	Widowed	1.1%	2.0%	1.5%	2.6%	2.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.3%
	Legally Separated	1.1%	2.0%	1.4%	2.2%	.7%	.8%	2.7%	.5%	.9%
	DK/NS	1.0%	.6%	.9%	.9%	1.0%	.6%	1.0%	1.1%	.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	21.4%	18.0%	20.1%	18.3%	25.3%	16.9%	20.4%	22.9%	24.0%
	25-34	25.7%	29.3%	27.1%	27.3%	24.0%	26.3%	30.5%	22.8%	31.0%
	35-44	21.8%	22.9%	22.2%	21.6%	18.9%	23.4%	23.4%	21.9%	19.9%
	45-54	17.6%	19.8%	18.4%	17.3%	17.1%	21.7%	16.4%	18.3%	13.9%
	55 and Over	13.6%	10.0%	12.2%	15.5%	14.7%	11.6%	9.3%	14.0%	11.2%
	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	13.9%	10.9%	12.8%	16.1%	18.1%	5.5%	12.5%	19.6%	22.6%
	Primary	42.3%	29.2%	37.3%	45.1%	35.4%	34.8%	35.8%	41.9%	36.1%
	Secondary	22.6%	26.9%	24.2%	15.2%	12.5%	33.2%	25.3%	19.3%	24.6%
	Tertiary	17.4%	30.8%	22.5%	22.7%	17.9%	25.2%	25.6%	17.2%	15.0%
	Other	2.7%	1.2%	2.1%	0.0%	15.7%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
	DK/NS	1.0%	.9%	1.0%	.8%	.3%	.9%	.8%	2.0%	1.5%
	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
Have more than one job or business	Yes	4.0%	1.5%	3.1%	6.0%	3.7%	1.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%
	No	95.8%	98.5%	96.8%	94.0%	96.3%	98.2%	96.7%	96.8%	97.2%
	DK/NS	.2%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	.2%	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	34.3%	31.1%	33.1%	50.1%	36.2%	26.4%	36.0%	26.1%	28.0%
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	11.6%	17.0%	13.6%	8.0%	8.4%	16.7%	17.5%	7.4%	15.7%
	Contributing family worker	4.6%	9.2%	6.4%	9.2%	7.3%	4.9%	6.8%	5.0%	6.9%
	Employee	49.1%	42.5%	46.6%	32.6%	47.3%	51.7%	39.5%	61.5%	49.1%
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	.1%	0.0%	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	.3%	.0%	.2%	.1%	.8%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	1.3%	.1%	.8%	.2%	.5%	1.2%	.4%	0.0%	4.3%
	Managers	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.0%	.6%	1.9%	3.4%	1.0%	2.2%
	Professionals	4.2%	13.5%	7.8%	5.8%	6.0%	8.7%	9.8%	5.4%	6.5%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	8.0%	10.7%	9.0%	7.6%	5.3%	13.4%	8.0%	7.1%	3.6%
	Clerical Support Workers	4.0%	10.4%	6.4%	4.7%	3.3%	8.8%	7.3%	4.3%	4.4%
	Services and Sales Workers	15.8%	33.9%	22.7%	17.4%	22.7%	25.3%	23.6%	22.2%	17.4%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.8%	1.3%	5.3%	14.2%	7.6%	1.3%	3.6%	5.7%	8.6%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	19.9%	8.3%	15.5%	17.4%	23.3%	12.5%	15.4%	15.3%	11.7%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.9%	1.0%	6.5%	4.4%	7.1%	7.6%	5.5%	8.0%	5.6%
	Elementary Occupations	27.0%	19.1%	24.0%	27.1%	23.2%	19.1%	23.1%	31.0%	35.7%
	DK/NS	.2%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.4%	.2%	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
Main BCEA Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	22.7%	4.6%	15.8%	23.9%	17.6%	4.1%	14.6%	30.3%	35.9%
	Aquaculture	1.4%	.2%	.9%	2.7%	.3%	.5%	.0%	2.9%	1.0%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	1.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	1.9%	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%
	Mining and Quarrying	.7%	0.1%	.5%	0.1%	.2%	.5%	.7%	.2%	.9%
	Manufacturing	9.3%	11.7%	10.2%	11.8%	18.2%	7.7%	10.2%	8.5%	6.9%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.2%	.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
	Construction	11.9%	0.5%	7.6%	7.7%	6.4%	6.7%	9.5%	8.5%	5.4%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	17.9%	19.7%	18.6%	18.8%	24.1%	20.2%	18.2%	11.5%	12.7%
