

National Domestic Tourism Survey Report

2019





Belize National Domestic Tourism Report

2019





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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The 2019 National Domestic Tourism Survey (NDTS) is a national household survey conducted by the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) on behalf of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (MTCA). The survey was designed to collect information on domestic and outbound tourism with the purpose of developing a basic-level Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) system which will facilitate the production of tourism indicators.

The NDTS is a component of the Belize Sustainable Tourism Program II - a five-year program that is being executed by the MTCA with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The program's main objective is to increase the contribution of Belize's tourism sector to national socioeconomic development. Data obtained from conducting the NDTS provides useful information on residents that travel, the types of trips they are taking and their associated expenses. These results will provide the necessary information for decision makers to enhance the tourism industry by understanding how to market domestic tourism in Belize to residents, what tourism activities and products to promote, among other things.

This survey is the first of its kind to be conducted in Belize. Currently, one of the main measures of tourism expenditure is the Visitor Expenditure and Motivation Survey (VEMS). The VEMS is conducted on a monthly basis at the country's three major port of entries and captures information such as demographics, tourism activities, tourism expenditure and tourism products from non-resident visitors. While this information is very valuable, there are limitations in estimating the true contribution of tourism to Belize's economy since the existing information does not account for tourism activities by residents of Belize. It is for this reason that there was a need to conduct a tourism survey that would gather detailed information from residents of Belize about their tourism activities and related expenditure within the country of Belize.

The NDTS was conducted in four rounds during the months of February, May, August and November respectively, in 2019. The survey collected information on domestic and international tourism trips taken by residents of Belize during a three-month reference period prior to each round of the survey. A total of 3050 households across the country were randomly selected to participate and were divided into approximately 763 per round of the survey.

Presented in this report are the main findings of inbound and outbound domestic tourism by residents of Belize. Chapter 1 entails background information and objectives of the NDTS. Chapter 2 presents the concepts and definitions used throughout the survey. Chapter 3 provides a socio-economic overview of the 18-years-and-older population of Belize. The survey methodology and estimation procedures are provided in chapters 4 and 5. The main findings of the domestic tourism are highlighted in Chapter 6. Finally, the main tables and content of the NDTS questionnaires are available in the appendices.

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This section details the concepts and definitions commonly encountered in the NDTS that will be of interest to the user.

Household

A household consists of one or more persons living together within the non-institutionalized population i.e. sleeping most nights of a week (at least 4 nights per week) AND sharing at least one daily meal. Note that sharing a meal does not necessarily mean everyone in the household joins in the same meal at the same time. Sharing a meal should also take into account if the member of the household accesses the food prepared or groceries bought by other members of the household.

In certain cases, a person may qualify as a member of a household even though he/she only sleeps there and eats somewhere else. For example, if a person sleeps most nights with a certain household and eats elsewhere, then emphasis would be placed on the NIGHTS SLEPT. This person would be part of the household where he/she sleeps provided that the members of this household share living arrangements.

A member of a household does not have to be a relative of the main family. A household can be made up of family members, relatives or non-relatives. For example, a boarder or a domestic servant who sleeps in (spends) most nights of the week, is a member of the household. It is also possible for a household to consist of just one person, or of more than one family, as long as they share living arrangements, and are not a member of any other household.

Many types of living arrangements may be found in the field, and some examples are given below for your guidance:

- If a house is divided into flats or other separate dwellings, each such separate dwelling accommodates at least one separate household. A tenant or sub-tenant, if he makes his own arrangements for eating, also forms a separate household.
- A boarding house that caters for boarders or lodgers is to be classified as one household.
- A person who rents a room but does not share any meal with his/her landlord/lady constitutes a separate single-person household.
- · If a family yard contains several buildings, each building having its own living arrangements should be considered a separate household.

Include as members of a household:

- Persons away (abroad) on vacation, business or study if present dwelling is considered their
- · Visitors (from abroad) to the household (planning to stay more than six months) who presently consider that dwelling unit their home and fit the criterion for being members of the household;
- Family members who are hospitalized at the time of the survey;
- · If a person has recently moved in with a group of persons, as long as he/she intends to make his/her home with them, that person is to be considered a member of the household;
- A domestic who sleeps in the house or in an outbuilding on the premises and shares at least one daily meal with a household is to be listed as a member of that household;

- A boarder or lodger, i.e. a person who eats and sleeps with the household during most nights of the week, is to be considered a member of the household;
- Persons living, working and sleeping away from their place of usual residence for most nights of the week should be included as members of the household in which they are found during the reference week;
- Persons engaged in shift work or who work at night, such as security workers, are to be enumerated as members of the household of usual residence.

Exclude as members of a household:

- Family members who usually work and live away from the dwelling who do not fulfill the criteria for being members of the household (for example, a spouse/partner working away in
- Family members in an institution, for example, prison, who are likely to remain there for more than 6 months
- Visitors (from abroad) to the household (not intending to live for more than 6 months) even if they fit the criteria for being members of the household (for example, persons visiting for September celebrations or Easter);
- A domestic who makes his/her own eating arrangement and is in an outbuilding separate from the household;
- Persons away studying and boarding elsewhere (in Belize).

Head of Household

For the purpose of the survey, every household must have a head. The reason we ask for a household head is so that each of the other persons in the household can have a point of reference to tell us how the household is comprised. Note that:

- In a one-person household, that person is the head.
- In households having more than one member, the person recognized as the head of household by other members of the household, should be accepted as the head. This applies especially in cases where a group of unrelated persons shares a dwelling.
- The person running a guesthouse or similar establishment is considered the head of household.
- If two heads are identified by the respondent, probe until one member is identified as the head of the household.

Reference Period

This refers to the period to which the survey questions relate and for which information is collected. In this survey, reference periods may vary, for instance, in some parts of the questionnaire, you will find questions with reference to "Last week" or, "Last 3 months". It is very important to read these time periods as they appear in the questionnaire and not to replace any of them. For example, "last week" is not the same as "past week".

Last Week:

This refers to the calendar week, i.e. Sunday through Saturday that immediately precedes the start of the survey week in which the interview is being conducted.

Last 3 Months:

This refers to the last 3 calendar months that immediately precedes the start of the survey period.

Within 4 Weeks:

This refers to the 4 calendar weeks that immediately follow the week in which the interview is conducted.

Tourism

Refers to the activity of visitors. It involves the movement of people outside of their usual place of residence. Activities encompasses all the actions of visitors in preparation of a trip or while on a trip.

Visitor

A traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose such as leisure or business, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

Trip

A trip is considered to be the displacement of a person away from his/her usual environment. It involves travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns. It thus refers to a round trip.

Overnight trip

A trip that involves spending at least one night at a destination and require some type of accommodation in which to spend the night.

Day trip

A trip that does not involve an overnight stay, irrespective of the number of hours spent on the trip.

Domestic trip

A trip with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor

Outbound trip

A trip with a main destination outside the country of residence of the visitor

Abroad

Any place outside of the borders of Belize.

Usual environment

Defined as the geographical area within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines. Usual environment includes place of usual residence of the household, own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits regularly and frequently even when this place is located far away from his/her usual place of residence or in another locality.

Usual residence

The geographical place where a person usually resides and is defined by the location of his/her principal dwelling.

Main destination

The main destination of a tourism trip is defined as the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip.

Main purpose of trip

The main purpose of a trip is defined as the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.

Main means of transportation

This refers to the main mode of transport used for making the trip, i.e. the mode on which the most miles are travelled.

Economic Activity

Persons are considered to be involved in economic activities if they contribute to or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the United Nations System of National

Employment/Work/Job

Paid Employment

Persons who, during the reference period, had a formal attachment to a job and performed some work for wage or salary, or payment in kind, as well as persons with a formal attachment to their job but who are temporarily not at work.

Self-Employment

Persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, and persons with an enterprise, but who might temporarily not be at work.

Unpaid Family Worker

Persons who work in their family business (e.g., store, farm), who do not receive payment of any kind.

Main Job

This refers to the job the person identifies as his/her main job if they have more than one job. If not given, the main job is the job which has the largest number of hours usually worked.

Income

Included as income are wages and salaries, including overtime, commissions and bonuses, profits from farms or other businesses.

Tourism Expenditure

The amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditure by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.

Domestic Tourism Expenditure

Includes the expenditure of resident visitors within the economy of reference.

Outbound Tourism expenditure

Includes the expenditure of resident visitors outside the economy of reference.

CHAPTER 3: NATIONAL CONTEXT

With an estimated average annual rate of growth of 2.6%, Belize's national population was estimated at 408,487 persons, according to our 2019 mid-year estimates. In terms of the share of the national population in each district, Belize (30%) and Cayo (24%) are the largest, while the other districts each have approximately 11 percent of the population, except for Toledo at 9 percent. Moreover, approximately 44.72 percent of the population lives in designated urban areas, although the urbanrural distribution within the districts differs significantly from the national distribution. Two districts, Belize (68.36%) and Cayo (54.71%) have a larger urban than rural population, while in the districts of Corozal, Orange Walk and Stann Creek, the urban population makes up just a quarter of the total population. Toledo has the smallest urban population, at 16.6 percent.

The Belizean population is relatively very young, with a median age of about 20 years; that is, half the population is 20 years or younger. More than one-third (35.59%) of the population is under the age of 15 years, 28.44 percent is between 15 and 29 years, 23.51 percent is between 30 and 49, and the remaining 12.46 percent of the population is over the age of 50 years (SIB, 2019).

Within the Caribbean, Belize has one of the widest varieties of cultures. Based on the findings of the September 2019 round of the LFS, just less than half (47.95%) of the population identified themselves as Mestizo/Hispanic/Latino, while just over a quarter (26.39%) of the population said they were Creole. Additionally, 12.06% of the population is of Maya descent, and 5.42 percent are Garinagu (SIB, LFS 2019).

Approximately 170,458 persons held jobs in September 2019. Among the employed population, the largest share (27.6 percent) was comprised of persons who were between the ages of 25 to 34 years, closely followed by persons aged 35 to 44 years, which made up 23.2 percent of all employed persons (SIB, LFS 2019).

Education Profile

According to the September 2019 round of the LFS, 14.3 percent of the working age population (persons 14 years or older) had not completed primary school. Additionally, almost a half (48.6%) of this population had completed only primary school, while one-fifth (21.8%) had a secondary school education, and 14 percent had completed tertiary (SIB, LFS 2019).

CHAPTER 4: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

4.1 SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The Belize National Domestic Tourism Survey (NDTS) questionnaires were designed to be administered to all members of the household who were 18-years-and-older. Persons who were institutionalized were excluded from the survey as institutions are not within the scope of the study. Though the survey targets all 18 years and older household members, some individuals within the selected households were excluded from the study; these include eligible persons with ailments, disabilities or any other issues that prevented the individual from responding to the questionnaire.

4.2 TARGET POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The NDTS targeted the 18-years-and-older population residing within households in Belize. The sample encompassed both urban and rural areas and spread across all six districts: Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo. The resulting tables will present figures for all six districts, as well as urban and rural results at the national level.

The sample frame for this survey was derived from the list of enumeration areas obtained from the 2010 Population and Housing Census. A total of 525 Enumeration Areas (EAs) presently make up this frame, with each Enumeration Area (EA) containing approximately 150 to 200 households. However, some EAs contain a number of households that may be higher or lower than the optimal number (150-200). To address this inequality in the distribution of the households, EAs below the recommended numbers of households were grouped together in 'Clusters' based on proximity to each other, while the Enumeration Areas which met the criteria were treated as clusters all their own. The selection process saw each cluster being treated as a Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) and the households within each cluster being treated as a Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU).

4.3 SAMPLE SIZE AND DESIGN

A sample size of 3,050 households was defined for the National Domestic Tourism, to provide estimates with a +/- 5% margin of error at a 95% confidence interval. In determining the sample size, the September 2017 Female Employment/Population Ratio¹ was used as the relevant indicator to estimate the sample size due to its prevalence rates falling within internationally recommended levels, above 20% but below 60% of the sub-population. This proposed sample size also took into consideration non-response rates which stood at an average of 13% nationally based on the response rates from the first round of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) conducted in May 2018. The HBS non-response rates were used to adjust the NDTS sample design due to its similarities in data collection and the targeting of wage-earning individuals who are service and product consumers.

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 are detailed in table 4.1 below.

The total number of females who are employed and then dividing it by the total population

Table 4.1 National Domestic Tourism Survey sample size calculation parameters, 2019

Symbol	Description of Parameters	Parameter
r	Female Employment/Population Ratio	0.4194
e	Relative margin of error	0.07132
Confidence level (z): 95%	There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval will contain the true population estimate	1.96≈2
Design effect (deff)	The ratio of the actual variance to the variance expected with simple random sample	3
p	Females within the Working Age Population	130,475
nrr	Non-response adjustment	1.13
ñ	Average household size (Derived from previous labour force survey)	3.7
n^H	Total sample size	3,050

The sample was selected according to a multi-stage design given the hierarchical nature of the sampling units- households within enumeration areas (EAs). Enumeration areas were stratified by urban/ rural areas within districts, resulting in 12 strata. The first stage involved the selection of EAs, within each stratum. This was done by initially determining a sample of EAs, such that larger strata have a greater probability of sampling; thus, the probability proportional to size (PPS) without replacement method was used to determine the number of enumeration areas within each district. The urban/rural distribution of these enumeration areas was then derived by using the square root of the urban and rural populations in each district separately. Secondly, the 3,050 households were randomly selected across all six districts with 25 households sampled within each cluster. The result of this sample allocation according to this sample design can be viewed in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 National Domestic Tourism Survey allocation of sample by stratum, 2019

District	Corozal	Orange	Belize	Cayo	Stann	Toledo	Country
		Walk			Creek		
Allocation of Enumeration A	Areas						
Number of EAs	20	20	20	24	18	20	122
Urban	7	8	12	12	7	6	52
Rural	13	12	8	12	11	14	70
Margin of Error	0.1935	0.19	0.15	0.19	0.195	0.19	0.07132
Allocation of Households							
Number of Households	500	500	500	600	450	500	3050
Urban	175	200	300	300	175	150	1300
Rural	325	300	200	300	275	350	1750

4.4 QUESTIONNAIRE CONTENT

The 2019 Domestic Tourism Survey consisted of two questionnaires which were administered through face-to-face interviews by trained interviewers. These were the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire was designed to be administered to one knowledgeable household member. In the Household Listing (HL) module, all household members were listed and information pertaining to age, sex, ethnicity, country of birth and other demographic variables were captured. The HL module was used to identify eligible members for the Individual Questionnaire.

The Individual Questionnaire was designed to be administered to all members of the household who were 18 years and older. An Individual Questionnaire was prepared for each eligible respondent. All household members who were 18-years-and-older were interviewed personally and information such as travel preferences, travel expenditure, educational attainment and employment status was captured. The modules in the individual questionnaire are:

- Individual Background Module (IB) this module was used to verify the age of the respondent to ensure their eligibility for the Individual Questionnaire.
- Filter Module (FM) this module was used to identify those persons who took at least one trip outside of their usual environment during the reference period. If the respondent did not take any trip during this period, the interview was ended.
- Domestic Day Travel Module (DDT) this section was administered to all eligible persons who took at least one domestic day trip outside of their usual environment during the reference period. Information such as destination visited, the main purpose of visit, activities done, and the overall cost were collected for each trip. However, detailed expenditure for items such as transportation and food and beverage were only collected for the most recent day trip.
- Domestic Overnight Travel Module (DOT) the questions in this module were similar to the questions in the above module except information collected on each domestic overnight trip the respondent took during the reference period. Similarly, detailed expenditure was only collected for the most recent overnight trip.
- International Day Travel Module (IDT) this module was administered to all eligible persons who took at least one day trip abroad during the reference period. Questions included were

- similar to the ones in the above modules except that the list of destinations visited included neighbouring border towns and other countries in Central and North America.
- International Overnight Travel Module (IOT) this section was administered to all eligible persons who took at least one trip abroad during the reference period. The questions were similar to that of the IDT module.
- Education Module (ED) this module was administered to all eligible persons who took a trip within the reference period; whether locally or abroad.
- Employment Module (EM) this module was administered to all eligible persons who took a trip within the reference period; whether locally or abroad. The questions were designed to collect information on respondents' occupation (if they were employed) and income.

4.5 INSTRUMENT DESIGN AND TESTING

The data collection instruments used for the NDTS were paper assisted personal interview (PAPI) and computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) questionnaires. The PAPI version of the questionnaire underwent an in-house testing, while the CAPI version underwent testing in the field during a pilot exercise. The CAPI version was designed in Survey Solutions and was the main instrument used throughout all rounds of the NDTS.

4.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

A centralized 8-day training for all field staff was held for all rounds of the NDTS. This training was compulsory for all persons involved in data collection and editing/coding.

An interviewer manual was designed by the SIB and provided to all persons involved with data collection and processing - interviewers, field supervisors, and editors. The training involved familiarising the field staff with the background and objectives of the survey. The questions in each module were discussed thoroughly to ensure trainees understood the purpose of each question. As part of the training, practice interviews were conducted by the trainers as well as the trainees. Time was also spent discussing interviewing techniques and fieldwork procedures.

The training also consisted of interactive CAPI sessions, where the trainees learned how to conduct an interview on tablet. A CAPI manual was also designed and shared with all field staff, who referenced it throughout the training.

The training also encompassed a field practice activity whereby interviewers conducted live interviews with selected households.

The training for the editor/coder took place in the Conference room of the SIB. Editor/coders were provided with a manual with detailed information of the duties and procedures in editing.

4.7 FIELDWORK

The first round of fieldwork took place on the 4th – 19th of February, followed by 3 more rounds during May (6th - 20th), August (5th - 20th), and November (4th - 18th) respectively. The field staff consisted of 37 members which included 6 field supervisors, 18 interviewers, 6 relief interviewers, and 7 editors/coders. A team of 1 field supervisor, 3 interviewers, and 1 relief interviewer was assigned in each district for data collection. The sample size being 3,050 and with 18 interviewers it was estimated that 72 households per day would be completed. Therefore approximately 14 days were spent on data collection in the field.

SIB coordinators of the NDTS were deployed to supervise interviews, to ensure the coverage and quality of data collection. Further, utilizing CAPI versions of the questionnaire required the use of tablets- Huawei, Lenovo and Samsung Galaxy Tab 4 tablets.

4.8 DATA PROCESSING

The National Domestic Tourism Survey was implemented using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) modality for data collection, in which tablets were used for data capture, collection and aggregation. The Software used for data collection and aggregation was World Bank's Survey Solutions, a free CAPI platform. Fieldwork data review, editing and coding (of classification codes) of questionnaires was also carried out by editor-coders through Survey Solutions' online portal throughout the duration of the fieldwork and for all four rounds.

After each round of data collection, the data sets were processed, this included compiling, cleaning, and editing. This occurred at the end of February, May and August for the first three rounds, and for the fourth round, between December 2019 - January 2020. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data processing and merging in between rounds and for merging and restructuring after the final round.

CHAPTER 5: POST-COLLECTION

5.1 RESPONSE RATES

Table 5.1 below contains the response rates for households and individuals at the district-level. Response rate refers to the percentage of households and individuals who actually responded to the survey out of the possible total.

