

Belize

LABOUR F^{OR}CE SURVEY REPORT

APRIL 2021



STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF BELIZE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS	4
SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 General Overview	6
1.2 Objectives of the Survey.....	6
1.3 Coverage of the Survey.....	7
1.4 Scope of the Survey	7
SECTION 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY.....	8
2.1 Population under study	8
2.2 Sampling Methodology.....	9
2.3 Weighting methodology	10
2.4 Pre-Field work operations	12
2.5 Field work operations.....	14
2.6 Communication and Publicity.....	15
SECTION 3. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	16
SECTION 4. POPULATION ESTIMATES	18
4.1 Working Age Population	18
SECTION 5. THE LABOUR FORCE	20
5.1 Labour Force Time series.....	20
5.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex.....	21
5.3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group	22
5.4 Labour Force Participation by Ethnic Group	23
5.5 Labour Force Participation by Marital Status and Sex	24
5.6 Labour Force by Educational Attainment	25
SECTION 6. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE	26
6.1 Persons outside the labour force by sex.....	26
6.2 Persons outside the labour force by age group	26
6.3 Inactivity rate by marital status and sex	26
6.4 The Potential Labour Force.....	27
6.5 The Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group.....	29
6.6 Available potential jobseekers and unavailable jobseekers.....	29
SECTION 7. THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE.....	30
7.1 Employment by Sex and Area	30
7.2 Employment by Age Group and Sex	30
7.3 Employment by Main Occupation	31
7.4 Employment by Occupation, Sex and Age group.....	32
7.5 Employment by Major Industry.....	33
7.6 Place of Work	34
7.7 Employment by Ethnic Group	35
7.8 Employment by Level of Educational Attainment.....	36
7.9 Employment by Sex, Age, District and Educational Attainment	36
7.10 Classification of Subsistence Farming	37
7.11 The Underemployed	37
7.12 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Main Occupation.....	38

7.13 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Age Group	39
7.14 Underemployment Rate by District	39
7.15 Informal employment.....	39
SECTION 8. THE UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE	41
8.1 Unemployment Rates by Sex: April 2021	41
8.2 Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex.....	41
8.3 Unemployment Rates by Area and District.....	42
8.4 Unemployment rates by district	43
8.5 Unemployment rates by ethnicity	44
8.6 Unemployment Rates by Marital Status.....	45
8.7 Unemployed population by length of unemployment	46
8.8 Unemployment distribution by educational attainment	47
SECTION 9. INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT	48
9.1 Income by sex	48
9.2 Income by Age Group and Area.....	48
9.3 Income by hours usually worked in a week (all employed persons).....	49
9.4 Income by Main Occupation.....	50
9.5 Income by Main Industry.....	51
9.6 Income by education status.....	52
9.7 Income by type of employment	53
SECTION 10. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE LABOUR FORCE	54
10.1 Persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19	54
10.2 Unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19	55
10.3 Employed persons affected during COVID-19.....	55
GLOSSARY.....	56
FORMULAS	57
ANNEXES	58
REFERENCES	89

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report shows the findings from the April 2021 round of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey that gathers information on key labour market indicators such as employment rate, unemployment rate, labour force participation rate, and underemployment rate that are critical in policy and decision-making. The report also includes a COVID-19 component that reflects the impact of the pandemic on the labour market. The survey was conducted by multi-mode data collection, where both in-person and telephone-based interviews were completed. Although a challenging phase during a pandemic, 30 percent of the sample was able to be conducted over the phone.

This round of the LFS adopted refinements to the definitions of the employed, unemployed, and underemployed according to the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). As a result of this, the April 2021 serves as a benchmark for labour force statistics.

In April 2021, Belize's total population was estimated at 427,848; this figure is equally distributed between males and females. The distribution of the different ethnicities found in the country resulted in the following: 50.6 percent of Mestizo/Hispanic, 23.9 percent of Creole, 11.8 percent of Maya, 4.5 percent of Garifuna, and a combined 9.2 percent of other ethnicities such as Asian, East Indian, and Caucasian.

The population of interest for the Labour Force Survey is the working age population (WAP), which accounted for 71.2 percent of the total population.

The labour force was estimated at 181,734 or 59.7 percent of the working age population and dropped compared to previous years. This can be attributed to the revisions of the definitions of the employed and unemployed that shifted persons previously classified in the labour force into the potential labour force. Lower labour force participation rates were also reflected due to these changes. Toledo, in particular, experienced the lowest participation rates compared to the other districts at 46.2 percent. This was widely due to revisions to the definition of employment, forcing persons engaged exclusively in subsistence farming as a form of work to shift to persons outside the labour force.

The group of employed persons decreased, as revisions excluded persons engaged in subsistence farming and to a lesser extent volunteer work. The pandemic also limited the number of jobs available in the market. A total of 161,416 were classified as employed, of which 62.5 percent were males. Among the major industries, 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' contributed to most jobs with a share of 17.5 percent. The 'Tourism' industry, on the other hand, one of the largest contributors to the economy, suffered about 43.8 percent of job losses since April 2019. Faced with recent job losses, males sought jobs in 'Elementary occupations, while some females were reclassified as outside the labour force.

About 42 percent of all employed persons fell in informal employment, earning on average \$679 per month, which was \$48 more than what underemployed persons received. Most of these persons were found working in 'Elementary occupations'. The underemployed was estimated at 34,053. Even with a stricter definition, the incidence of underemployed increased sharply compared to April 2019. Toledo, specifically, experienced the highest levels of underemployment at 31.9 percent.

The national unemployment rate stood at 11.2 percent as at April 2021. Though unemployment levels were elevated in all districts, the highest rates were seen in Stann Creek district at 15.1 percent. Toledo district, which traditionally experienced the lowest levels of unemployment in previous surveys, had the second highest unemployment rate. This was mainly due to the elimination of subsistence farming as a form of employment and the revisions to the definition of unemployed.

Since March 2020, when Belize was affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, about 19,477 persons lost their job due to the pandemic. Fifty six percent of persons who lost jobs were captured as outside the labour force since they did not fulfil all three criteria (that is, not in employment, looking for work, and available to work) to be classified as unemployed. Overall, just over a third of persons who lost their jobs due to COVID-19 used to work in the 'Tourism' industry. Salaried persons were also affected where 16.3 percent received reduced payment.

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS

	April 2019	April 2021
Population (September 15)	406,262	427,848
• Working Age Population (14+ years)	268,810	304,620
• Not in labour force	90,311	122,886
• In labour force	178,499	181,734
• Employed	164,842	161,416
• Unemployed	13,658	20,318
Unemployment Rate*	7.7%	11.2%
• Corozal District (lowest, Apr. 2019)	5.9%	-
• Orange Walk District (lowest, Apr. 2021)	-	7.2%
• Cayo District (highest, Apr. 2019)	10.1%	
• Stann Creek District (highest, Apr. 2021)		14.0%
• Urban	8.0%	11.0%
• Rural	7.4%	11.3%
• Males	5.2%	7.0%
• Females	11.2%	17.4%
• Garifuna (highest)	20.6%	22.1%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	16.5%	20.6%
• 25 and over (Adults)	4.8%	8.4%
Labour Force Participation Rate	66.4%	55.1%
• Males	79.9%	72.9%
• Females	53.1%	47.0%
• Urban	68.1%	61.6%
• Rural	64.9%	58.0%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	48.0%	45.5%
• Highest level of education completed (none)	61.4%	52.9%
• Highest level of education completed (primary)	59.3%	53.2%
• Highest level of education completed (secondary)	71.0%	65.7%
• Highest level of education completed (tertiary)	85.3%	76.0%
Labour Force (percentage share)		
• Belize District (highest)	34.9%	32.5%
• Toledo District (lowest)	7.7%	6.8%
• Males	59.8%	59.7%
• Females	40.2%	40.3%
• Urban	47.6%	47.4%
• Rural	52.4%	52.6%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	54.0%	53.8%
• Garifuna (lowest)	5.8%	4.9%
Employed Population (14+ years)	164,842	161,416
• Males	101,146	100,945
• Females	63,695	60,471

	April 2019	April 2021
Unemployed Population (percentage share)		
• Belize District (highest)	30.8%	29.8%
• Toledo District (lowest)	6.0%	8.1%
• Males	41.1%	37.4%
• Females	59.0%	62.6%
• Urban	49.6%	46.8%
• Rural	50.4%	53.2%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	47.1%	50.5%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	52.5%	41.6%
Average Monthly Income	\$1,244	\$1,066

*Highest and lowest rates shown by round.

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview

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

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

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

1.3 Coverage of the Survey

A sample size of 3,000 households was randomly selected for the April 2021 LFS. This sample includes both urban and rural areas in all six districts. There was representation from the cayes, where households were selected in San Pedro Town and Caye Caulker. The remaining cayes were not included in the sample frame due to administrative and logistical challenges. The sample of 3,000 households was selected from 120 randomly selected demarcated areas called clusters. Section 2 of this report provides further breakdown of these clusters.

Households consisted of one or more persons living together within the non-institutionalized population at the time of visit. The criteria used for members of the household was persons sleeping most nights of the week (i.e. at least 4 nights per week) and sharing at least one daily meal. The response rate for the 2021 April round of the LFS is 86.9 percent¹. Belize district had the lowest response rate at 80.3 percent due to a larger number of refusals and no contacts compared to the rest of the country. The analysis on this report is based on information captured for 8,286 persons, of which 5,831 (2,807 males and 3,024 females) were 14 years and over.

1.4 Scope of the Survey

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

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

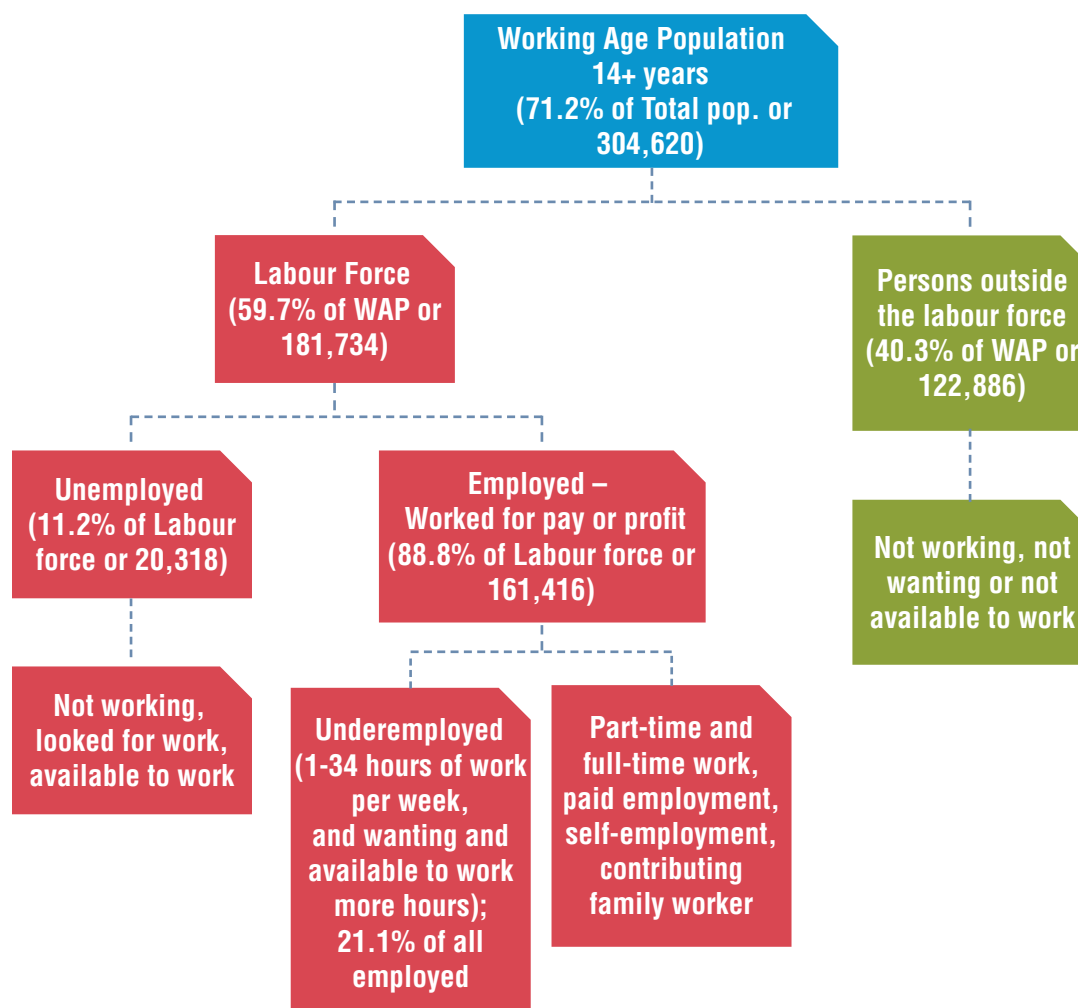
SECTION 2. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Population under study

Although the LFS collects basic information on all members of the household, the economic activity module of the LFS questionnaire targets all persons in the working age population – persons 14 years and over in each selected household. This module allows the working age population to be categorized according to the labour force framework shown in Figure 1. The framework breaks down them into different components such as the employed, the unemployed and those persons outside the labour force.

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

Figure 1. The Labour Force Framework, April 2021



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

2.2 Sampling Methodology

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

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

The sample size was calculated using the following formula:

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

where n^H is the number of households required. A description of the parameters as well as the values used for the calculation is provided in Table 1. The indicator used in this sample size formula (r) was the “female employment to population ratio” derived from the September 2019 LFS with a margin of error less than 20 percent for all districts. The output results are at the national level.

Table 1: First Stage Sample Size Calculation

Parameters	Description of Parameters	Output Results
r	Female employment to population ratio	0.4962
e	Relative margin of error	0.06399
Confidence (z): 95%	There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval will contain the true population mean	1.96 ((1.96) ² is approximated to 4)
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 (Sub Population)	136,492
nrr	A percentage of non-responses is added to the sample. (Derived from the previous LFS round).	1.05
\tilde{n}	Average household size (Derived from previous LFS round)	3.1
Sample Size		3,000

At the first stage, 120 clusters were selected across all 6 administrative districts in urban and rural areas. Table 2 below shows the distribution of the number of clusters by district and stratum. These specific clusters were updated during the aforementioned listing exercise conducted in July 2020 and March 2021. To allocate the number of clusters for each Urban/Rural area, the square root N proportional method was used. The method consists of first taking the square root of the urban and rural population for each district, summing them up and then assigning a proportion of clusters to each stratum (Urban/Rural) according to the importance of the square root of the population in the urban or rural area of the district.

Table 2: Number of Sampled Clusters by district and area

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

At the second stage, 25 households were selected within each of the clusters selected at the first stage. This resulted in the national sample size of 3,000 households. There were two areas in the country where government lockdowns were set in place in 2020, so data collection for the listing exercise was prohibited in these areas due to the pandemic.

To select the clusters, the sample was designed to have a greater probability of sampling the larger units; thus, the probability proportional to size (PPS) without replacement method was used. The units were then defined as per the outcome in table 2. The second step in selecting the households was completed using the simple systematic method with unit counts of 25 for each stratum. To draw the sample, a randomly chosen number was used.

2.3 Weighting methodology

In consultation with Statistics Canada (StatCan), through the Project for the Regional Advancement of Statistics in the Caribbean (PRASC) program, a new weighting methodology was proposed and implemented in the September 2020 LFS and was also applied to the April 2021 data. The following description of weighting and calibration for the LFS is derived from the document “Sampling Methodology of the Labour Force Survey of Belize” created by StatCan.

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

INITIAL WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

NONRESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

NONRESPONSE ADJUSTED WEIGHT

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

The nonresponse adjusted factor for a respondent i was computed as the ratio of the sum of the base weights from the in-scope sample to the sum of weights of the responding units (r) in each stratum h . The in-scope sample are the results including Complete, Partially Complete, Refusal, No suitable respondent, and No Contact. The nonresponse adjusted factor is defined as:

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

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

CALIBRATION

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

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

where:

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

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

2.4 Pre-Field work operations

Faced with the data collection challenges due the threat of the Coronavirus and its resulting restrictions in 2020, the SIB examined various options available to conduct the LFS in September 2020. After deciding that telephoned-based interviewing would be the best mode off data collection, a listing exercise was carried out in July 2020 to update the sample frame and collect telephone information. This was possible as there were only few COVID-19 cases in June-July and hardly any restrictions, allowing enumerators to collect this information. To cater for other projects, the household frame was re-examined in 2021. All clusters having less than 75 households (excluding the September 2020 LFS sample, KAP survey and an FIES pilot) with telephone details were replaced. In total, it was found that 46 new clusters needed to be updated to pull a sample for the April 2021 LFS round. The listing exercise for the 46 clusters was conducted in March 2021.

2.4.1 RECRUITMENT AND STAFFING

Lessons learnt from the September 2020 were useful in carrying out the April 2021 LFS round seamlessly. Although there were no Field Supervisors for the September 2020 round, Field Supervisors were recruited for the April 2021 round to guide interviewers in the field. A zone supervisor from SIB headquarters guided two districts simultaneously. The SIB also recruited six editors/coders and one head editor/coder to code the respective fields in each questionnaire. A driver later joined the team in the field to assist with households that did not respond by telephone or those with no contact information available. Similar to the September 2020 round, temporary interviewers, field supervisors and editors/coders participated in a virtual training for the April 2021 round. Anticipating a higher than usual attrition rate, additional temporary staff were recruited to fill the vacancies. While the SIB provided the temporary staff with tablets and other equipment to participate in the training, they were required to have internet connection, a designated area at home free from distractions, and previous telemarketing or survey experience.

Because the country is so diverse, bilingual (and sometimes multilingual) interviewers/ field supervisors were required in different parts of the country. For instance, staff in the 2 northern districts were bilingual in English and Spanish, most of the Cayo and Stann Creek teams were also bilingual in English and Spanish, and most Toledo team members were bilingual in English and Ketchi. For Mennonite community outreach, translators were hired to assist the interviewers in administering the survey. A Spanish version of the questionnaire was designed to assist Spanish speakers in administering the survey; however, Ketchi and German speakers relied on their skills to translate the interview. For this round of the LFS, no translator for Mandarin speaking households was required.

2.4.2 TRAINING OF STAFF

Despite experienced staff acquiring interviewing skills from past Labour Force Surveys and some even 1 round of telephone interviewing, all recruits were required to sit in all sessions during 7 days since there was new modules introduced in the training manual. Editors/coders attended an additional day of training. In addition, a one-day telephone interviewing practice was scheduled for new recruits or those with minimal survey experience. A small selection of urban and rural households across the country were used to get familiarized with the applications and be more comfortable with telephone interviews before the start of the survey. Teams were asked to upload all complete assignments so that headquarters could review the following day and point out good practices as well as errors not captured by the software. All temporary staff, including editors/coders met for a one-day discussion of the practical field work.

Although the LFS was to be primarily implemented using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), and SIB's goal of moving away from in-person interviews, most households were completed face-to-face. Recruits were therefore trained for three modes of data collection:

- Paper-Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI): Back up questionnaires were printed in case there was tablet malfunction or batteries running low, so paper versions were used.
- Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI): An electronic version of the questionnaire was designed using Survey Solutions tools which took care of many consistency checks and enhances accuracy.
- Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI): A technique used where an interviewer administers a computerized questionnaire through the telephone.

Participants were trained using the Zoom platform. They were thoroughly trained in the following applications used for LFS.

- Survey Solutions: A tool developed by the World Bank for data capture. There are three levels associated with the application. At the HQ level, the questionnaire is designed, assignments are uploaded, account users are created, and the data set can be downloaded (spss, excel format) at different points in time during data collection.
- Cube ACR: This application records a two-way communication of the interviewer and interviewee. This assists supervisors in ensuring data quality. A sample of households is selected from each interviewer, so the flow and quality of the interview can be assessed for feedback. Any errors heard over the telephone can be pointed out for correction.
- Google Drive: This application helps in data sharing. Interviewers save all recordings from the Cube ACR in this "cloud" provided by Google. Since the SIB also transitioned to paperless VRs and sample listings, these documents are also shared through Google Drive.
- SIB collect: This application was developed by the SIB. It assists the field staff in locating households using GPS technology. For each ED, there is a corresponding map that demarcates each ED boundary, shows satellite imagery, polygons for every building within the ED, and also highlights the polygons (or buildings) sampled for the survey.
- WhatsApp: This social media application assists with the communication between interviewers and supervisors. Groups are formed to share common questions, experiences, provide explanations, or any other content useful before and during data collection.
- LFS dashboard: This is a common ground for different users. Interviewers use it to track households that need callbacks. Editors/coders use it to check which households are pending and write notes where errors or inconsistencies are present. Supervisors use it to monitor completeness and monitor main indicators during collection. The dashboard is also useful in generating field check tables that include employed, unemployed, underemployed and persons not in the labour force.
- Training application: This application was created for participants during training. Users/ participants are created here. Modules and quizzes are also created as per items covered in the training agenda. Each participant can interact with the application by filling out a multiple-choice questionnaire (daily quizzes) and also fill out an evaluation form at the end of training.
- Editor/Coder Code Search Application: This is an application developed by SIB to provide coders with easy reference to common codes. Though it is a work-in-progress, editors/ coders and supervisors also rely on the pdf manuals.

2.4.3 TRAINING METHODOLOGY

- The training included a combination of theory and practical exercises including:
- A review of each chapter in the manual
- A review of each question for each module in the questionnaire
- Daily review sessions (morning)
- Practice exercises after a set of modules
- A review of the electronic version of the questionnaire
- Practice exercises using the computer tablet
- Field Practice using tablet
- Evaluation of field practice
- Daily quiz
- Evaluation of training

2.5 Field work operations

The survey was carried out over a 4-week period from April 4th to May 1st. The original target was to interview 70 percent of the selected households via telephone, though only 30 percent of the sample was actually completed this way. All other households were contacted in the field. This presented some challenges, as the respondents were somewhat apprehensive in receiving interviewers in their homes due to the risk of COVID-19 exposure.

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

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

2.6 Communication and Publicity

All permanent SIB staff worked from home offices in undertaking the April round of the LFS. Communication between staff was crucial for executing tasks in a timely manner. Staff members used a Mattermost chat application specifically implemented by the SIB to encourage communication among staff. For meetings, Microsoft Teams, Zoom platform, WhatsApp and Conference Calls were used.

To sensitize the Mennonite communities, where telephone communication is non-existent, community leaders were visited to explain the purpose of the survey and the information needed to be collected from a sample of the community.

For large-scale awareness, publicity concentrated primarily through the following:

- Radio advertisements: During the survey period in April a radio advertisement is broadcast to the entire nation by way of seven radio stations. Radio stations involved were: Radio Bahía (Corozal), Fiesta FM (Orange Walk), Love FM and Estereo Amor (Belize City), Hamanali (Dangriga), Wamanali (Punta Gorda), and Reef Radio (San Pedro).

The announcements (see radio announcement script attached in Appendix) were aired twice a day for three days a week through six of the radio stations and twice a day for five days a week through the seventh radio station.

- Raffle: It is customary at the SIB to thank respondents for participating in national surveys. The Institute is providing a token of appreciation for participating in the survey to every household that was successfully interviewed by entering that household into a raffle to win a \$500 gift card. After data collection, one winner is selected from each district for a total of six winners for the country.
- Facebook Announcements: The announcement made by the radio stations is also posted on the SIB's Facebook page and the official website (www.sib.org.bz) using two languages, English and Spanish.
- Morning Show Appearances: SIB staff are invited to be interviewed by various morning talk-shows hosted (e.g. on Channel 5's Open Your Eyes morning show).
- Release of Results: Release of the results of the LFS was scheduled for a Press Conference on 30 June 2021.