	Tourism	4.4%	14.2%	8.1%	6.8%	5.4%	7.6%	8.8%	13.0%	7.7%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	7.1%	2.4%	5.3%	3.6%	4.6%	8.9%	3.3%	3.1%	3.7%
	Financial Intermediation	1.5%	3.5%	2.3%	1.9%	1.1%	4.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	4.9%	6.5%	5.5%	2.3%	2.3%	9.4%	6.6%	1.3%	0.8%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	11.4%	23.2%	15.9%	14.2%	10.1%	17.9%	18.7%	12.0%	17.4%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	4.3%	12.8%	7.6%	4.9%	7.6%	10.1%	6.9%	6.1%	4.9%
	DK/NS	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Main Employment Sector	Primary	25.9%	4.9%	17.9%	27.3%	20.0%	5.2%	16.2%	34.4%	38.1%
	Secondary	22.4%	12.6%	18.7%	20.2%	24.6%	16.0%	20.3%	17.6%	12.9%
	Services	51.5%	82.4%	63.3%	52.5%	55.2%	78.5%	63.5%	48.0%	48.7%
	DK/NS	.2%	.0%	.1%	0.0%	.1%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%
	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
Reason for difference in work hours	Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19	4.1%	9.5%	5.9%	7.5%	4.4%	4.6%	7.0%	4.0%	14.8%
	Other COVID-19 related reason	40.0%	31.4%	37.1%	41.5%	24.9%	36.3%	42.9%	49.6%	18.1%
	Holiday, in school/training, or own illness not related to COVID-19	16.2%	18.6%	17.0%	11.6%	19.7%	21.1%	15.3%	13.0%	11.9%
	Other reason not related to COVID-19	38.3%	39.1%	38.6%	38.8%	49.0%	37.0%	31.2%	33.4%	51.0%
	DK/NS	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	.6%	2.0%	.9%	3.6%	0.0%	4.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source of financial support	Self	84.1%	71.3%	79.2%	69.7%	72.0%	84.0%	78.1%	85.3%	82.4%
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	.6%	.3%	.5%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	5.0%
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	.6%	.7%	.6%	1.7%	.3%	.3%	.9%	.4%	.2%
	Parent/spouse/ child	11.5%	24.3%	16.4%	24.1%	23.9%	12.1%	17.1%	12.4%	11.8%
	Other	2.6%	3.2%	2.9%	4.1%	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%	1.9%	.3%
	DK/NS	.5%	.1%	.4%	.1%	.6%	.2%	.8%	0.0%	.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 7: Underemployed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	9357	6367	15724	1879	961	6202	5387	863	432
	Rural	12010	6572	18583	4556	3553	3162	2679	2891	1741
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174
Sex	Male	21367	0	21367	4340	3016	5460	4716	2453	1382
	Female	0	12940	12940	2095	1498	3904	3351	1301	792
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174
Ethnicity	Creole	5517	2103	7621	759	135	4199	1415	1097	16
	Garifuna	1175	751	1925	27	32	520	212	941	194
	Maya	1374	985	2359	517	190	177	369	220	885
	Mestizo/Hispanic	11923	8482	20405	4799	3722	4112	5707	1226	840
	Other	1342	618	1960	297	435	356	363	270	239
	DK/NS	36	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174
Marital Status	Never Married	12764	7552	20317	3269	2519	6015	4411	2655	1449
	Married	7361	4171	11533	2736	1783	2627	2794	923	669
	Divorced	404	402	805	63	55	246	425	16	0
	Widowed	313	219	533	86	125	223	53	44	0
	Legally Separated	200	525	725	211	0	177	262	49	26
	DK/NS	325	70	394	70	32	75	121	67	29
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174
Age Group	14-24	4951	2139	7090	1247	1365	1292	1645	914	628
	25-34	5312	3939	9251	1849	989	2619	2437	860	496
	35-44	3949	2998	6947	1330	897	1967	1630	697	426
	45-54	3595	3002	6597	1123	815	2074	1577	699	309
	55 and Over	3560	861	4422	885	448	1411	778	585	315