Pertaining to household response rates, Toledo had the highest response rate at 98.2 percent, followed by Corozal and Orange Walk, at 97.5 and 96.3 percent, respectively. The Belize and Cayo districts had the lowest household response-rates at around 89 percent each.

For individual response rates, Stann Creek had the highest response rate with 98.6 of eligible individuals responding to the survey, followed by Toledo (96.7%) and Corozal (95.1%). Belize and Cayo had once more the lowest response rates, with 82 percent of eligible individuals responding in Belize, and 90.2 percent in Cayo.

Table 5.1 Household and individual response rates; National Domestic Tourism Survey, 2019

District	Household Response Rate	Individual Response Rate
Corozal	97.5	95.1
Orange Walk	96.3	91.1
Belize	89.5	82.0
Cayo	88.5	90.2
Stann Creek	94.8	98.6
Toledo	98.2	96.7

5.2 ANALYSIS

The methodology for obtaining the NDTS sample employed a complex survey design. It was aimed to be representative of the local population in order to provide estimates at the national and district level. These estimates were produced using the data collected, to which weights were applied, so that the data could be inflated to residents of Belize who are 18 years and older.

5.3 WEIGHTING

Design weight

The initial design weight for each sampled household was computed as part of the two-stage sample design of the National Domestic Tourism Survey. This design weight is equal to the inverse of the probability of selection of a household. The probability of selection of each household was calculated as the probability of inclusion of the PSU within its stratum, multiplied by the probability of selecting a household within its corresponding PSU.

The design weight for household k in PSU j and stratum i can be defined as:

$$w_{ijk} = \frac{1}{\pi_{ii} \, \pi_{k+ii}}$$

Where π_{ii} represents the probability of selecting PSU j in stratum i; and π_{klii} represents the probability of selecting household k, given that PSU j within stratum i was selected.

Non-Response adjustment

The design weight was adjusted for non-response based on the assumption that the responding units are no different than the non-responding units. The design weight of the units that did not respond to the NDTS were distributed to the units that responded using a non-response adjustment factor. The non-response adjustment factor was calculated as the inverse of the response rate within each stratum.

The adjustment for non-response was computed at two levels of non-response: the household level non-response and the individual level non-response.

Household non-response

Each sampled household was classified into three response categories based on its outcome code.

Respondent: A household that had a result code of 'complete' or 'partially complete'; that is, at least one completed individual questionnaire.

Non-respondent: A household that was contacted but had no respondents. Households with result codes 'refusal', 'no suitable respondent', and 'no contacts' were classified as nonrespondents.

Out-of-scope: A household that should not be a part of the frame. That is, households with result codes 'vacant', 'address not found', 'vacant lot', and 'house under construction/not liveable.'

As out-of-scope households are not a part of the target sample and do not contribute to the survey estimates, their design weights were disregarded. The household non-response adjustment factor was computed at the cluster level. Let n_{ji} be the number of eligible households from cluster j within stratum i and $oldsymbol{n}_{ii}'$ be the number of responding households within said cluster. The household nonresponse adjustment factor was calculated as the inverse of the response rate.

$$a_{ji}^{hh} = \frac{n_{ji}}{n_{ji}^r}$$

The household non-response adjustment factor was then multiplied to the design weight to obtain the adjusted weights, given as:

$$w_{ijk}^h = w_{ijk} \times a_{ji}^{hh}$$

The individual weights were obtained from the adjusted household weight w^h_{ijk} , as all persons 18 years and older are selected with certainty. Another adjustment was made to the weights to compensate for non-response by individuals. This adjustment was calculated at the stratum level as the inverse of the weighted response rate for the stratum the individual belonged to. This is given as:

$$a_{ji}^{ind} = \frac{\sum_{p=1}^{n_i} w_p^h}{\sum_{p=1}^{n_{r,i}} w_p^h}$$

Where \mathcal{W}_p^h is the individual weight, n_i is the number of responding and non-responding individuals in stratum i, and n_{ri} is the number of responding individuals in stratum i.

The individual non-response adjustment factor was then multiplied to the individual weight to obtain the adjusted weight, given as:

$$w_{ijk}^{ind} = w_{ijk}^h \times a_{ji}^{ind}$$

5.4 CALIBRATION

Mid-year projected population estimates produced by the SIB were used to calibrate the NDTS weights. The calibration process was done by strata, that is, the district and urban-rural regions. The weights were benchmarked to age and sex counts of the 18-year-old and over population of Belize as these groups have markedly different tourism activities.

The final weight was calculated for each individual using a calibration factor:

$$w_{ijk}^{final} = w_{ijk}^{ind} \times \frac{N_{pop_{ai}}}{N_{DTS_{ai}}}$$

Where $N_{pop_{ai}}$ is the projected population estimate for the age-sex group a in stratum i and $N_{DTS_{ai}}$ is the nonresponse-adjusted weighted estimate for age-sex group a in stratum i that corresponds to the NDTS sample.

5.5 DATA PROCESSING

Data processing is an integral step that makes analysis possible. For the DTS, this involved three main procedures:

- 1. Merging and structuring the dataset
- 2. Editing and consistency checks
- 3. Calculating item-level non-response rates to determine if imputation was necessary.

Merging the data was required because the survey consisted of four rounds, each with its own dataset. Likewise, re-structuring the dataset was necessary due to the way the data was exported by the data collection application (Survey Solutions). This step was done using SPSS and resulted in a single-file, merged dataset containing the data for the entire survey across all rounds.

Editing and consistency checks were applied to ensure the quality and consistency of the collected data. Consistency checks, outlier-detection and validity checks were applied. As a result, this step determined the final subset of valid records for analysis.

The third and final step was calculating item-level non-response for all variables in the DTS dataset. This was done to determine if there were one or more particular items or variables that had a high rate of missing data or non-response data. If any important items or variables were found to have a high rate of missing or non-response data, then imputation would be considered in order to recover some of this information. However, data processing determined very low item-level non-response rates for all items, and imputation was not necessary. The final dataset was saved as an SPSS file.

Box Plot Method of Identifying Outliers

If a numerical value was higher than the 1.5 * IQR above the upper quartile (Q3), the value was considered as an outlier. If the distribution of a variable was skewed, cut-off of 1.5 times IQR might lead to a very high number of values to be assigned outliers. Instead, the cut-off of value was determined as 3.

Capping values

All the values that existed outside 3 * IQR was capped at the upper limit of the following acceptable range:

Upper limit of acceptable range = Q3 + 3*(Q3-Q1)

5.6 LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Household surveys like the National Domestic Tourism Survey (NDTS) have recognized limitations on how robust the methodology and estimates obtained are. This section details a brief overview of issues that are of interest to the data user.

Representativeness of sample

Though the NDTS sample is randomly chosen, the sample may vary from the cross-sectional travelling population. Like all sample surveys, the findings of the NDTS are estimates for the whole population and these results might vary from the true values in the population because:

- (1) The sample frame does not completely cover the population as persons in hospitals, prisons, military, etc. are excluded from the sampling frame. The NDTS provides a sample of private households rather than all households. Further, the target population was set at 18 years and older, thus, a portion of the working age population (14 years and over) is not represented in the findings. With a larger sample size, the sample can accommodate this sub-population.
- (2) Some individuals refuse to take part in the survey and some cannot be contacted by interviewers. If these people are systematically different from the people who are interviewed, this represents a potential source of bias in the data. However, for the purpose of the NDTS, these persons were assumed to be similar to the respondents and the sample weights were adjusted for this non-response in the analysis.

Sample design

There is no benchmarking survey data similar to that of the NDTS that could have been used to assist in the design of the survey or for comparison of results. Further, this survey targeted travellers and detailed information from specific types of trips, resulting in some variables having few numbers of cases. To obtain a larger number of cases, or cases that target the travelling population, perhaps modifying the sample design can improve the resulting sample. Perhaps by stratifying the sample using an auxiliary variable that correlates with the main variable of interest. This can be obtained from a frequently running survey, like the Labour Force Survey.

Data structure

The format and output data from the data collection software required careful merging, cleaning, and structuring. This is due to the differences in the way data was required to be captured - information about the person and information about trips. The modules that captured information at the person level has each case representing an individual in wide format datasets, while the individual's trips are also listed as cases for the trip modules in long format datasets.

It is recommended that data users ensure that the appropriate data structure is used when conducting different types of analysis on the NDTS data. Analysis that pertains to travellers and specific trips e.g. the most recent trip expenditure, can be done utilizing the wide format data set. However, when conducting analysis on all trips e.g. transportation used in all domestic trips, the long format dataset is more appropriate.

Harmonizing rounds 1-4 datasets

Data harmonization is the process of bringing together datafiles of varying formats, naming conventions, and columns and transforming it into a cohesive dataset. Complete harmonization was not achieved when merging the 4 datasets from each round of the NDTS. This was a result of some changes made to the questionnaire at specific rounds. These changes include:

- (1) A question that collects "income from all sources", was incorporated before round 2 of the questionnaire, thus, this information is only available for three of the four rounds.
- (2) Where no more than 1 trip during round 1 was made, information pertaining to certain variables was stored in a variable that does not follow the naming convention of trip numbers. E.g. where the proper naming convention is DOT9_5.n, in such situations the data was stored in DOT9 5.

Thus, these issues must be taken into consideration when conducting analysis and making generalizations about to the target population.

Insufficient cases for disaggregation

Though the sample is designed to capture information that can be disaggregated at the national and district level, the data user is advised to be mindful of the number of cases captured from the sample when performing analysis on certain variables. This is particularly common in variables with several categories. Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates. It is recommended that these estimates either be disaggregated only at the national level, categories that are similar be collapsed together, or categories be collapsed with the "other" category.

Reliability of estimates

For each indicator produced, its corresponding standard error, or coefficient of variation is useful in assessing the reliability of the estimated indicator. It is recommended that these statistics be estimated using replication methods such as the Bootstrap to obtain robust standard errors and coefficient of variation.

CHAPTER 6: RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY 2019

6.1 FEATURES OF THE RESPONDENT

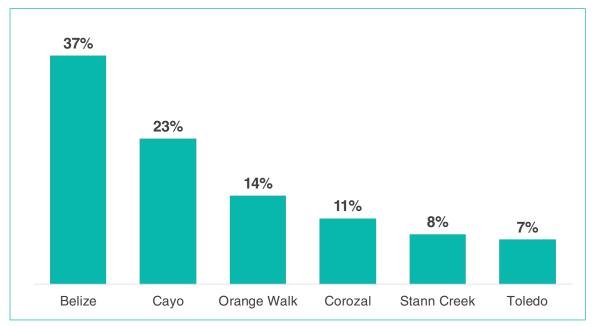
6.1.1 RESPONDENTS THAT TRAVELLED

The adult 18-years-and-older population of Belize was estimated at 233506 persons, of which approximately 94583 reported to have taken at least one trip during 2019 (see table 6.1). Figure 6.1 depicts the distribution of travellers by district. Among the total persons that travelled, the majority originated from the Belize and Cayo District; whereas, the least contributors are from the two southernmost districts - Stann Creek and Toledo.

Table 6.1 Distribution of 18 year and older population and travellers by district; Belize, 2019

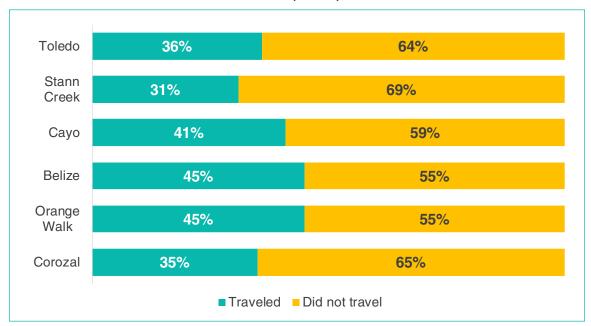
District	Population	Persons that travelled		Persons that travelled	
		Number	Percent		
Corozal	28628	10037	11		
Orange Walk	29920	13466	14		
Belize	77320	34683	37		
Cayo	54245	22071	23		
Stann Creek	24725	7552	8		
Toledo	18668	6774	7		
Total	233506	94583	100		

Figure 6.1 Percent distribution of travellers by district; Belize, 2019



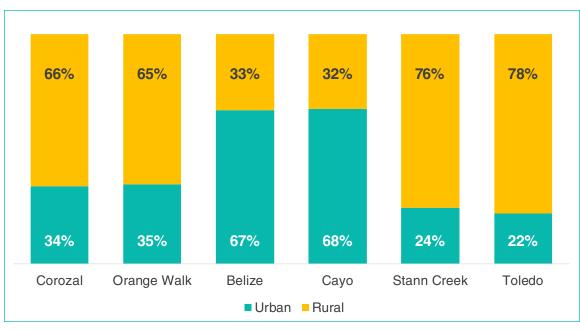
When looking at the distribution of travellers relative to district population in figure 6.2. The districts with the most travellers relative to its population are Belize and Orange Walk, 45 percent of adults in these districts made at least one trip during 2019. Stann Creek showed the smallest district distribution of travellers for 2019, as only 31 percent of its adult population travelled.

Figure 6.2
Percent distribution of travellers within district; Belize, 2019



The urban-rural distribution of travellers varies within the districts. As illustrated in figure 6.3, travellers from Belize and Cayo are predominantly from urban areas. In contrast, the remaining district's travellers are primarily from rural areas. This urban-rural spread can be attributed to the population distribution of the country. The Belize and Cayo districts are known to have a larger urban than rural population, while in Corozal, Orange Walk and Stann Creek, the urban population makes up just a quarter of its total population.

Figure 6.3
Urban-rural distribution of travellers within districts; Belize, 2019



6.1.2 BARRIERS OF TRAVELLING

Barriers that the 18 years and older population of Belize associate with travelling are presented below with regards to the two types of travel - domestic and international. The top three reasons reported by residents who did not engage in domestic travel were that they (i) have no free time, (ii) are not interested, and (iii) have insufficient funds for such type of travel (see figure 6.4). Figure 6.5 reveals similar top three reasons for not engaging in international travel.

Figure 6.4 Barriers to domestic travel; Belize, 2019

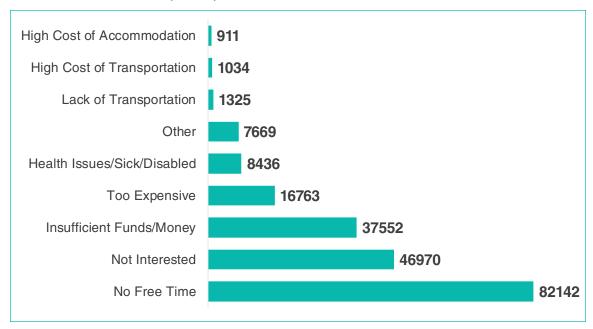
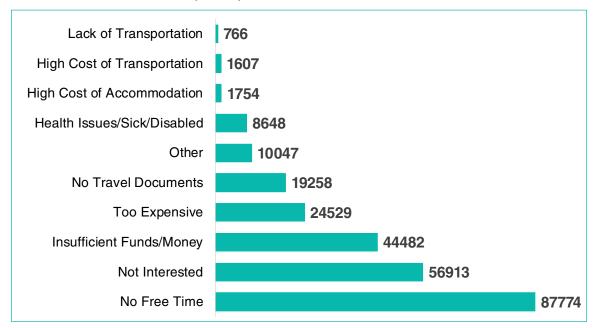


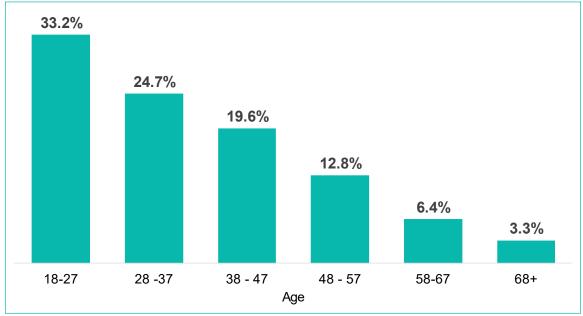
Figure 6.5 Barriers to international travel; Belize, 2019



6.1.3 AGE

The median age of the adult population who travelled is 34 years. Figure 6.6 depicts the distribution of travellers by age-group. The 18 to 27 subpopulation is the largest group of travellers. The graph further reveals that the number of reported travellers decreases with age.

Figure 6.6
Distribution of travellers by age group; Belize, 2019



6.1.4 SEX

As shown in figure 6.7, among the total persons who travelled, over half were female (54%). When observing the sex distribution over the different age groups in figure 6.8, it can be observed that most female age-groups are fairly larger relative to the males, apart from the 48-57 age-group that has 1 percent more males.

Figure 6.7 Sex distribution of travellers; Belize, 2019

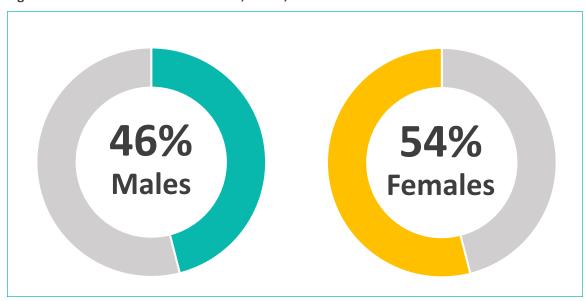
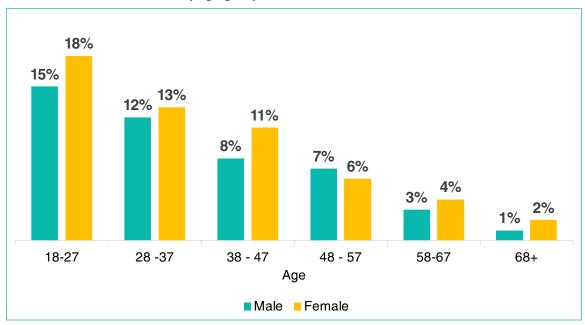


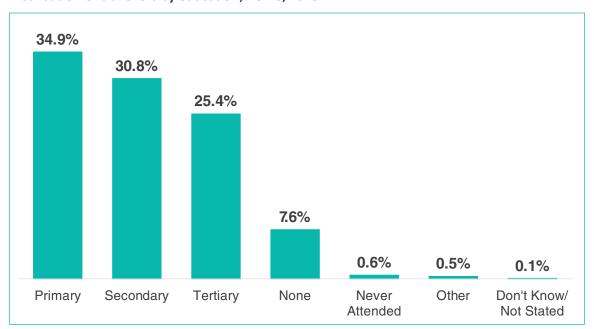
Figure 6.8 Sex distribution of travellers by age-group; Belize, 2019



6.1.5 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Figure 6.9 illustrates the distribution of educational attainment of the 18 year and older travelling population. Among all travellers, 91.1 persons have completed some form of education. Persons with a primary education accounted for 34.9 percent of this subpopulation, followed by individuals with secondary education who make up 30.8 percent of all travellers. Next, persons with tertiary education comprised of 25.4 percent of the travelling population.