SECTION 3. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING AGE POPULATION (WAP)

All persons in the country who were 14 years or older. Although other countries recognize different ages as per their national standards, Belize recognizes the WAP at age 14 in accordance with the Belize Education and Training Act, Chapter 36:01, Revised Edition 2011, which stipulates the compulsory school age for children as 5 to 14 years.

EMPLOYED

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

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

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

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE

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

LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

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

TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

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

HOUSEHOLD

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

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

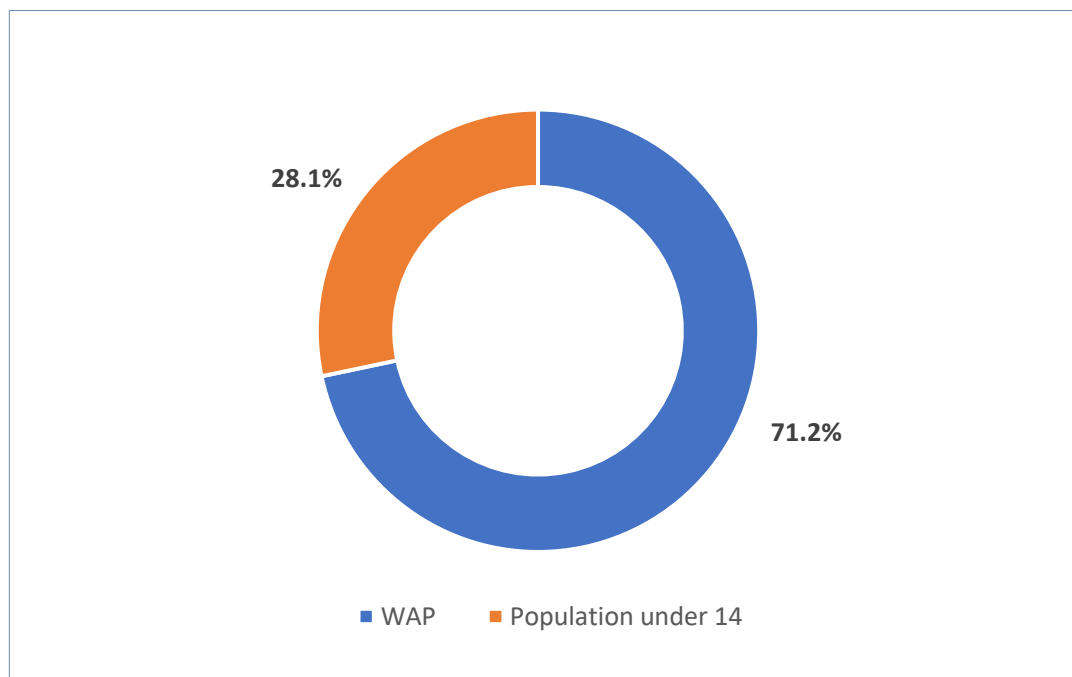
Is the point of reference to tell us how the household is composed.

SECTION 4. POPULATION ESTIMATES

4.1 Working Age Population

In April 2021, the total population in Belize was estimated at 427,848; 71.2 percent (or 304,620³) of this total population was 14 years and over, which is also referred as the Working Age Population (WAP). Persons under 14 years accounted for 120,426 persons of the total population.

Figure 2 Population distribution; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

3 Due to a new weighting methodology implemented since the September 2020 LFS, there was an increase of 13.3 percentage points in the WAP compared to April 2019; however, increases in previous WAPs were seen below 5 percentage point increases

Table 3 describes and summarizes the size of the total population, and sub-populations such as the WAP, the labour force, and those persons outside the labour force. The information is further disaggregated by sex, age group and area. The distribution of the total population continues to be seen at a one-to-one ratio between males and females and over half (55.4 percent) of persons living in rural areas. Among the WAP, just over half (or 155,763) were females. Three out of ten persons in the WAP were youths 14 to 24 years old. As observed in previous LFS's, the labour force continues to be dominated by males, accounting for 60 percent. A look at the labour force by age group shows that the largest share (27.5 percent or 50,027 persons) was persons 25-34 years old. The sub-population of the employed follows a similar trend to the distribution of the labour force where just over 60 percent (or 100,945) were males and most employed persons (27.6 percent) being in the same age range. Looking at the unemployed, it is notable that the females dominate this group, where unemployed women account for 62.6 percent. In terms of age groups, youths 14 to 24 years account for the majority of unemployed persons at 41.6 percent or 8,462 persons. Among persons outside the labour force, 67.2 percent or 82,578 were women and 40 percent were found among 14 to 24 year-olds. The breakdown by areas shows that persons living in rural areas accounted for just over half of all persons across the various sub-populations (such as WAP, Labour Force and Persons outside the labour force).

Table 3: Population and Labour Status Indicators, April 2021*

	Total	Sex		Age Group					Area	
		Male	Female	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Urban	Rural
Total	427848	214001	213847	91161	66648	51705	43150	54601	190951	236897
WAP	304620	148857	155763	90058	65942	51536	42838	54246	139817	164803
Labour Force	181734	108550	73184	41015	50027	39313	31503	19877	86074	95660
Employed	161416	100945	60471	32554	44498	35956	29382	19027	76567	84849
Unemployed	20318	7605	12713	8462	5529	3357	2121	850	9507	10811
Outside the Labour Force	122886	40307	82578	49043	15915	12224	11336	34368	53743	69143

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

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

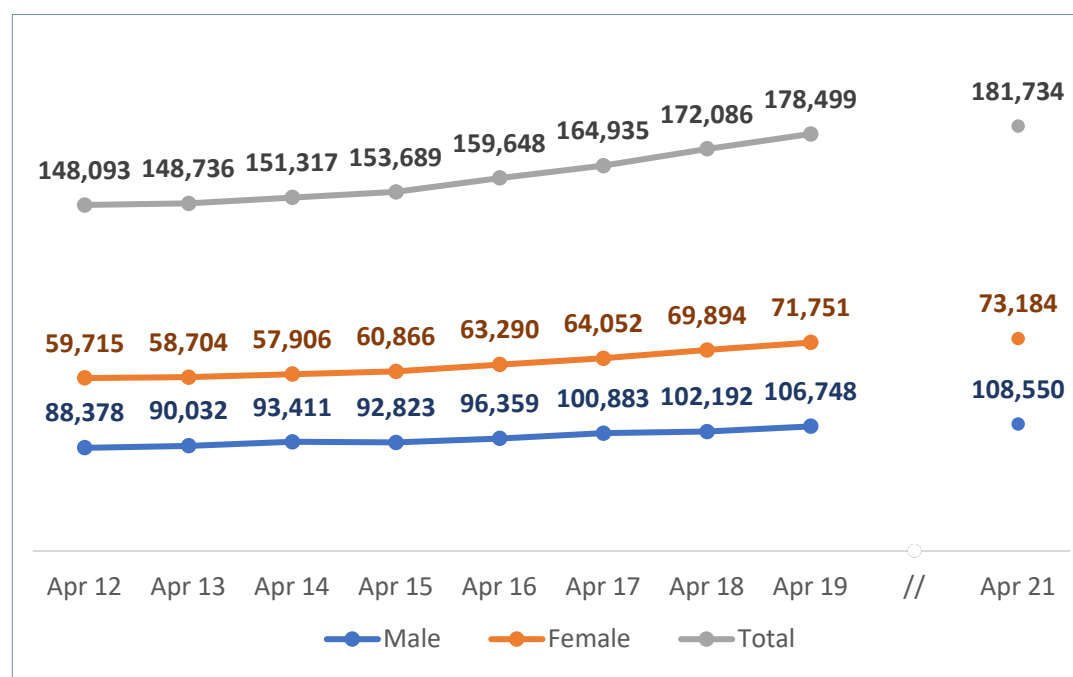
SECTION 5. THE LABOUR FORCE

Despite the fact that revisions to the definitions of employed and unemployed have reclassified persons previously captured in the labour force to persons outside the labour force, the size of the labour force in April 2021 is at its largest when compared to previous rounds. In previous years, this was attributable to employment growth, but in April 2021, considerable increases in the unemployed over the course of 2 years have contributed to the rise in the labour force. Since 2012, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) has remained in the 60 percent range, fluctuating from 63 to its highest in April 2019 at 66.4 percent. In April 2021, a notable decline to 59.7 percent in the LFPR was observed primarily due to revisions to the definitions where unemployed persons using the previous definition are now reclassified as inactive. However, increases in inactivity or persons outside the labour force were also a factor affecting participation levels. In particular, some previously employed persons exited the labour force due to job losses related to the pandemic.

5.1 Labour Force Time series

In April 2021, the labour force was estimated at 181,734, where the proportion of males continue to be 60 percent of this total. Since April 2019, a growth of 3,235 persons was observed (Figure 3), despite the stricter definitions of unemployed and employed implemented in April 2021. With the stricter definitions, persons engaged in the production of goods mainly for household consumption such as subsistence farming have now been excluded from employment and persons who would have been classified as unemployed would fall outside the labour force as they do not satisfy the criteria for “looking for work”. A deeper look into the employed and unemployed and how COVID-19 affected the labour force will be analyzed in the following sections.

Figure 3 Evolution of the Labour Force, April 2012-2021



There is no estimate for the April 2020 since a LFS was not conducted for that round.

Note that changes to the definitions of employed and unemployed were implemented in April 2021

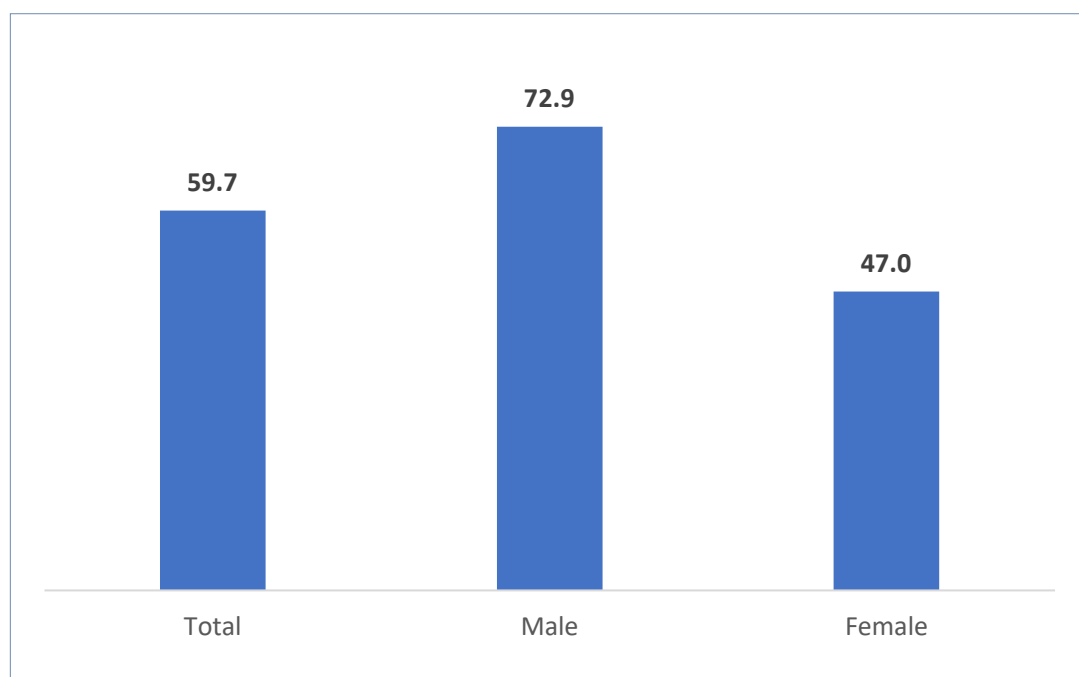
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

5.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex

Revisions to the definitions also affected labour force participation rates for both sexes where some persons previously considered as employed and unemployed were reclassified as inactive persons. However, the male LFPR continues to be higher at 72.9 percent, while the female LFPR was observed at 47 percent.

The transition of persons from the labour force to outside the labour force mostly affected Toledo and Belize districts where a larger number of persons was reclassified outside the labour force when compared to other districts. Toledo district had a larger drop of participation of males compared to women since the April 2019 LFS. This was mainly due to persons engaged in subsistence farming mainly for household use now being captured as outside the labour force. Most of these persons reclassified as outside the labour force were males. LFPR of men in Toledo was 58.8 percent and women stood at 33.5 percent. About a third of the women in Toledo district reported that the main reason why they were outside the labour force was due to personal/ family responsibilities.

Figure 4 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, April 2021

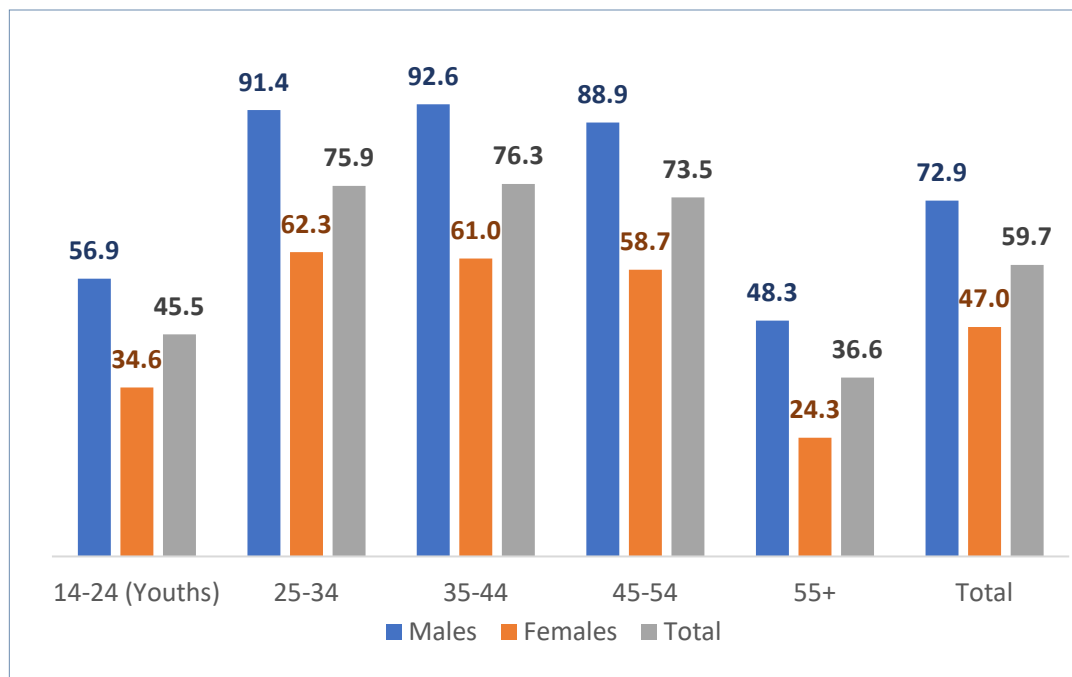


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

5.3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group

Figure 5 depicts the labour force participation rates by sex and age group. A look at the participation rates by age group shows that persons 55 years and over have the lowest participation levels at 36.6 percent, while persons 35 to 44 years have the highest at 76.3 percent. Persons in their prime years ages 25 to 34 registered participation levels at 75.9 percent. Among working aged men, the highest participation levels were observed in those 35 to 44 years at 92.6 percent. Among working aged women, the highest participation levels were observed for 25- to 34-year-olds at 62.3 percent. Among the youths, 56.9 percent of males were active compared to the 34.6 percent of working aged women in the same age group.

Figure 5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, April 2021

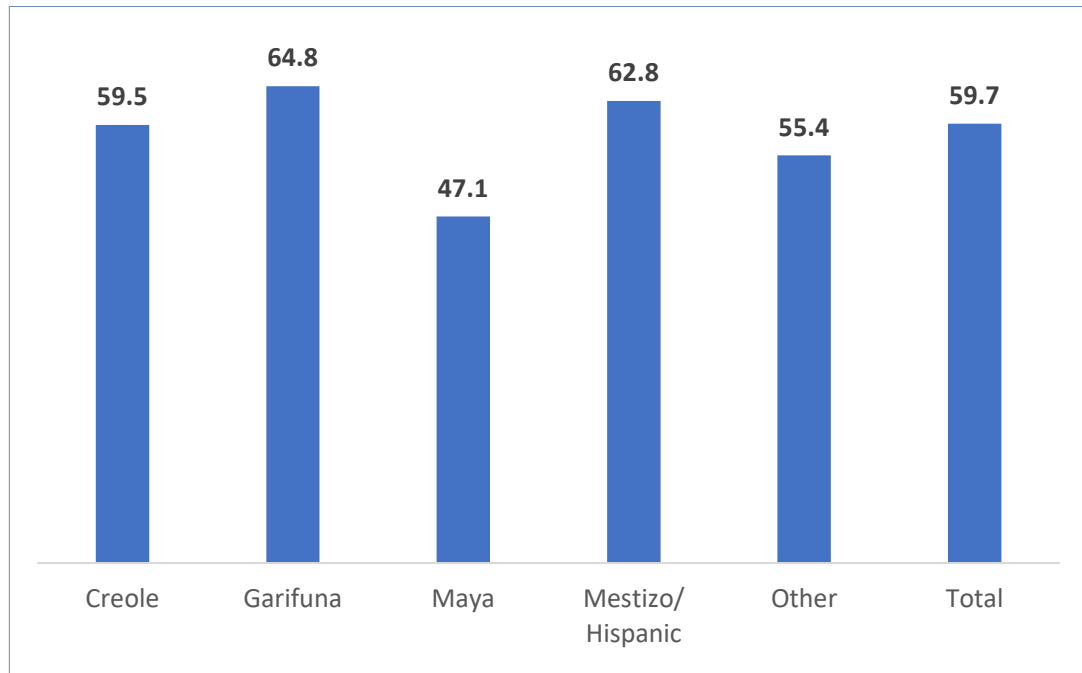


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

5.4 Labour Force Participation by Ethnic Group

Among the different ethnicities, the Garifuna group showed the highest participation levels at almost 65 percent compared to other ethnicities. During previous rounds of the survey, the labour force participation rate of the Maya has consistently been the lowest, and for the April 2021 they experienced the largest decline from 60.4 percent in April 2019 to 47.1 percent. The Maya's decline in labour force participation rates is partially attributed to the refinements in the definition, where the common practice of subsistence farming for the household is no longer captured as employment.

Figure 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Ethnic Group, April 2021



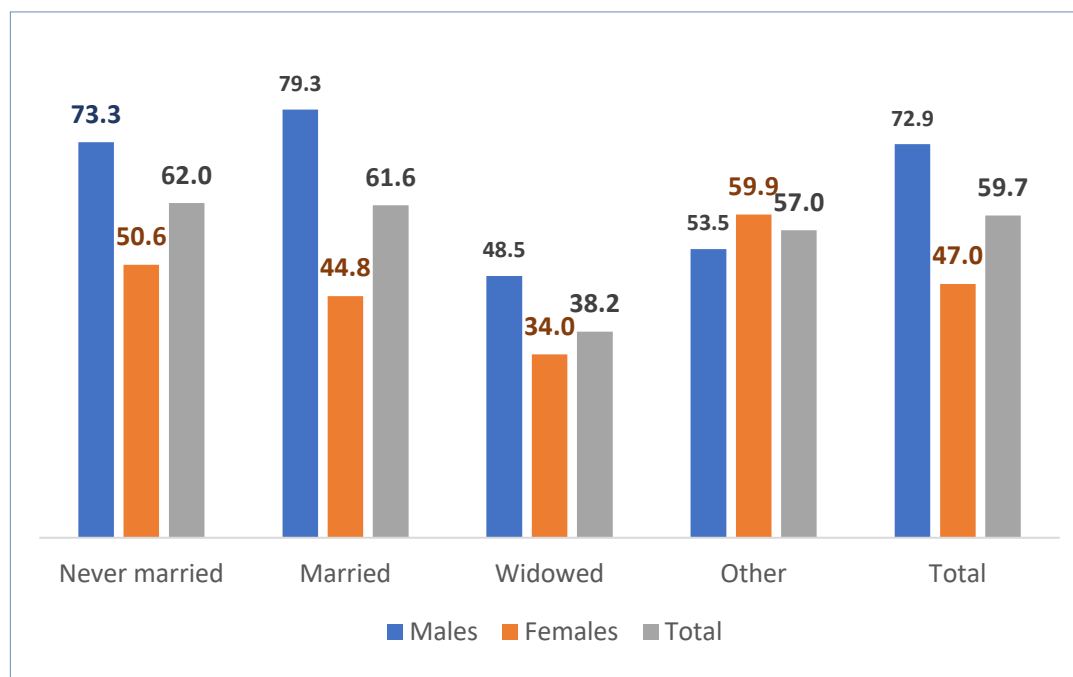
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

5.5 Labour Force Participation by Marital Status and Sex

Persons who had never been married account for the largest share of persons in the labour force at 60 percent, while married persons consist of 35.3 percent of the labour force. The distribution of the three other marital statuses in the labour force is as follows: widowed make up 2 percent, divorced make up 1.6 percent and legally separated consists of only 0.7 percent.

Persons who had never been married had a labour force participation rate of 62 percent, while married persons, registered a LFPR of 61.6 percent (Figure 7). Looking at the LFPR by sex, widowed females, who are mostly 45 years and over, experienced the lowest participation levels at 34 percent. Never married and married males had higher LFPR compared to women. Of interest, there is a larger disparity of LFPR between married males (79.3 percent) and married females (44.8 percent) compared to other statuses.

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



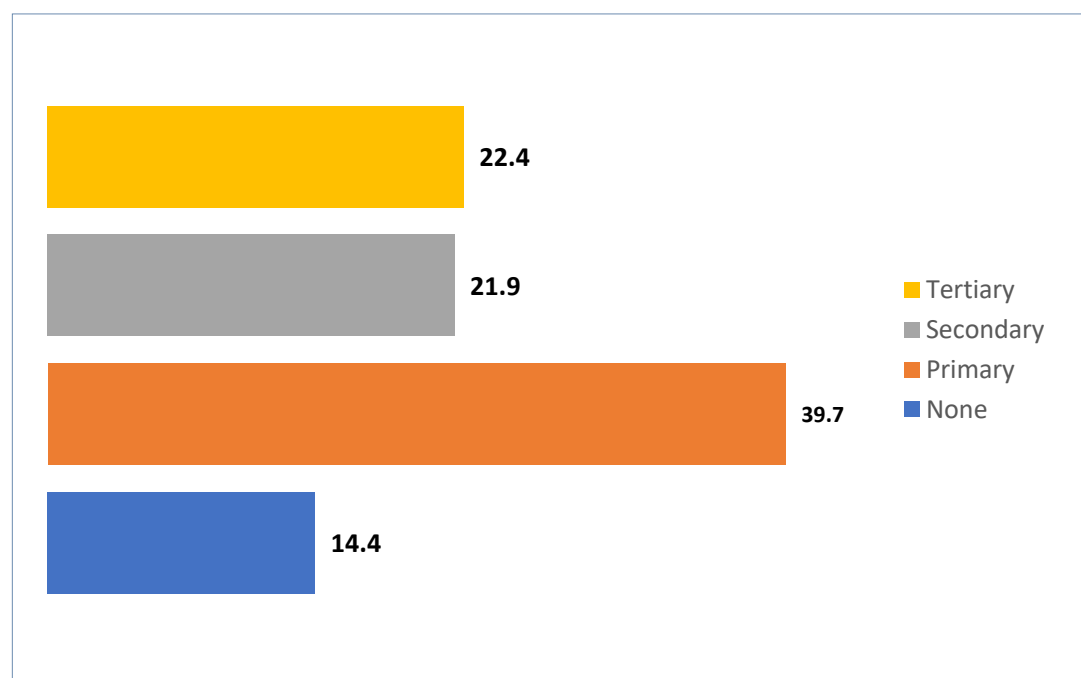
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

5.6 Labour Force by Educational Attainment

Educational attainment of the workforce is an indicator of its skill level and competitiveness. Vocational education, facilitated by Institutes for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVETs) and Center for Employment Training (CET), was first incorporated in the formal education system in the September 2020 LFS results (previous rounds of the LFS did not include ITVETs and CET in formal education) and was continued to be included in April 2021. Students having completed level 1 or level 2 vocational education were included in the secondary education estimates and those completing level 3 vocational education were included in the tertiary education estimates. There are three formal educational levels in Belize: (i) primary education – Infant I to Standard 6; (ii) secondary education – Form I to Form IV; and (iii) tertiary education – Sixth Form and university level.