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	3773	2175	5949	1138	1125	1317	1320	455	594
	Primary	10086	5237	15324	3059	2140	4058	3323	1753	990
	Secondary	4388	3446	7834	1218	522	2561	2071	1040	423
	Tertiary	2462	1912	4375	957	316	1206	1282	462	152
	Other	411	15	426	0	411	0	0	0	15
	DK/NS	246	154	399	63	0	221	71	44	0
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Managers	221	234	455	0	0	109	316	0	29
	Professionals	446	152	598	61	80	223	124	49	60
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	769	541	1311	320	95	361	174	344	16
	Clerical Support Workers	148	963	1111	61	79	549	336	29	56
	Services and Sales Workers	2330	4484	6815	952	974	2043	1622	905	318
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	915	153	1068	497	284	0	0	117	170
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	5534	2416	7950	1657	784	2340	2014	814	341
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2136	70	2206	235	443	525	476	335	191
	Elementary Occupations	8867	3927	12794	2651	1775	3211	3003	1162	992
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main ISIC Industry	Aquaculture	130	29	159	0	0	0	0	130	29
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	356	0	356	99	190	0	0	67	0
	Mining and Quarrying	0	26	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
	Manufacturing	1812	2916	4728	812	679	1545	951	469	272
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	185	35	219	108	0	112	0	0	0
	Construction	3867	128	3995	756	214	1123	1131	608	164
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	3815	2185	6000	1369	952	1771	1165	529	213
	Tourism	972	2827	3799	731	258	675	1306	695	134
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1836	201	2037	199	293	850	405	202	88
	Agriculture and Related Activities	5385	603	5988	1565	996	740	1451	403	832
	Financial Intermediation	112	286	398	36	0	361	0	0	0
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	591	435	1026	128	32	518	283	65	0
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	606	793	1399	219	175	221	477	171	136
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	1700	2477	4177	413	725	1448	898	416	278
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21367	12940	34307	6435	4514	9363	8066	3754	2174

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 8: Underemployment Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	23.9%	20.8%	22.5%	35.4%	18.9%	18.9%	25.8%	23.8%	21.9%
	Rural	23.7%	26.3%	24.6%	33.5%	26.9%	21.3%	18.8%	23.0%	24.4%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Sex	Male	23.8%	0.0%	23.8%	35.2%	24.1%	20.3%	22.3%	22.5%	22.7%
	Female	0.0%	23.3%	23.3%	31.9%	25.9%	18.7%	23.9%	24.5%	26.2%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Ethnicity	Creole	24.3%	13.6%	20.0%	40.2%	14.5%	17.5%	18.7%	32.7%	4.1%
	Garifuna	19.5%	14.7%	17.3%	11.1%	26.8%	10.0%	14.5%	27.2%	29.1%
	Maya	20.0%	35.0%	24.3%	37.0%	38.2%	20.0%	21.5%	17.3%	22.5%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	26.5%	30.9%	28.2%	35.7%	27.8%	28.9%	27.6%	16.5%	26.8%
	Other	14.7%	13.4%	14.3%	16.7%	13.0%	11.0%	9.8%	40.2%	24.3%
	DK/NS	10.1%	0.0%	7.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Country of Birth	Belize	24.4%	22.4%	23.6%	33.7%	25.9%	19.0%	22.0%	26.0%	23.1%
	Guatemala	19.5%	37.7%	25.2%	49.0%	28.1%	14.5%	30.1%	12.8%	28.9%
	Honduras	28.9%	35.5%	32.0%	48.6%	50.2%	42.4%	26.3%	18.4%	21.7%
	Other	19.7%	16.2%	18.4%	28.1%	12.5%	12.4%	21.9%	21.0%	24.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	100.0%	48.9%	48.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Marital Status	Never Married	24.0%	23.1%	23.7%	37.4%	26.9%	19.0%	22.2%	24.4%	26.9%