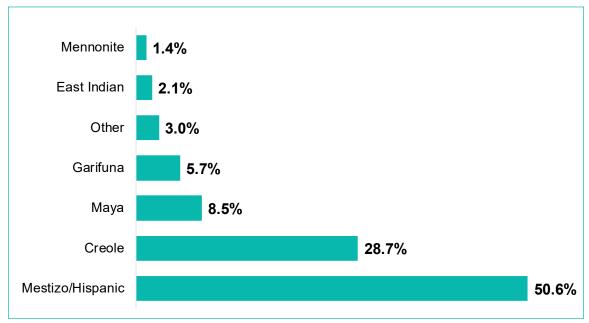
Figure 6.9 Distribution of travellers by education; Belize, 2019



6.1.6 ETHNICITY

The ethnic composition of the 18 years and older traveling population is depicted in figure 6.10 below. Half of the traveling population is Mestizo/Hispanic, followed by Creoles and Mayans, who respectively constitute 28.7 and 8.5 percent of travellers. Together, the Mennonite, East Indian and Garifuna ethnic groups only account for 10 percent of the traveling population.

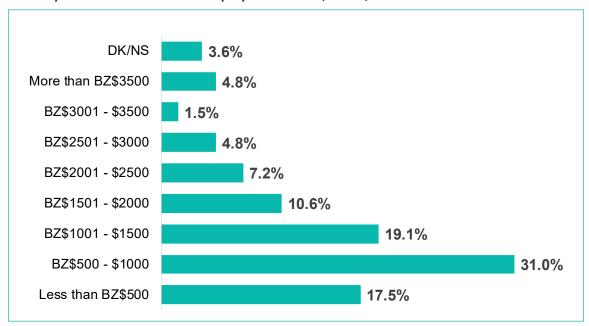
Figure 6.10 Ethnic distribution of travellers; Belize, 2019



6.1.7 INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Among the travelling population, 65757 persons earned income from employment, this represents about 70 percent of all travellers (persons who made at least one trip during 2019). The distribution of monthly income earned from employed travellers is illustrated in figure 6.11 below. Half of these individuals earned below \$1001 monthly. One-fifth of employed travellers earned between \$1001 and \$1500, and one-tenth earned between \$15001 and \$2000 monthly. Further, nearly one-fifth of the employed travellers earned above \$2000 monthly.

Figure 6.11 Monthly income distribution of employed travellers; Belize, 2019

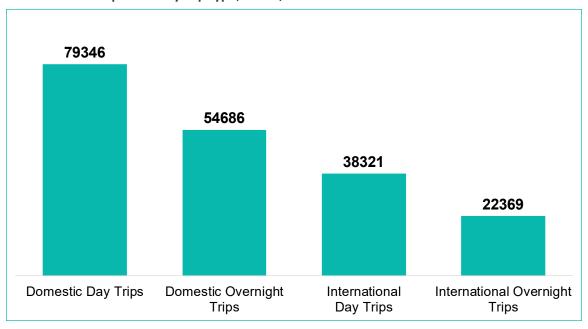


6.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIPS

6.2.1 TYPE OF TRIP

The traveling population (persons that made at least one trip in 2019) embarked on a total of 194722 trips. Figure 6.12 illustrates the distribution of the trips by type. The graph reveals the leading type of trip to be domestic, with 79346 day trips and 54686 overnight trips. Next, international day trips accounted for 38321 of all trips, whilst international overnight trips accounted for 22369 of all trips taken.

Figure 6.12 Distribution of trips taken by trip type; Belize, 2019

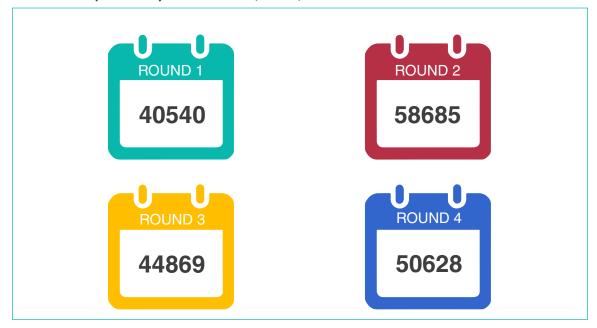


6.2.2 ROUND OF TRIP

Among the 194722 trips taken, 58685 trips were taken during the February to April 2019 reference period of round 2 (see figure 6.13), accounting for 30 percent of all trips. Next, 50628 trips were taken during round 4 (August -October 2019), while 44869 trips were taken during round 3 (May – July 2019). The period with the least number of trips was during round 1 (November 2018- Jan 2019), wherein 21 percent of all trips were taken.

Figure 6.13

Number of trips taken by round number; Belize, 2019

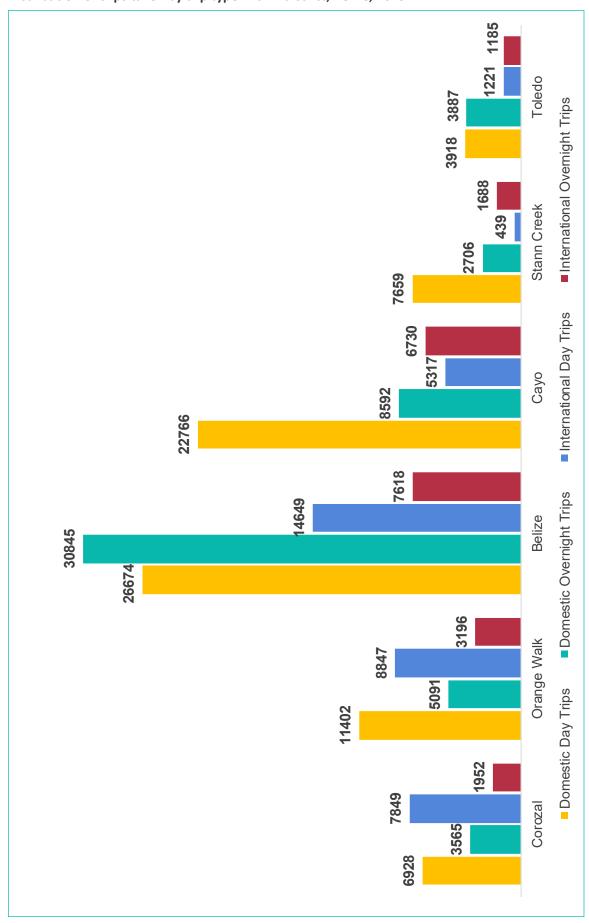


6.2.3 ORIGIN OF TRIP

Figure 6.14 depicts the distribution of all trips taken by trip type and district. Domestic day, domestic overnight, and international overnight trips primarily originated from the Belize and Cayo districts, whereas international day trips mainly came from the Belize and Orange Walk districts.

When looking at trip trends within each district, the graph further reveals that trips originating from Corozal are largely international day trips and domestic day trips. In the Orange Walk district, the largest number of trips are domestic day and international day trips. Trips originating from Belize are mainly domestic overnight and day trips, whilst from the Cayo and Stann Creek district, trips are primarily domestic day. Lastly, trips from Toledo are largely domestic day and overnight.

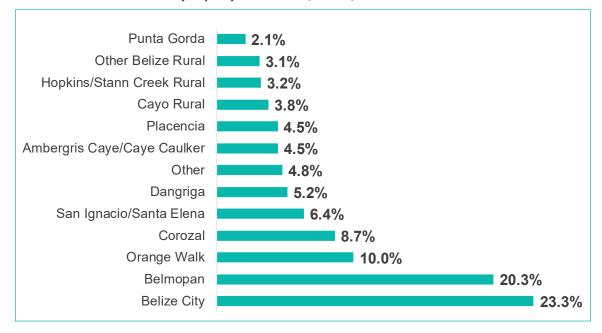
Figure 6.14
Distribution of trips taken by trip type within district; Belize, 2019



6.2.4 DESTINATION OF TRIP

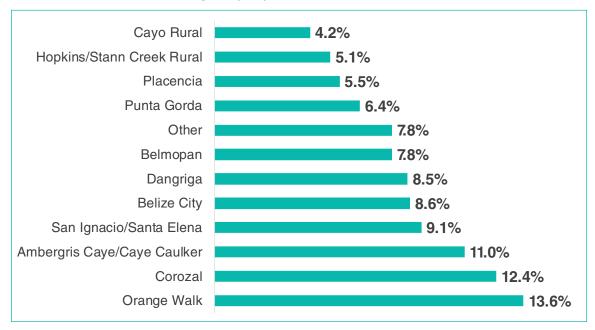
In figures 6.15 – 6.18, the destination of trips taken are ranked in groups based on the four types of trips-domestic day/overnight, or international day/overnight. As depicted in figure 6.15, approximately 43 percent of all domestic day trips were to the cities – Belize City (23.3%) and Belmopan City (20.3%). Followed by Orange Walk and Corozal districts, which respectively constituted of 10 and 8.7 percent of all trips.

Figure 6.15 Distribution of domestic day trips by destination; Belize, 2019



Though domestic overnight trips did not have a distinct dominant destination (see figure 6.16), they mainly consisted of journeys to Orange Walk (13.6%), Corozal (12.4%), Ambergris Caye and Caye Caulker (11%), and San Ignacio/Santa Elena (9.1%).

Figure 6.16 Distribution of domestic overnight trips by destination; Belize, 2019



Moreover, international day trips were predominantly to Chetumal (77.8 percent, see figure 6.17). This was followed by trips to Melchor, which constituted of 14.5 percent of all international trips. With regards to international overnight trips, figure 6.18 shows the neighbouring countries of Belize - Mexico and Guatemala, to be the top destinations, each respectively constituting of 54.4 and 21.9 percent of overnight outbound trips.

Figure 6.17 Distribution of international day trips by destination; Belize, 2019

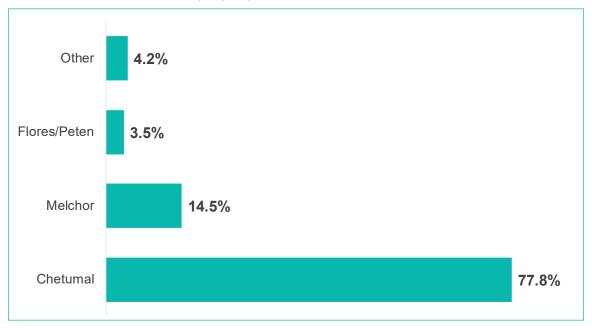
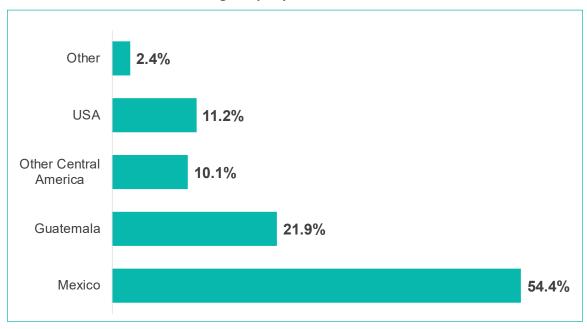


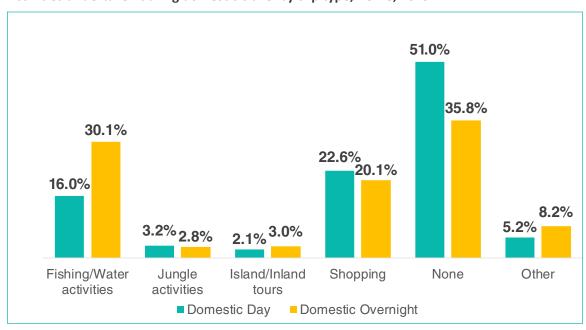
Figure 6.18 Distribution of international overnight trips by destination; Belize, 2019



6.2.5 ACTIVITIES

The activities undertaken during domestic trips are illustrated in figure 6.19. For day trips, shopping is the most common activity, reported for 22.6 percent of domestic day trips, followed by fishing/water activities (16%). Similarly, fishing/water activities is the most common activity (30.1%) reported for domestic overnight trips, followed by shopping (20.1%). Over half (51%) of domestic day travellers and over a third (35.8%) of domestic overnight travellers reported no activities ('None') during their trips.

Figure 6.19 Activities undertaken during domestic travel by trip type; Belize, 2019



The activities undertaken during international trips are illustrated in Figure 6.20. For day trips, shopping is the most common activity, reported for two-thirds (65%) of all international day trips, with all other categories reporting much less. Shopping was also the most popular activity for international overnight trips at 37.6 percent, followed by fishing/water activities at 18.9 percent. International overnight travellers also engaged in some island and inland tours (5.8%) in which the day travellers did not. In addition to this, a quarter (24.8) of international day travellers and almost a third (31.3%) of international travellers reported no activities during these trips.

65.0% 37.6% 31.3% 24.8% 18.9% 7.7% 6.5% 5.8% 2.5% 0.0%

Shopping

Domestic Overnight

None

Other

Figure 6.20 Activities undertaken during international travel by trip type; Belize, 2019

Island/Inland

tours ■ Domestic Day

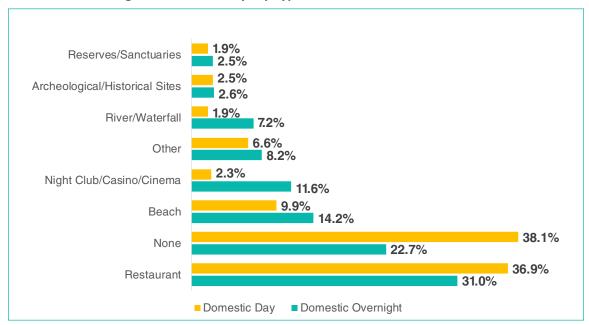
6.2.6 PLACES VISITED

Fishing/Water

activities

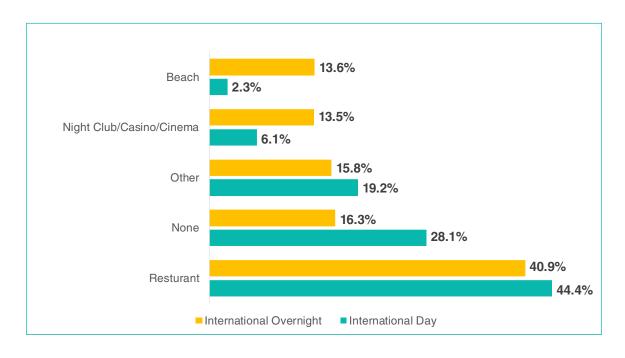
As for places visited during domestic day trips, figure 6.21 shows that restaurants (36.9%) were most common, with the beach being second (9.9%). For domestic overnight trips, restaurants were once more the most visited place, with 31 percent, followed by the beach and night club/casino/cinema, which were reported 14.2 and 11.6 percent of the time, respectively. There was a large portion of domestic day travellers (38.1%) and overnight travellers (22.7%) that reported no visited places during their trip.

Figure 6.21
Places visited during domestic travel by trip type; Belize, 2019



For international trips, figure 6.22 shows that restaurants were once more the most popular place being visited, 44.4 percent of the time, for international day trips and 40.9 percent of the time for international overnight trips. International overnight travellers also frequented the beach (13.6%) and night club/casino/cinema (13.5%), while a fifth (19.2%) of international day travellers engaged in 'Other' categories of activities. There was a large portion of international day travellers (28.1%) and overnight travellers (16.3%) that reported no visited places during their trip.

Figure 6.22
Places visited during international travel by trip type; Belize, 2019



6.2.7 PURPOSE OF TRIP

Table 6.2 shows the purpose of domestic trips made by the travelling population, based on the type of trip. Travelling for vacation/holiday/leisure was the most reported reason for domestic day journeys (28.6%). Other common purposes for domestic day travelling include visiting family/friends (18.9%) and conducting official business (16.5%). Domestic overnight travellers also reported vacation/holiday/ leisure to be leading purpose of traveling (36.1%), followed by traveling to visit family/friends (35.4%).

Table 6.2 Purpose of domestic travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Purpose of trip	Type of trip			
	Domestic Day		Domestic Ove	rnight
	N	%	N	%
Vacation/Holiday/Leisure	22724	28.6	19675	36.1
Religious Worship/Pilgrimage	2093	2.6	1430	2.6
Visit Family/Friends	15015	18.9	19268	35.4
Sport, Entertainment e.g. festivals,	4093	5.2	2185	4
concerts, fairs				
Official/Business	13128	16.5	3132	5.8
Shopping	8213	10.4	*	-
Health and Medical Care	5599	7.1	1349	2.5
Other	8482ª	10.8	7389 ^b	13.6

^a Other includes wedding/honeymoon, funeral, education/training, etc.

^b Other includes wedding/honeymoon, funeral, education/training, shopping, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk

As for international travel, shopping is the leading reported purpose of day trips, accounting for 51.2 percent of international trip purposes (see table 6.3). Traveling for vacation/holiday/leisure (23.6%) was another common purpose to undertaking outbound day travel. While for overnight trips, vacation/holiday/leisure (43.1%) and visiting family and friends (19.4%) were the primary reasons for undertaking outbound night travel.

Table 6.3 Purpose of international travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Purpose of trip	Type of trip			
	International Day		Internationa	al Overnight
	N	%	N	%
Vacation/Holiday/Leisure	9045	23.6	9637	43.1
Visit Family/Friends	3503	9.1	4345	19.4
Official/Business	*	-	1723	7.7
Shopping	19639	51.2	*	-
Health and Medical Care	3273	8.5	3354	15
Other	2862ª	7.5	3310 ^b	14.7

Other includes wedding/honeymoon, funeral, education/training, religious worship, sport entertainment, official

6.2.8 TRANSPORTATION

The main mode of transportation used for domestic and international trips are depicted in tables 6.4 and 6.5. For both types of domestic trips – day and overnight, the most common type of transportation reported is private transportation, accounting for 63.8 percent and 42.8 percent of day and overnight trips, respectively. The next common form of transportation for domestic travellers is public bus, as 28.7 percent of day travellers and 38.8 percent of overnight travellers reported using this medium to travel.

International travellers also reported private transportation and public bus as the most popular mode of transportation. Among international day trips, private transportation and public bus represented 67.6 and 27.8 percent of the transportation types used. While for overnight trips, 40.6 percent used private transportation and 36 percent used public bus.

Table 6.4 Transportation used for domestic travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Transportation type	Type of trip			
	Domestic Day Domestic Overnight			ernight
	N	%	N	%
Private	50624	63.8	23270	42.8
Public Bus	22789	28.7	21123	38.8
Public Water	3550	4.5	5826	10.7
Other	2383ª	3.0	4208a	7.7

^a Other includes taxi, rental vehicle, public air transportation etc.

b Other includes wedding/honeymoon, funeral, education/training, religious worship, sport entertainment shopping,

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk

Table 6.5 Transportation used for international travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

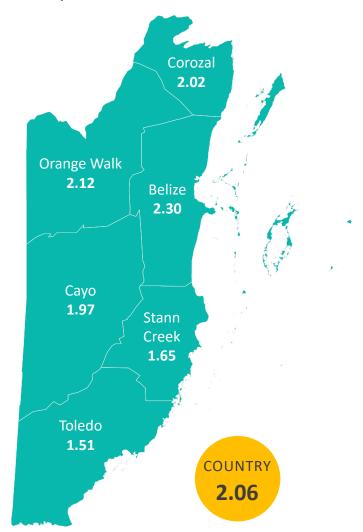
Transportation type	Type of trip			
	International Day		International Ove	rnight
	N	%	N	%
Private	25900	67.6	9088	40.6
Public Bus	10655	27.8	8045	36
Public Air	*	-	4303	19.2
Other	1765°	4.5	934 ^b	4.3

^a Other includes taxi, rental vehicle, public water transportation, public air transportation etc.