In April 2021, 22.4 percent of persons in the labour force had completed at least tertiary level education (Figure 8). Most persons (39.7 percent) had attained at least a primary level education, while persons who had not completed any educational level – almost half of which are 45 years and over - account for the lowest share at 14.4 percent.

Figure 8 Labour Force Population Share by Educational Attainment; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021

SECTION 6. PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

The term ‘outside the labour force’ is new terminology to describe ‘inactivity’. Persons outside the labour force are all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. This does not mean, however, that all such persons are completely ‘inactive’. For example, there are some persons who may perform some work (in production of goods for own use, volunteer work, unpaid work, etc.) which is not classified as employment as per the revised international standards. Persons performing some form of work, which is not considered employment, were therefore classified as outside the labour force if they were not looking for work. There is also a subgroup of underutilized potential labour force (see Section 3: Key Concepts and Definitions) that have an attachment to the labour force.

Persons outside the labour force may not be working for several reasons. They may be engaged in family affairs or home duties, in school or training, retired or of old age, sick or disabled or not wanting to work. Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, many employers began downsizing after March 2020. Although some of those who were let go remained in the labour force – either looking for work (unemployed) or starting a different job, others dropped out completely due to barriers preventing them from rejoining the labour force.

6.1 Persons outside the labour force by sex

In April 2021, 122,886 persons were outside the labour force. Women accounted for 67.2 percent of persons outside the labour force.

6.2 Persons outside the labour force by age group

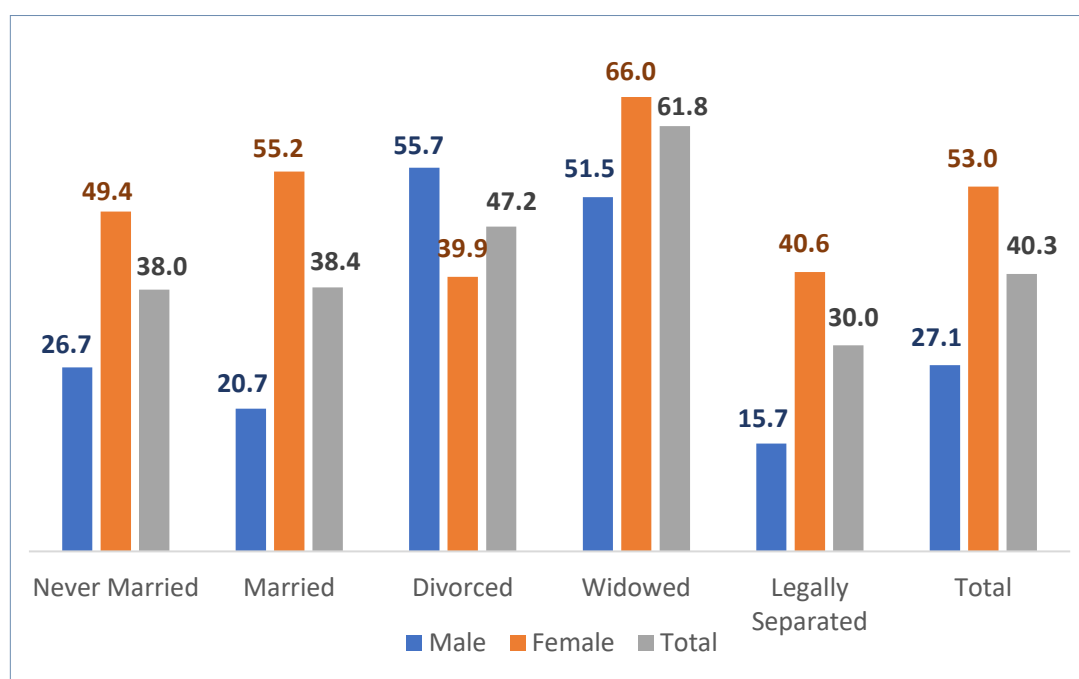
The distribution of persons outside the labour force by age group shows that the largest share was the youth population (14 to 24 years) accounting for 39.9 percent. Fifty seven percent of the youth population were outside the labour force due to being in school or training. Further, persons at or close to retirement age (55+ years) accounted for almost one fourth of all inactive persons.

6.3 Inactivity rate by marital status and sex

Inactivity rate is calculated as the total number of persons outside the labour force over the total number of working age persons. Therefore, the inactivity rates in this subsection plus labour force participation rates (seen in subsection 5.5) should add up to 100 percent. Marital status is seen as a major factor that influences inactivity between sexes. In April 2021, a share of over half (54.4 percent) of all inactive persons were never married, while about one third (32.5 percent) were married. Sixty percent of all inactive persons who had never been married were youths 14 to 24 years.

Between sexes, Figure 9 shows that working aged women had a higher level of inactivity across all marital statuses except for divorced. (Note that divorced women accounted for 1.5 percent of all inactive women). Widowed persons registered the highest inactivity rates for both sexes, a comprehensible result since most of these persons are in the older age bracket and thus closer to retirement age. Inactivity among married women more than doubled that of married males. In general, the female inactivity rate was 25.9 percentage points higher than the male inactivity rate.

Figure 9 Inactivity Rate by Marital Status and Sex; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

6.4 The Potential Labour Force

Although unemployment captures complete lack of work to generate income, acknowledging persons who were either available for work but not looking, or looking for work but not available also provides insight into constraints of job availability and the barriers preventing persons from entering the labour force. The potential labour force captures these persons a subgroup of persons amongst those outside the labour force that has an attachment to the labour force. **This group includes:**

- a) Persons who are interested in working (available) even if they are not actively looking for work (also called available potential jobseekers) and
- b) Persons that are unavailable but looking for work (also called unavailable jobseekers)

In April 2021, results revealed that 26,082 persons (or 21.2 percent) out of all persons outside the labour force were part of the potential labour force⁴. Most of these persons were available potential jobseekers.

To capture labour underutilization, other indicators are required in addition to unemployment (LU1). Three other measures are used to assess labour underutilization, which are (i) unemployment and underemployment (LU2); (ii) unemployment and potential labour force (LU3); and (iii) a combination of all 3 – unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force (LU4).

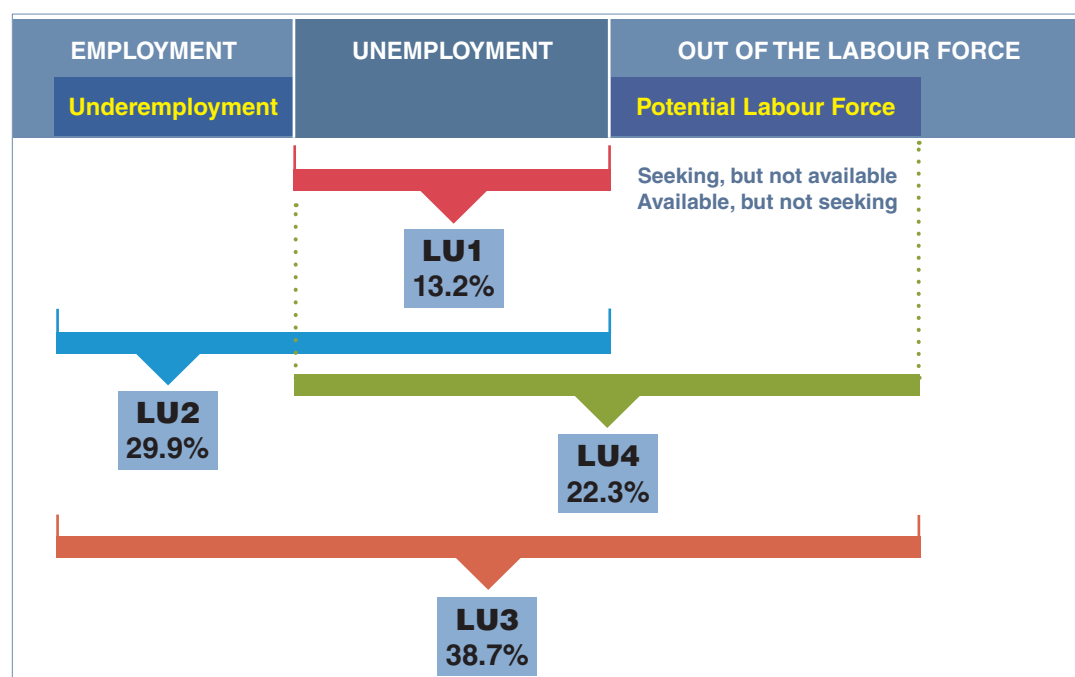
⁴ Where the largest share (or 93.3 percent) of the potential labour force would have been classified as unemployed with the use of the previous definition of the unemployed, the revised definition classifies this group as the potential labour force, a subgroup of the persons outside the labour force.

Labour underutilization as measured using four indicators (LU1, LU2, LU3, and LU4) is depicted in Figure 10. In addition to unemployment (LU1 in the chart), persons may also be found taking up any job available regardless of it matching their education status and possibly fall under underemployment, they may create their own jobs which may not result in the most desirable employment in terms of hours of work, or they may become discouraged, or resort to own-use production (which is production mostly for the household's consumption) where subsistence farmers may be classified as unemployed or potential labour force.

Having a job does not mean the job holder is satisfied with the number of hours that are offered by the employer or the total number of hours they work in their own business. For example, if the job provides insufficient working time, and if effect less income, persons may want to work additional hours to supplement their current income. Underemployment levels captures precisely these persons working less than 35 hours per week and who both want and are available to work additional hours. The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment, indicator LU2 in the chart, was registered at 29.9%. Underemployment levels, indeed, resulted in a higher degree of underutilized labour, compared to unemployment levels in the country.

The indicator LU3 shows a combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force at 22.3%. At an even wider scope, the indicator LU4 shows the degree of underutilized labour in the form of all 3 rates combined, calculated at 38.7%.

Figure 10 Labour Force Status and Labour Underutilization; April 2021



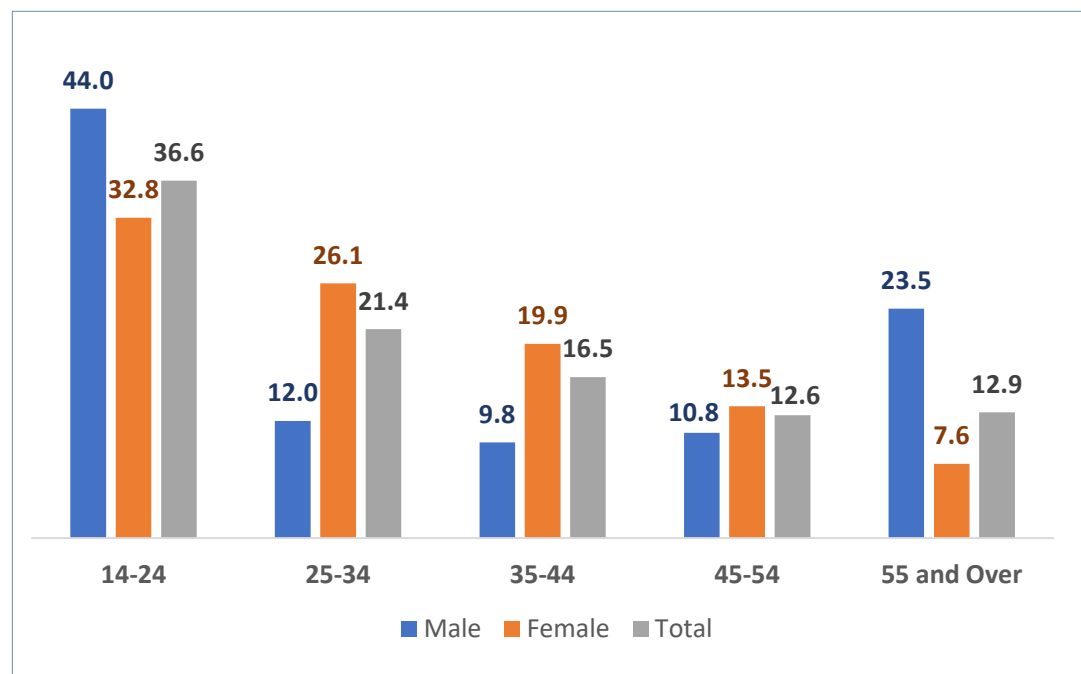
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

6.5 The Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group

LFS results show that 2 out of 3 persons in the potential labour force were women. Almost half (or 48.6 percent) of women in the potential labour force reported that they did not look for work because they were engaged in personal or family responsibilities. Out of all persons in the potential labour force, youths aged 14 to 24 years registered the largest share (36.6 percent) of persons.

The smallest share (12.9 percent) of inactive persons that were in the potential labour force were in the older age brackets, since these persons are less likely to be available for work, are retirees (or pensioners), and others in or out of the household take care of them financially. Notably, about a third of persons in the potential labour force were first-time job-seekers.

Figure 11 Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

6.6 Available potential jobseekers and unavailable jobseekers

The breakdown of the potential labour force by the two categories of jobseekers shows that 93.3 percent of the potential labour force were available potential jobseekers. Women accounted for two-thirds of these available potential jobseekers. This can be attributed to the women who assume household roles such as taking care of children at home and performing house chores. Looking at unavailable jobseekers, 60 percent were persons ages 14 to 24 years.

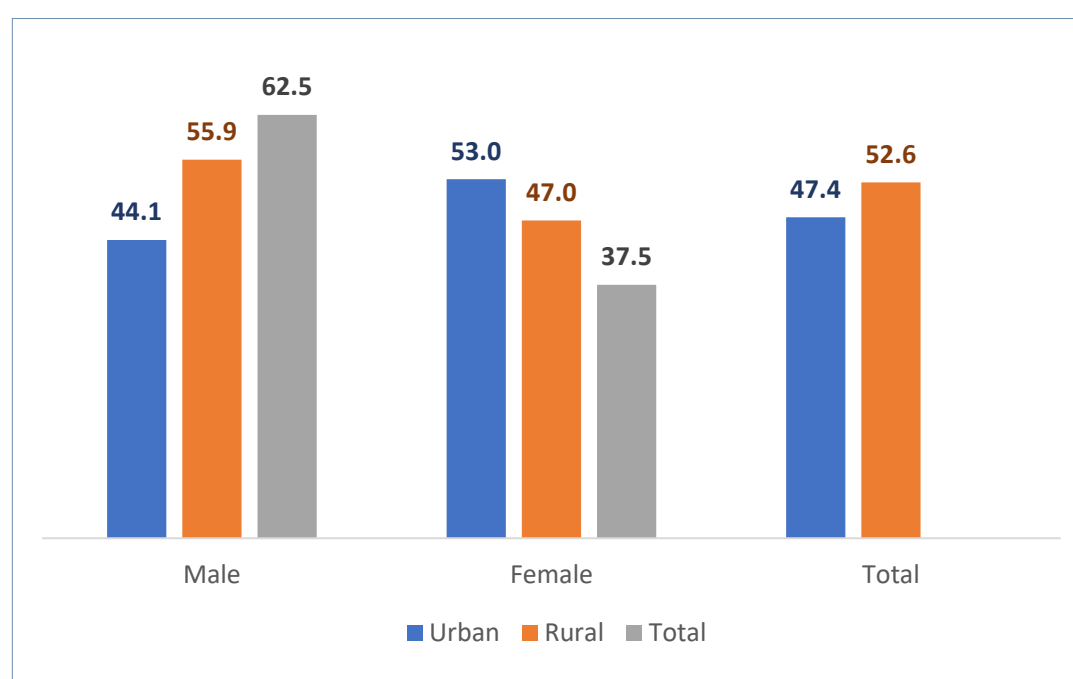
SECTION 7. THE EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

In April 2021, the employed population was approximately 161,416 persons. This section includes employment estimates according to sex, age group, ethnicity, place of work, educational attainment, occupation, industry, informal employment, underemployment, and a measure of own-use production of goods. For this section, it is important to differentiate between the concept of occupation and industry. The fundamental difference is that occupation refers to type of work the individual performs, while industry is the main activity that is carried out at the place of work.

7.1 Employment by Sex and Area

Figure 12 shows the distribution of male and female employed persons by area. In April 2021, there was a larger share of employed males living in rural areas. Among employed females, however, a larger share was found residing in urban areas. In total, 62.5 percent of all employed persons were males. Almost 53 percent of employed persons live in rural areas.

Figure 12 Percentage of Employed Population by Sex and Area: April 2021



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

7.2 Employment by Age Group and Sex

Results for April rounds since 2012 show that workers in their prime, 25 to 34 years, have consistently had the largest share of employed persons. In April 2021, this group of persons accounted for 27.6 percent. A similar pattern for both sexes also shows that most employed persons were 25 to 34 years old.

Table 4: Employed Population by Age Group and Sex, April 2021

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14-24 (Youths)	20.2%	21.7%	17.6%
25-34	27.6%	26.0%	30.2%
35-44	22.3%	21.9%	22.9%
45-54	18.2%	17.5%	19.4%
55 and over	11.8%	12.9%	10.0%

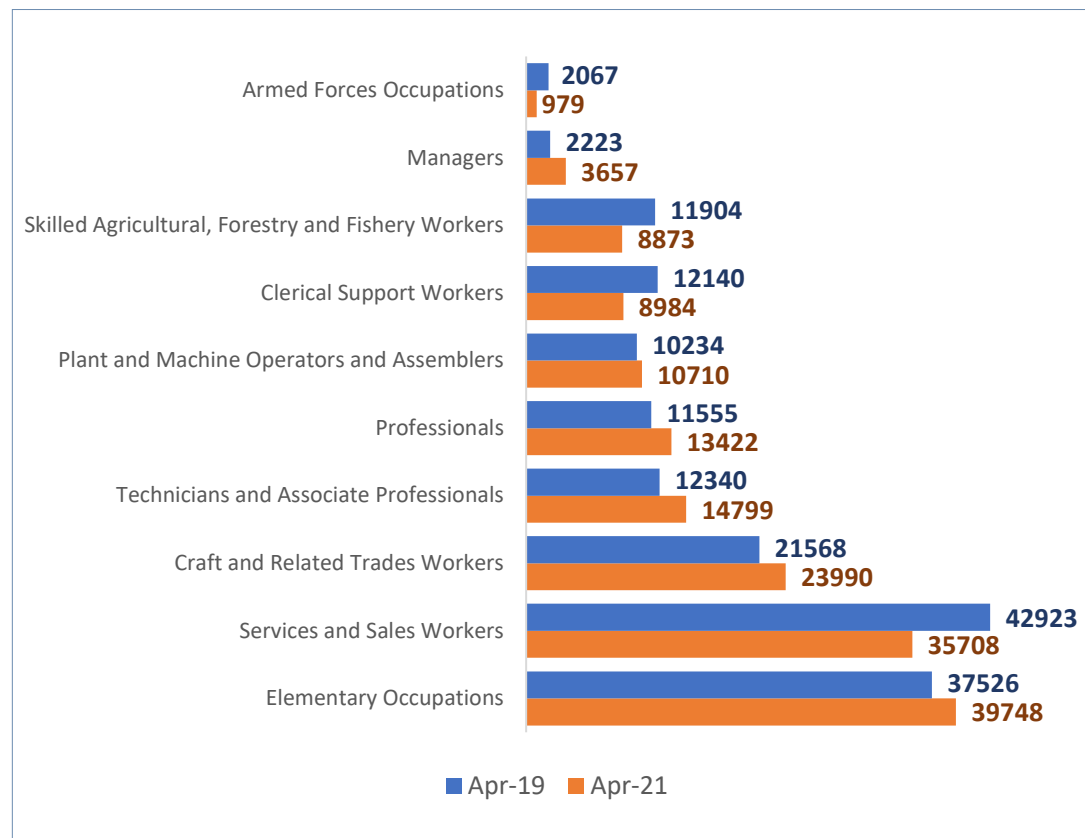
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

7.3 Employment by Main Occupation

Figure 13 shows the distribution of employed persons according to the 10 major occupations as defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). The figure shows that the largest number of employed persons were engaged in ‘Elementary occupations’ (39,748); one out of every 4 employed person was engaged in this occupation. Two thirds of workers in ‘Elementary occupations’ included domestic cleaners and helpers, cleaners and helpers at other establishments, crop farm labourers, yard cleaners, and building construction labourers. A look at ‘Services and Sales workers’ shows that there was a loss of 16.8 percent of jobs in this category, most of which are classified in the ‘Tourism industry’.

Note that the narrower definition of employment limited the comparability in general, where ‘Skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery’, and ‘Elementary occupations’ were mostly affected since persons engaged exclusively in subsistence farming are no longer included as in employment.

Figure 13 Employment by Main Occupation; April 2019 and April 2021



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

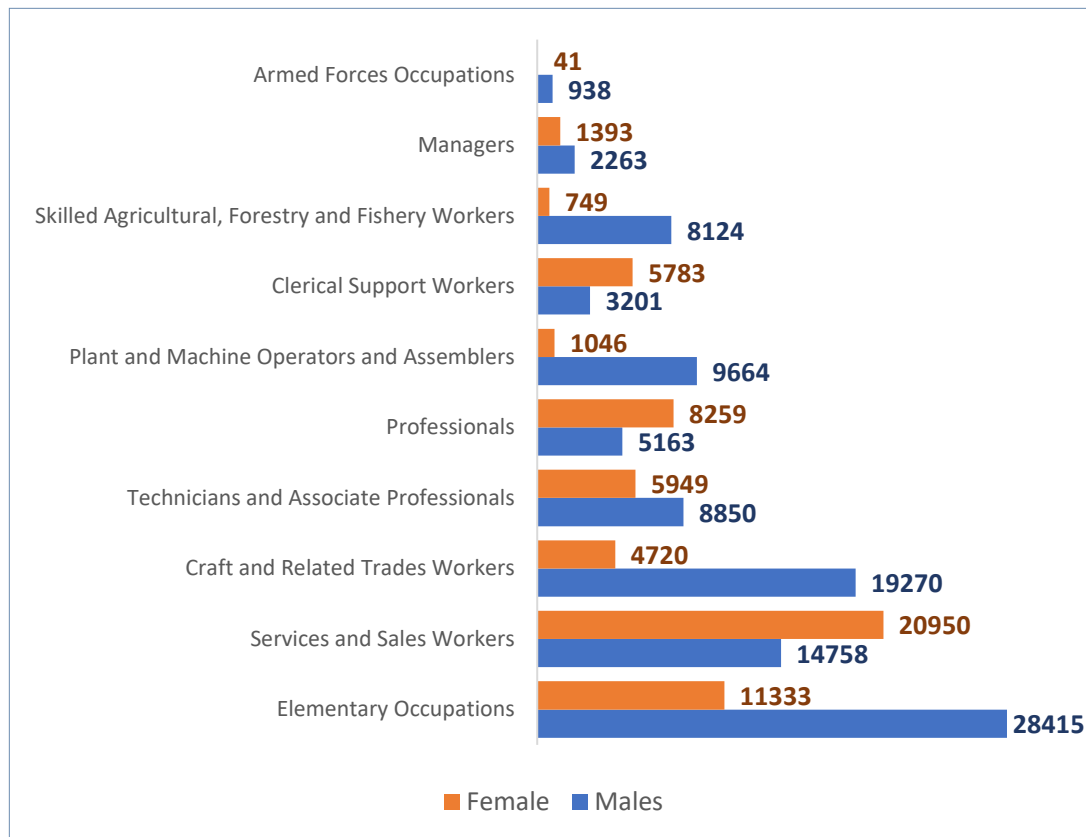
Note the changes to the definitions of employed implemented in April 2021.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and April 2021.