	Married	22.7%	22.7%	22.7%	30.9%	22.5%	19.6%	22.5%	19.3%	19.5%
	Divorced	27.3%	21.8%	24.2%	26.4%	33.4%	16.2%	34.9%	11.5%	0.0%
	Widowed	31.6%	19.6%	25.2%	17.9%	23.2%	47.8%	15.3%	28.7%	0.0%
	Legally Separated	20.8%	47.0%	34.9%	50.4%	0.0%	44.2%	27.2%	60.2%	31.6%
	DK/NS	36.0%	20.9%	31.9%	39.0%	16.7%	25.4%	35.1%	37.0%	65.2%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Age Group	14-24	25.7%	21.4%	24.2%	36.1%	29.5%	16.0%	22.9%	24.6%	28.7%
	25-34	23.0%	24.2%	23.5%	35.8%	22.5%	20.9%	22.7%	23.3%	17.6%
	35-44	20.2%	23.6%	21.5%	32.5%	25.9%	17.6%	19.8%	19.6%	23.5%
	45-54	22.8%	27.3%	24.6%	34.2%	26.0%	20.0%	27.4%	23.6%	24.4%
	55 and Over	29.2%	15.6%	24.9%	30.3%	16.7%	25.4%	23.8%	25.7%	30.8%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	30.1%	35.9%	32.0%	37.4%	33.9%	50.5%	30.1%	14.3%	28.8%
	Primary	26.5%	32.3%	28.2%	35.8%	33.0%	24.4%	26.4%	25.8%	30.2%
	Secondary	21.6%	23.1%	22.2%	42.3%	22.9%	16.2%	23.3%	33.4%	18.9%
	Tertiary	15.7%	11.2%	13.4%	22.3%	9.6%	10.0%	14.2%	16.6%	11.1%
	Other	16.8%	2.3%	13.7%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	DK/NS	27.8%	29.5%	28.5%	39.2%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	13.8%	0.0%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Current place of work	At/from home	31.6%	30.5%	30.8%	41.4%	30.4%	26.7%	28.0%	42.5%	33.4%
	At the client/ employer's home	55.0%	44.7%	51.2%	63.7%	51.3%	42.4%	57.9%	42.4%	48.9%
	At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site	18.5%	21.8%	18.8%	24.3%	35.3%	19.2%	5.7%	6.2%	27.0%
	At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site	17.6%	14.4%	16.4%	26.7%	13.0%	14.3%	15.3%	22.3%	11.2%
	On the street or another public space	32.4%	56.5%	37.5%	62.4%	28.4%	46.9%	23.9%	13.9%	46.4%
	On a vehicle (without daily work base)	38.3%	0.0%	37.2%	45.7%	50.6%	40.3%	24.3%	86.1%	23.5%
	Door to door	50.2%	65.9%	55.6%	65.1%	57.3%	72.8%	51.6%	24.9%	41.3%
	Other	85.6%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.8%	68.3%	0.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Managers	12.0%	25.0%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	26.4%	0.0%	14.6%
	Professionals	11.8%	2.0%	5.3%	5.6%	7.2%	5.4%	3.6%	5.6%	10.1%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	10.7%	9.1%	10.0%	22.1%	9.8%	5.7%	6.2%	30.0%	4.8%
	Clerical Support Workers	4.1%	16.7%	11.9%	6.8%	13.0%	13.1%	13.2%	4.1%	14.0%
	Services and Sales Workers	16.4%	23.8%	20.7%	28.9%	23.5%	16.9%	19.6%	25.2%	20.1%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	13.1%	22.0%	13.9%	18.5%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	21.7%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	30.9%	52.6%	35.3%	50.4%	18.4%	39.1%	37.2%	32.9%	32.0%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	23.9%	12.4%	23.2%	28.4%	33.9%	14.5%	24.6%	25.9%	37.5%
	Elementary Occupations	36.5%	37.0%	36.7%	51.7%	41.8%	35.2%	37.0%	23.1%	30.5%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	26.3%	23.5%	26.0%	34.6%	30.8%	37.4%	28.3%	8.2%	25.5%
	Aquaculture	10.3%	32.5%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.2%	32.6%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	36.4%	0.0%	35.4%	100.0%	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	41.2%	0.0%
	Mining and Quarrying	0.0%	50.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%