6.2.9 TRAVEL FREQUENCY

Persons who travelled made an average of 2.06 trips. As depicted in figure 6.23, on average, travellers from the three northern districts had a higher average number of trips- Belize (2.30), Orange Walk (2.12) and Corozal (2.02).

Figure 6.23 Average number of trips made by district; Belize, 2019



^b Other includes taxi, rental vehicle, public water transportation, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk

6.2.10 TRAVELING GROUP SIZE

The average group size for domestic day trips is 3.39 persons (see table 6.6). Trips to the rural areas of Belize, Stann Creek/Hopkins, and Cayo have the largest group size, while day journeys to Belize City and Belmopan were of smaller group sizes. Inbound overnight trips have an average group size of 3.12 persons (see table 6.7). Destinations of Placencia, Stann Creek Rural/Hopkins, and Punta Gorda have larger groups sizes for overnight trips; trips to Belize City and San Ignacio Town have smaller groups sizes on average.

Table 6.6 Mean^a group size of domestic day trips by destination; Belize, 2019

Destination	
	Mean Group Size
Corozal	3.94
Orange Walk	3.33
Ambergris Caye/Caye Caulker	3.70
Belize City	2.71
Other Belize Rural	4.67
Belmopan	3.11
San Ignacio/Santa Elena	3.44
Cayo Rural	4.04
Dangriga	3.17
Hopkins/Stann Creek Rural	4.54
Placencia	4.00
Punta Gorda	3.21
Other	4.23
Total	3.39

^a Mean calculated on capped values

Table 6.7 Mean^a group size of domestic overnight trips by destination; Belize, 2019

Destination	Mean Group Size
Corozal	2.87
Orange Walk	2.68
Ambergris Caye/Caye Caulker	3.24
Belize City	2.48
Belmopan	2.79
San Ignacio/Santa Elena	2.61
Cayo Rural	3.47
Dangriga	3.11
Hopkins/Stann Creek Rural	4.15
Placencia	4.81
Punta Gorda	3.70
Other	3.22
Total	3.12

^a Mean calculated on capped values

The average group size for international day trips is 3.7 persons (see table 6.8). The average group size of day trips to Chetumal is 3.10 persons, while day trips to Guatemalan destinations of Melchor and Petén respectively consists of 2.37 and 3.85 persons on average.

International overnight trips have an average group size of 3.02 persons (see table 6.9). The average group size of trips to the neighbouring countries of Mexico and Guatemala is 3.39 and 3.06 persons. Overnight trips to USA consist of an average of 1.82 persons, and 2.95 persons for trips to Panama.

Table 6.8 Mean^a group size of international day trips by destination; Belize, 2019

Destination	Mean Group Size
Chetumal	3.10
Melchor	2.37
Flores/Petén	3.85
Other	3.42
Total	3.07

^a Mean calculated on capped values

Table 6.9 Mean^a group size of international overnight trips by destination; Belize, 2019

Destination	Mean Group Size
Mexico	3.39
Guatemala	3.06
Panama	2.95
USA	1.82
Other	1.21
Total	3.02

^a Mean calculated on capped values

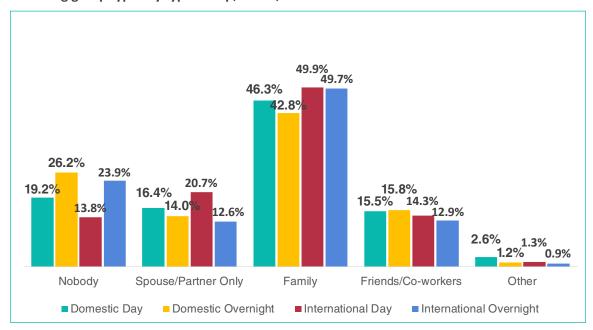
6.2.11 TRAVELING GROUP TYPE

Figure 6.24 illustrates the travelling groups by type of trip. Across all types of trip, family is the most common type of group, accounting for around half of all types of travel groups.

For domestic day trips, traveling alone ('Nobody') is the second most common travel group, followed by spouse/partner only (16.4%) and friends/co-workers (15.5%). For domestic overnight, travelling alone ('Nobody') was likewise the second most common travel group at 26.2 percent, followed by the friends/co-workers group (15.8) and then spouse/partner only (14%).

For international day trips, spouse/partner only was the second most common travel group at 20.7 percent, with friends/co-workers in third (14.3%) and 'nobody' following. In contrast, for international overnight trips, travelling alone ('Nobody') was the second most common group size, accounting for under a quarter (23.9%) of the total, followed by the friends/co-workers group type (12.9%) and the spouse/partner only group type (12.6%).

Figure 6.24 Travelling group types by type of trip; Belize, 2019



6.2.12 LENGTH OF STAY

The length of stay for domestic overnight trips are shown in figure 6.25 below. A single-night stay is the most common (43.3%) followed by two nights (28.4%) and 3 nights (14%). About 3.5 percent of domestic overnight travellers stayed four nights, while 10.8 percent spent 5 or more nights.

Figure 6.25 Length of stay of domestic trip; Belize, 2019

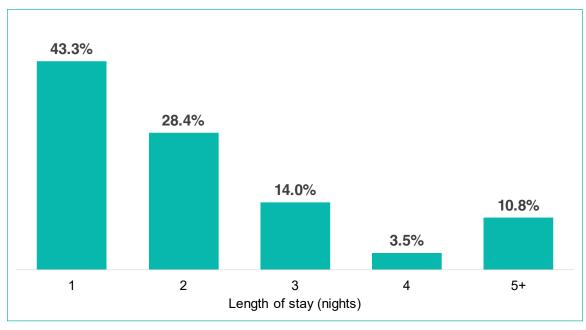
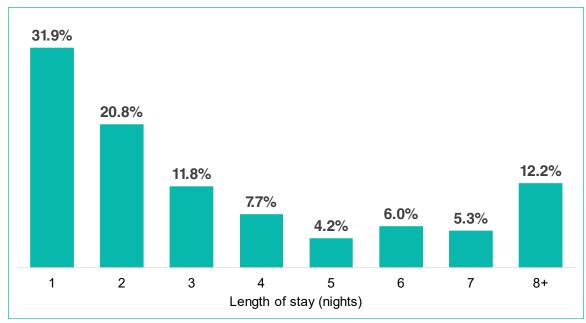


Figure 6.26 below illustrates length of stay for international overnight trips. Once again, a single-night stay was the most common length, accounting for under a third of trips (31.9%), followed by two-night stays (20.8%). Staying 8 or more nights was the third most common length of trip. Three to seven night stays accounted for the rest of the total.

Figure 6.26 Length of stay of international trip; Belize, 2019



6.2.13 ACCOMMODATION

Table 6.10 shows the accommodation types used for overnight trips. The most common choice of accommodation for domestic overnight travel is at a relative's/friend's home (68.6%), followed by hotel (23%). For international trips, hotels are the primary choice of stay (40.9%), followed by a relative's/ friend's home (29.4%).

Table 6.10 Accommodation used for overnight trip; Belize, 2019

Accommodation type	Type of trip			
	Domestic International		tional	
	N	%	N	%
Hotel	12534	23.0	9147	40.9
Relative's/ Friend's Home	37364	68.6	6586	29.4
Other	4528a	8.3	1190°	5.3

^a Other includes apartment, Airbnb, vacation homes, guesthouse, etc.

6.2.14 TOURISM EXPENDITURE

The mean expenditure by trip type is depicted in table 6.11 below. On average, domestic expenditure is 147.30 dollars (BZD) for day trips and 293.21dollars (BZD) for overnight trips. International trip expenditure is 204.77 dollars on average for day trips and 867.96 dollars for overnight trips.

Table 6.11 Mean^a expenditure by trip type; Belize, 2019

- - - - - - - -	
Trip type	Mean expenditure
	(BZD)
Domestic day	147.30
Domestic overnight	293.21
International day	204.77
International overnight	867.96

^a Mean calculated on capped values

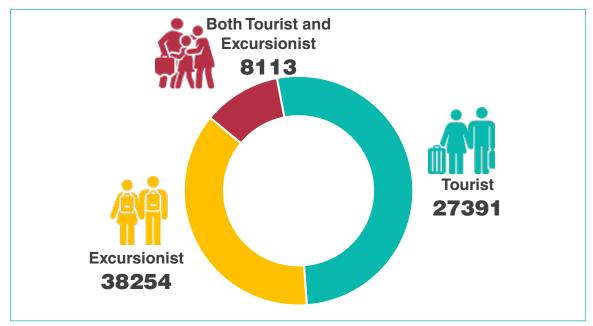
6.3 MAIN FINDINGS FROM THE MOST RECENT DOMESTIC TRIP

6.3.1 TYPE OF TRAVELLER

Figure 6.27 details the type of traveller based on their most recent inbound domestic trip. There were 27391 tourists, that is, they spent at least one night at their destination. Further, 38254 persons were excursionists, that is, persons who only made a day trip; and 8113 persons were both tourists and excursionists.

Figure 6.27

Type of traveller from most recent domestic trip; Belize, 2019



6.3.2 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

The main mode of transportation used for recent domestic day and overnight trips is shown in figure 6.28. As the graph illustrates, private transportation is the most common mode of transportation used for domestic trips, particularly for day trips, with a total of 28097 recent trips using such mode to travel. Domestic traveller's next common choice in commuting to their destination is bus transportation, with 14075 recent day trips and 13836 overnight trips using this mode. Public transportation follows, being an especially common choice for overnight trips, with 4793 persons using such mode of transportation.

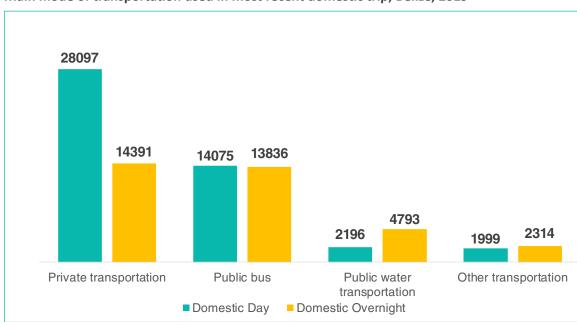


Figure 6.28 Main mode of transportation used in most recent domestic trip; Belize, 2019

6.3.3 PLACE VISITED

Table 6.12 describes the places visited during recent domestic day and overnight trips. Restaurants are the most common place visited during a domestic trip, as they were visited for 34.3% of recent day trips and 30% of recent overnight trips. The beach is common a destination for overnight trips, visited 17.3% of the time, while also remaining relatively popular for day trips (10.4%). Places in the 'Other' category (see table notes) were visited in 11.1% of recent day trips and 12.3% of recent overnight trips.

Nevertheless, the 'None' category is the largest one for day trips and the second largest for overnight trips: almost half (44.1%) of all travellers reported no places visited during their most recent day trip, while over a quarter (26.1%) of overnight travellers reported the same.

Table 6.12
Places visited during recent domestic travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Place Visited	Type of trip			
	Domestic Day	,	Domestic Overni	ight
	N	%	N	%
Beach	5344	10.4	8338	17.3
Restaurant	17573	34.3	14433	30.0
Night Club	*	-	4175	8.7
River/ Waterfall	*	-	2751	5.7
None	22616	44.1	12551	26.1
Other	5692°	11.1	5933 ^b	12.3

Other includes night club, casino, cinema, river/waterfall, national park, wildlife sanctuary, archaeological reserve, etc.

6.3.4 ACTIVITIES

Table 6.13 describes the activities undertaken during recent domestic day and overnight trips. The most common activity for recent day trips is shopping (22.6%). For recent overnight trips, the most common activity was swimming (28%), while this was the second most activity for recent day trips, as well (14.5%). Activities in the 'Other' category (see table notes) were undertaken on 10.4% of recent day trips and 49.1% of recent overnight trips. Nevertheless, the 'None' category is the largest one for recent day trips and the third largest for recent overnight trips: over half (52.5%) of all travellers reported no activities during their most recent day trip, while almost a quarter (22.9%) of overnight travellers reported the same.

Table 6.13
Activities undertaken during recent domestic travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Activity	Type of trip			
	Domestic Day		Domestic Overni	ght
	N	%	N	%
Swimming	7027	14.5	10372	28.0
Shopping	10958	22.6	*	-
None	25449	52.5	8502	22.9
Other	5034ª	10.4	18183 ^b	49.1

^a Other includes scuba diving, cave exploration, zip lining, island and inland tours, fishing, etc.

^b Other includes casino, cinema, national park, wild life sanctuary, archaeological reserve, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk.

^b Other includes scuba diving, cave exploration, zip lining, island and inland tours, fishing, ATV riding, shopping, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk.

6.3.5 SPENDING STRUCTURE

The spending composition according to recent domestic trips on tourism products and activities are displayed in figures 6.29 and 6.30.

The product that most domestic day travellers spent on is food and beverage, as 66.1% persons incurred an expenditure on this item. This was followed by transportation, with 61.8% persons making an expenditure on this product. Shopping was the next most common expenditure, with travellers reporting spending on this category in 23.6% of recent domestic day trips.

As it relates to the most recent overnight trip, domestic travellers' most common expenses were mainly transportation (71.6%) and food and beverage (63.7%). Expenditures on accommodation (23.4) and shopping (26.9%) were made in about a quarter of these trips.

Figure 6.29 Spending structure of recent domestic day trip; Belize, 2019

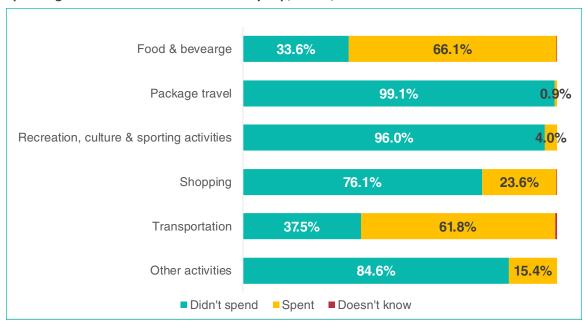
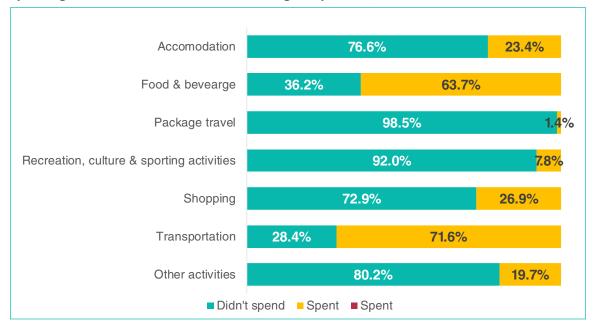


Figure 6.30
Spending structure of recent domestic overnight trip; Belize, 2019



6.3.6 EXPENDITURE

The average amount spent on different types of expenditure for domestic trips are shown in table 6.14. For domestic day trips, shopping and package travel had the highest averages, being 178.98 dollars (BZD) for shopping and 104.08 dollars for package travel. Activities classified under the 'Other Activities' category had an average expenditure of 112.32 dollars. Food (\$52.99) and transportation (\$64.85) are other notable categories.

For domestic overnight trips, package travel was the largest expenditure category, with an average amount spent of 227.23 dollars per trip, followed by accommodation at 194.43 dollars per trip and shopping at 178.72 dollars per trip. Food (\$112.03) and transportation (\$106.33) are other notable categories.

Table 6.14

Average expenditure of tourism products for most recent domestic trip; Belize, 2019

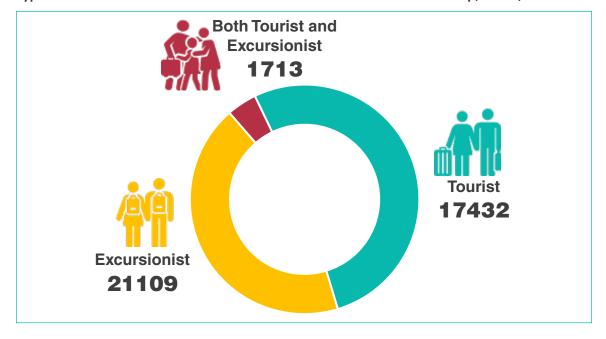
Tourism product	Average Exper	nditure per trip (\$)
	Domestic Day	Domestic Overnight
Food	52.99	112.03
Package travel	104.08	227.23
Recreation, culture & sporting	72.78	68.32
Shopping	178.98	178.72
Transportation	64.85	106.33
Accommodation	-	194.43
Other Activities	112.32	101.27

6.4 MAIN FINDINGS FROM THE MOST RECENT INTERNATIONAL TRIP

6.4.1 TYPE OF TRAVELLER

Figure 6.31 details the type of traveller based on international trip. There were 17432 tourists, that is, persons that spent at least one night at their destination for their most recent international trip. Further, 21109 persons were excursionists, that is, persons who only made a day trip for their most recent international trip; and 1713 persons were both tourists and excursionists.

Figure 6.31 Type of traveller from most recent inbound and outbound international trip; Belize, 2019



6.4.2 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

Table 6.15 shows the main mode of transportation used for recent international day and overnight trips. For recent international day travelling, private transportation (13798) was the main mode of transportation, and public bus (7746) was the second most used mode of transport. Further, public bus (7551 trips) and private transportation (7404 trips) was the most common choice of commute for recent international overnight trips, followed by public air transportation (3377).

Table 6.15 Main mode of transport used to undertake recent domestic trip by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Transportation Mode	Ту	pe of trip
	International Day	International Overnight
Private transportation	13798	7404
Public bus	7746	7551
Public air transportation	*	3377
Other transportation	1278ª	814 ^b

Other includes taxi, rental vehicle, public water transportation, public air transportation, etc.

^b Other includes taxi, rental vehicle, public water transportation, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are therefore replaced with asterisk.

6.4.3 PLACE VISITED

Table 6.16 shows the places visited during recent international day and overnight trips. During recent international day trips, restaurants were the most commonly visited place (49.1). For recent overnight trips, the beach was the most common visited place (28.9%), closely followed by restaurants (26.2%). Places in the 'Other' category (see table notes) were visited on 10.7% of recent international day trips and 30.2% of recent overnight trips. Under the 'None' category, travellers reported visiting no places for 35.8% of recent day trips and 14.8% of recent international overnight trips.

Table 6.16
Places visited during recent international travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Place Visited		Type of trip		
	Interna	tional Day	International	Overnight
	N	%	N	%
Beach	*	-	3667	28.9
Restaurant	12266	49.1	3323	26.2
Cinema	1108	4.4	*	-
None	8938	35.8	1878	14.8
Other	2671ª	10.7	3830 ^b	30.2

Other includes night club, casino, cinema, river/waterfall, national park, wildlife sanctuary, archaeological reserve, etc.

6.4.4 ACTIVITIES

Table 6.17 describes the activities undertaken during recent international day and overnight trips. The most dominant activity for recent day trips is shopping (66%). For recent international overnight trips, activities in the 'Other' category (see table notes) were the most common (50.4%), while this same category only accounted for 7.9% of recent international day trip activities. Similarly, almost half (49.6%) of recent international overnight travellers reported no ('None') activities, while 26.1% did so for recent international day trips.