7.4 Employment by Occupation, Sex and Age group

Among the 10 major occupations, males dominated all except 'Services and Sales Workers', 'Professionals', and 'Clerical Support Workers' categories (Figure 14). In April 2021, most males (or 28.1 percent) were employed in 'Elementary occupations', 36.6 percent of which were 14 to 24 years. As per employed females, just over a third found jobs in 'Services and Sales Workers' category.

Figure 14 Employment by Main Occupation and Sex; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

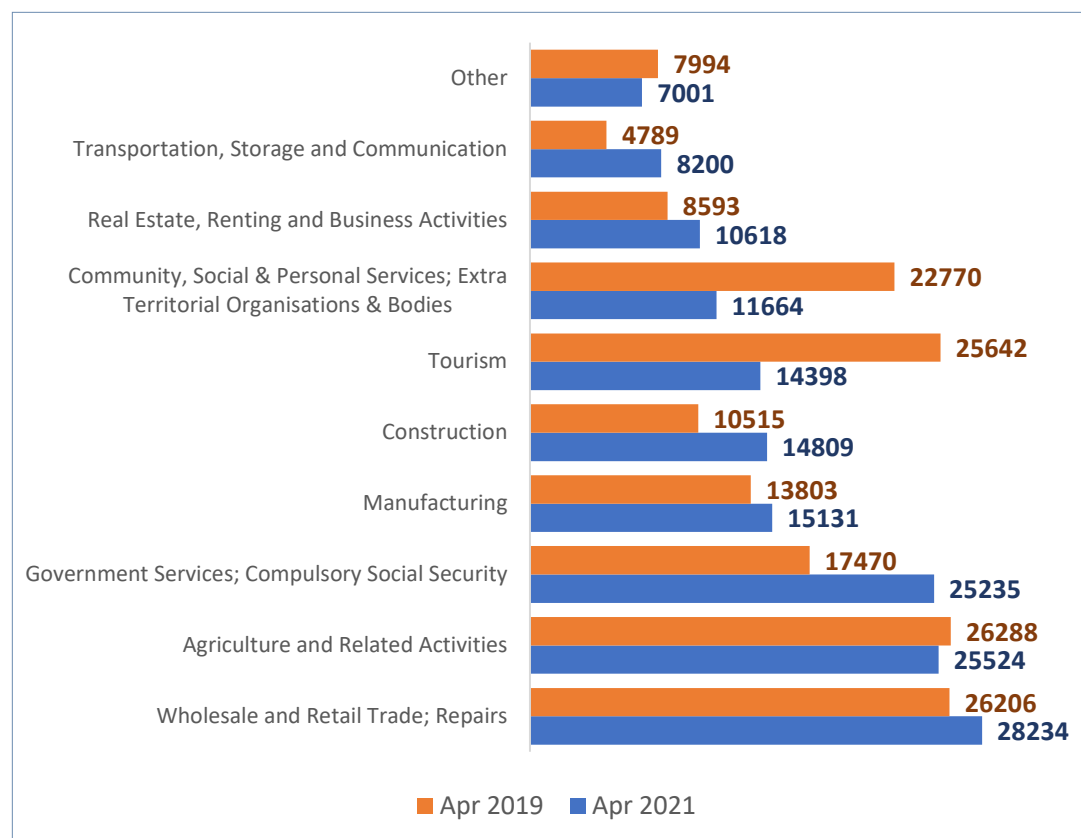
7.5 Employment by Major Industry

For purposes of this report, industries are classified by the Belize Classification of all Economic Activities (BCEA), a manual derived from the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Revisions to the definition of employment mostly affected 'Agriculture and Related Activities' since subsistence farming would have been included as employment in previous surveys but excluded in the April 2021 LFS due to the revision of the definition of the employed. Note that this industry suffered a net loss of 3 percent since the April 2019 LFS. Arguably, the decline can be attributable mostly to the number of subsistence farmers (seen at 9,595 in subsection 7.10).

Over the past 2 years, the most notable changes in employment by industry were net decreases in 'Tourism' and 'Community, Social & Personal Services', which were offset by net increases in 'Government Services', 'Construction' and 'Transportation, Storage and Communication'. 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Motor vehicle repairs' remains the largest industry contributing 17.5 percent of all employment, where in April 2019, the two largest industries were 'Agriculture and Related Activities; and 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Motor vehicle repairs'. Although 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Motor vehicle repairs' is the main industry in the country, it is only the second, third or fourth largest in the districts. For instance, 'Agriculture and Related Activities' was the main industry in Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek and Toledo with about one fourth of all employed workers in the district engaged in this industry. In Belize district, the main contributor of employment was 'Government Services at 21.3 percent of all employed persons within the district.

The 'Tourism' industry, which was one of the main contributors to the economy before the COVID-19 outbreak now falls in 6th place in terms of employment. In addition, gains in employment in 'Construction' were seen coming mostly from the Cayo district.

Figure 15 Employment by Industry; April 2019 and April 2021

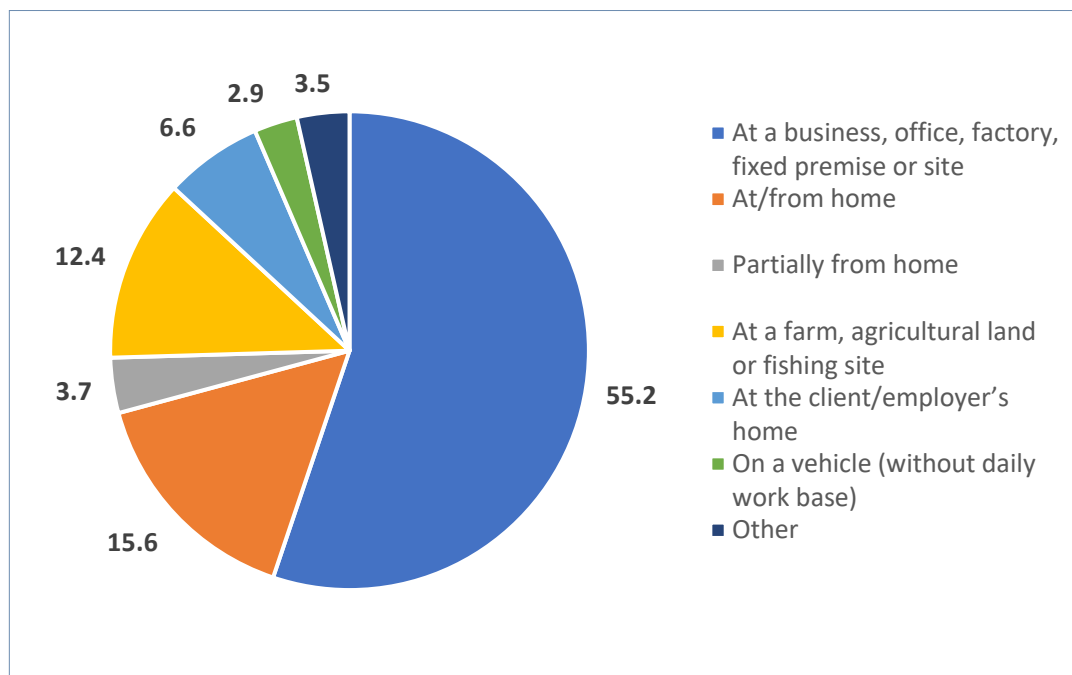


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2019 and April 2021.

7.6 Place of Work

In April 2021, over half of all employed persons were working at a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site⁵. Persons working from or partially from home accounted for 19.4 percent of all employed persons. Out of the share of persons working from or partially from home, almost 29.4 percent reported that this was due to COVID-19; the remainder were already working from home prior to the pandemic. It was also found that about 38 percent of persons working from or partially from home were in 'Services and Sales' occupations, for example, selling of softdrinks, home-made ice and ideal, snacks, and clothing/ footwear.

Figure 16 Employment by current place of work; April 2021



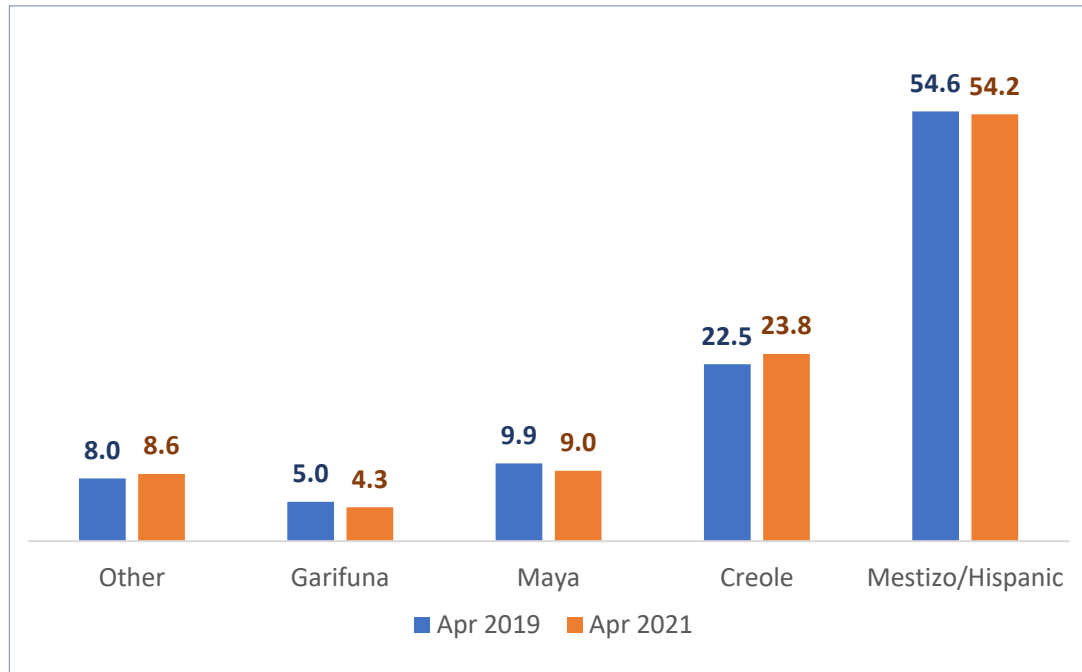
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

5 This means that they have a fixed-based location to which they report daily even if they need to move around. Fixed premises adjacent (in front, on the side, in the back) to the household dwelling served by a separate entrance and not normally used for residential purpose is classified as 'At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site'.

7.7 Employment by Ethnic Group

The Mestizo/Hispanic ethnicity is the largest population in the country, seen at 50.6 percent in April 2021. Within the employed population, they also account for the largest share. The smallest share of employed persons was seen in the Garifuna group at 4.3 percent. Though it was found that half of subsistence farmers fell within the Maya ethnic group, the proportion of employed persons with this ethnicity changed slightly from 9.9 percent in April 2019 to 9.0 percent in April 2021.

Figure 17 Employed Population by Ethnicity, April 2021

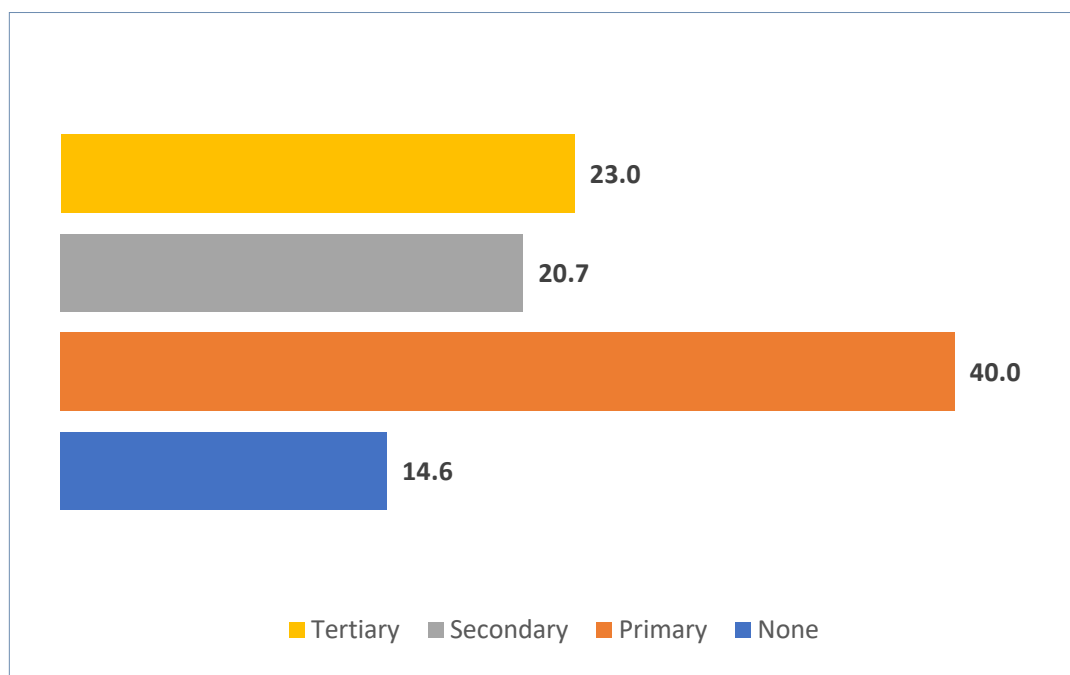


Note the changes to the definitions of employed implemented in April 2021.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

7.8 Employment by Level of Educational Attainment

In April 2021, 40 percent of all employed persons had attained only a primary level education (Figure 18), with 40 percent of these workers engaged in either 'Agriculture and related services' or 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs'. Within the group of persons with a tertiary level education, which accounted for 23 percent of all employed persons, 40 percent were working in 'Government Services'. Persons with no formal education accounted for 14.6 percent of the employed population, with 28.3 percent of this subgroup holding jobs in 'Agriculture and related services'.

Figure 18 Employment by Educational Attainment; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021

7.9 Employment by Sex, Age, District and Educational Attainment

Considering that males have a share of 62.5 percent of all employed persons, Annex 9 shows that among persons with tertiary level education, there are still more highly educated women employed at a share of 51.6 percent. Across age groups, half of employed persons aged 14 to 24 years had completed at most primary level education. One third of persons in their prime age, 23 to 34 years old, had attained at least a tertiary level education. Persons in the older age group (55+ years) continue to have the largest share of employed persons without any educational attainment⁶. Across the districts, Belize district has the larger shares of employed persons with tertiary level education. Toledo district continues to show a larger share of employed persons without education, with one fifth of workers within the district having no education.

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

7.10 Classification of Subsistence Farming

Persons engaged in subsistence farming mostly for own consumption, is a subgroup in the own-use production of goods and services. Own-use production of goods and services is one of the five forms of work adopted in the 'Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization' in 2013 (ILO, 2013). In Belize, production of services for own use, such as sewing uniforms for children in the same household, has not been included in employment in previous surveys. However, the production of goods for own use, such as harvesting and cultivation of corn and beans for the household's consumption has been a livelihood for many persons, especially in the Toledo district, and has been included in employment in previous surveys. This subsection covers how this group of persons have been reclassified in the April 2021 round of the LFS.

As described in Table 5, about 9,595 persons worked in subsistence farming. Out of this total, 20 percent was reclassified as unemployed and 80 percent as persons outside the labour force. Close to half of persons engaging in subsistence farming lived in Toledo district and just over a quarter were found in Cayo district. The total number of persons outside the labour force engaged in subsistence farming accounts for 6.2 percent of all persons outside the labour force. In all, most of the farmers are heads of households and the other family members are helpers in the cultivation and harvesting of crops or animals produced. Seven out of 10 persons in subsistence farming are men, of which 78 percent fall outside the labour force. Note that while subsistence farming, fishing and hunting may be prevalent in many other households, this form of work was not captured for persons who were employed.

Table 5: Subsistence Farming Labour Classification by Sex and District, April 2021

Status	Male	Female	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Persons outside the labour force	5,263	2,389	589	394	460	1,906	633	3,669	7,651
% Share Subsistence farming	70.4	29.6	7.5	4.1	6.8	26.6	8.7	46.3	100.0
Total subsistence farming	6,750	2,845	716	394	652	2,552	838	4,443	9,595

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

7.11 The Underemployed

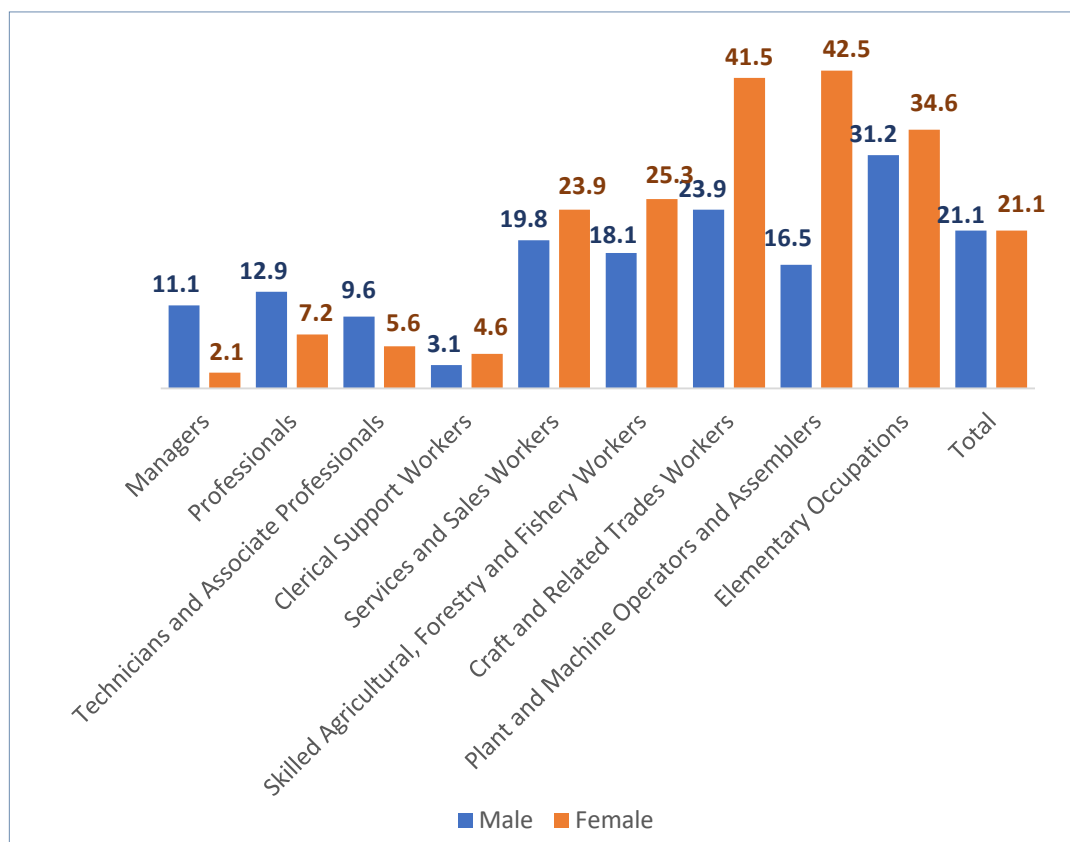
The underemployed estimates for this round of the LFS are less comparable with previous rounds as this group is a subset of the revised employment group. The definition for the underemployed also had some improvements (see Section 3: Key Concepts and Definitions).

A total of 34,053 persons were classified as underemployed; this represented 21.1 percent of all employed persons. Most underemployed persons (a share of 37.6 percent) were engaged in 'Elementary occupations'. Overall, two out of every five underemployed women worked in 'Services and sales', while 41.6 percent of underemployed males found jobs in 'Elementary occupations'. Across the age groups, most underemployed persons were engaged in 'Elementary occupations', except for persons 45 to 54 years where they were equally engaged in 'Elementary occupations' as well as 'Services and sales'. Underemployed persons usually worked an average of 17.3 hours per week, receiving an average monthly income of \$631

7.12 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Main Occupation

Underemployment levels among men and women were the same at 21.1 percent, a change from trends seen in previous years where the level of underemployment among females was about two times higher than that of males. This can be attributed to more males finding jobs where they work less than 35 hours per week. Though the elimination of subsistence farming would have influenced a decline in 'Elementary occupations', as seen for 'Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers', 'Elementary occupations' grew since April 2019, nonetheless. Much of this growth was due to the number of males in this group that almost doubled since April 2019. Figure 19 also shows that the 'Elementary occupations' category also registered the highest male underemployment rate at 34.6 percent. The highest female underemployment rate was in 'Craft and Related Trades Workers', but this group only had a share of 15.4 percent of underemployed females.

Figure 19 Underemployment Rate by Sex; April 2021

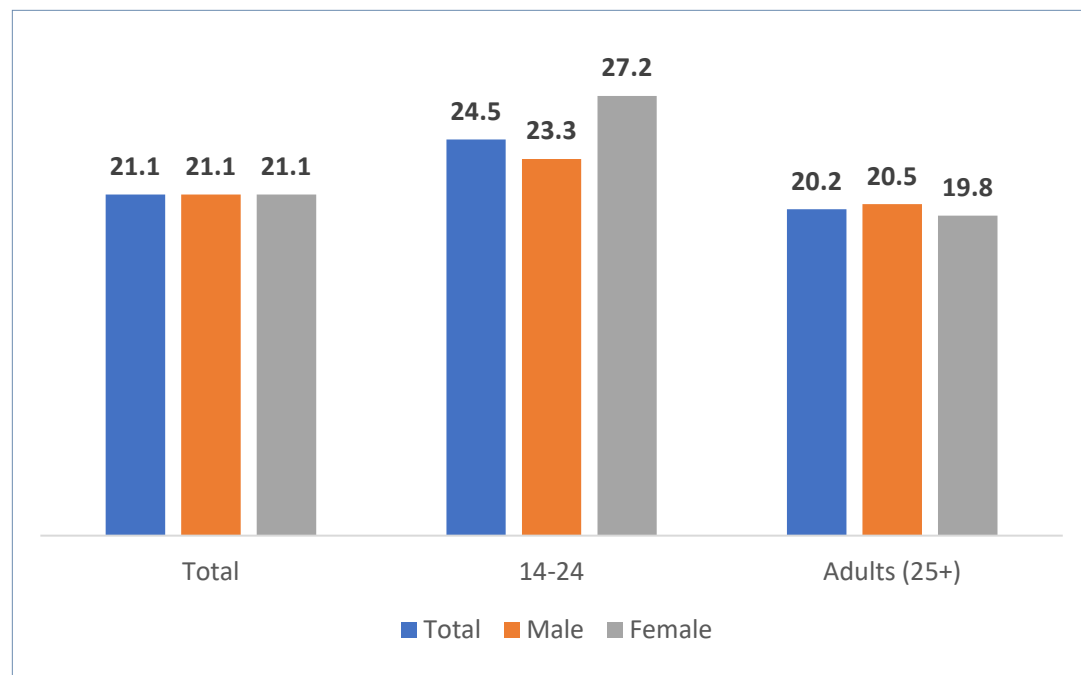


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

7.13 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Age Group

As Figure 20 illustrates, there was little variation of underemployment across age groups, with youths 14 to 24 years experiencing slightly higher underemployment levels than adults 25+ years. Among youths, females registered underemployment rates at 27.2 percent, while males were at 23.3 percent. In terms of main occupation categories, the highest youth underemployment rates were among persons engaged in 'Services and sales' and 'Elementary workers' at 29.4 percent.