	Manufacturing	21.7%	44.9%	31.8%	36.3%	20.4%	42.0%	26.4%	34.0%	43.5%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	17.1%	14.5%	16.7%	80.2%	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Construction	36.1%	45.8%	36.3%	52.1%	18.4%	35.4%	33.7%	44.4%	33.6%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	23.7%	20.0%	22.2%	38.6%	21.6%	18.3%	18.2%	28.5%	18.4%
	Tourism	24.8%	35.8%	32.2%	56.5%	26.0%	18.6%	42.1%	33.2%	19.1%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	28.7%	14.8%	26.3%	29.4%	35.0%	20.0%	35.4%	39.8%	26.1%
	Financial Intermediation	8.1%	14.6%	11.9%	10.2%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	13.5%	12.1%	12.9%	28.9%	7.5%	11.5%	12.2%	30.4%	0.0%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	5.9%	6.2%	6.0%	8.2%	9.4%	2.6%	7.3%	8.8%	8.6%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	43.8%	34.8%	38.0%	44.2%	52.2%	30.2%	36.9%	41.9%	61.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	23.8%	23.3%	23.6%	34.0%	24.6%	19.6%	22.9%	23.2%	23.9%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 9: Employed by highest level of education completed and selected characteristics, September 2020

		Highest Level of Education Completed						
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	Total
Area	Urban	8.2%	32.7%	29.0%	28.4%	.4%	1.3%	100.0%
	Rural	17.0%	41.6%	19.8%	17.1%	3.7%	.7%	100.0%
	Total	12.8%	37.3%	24.2%	22.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%
District	Corozal	16.1%	45.1%	15.2%	22.7%	0.0%	.8%	100.0%
	Orange Walk	18.1%	35.4%	12.5%	17.9%	15.7%	.3%	100.0%
	Belize	5.5%	34.8%	33.2%	25.2%	.5%	.9%	100.0%
	Cayo	12.5%	35.8%	25.3%	25.6%	0.0%	.8%	100.0%
	Stann Creek	19.6%	41.9%	19.3%	17.2%	0.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	Toledo	22.6%	36.1%	24.6%	15.0%	.2%	1.5%	100.0%
	Total	12.8%	37.3%	24.2%	22.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Sex	Male	13.9%	42.3%	22.6%	17.4%	2.7%	1.0%	100.0%
	Female	10.9%	29.2%	26.9%	30.8%	1.2%	.9%	100.0%
	Total	12.8%	37.3%	24.2%	22.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	5.7%	45.0%	32.8%	12.4%	3.9%	.2%	100.0%
	25-34	7.9%	31.9%	28.8%	29.3%	1.7%	.5%	100.0%
	35-44	13.2%	34.1%	20.9%	29.7%	1.5%	.7%	100.0%
	45-54	18.2%	36.7%	18.4%	23.7%	1.0%	1.9%	100.0%
	55 and Over	26.5%	43.6%	15.0%	9.6%	3.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	Total	12.8%	37.3%	24.2%	22.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	3.1%	36.3%	33.4%	26.6%	.3%	.3%	100.0%
	Garifuna	3.0%	38.9%	26.6%	28.8%	0.0%	2.7%	100.0%
	Maya	25.4%	39.5%	22.6%	11.2%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	19.6%	38.8%	19.4%	21.1%	.3%	.9%	100.0%
	Other	3.2%	30.3%	24.8%	21.1%	20.2%	.5%	100.0%
	DK/NS	6.5%	30.1%	0.0%	40.8%	0.0%	22.6%	100.0%
	Total	12.8%	37.3%	24.2%	22.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%

		Highest Level of Education Completed						
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	Total
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	26.8%	51.0%	11.1%	7.0%	2.9%	1.3%	100.0%
	Aquaculture	16.2%	61.2%	17.3%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	16.1%	56.1%	12.0%	0.0%	15.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Mining and Quarrying	5.1%	41.4%	16.2%	37.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Manufacturing	16.3%	44.7%	18.7%	11.3%	8.3%	.7%	100.0%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7.8%	14.1%	27.0%	48.7%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%
	Construction	17.7%	47.7%	26.6%	6.2%	1.1%	.6%	100.0%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	11.7%	39.2%	32.1%	14.5%	2.2%	.2%	100.0%