Table 6.17
Activities undertaken during recent international travel by type of trip; Belize, 2019

Activity		Туре	of trip	
		International Day	Inter	national Overnight
	N	%	N	%
Shopping	15210	66.0	*	-
None	6008	26.1	8832	49.6
Other	1827ª	7.9	8986 ^b	50.4

Other includes scuba diving, cave exploration, zip lining, island and inland tours, fishing, etc.

^b Other includes casino, cinema, national park, wild life sanctuary, archaeological reserve, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk.

b Other includes scuba diving, cave exploration, zip lining, island and inland tours, fishing, ATV riding, shopping, etc.

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk.

6.4.5 EXPENDITURE STRUCTURE

The spending composition according to recent international trips on tourism products and activities are displayed in figures 6.32 and 6.33.

The products that most international day travellers spent on are shopping (60.5%) followed by food abroad (59.4%), transportation abroad (59.3) and transportation in Belize (40.1%).

These same four categories likewise dominated expenditure during recent international overnight trips, in the following order: transportation abroad (54.4%), food abroad (53.9%), transportation in Belize (47.6%) and shopping (46%). Other prominent categories were accommodation (33.3%) and food in Belize (21.9%).

Figure 6.32 Spending structure of recent international day trip; Belize, 2019

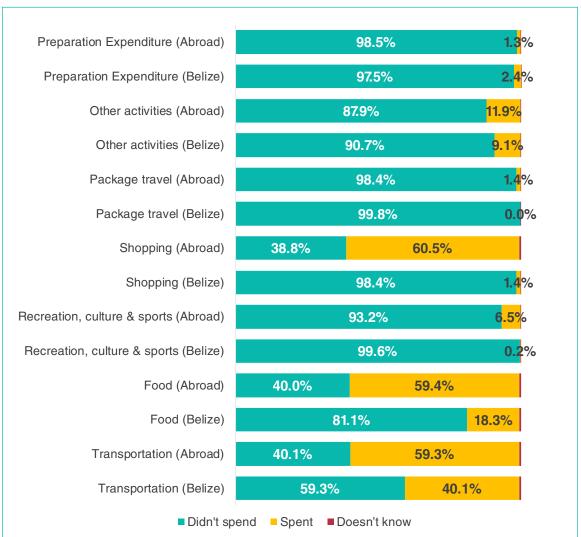
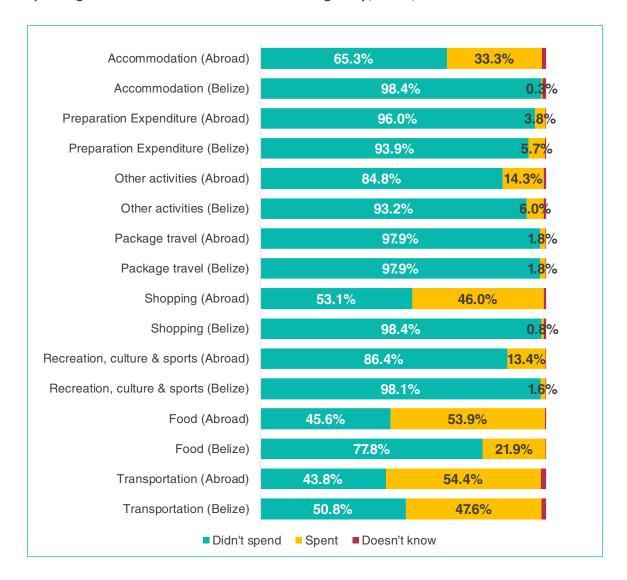


Figure 6.33
Spending structure of recent international overnight trip; Belize, 2019



6.4.6 EXPENDITURE

The average amount spent on different types of expenditure for international trips are shown in table 6.18. For international day trips, shopping abroad had the highest average expenditure, being 176.19 dollars (BZD). Food abroad and transportation in Belize were the next highest categories, at 45.23 dollars and 43.31 dollars, respectively. Activities classified under the 'Other Activities' category had an average expenditure of 79.62 dollars under the 'abroad' category and 37.64 dollars under the 'in Belize' category.

For international overnight trips, 'other activities' was by far the largest expenditure category, with an average amount spent of 1165.25 dollars per trip, followed by accommodation at 360.98 dollars per trip and transportation in Belize at 339.99 dollars per trip. Food abroad is another notable category, with an average expenditure of 204.5 dollars per trip.

Table 6.18 Average expenditure of tourism products for most recent international trip; Belize, 2019

	Av	erage expenditure p	per trip (BZD)	
Tourism product	Internatio	nal Day	Internationa	l Overnight
	In Belize	Abroad	In Belize	Abroad
Transportation	43.31	34.9	339.99	185.42
Food	20.21	45.23	35.29	204.5
Shopping	*	176.19	*	338.34
Recreation,	*	25.78	*	121.73
culture & sporting				
activities				
Other activities	37.64	79.62	59.93	1165.25
Accommodation	-	-	*	360.98

^{*} Values based on 30 or less unweighted cases are considered too small to provide accurate estimates, and values are collapsed with the "other" category and therefore replaced with asterisk.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION

Approximately 40 percent of the 18-years-and-older population of Belize made at least 1 trip in 2019, with the majority of travelers originating from the Belize and Cayo districts. The remaining 60 percent of the population who did not travel mainly reported that they had no free time or interest to travel or did not have sufficient money to travel.

The travelling population mainly comprised of persons between the ages of 18 to 37 years, of mestizo and creole ethnicities, and due to the composition of the population consisted mainly of persons from lower education levels. There was no prominent sex group who travelled, but 54 percent of the travelling population were females.

The traveling population made an average of 2.06 trips. They made more domestic trips than international trips, and more day trips than overnight trips. The greatest number of trips was made during the February to April reference period.

Domestic Day

With regards to domestic day trips, the top 3 destinations were Belize City, Belmopan, and Orange Walk. Persons mainly reported doing no activates on domestic days trips; however, those who engaged in activities reported to doing fishing/water activities or shopping. The main purpose of domestic day trips was to have leisure/vacation, spend time with family, or to conduct official business. While on domestic day trips, persons mainly went out to restaurants and did not visit many places. Domestic day travelers' preferred choice of transportation is private transportation in an average group size of 3.39 persons. The mean incurred expenditure for a domestic day trip was 147.30 dollars (BZD).

Domestic Overnight

Domestic overnight trips were mainly to Orange Walk, Corozal, and Ambergris/Caye Caulker. Domestic overnight travelers mainly engaged in fishing/water activities or did nothing. Like day travelers, they mainly visited restaurants or went nowhere. Overnight domestic trips were mainly done for vacationing, leisure or to visit family and friends. The most common forms of transportation were private transportation and public bus transportation, in an average group size of 3.12 persons. Most inbound domestic travelers reported to stay 1-2 nights on their trip and mainly stayed at a relative or friend's home. Domestic overnight travelers spent 293.21 dollars per trip on average.

International Day

International day trips were predominantly to Chetumal. These travelers reported that the main purpose of their international day trips was for shopping, and while on these trips, mainly visited the restaurant, the cinema, casino, and beach. These journeys were mainly made in private transportation in an average group size of 3.07 persons. The mean expenditure for an international day trip was 204.77 dollars.

International Overnight

With regards to international overnight trips, the neighboring countries of Belize- Mexico and Guatemala were the top reported destinations. These persons travelled mainly for vacation, holiday and leisure or to visit family and friends. They mainly shopped or did noting while on their trips. Restaurants were once again the most popular place visited during outbound overnight travel. Private transportation and public bus were the most reported forms of transportation. The majority of travelers reported that their trip lasted between 1-3 nights, and they mainly stayed in hotels. International overnight travelers spent on average 867.96 dollars on an international overnight trip.

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Statistical Institute of Belize, 2019, Labour Force Survey April 2019, electronic dataset, Statistical Institute of Belize

MAIN TABLES

Table 8.1 Percent distribution of travellers by district; Belize, 2019

		Trav	reled	Did not	travel
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
District	Corozal	10037	11%	18591	13%
	Orange Walk	13466	14%	16454	12%
	Belize	34683	37%	42637	31%
	Cayo	22071	23%	32174	23%
	Stann Creek	7552	8%	17173	12%
	Toledo	6774	7%	11894	9%
	Total	94583	40.5%	138923	59.5%

Table 8.2 Percent distribution of travellers within district; Belize, 2019

		Travelled	Did not travel
District	Corozal	34%	66%
	Orange Walk	35%	65%
	Belize	67%	33%
	Cayo	68%	32%
	Stann Creek	24%	76%
	Toledo	22%	78%

Table 8.3 Urban-rural distribution of travellers within districts; Belize, 2019

			Did no	ot travel			Trave	elled	
		U	rban	R	ural	Uı	ban	Ru	ıral
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
District	Corozal	4599	24.7%	13992	75.3%	3402	33.9%	6635	66.1%
	Orange Walk	3783	23.0%	12671	77.0%	4681	34.8%	8785	65.2%
	Belize	30483	71.5%	12154	28.5%	23173	66.8%	11510	33.2%
	Cayo	16299	50.7%	15875	49.3%	14916	67.6%	7155	32.4%
	Stann Creek	3895	22.7%	13279	77.3%	1845	24.4%	5707	75.6%
	Toledo	1952	16.4%	9942	83.6%	1494	22.1%	5280	77.9%

Table 8.4 Barriers to domestic travel; Belize, 2019

					District				
			Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Сауо	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Barriers to	Not Interested	Count	4414	7483	15951	8411	6624	4087	46970
Domestic Travel ^a		%	20.1%	35.5%	33.1%	22.9%	35.9%	30.7%	
	High Cost of Accommodation	Count	118	81	157	383	156	16	911
		%	.5%	.4%	.3%	1.0%	%8:	.1%	
	High Cost of Transportation	Count	143	0	157	292	113	55	1034
		%	.7%	%0.0	.3%	1.5%	%9.	.4%	
	Lack of Transportation	Count	25	9/	449	573	161	40	1325
		%	.1%	.4%	%6:	1.6%	%6.	.3%	
	Insufficient Funds/Money	Count	7369	4800	8399	10322	2722	3941	37552
		%	33.5%	22.8%	17.4%	28.1%	14.7%	29.6%	
	No Free Time	Count	12011	9235	24551	19882	9232	7232	82142
		%	54.7%	43.8%	51.0%	54.1%	20.0%	54.4%	
	Too Expensive	Count	661	1417	4041	8488	1101	1056	16763
		%	3.0%	%2'9	8.4%	23.1%	%0.9	7.9%	
	Health Issues/Sick/Disabled	Count	1331	1201	2064	2234	1022	584	8436
		%	6.1%	2.7%	4.3%	6.1%	5.5%	4.4%	
	Other	Count	454	320	4826	1123	719	226	1669
		%	2.1%	1.5%	10.0%	3.1%	3.9%	1.7%	
	Total	Count	21969	21089	48141	36782	18466	13301	159748
	-								

^a Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Table 8.5 Barriers to international travel; Belize, 2019

		1							
					District	t .			
			Corozal	Orange	Belize	Cayo	Cayo Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
				Walk					
Barriers to	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Count	3484	7812	20842	11375	8184	5215	56913
International	Not Interested	%	14.9%	35.1%	32.6%	25.6%	36.1%	31.7%	
Travel ^a		Count	103	0	478	940	189	44	1754
	High Cost of Accommodation	%	.4%	%0.0	.7%	2.1%	%8:	.3%	
	+ 9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Count	232	0	0	1210	122	42	1607
	High Cost of Transportation	%	1.0%	%0.0	%0.0	2.7%	.5%	.3%	
		Count	0	44	0	290	119	13	992
	Lack of Iransportation	%	%0.0	.2%	%0:0	1.3%	.5%	.1%	
	Competing Offers From	Count	0	0	0	29	0	99	133
	Neighbouringing Countries	%	%0.0	%0:0	%0.0	.2%	%0.0	.4%	
		Count	7850	5367	10992	11778	3866	4629	44482
	Insumcient Funds/Money	%	33.6%	24.1%	17.2%	26.5%	17.0%	28.1%	
		Count	11471	8225	27910	22334	9418	8416	87774
	No Free Line	%	49.1%	37.0%	43.7%	50.2%	41.5%	51.1%	
	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	Count	622	1773	5326	12581	2827	1400	24529
	ioo expensive	%	2.7%	8.0%	8.3%	28.3%	12.5%	8.5%	
		Count	1197	1157	2343	2362	925	999	8648
	nealth Issues/Sick/ Disabled	%	5.1%	5.2%	3.7%	5.3%	4.1%	4.0%	
	T CO	Count	4027	2309	6938	2249	2217	1517	19258
	No Iravel Documents	%	17.2%	10.4%	10.9%	5.1%	9.8%	9.2%	
		Count	723	476	6702	1308	520	318	10047
	Other		3.1%	2.1%	10.5%	2.9%	2.3%	1.9%	
	Total	Count	23359	22254	63919	44496	22702	16477	193207
^a Percentages and to	^a Percentages and totals are based on respondents.								

^a Percentages and totals are based on respondent

Table 8.6 Distribution of travellers by age group and district; Belize, 2019

	le:	%	33.2%	24.7%	19.6%	12.8%	6.4%	3.3%
	Total	Count	31405	23318	18559	12115	6045	3140
	op	%	31.7%	30.3%	13.7%	13.9%	6.2%	4.2%
	Toledo	Count	2145	2054	976	941	422	286
	Creek	%	31.9%	23.0%	22.4%	13.0%	5.5%	4.3%
	Stann Creek	Count	2407	1734	1695	979	414	322
District	yo	%	33.1%	21.7%	19.8%	13.9%	7.4%	4.0%
Dist	Cayo	Count	7310	4800	4372	3067	1632	889
	ize	%	35.1%	24.0%	20.4%	11.5%	6.3%	2.7%
	Belize	Count	12162	8324	7077	3973	2202	946
	Walk	%	30.5%	30.7%	18.4%	12.8%	5.4%	2.2%
	Orange Walk	Count	4114	4131	2473	1723	724	301
	ızal	%	32.6%	22.7%	20.1%	14.3%	6.5%	4.0%
	Corozal	Count	3267	2275	2015	1431	651	397
			18-27	28 - 37	38 - 47	48 - 57	58-67	68 thru 110
			Age	Groups				

Table 8.7 Sex distribution of travellers by age-group; Belize, 2019

Count Female Female <th colspan<="" th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>District</th><th>rict</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></th>	<th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>District</th> <th>rict</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>										District	rict							
rand Count % Count % <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Cord</th> <th>zal</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Orange</th> <th>Walk</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Beli</th> <th>ze</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Ca</th> <th>0</th> <th></th>				Cord	zal			Orange	Walk			Beli	ze			Ca	0		
Parameter Count % % % % %			Ma	<u>e</u>	Fem	ale	Ma	<u>e</u>	Fem	ale	Ma	<u>e</u>	Fem	ale	Ma	ele	Female	ale	
ps 28-37 16-5 31.2% 1652 31.2% 1652 31.1% 2256 34.0% 1858 27.2% 55.24 37.2% 6638 33.5% 28.4% 27.7% 18-27 16-4 12.0 22.7% 1917 28.9% 22.14 32.4% 36.96 24.9% 46.28 23.3% 25.3% 24.7% 24.7% 24.1% 27.3% 27.3% 27.4% 27.4% 27.3%			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count		Count	%		%	Count	%	
1067 22.6% 1207 22.7% 1917 28.9% 2214 32.4% 36.96 24.9% 4628 23.3% 25.3% 24.7% 777 16.4% 1237 23.3% 1195 18.0% 1278 18.7% 2303 15.5% 4774 24.1% 2237 21.8% 8 13.9% 838 12.6% 885 13.0% 2335 15.7% 1639 8.3% 15.47 15.1% 110 24 321 6.0% 362 5.5% 365 5.3% 1346 6.8% 6.08 5.9% 110 245 5.2% 11.1% 227 3.3% 132 6.1% 6.1% 6.9% 4.9%	Age	18-27	1615	34.2%	1652		2256	34.0%	1858		5524	37.2%	8638	33.5%			4468	37.9%	
77716.4%123723.3%119518.0%127818.7%23.3515.5%477424.1%223721.8%69314.7%73813.9%83812.6%88513.0%233515.7%16398.3%15.1%15.1%3317.0%3216.0%3625.5%3625.3%8565.8%13466.8%6085.9%2455.2%1522.9%741.1%2273.3%132.9%8134.1%5024.9%	Groups	28 -37	1067	22.6%	1207	22.7%	1917	28.9%	2214	32.4%	3698	24.9%	4628	23.3%	2536	24.7%	2264	19.2%	
693 14.7% 738 13.9% 838 12.6% 885 13.0% 2335 15.7% 1639 8.3% 1547 15.1% 331 7.0% 321 6.0% 362 5.5% 362 5.3% 856 5.8% 1346 6.8% 608 5.9% 245 5.2% 152 2.9% 74 1.1% 227 3.3% 132 .9% 813 4.1% 502 4.9%		38 - 47	777	16.4%	1237	23.3%	1195	18.0%	1278	18.7%	2303	15.5%	4774	24.1%	2237	21.8%	2135	18.1%	
331 7.0% 321 6.0% 362 5.5% 362 5.3% 856 5.8% 1346 6.8% 608 5.9% 345 5.2% 152 2.9% 74 1.1% 227 3.3% 132 .9% 813 4.1% 502 4.9%		48 - 57	693	14.7%	738	13.9%	838	12.6%	885	13.0%	2335	15.7%	1639	8.3%	1547	15.1%	1520	12.9%	
245 5.2% 152 2.9% 74 1.1% 227 3.3% 132 .9% 813 4.1% 502 4.9%		28-67	331	7.0%	321	%0.9	362	5.5%	362	5.3%	856	5.8%	1346	%8.9	809	2.9%	1024	8.7%	
		68 thru 110	245	5.2%	152	2.9%	74	1.1%	227	3.3%	132	%6.	813	4.1%	502	4.9%	387	3.3%	

Table 8.7 Sex distribution of travellers by age-group; Belize, 2019

							Dist	District					
			Stann Creek	Creek			Toledo	op			Total	le.	
		Male	ale	Female	ale	M	Male	Female	ale	Male	<u>e</u>	Female	ale
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Age	18-27	1336	37.0%	1071	27.1%	913	27.2%	1232	36.1%	14486	33.3%	16919	33.1%
Groups	Groups 28 -37	809	22.4%	925	23.5%	1034	30.8%	1020	29.9%	11060	25.5%	12258	24.0%
	38 - 47	802	22.3%	891	22.6%	501	14.9%	425	12.4%	7819	18.0%	10740	21.0%
	48 - 57	368	10.2%	611	15.5%	536	16.0%	406	11.9%	6317	14.5%	5798	11.3%
	58-67	161	4.4%	254	6.4%	259	7.7%	163	4.8%	2576	5.9%	3469	%8.9
	68 thru 110	129	3.6%	193	4.9%	116	3.5%	170	5.0%	1198	2.8%	1942	3.8%