Figure 20 Underemployment Rate by Age Group; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

7.14 Underemployment Rate by District

Across districts, Corozal and Toledo experienced the highest levels of underemployment at 28.4 percent and 31.9 percent, respectively. Workers in these districts are more likely to be underemployed in 'Elementary occupations' and 'Craft and Related Trades'.

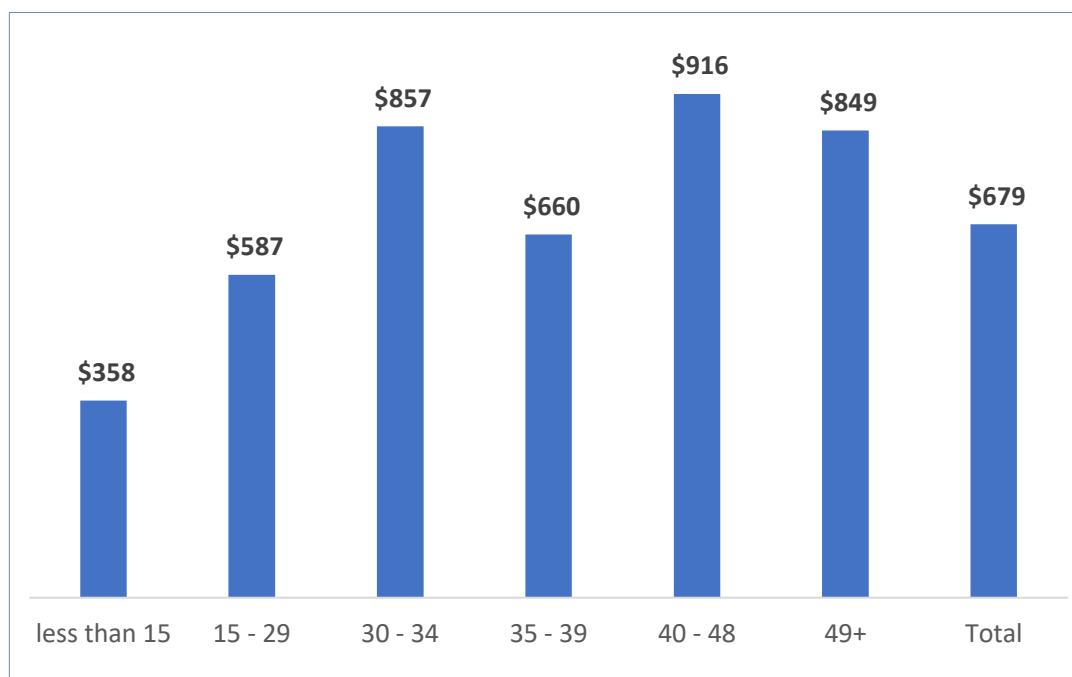
7.15 Informal employment

Informal employment was first captured in the September 2020 LFS; it is captured according to the type of employment in which the person is engaged. Self-employed persons are said to be in informal employment if they were not registered in the Belize Companies and Corporate Affairs Registry or the Social Security Board, while persons working in the private sector were considered to hold an informal job if they or their employer did not contribute to social security. An estimated 67,915 or 42.1 percent of all employed persons were engaged in informal employment, with 62.4 percent being males.

Overall, a share of 30.8 percent of all informal jobs were in 'Elementary occupations', with 68.5 percent of these jobs performed by men. In terms of major industry, a combined share of 40.3 percent was in 'Agriculture and Related Activities' and 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs'. Like underemployment, informality may not be the desired form of work, but it is a source of income. In April 2021, 56.4 percent of informal jobs were performed by self-employed persons. Some examples of these jobs were yard cleaners, taxi drivers, motor vehicle mechanics, bricklayers, shop attendants, and cooks, just to name a few.

Persons in informal employment worked an average of 31.6 hours per week, earning a monthly average of \$679. This estimate was \$48 higher than the monthly average earnings for underemployed persons. In contrast, persons who held a formal job earned about \$252 more than the \$1,066 monthly average for all employed persons. Persons in informal employment working less than 35 hours per week also showed interest in working additional hours. Results revealed that 36 percent of persons in informal employment were also underemployed. Figure 21 shows the average monthly income by the hours usually worked in informal jobs. With a share of 23 percent of all informal employment, persons working 40 to 48 hours per week earned the highest paid jobs at a monthly average of \$916. Examples of these earners were masons and mason helpers, vehicle mechanics, and shop attendants and similar salespersons. As expected, persons working the least hours earned the lowest at a monthly average of \$358.

Figure 21 Informal employment by Hours Worked and Average Monthly Income; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

SECTION 8. THE UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Unemployment estimates in this section include those who were (i) without work, (ii) available for work, and (iii) looking for work within the reference period. Some examples of “looking for work” include, for instance, applying to potential employers in writing or in person or obtaining a loan to start own business, asking friends and relatives for employment related information, and looking for job vacancies on online platforms. As previously outlined in this paragraph, the stricter unemployed definition now utilizes 3 criteria, but the previous definition did not include the criteria “looking for work”. Other changes to the definition also include differing reference periods. Consequently, there are limitations with retrospectively comparing the unemployment results of April 2021 to previous surveys due to these revisions in the reference periods and criteria used to capture unemployment.

The April 2021 results revealed that an estimated 20,318 persons were unemployed, of which 62.6 percent were females. It should be noted that even with the stricter definition, the number of unemployed persons increased by 6,660 when compared to April 2019. Unemployed persons looking for work for the first time consisted of 16.7 percent of all unemployed persons. Belize district, in particular, showed the lowest share of first time job seekers at a share of 7.5 percent.

8.1 Unemployment Rates by Sex: April 2021

In April 2021, the national unemployment rate stood at 11.2 percent. The level of joblessness among women was at 17.4 percent, which more than doubled that of their male counterparts whose unemployment rate was at 7.0 percent – a trend seen in the past rounds of the LFS. A notable change since the September 2020 round is that while female unemployment levels were not seen double that of their male counterparts as seen in previous rounds, April 2021 shows the familiar trend. The anomaly in September 2020 can be attributed to males experiencing the effects of the pandemic and not finding jobs. In April 2021, a reduction of unemployed males and increases in employment for males was observed, thus lowering unemployment levels within working aged men.

8.2 Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex

Unemployment levels among the youth population have consistently been higher among the population 25 years and over. In April 2021, the youth unemployment rate (20.6 percent) was more than double that of adults 25 years and over (8.4 percent). Young females were even more susceptible to joblessness, reflected at a rate of 33 percent in Table 6. Across the districts, Stann Creek, had the highest youth unemployment rate at 25.7 percent (Annex 2).

Table 6: Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex, April 2021

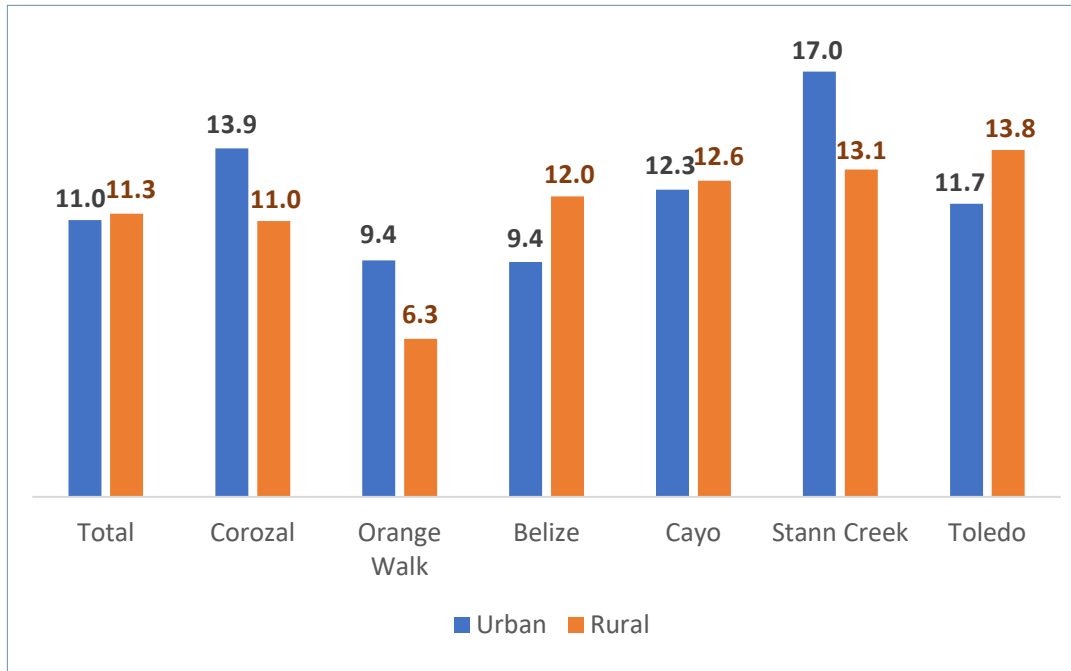
Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14 and over	11.2%	7.0%	17.4%
25+ (Adults)	8.4%	5.3%	13.0%
14-24 (Youths)	20.6%	12.8%	33.0%
25-34	11.1%	6.6%	16.8%
35-44	8.5%	4.3%	14.6%
45-54	6.7%	5.6%	8.4%
55 and over	4.3%	3.7%	5.4%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

8.3 Unemployment Rates by Area and District

Unemployment rates were slightly higher in rural areas (11.3 percent) compared to urban (11.0 percent). The highest unemployment rates were seen in Stann Creek urban at 17.0 percent where 37.1 percent of persons affected by layoffs and business closures due to the pandemic were previously working in the 'Tourism' industry.

Figure 22 Unemployment Rates by Area and District; April 2021

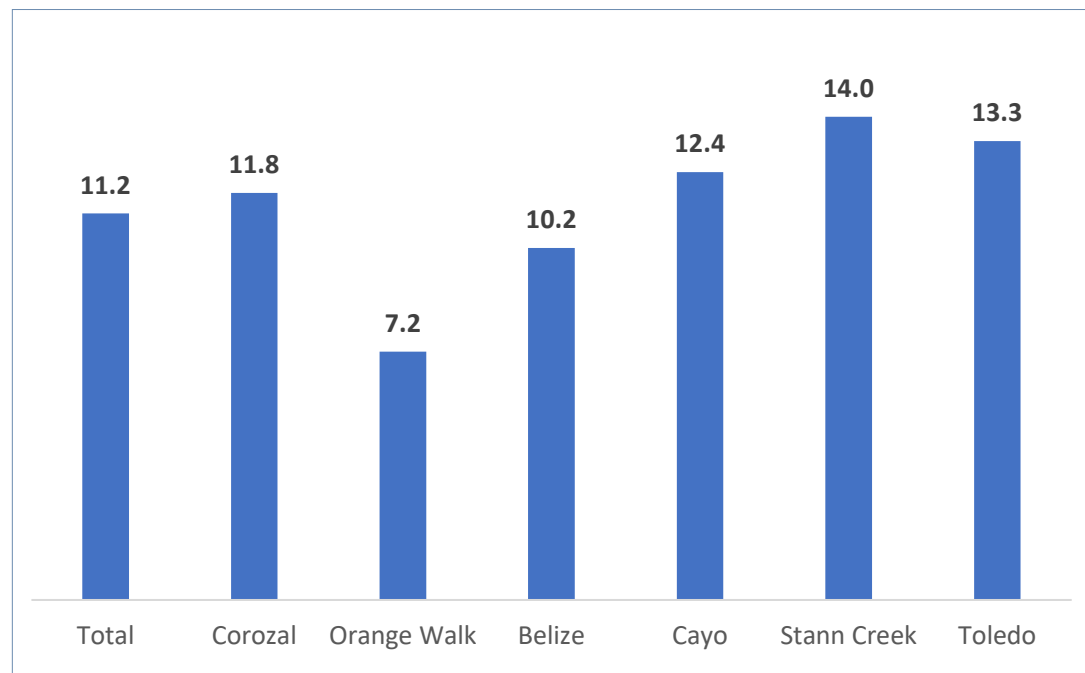


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

8.4 Unemployment rates by district

In April 2021, Stann Creek district experienced the highest level of joblessness in the country at 14.0 percent, where in Stann Creek persons lost jobs mostly in the 'Tourism' (32.3 percent) and 'Construction' (13.4 percent) industries. In contrast, the lowest levels of unemployment were registered in Orange Walk district (7.2 percent), where just over one fourth of employment came from 'Agriculture and Related Activities'. While Belize district usually trends as having one of the highest unemployment levels in past surveys, it now registers the second lowest at 10.2 percent. This is attributed to the revisions of the definition of unemployment causing persons who do not fulfill the criterion of "looking for work" to now be reclassified as part of the potential labour force. In past surveys, the Toledo district was commonly seen to have the lowest unemployment rates. However, the stricter unemployed definition has caused some persons previously captured as employed to now be reclassified as outside the labour force, resulting in higher rates for Toledo when compared to previous rounds.

Figure 23 Unemployment Rates by District; April 2021

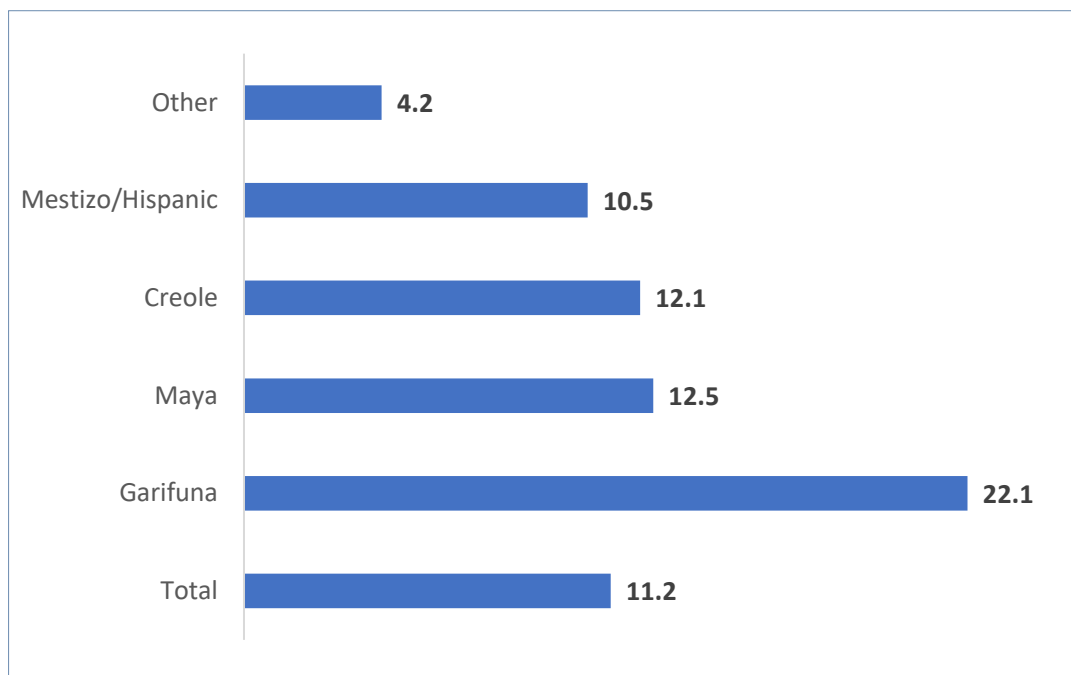


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

8.5 Unemployment rates by ethnicity

Among the major ethnic groups, Figure 24 shows that the Garifuna group experienced the highest levels of unemployment at 22.1 percent, while the Mestizo/Hispanic, which accounts for over half (or 53.8 percent) of the labour force, experienced the lowest rate at 10.5 percent.

Figure 24 Unemployment Rates by Ethnicity; April 2021

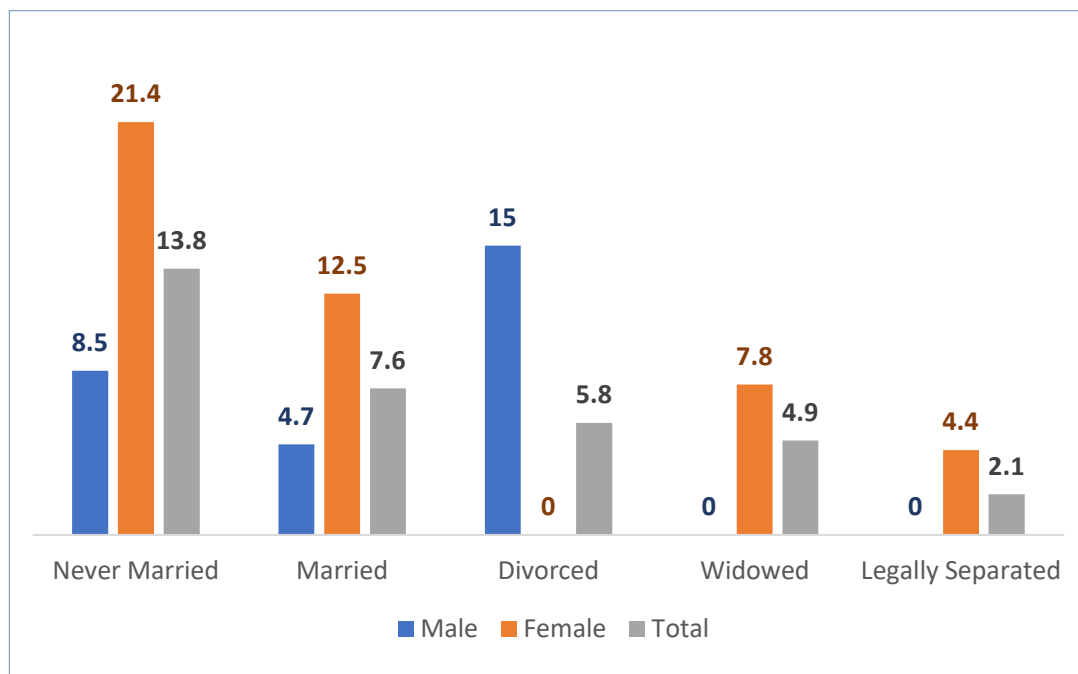


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

8.6 Unemployment Rates by Marital Status

Results show that among marital status, the highest level of joblessness was experienced by persons that were never married (13.8 percent). Among women who have never been married, the unemployment rate stood at 21.4 percent. On the other hand, unemployment levels among married women were seen at a rate of 12.5 percent (Figure 25).

Figure 25 Unemployment Rates by Marital Status; April 2021



There were no cases of divorced females, widowed males, nor legally separated males who were unemployed in the survey.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

8.7 Unemployed population by length of unemployment

Long-term unemployment, that is, an unemployment period of one year or more, is a challenge for jobseekers. Results show that persons with longer unemployment periods contribute to increasing unemployment rates. In April 2021, 62.5 percent of jobless persons experienced long-term unemployment, of which 3 out of 5 persons have been out of work due to the pandemic. Table 7 shows a breakdown of unemployed persons by length of unemployment. Notably, April 2021 results show that the largest share of unemployed persons was seen among persons unemployed for a year or more. This can be attributed to effects of the pandemic, since 62 percent of the total unemployed population were unemployed for a year or more due to job losses related to the pandemic. However, results for previous rounds show that unemployment was more prevalent for persons who have been without work and available for work for less than 1 year.

The distribution of length of unemployment shows that there was a larger share of unemployed males for a period of less than 3 months compared to females. Both sexes were shown to be more affected by long-term unemployment, with females having a share of 68.2 percent of long-term unemployment. Most persons affected by long-term unemployment were adults 25 years or older with a share of 58.6 percent. Across the districts, Belize and Cayo accounted for 62 percent of persons who were unemployed for a year or more. Within the districts, however, Corozal and Orange Walk had lower shares of unemployed persons for a year or more compared to the other districts.

Table 7: Unemployed population by length of unemployment, April 2021

Period Unemployed	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Less than 3 months	2059	27.1	1259	9.9	3318	16.3
3 months to less than 6 months	577	7.6	1491	11.7	2068	10.2
6 months to less than 12 months	828	10.9	1121	8.8	1949	9.6
12 months or more	4025	52.9	8667	68.2	12692	62.5
Don't know/Not stated	116	1.5	175	1.4	291	1.4
Total	7605	100.0	12713	100.0	20318	100.0

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

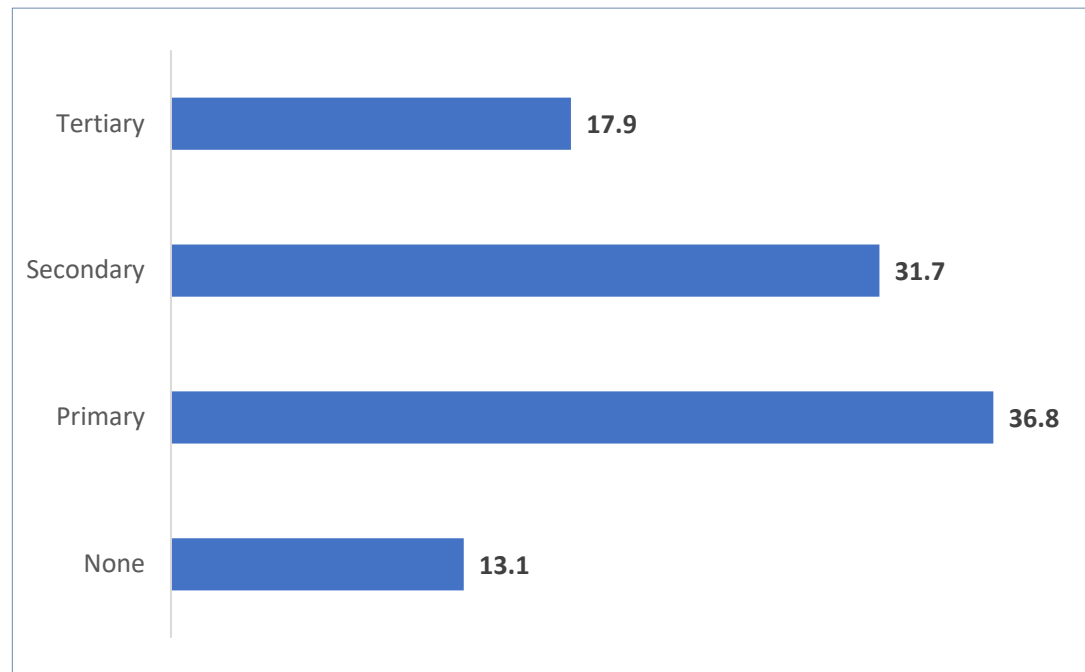
8.8 Unemployment distribution by educational attainment

In April 2021, 36.8 percent of unemployed persons had attained at most a primary level education, making this the most common level of educational attainment. There were 17.9 percent of unemployed persons attaining tertiary level education. Among the 16.7 percent of first-time jobseekers, most (or 31.7 percent) had attained at most a primary level education

Looking at the share of educational attainment by sex, results show that 21.7 percent of unemployed females had attained a tertiary level education compared to 11.6 percent of unemployed males with the same level of education (Annex 10). Among unemployed youths, 17.9 percent had attained a tertiary level education. 27.6 percent of unemployed persons 55 years and over had not completed any educational level. Across the districts, Cayo had the lowest (8.9 percent) share of unemployed persons with a tertiary level education compared to other districts. Having the highest levels of unemployment, Stann Creek district's largest share of unemployed persons were those with only a high school diploma at 33.6 percent.