	Tourism	11.5%	43.8%	28.0%	15.8%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	10.2%	41.7%	27.4%	18.8%	0.0%	1.9%	100.0%
	Financial Intermediation	1.5%	4.0%	27.2%	67.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	2.0%	14.8%	39.6%	40.8%	1.4%	1.4%	100.0%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	2.5%	16.1%	22.7%	57.2%	.6%	1.0%	100.0%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	13.2%	42.6%	24.8%	16.5%	1.0%	2.0%	100.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	69.1%	16.1%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	12.8%	37.3%	24.2%	22.5%	2.1%	1.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 10: Unemployment by highest level of education completed and selected characteristics, September 2020

		Highest Level of Education Completed						Total
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	
Sex	Male	15.9%	43.1%	28.7%	9.4%	1.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	Female	12.5%	36.0%	37.9%	13.5%	.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	14.2%	39.6%	33.2%	11.4%	.9%	.7%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	3.9%	40.0%	42.8%	12.5%	.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	25-34	11.4%	29.9%	39.3%	19.1%	.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	35-44	17.3%	47.3%	27.6%	6.8%	1.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	45-54	22.6%	53.1%	17.8%	5.4%	1.1%	0.0%	100.0%
	55 and Over	47.9%	35.5%	6.2%	0.0%	2.9%	7.5%	100.0%
	Total	14.2%	39.6%	33.2%	11.4%	.9%	.7%	100.0%
District	Corozal	14.0%	43.6%	20.1%	22.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange Walk	14.1%	46.3%	18.2%	13.1%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Belize	11.6%	29.3%	47.0%	10.8%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
	Cayo	18.6%	44.6%	29.7%	6.3%	0.0%	.9%	100.0%
	Stann Creek	13.6%	46.3%	27.6%	11.9%	.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	Toledo	14.0%	51.5%	24.1%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	14.2%	39.6%	33.2%	11.4%	.9%	.7%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 11: Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	68.0%	49.1%	57.9%	61.6%	54.6%	58.5%	58.6%	57.6%	44.7%
	Rural	69.3%	36.2%	52.7%	59.5%	52.1%	56.8%	51.5%	57.5%	36.4%
	Total	68.7%	42.4%	55.1%	60.1%	52.8%	58.0%	55.5%	57.5%	37.9%
Sex	Male	68.7%	0.0%	68.7%	78.4%	71.8%	66.9%	69.0%	73.3%	51.5%
	Female	0.0%	42.4%	42.4%	43.1%	34.5%	50.0%	43.2%	40.7%	24.5%
	Total	68.7%	42.4%	55.1%	60.1%	52.8%	58.0%	55.5%	57.5%	37.9%
Ethnicity	Creole	67.6%	48.1%	57.8%	66.0%	50.4%	57.1%	58.8%	60.3%	48.2%
	Garifuna	66.8%	53.2%	59.3%	64.6%	45.2%	65.8%	78.9%	51.7%	42.8%
	Maya	56.1%	22.0%	38.6%	56.7%	38.4%	59.7%	51.7%	54.2%	27.9%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	72.0%	42.3%	56.5%	60.1%	52.7%	59.9%	53.3%	61.9%	57.2%
	Other	68.9%	39.0%	54.0%	57.6%	58.2%	46.5%	59.2%	47.3%	53.4%
	DK/NS	83.2%	46.2%	69.0%	41.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%
	Total	68.7%	42.4%	55.1%	60.1%	52.8%	58.0%	55.5%	57.5%	37.9%
Country of Birth	Belize	68.2%	42.6%	54.9%	60.2%	51.8%	58.1%	55.9%	55.6%	36.2%
	Guatemala	72.0%	34.1%	52.4%	53.3%	45.4%	68.2%	55.3%	63.2%	32.6%
	Honduras	74.1%	51.9%	61.4%	75.5%	45.0%	60.1%	50.2%	70.1%	69.2%
	Other	69.1%	43.2%	56.7%	55.4%	67.9%	53.9%	54.6%	58.5%	60.9%
	DK/NS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	68.7%	42.4%	55.1%	60.1%	52.8%	58.0%	55.5%	57.5%	37.9%
Age Group	14-24	55.0%	30.4%	42.2%	46.2%	44.9%	42.4%	42.9%	44.5%	29.4%