Table 8.8 Distribution of travellers by age group and district; Belize, 2019

								District	ict						
		Corozal	zal	Orange Walk	Walk	Belize	ze	Cayo	0	Stann Creek	reek	Toledo	qo	Total	_
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Age	Primary	3519	35.1%	5985	44.4%	10303	29.7%	7234	32.8%	2564	33.9%	3361	49.6%	32967	34.9%
Groups	Secondary/	2221	22.1%	2642	19.6%	12690	36.6%	7245	32.8%	2406	31.9%	1940	28.6%	29143	30.8%
	Tertiary	3145	31.3%	3331	24.7%	9298	27.7%	5082	23.0%	1849	24.5%	1028	15.2%	24032	25.4%
	Other	0	%0.0	29	.5%	401	1.2%	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	468	.5%
	None	1125	11.2%	1323	8.6	1562	4.5%	2238	10.1%	733	9.7%	250	3.7%	7231	%9.7
	Never	28	.3%	119	%6:	0	%0.0	271	1.2%	0	%0:0	195	2.9%	613	%9:
	Attended														
	DKNS	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	129	.4%	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	129	.1%
	Did Not	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0
	Travel (No														
	Education														
	Information														
	Gathered)														
	Total	10037	100.0%	13466	100.0%	34683	100.0%	22071	100.0%	7552	100.0%	6774	100.0%	94583	100.0%

Table 8.9 Ethnic distribution of travellers; Belize, 2019

Count % Count </th <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>District</th> <th>rict</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>									District	rict						
Creole 654 6.5% 972 7.2% 19047 54.9% 4595 20.8% 1567 Ips Garifuna 0 0.0% 178 1.3% 1955 5.6% 4595 20.8% 1567 Ips Garifuna 0 0.0% 178 1.3% 1955 5.6% 666 3.0% 1567 Maya 421 4.2% 114 .9% 1196 3.4% 1805 8.2% 691 Mestizo/ 8455 84.2% 10911 81.0% 11227 32.4% 13454 61.0% 2290 Hispanic Mennonite 0 0.0% 949 7.0% 0 0.0% 331 1.5% 1.5% Other 151 1.5% 205 1.6% 205 1.6% 205 4.2% 734 Other 151 1.5% 1.00 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0 0 0 0 0			Coro	zal	Orange	Walk	Beli	ze	Cay	ō	Stann (Creek	Toledo	op	Total	al
tps Garifuna 654 6.5% 972 7.2% 19047 54.9% 4595 20.8% 1567 tps Garifuna 0 0.0% 178 1.3% 1955 5.6% 666 3.0% 2081 Maya 421 4.2% 114 .9% 1196 3.4% 1805 8.2% 691 Mestizo/ 8455 84.2% 10911 81.0% 11227 32.4% 13454 61.0% 2290 Hispanic 0 0.0% 949 7.0% 0 0.0% 33.1 1.5% 0 Mennonite 0 0.0% 949 7.0% 0 0.0% 33.1 1.5% 0 East Indian 356 3.5% 136 1.0% 545 1.6% 205 4.2% 734 Other 151 1.5% 206 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <th></th> <th></th> <th>Count</th> <th>%</th>			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Garifuna 0 0.0% 178 1.3% 1955 5.6% 666 3.0% 2081 Maya 421 4.2% 114 .9% 1196 3.4% 1805 8.2% 691 Mestizo/ 8455 84.2% 10911 81.0% 11227 32.4% 13454 61.0% 691 Hispanic Mennonite 0 0.0% 949 7.0% 0 0.0% 331 1.5% 0 East Indian 356 3.5% 136 1.0% 545 1.6% 295 1.3% 189 Other 151 1.5% 205 1.5% 714 2.1% 925 4.2% 734 DK/NS 0 0.0%	Age	Creole	654	%5'9	972	7.2%	19047	54.9%	4595	20.8%	1567	20.8%	300	4.4%	27135	28.7%
o/ 8455 84.2% 10911 81.0% 11927 32.4% 1805 8.2% 691 31 i.c. o/ 8455 84.2% 10911 81.0% 11227 32.4% 13454 61.0% 2290 331	Groups		0	%0.0	178	1.3%	1955	2.6%	999	3.0%	2081	27.6%	524	7.7%	5404	2.7%
includian 356 3.5% 10911 81.0% 11227 32.4% 13454 61.0% 2290 2290 and includian 356 3.5% 136 1.5% 714 2.1% 925 4.2% 734 100.0% 10.0% 1346 1.00 0.0% 0.0		Maya	421	4.2%	114	%6:	1196	3.4%	1805	8.2%	691	9.1%	3847	8.99	8074	8.5%
dian 356 3.5% 136 1.0% 545 1.6% 295 1.3% 189 1.5% 0 0.0% 3.1 1.5% 0 0 0.0% 3.1 1.5% 0 0 0.0%		Mestizo/	8455	84.2%	10911	81.0%	11227	32.4%	13454	61.0%	2290	30.3%	1558	23.0%	47896	20.6%
dian 356 3.5% 136 1.0% 545 1.6% 295 1.3% 189 151 1.5% 205 1.5% 714 2.1% 925 4.2% 734 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 12465 100.0% 24682 100.0%		Hispanic														
dian 356 3.5% 136 1.0% 545 1.6% 295 1.3% 189 151 1.5% 205 1.5% 714 2.1% 925 4.2% 734 0 0.0% 0		Mennonite	0	%0.0	949	7.0%	0	%0.0	331	1.5%	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	1280	1.4%
151 1.5% 205 1.5% 714 2.1% 925 4.2% 734 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0		East Indian	356	3.5%	136	1.0%	545	1.6%	295	1.3%	189	2.5%	463	%8.9	1983	2.1%
0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0.0% 0 0 0.0% 0 0 0.0% 0 0 0 0		Other	151	1.5%	205	1.5%	714	2.1%	925	4.2%	734	9.7%	83	1.2%	2812	3.0%
10027 100 0% 12466 100 0% 24682 100 0% 2262		DK/NS	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0	0	%0.0
1003/ 100:0/0 134:00 100:0/0 34:003 100:0/0 1332 100:0/0		Total	10037	100.0%		100.0%	34683	100.0%	22071	100.0%	7552	100.0%	6774	100.0%	94583	100.0%

Table 8.10 Distribution of trips taken by trip type; Belize, 2019

District	Domestic	Domestic	International Day	International
	Day Trips	Overnight Trips	Trips	Overnight Trips
Corozal	6928	3565	7849	1952
Orange Walk	11402	5091	8847	3196
Belize	26674	30845	14649	7618
Cayo	22766	8592	5317	6730
Stann Creek	7659	2706	439	1688
Toledo	3918	3887	1221	1185
Total	79346	54686	38321	22369

Table 8.11 Distribution of domestic day trips by destination; Belize, 2019

		Count	%
Destination	Corozal	6893	8.7%
	Orange Walk	7966	10.0%
	Ambergris Caye and Caye Caulker	3564	4.5%
	Belize City	18468	23.3%
	Other Belize Rural	2497	3.1%
	Belmopan	16120	20.3%
	San Ignacio/Santa Elena	5083	6.4%
	Cayo Rural	3017	3.8%
	Dangriga	4119	5.2%
	Hopkins and Stann Creek Rural	2574	3.2%
	Placencia	3552	4.5%
	Punta Gorda	1668	2.1%
	Other	3825	4.8%
	Total	79346	100.0%

Table 8.12 Distribution of domestic overnight trips by destination; Belize, 2019

		Count	%
Destination	Corozal	6752	12.4%
	Orange Walk	7391	13.6%
	Ambergris Caye/Caye Caulker	5997	11.0%
	Belize City	4686	8.6%
	Belmopan	4240	7.8%
	San Ignacio/Santa Elena	4965	9.1%
	Cayo Rural	2265	4.2%
	Dangriga	4647	8.5%
	Hopkins/Stann Creek Rural	2759	5.1%
	Placencia	2991	5.5%
	Punta Gorda	3465	6.4%
	Other	4269	7.8%

Table 8.13 Distribution of international day trips by destination; Belize, 2019

		Count	%
Destination	Chetumal (MEXICO)	29830	77.8%
(Collapsed)	Melchor (GUATEMALA)	5561	14.5%
	Flores/Peten (GUATEMALA)	1325	3.5%
	Other	1605	4.2%
	Total	38321	100.0%

Table 8.14 Distribution of international overnight trips by destination; Belize, 2019

		Count	%
Destination	Mexico	12162	54.4%
(Collapsed)	Guatemala	4904	21.9%
	Other Central America	2252	10.1%
	USA	2508	11.2%
	Other	544	2.4%
	Total	22369	100.0%

Table 8.15 Activities undertaken during domestic travel by trip type; Belize, 2019

		, ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	Dome	stic Day	Domestic	Overnight
	Count	%	Count	%
Fishing/Water activities	13666	16.0%	19896	30.1%
Jungle activities	2798	3.2%	1811	2.8%
Island/Inland tours	1729	2.1%	1999	3.0%
Shopping	19389	22.6%	13271	20.1%
None	43748	51.0%	23656	35.8%
Other	4422	5.2%	5414	8.2%

Table 8.16 Activities undertaken during international travel by trip type; Belize, 2019

	Inte	ernational Day	Intern	ational Overnight
	Count	%	Count	%
Fishing/Water activities	988	2.5%	5163	18.9%
Island/Inland tours			1584	5.8%
Shopping	26030	65.0%	10343	37.6%
None	9950	24.8%	8597	31.3%
Other	3087	7.7%	1785	6.5%

Table 8.17 Places visited during domestic travel by trip type; Belize, 2019

	Dome	estic Day	Domesti	c Overnight
	Count	%	Count	%
Restaurant	34483	36.9%	24827	31.0%
None	35626	38.1%	18171	22.7%
Beach	9236	9.9%	11372	14.2%
Night Club/Casino/Cinema	2112	2.3%	9271	11.6%
Other	6218	6.6%	6546	8.2%
River/Waterfall	1780	1.9%	5733	7.2%
Archeological/Historical Sites	2387	2.5%	2061	2.6%
Reserves/Sanctuaries	1711	1.9%	1987	2.5%

Table 8.18 Places visited during international travel by trip type; Belize, 2019

	Inter	rnational Day	Intern	ational Overnight
	Count	%	Count	%
Beach	*	-	3667	28.90%
Restaurant	12266	49.10%	3323	26.20%
Cinema	1108	4.40%	*	-
None	8938	35.80%	1878	14.80%
Other	2671	10.70%	3830	30.20%

Table 8.19 Travelling group types by type of trip; Belize, 2019

	Domestic Day	Domestic	International	International
		Overnight	Day	overnight
Nobody	19.2%	26.2%	13.8%	23.9%
Spouse/Partner Only	16.4%	14.0%	20.7%	12.6%
Family	46.3%	42.8%	49.9%	49.7%
Friends/Co-workers	15.5%	15.8%	14.3%	12.9%
Other	2.6%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%

Table 8.20 Length of stay of domestic trip; Belize, 2019

-		Length of stay		
Days	Count	<i>g.</i> ,	%	
1	23560		43.3%	
2	15440		28.4%	
3	7627		14.0%	
4	1900		3.5%	
5+	5899		10.8%	

Table 8.21 Length of stay of international trip; Belize, 2019

		Length of stay
Days	Count	%
1	7133	31.9%
2	4648	20.8%
3	2650	11.8%
4	1722	7.7%
5	948	4.2%
6	1345	6.0%
7	1195	5.3%
8+	2729	12.2%

Table 8.22 Type of traveller from most recent domestic trip; Belize, 2019

Domestic Traveller	Count	%
Tourist	27391	37.1%
Excursionist	38254	51.9%
Both Day and Excursionist	8113	11.0%

Table 8.23 Main mode of transportation used in most recent domestic trip; Belize, 2019

	Day	%	Overnight	%
Private transportation	28097	60.6%	14391	40.7%
Public bus	14075	30.4%	13836	39.2%
Public water transportation	2196	4.7%	4793	13.6%
Other transportation	1999	4.3%	2314	6.5%

Table 8.24 Spending structure of recent domestic day trip; Belize, 2019

	Didn't spend		Spent		Doesn't Know	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Food & beverage	15566	33.6%	30633	66.1%	167	0.4%
Package travel	45931	99.1%	435	0.9%	0	0.0%
Recreation, culture & sporting activities	44523	96.0%	1844	4.0%	0	0.0%
Shopping	35285	76.1%	10958	23.6%	123	0.3%
Transportation	17367	37.5%	28673	61.8%	326	0.7%
Other activities	39230	84.6%	7137	15.4%	0	0.0%

Table 8.25 Spending structure of recent domestic overnight trip; Belize, 2019

	Didn't s	pend	Spent		
	Count	%	Count	%	
Accommodation	27202	76.6%	8302	23.4%	
Food & beverage	12847	36.2%	22611	63.7%	
Package travel	34974	98.5%	486	1.4%	
Recreation, culture & sporting activities	32674	92.0%	2786	7.8%	
Shopping	25872	72.9%	9562	26.9%	
Transportation	10085	28.4%	25419	71.6%	
Other activities	28478	80.2%	6982	19.7%	

Table 8.26 Type of traveller from most recent inbound and outbound international trip; Belize, 2019

International Traveller	Count	%
Tourist	17432	43.3%
Excursionist	21109	52.4%
Both Day and Excursionist	1713	4.3%

Table 8.27 Spending structure of recent international day trip; Belize, 2019

	Didn't spend		Spent		Doesn't Know	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Transportation (Abroad)	9148	40.1%	13525	59.3%	150	0.7%
Transportation (Belize)	13530	59.3%	9156	40.1%	136	0.6%
Food(Belize)	18512	81.1%	4174	18.3%	136	0.6%
Food (Abroad)	9136	40.0%	13550	59.4%	136	0.6%
Recreation, culture & sports (Belize)	22739	99.6%	44	0.2%	40	0.2%
Recreation, culture & sports (Abroad)	21271	93.2%	1491	6.5%	60	0.3%
Shopping (Belize)	22453	98.4%	329	1.4%	40	0.2%
Shopping (Abroad)	8850	38.8%	13803	60.5%	169	0.7%
Package travel (Belize)	22782	99.8%	0	0.0%	40	0.2%
Package travel (Abroad)	22466	98.4%	316	1.4%	40	0.2%
Other activities (Belize)	20705	90.7%	2078	9.1%	40	0.2%
Other activities (Abroad)	20061	87.9%	2708	11.9%	53	0.2%
Prepartation Expenditure (Belize)	22243	97.5%	540	2.4%	40	0.2%
Prepartation Expenditure (Abroad)	22487	98.5%	296	1.3%	40	0.2%

Table 8.28 Spending structure of recent international overnight trip; Belize, 2019

	Didn't spend		Sp	ent	Doesn't Know		
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Transportation (Abroad)	8365	43.8%	10409	54.4%	345	1.8%	
Transportation (Belize)	9715	50.8%	9103	47.6%	301	1.6%	
Food(Belize)	14871	77.8%	4180	21.9%	68	0.4%	
Food (Abroad)	8709	45.6%	10298	53.9%	112	0.6%	
Recreation, culture & sports (Belize)	18761	98.1%	315	1.6%	43	0.2%	
Recreation, culture & sports (Abroad)	16514	86.4%	2562	13.4%	43	0.2%	
Shopping (Belize)	18811	98.4%	154	0.8%	154	0.8%	
Shopping (Abroad)	10154	53.1%	8790	46.0%	175	0.9%	
Package travel (Belize)	18727	97.9%	349	1.8%	43	0.2%	
Package travel (Abroad)	18724	97.9%	352	1.8%	43	0.2%	
Other activities (Belize)	17809	93.2%	1143	6.0%	166	0.9%	
Other activities (Abroad)	16214	84.8%	2739	14.3%	166	0.9%	
Preparation Expenditure (Belize)	17956	93.9%	1094	5.7%	69	0.4%	
Preparation Expenditure (Abroad)	18345	96.0%	731	3.8%	43	0.2%	
Accommodation (Belize)	18818	98.4%	62	0.3%	239	1.3%	
Accommodation (Abroad)	12479	65.3%	6373	33.3%	267	1.4%	

APPENDIX A: NATIONAL DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY 2019 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



NATIONAL DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY

Household Questionnaire 2019

OF BELIZE									
INSTRUCTIONS									
Use No.2B pencils only. Do not use pens. Bubbles O denote questions with one response									
	propriate bubble or squ s: ● or this: ■	are to the	response	Rectangles permitted.	denote questions	where multip	le respons	ses are	
Do NOT record responses like this: 🛇 📦 💿 🛛 🖺 🖭 When required, please print carefully for optimum accuracy.									
DISTRICT	Γ URBAN/R	URAL	CLUS	STER	ED NUMBER	t Ho	OUSEH	OLD	
O Corozal	O Urb ⁄alk O Rur								
O Orange W O Belize	aik O Rur	aı			CTV				
O Cayo O Stann Cre	ek				0.1				
O Toledo									
	Interviewer	Field S	upervisor	Editor/Coder	HQ		Re-interviewer		
Name									
Signature									
Date									
			RECOR	D OF VISITS					
Interviewer Calls	Date dd/mm/yy		Time Started hh/mm			Time Ended hh/mm		Final Result Code	
1	/ /	1 9	:	O a.m O p.m		O a.m O p.m		① ②	
2	/ /	1 9	:	O a.m. O p.m		O a.m O p.m		③ ④ ⑤	
3	/ /	1 9	:	O a.m O p.m		O a.m O p.m		© ⑦ 8	
4	/ /	1 9	:	O a.m O p.m		O a.m O p.m		9	
RESULT CODES 1=Complete 7=No Contact 8=Vacant Lot 9=Under Construction/Not Liveable (uninhabitable) 0=Other (specify) 5=Address not found 6=No suitable respondent No. Household members No. 18 & Over HH members SERIAL NUMBER									

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS
OTHER COMMENTS (ZONE SUPERVISOR, FIELD SUPERVISOR, EDITOR/CODER, HEADQUARTER STAFF)

Person

①②

Answering @@@@@@@@@@

HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE (ALL PERSONS)

HL1	g @①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨ │ HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7
1121	READ	Age	Relation To Head	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth
members persons 4 nights meal wit Kindly b househo names	ill be listing your household s. Household members are who usually sleep at least per week and share a daily hathe household. egin with the head of the ld and then give me the of the other members in age, from the oldest to t.	How old are you/is N now? 0 =Less than 1 year old 98=98 or older 99=DK/NS	What is your/N's relationship to the head of this household? 1=Head 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Child/stepchild/adopted/foster 4=In-law (son/daughter) 5=Grandchild 6=Parent/Parent-in-law 7=Other Relative 8=Non-Relative 9=DK/NS	What is your/N's sex? 1=Male 2=Female	To which ethnic group do you/does N identify with the most? 1=Creole 2=Garifuna 3=Maya 4=Mestizo/ Hispanic 5=Mennonite 6=East Indian 7=Other 9=DK/NS	In what country were you/was N born? 1=Belize 2=Mexico 3=Guatemala 4=Honduras 5=El Salvador 6=USA 7=Other (specify) 9=DK/NS GO TO NEXT PERSON
Person Number	Name/Telephone Number	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country
1	#		023456789	00	02395679	00090000
2	#		23956789	00	00395679	00345679
3	#		23956789	00	00095679	02345679
4	#		23956789	00	00095679	02395679
5	#		23956789	00	02395679	00090000
6	#		23956789	00	02395679	00095679
7	#		23956789	00	00395679	00090000
8	#		23956789	00	00395679	00345679
9	#		23956789	00	00395679	0000000
1 0	#		23956789	00	00090000	00345679
1 1	#		23956789	00	00095679	0000000
1 2	#		Q 34 56 7 89	00	00000000	0000000
1 3	#		23956789	00	02395679	00000000
1 4	#		23956789	00	00395679	02395679