Unemployment rates by level of education shows that persons with a secondary level education resulted with the highest level of unemployment at 16.2 percent (see Annex 2). In contrast, persons with tertiary level education, were the least likely to be unemployed with a rate of 8.9 percent.

Figure 26 Unemployment by Educational Attainment; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

SECTION 9. INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

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

Subsistence farming, hunting and fishing were first eliminated as a form of employment at the September 2020 Labour Force Survey. Comparison cannot be made without making reference to these changes; therefore, April 2021 results serve as benchmarks. Therefore, overall income averages from the September 2020 to previous year are not comparable.

9.1 Income by sex

The average monthly income in April 2021 was \$1,066. Females earned slightly less than males, receiving approximately \$1,044 per month. However, they usually worked about 5 hours less than males on a given week.

9.2 Income by Age Group and Area

As reflected on Table 8, youths were the lowest paid workers, receiving about \$799 monthly. It can be noted that only 10.9 percent of employed persons with a tertiary level education were youths. A pattern is shown where the older the age group, the higher the average monthly earnings, except for the oldest age group of 55+ years who had the highest share of persons with no education. Persons 45 to 54 years were the highest paid workers, receiving an estimated \$1,226 per month. When comparing urban and rural areas, persons living in urban areas held higher paid jobs.

Table 8 Average Monthly Income by Age Group and Area; April 2021

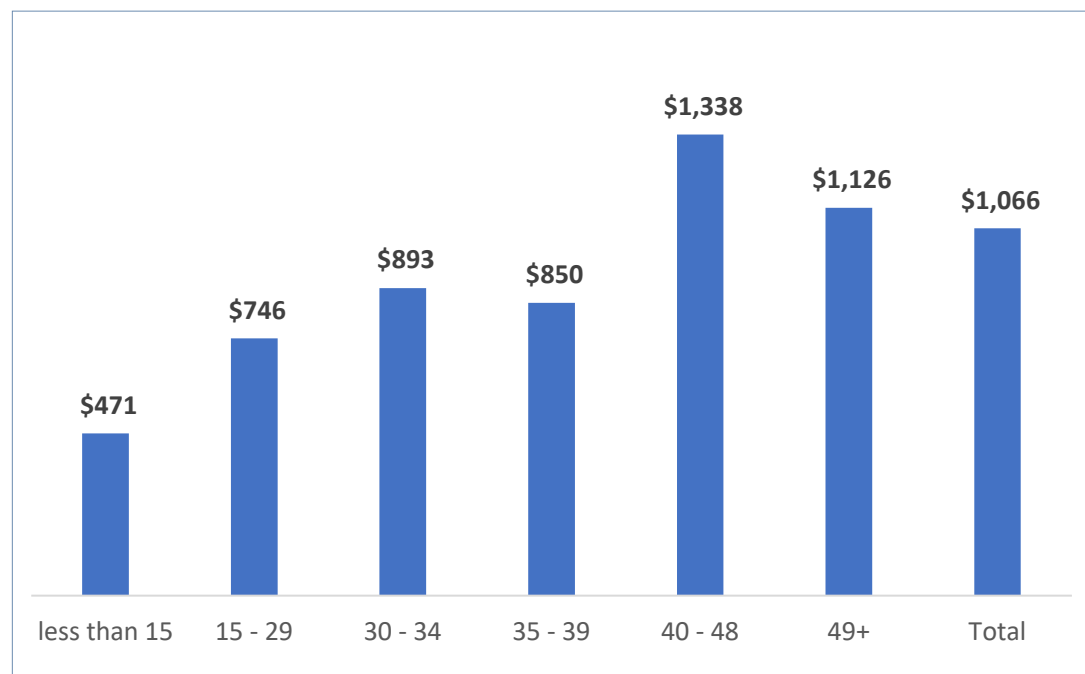
Age Group and Area	April 2021
14-24	\$779
25-34	\$1,137
35-44	\$1,135
45-54	\$1,271
55 and Over	\$886
Urban	\$1,226
Rural	\$928
Total	\$1,066

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

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

The 'hours usually worked' refers to present hours worked in a given week where a reference period of the last 6 months can be used when probing. This figure is used to identify employed persons and to calculate time-related underemployment. For instance, if a restaurant owner used to work 45 hours before the outbreak in March 2020, and was now working 30 hours due to, say, government restrictions such as curfews, the 30 hours were used in the analysis of income by hour bands. Persons working 40 to 48 hours, accounting for 43.4 percent of all employed workers, were the highest paid in April 2021. One fourth of this group were in 'Government Services'. Figure 27 also shows that the lowest paid jobs were held by persons working less than 30 hours, who accounted for just over one fourth (or 26.3 percent) of all employed persons. Most of these persons (20.3 percent) were found to be working in 'Agriculture and Related Activities'. Persons usually working 49 hours and over, accounted for 18.1 percent of all employed persons, with an average monthly income of \$1,126. Almost one fourth of these persons working 49+ hours were employed in the 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs' industry.

Figure 27 Average Monthly Income by Hours Usually Worked; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

9.4 Income by Main Occupation

As seen in section 7, the 'Services and Sales' and 'Elementary Occupations' industries had the largest share of employed persons. Table 9 shows that these persons earned \$805 and \$662 respectively, with the latter having the lowest paid jobs among all employed persons. On the other hand, and accounting for 2.3 percent of all employed persons, 'Managers' earned the highest paid jobs at \$2,299 per month.

Table 9: Average Monthly Income by Main Occupation, April 2021

Occupation	Average Monthly Income	Share of employed persons (%)
Managers	\$2,299	2.3
Professionals	\$2,229	8.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	\$1,749	9.2
Armed Forces Occupations	\$1,536	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	\$1,336	5.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	\$1,017	6.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	\$944	14.9
Services and Sales Workers	\$805	22.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	\$796	5.5
Elementary Occupations	\$662	24.6
Total	\$1,066	100.0

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

9.5 Income by Main Industry

Three of the largest industries captured in September 2020 have earnings at different extremes. Persons engaged in 'Government services' were among the highest paid, earning \$1,729 monthly which was \$663 more than the national average income. Workers in 'Agriculture and related activities' earned about \$725 monthly, which was \$341 less than the national average, while workers found in 'Wholesale and retail trade' earned an estimated \$882.

Table 10: Average Monthly Income by Main Industry, April 2021

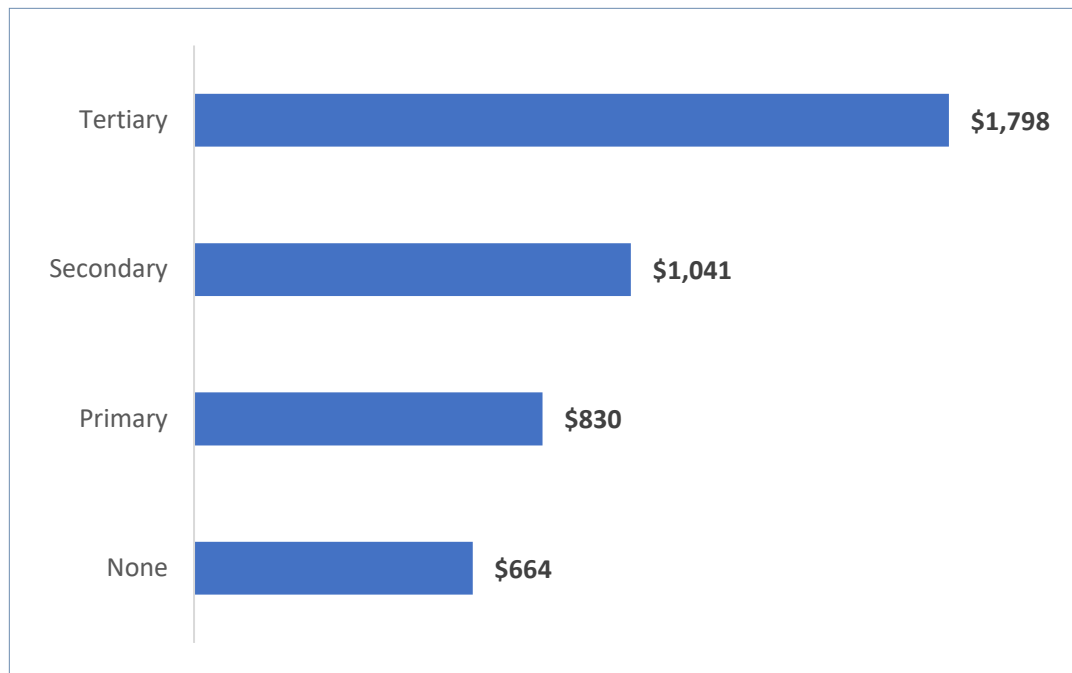
Industry (BCEA)	Average Monthly Income	Share of employed persons (%)
Financial Intermediation	\$2,039	1.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	\$1,850	0.7
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	\$1,729	16.2
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	\$1,305	6.0
Transportation, Storage and Communication	\$1,281	5.1
Mining and Quarrying	\$1,227	0.3
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	\$1,121	0.5
Aquaculture	\$1,048	0.9
Construction	\$999	9.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	\$882	17.5
Tourism	\$865	8.9
Manufacturing	\$826	9.4
Agriculture and Related activities	\$725	15.8
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organizations & Bodies	\$702	7.2
Total	\$1,066	100.0

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

9.6 Income by education status

Workers with tertiary level education, accounting for 23.0 percent of all employed persons, received the highest paid jobs at \$1,798, or \$732 more than the national average. At the other end of the spectrum, persons who never attended school or who did not complete primary school, category 'None', received an average of \$664 per month. 28.3 percent of these persons worked in 'Agriculture and related activities'.

Figure 28 Average Monthly Income by Education Status; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

9.7 Income by type of employment

In April 2021, persons with paid employment (both government and private sector), accounting for 68.1 percent of all employed persons, received an average of \$1,204 monthly. Self-employed persons with paid help and self-employed without paid help accounted for 6.0 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively. Self-employed persons with paid help received \$326 more than self-employed persons who do not hire help.

Figure 29 Average Monthly Income by Employment Status; April 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic caused a serious impact on the lives of many around the world and in Belize. Persons working in the tourism industry in the country of Belize were among the most affected in terms of employment. For most households, this pandemic has caused major financial losses, while others have had to adapt to the new regulations, whether it be working from home, working reduced or increased hours, or being furloughed while anticipating the reopening of the borders. While the Philip Goldson International Airport was reopened for travel on October 1st, 2020, the land borders remain closed. Despite the reopening of the Corozal Free Zone in January 31st, 2021, business was slow. Other businesses have also found other routes to obtain income, as the government periodically provided lists of essential and non-essential services that can operate during the pandemic. Although persons lost jobs for several reasons, this section looks at job losses due to COVID-19.

10.1 Persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19

In September 2020, a total of 34,381 persons lost a recent job due to the pandemic. In April 2021, this number shrunk to an estimated 19,477. These persons lost their previous job or business since March 2020 due to effects of the COVID-19 – whether it was being laid-off from work or businesses closing down due to restrictions or slow business. It is important to consider that not all persons who lost a job due to COVID-19 were classified as unemployed. Table 11 shows that over half (or 56.2 percent) of persons losing a job due to COVID-19 (and predominantly females) were captured as outside the labour force for not fulfilling the criterion of being in active job search.

Among persons losing their previous job due to COVID-19, 34.9 percent used to work in the 'Tourism' industry, 15.2 percent were in 'Community, Social & Personal Services', and 14.2 percent were in 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs'. All districts experienced most job losses in 'Tourism', except for Corozal where the 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs' industry dropped despite the reopening of the Corozal Free Zone on January 31st.

Table 11: Job losses due to COVID-19 by Status, April 2021

Status	Male	Female	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Unemployed due to COVID-19	8,530	3,021	5,510	858	601	2,739	2,558	1,129	646
Outside the LF due to COVID-19	10,947	2,896	8,051	1,139	1,356	2,772	3,108	1,019	1,553
All jobs lost due to COVID-19	19,477	5,916	13,561	1,996	1,958	5,511	5,666	2,148	2,198
Potential LF due to COVID-19	7,052	2,329	4,723	390	913	2,050	2,012	562	1,125

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, April 2021.

Across the districts, Cayo had the largest share of job losses, particularly in the 'Tourism' industry. In terms of age groups, the largest proportion (30.8 percent) of persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19 were 25 to 34 years. Overall, 81.4 percent of persons in the country who lost a job due to COVID-19 were financially sustained by a family member (parent, child, or spouse) or depended on their own savings.

Within the group of persons outside the labour force due to COVID-19, the main reason why persons did not look for work was due to personal or family responsibilities, where the overwhelming majority were women. Out of the persons outside the labour force due to COVID-19, 28.7 percent of persons outside the labour force were persons 25 to 34 years.

10.2 Unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19

Almost two-thirds of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19 were women. In total, 62.1 percent of unemployed persons came from Belize and Cayo districts. As seen in the overall group of persons who lost their jobs or businesses due to the pandemic (subsection 10.1), the same industry was equally affected among the subgroup of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19. More specifically, one out of 3 jobs lost were in the 'Tourism' industry. The largest share of COVID-19 related unemployment was seen in persons 25 to 34 years at 33.4 percent. In total, 78 percent of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19 were jobless for a year or more.

10.3 Employed persons affected during COVID-19

The hours usually worked captured in the April 2021 LFS were the hours that became the new norm by making adjustments during the pandemic. For example, while hours of work may have been cut back due to safety precautions or slow business, others increased their hours to meet demand. Persons reported a weekly average of 38.5 hours of usual work during the pandemic, which was 5.4 hours less than what they usually worked before the start of the pandemic in March 2020.

Wages and salaries were also affected, as 16.3 percent of all employed persons received reduced or partial payment during COVID-19. This included both employees and self-employed persons who earned less due to slower business. Currently employed persons may have also switched jobs during the period from March to August 2020. Results showed that 11,518, or 7.1 percent of all employed persons, recently switched to new jobs due to previous job losses related to COVID-19.

GLOSSARY

Enumeration District (or Area)

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

Labour Force

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

Labour Force Participation

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

Unemployment Rate

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Proxy

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

Self-employed

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

International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)

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

DK/NS

stands for Don't Know/ Not Stated

FORMULAS

Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Underemployment Rate

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

Unemployment Rate (LU1)

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

LU2 or Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment

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

LU3 or Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

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

LU4 or Composite measure of labour underutilization

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

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Total Working Age Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44.7%	47.1%	45.9%	27.7%	27.5%	68.5%	54.9%	23.0%	17.5%
	Rural	55.3%	52.9%	54.1%	72.3%	72.5%	31.5%	45.1%	77.0%	82.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	48.9%	49.8%	49.6%	47.7%	48.4%	50.4%	50.1%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	51.1%	50.2%	50.4%	52.3%	51.6%	49.6%	49.9%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	24.1%	24.0%	24.1%	8.4%	4.7%	50.7%	15.6%	19.8%	4.3%
	Garifuna	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	.8%	.4%	4.1%	1.1%	23.4%	3.9%
	Maya	11.1%	12.0%	11.5%	6.9%	3.6%	1.1%	11.2%	19.7%	58.9%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	50.8%	51.5%	51.1%	72.5%	72.9%	37.0%	66.2%	31.1%	25.3%
	Other	9.2%	8.0%	8.6%	10.7%	18.3%	7.0%	5.9%	6.1%	7.4%
	DK/NS	.2%	.1%	.1%	.8%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Country of Birth	Belize	80.5%	80.5%	80.5%	86.8%	88.0%	81.5%	72.3%	80.3%	79.9%
	Guatemala	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.4%	13.2%	9.1%	11.9%
	Honduras	3.3%	3.7%	3.5%	.9%	1.0%	5.8%	1.7%	5.3%	5.2%
	Other	9.2%	8.1%	8.6%	7.8%	6.8%	9.3%	12.8%	5.3%	2.6%
	DK/NS	.1%	.0%	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marital Status	Never Married	59.3%	56.2%	57.7%	45.2%	50.2%	63.6%	58.3%	63.8%	55.1%
	Married	34.1%	34.2%	34.2%	46.0%	42.5%	26.2%	35.0%	29.6%	38.1%
	Divorced	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.6%	.7%	3.2%	1.2%	1.9%	.6%
	Widowed	1.9%	4.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	4.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%
	Legally Separated	.5%	.7%	.6%	1.2%	.4%	.7%	.5%	.4%	.1%
	DK/NS	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	3.4%	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.9%	4.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	29.7%	29.5%	29.6%	26.6%	29.4%	26.6%	32.4%	32.3%	33.7%
	25-34	20.7%	22.6%	21.6%	20.5%	21.6%	21.4%	22.9%	21.0%	21.4%
	35-44	16.7%	17.1%	16.9%	17.5%	15.8%	15.6%	17.9%	18.6%	17.9%
	45-54	14.1%	14.0%	14.1%	14.4%	14.6%	15.6%	13.4%	11.9%	11.7%
	55 and Over	18.8%	16.9%	17.8%	20.9%	18.7%	20.8%	13.4%	16.2%	15.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	16.1%	16.4%	16.3%	20.8%	15.8%	7.6%	21.3%	16.9%	28.0%
	Primary	47.6%	41.6%	44.5%	49.9%	57.9%	37.4%	45.3%	42.1%	44.4%
	Secondary	18.5%	21.3%	19.9%	13.8%	11.8%	28.3%	15.6%	23.4%	17.1%
	Tertiary	15.9%	19.2%	17.6%	14.7%	13.7%	25.4%	14.4%	16.4%	8.8%
	Other	1.1%	.7%	.9%	0.0%	.2%	.6%	2.9%	.2%	0.0%
	DK/NS	.8%	.8%	.8%	.8%	.6%	.8%	.6%	1.0%	1.7%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 2: Total Working Age Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	7.0%	16.1%	11.0%	13.9%	9.4%	9.4%	12.3%	17.0%	11.7%
	Rural	7.0%	18.8%	11.3%	11.0%	6.3%	12.0%	12.6%	13.1%	13.8%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%
Sex	Male	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	7.9%	3.6%	5.7%	7.6%	8.4%	12.7%
	Female	0.0%	17.4%	17.4%	17.8%	14.2%	15.4%	20.2%	23.2%	14.4%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%
Ethnicity	Creole	7.2%	18.0%	12.1%	13.6%	10.3%	11.7%	12.7%	15.0%	0.0%
	Garifuna	10.1%	35.5%	22.1%	37.0%	0.0%	21.9%	11.7%	22.8%	29.1%
	Maya	12.4%	12.8%	12.5%	3.9%	4.3%	24.1%	12.5%	8.5%	17.0%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	6.4%	16.8%	10.5%	12.5%	8.8%	8.0%	13.2%	7.5%	8.5%
	Other	2.0%	8.6%	4.2%	4.4%	.7%	3.3%	0.0%	29.2%	8.1%
	DK/NS	37.5%	50.0%	40.8%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%
Country of Birth	Belize	7.2%	18.3%	11.7%	11.6%	7.0%	10.9%	12.7%	16.6%	16.0%
	Guatemala	5.1%	17.3%	9.9%	10.2%	8.0%	15.8%	11.1%	3.3%	5.8%
	Honduras	3.9%	10.1%	6.5%	0.0%	27.3%	4.5%	10.8%	7.4%	4.0%
	Other	7.9%	11.2%	9.2%	16.2%	5.7%	4.8%	12.5%	7.6%	0.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%
Marital Status	Never Married	8.5%	21.4%	13.8%	16.9%	9.1%	11.7%	15.3%	17.3%	15.9%
	Married	4.7%	12.5%	7.6%	7.1%	5.8%	7.3%	8.6%	8.1%	9.8%
	Divorced	15.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Widowed	0.0%	7.8%	4.9%	9.8%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Legally Separated	0.0%	4.4%	2.1%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	7.8%	16.4%	10.7%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.1%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%
Age Group	14-24	12.8%	33.0%	20.6%	22.4%	11.4%	22.6%	20.1%	25.7%	22.5%
	25-34	6.6%	16.8%	11.1%	11.1%	8.6%	12.2%	10.1%	10.7%	12.8%
	35-44	4.3%	14.6%	8.5%	9.0%	4.0%	6.3%	10.9%	11.4%	12.7%
	45-54	5.6%	8.4%	6.7%	9.5%	5.9%	4.7%	8.2%	8.3%	6.0%
	55 and Over	3.7%	5.4%	4.3%	2.6%	3.6%	3.3%	6.4%	6.2%	7.6%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	6.8%	15.6%	10.1%	8.4%	6.1%	8.5%	14.5%	6.3%	9.2%
	Primary	6.8%	18.4%	10.4%	10.7%	5.6%	8.7%	12.3%	14.2%	14.8%
	Secondary	10.2%	23.2%	16.2%	16.9%	12.0%	14.0%	19.8%	19.2%	19.0%
	Tertiary	4.7%	12.6%	8.9%	14.1%	9.1%	8.5%	5.8%	13.2%	7.9%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	5.2%	14.0%	9.0%	19.3%	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%
	Total	7.0%	17.4%	11.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.2%	12.4%	14.0%	13.3%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	3359	6148	9507	878	633	3737	3148	769	343
	Rural	4246	6565	10811	1885	1035	2309	2448	1831	1302
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Sex	Male	7605	0	7605	1135	551	1818	2135	963	1003
	Female	0	12713	12713	1628	1116	4228	3461	1637	642
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Ethnicity	Creole	1724	3550	5274	255	104	3398	987	530	0
	Garifuna	477	1498	1975	68	0	566	80	1077	184
	Maya	1323	747	2070	68	37	122	566	244	1033
	Mestizo/Hispanic	3799	6471	10270	2147	1498	1822	3963	490	350
	Other	196	406	602	98	28	139	0	260	78
	DK/NS	86	41	127	127	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Country of Birth	Belize	6259	10812	17070	2393	1422	5294	4072	2373	1516
	Guatemala	455	975	1431	111	75	374	708	69	93
	Honduras	154	289	443	0	74	154	80	98	36
	Other	737	637	1374	259	96	225	736	59	0
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Marital Status	Never Married	5497	9487	14984	1878	1104	4461	4271	2155	1116
	Married	1898	2978	4876	776	564	1275	1325	445	492
	Divorced	172	0	172	0	0	172	0	0	0
	Widowed	0	180	180	41	0	139	0	0	0
	Legally Separated	0	27	27	27	0	0	0	0	0
	DK/NS	38	41	79	41	0	0	0	0	38
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Age Group	14-24	3221	5241	8462	1210	649	2288	2472	1237	606
	25-34	1850	3679	5529	638	512	2171	1215	518	474
	35-44	984	2373	3357	434	176	817	1059	515	357
	45-54	1045	1075	2121	393	201	546	630	238	113
	55 and Over	505	346	850	89	129	225	221	92	95
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	1100	1554	2655	377	230	293	1323	155	277
	Primary	3383	4089	7472	1248	685	1594	2227	1042	677
	Secondary	2204	4236	6440	567	340	2618	1546	873	498
	Tertiary	880	2755	3635	530	375	1543	501	531	156
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DK/NS	38	78	116	41	37	0	0	0	38
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Period Unemployed	Less than 3 months	2059	1259	3318	826	345	1025	500	360	262
	3 months to less than 6 months	577	1491	2068	464	265	480	623	142	95
	6 months to less than 12 months	828	1121	1949	229	249	502	657	145	166
	12 months or more	4025	8667	12692	1244	772	4039	3815	1776	1045
	DK/NS	116	175	291	0	36	0	0	178	78
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Ever worked	Yes	6407	10517	16924	2358	1327	5594	4281	2138	1227
	No	1198	2197	3394	405	341	453	1316	462	418
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645
Reason for stop working	Lost job / business failed due to COVID	3021	5510	8530	858	601	2739	2558	1129	646
	Lost job / business failed before COVID	531	921	1452	303	74	613	237	149	76
	Resigned	2090	2813	4903	933	399	1633	830	771	336
	Other	766	1076	1842	264	252	513	576	89	148
	DK/NS	0	96	96	0	0	96	0	0	0
	Total	6407	10416	16823	2358	1327	5594	4201	2138	1206
Category of Previous Job	Own business	1568	1646	3214	406	341	1394	487	452	134
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	277	617	894	159	0	225	349	84	78
	Contributing family worker	36	0	36	0	0	0	0	36	0
	Employee	4526	8153	12679	1793	986	3975	3365	1566	994
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6407	10416	16823	2358	1327	5594	4201	2138	1206