	25-34	84.4%	54.8%	68.7%	75.6%	64.4%	72.7%	69.7%	69.4%	49.0%
	35-44	84.9%	52.7%	68.0%	72.0%	58.6%	74.6%	68.0%	71.0%	47.5%
	45-54	81.9%	58.4%	70.0%	69.0%	69.1%	75.0%	70.2%	74.2%	43.1%
	55 and Over	48.0%	23.7%	36.2%	44.5%	38.5%	35.5%	31.4%	42.3%	26.1%
	Total	68.7%	42.4%	55.1%	60.1%	52.8%	58.0%	55.5%	57.5%	37.9%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	62.0%	31.7%	46.7%	53.9%	50.2%	47.0%	43.5%	61.5%	30.6%
	Primary	65.7%	33.3%	50.1%	58.0%	46.8%	52.4%	49.2%	53.5%	33.8%
	Secondary	76.1%	49.2%	61.1%	62.4%	59.3%	64.4%	63.3%	55.9%	44.1%
	Tertiary	73.9%	66.1%	69.6%	68.8%	70.1%	65.4%	76.5%	68.9%	70.9%
	Other	77.3%	19.5%	48.1%	0.0%	53.8%	39.8%	0.0%	12.5%	100.0%
	DK/NS	54.0%	23.8%	38.0%	65.5%	22.6%	32.4%	36.6%	64.1%	27.8%
	Total	68.7%	42.4%	55.1%	60.1%	52.8%	58.0%	55.5%	57.5%	37.9%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 12: Persons Not in the Labor Force by Sex, DISTRICT and Selected Characteristics, September 2020

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	21215	38381	59596	3828	4806	27675	17208	3320	2758
	Rural	25190	52422	77612	10619	13613	13066	15491	10603	14221
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Sex	Male	46405	0	46405	3740	5417	15257	10905	4498	6588
	Female	0	90803	90803	10707	13002	25484	21793	9425	10392
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Ethnicity	Creole	12782	20647	33429	1176	1034	21850	6187	2665	517
	Garifuna	3389	5787	9177	145	172	3197	404	4327	932
	Maya	6319	11808	18127	1096	998	597	2337	1117	11981
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	19543	44073	63617	10340	13667	10876	21130	5003	2602
	Other	4298	8343	12641	1488	2547	4222	2641	811	932
	DK/NS	73	145	218	202	0	0	0	0	15
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Country of Birth	Belize	38770	74739	113509	13027	16627	35025	24330	11010	13490
	Guatemala	2679	6793	9472	362	742	496	3734	1381	2757
	Honduras	1087	2710	3797	110	96	1605	1058	580	348
	Other	3868	6561	10429	949	953	3615	3577	953	383
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Marital Status	Never Married	25867	49721	75588	6757	8545	26203	16645	8887	8552
	Married	13672	30543	44214	5787	7306	9853	11198	3158	6912
	Divorced	883	1170	2053	50	120	876	603	321	83
	Widowed	1840	4751	6591	995	913	1731	1805	624	524
	Legally Separated	532	661	1192	191	202	293	370	29	108
	DK/NS	3612	3957	7569	667	1332	1786	2078	905	801
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Age Group	14-24	19308	32759	52068	5191	6775	15229	12517	5817	6538
	25-34	4851	15841	20692	1954	2736	5553	5288	1948	3213
	35-44	3749	13006	16754	1705	2633	4214	4232	1665	2305
	45-54	3790	8899	12689	1657	1545	3745	2831	1125	1787
	55 and Over	14707	20299	35006	3940	4730	12000	7831	3369	3137
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	8823	16137	24960	2942	3615	4053	7063	2219	5068
	Primary	22526	40778	63304	7072	8574	17391	15584	6967	7715
	Secondary	7447	19860	27307	2078	1851	10979	6121	3045	3233
	Tertiary	5940	9545	15485	2234	1523	6830	2877	1404	617
	Other	777	2816	3593	36	2642	331	475	109	0
	DK/NS	891	1668	2558	85	214	1157	578	179	345
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Ever worked	Yes	30070	45952	76022	9175	9199	25714	17896	7533	6504
	No	15977	43998	59975	5237	8883	14565	14589	6390	10310
	DK/NS	358	853	1211	35	336	463	212	0	165
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979
Source of financial support	Self	11675	8705	20381	1752	1719	9208	4425	2085	1191
