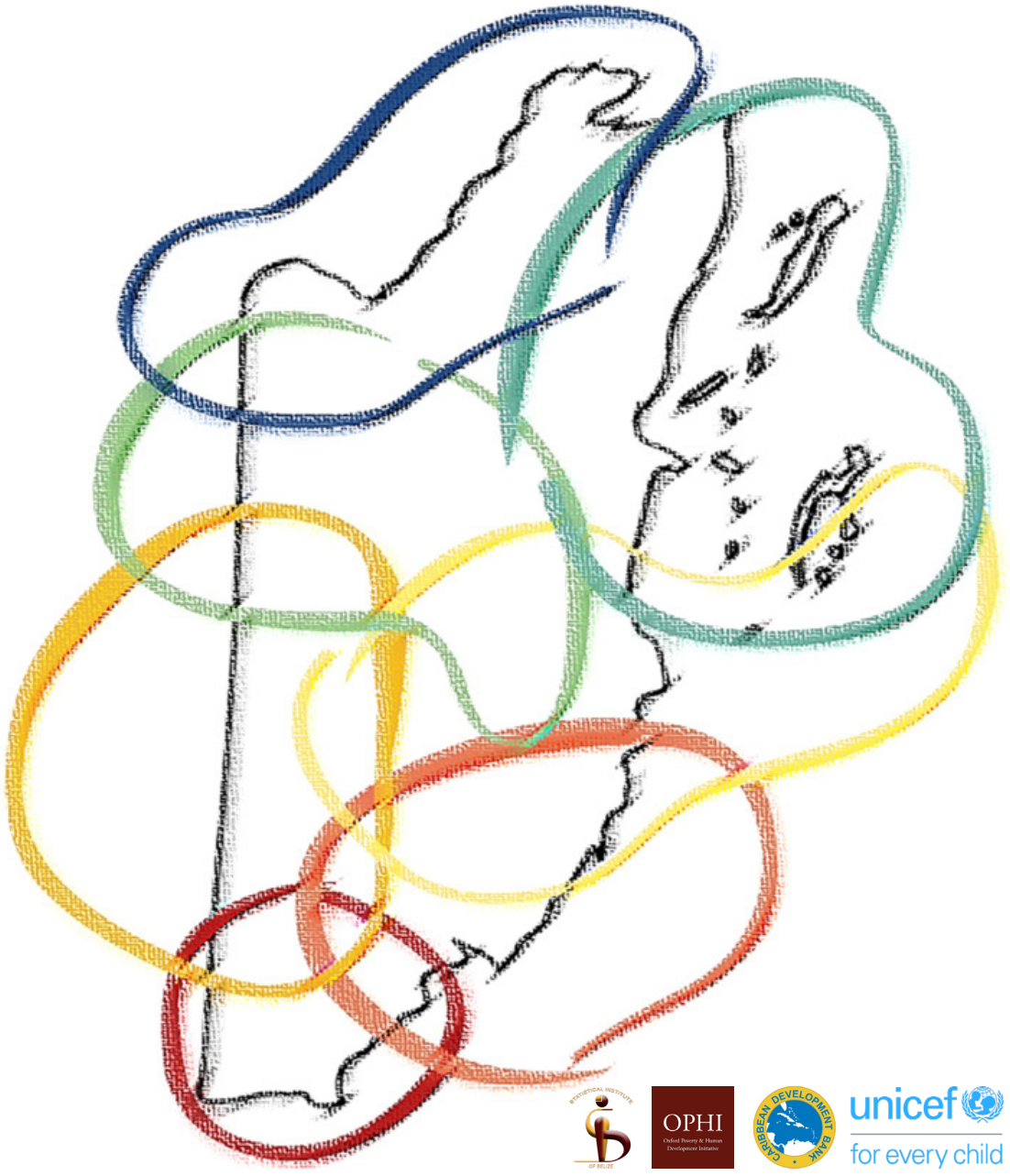
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX

Construction of a Multidimensional Poverty Index

Belize | 2021



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Multidimensional Poverty Index

Construction of a Multidimensional Poverty Index Belize, 2021

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FOREWORD

This Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report for Belize provides an analysis of poverty for 2021 and establishes a framework for the routine annual monitoring of multidimensional poverty using a standardized methodology. The MPI provides stakeholders with a detailed view of the deprivations experienced by households and individuals across the country.