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Previous Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Managers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Professionals	172	376	548	209	57	225	0	20	36
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	282	336	618	31	0	55	283	211	38
	Clerical Support Workers	177	1680	1857	192	95	997	285	247	42
	Services and Sales Workers	1415	5503	6918	835	616	2674	1842	683	269
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	265	21	285	86	0	0	64	96	40
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	1416	360	1776	117	100	671	407	235	246
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	335	217	552	158	0	182	157	36	19
	Elementary Occupations	2347	1922	4269	731	458	790	1163	610	516
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6407	10416	16823	2358	1327	5594	4201	2138	1206

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
BCEA Previous Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	870	208	1078	202	69	240	330	109	128
	Aquaculture	153	131	284	0	0	0	62	128	93
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	43	0	43	43	0	0	0	0	0
	Mining and Quarrying	0	80	80	0	0	0	80	0	0
	Manufacturing	669	297	966	129	0	464	154	109	110
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Construction	1426	0	1426	117	243	86	486	287	208
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	441	1865	2306	539	266	790	379	195	136
	Tourism	1208	2634	3842	327	341	1052	1146	690	286
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	263	149	412	43	0	182	77	53	57
	Financial Intermediation	154	348	501	0	0	389	80	33	0
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	746	673	1419	140	74	853	216	135	0
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	315	1366	1680	282	88	641	384	169	116
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	120	2665	2785	536	245	896	806	229	72
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	6407	10416	16823	2358	1327	5594	4201	2138	1206

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Source of financial support	Self	1211	999	2210	327	180	795	535	277	95
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	767	0	767	0	0	0	128	73	567
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	62	96	158	43	0	96	0	0	19
	Parent/spouse/ child	4761	10006	14767	2124	1284	4459	4443	1596	862
	Other	803	1613	2416	269	204	697	491	654	103
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	7605	12713	20318	2763	1667	6046	5596	2600	1645

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 4: Total Labor Force by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	47851	38223	86074	6317	6708	39889	25694	4536	2930
	Rural	60699	34961	95660	17142	16401	19260	19419	14020	9418
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348
Sex	Male	108550	0	108550	14304	15256	31629	27994	11489	7878
	Female	0	73184	73184	9155	7852	27520	17120	7067	4470
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348
Ethnicity	Creole	23941	19751	43692	1875	1010	28934	7803	3527	545
	Garifuna	4711	4220	8932	185	125	2587	683	4720	632
	Maya	10708	5857	16565	1737	859	506	4523	2872	6068
	Mestizo/Hispanic	59258	38547	97804	17179	17019	22913	30019	6549	4127
	Other	9702	4727	14430	2229	4058	4210	2086	889	957
	DK/NS	229	82	311	254	38	0	0	0	19
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348
Country of Birth	Belize	86432	58995	145427	20622	20202	48689	32089	14329	9495
	Guatemala	8867	5643	14510	1087	945	2358	6383	2123	1616
	Honduras	3969	2854	6823	152	273	3442	741	1321	894
	Other	9282	5693	14974	1598	1689	4660	5901	783	343
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348
Marital Status	Never Married	64623	44312	108935	11101	12138	38249	27958	12459	7029
	Married	40275	23868	64143	10984	9745	17386	15488	5522	5017
	Divorced	1150	1826	2975	443	191	1361	564	340	76
	Widowed	1359	2305	3664	419	618	1721	661	130	116
	Legally Separated	658	623	1280	303	136	431	301	73	36
	DK/NS	486	251	736	209	280	0	141	33	74
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348
Age Group	14-24	25150	15865	41015	5411	5699	10108	12288	4818	2692
	25-34	28114	21912	50027	5741	5931	17795	11994	4861	3707
	35-44	23068	16244	39313	4814	4424	13004	9751	4518	2801
	45-54	18721	12781	31503	4146	3438	11495	7649	2874	1900
	55 and Over	13495	6382	19877	3347	3617	6748	3431	1485	1248
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	16265	9948	26213	4475	3760	3441	9094	2440	3003
	Primary	49917	22197	72114	11657	12218	18228	18121	7321	4570
	Secondary	21603	18255	39858	3350	2840	18683	7826	4534	2625
	Tertiary	18809	21894	40704	3765	4125	18218	8607	4006	1982
	Other	1227	329	1556	0	31	154	1312	59	0
	DK/NS	728	561	1289	212	135	425	154	195	169
	Total	108550	73184	181734	23459	23109	59149	45113	18556	12348

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 5: Employed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44492	32075	76567	5439	6075	36152	22546	3767	2588
	Rural	56453	28396	84849	15257	15366	16951	16971	12190	8115
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Sex	Male	100945	0	100945	13169	14705	29811	25859	10526	6875
	Female	0	60471	60471	7527	6736	23292	13658	5430	3828
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Ethnicity	Creole	22217	16202	38419	1620	906	25535	6816	2997	545
	Garifuna	4235	2722	6957	117	125	2021	603	3643	448
	Maya	9385	5109	14495	1669	822	384	3957	2628	5035
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	55458	32076	87534	15032	15520	21091	26055	6059	3777
	Other	9507	4321	13828	2132	4030	4072	2086	629	880
	DK/NS	143	41	184	127	38	0	0	0	19
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Country of Birth	Belize	80174	48183	128357	18229	18780	43395	28017	11956	7979
	Guatemala	8412	4667	13080	975	869	1984	5674	2054	1523
	Honduras	3815	2565	6380	152	198	3288	661	1223	858
	Other	8544	5056	13600	1339	1593	4436	5165	724	343
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Marital Status	Never Married	59126	34825	93951	9223	11034	33789	23687	10304	5914
	Married	38377	20890	59267	10208	9181	16112	14163	5078	4525
	Divorced	978	1826	2803	443	191	1189	564	340	76
	Widowed	1359	2125	3484	378	618	1582	661	130	116
	Legally Separated	658	595	1253	276	136	431	301	73	36
	DK/NS	448	210	657	168	280	0	141	33	36
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Age Group	14-24	21930	10624	32554	4201	5051	7820	9816	3581	2086
	25-34	26264	18233	44498	5103	5418	15624	10779	4342	3232
	35-44	22084	13871	35956	4381	4248	12186	8693	4003	2445
	45-54	17676	11706	29382	3754	3237	10949	7019	2636	1787
	55 and Over	12991	6036	19027	3259	3488	6524	3211	1393	1153
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	15165	8393	23558	4098	3530	3149	7771	2286	2726
	Primary	46534	18108	64642	10409	11533	16635	15894	6279	3893
	Secondary	19399	14019	33418	2783	2500	16065	6280	3662	2127
	Tertiary	17929	19139	37069	3235	3750	16676	8106	3476	1826
	Other	1227	329	1556	0	31	154	1312	59	0
	DK/NS	691	482	1173	171	98	425	154	195	131
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Have more than one job or business activity	Yes	5183	1779	6962	1302	2028	714	1861	689	368
	No	95762	58525	154287	19366	19413	52250	37656	15267	10335
	DK/NS	0	166	166	27	0	139	0	0	0
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Category of Main Job	Own business	32310	18718	51028	10282	7076	15790	10739	3824	3317
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	11798	7737	19535	1264	1202	7380	6162	1993	1534
	Contributing family worker	4807	4261	9067	1987	1555	632	3559	682	653
	Employee	50937	29582	80519	7136	11405	29148	18236	9434	5162
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	726	80	806	0	0	0	745	23	38
	DK/NS	367	94	461	27	203	154	77	0	0
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Informal employment	Informal employment	42363	25552	67915	13004	10504	16124	18122	5580	4582
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	938	41	979	0	38	326	294	149	172
	Managers	2263	1393	3657	266	643	1650	769	139	190
	Professionals	5163	8259	13422	977	948	7546	1657	1339	954
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	8850	5949	14799	893	1315	7478	3450	1033	631
	Clerical Support Workers	3201	5783	8984	537	717	5366	1472	698	194
	Services and Sales Workers	14758	20950	35708	4963	3861	9440	11491	3718	2236
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8124	749	8873	1990	1895	1223	2383	611	771
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	19270	4720	23990	3737	3723	7309	5598	2527	1096
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9664	1046	10710	1011	1813	3949	1970	1139	828
	Elementary Occupations	28415	11333	39748	6296	6354	8566	10356	4603	3573
	DK/NS	299	247	546	27	135	250	77	0	57
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main BCEA Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	22869	2655	25524	5149	5652	2143	5823	3783	2974
	Aquaculture	1497	21	1518	472	32	430	0	392	192
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	877	0	877	104	341	86	64	36	246
	Mining and Quarrying	395	29	425	74	104	172	0	0	76
	Manufacturing	8657	6474	15131	2108	3209	4581	3468	999	765
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	677	375	1052	41	253	560	64	77	57
	Construction	14607	202	14809	2144	1750	3906	5011	1374	624
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	13823	14411	28234	4288	3733	8306	8341	2369	1196
	Tourism	6736	7662	14398	1592	1258	4511	3633	2015	1390
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	7061	1140	8200	1068	822	3997	1486	654	172
	Financial Intermediation	1047	2082	3129	156	215	2001	317	265	175
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	6469	4149	10618	358	762	7046	1876	294	283
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	12110	13126	25235	1824	1516	11297	6098	2584	1917
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	3730	7934	11664	1292	1589	3816	3260	1089	617
	DK/NS	390	211	601	27	203	250	77	23	21
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703
Main Employment Industry	Primary	25639	2705	28344	5799	6129	2830	5887	4212	3487
	Secondary	23941	7051	30992	4292	5213	9048	8543	2450	1446
	Services	50975	50504	101479	10577	9896	40975	25010	9271	5750
	DK/NS	390	211	601	27	203	250	77	23	21
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Reason for difference in work hours	Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19	808	482	1290	293	70	450	204	142	131
	Other COVID-19 related reason	3286	1341	4627	1003	255	1294	929	634	511
	Holiday, in school/training, or own illness not related to COVID-19	7423	6599	14022	2858	1864	4840	2652	851	956
	Other reason not related to COVID-19	9289	3134	12423	3617	2470	2015	2942	546	832
	DK/NS	93	33	126	0	38	0	0	69	19
	Total	20898	11589	32487	7772	4697	8599	6728	2242	2449
Source of financial support	Self	89413	45930	135343	14650	15780	49273	32330	14024	9286
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	651	72	723	43	38	0	383	36	223
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	277	213	490	130	263	0	64	33	0
	Parent/ spouse/ child	9443	13153	22595	5440	4811	3408	6144	1639	1153
	Other	641	798	1439	405	316	268	206	225	19
	DK/NS	521	304	825	27	233	154	391	0	21
	Total	100945	60471	161416	20696	21441	53103	39517	15956	10703

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 6: Employed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	44.1%	53.0%	47.4%	26.3%	28.3%	68.1%	57.1%	23.6%	24.2%
	Rural	55.9%	47.0%	52.6%	73.7%	71.7%	31.9%	42.9%	76.4%	75.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	62.5%	63.6%	68.6%	56.1%	65.4%	66.0%	64.2%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	37.5%	36.4%	31.4%	43.9%	34.6%	34.0%	35.8%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	22.0%	26.8%	23.8%	7.8%	4.2%	48.1%	17.2%	18.8%	5.1%
	Garifuna	4.2%	4.5%	4.3%	.6%	.6%	3.8%	1.5%	22.8%	4.2%
	Maya	9.3%	8.4%	9.0%	8.1%	3.8%	.7%	10.0%	16.5%	47.0%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	54.9%	53.0%	54.2%	72.6%	72.4%	39.7%	65.9%	38.0%	35.3%
	Other	9.4%	7.1%	8.6%	10.3%	18.8%	7.7%	5.3%	3.9%	8.2%
	DK/NS	.1%	.1%	.1%	.6%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Country of Birth	Belize	79.4%	79.7%	79.5%	88.1%	87.6%	81.7%	70.9%	74.9%	74.6%
	Guatemala	8.3%	7.7%	8.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.7%	14.4%	12.9%	14.2%
	Honduras	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	.7%	.9%	6.2%	1.7%	7.7%	8.0%
	Other	8.5%	8.4%	8.4%	6.5%	7.4%	8.4%	13.1%	4.5%	3.2%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Marital Status	Never Married	58.6%	57.6%	58.2%	44.6%	51.5%	63.6%	59.9%	64.6%	55.3%
	Married	38.0%	34.5%	36.7%	49.3%	42.8%	30.3%	35.8%	31.8%	42.3%
	Divorced	1.0%	3.0%	1.7%	2.1%	.9%	2.2%	1.4%	2.1%	.7%
	Widowed	1.3%	3.5%	2.2%	1.8%	2.9%	3.0%	1.7%	.8%	1.1%
	Legally Separated	.7%	1.0%	.8%	1.3%	.6%	.8%	.8%	.5%	.3%
	DK/NS	.4%	.3%	.4%	.8%	1.3%	0.0%	.4%	.2%	.3%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	21.7%	17.6%	20.2%	20.3%	23.6%	14.7%	24.8%	22.4%	19.5%
	25-34	26.0%	30.2%	27.6%	24.7%	25.3%	29.4%	27.3%	27.2%	30.2%
	35-44	21.9%	22.9%	22.3%	21.2%	19.8%	22.9%	22.0%	25.1%	22.8%
	45-54	17.5%	19.4%	18.2%	18.1%	15.1%	20.6%	17.8%	16.5%	16.7%
	55 and Over	12.9%	10.0%	11.8%	15.7%	16.3%	12.3%	8.1%	8.7%	10.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	15.0%	13.9%	14.6%	19.8%	16.5%	5.9%	19.7%	14.3%	25.5%
	Primary	46.1%	29.9%	40.0%	50.3%	53.8%	31.3%	40.2%	39.4%	36.4%
	Secondary	19.2%	23.2%	20.7%	13.4%	11.7%	30.3%	15.9%	22.9%	19.9%
	Tertiary	17.8%	31.7%	23.0%	15.6%	17.5%	31.4%	20.5%	21.8%	17.1%
	Other	1.2%	.5%	1.0%	0.0%	.1%	.3%	3.3%	.4%	0.0%
	DK/NS	.7%	.8%	.7%	.8%	.5%	.8%	.4%	1.2%	1.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Have more than one job or business activity	Yes	5.1%	2.9%	4.3%	6.3%	9.5%	1.3%	4.7%	4.3%	3.4%
	No	94.9%	96.8%	95.6%	93.6%	90.5%	98.4%	95.3%	95.7%	96.6%
	DK/NS	0.0%	.3%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Category of Main Job	Own business	32.0%	31.0%	31.6%	49.7%	33.0%	29.7%	27.2%	24.0%	31.0%
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	11.7%	12.8%	12.1%	6.1%	5.6%	13.9%	15.6%	12.5%	14.3%
	Contributing family worker	4.8%	7.0%	5.6%	9.6%	7.3%	1.2%	9.0%	4.3%	6.1%
	Employee	50.5%	48.9%	49.9%	34.5%	53.2%	54.9%	46.1%	59.1%	48.2%
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	.7%	.1%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	.1%	.4%
	DK/NS	.4%	.2%	.3%	.1%	.9%	.3%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	.9%	.1%	.6%	0.0%	.2%	.6%	.7%	.9%	1.6%
	Managers	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	1.3%	3.0%	3.1%	1.9%	.9%	1.8%
	Professionals	5.1%	13.7%	8.3%	4.7%	4.4%	14.2%	4.2%	8.4%	8.9%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	8.8%	9.8%	9.2%	4.3%	6.1%	14.1%	8.7%	6.5%	5.9%
	Clerical Support Workers	3.2%	9.6%	5.6%	2.6%	3.3%	10.1%	3.7%	4.4%	1.8%
	Services and Sales Workers	14.6%	34.6%	22.1%	24.0%	18.0%	17.8%	29.1%	23.3%	20.9%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	8.0%	1.2%	5.5%	9.6%	8.8%	2.3%	6.0%	3.8%	7.2%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	19.1%	7.8%	14.9%	18.1%	17.4%	13.8%	14.2%	15.8%	10.2%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.6%	1.7%	6.6%	4.9%	8.5%	7.4%	5.0%	7.1%	7.7%
	Elementary Occupations	28.1%	18.7%	24.6%	30.4%	29.6%	16.1%	26.2%	28.8%	33.4%
	DK/NS	.3%	.4%	.3%	.1%	.6%	.5%	.2%	0.0%	.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	22.7%	4.4%	15.8%	24.9%	26.4%	4.0%	14.7%	23.7%	27.8%
	Aquaculture	1.5%	.0%	.9%	2.3%	.1%	.8%	0.0%	2.5%	1.8%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	.9%	0.0%	.5%	.5%	1.6%	.2%	.2%	.2%	2.3%
	Mining and Quarrying	.4%	.0%	.3%	.4%	.5%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%
	Manufacturing	8.6%	10.7%	9.4%	10.2%	15.0%	8.6%	8.8%	6.3%	7.2%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	.7%	.6%	.7%	.2%	1.2%	1.1%	.2%	.5%	.5%
	Construction	14.5%	.3%	9.2%	10.4%	8.2%	7.4%	12.7%	8.6%	5.8%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	13.7%	23.8%	17.5%	20.7%	17.4%	15.6%	21.1%	14.8%	11.2%
	Tourism	6.7%	12.7%	8.9%	7.7%	5.9%	8.5%	9.2%	12.6%	13.0%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	7.0%	1.9%	5.1%	5.2%	3.8%	7.5%	3.8%	4.1%	1.6%
	Financial Intermediation	1.0%	3.4%	1.9%	.8%	1.0%	3.8%	.8%	1.7%	1.6%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	6.4%	6.9%	6.6%	1.7%	3.6%	13.3%	4.7%	1.8%	2.6%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	12.0%	21.7%	15.6%	8.8%	7.1%	21.3%	15.4%	16.2%	17.9%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	3.7%	13.1%	7.2%	6.2%	7.4%	7.2%	8.2%	6.8%	5.8%
	DK/NS	.4%	.3%	.4%	.1%	.9%	.5%	.2%	.1%	.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Main Employment Industry	Primary	25.4%	4.5%	17.6%	28.0%	28.6%	5.3%	14.9%	26.4%	32.6%
	Secondary	23.7%	11.7%	19.2%	20.7%	24.3%	17.0%	21.6%	15.4%	13.5%
	Services	50.5%	83.5%	62.9%	51.1%	46.2%	77.2%	63.3%	58.1%	53.7%
	DK/NS	.4%	.3%	.4%	.1%	.9%	.5%	.2%	.1%	.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Reason for difference in work hours	Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19	3.9%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	1.5%	5.2%	3.0%	6.3%	5.3%
	Other COVID-19 related reason	15.7%	11.6%	14.2%	12.9%	5.4%	15.1%	13.8%	28.3%	20.9%
	Holiday, in school/training, or own illness not related to COVID-19	35.5%	56.9%	43.2%	36.8%	39.7%	56.3%	39.4%	37.9%	39.0%
	Other reason not related to COVID-19	44.4%	27.0%	38.2%	46.5%	52.6%	23.4%	43.7%	24.4%	34.0%
	DK/NS	.4%	.3%	.4%	0.0%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Source of financial support	Self	88.6%	76.0%	83.8%	70.8%	73.6%	92.8%	81.8%	87.9%	86.8%
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	.6%	.1%	.4%	.2%	.2%	0.0%	1.0%	.2%	2.1%
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	.3%	.4%	.3%	.6%	1.2%	0.0%	.2%	.2%	0.0%
	Parent/spouse/ child	9.4%	21.8%	14.0%	26.3%	22.4%	6.4%	15.5%	10.3%	10.8%
	Other	.6%	1.3%	.9%	2.0%	1.5%	.5%	.5%	1.4%	.2%
	DK/NS	.5%	.5%	.5%	.1%	1.1%	.3%	1.0%	0.0%	.2%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 7: Underemployed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	7695	5381	13077	1320	1129	3834	5242	850	701
	Rural	13624	7353	20977	4553	3135	4058	4376	2143	2712
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Sex	Male	21319	0	21319	3533	2877	4848	6236	1799	2025
	Female	0	12734	12734	2340	1388	3044	3381	1193	1388
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Ethnicity	Creole	4948	2240	7188	354	156	4473	1449	582	175
	Garifuna	775	718	1494	86	0	250	0	965	193
	Maya	2434	1589	4023	648	217	151	600	422	1984
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	12119	7659	19778	4444	3702	2545	7424	892	770
	Other	957	487	1444	214	189	475	144	132	290
	DK/NS	86	41	127	127	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Country of Birth	Belize	17277	9291	26568	5085	3673	6062	6457	2479	2812
	Guatemala	1662	1545	3207	396	259	278	1640	295	340
	Honduras	1189	712	1901	84	59	997	427	149	186
	Other	1191	1186	2377	309	275	556	1094	69	76
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Marital Status	Never Married	13105	7729	20833	2713	2448	5012	6721	2263	1676
	Married	7486	3903	11388	2862	1710	2204	2316	689	1607
	Divorced	325	423	748	99	0	346	283	20	0
	Widowed	120	607	727	125	37	331	157	20	57
	Legally Separated	150	36	187	74	0	0	77	0	36
	DK/NS	134	36	170	0	70	0	64	0	36
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Age Group	14-24	5101	2885	7987	1450	1022	1096	2926	793	700
	25-34	4474	3603	8077	1449	1100	1519	1967	923	1119
	35-44	5513	2889	8402	1519	1024	1948	2356	744	811
	45-54	3636	2528	6165	889	625	1996	1868	305	481
	55 and Over	2594	829	3423	567	494	1333	500	228	302
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	4202	2571	6773	1319	753	1213	2284	403	801
	Primary	11366	5799	17165	3004	2242	3726	5250	1322	1621
	Secondary	3240	2551	5791	985	666	1736	1107	699	598
	Tertiary	2434	1751	4186	564	604	1218	837	569	392
	Other	77	62	139	0	0	0	139	0	0
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Informal employment	Informal employment	14520	9898	24418	4867	3043	5679	6841	1935	2053
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Managers	252	29	281	86	61	0	77	0	57
	Professionals	668	593	1261	142	204	307	222	97	288
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	848	333	1182	41	225	268	409	125	114
	Clerical Support Workers	100	265	364	41	95	96	77	56	0
	Services and Sales Workers	2917	5004	7921	1085	916	1601	3008	596	716
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1472	189	1661	117	182	354	523	165	320
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	4602	1957	6559	1413	671	2047	1328	591	509
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1590	445	2035	248	287	560	489	241	209
	Elementary Occupations	8871	3919	12790	2700	1624	2659	3484	1121	1201
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	5858	366	6224	1190	1173	508	2080	465	808
	Aquaculture	462	21	483	0	0	258	0	128	97
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	235	0	235	74	0	86	0	0	76
	Mining and Quarrying	124	0	124	0	0	86	0	0	38
	Manufacturing	1498	2447	3946	847	414	1194	875	259	357
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	86	0	86	0	0	86	0	0	0
	Construction	4642	36	4678	969	397	1524	1189	373	226
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	2296	2457	4753	705	630	870	2044	199	304
	Tourism	2219	3023	5243	706	542	1126	1665	548	656
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1274	27	1301	346	212	86	345	255	57
	Financial Intermediation	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	0
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	814	258	1072	154	126	643	0	36	112
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	616	954	1570	143	268	96	345	245	473
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	1195	3124	4319	738	501	1330	1075	464	211
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21319	12734	34053	5873	4265	7893	9617	2992	3413