	Food produced from subsistence farming/ fishing/hunting	4003	2910	6913	71	150	0	1059	0	5633
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/ Cash transfer program	814	1446	2261	399	96	596	469	262	438
	Parent/ spouse/ child	25033	71346	96379	10907	14482	27429	24081	10672	8808
	Other	4549	5933	10482	1317	1636	3441	2452	875	761
	DK/NS	331	462	793	0	336	67	212	29	148
	Total	46405	90803	137208	14447	18419	40741	32698	13923	16979

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 13: Persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19, September 2020

	Sex		Age Group					District						
	Male	Female	Total	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Previous Occupation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	.2%	.3%	.2%	0.0%	.3%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%
	.9%	3.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.5%	3.1%	3.2%	2.2%	.6%	2.1%	3.5%	1.6%	3.2%	1.9%
	8.6%	3.7%	5.8%	2.0%	8.9%	6.9%	5.4%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	7.9%	7.2%	1.9%	7.3%
	4.4%	7.9%	6.4%	14.3%	8.8%	2.2%	1.9%	.9%	9.1%	2.7%	8.5%	5.5%	6.4%	2.2%
	29.1%	49.9%	41.1%	35.1%	44.4%	46.1%	35.6%	41.0%	46.5%	48.7%	47.2%	31.9%	35.8%	30.9%
	2.6%	.3%	1.3%	.2%	1.3%	.4%	3.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	.5%	3.6%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17.8%	7.8%	12.1%	8.1%	12.7%	10.7%	8.2%	25.6%	17.3%	15.4%	6.6%	14.6%	9.6%	16.4%
	11.5%	1.0%	5.4%	1.3%	3.5%	7.1%	10.9%	6.9%	.8%	5.7%	7.3%	3.1%	10.2%	5.8%
	24.4%	25.8%	25.2%	36.6%	18.4%	22.8%	31.5%	18.0%	21.6%	22.4%	19.1%	32.3%	32.4%	30.2%
	.5%	0.0%	.2%	.5%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Sex		Age Group							District				
	Male	Female	Total	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
BCEA Previous Industry	8.2%	.5%	3.8%	3.2%	2.4%	.8%	9.0%	6.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	7.0%	2.9%	11.3%
Agriculture and Related Activities														
Aquaculture	.1%	.8%	.5%	1.2%	.3%	.3%	.4%	0.0%	.8%	.6%	0.0%	.9%	.5%	.8%
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	.4%	.2%	.3%	.4%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%
Mining and Quarrying	.1%	0.0%	.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%
Manufacturing	7.0%	8.9%	8.1%	9.3%	7.5%	4.0%	6.4%	18.1%	16.4%	10.9%	2.6%	9.2%	5.2%	13.1%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	.8%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	16.0%	.3%	6.9%	8.3%	5.6%	6.0%	6.9%	9.6%	2.8%	11.2%	4.9%	9.8%	3.9%	10.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	10.4%	16.7%	14.0%	21.3%	12.9%	12.6%	9.0%	13.4%	30.1%	25.3%	12.9%	8.3%	5.4%	4.8%
Tourism	35.0%	35.2%	35.1%	31.7%	37.7%	37.1%	42.5%	21.0%	22.3%	18.3%	37.1%	38.1%	56.3%	37.5%
Transportation, Storage and Communication	10.9%	1.6%	5.6%	4.3%	5.7%	6.2%	3.3%	9.4%	2.1%	3.9%	8.1%	4.9%	4.8%	5.8%
Financial Intermediation	.2%	.1%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	0.0%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	3.6%	6.5%	5.3%	7.7%	4.6%	3.4%	7.8%	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%	9.2%	5.1%	4.4%	.9%
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	2.3%	9.9%	6.7%	3.7%	6.9%	10.3%	5.7%	5.7%	5.1%	7.3%	5.0%	7.8%	10.8%	6.6%
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	4.8%	19.3%	13.1%	8.4%	15.4%	17.9%	9.0%	12.1%	15.1%	17.5%	18.1%	9.0%	4.9%	6.7%
DK/NS	.1%	0.0%	.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, September 2020; Statistical Institute of Belize

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