Н	_1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7		
		READ	Age	Relation To Head	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth		
First, I will be listing your household members. Household members are persons who usually sleep at least 4 nights per week and share a daily meal with the household. Kindly begin with the head of the household and then give me the names of the other members in order of age, from the oldest to youngest.		members. persons w 4 nights per meal with t Kindly beg household names of order of a		nembers. Household members and persons who usually sleep at least inights per week and share a daily neal with the household. Cindly begin with the head of the new should and then give me the names of the other members in order of age, from the oldest to		What is your/N's relationship to the head of this household? 1=Head 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Child/stepchild/adopted/foster 4=In-law (son/daughter) 5=Grandchild 6=Parent/Parent-in-law 7=Other Relative 8=Non-Relative 9=DK/NS	What is your/N's sex? 1=Male 2=Female	To which ethnic group do you/does N identify with the most? 1=Creole 2=Garifuna 3=Maya 4=Mestizo/ Hispanic 5=Mennonite 6=East Indian 7=Other 9=DK/NS	In what country were you/was N born? 1=Belize 2=Mexico 3=Guatemala 4=Honduras 5=El Salvador 6=USA 7=Other (specify) 9=DK/NS
		- I					PERSON		
Per Num	son iber	Name/Telephone Number	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country		
1	5	#		23456789	00	00000000	00000000		
1	6	#		23956789	00	00395679	00000000 		
1	7	#		23456789	00	00395679	00000000		
1	8	#		23956789	00	00090000	00000000		
1	9	#		23956789	00	00090000	00395679 		
2	0	#		23956789	00	00000000	00000000		
2	1	#		23956789	00	00000000	00000000		
2	2	#		23956789	00	02395679	00000000		
2	3	#		23456789	00	02395679	00000000		
2	4	#		Q3 0 56789	00	02395679	00000000		
2	5	#		23956789	00	00395679	00395679		
2	6	#		23956789	00	00095679	00395679 		
2	7	#		23456789	00	00395679	00000000		
2	8	#		23456789	00	00000000	00000000		

 $Household\ Questionnaire \bullet\ National\ Domestic Tourism\ Survey\ \bullet\ Statistical\ Institute\ of\ Belize$

APPENDIX B: NATIONAL DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY 2019 INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE



NATIONAL DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY

Individual Questionnaire (18 Years and Over) 2019										
Person										
O Corozal O Orange V O Belize O Cayo	O Orange Walk O Rural O Belize O Cayo O Stann Creek		_	CLUSTER ED NUMBER HOUSEHO						
	Interviewer	Field Supervis		Zone Supervisor	Eď	litor Coder	HQ	F	Re-interviewer	
Name										
Signature										
Date										
			RE	ECORD OF VI	SITS	S				
Interviewe Calls		a te nm/yy		Time Started		Time En	ded	Result	Final Result Code	
1		1 9		O a.m	n. [:	O a.m. O p.m.		0 2	
2		1 9		O a.m	n.		O a.m.		(4) (7) (0)	
3		1 9		O a.m	n.		O a.m. O p.m.			
4		1 9		O a.m	1. n.	:	O a.m. O p.m.		-	
RESULT CODE 1= Complete 2=Partially Complete 4=Refusal 7=No Contact 0=Other (specify)										
						S	ERIAL NUN	/BER	1	

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS
OTHER COMMENTS (ZONE SUPERVISOR, FIELD SUPERVISOR, EDITOR/CODER, HEADQUARTER STAFF)

INDI\	IDUAL BACKGROUND MODULE	IB
IB1.	How old are you now? Do you have a social security card? Yes No → GO TO FILTER MODULE	SS# 999999999 = DK/NS 1 O Card Not Seen 2 O Card Seen
FILTE	R MODULE	FM
	During the last 3 months, did you take any trips outside of your usual environment (i.e. an area visited less than once a week and is more than 20 miles from your residence) within the country of Belize? ○ Yes ○ No → GO TO FM3	FM5A.During the last 3 months, how many day trips did you take abroad? FM5B.During the last 3 months, how many overnight trips did you take abroad?
	During the last 3 months, how many day trips did	
	you take within the country of Belize?	IF FM2A IS 1 OR MORE, GO TO DDT MODULE IF FM2A IS '0', CHECK FM2B. IF RESPONSE IS '1' OR MORE, GO TO DOT MODULE
FM2B	During the last 3 months, how many overnight trips did you take within the country of Belize? GO TO FM4	IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT TAKE A TRIP WITHIN BELIZE DURING THE REFERENCE PERIOD (FM1 IS 'NO'), CHECK FM5A IF FM5A IS '1' OR MORE, GO TO IDT MODULE, ELSE GO TO IOT MODULE
FM3.	Why did you not take any trips within Belize during the last 3 months? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Not Interested High Cost Of Accommodation High Cost Of Transportation Lack Of Transportation Competing Offers From Neighboring Countries Insufficient Funds/Money No Free Time Too Expensive Health Issues/Sick/Disabled Other (Specify)	FM6. Why did you not take any trips abroad during the last 3 months? [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Not Interested High Cost Of Accommodation High Cost Of Transportation Lack Of Transportation Competing Offers From Neighboring Countries Insufficient Funds/Money No Free Time Too Expensive Health Issues/Sick/Disabled No Travel Documents Other (Specify)
FM4.	During the last 3 months, did you take any trips abroad?	IF FM2A IS 1 OR MORE, GO TO DDT MODULE.
	O Yes O No → GO TO FM6	IF FM2A IS '0', CHECK FM2B. IF RESPONSE IS '1' OR MORE, GO TO DOT MODULE
		IF FM3 HAS A RESPONSE, END INTERVIEW FOR THIS RESPONDENT.

3

DOMESTIC DAY TRAVEL MODULE

Trip 3	DDT1. To which destination did you travel? Corozal Orange Walk Ambergris Caye Caye Caulker Other Offshore Islands-North Belize City Other Belize Rural Belmopan Benque Viejo San Ignacio/Santa Elena Cayo Rural Dangriga Hopkins Other Stann Creek Rural Other Stann Creek Rural	DDT2. With whom did you travel? O Nobody O Spouse/Partner Only O Family O Friends/Co-Workers	DDT3. How many persons were in your group?
Trip 2	DDT1. To which destination did you travel? O corozal O corage Walk O Ambergris Caye C caye Caulker O ther Offshore Islands-North O Belize City O ther Belize Rural O Benque Viejo O San Ignacio/Santa Elena O Cayo Rural O Dangriga O Hopkins O Placencia O Placencia O Other Stann Creek Rural O Dunta Gorda O Toledo Rural O Offshore Islands-South O Offshore Islands-South	DDT2. With whom did you travel? ○ Nobody ○ Spouse/Partner Only ○ Family ○ Friends/Co-Workers ○ Other (specify)	DDT3. How many persons were in your group?
Trip 1	DDT1. To which destination did you travel? O crozal O croage Walk O Ambergris Caye Caye Caulker O other Offshore Islands-North O Belize City O other Belize Rural O Belmopan O Benque Viejo O san Ignacio/Santa Elena O Cayo Rural O Dangriga O Hopkins O Placencia O other Stann Creek Rural O placencia O other Stann Creek Rural O other Stann Creek Rural O other Stann Creek Rural	DDT2. With whom did you travel? O Nobody O Spouse/Partner Only O Family O Friends/Co-Workers O Other (specify)	DDT3. How many persons were in your group?

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_		<u> </u>
Trip 3	DDT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for your trip? O Private Transportation O Public Bus O Taxi O Rented Vehicle O Public Air Transportation O Public Water Transportation O Other (specify)	DDT5. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O official/Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and medical care O Attend funeral Education/fraining O other (specify)
Trip 2	DDT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for your trip? O Private Transportation O Public Bus O Taxi O Rented Vehicle O Public Air Transportation O Public Water Transportation O Other (specify)	DDT5. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and medical care O Attend funeral O Education/fraining O Other (specify)
Trip 1	your trip? your trip? O Private Transportation O Public Bus O Taxi O Rented Vehicle O Public Air Transportation O Public Air Transportation O Public Water Transportation O Public Water Transportation	DDT5. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and medical care O Attend funeral O Education/training O Other (specify)

Trip 3	g activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Snorkeling/Scuba Diving Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Canoeing/Kayaking Jungle Trekking/Hiking ATV riding Island tour Fishing None Other (specify)	27. 7. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12
Trip 2	DDT6. Did you do any of the following activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Snorkeling/Scuba Diving Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Canoeing/kayaking Jungle Trekking/Hiking ATV riding Island tour In-land tour Fishing Shopping None Other (specify)	DDT7. Did you visit any of the following places on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/Forest Reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None Other (specify)
Trip 1	DDT6. Did you do any of the following activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Snorkeling/Scuba Diving Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Canoeing/kayaking Jungle Trekking/Hiking ATV riding Island tour Fishing Shopping None Other (specify)	DDT7. Did you visit any of the following places on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/Forest Reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Archaeological reserves None Other (specify)

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Trip 1	Trip 2	Trip 3
DDT8. How much did you spend on this trip? ROUND TO SBZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	DDT8. How much did you spend on this trip? ROUND TO \$BZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	DDT8. How much did you spend on this trip? *BZ
CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM24, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT ONLY TOOK ONE DOMESTIC DAY TRIP, GO TO DDT10.	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC DAY TRIP, GO TO DDT10	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC DAY TRIP, GO TO DDT10
O Don't know/not stated	O Don't know/not stated	O Don't know/not stated
DDT9. How much would you estimate you spent on this trip?	DDT9. How much would you estimate you spent on this trip?	DDT9. How much would you estimate you spent on this trip?
O Less than BZ\$100	◯ Less than BZ\$100	U Less than BZ\$100
O BZ\$101 - \$200	O BZ\$101 - \$200	O BZ\$101 - \$200
O BZ\$201 - \$300	O BZ\$201 - \$300	O BZ\$201 - \$300
Q BZ\$301 - \$400	O BZ\$301 - \$400	Q BZ\$301 - \$400
O BZ\$401 - \$500	O BZ\$401 - \$500	O BZ\$401 - \$500
O Greater than BZ\$500	O Greater than BZ\$500	O Greater than BZ\$500
Upon't Know/Not Stated	Upon't Know/Not Stated	Upon't Know/Not Stated
CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT ONLY TOOK ONE DOMESTIC DAY TRIP, GO TO DDT10.	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC DAY TRIP, GO TO DDT10	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC DAY TRIP, GO TO DDT10

DDT10. With respect to your most recent day trip within Belize, how much did you spend on...?

	ROUND TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE
Expenditure Category	Total Value Spent (BZ)
Transportation:	
T1. Bus fare	
T2. Taxi fare	
T3. Air fare	
T4. Sea fare	
T5. Fuel and lubricants	
T6. Vehicle Rental	
T7. Other	
Food and beverage	
F1. Restaurant	
F2. Food stalls	
F3. Bars/Pubs	
F4. Snacks (Food and beverage including tobacco from a	
supermarket/store/gas station)	
F5. Other	
Recreation, culture & sporting activities:	
R1. Tour guide/Tours	
R2. Entrance fees (Museum/historical/zoological sites)	
R3. Equipment rental (Fishing, diving, sports etc)	
R4. Gambling/Casino	
R5. Cinema	
R6. Other	
Shopping:	
S1. Goods purchased by visitors within their shopping activities	
Package travel:	
P1. Transport, accommodation & food	
P2. Tour package	
P3. Total Package Cost	
Other activities:	
01. Maintenance and repair of vehicle	
02. Medical services	
03. Telephone/internet services	
04. Other	

CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2B. IF '1' OR MORE, GO TO 'DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRAVEL' MODULE.

IF FM2B IS '0', CHECK FM5A. IF '1' OR MORE, GO TO 'INTERNATIONAL DAY TRAVEL' MODULE.

IF FM5A IS '0', CHECK FM5B. IF '1' OR MORE, GO TO 'INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRAVEL' MODULE.

IF RESPONDENT DID NOT TAKE ANY TRIP ABROAD, GO TO 'EDUCATION MODULE'.

DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRAVEL MODULE

I will now ask you some questions regarding your overnight trip(s) within Belize during the last 3 months.

Trip 3	DOT1. To which destination did you travel? Ocorozal Ocrange Walk	O Ambergris Caye O Caye Caulker	Other Offshore Islands-North O Belize City Other Belize Rural	O Belmopan O Benque Viejo	O Cayo Rural O Dangriga O Hopkins	O Placencia O Other Stann Creek O Punta Gorda O Toledo Rural	Ooffshore Islands-South	DOT2. With whom did you travel? O Nobody O Spouse/Partner Only O Family O Friends/Co-Workers O Other (specify)	DOT3. How many persons were in your group?
Trip 2	DOT1. To which destination did you travel? O corozal O orange Walk	O Ambergris Caye	O Other Offshore Islands-North O Belize City O other Belize Rural	O Belmopan O Benque Viejo	O Cayo Rural O Dangriga O Hopkins	O Placencia O Other Stann Creek O Punta Gorda O Toledo Rural	O Offshore Islands-South	DOT2. With whom did you travel? ○ Nobody ○ Spouse/Partner Only ○ Family ○ Friends/Co-Workers ○ Other (specify)	DOT3. How many persons were in your group?
Trip 1	DOT1. To which destination did you travel? O corozal O orange Walk	O Ambergris Caye O Caye Caulker	O Other Offshore Islands-North O Belize City O Other Belize Rural	O Belmopan O Benque Viejo	O Cayo Rural O Dangriga O Hopkins	O Placencia O Other Stann Creek O Punta Gorda O Toledo Rural	Offshore Islands-South	DOT2. With whom did you travel? O Nobody O Spouse/Partner Only O Family O Friends/Co-Workers O Other (specify)	DOT3. How many persons were in your group?

Trip 1	Trip 2	Trip 3
DOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	for DOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for DOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	DOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for
your trip?	your trip?	your trip?
O Private Transportation	O Private Transportation	O Private Transportation
O Public Bus	O Public Bus	O Public Bus
OTaxi	O Taxi	OTaxi
O Rented Vehicle	O Rented Vehicle	O Rented Vehicle
O Public Air Transportation	O Public Air Transportation	O Public Air Transportation
O Public Water Transportation	O Public Water Transportation	O Public Water Transportation
O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)

 $Individual\ Question naire\ \bullet\ National\ Domestic\ Tourism\ Survey\ \bullet\ Statistical\ Institute\ of\ Belize$

Trip 3	DOT5. In what type of accommodation did you stay for this trip? O Hotel	Condomination Apartment/Apartment Studio Vacation home/ Room Rental Guesthouse	fast nas	Homestay Relative's/Friend's Home Boat Airbnb Camping Site Other (specify)	DOT5A:Was your accommodation at the same destination? ○ Yes → GOTO DOT6 ○ No	DOT5B: In which area was your accommodation located? City/Town/Village	How many nights did you spend on this trip?
	DOT5. In what type of a this trip? O Hotel	O Apartment A Vacation hor	O Cabin/Cabanas O Hostel O Motel	○ Homestay ○ Relative's/Frie ○ Boat ○ Airbnb ○ Camping Site	DOT5A:Was your accommodatic destination? ○ Yes → GO TO DOT6 ○ No	DOT5B: In which area located?	DOT6. How many nig
Trip 2	DOT5. In what type of accommodation did you stay for this trip? O Hotel	O Apartment/ Apartment Studio O Vacation home/ Room Rental O Questhouse	C Louge O Bed & Breakfast O Cabin/Cabanas O Hostel	○ Homestay ○ Relative's/Friend's Home ○ Boat ○ Airbnb ○ Camping Site ○ Other (specify)	DOT5A:Was your accommodation at the same destination? ○ Yes → GO TO DOT6 ○ No	DOT5B: In which area was your accommodation located? City/Town/Village	DOT6. How many nights did you spend on this trip?
Trip 1	DOT5. In what type of accommodation did you stay for this trip? O Hotel	O Apartment Apartment Studio O Vacation home/ Room Rental O Guesthouse	Cabin/Cabanas O Hostel O Motel	O Homestay O Relative's/Friend's Home O Boat O Airbnb O Camping Site	DOT5A:Was your accommodation at the same destination? ○ Yes → GOTO DOT6 ○ No	DOT5B: In which area was your accommodation located? City/Town/Village	DOT6. How many nights did you spend on this trip?

Trip 1	Trip 2	Trip 3
OOT7. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/ Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and Medical Care O Attend funeral O Education/fraining O Other(specify)	DOT7. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/ Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and Medical Care O Attend funeral O Education/fraining O Other(specify)	DOT7. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/ Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and Medical Care O Attend funeral O Education/fraining O Other(specify)
Trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Camping Camping Camping Lamping Lamping Lamping Lamping Lisland tour Shopping None Cather (specify)	DOT8. Did you do any of the following activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Cave exploration/tubing Canoeing/kayaking Camping Ungle Trekking/hiking Island tour In-land tour Fishing None Other (specify)	DOT8. Did you do any of the following activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Campeing Uungle Trekking/hiking ATV riding Island tour Fishing Shopping None Other (specify)

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Trip 3		BOT10.How much did you spend on this trip? **BS	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO DOT12 O Don't know/not stated	D0711.
Trip 2	trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema National parksforest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marrine reserves Museums / historical buildings None Other (specify)	DOT10. How much did you spend on this trip? ROUND TO \$BZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO DOT12 O Don't know/not stated	DOT11. How much would you estimate you spent on this trip? O Less than BZ\$100 O BZ\$101 - \$200 O BZ\$201 - \$300 O BZ\$301 - \$400 O BZ\$301 - \$500 O BZ\$401 - \$500 O BZ\$401 - \$500 CHECK RESPONSE FOR FMZB, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO DOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO DOT12
Trip 1	trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema National parks/forest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None Cother (specify)	OT10.How much did you spend on this trip? *BZ	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM2B, IF MORE THAN 1', GO TO DOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT DNLY TOOK ONE DOMESTIC OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO DOT12.	this trip? O Less than BZ\$100 O BZ\$101 - \$200 O BZ\$201 - \$300 O BZ\$301 - \$400 O BZ\$301 - \$500 O BZ\$401 - \$500 C BZ\$401 - \$500 O BZ\$401 - \$500 C BZ\$401 - \$500 O BZ\$401 - \$500

	ROUND TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE
Expenditure Category	Total Value Spent (BZ)
Transportation:	
T1. Bus fare	
T2. Taxi fare	
T3. Air fare	
T4. Sea fare	
T5. Fuel and lubricants	
T6. Vehicle Rental	
T7. Other	
Accommodation:	
A1. Hotel/hostel	
A2. Campsite	
A3. Friends/Relative	
A4. Rental of house	
A5. Other	
Food and beverage	
F1. Restaurant	
F2. Food stalls	
F3. Bars/Pubs	
F4. Snacks (Food and beverage including tobacco from a supermarket/store/gas station)	
F5. Other	
Recreation, culture & sporting activities:	
R1. Tour guide/Tours	
R2. Entrance fees (Museum/historical/zoological sites)	
R3. Equipment rental (Fishing, diving, sports etc)	
R4. Gambling/Casino	
R5. Cinema	
R6. Other	
Shopping:	
S1. Goods purchased by visitors within their shopping activities	
Package travel:	
P1. Transport, accommodation & food	
P2. Tour package	
P3. Total Package Cost	
Other activities:	
01. Maintenance and repair of vehicle	
01. Maintenance and repair of verticle 02. Medical services	
275	
03. Telephone/internet services 04. Other	
04. Other	* <u> </u>

CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5A, IF '1' OR MORE. GO TO 'INTERNATIONAL DAY TRAVEL' MODULE.