It is crucial to evaluate whether the interventions undertaken by stakeholders are effective in addressing poverty and alleviating deprivations over time. Additionally, assessing what changes might be necessary in policy and its implementation is important to enhance the government's ability to ensure that all individuals in the population can live free from poverty.

A primary objective of this MPI Report is to design and implement a standarized methodology for generating annual estimates of multidimensional poverty. These estimates can then be utilized by the government and stakeholders to address the challenges associated with poverty. This methodology would also serve as a standard approach for the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) to produce official poverty statistics for Belize.

Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, while Goal 10 focuses on reducing inequality within and among countries. The annual MPI estimates will enable national and international partners to track Belize's progress toward achieving these goals and provide insights on the necessary priorities and interventions needed to meet SDG requirements.

The MPI will also be a valuable tool for the Plan Belize Medium-Term Development Strategy (PBMTDS), where 'Poverty Reduction' is one of the six strategic objectives. By identifying specific areas of deprivation, the MPI will inform targeted interventions and guide resource allocation to effectively address and reduce poverty and inequality.

PREFACE

The Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) is responsible for producing official statistics in Belize, and the introduction of the first Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Belize represents a significant addition to the wide range of official statistics produced by the Institute. Technical support was provided by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), with valuable input from various key stakeholders during the design and implementation of the Index.

Prior to the development of this MPI report, poverty in Belize was primarily assessed using a monetary approach, focusing on households' financial ability to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. While this method effectively highlights households' financial inadequacies, it does not capture other critical aspects of well-being that contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of poverty. The MPI addresses this limitation by monitoring deprivations across multiple dimensions including education, employment, health and living standards, which complements monetary poverty. To minimize costs, data for the MPI was collected by including additional questions in the September 2021 round of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Consequently, it is intended that the annual production of a MPI for Belize will become a routine exercise.

Further developments and improvements in the methodology, as well as in the selection of dimensions and indicators, are expected over the next ten years with the support and collaboration of key partners.

The SIB expresses its sincere appreciation to OPHI, the Caribbean Development Bank, UNICEF, and other key stakeholders for their invaluable assistance in the design, implementation, and analysis of this report. Their contributions have been instrumental in advancing this important initiative.

Diana Castillo
Director-General
Statistical Institute of Belize

ACRONYMS

ACP: Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries
CARICOM: Caribbean Community
CPA: Country Poverty Assessment
CSO: Central Statistical Office
DFID Department for International Development
FIES: Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FIS: Food Insecurity Survey
GOB: Government of Belize
HBS: Household Budget Survey
HSM: Health Survey Module
ICT: Information, Communication and Technology
LFS: Labour Force Survey
LPG: Liquified Petroleum Gas
LSMS: Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDG: Millennium Development Goals
MICS: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MPI: Multidimensional Poverty Index
NGO: Non-Government Organizations
NPESAP: National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan (NPESAP)
OAS: Organisation of American States
OECS: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OPHI: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PSC: Project Steering Committee
SALISIS: Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies
SIB: Statistical Institute of Belize
STATCAN: Statistics Canada
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
UNSC: The United Nations Statistical Commission
SDG: Sustainable Development Goal
SIB: Statistical Institute of Belize
SICA: Central American Integration System
WHO: World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report introduces Belize's first official Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), calculated using data from the September 2021 Labour Force Survey (LFS). UNICEF Belize provided financial assistance to include a health module in the LFS, enabling the development of a methodology that can be replicated annually. The MPI is a measure of poverty based on four dimensions: Education, Living Standards, Employment and Health. It is derived from the product of two poverty statistics: the incidence of poverty (the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor) and the intensity of poverty (the average number of deprivations faced by the poor). For Belize, the national MPI includes 17 indicators to reflect the Belizean context (see Table 1).