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 8: Underemployment Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	17.3%	16.8%	17.1%	24.3%	18.6%	10.6%	23.2%	22.6%	27.1%
	Rural	24.1%	25.9%	24.7%	29.8%	20.4%	23.9%	25.8%	17.6%	33.4%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
Sex	Male	21.1%	0.0%	21.1%	26.8%	19.6%	16.3%	24.1%	17.1%	29.5%
	Female	0.0%	21.1%	21.1%	31.1%	20.6%	13.1%	24.8%	22.0%	36.3%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
Ethnicity	Creole	22.3%	13.8%	18.7%	21.9%	17.2%	17.5%	21.3%	19.4%	32.1%
	Garifuna	18.3%	26.4%	21.5%	73.7%	0.0%	12.4%	0.0%	26.5%	43.2%
	Maya	25.9%	31.1%	27.8%	38.8%	26.4%	39.3%	15.2%	16.1%	39.4%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	21.9%	23.9%	22.6%	29.6%	23.9%	12.1%	28.5%	14.7%	20.4%
	Other	10.1%	11.3%	10.4%	10.0%	4.7%	11.7%	6.9%	21.0%	33.0%
	DK/NS	60.1%	100.0%	69.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
Country of Birth	Belize	21.5%	19.3%	20.7%	27.9%	19.6%	14.0%	23.0%	20.7%	35.2%
	Guatemala	19.8%	33.1%	24.5%	40.6%	29.8%	14.0%	28.9%	14.3%	22.3%
	Honduras	31.2%	27.8%	29.8%	55.1%	29.5%	30.3%	64.6%	12.2%	21.6%
	Other	13.9%	23.5%	17.5%	23.0%	17.2%	12.5%	21.2%	9.5%	22.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
Marital Status	Never Married	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%	29.4%	22.2%	14.8%	28.4%	22.0%	28.3%
	Married	19.5%	18.7%	19.2%	28.0%	18.6%	13.7%	16.4%	13.6%	35.5%
	Divorced	33.2%	23.2%	26.7%	22.4%	0.0%	29.1%	50.1%	5.9%	0.0%
	Widowed	8.8%	28.6%	20.9%	33.1%	6.0%	20.9%	23.8%	15.6%	49.3%
	Legally Separated	22.9%	6.1%	14.9%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	DK/NS	29.8%	17.3%	25.8%	0.0%	24.9%	0.0%	45.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
Age Group	14-24	23.3%	27.2%	24.5%	34.5%	20.2%	14.0%	29.8%	22.1%	33.6%
	25-34	17.0%	19.8%	18.2%	28.4%	20.3%	9.7%	18.3%	21.2%	34.6%
	35-44	25.0%	20.8%	23.4%	34.7%	24.1%	16.0%	27.1%	18.6%	33.2%
	45-54	20.6%	21.6%	21.0%	23.7%	19.3%	18.2%	26.6%	11.6%	26.9%
	55 and Over	20.0%	13.7%	18.0%	17.4%	14.2%	20.4%	15.6%	16.4%	26.2%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	27.7%	30.6%	28.7%	32.2%	21.3%	38.5%	29.4%	17.6%	29.4%
	Primary	24.4%	32.0%	26.6%	28.9%	19.4%	22.4%	33.0%	21.0%	41.6%
	Secondary	16.7%	18.2%	17.3%	35.4%	26.6%	10.8%	17.6%	19.1%	28.1%
	Tertiary	13.6%	9.2%	11.3%	17.4%	16.1%	7.3%	10.3%	16.4%	21.5%
	Other	6.3%	18.9%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Current place of work	At/from home	24.4%	28.3%	27.2%	37.6%	34.2%	24.7%	14.1%	38.1%	41.2%
	Partially from home	10.0%	15.3%	13.5%	10.1%	14.1%	0.0%	40.0%	8.1%	34.1%
	At the client/ employer's home	57.7%	38.9%	47.6%	75.1%	37.3%	45.6%	41.7%	37.5%	55.4%
	At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site	21.5%	13.5%	21.1%	15.2%	24.4%	23.2%	26.7%	13.6%	24.9%
	At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site	17.7%	12.6%	16.0%	23.2%	11.7%	10.6%	21.3%	14.6%	30.7%
	On the street or another public space	18.2%	36.6%	25.1%	24.9%	12.1%	0.0%	42.6%	24.8%	0.0%
	On a vehicle (without daily work base)	19.4%	36.6%	20.2%	19.2%	31.5%	12.4%	28.1%	23.4%	20.1%
	Door to door	50.7%	43.9%	47.2%	46.4%	44.0%	29.2%	75.8%	0.0%	22.9%
	Other	70.0%	0.0%	37.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Managers	11.1%	2.1%	7.7%	32.3%	9.5%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	30.0%
	Professionals	12.9%	7.2%	9.4%	14.5%	21.5%	4.1%	13.4%	7.2%	30.2%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	9.6%	5.6%	8.0%	4.6%	17.1%	3.6%	11.9%	12.1%	18.0%
	Clerical Support Workers	3.1%	4.6%	4.1%	7.6%	13.2%	1.8%	5.2%	8.0%	0.0%
	Services and Sales Workers	19.8%	23.9%	22.2%	21.9%	23.7%	17.0%	26.2%	16.0%	32.0%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	18.1%	25.3%	18.7%	5.9%	9.6%	28.9%	22.0%	27.0%	41.6%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	23.9%	41.5%	27.3%	37.8%	18.0%	28.0%	23.7%	23.4%	46.4%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	16.5%	42.5%	19.0%	24.5%	15.8%	14.2%	24.8%	21.2%	25.2%
	Elementary Occupations	31.2%	34.6%	32.2%	42.9%	25.6%	31.0%	33.6%	24.4%	33.6%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	25.6%	13.8%	24.4%	23.1%	20.8%	23.7%	35.7%	12.3%	27.2%
	Aquaculture	30.9%	100.0%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	32.7%	50.6%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	26.8%	0.0%	26.8%	70.6%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.7%
	Mining and Quarrying	31.3%	0.0%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
	Manufacturing	17.3%	37.8%	26.1%	40.2%	12.9%	26.1%	25.2%	25.9%	46.6%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12.7%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Construction	31.8%	17.9%	31.6%	45.2%	22.7%	39.0%	23.7%	27.2%	36.2%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	16.6%	17.0%	16.8%	16.5%	16.9%	10.5%	24.5%	8.4%	25.4%
	Tourism	32.9%	39.5%	36.4%	44.4%	43.1%	25.0%	45.8%	27.2%	47.2%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	18.0%	2.4%	15.9%	32.4%	25.8%	2.2%	23.2%	38.9%	33.0%
	Financial Intermediation	0.0%	1.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	12.6%	6.2%	10.1%	43.1%	16.5%	9.1%	0.0%	12.4%	39.5%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	5.1%	7.3%	6.2%	7.9%	17.7%	.8%	5.7%	9.5%	24.7%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	32.0%	39.4%	37.0%	57.1%	31.5%	34.8%	33.0%	42.6%	34.2%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	21.1%	21.1%	21.1%	28.4%	19.9%	14.9%	24.3%	18.8%	31.9%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 9: Employed by highest level of education completed and selected characteristics, April 2021

		Highest Level of Education Completed							
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	Total	
Area	Urban	32.8%	37.2%	57.7%	65.8%	28.4%	57.7%	76567	47.4%
	Rural	67.2%	62.8%	42.3%	34.2%	71.6%	42.3%	84849	52.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161416	100.0%
District	Corozal	17.4%	16.1%	8.3%	8.7%	0.0%	14.6%	20696	12.8%
	Orange Walk	15.0%	17.8%	7.5%	10.1%	2.0%	8.3%	21441	13.3%
	Belize	13.4%	25.7%	48.1%	45.0%	9.9%	36.2%	53103	32.9%
	Cayo	33.0%	24.6%	18.8%	21.9%	84.3%	13.1%	39517	24.5%
	Stann Creek	9.7%	9.7%	11.0%	9.4%	3.8%	16.6%	15956	9.9%
	Toledo	11.6%	6.0%	6.4%	4.9%	0.0%	11.2%	10703	6.6%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161416	100.0%
Sex	Male	64.4%	72.0%	58.1%	48.4%	78.8%	58.9%	100945	62.5%
	Female	35.6%	28.0%	41.9%	51.6%	21.2%	41.1%	60471	37.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161416	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	8.4%	25.5%	28.3%	10.9%	35.4%	3.1%	32554	20.2%
	25-34	17.8%	21.8%	32.6%	40.1%	22.7%	9.8%	44498	27.6%
	35-44	23.7%	21.5%	20.2%	24.8%	10.1%	30.3%	35956	22.3%
	45-54	24.1%	17.7%	13.7%	19.1%	13.7%	32.2%	29382	18.2%
	55 and Over	26.0%	13.4%	5.2%	5.2%	18.1%	24.6%	19027	11.8%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161416	100.0%
Ethnicity	Creole	7.5%	21.1%	34.4%	30.2%	13.7%	12.9%	38419	23.8%
	Garifuna	.4%	4.1%	7.0%	4.9%	0.0%	3.1%	6957	4.3%
	Maya	15.5%	9.1%	7.9%	5.8%	4.9%	6.3%	14495	9.0%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	74.9%	54.6%	43.9%	50.3%	40.5%	56.6%	87534	54.2%
	Other	1.6%	11.0%	6.6%	8.8%	40.9%	21.1%	13828	8.6%
	DK/NS	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	184	.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161416	100.0%
Agriculture and Related Activities		28.3%	21.7%	7.4%	4.0%	41.0%	20.5%	25524	15.8%
Aquaculture		1.4%	1.3%	.9%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1518	.9%
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling		.6%	1.1%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	877	.5%
Mining and Quarrying		.8%	.3%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	425	.3%
Manufacturing		9.3%	13.2%	7.5%	4.5%	9.9%	8.3%	15131	9.4%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply		.1%	.2%	.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1052	.7%
Construction		10.8%	12.9%	6.2%	4.5%	4.1%	15.5%	14809	9.2%
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs		19.3%	18.6%	22.9%	10.2%	2.3%	16.2%	28234	17.5%
Tourism		9.0%	9.6%	9.8%	6.6%	17.3%	7.9%	14398	8.9%
Transportation, Storage and Communication		3.1%	4.3%	7.7%	5.5%	4.1%	0.0%	8200	5.1%
Financial Intermediation		.2%	.1%	1.7%	6.6%	2.0%	0.0%	3129	1.9%

	Highest Level of Education Completed						Total	
	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS		
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	3.0%	1.6%	11.2%	11.1%	0.0%	11.8%	9757	6.0%
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	5.5%	6.5%	16.8%	40.2%	6.4%	0.0%	26096	16.2%
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	8.6%	8.4%	7.4%	3.5%	12.9%	19.7%	11664	7.2%
DK/NS	.1%	.2%	.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	601	.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161416	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 10: Unemployment by highest level of education completed and selected characteristics, April 2021

		Highest Level of Education Completed						Total
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	
Sex	Male	14.5%	44.5%	29.0%	11.6%	0.0%	.5%	100.0%
	Female	12.2%	32.2%	33.3%	21.7%	0.0%	.6%	100.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	13.1%	36.8%	31.7%	17.9%	0.0%	.6%	100.0%
Age Group	14-24	8.3%	39.7%	34.1%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	25-34	9.9%	22.6%	42.0%	24.9%	0.0%	.7%	100.0%
	35-44	18.4%	44.4%	20.2%	15.8%	0.0%	1.2%	100.0%
	45-54	26.1%	48.4%	23.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	55 and Over	27.6%	40.5%	6.8%	20.6%	0.0%	4.4%	100.0%
	Total	13.1%	36.8%	31.7%	17.9%	0.0%	.6%	100.0%
District	Corozal	13.6%	45.2%	20.5%	19.2%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	Orange Walk	13.8%	41.1%	20.4%	22.5%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%
	Belize	4.8%	26.4%	43.3%	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayo	23.6%	39.8%	27.6%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Stann Creek	6.0%	40.1%	33.6%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Toledo	16.8%	41.1%	30.3%	9.5%	0.0%	2.3%	100.0%
	Total	13.1%	36.8%	31.7%	17.9%	0.0%	.6%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 11: Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	72.0%	52.1%	61.6%	62.4%	63.2%	59.4%	64.4%	61.4%	62.5%
	Rural	73.7%	42.4%	58.0%	64.8%	58.5%	62.4%	59.4%	56.8%	42.7%
	Total	72.9%	47.0%	59.7%	64.2%	59.8%	60.4%	62.1%	57.8%	46.2%
Sex	Male	72.9%	0.0%	72.9%	78.6%	79.6%	67.6%	79.7%	71.0%	58.8%
	Female	0.0%	47.0%	47.0%	49.9%	40.3%	53.8%	45.7%	44.4%	33.5%
	Total	72.9%	47.0%	59.7%	64.2%	59.8%	60.4%	62.1%	57.8%	46.2%
Ethnicity	Creole	66.6%	52.8%	59.5%	61.2%	55.4%	58.2%	69.0%	55.6%	47.0%
	Garifuna	68.8%	60.7%	64.8%	62.0%	79.6%	64.4%	89.5%	62.8%	60.7%
	Maya	64.9%	31.4%	47.1%	69.3%	61.9%	48.7%	55.7%	45.5%	38.5%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	78.4%	48.0%	62.8%	64.8%	60.4%	63.1%	62.4%	65.7%	60.9%
	Other	71.0%	38.1%	55.4%	57.2%	57.5%	61.4%	48.5%	45.4%	48.0%
	DK/NS	72.7%	66.7%	71.0%	86.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	72.9%	47.0%	59.7%	64.2%	59.8%	60.4%	62.1%	57.8%	46.2%
Country of Birth	Belize	72.2%	47.0%	59.3%	65.0%	59.4%	61.0%	61.1%	55.6%	44.4%
	Guatemala	85.3%	47.4%	65.1%	66.6%	58.3%	70.6%	66.5%	72.8%	50.8%
	Honduras	80.6%	48.9%	63.4%	46.1%	68.5%	60.8%	58.5%	77.3%	64.1%
	Other	67.8%	45.2%	57.0%	56.0%	64.4%	50.9%	63.7%	45.9%	50.1%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	72.9%	47.0%	59.7%	64.2%	59.8%	60.4%	62.1%	57.8%	46.2%
Age Group	14-24	56.9%	34.6%	45.5%	55.6%	50.2%	38.8%	52.2%	46.4%	29.8%
	25-34	91.4%	62.3%	75.9%	76.6%	71.0%	84.9%	72.0%	72.0%	64.6%
	35-44	92.6%	61.0%	76.3%	75.2%	72.6%	84.9%	75.1%	75.6%	58.6%
	45-54	88.9%	58.7%	73.5%	78.5%	61.0%	75.2%	78.9%	75.5%	60.6%
	55 and Over	48.3%	24.3%	36.6%	43.8%	50.1%	33.1%	35.3%	28.6%	30.7%
	Total	72.9%	47.0%	59.7%	64.2%	59.8%	60.4%	62.1%	57.8%	46.2%
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	67.9%	38.9%	52.9%	58.9%	61.6%	46.2%	58.9%	45.0%	40.1%
	Primary	70.4%	34.3%	53.2%	63.8%	54.6%	49.7%	55.1%	54.2%	38.5%
	Secondary	78.5%	55.0%	65.7%	66.5%	62.0%	67.5%	69.3%	60.3%	57.3%
	Tertiary	79.6%	73.1%	76.0%	70.0%	78.1%	73.3%	82.3%	75.9%	84.5%
	Other	73.4%	30.0%	56.2%	0.0%	45.2%	28.2%	62.6%	100.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	58.4%	46.1%	52.3%	74.8%	54.9%	55.8%	38.1%	63.4%	36.3%
	Total	72.9%	47.0%	59.7%	64.2%	59.8%	60.4%	62.1%	57.8%	46.2%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 12: Persons Not in the Labor Force by Sex, DISTRICT and Selected Characteristics, April 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	18650	35093	53743	3805	3901	27227	14196	2855	1760
	Rural	21657	47486	69143	9300	11628	11592	13293	10682	12648
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Sex	Male	40307	0	40307	3895	3919	15147	7131	4694	5522
	Female	0	82578	82578	9210	11610	23672	20358	8843	8886
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Ethnicity	Creole	12000	17682	29682	1187	813	20741	3512	2815	614
	Garifuna	2133	2728	4861	113	32	1428	80	2799	409
	Maya	5803	12770	18573	771	530	533	3602	3438	9700
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	16329	41675	58004	9324	11152	13383	18079	3418	2649
	Other	3957	7681	11638	1669	3002	2648	2215	1068	1036
	DK/NS	86	41	127	41	0	86	0	0	0
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Country of Birth	Belize	33349	66401	99750	11124	13793	31120	20389	11434	11890
	Guatemala	1528	6250	7778	546	677	983	3217	792	1564
	Honduras	956	2984	3940	178	125	2223	525	388	500
	Other	4399	6907	11306	1257	934	4493	3357	923	342
	DK/NS	76	36	112	0	0	0	0	0	112
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Marital Status	Never Married	23579	43277	66856	5443	7240	24035	14399	8019	7720
	Married	10534	29397	39932	5841	6678	8291	9958	3986	5179
	Divorced	1448	1212	2660	143	73	1782	286	281	95
	Widowed	1442	4485	5927	506	643	2487	1250	633	408
	Legally Separated	122	425	548	151	36	225	80	57	0
	DK/NS	3181	3782	6963	1021	859	1999	1515	561	1007
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Age Group	14-24	19027	30015	49043	4326	5645	15914	11266	5555	6336
	25-34	2645	13271	15915	1758	2422	3160	4653	1891	2032
	35-44	1852	10371	12224	1584	1670	2308	3225	1456	1980
	45-54	2330	9005	11336	1136	2194	3791	2045	934	1236
	55 and Over	14453	19916	34368	4300	3598	13646	6299	3701	2823
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	7675	15621	23296	3124	2345	4010	6349	2986	4482
	Primary	20947	42535	63482	6606	10143	18449	14786	6184	7314
	Secondary	5911	14932	20842	1686	1738	9013	3468	2984	1953
	Tertiary	4812	8068	12880	1617	1154	6621	1853	1271	363
	Other	444	767	1211	0	37	391	783	0	0
	DK/NS	519	657	1175	72	111	336	249	112	296
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Ever worked	Yes	21531	36807	58339	7095	6761	19942	13075	6195	5271
	No	18715	45738	64453	6010	8768	18877	14413	7286	9099
	DK/NS	61	33	94	0	0	0	0	56	38
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408
Reason for stop working	Lost job / business failed due to COVID	2896	8051	10947	1139	1356	2772	3108	1019	1553
	Lost job / business failed before COVID	903	1249	2152	460	398	724	219	66	285
	Resigned	7990	12773	20762	2232	2274	7210	4670	2526	1849
	Other	3253	4173	7426	974	1089	1537	2361	653	812
	DK/NS	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	38
	Total	15079	26246	41325	4804	5118	12244	10358	4264	4537
Source of financial support	Self	9779	5835	15614	1538	1301	7624	2568	1636	947
	Food produced from subsistence farming/fishing/hunting	2230	806	3036	27	74	0	126	175	2634
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/Cash transfer program	371	437	808	123	112	147	0	204	222
	Parent/spouse/ child	25248	70668	95916	10060	13086	28641	23480	10475	10174
	Other	2602	4750	7352	1356	955	2407	1176	1028	431
	DK/NS	77	82	159	0	0	0	139	20	0
	Total	40307	82578	122886	13105	15529	38819	27488	13537	14408

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

Annex 13: Persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19, April 2021

	Sex		Age Group					District						
	Male	Female	Total	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Previous Occupation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	.6%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	3.4%	.8%	1.6%	1.0%	.8%	0.0%	3.7%	4.9%	4.3%	4.6%	1.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
	7.0%	2.7%	4.0%	1.5%	2.8%	5.4%	6.1%	6.9%	4.4%	3.4%	3.8%	3.6%	8.3%	1.7%
	Associate Professionals													
Clerical Support Workers	1.3%	7.9%	5.9%	6.2%	11.6%	4.1%	1.0%	0.0%	4.1%	3.4%	6.8%	5.3%	10.6%	4.3%
Services and Sales Workers	25.7%	58.0%	48.2%	53.4%	53.7%	45.2%	36.1%	47.8%	45.5%	48.7%	51.5%	53.4%	41.3%	35.3%
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3.7%	.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.5%	3.5%
Craft and Related Trades Workers	17.8%	8.0%	11.0%	10.5%	6.4%	6.0%	19.8%	20.5%	5.5%	3.5%	13.6%	9.7%	10.7%	19.7%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	9.8%	1.4%	4.0%	1.6%	3.1%	9.5%	1.9%	4.4%	7.4%	3.5%	4.9%	3.4%	3.8%	.9%
Elementary Occupations	30.2%	20.8%	23.7%	25.8%	19.8%	27.1%	30.2%	12.7%	27.2%	31.0%	17.8%	23.4%	18.4%	34.6%
DK/NS	.5%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Sex		Age Group						District				
	Male	Female	Total	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek
BCEA Previous Industry	8.4%	.5%	2.9%	5.5%	1.1%	3.6%	2.9%	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%	1.6%	3.6%	5.1%
Agriculture and Related Activities	8.4%	.5%	2.9%	5.5%	1.1%	3.6%	2.9%	1.9%	3.1%	1.9%	1.6%	3.6%	5.1%
Aquaculture	3.2%	1.1%	1.7%	.9%	1.6%	4.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.3%
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mining and Quarrying	1.5%	.6%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%
Manufacturing	5.5%	6.4%	6.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	13.5%	20.5%	9.7%	5.3%	5.8%	2.8%	8.7%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.0%	.3%	.2%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction	17.4%	0.0%	5.3%	4.3%	4.5%	5.6%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	1.6%	8.6%	9.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	8.4%	16.7%	14.2%	27.4%	12.2%	9.5%	8.5%	11.4%	27.4%	21.0%	11.6%	11.2%	8.2%
Tourism	30.2%	37.0%	34.9%	30.6%	44.9%	40.6%	25.4%	19.4%	19.8%	30.9%	35.7%	40.0%	38.0%
Transportation, Storage and Communication	8.4%	1.6%	3.7%	1.1%	5.3%	5.9%	.7%	5.1%	6.6%	3.8%	6.1%	0.0%	3.5%
Financial Intermediation	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.0%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	7.9%	2.4%	4.1%	6.8%	5.2%	.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	9.7%	2.5%	4.0%
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	4.5%	12.1%	9.8%	5.1%	11.3%	8.3%	7.7%	22.2%	14.1%	9.5%	11.6%	8.2%	14.5%
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	4.5%	19.9%	15.2%	13.3%	10.2%	17.3%	26.2%	11.3%	19.3%	20.2%	13.1%	19.0%	7.0%
DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Labour Force Survey, April 2021; Statistical Institute of Belize

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