IF FM5A IS '0', CHECK FM5B, IF '1' OR MORE, GO TO 'INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRAVEL' MODULE.

IF RESPONDENT DID NOT TAKE ANY TRIP ABROAD, GO TO 'EDUCATION MODULE'.

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INTERNATIONAL DAY TRAVEL MODULE

I will now ask you some questions regarding your day trip(s) abroad during the last 3 months. Statistical I

dij L	Trip 2	Trip 3
te c		
IDT1. To which destination did you travel?	IDT1. To which destination did you travel?	IDT1. To which destination did you travel?
O Chetumal(Mexico)	O Chetumal(Mexico)	O Chetumal (Mexico)
. O Melchor (Guatemala)	O Melchor (Guatemala)	O Melchor (Guatemala)
O Puerto barrios (Guatemala)	O Puerto barrios (Guatemala)	O Puerto barrios (Guatemala)
O Cancun (Mexico)	O Cancun (Mexico)	O Cancun (Mexico)
_	O Flores/Peten (Guatemala)	O Flores/Peten (Guatemala)
ু O Bacalar (Mexico)	O Bacalar (Mexico)	O Bacalar (Mexico)
O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)
IDT2. With whom did you travel?	IDT2. With whom did you travel?	IDT2. With whom did you travel?
O Nobody	ONobody	O Nobody
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	O Spouse/Partner Only 4 GO TO ID14	O Spouse/Partner Only GO TO IDT4
0.000	O Family	O Family
	O Friends/Co-Workers	O Friends/Co-Workers
O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)
IDT3. How many persons were in your group?	IDT3. How many persons were in your group?	IDT3. How many persons were in your group?
IDT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	r IDT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	IDT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for
	your trip?	your trip?
	O Private Transportation	O Private Transportation
_	O Public Bus	O Public Bus
	OTaxi	OTaxi
O Rented Vehicle	O Rented Vehicle	O Rented Vehicle
O Public Air Transportation	O Public Air Transportation	O Public Air Transportation
O Public Water Transportation	O Public Water Transportation	O Public Water Transportation
O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)	O Other (specify)

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Trip 1	Trip 2	Trip 3
DT5. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip?	IDT5. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip?	IDT5. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip?
	O vacanoning advisor of the control	C acadolinionaly location
C Keligious worship/pilgrimage	C Keligious worship/pilgrimage	C Keligious worship/pilgrimage
○ Visit family/friends		○ Visit family/friends
O Sport & entertainment	O Sport & entertainment	O Sport & entertainment
(e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs)	(e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs)	(e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs)
O Official/ Business	O Official/ Business	O Official/ Business
O Shopping	OShopping	OShopping
O Wedding/honeymoon	O Wedding/honeymoon	O Wedding/honeymoon
O Health and Medical care	O Health and Medical care	O Health and Medical care
O Attend funeral	O Attend funeral	O Attend funeral
O Education/training	O Education/training	O Education/training
O Other(specify)	O Other(specify)	O Other(specify)
DT6. Did you do any of the following activities on this	IDT6. Did you do any of the following activities on this	IDT6. Did you do any of the following activities on this
trip?	trip?	trip?
READ OPTIONS	READ OPTIONS	READ OPTIONS
[MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	[MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]	[MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]
Snorkeling/ scuba diving	Snorkeling/ scuba diving	☐ Snorkeling/ scuba diving
Swimming	Swimming	Swimming
Cave exploration/tubing	Cave exploration/tubing	Cave exploration/tubing
Zip line/ Aerial Trekking	Zip line/ Aerial Trekking	Zip line/ Aerial Trekking
Canoeing/kayaking	Canoeing/kayaking	☐ Canoeing/kayaking
Uungle Trekking/hiking	Uungle Trekking/hiking	Uungle Trekking/hiking
ATV riding	ATV riding	ATV riding
Island tour	Island tour	Island tour
In-land tour	In-land tour	In-land tour
Fishing	Fishing	Fishing
Shopping	Shopping	Shopping
None	None	None
U Other (specify)	U Other (specify)	U Other (specify)

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Trip 3	IDT7. Did you visit any of the following places on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/forest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None	IDT8. How much did you spend on this trip? \$BZ ROUND TO \$BZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATION DAY TRIP, GO TO IDT10.	O Don't know/not stated
Trip 2	trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/forest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None	IDT8. How much did you spend on this trip? \$BZ ROUND TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATION DAY TRIP, GO TO IDT10.	O Don't know/not stated
Trip 1	trip? READ OPTIONS READ OPTIONS MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/forest reserves Multifle sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None Cither (specify)	IDT8. How much did you spend on this trip? ROUND TO SBZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT ONLY TOOK ONE INTERNATIONAL DAY TRIP, GO TO ID110.	O Don't know/not stated

Trip 3	te you spent on this IDT9. How much would you estimate you spent on this	trip?	O Less than BZ\$100	O BZ\$101 - \$200	O BZ\$201 - \$300	O BZ\$301 - \$400	O BZ\$401 - \$500	O Greater than BZ\$500	O Don't Know/Not Stated	M5A, IF MORE THAN TRIP. IF THIS IS 17, GO TO IDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATION DAY TRIP, GO TO IDT10.
Trip 2	IDT9. How much would you estimate you spent on this	trip?	O Less than BZ\$100	O BZ\$101 - \$200	O BZ\$201 - \$300	O BZ\$301 - \$400	O BZ\$401 - \$500	O Greater than BZ\$500	O Don't Know/Not Stated	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATION DAY TRIP, GO TO IDT10.
Trip 1	IDT9. How much would you estimate you spent on this	trip?	O Less than BZ\$100	O BZ\$101 - \$200	O BZ\$201 - \$300	O BZ\$301 - \$400	O BZ\$401 - \$500	O Greater than BZ\$500	O Don't Know/Not Stated	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5A, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IDT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT ONLY TOOK ONE INTERNATIONAL DAY TRIP, GO TO IDT10.

 $Individual\ Question naire\ \bullet\ National\ Domestic\ Tourism\ Survey\ \bullet\ Statistical\ Institute\ of\ Belize$

IDT10. With respect to your most recent day trip abroad, how much did you spend on...?

	ROUND TO THE NEAR	EST DOLLAR VALUE
Expenditure Category	Total value spent in Belize for the trip (BZ)	Total value spent abroad for the trip (BZ)
Transportation:		
T1. Bus fare	I	
T2. Taxi fare		
T3. Air fare		
T4. Sea fare		
T5. Fuel and lubricants		
T6. Vehicle Rental		<u></u>
T7. Other		
Food and beverage		·— ·— ·
F1. Restaurant		
F2. Food stalls		
F3. Bars/Pubs		N2 - L1 - N.S - N.S - N
F4. Snacks (Food and beverage including tobacco from a supermarket/store/gas station)		
F5. Other		
Recreation, culture & sporting activities:		20
R1. Tour guide/Tours		
R2. Entrance fees (Museum/historical/zoological sites)		
R3. Equipment rental (Fishing, diving, sports etc)		
R4. Gambling/Casino		
R5. Cinema		
R6. Other		
Shopping:		
S1. Goods purchased by visitors within their shopping activities		<u> </u>
Package travel:		(
P1. Transport, accommodation & food		
P2. Tour package		(
P3. Total Package Cost		<u> </u>
Other activities:) <u> </u>
01. Travel insurance		
02. Maintenance and repair of vehicle		
03. Medical services		
04. Telephone/internet services		
05. Other		
	 	
Preparation expenditure:		
Pe1. Travel documents		
Pe2. Other		

CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF '1' OR MORE, GO TO 'INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRAVEL' MODULE.

IF RESPONDENT DID NOT TAKE ANY OVERNIGHT TRIP ABROAD, GO TO 'EDUCATION MODULE'.

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INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRAVEL MODULE

I will now ask you some questions regarding your overnight trip(s) abroad during the last 3 months.

Trip 3	IOT1. To which destination did you travel?	O Guatemala	O Panama	O El Salvador	O Honduras	United States Of America	O Costa Rica	O United Kingdom	Callada	Other (Specify)	IOT2 With whom did you travel?	- AbodoN C	○ Spouse/Partner Only → GO TO IOT4	O Family	O Friends/Co-Workers	O Other (specify)	IOT3. How many persons were in your group?	IOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	your trip?	O Private Transportation	O Public Bus	OTaxi	O Rented Vehicle	O Public Air Transportation	O Public Water Transportation	O Other (specify)
Trip 2	IOT1. To which destination did you travel?	O Guatemala	O Panama	O El Salvador	O Honduras	United States Of America	O Costa Rica	O United Kingdom	Canada	Other (Specify)	IOT2 With whom did you travel?	O NobodoN C	O Spouse/Partner Only → GO TO 10T4	O Family	O Friends/Co-Workers	O Other (specify)	IOT3. How many persons were in your group?	IOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	your trip?	O Private Transportation	O Public Bus	OTaxi	O Rented Vehicle	O Public Air Transportation	O Public Water Transportation	Other (specify)
Trip 1	IOT1. To which destination did you travel?	O Guatemala	O Panama	O El Salvador	O Honduras	United States Of America	O Costa Rica	O United Kingdom	Canada	Other (Specify)	IOT2 With whom did vou travel?	O Nobadaw	O Spouse/Partner Only → GO TO 1014	O Family	O Friends/Co-Workers	O Other (specify)	IOT3. How many persons were in your group?	IOT4. What was the MAIN means of transportation for	your trip?	O Private Transportation	O Public Bus	OTaxi	O Rented Vehicle	O Public Air Transportation	O Public Water Transportation	O Other (specify)

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Trip 3	this trip? O Hotel O Condominium O Apartment/ Apartment Studio O Vacation home/ Room Rental O Guesthouse O Lodge O Bed & Breakfast O Cabin/Cabanas O Hostel O Motel O Motel O Relative's/Friend's Home O Camping Site O Camping Site	this trip? IOT6. How many nights did you spend on this trip?	trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/ Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and medical care O Attend funeral O Education/fraining
Trip 2	IOT5. In what type of accommodation did you stay for this trip? O Hotel O Condominium O Apartment/ Apartment Studio O Vacation home/ Room Rental O Guesthouse O Lodge O Bed & Breakfast O Cabin/Cabanas O Hostel O Motel O Motel O Motel O Motel O Airbnb O Camping Site O Camping Site	IOT6. How many nights did you spend on this trip?	IOT7. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O Official/ Business O Shopping Wedding/honeymoon Health and medical care O Attend funeral C Education/training
Trip 1	this trip? Chotel Condominium Apartment Studio Vacation home/ Room Rental Clodge Cabin/Cabanas Chostel Chore Chostel Chore Chostel Chore	OT6. How many nights did you spend on this trip?	OTT. What was the MAIN purpose of your trip? O Vacation/holiday/leisure O Religious worship/pilgrimage O Visit family/friends O Sport & entertainment (e.g. festivals, concerts, fairs) O official/ Business O Shopping O Wedding/honeymoon O Health and medical care O Attend funeral C Education/training

Trip 3	IOT8. Did you do any of the following activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Snorkeling/ scuba diving Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Camping Jungle Trekking/hiking ATV riding Island tour In-land tour Fishing Shopping None
Trip 2	trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Snorkeling/ scuba diving Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Camping Jungle Trekking/hiking ATV riding Island tour Fishing Shopping None
Trip 1	IOT8. Did you do any of the following activities on this trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Snorkeling/ scuba diving Swimming Cave exploration/tubing Zip line/ Aerial Trekking Camping Camping Jungle Trekking/hiking ATV riding Island tour In-land tour Fishing Shopping None Other (specify)

 $Individual\ Question naire\ \bullet\ National\ Domestic\ Tourism\ Survey\ \bullet\ Statistical\ Institute\ of\ Belize$

Trip 3	IOT9. Did you visit any of the following places on this trip? READ OPTIONS Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/forest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None Other (specify)	IOT10. How much did you spend on this trip? ROUND TO \$BZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IIF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO IOT12. O Don't know/not stated
Trip 2	trip? READ OPTIONS [MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/forest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None Other (specify)	IOT10. How much did you spend on this trip? \$BZ ROUND TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IIF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO IOT12. O Don't know/not stated
Trip 1	trip? READ OPTIONS READ OPTIONS MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED] Beach Restaurant Night club Casino Cinema River/waterfall National parks/forest reserves Wildlife sanctuaries Marine reserves Archaeological reserves Museums / historical buildings None Other (specify)	10T10. How much did you spend on this trip? ROUND TO \$BZ THE NEAREST DOLLAR VALUE	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT ONLY TOOK ONE INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO IOT12.

Trip 1	Trip 2	Trip 3
IOT11. How much would you estimate you spent on	IOT11. How much would you estimate you spent on	IOT11. How much would you estimate you spent on
this trip?	this trip?	this trip?
O Less than BZ\$500	O Less than BZ\$500	O Less than BZ\$500
O BZ\$501 - \$1,000	O BZ\$501 - \$1,000	O BZ\$501 - \$1,000
O BZ\$1,001 - \$1,500	O BZ\$1,001 - \$1,500	O BZ\$1,001 - \$1,500
O BZ\$1,501 - \$2,000	O BZ\$1,501 - \$2,000	O BZ\$1,501 - \$2,000
O BZ\$2,001 - \$2,500	O BZ\$2,001 - \$2,500	O BZ\$2,001 - \$2,500
O Greater than \$2,500	O Greater than \$2,500	O Greater than \$2,500
O Don't Know/Not Stated	O Don't Know/Not Stated	O Don't Know/Not Stated
CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IF RESPONDENT ONLY TOOK ONE INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO IOT12.	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IIF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO IOT12.	CHECK RESPONSE FOR FM5B, IF MORE THAN '1', GO TO IOT1 FOR NEXT TRIP. IIF THIS IS RESPONDENT'S LAST INTERNATIONAL OVERNIGHT TRIP, GO TO IOT12.

 $Individual\ Question naire\ \bullet\ National\ Domestic\ Tourism\ Survey\ \bullet\ Statistical\ Institute\ of\ Belize$

IOT12. With respect to your most recent overnight trip abroad, how much did you spend on...?

	ROUND TO THE NEAREST	DOLLAR VALUE
Expenditure Category	Total value spent in Belize for the trip (BZ)	Total value spent abroad for the trip (BZ)
Transportation:		
T1. Bus fare		
T2. Taxi fare		<u> </u>
T3. Air fare		<u> </u>
T4. Sea fare		
T5. Fuel and lubricants		
T6. Vehicle Rental		
T7. Other		
Accommodation:		
A1. Hotel/hostel		
A2. Campsite		
A3. Friends/relative		
A4. Rental of house		
A5. Other		
Food and beverage		
F1. Restaurant		
F2. Food stalls		<u> </u>
F3. Bars/Pubs		
F4. Snacks (Food and beverage including tobacco from a		
supermarket/store/gas station)	<u> </u>	
F5. Other		
Recreation, culture & sporting activities:		
R1. Tour guide/Tours		
R2. Entrance fees (Museum/historical/zoological sites)		
R3. Equipment rental (Fishing, diving, sports etc)		
R4. Gambling/Casino		
R5. Cinema		
R6. Other		
Shopping:		
S1. Goods purchased by visitors within their shopping activities		
Package travel:		
P1. Transport, accommodation & food		
P2. Tour package	5-65-65-66	
P3. Total Package Cost	5-45-465-488	
Other activities:		
01. Travel insurance		
02. Maintenance and repair of vehicle	K-12K-000-000	00-10.59-1000-100-10
03. Medical services		
04. Telephone/internet services		
05. Other		
Preparation expenditure:		
Pe1. Travel documents		
Pe2. Luggage/Clothing		
Pe3. Special equipment and gear; etc		
1 00. Openial equipment and year, etc		

GO TO 'EDUCATION MODULE'.

EDUCATION MODULE

I will now ask you some questions about Education

ED1. Are you presently attending school?

○ Yes
○ No → GO TO ED3

ED2. In what level of school are you presently?
○ Primary
○ Secondary/High School
○ Associates/6th Form/Junior College
○ Bachelors
○ Masters or Higher
○ Other (specify) ______

GO TO 'EMPLOYMENT MODULE'.

ED3. What was the last level of school you completed?

GO TO 'EMPLOYMENT MODULE'.

O Associates/6th Form/Junior College

O Primary

O Bachelors
O Masters or Higher
O Other (specify)
O None
O Never Attended

O Secondary/High School

EMP	LOYMENT MODULE			EM
l will	now ask you some questions about Employment			
EM1.	LAST WEEK, did you do any work for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour? Please exclude your own housework and volunteer work. ○ Yes → GO TO EM6 ○ No		What is your job title at you	
EM2.	LAST WEEK, did you engage in any of the following economic activities for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour? READ LIST ON FLASHCARD ○ Yes → GO TO EM6 ○ No	ЕМ9.	in your MAIN job? This is deductions. Include tips,	
ЕМЗ.	LAST WEEK, did you have a job, business or a farm from which you were temporarily absent? ○ Yes ○ No → GO TO EM10		etc.) SHOW FLASHCARD O Less than BZ\$500 O BZ\$500 — \$1,000 O BZ\$1,001 — \$1,500	O BZ\$3,001 - \$3,500 O BZ\$3,501 - \$4,000 O BZ\$4,001 - \$4,500
EM4.	LAST WEEK, why were you absent from work? O Seasonal employment O Temporary Lay - off O Vacation O Maternity / Paternity leave O Sick Leave / Illness O Mechanical breakdown, bad weather O Personal / Family matters O Other (specify) O DK/NS	ЕМ10	O BZ\$1501 - \$2,000 O BZ\$2,001 - \$2,500 O BZ\$2,501 - \$3,000 LAST WEEK, who/what w financial support? O Self (Wages / Salaries / O Self (Savings / Rents / Ir Pensions / Social Securi O Parent / Guardian O Spouse / Partner	O BZ\$4,501 - \$5,000 O more than BZ\$5,000 O DK/NS as your MAIN means of Payment in kind) evestments/Interests /
EM5.	Do you expect to return to work within four (4) weeks? ○ Yes ○ No → GO TO EM10		O Child / Children O Social Assistance from O O Remittances from abroad O Other (specify) O DK/NS	d
EM6.	What category of worker are you at your MAIN job? READ OPTIONS Own business or self-employed Paid employee of government or quasi government Paid employee of private or non-government or international organization Unpaid family worker		END INTERVIEW FOR TI	HIS PERSON
EM7.	What is the name of the place where you work in your MAIN job?			
EM7A	What is the MAIN activity carried on there?			