Table 1: Dimensions and Indicators included in the National MPI for Belize, September 2021

Dimension	Indicators
Education:	Years of Schooling, School Attendance, School Lag, Access to Internet & ICT
Living Standards:	Housing Materials, Overcrowding, Cooking Fuel, Asset Ownership,
Employment:	Unemployment, Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET), Underemployment, Informal Employment, Dependency
Health:	Improved Sanitation, Improved Water, Food Security, Access to Health Services

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

The national MPI for Belize assigns an equal weight of 25 percent to each of the four dimensions. Furthermore, within each dimension, every indicator contributes equally to that dimension's total weight. Households are assessed for each indicator and receive a deprivation score ranging from zero (indicating no deprivation) to one (indicating deprivation in all indicators). A household is classified as multidimensionally poor if its deprivation score is 0.25 percent or greater.

COUNTRY MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS

For Belize, the national MPI for 2021 was 0.143.

In 2021, 36.5 percent of the population (142,540 persons) were multidimensionally poor. In terms of households, 29.6 percent of households (32,998 households) were classified as poor (see Table 2). The results also showed that larger households were more likely to experience poverty compared to small ones; the average size of a poor household was 4.3 persons, compared to the national average of 3.6 persons per household.

It is important to not only highlight the incidence of multidimensional poverty but also the intensity of multidimensional poverty which reflects the average number of deprivations experienced by those who are multidimensionally poor. In 2021, it was estimated that the intensity of multidimensional poverty was 39.2 percent, suggesting that on average, a multidimensionally poor person was deprived in about 6.7 of 17 indicators used for the assessment.

Among the 17 indicators used to calculate the national MPI, 'Access to Internet and ICT' had the highest contribution, accounting for 14.8 percent of the MPI, while 'Access to Health Services' had the lowest contribution, at 1.4 percent.

Table 2: National MPI, Incidence, and Intensity, September 2021

Index (k = 0.25)	MPI Value	(95% Confidence Interval)
Belize MPI	0.143	(0.127, 0.159)
Incidence of poverty (H)	36.5%	(0.329, 0.401)
Intensity of poverty (A)	39.2%	(0.379, 0.405)

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS

Districts Results

In 2021, multidimensional poverty varied significantly across districts. The Toledo District was the most severely affected, with 59.8 percent of its residents classified as multidimensionally poor. This district also showed the highest intensity of poverty, with a score of 45.8 percent. An MPI of 0.274 further indicated that the Toledo District was severely impacted by multidimensional poverty (see Table 3).

In contrast, the Belize District, with an MPI of 0.072, was the least affected by multidimensional poverty. About 20.7 percent of its population were classified as poor, with an intensity of poverty at 34.7 percent. Although the Toledo District had the highest MPI, incidence, and intensity of poverty, the Cayo District had the largest number of poor people totaling 33,452 persons.

Table 3: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Poverty by Districts, September 2021

District	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
Toledo	0.274	(0.202, 0.346)	59.8%	(48.060, 71.565)	45.8%	(41.834, 49.832)	9.4%	22,041
Orange Walk	0.184	(0.140, 0.228)	49.6%	(38.785, 60.332)	37.1%	(35.642, 38.598)	13.2%	25,613
Corozal	0.174	(0.134, 0.214)	43.6%	(35.016, 52.186)	39.9%	(36.974, 42.754)	12.6%	21,370
Stann Creek	0.148	(0.101, 0.195)	37.3%	(27.433, 47.153)	39.6%	(36.379, 42.878)	11.1%	16,099
Cayo	0.139	(0.103, 0.175)	35.7%	(27.617, 43.872)	39.0%	(36.344, 41.667)	24.0%	33,452
Belize	0.072	(0.045, 0.098)	20.7%	(12.995, 28.398)	34.7%	(32.182, 37.267)	29.7%	23,966
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**142,540**

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Urban and Rural Results

In Belize, there were notable differences in multidimensional poverty between urban and rural areas. People living in urban areas experienced lower levels of poverty, with an MPI of 0.084, compared to a higher MPI of 0.192 in rural areas. In total, 41,116 persons (23.3 percent) in urban areas were classified as multidimensionally poor, while 101,424 people (47.5 percent) in rural areas fell into this category. The intensity of poverty was also higher in rural areas, with a rate of 40.5 percent, compared to 36.1 percent in urban areas (see Table 4).

Table 4: MPI, Incidence, & Intensity of Poverty by Place of Residence (Urban/Rural), September 2021

Urban/ Rural	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of multi dimensionally poor households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
Rural	0.192	(0.169, 0.215)	47.5%	(42.531, 52.442)	40.5%	(0.726, 39.017)	54.8%	101,424
Urban	0.084	(0.062, 0.106)	23.3%	(17.750, 28.838)	36.1%	(33.746, 38.410)	45.2%	41,116
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**142,540**

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Rural and urban households in Belize experienced multidimensional poverty differently, with only one indicator 'School Attendance' showing similar importance across both areas. However, the indicator 'Access to Internet and ICT' had the greatest contribution on both rural and urban areas. Beyond this commonality, the influence of other indicators varied. For example, the indicator 'Food Security' contributed more in urban areas (10.1 percent) compared to rural areas (7.1 percent). In urban households, excluding 'Access to Internet and ICT', the top three indicators contributing to the MPI were 'Food Security' (10.1 percent), 'Overcrowding' (8.7 percent) and 'Dependency' (7.7 percent). In contrast, for rural households, the top three indicators contributing to the MPI were 'Improved Sanitation' (9.3 percent), 'Asset Ownership' (8.0 percent) and 'Housing Material' (7.4 percent).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

The main objectives for developing a national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in Belize are to measure poverty at the household level and to provide a methodology for producing official MPI statistics annually to monitor poverty trends. The MPI provides valuable information on multidimensional poverty to government officials, program managers at all levels, advocates, community leaders, and researchers. The Belize MPI and its methodology offer the following benefits:

1. It provides policy makers with actionable information to identify vulnerable population groups, guide policy interventions, and allocate resources effectively.
2. It can enhance the understanding of the determinants and consequences of individual and household poverty.
3. The MPI can serve as an official statistic to track poverty over time, disaggregated by social groups and geography.
4. The MPI provides a non-monetary poverty measure which complements official monetary poverty statistics.
5. Since the MPI is calculated using the data from the annual Labour Force Survey, it provides an easy to calculate and convenient way to assess poverty each year.

1.2 History of Poverty Measurement

Poverty in Belize has been measured four times over the last twenty-seven years: in 1996, 2002, 2009 and 2018. In all cases, the measurements were based on monetary methods (the poverty line and deficiency of resources) and provided estimates on the extent and depth of poverty within the population and its various subgroups. The 1996 poverty estimates were based on a Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), while the 2002 and 2009 estimates were derived from Country Poverty Assessments (CPA) exercises. Data from the 2018 Household Budget Survey was used to produce poverty estimates for that year, which were released in 2021.

1996 CPA:

The first Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) in 1995 established benchmarks for producing official poverty statistics, which provided the government with critical evidence for addressing poverty challenges. The poverty estimates derived from the LSMS were used in the development of the 1998-2003 National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan (NPESAP). Several partners in the fight against poverty, including the Government of Belize (GOB), non-government organizations (NGOs) and international funding agencies, relied on the LSMS poverty indicators and the NPESAP to develop and fund poverty reduction activities.

2002 CPA[1]:

In 2000, the Government of Belize (GOB) initiated the updating of the 1995 poverty indicators to better target the existing efforts of eliminating poverty. Support was obtained from the United Kingdom Government through its Department for International Development (DFID) and assessment services were provided by the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies (SALISES) of the University of the West Indies. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) conducted the fieldwork and data processing of a Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) in 2002 and in this way, GOB developed the capacity to conduct, analyze and report on future poverty surveys.

1 2002 Poverty Assessment Report

2009 CPA[2]:

Once again, a CPA based on a specialized LSMS, provided expenditure data for calculating poverty lines and estimating the levels of poverty in the country. However, the 2009 CPA took a broader approach by examining the social and economic conditions of the population. Efforts were made to identify factors such as economic and social policies and unemployment, which impact the incidence, distribution, and severity of poverty in the country. This marked a shift toward viewing poverty as a multi-faceted or multidimensional challenge in the country. In addition, the 2009 CPA evaluated the effectiveness of Government Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) poverty related policies and programs resulting in the development of a Program of Action detailing strategies, policies and programs aimed at poverty reduction.

Household Budget Survey Poverty Study[3]:

Between 2018 and 2019, the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) conducted a Household Budget Survey (HBS) which collected detailed information on household expenditure of food and other items. This data formed the basis of a collaborative project in 2020 between the SIB and Statistics Canada (STATCAN) to calculate and update the national poverty lines. To ensure consistency and comparability to previous CPAs, the project used the same Cost of Basic Needs methodology used in the 2009 CPA, which involved updating the Minimum Food Baskets (MFB) used in the 2009 CPA and recalculating the poverty lines.

1.3 Context

Over the past fifteen years, Belize has adopted definitions of poverty through CPAs and various poverty studies that focus primarily on insufficient income to sustain an adequate quality of life. However, it has become evident that using a single financial dimension to characterize poverty does not capture many of the issues associated with poverty, resulting in the need for including other non-financial dimensions in the analysis of poverty. Halcrow / NAT, Belize Country Poverty Assessment, Final Report, August 2010 summarizes this by way of the following quotes.

> *'The condition of being without adequate food, money, etc.' – The Collins English Dictionary '(Having) an income which, even if adequate for survival, falls radically behind that of the community as a whole' – J.K. Galbraith, 1962 '(The) inability to attain a minimum standard of living' – World Bank, 1990. '(The) deprivation of essential assets and opportunities to which every human being is entitled' – Asian Development Bank, 1998. '(The) pronounced deprivation of well-being' – World Bank, 2000.*
>
> *In other words, poverty is no longer seen as a single dimensional issue related to inadequate income but one which is multi-faceted: "Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom".*

The development of a national Multidimensional Poverty Index captures this diverse point of view and complements monetary poverty statistics. It enables the government and stakeholders to track poverty over time through official statistics and provides detailed guidance on allocating resources across social and geographic sectors and regions. The MPI allows for targeted interventions to address the challenges faced by marginalized areas, groups and households. It also facilitates the design, coordination, and evaluation of policies to ensure that all persons in the country have access to essential services such as water, roads, adequate housing, basic education, health services, and other basic needs.

2 Halcrow / NAT, Belize Country Poverty Assessment, Final Report, August 2010
3 Belize 2018 Poverty Study Report

Sustainable Development Goal 1.2 (SDG 1.2) provides the following target:

> *"By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions."*

Estimates of the prevalence of poverty, as monitored by this SDG, are not available for Belize on a regular basis. An annual national MPI, derived from data collected through Labour Force Surveys and supplemented by a health Module, is envisioned as the official instrument for assessing poverty in the country and producing globally comparable estimates.

1.4 Report Structure

This report comprises six chapters along with detailed appendices.

Chapter 1 Introduction:
This chapter outlines the objectives for structuring the MPI and the history of measuring poverty in Belize.

Chapter 2 Country Overview:
Chapter 2 provides context as it relates to poverty with a brief overview of Belize's geography, allowing for comparisons with neighbouring countries. It also briefly covers the country's political structures and administrative procedures and discusses key demographic issues. Additionally, the chapter includes a brief overview of economic and social activities and references Belize's international commitments.

Chapter 3 Methodology:
Chapter 3 reviews current definitions of Multidimensional Poverty and summarizes the methodology and excution of the health module included in the September 2021 Labour Force Survey. It also details the methodology used for calculating Belize MPI and related statistics.

Chapter 4 Poverty in Belize:
Chapter 4 provides an analysis of the main characteristics and correlates of poverty in Belize, based on the Alkire-Foster method.

Chapter 5 Characteristics of Poverty:
This chapter examines poverty for disaggregated population groups and social structures.

Chapter 6 Conclusions & Recommendations:
Chapter 6 summarizes the key issues arising from the preceding analyses and the lessons learned in the development of the Belize MPI.

The appendices provide technical details of the procedures discussed in the report.

CHAPTER 2: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

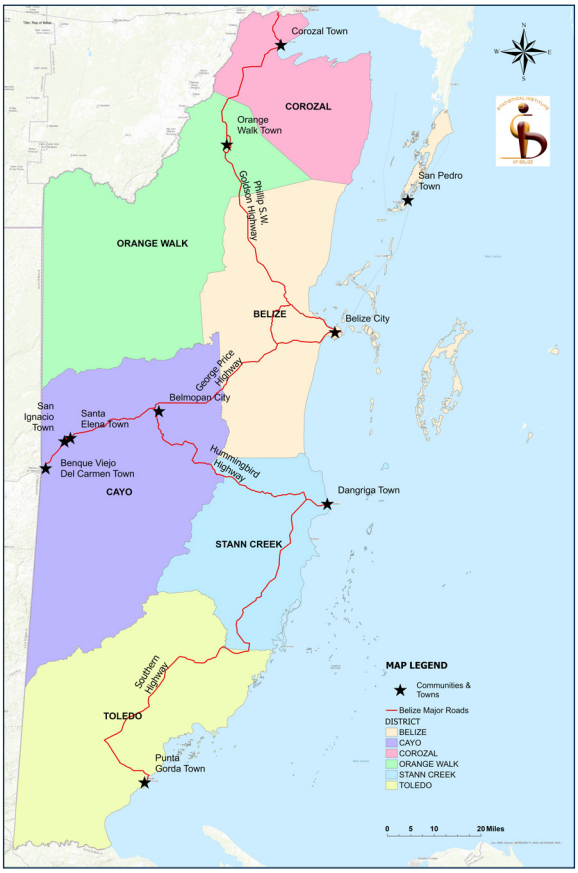
2.1 Introduction

Belize is often described as the link between the English-speaking Caribbean and Central America. Although its official language is English, many people speak Spanish. The influx of people from the other Central American countries over the last decades has introduced permanent and profound changes to the language, culture, and social structure of Belize.

2.2 Geographical Setting

At its widest (East to West), Belize measures about 60 miles, and about 200 miles north to south (about 8,866 square miles). It borders the Caribbean Sea to the east, with 240 miles of coastline and it possesses a total of 320 miles of land borders, with Mexico occupying 155 miles to the north-northwest and with Guatemala 165 miles to the south-southwest. There are numerous islands in Belize, many of which are unpopulated as seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Map of Belize



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize.

The vegetation is dense rainforest in the south and south-west and sugar cane and cattle farms in the north. Extensive pine forests can be found in the mountainous mid-south-west while grassland savanna is present in the West of the country. Occupying the east along the entire coastline of the country are mangrove forests.

2.3 Administrative Setting

There are six administrative districts in Belize, each with their own urban centres (town or city). These districts are the Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo Districts seen on the Map of Belize. In total there are nine urban centres - two in the Belize District (Belize City and San Pedro Town) and three in the Cayo District (Belmopan City, the twin town of San Ignacio and Santa Elena, and Benque Viejo town) while the remaining four districts each has only one urban centre (district towns).

2.4 Population and Households

In September 2021, Belize's population was estimated at 400,681 persons, of which 197,505 were males and 203,176 were females (Table 5). Countrywide, it is estimated that there were about 111,504 households yielding on average 3.6 persons per household.

Table 5: Population by Sex, September 2021

Sex	Frequency	Population Share
Male	197,505	49.3%
Female	203,176	50.7%
Total	**400,681**	**100.0%**

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

Belize boasts a multi-ethnic profile consisting of the main groups being the Mestizo (50.0 percent), Creole (24.6 percent), Maya (13.3 percent), Garifuna (4.2 percent), Mennonite (3.5 percent), East Indian (2.0 percent) , and Other Groups (2.3 percent) seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Population by Ethnicity, September 2021

Ethnicity	Frequency	Population Share
Creole	98,599	24.6%
Garifuna	16,667	4.2%
Maya	53,266	13.3%
Mestizo/Hispanic	200,296	50.0%
Other	31,464	7.9%
DK/NS	389	.1%
Total	**400,681**	**100.0%**

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

About 55.2 percent of the population (221,360 persons) live in rural areas while the remaining 44.8 percent of the population (179,321) reside in urban areas (Table 7).

Table 7: Urban/Rural Population Distribution, September 2021

Area	Frequency	Population Share
Urban	179,321	44.8%
Rural	221,360	55.2%
Total	**400,681**	**100.0%**

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

The Belize district, with a population of 121,482, had the largest population share, followed by the Cayo district with 96,933 persons. In contrast, the Toledo district was the least populated, with 37,852 residents (Table 8).

Table 8: District Population Distribution, September 2021

District	Frequency	Population Share
Corozal	48,685	12.2%
Orange Walk	51,951	13.0%
Belize	121,482	30.3%
Cayo	96,933	24.2%
Stann Creek	43,777	10.9%
Toledo	37,852	9.4%
Total	**400,681**	**100.0%**

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

Belize has a predominantly young population, with 49.3 percent below the age of 25 years, and a decreasing number of persons over the age of 55 years (Table 9).

Table 9: Population by Age Group, September 2021

Age Group	Frequency	Population Share
Children (0-14 years old)	112,699	28.1%
Youth (15-24)	84,800	21.2%
25-34	59,176	14.8%
35-44	52,138	13.0%
45-54	42,318	10.6%
55 and older	49,497	12.4%
DK/NS	53	.0%
Total	**400, 681**	**100.0%**

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

2.5 International Membership and Agreements

Belize is a member of numerous international organisations and a signatory to many treaties and agreements. Its most notable memberships include the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP). Of particular interest is Belize's participation in the United Nations Voluntary National Review process to track the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals in the overall global agenda.

CHAPTER 3: MPI METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) establish the targets that countries are mandated to achieve to address poverty. These goals, outlined below, align with Belize's ongoing efforts to develop targeted interventions for combatting poverty.

Table 10: Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.
1.2	By 2030, reduce by at least a half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Source: United Nations

Based on the Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs) previously conducted, Belize has made progress towards achieving SDG 1.1 by determining poverty levels using a monetary approach. However, measuring poverty using the MPI marks the first effort to address SDG 1.2 by incorporating a broad range of non-financial dimensions and indicators. The Alkire and Foster method (Alkire-Foster, 2011), as outlined in the following sections, is widely used to examine the multidimensional nature of poverty.

3.2 Alkire-Foster Method

The Alkire-Foster (AF) method, developed by Alkire and Foster (2011), produces poverty statistics based on targeted dimensions and indicators. For each indicator, a deprivation cutoff is established, and a household is considered to be deprived if it falls below the threshold. Each indicator is assigned a weight, and a deprivation profile is created for each household. A household is classified as multidimensionally poor if its deprivation score exceeds a predetermined poverty cutoff. In the case of Belize, the poverty cutoff was set at $k = 25$ *percent*.

The AF Method calculates five key statistics: *Incidence of Poverty* (H), *Intensity of Poverty* (A), the *Multidimensional Poverty Index* (MPI), the *Uncensored Headcount Ratio* (UH) and the *Censored Headcount Ratio* (CH).

Incidence (H):

The *Incidence of Poverty (H)* is the percentage of the population that is classified as multidimensionally poor, divided by the total population. While this statistic is insightful, the main issue with the incidence is that an increase in the intensity of poverty of those already poor is not considered.

Intensity (A):

For each population group, the *Intensity of Poverty (A)* is calculated solely for those who are multidimensionally poor. This measure indicates the average level of deprivation experienced by those who are identified as multidimensionally poor.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):

The MPI is the product of the *Incidence (H) and the Intensity (A)* of Poverty;

$$MPI = H * A$$

Uncensored Headcount Ratio (UH):
The *Uncensored Headcount Ratio (UH)* represents the percentage of people deprived in any given indicator.

Censored Headcount Ratio (CH):
The percentage of persons who are both multidimensionally poor and deprived in a particular indicator. This statistic, known as the *Censored Headcount Ratio (CH)*, is calculated by finding the ratio of persons in the population who are both multidimensionally poor and deprived in a particular indicator.

3.3 Uses of the Alkire-Foster Method

The Multidimensional Poverty Index captures two aspects of poverty: the incidence, which is the percentage of persons who are considered poor, and the intensity, which reflects the average number of deprivations experienced by multidimensionally poor people. From the discussions given above, the Alkire-Foster (AF) method, used to calculate the MPI, has some very advantageous properties. With an annual survey or study, the AF method enables regular monitoring of changes in poverty over time.

The AF method is easy to use and facilitates prompt adjustments in response to the evolving factors that contribute to poverty, as well as the effectiveness of interventions by the government and stakeholders.

3.4 Pre-data collection activities

Several decisions must be made by stakeholders and the technical team during the preparation for calculating the MPI. These decisions include selecting the dimensions and indicators within each dimension, assigning weights to dimensions and indicators, and designing and executing the data collection activities.

Choice of Dimensions and Indicators and Weights:
In the current MPI study, four dimensions – *Education, Living Standards, Employment, and Health* – along with 17 indicators were selected (Table 11).

The selection of dimensions, indicators, deprivation cut-off criteria and weights in this MPI study was based on extensive consultations with government and non-government officials, international organizations, experts in the field and regional consultants. The objective was to choose dimensions and indicators that reflect the unique characteristics of the population while allowing for international comparisons and alignment with SDG requirements and definitions (Table 11).

Weights are assigned to reflect the relative importance of each dimension or indicator. Equal weights for dimensions indicate that all dimensions are of equal importance. In this study, each of the four dimensions received a weight of 25 percent. Within each dimension, the weights of the indicators were also distributed equally. Thus, if a dimension with a weight of 25 percent had four indicators, then each of the four indicators were assigned a weight of 6.25 percent (Table 11). The exception was in the Employment Dimension, which has five indicators, resulting in each indicator receiving a weight of 4.17 percent.

Table 11: MPI Dimensions, Indicators, and Weights

Dimension	Weight	Indicator	Weight
Education	0.25 = 25%	1. Years of Schooling	0.0625 = 6.25%
		2. School Attendance	0.0625 = 6.25%
		3. School Lag	0.0625 = 6.25%
		4. Access/use of internet	0.0625 = 6.25%
Living Standards	0.25 = 25%	5. Housing Materials (floors, walls, roof)	0.0625 = 6.25%
		6. Cooking fuel	0.0625 = 6.25%
		7. Asset ownership	0.0625 = 6.25%
		8. Overcrowding	0.0625 = 6.25%
Employment	0.25 = 25%	9. Dependency	0.05 = 5%
		10. Youth not in employment, education, or training	0.05 = 5%
		11. Informal Employment	0.05 = 5%
		12. Unemployment	0.05 = 5%
		13. Underemployment	0.05 = 5%
Health	0.25 = 25%	14. Access to Health Services	0.0625 = 6.25%
		15. Food Insecurity	0.0625 = 6.25%
		16. Improved Water	0.0625 = 6.25%
		17. Improved Sanitation	0.0625 = 6.25%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Unit of Identification

The household was selected as the unit of identification, assuming that all household members equally share deprivations. The unit of analysis, however, is the individual, therefore the results reflect the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor.

Deprivation Cutoffs

The deprivation cutoff was based on national criteria to reflect the minimum level of achievement required for a person to be considered non-deprived in each indicator. Table 12 presents the deprivation cut-off criteria for each indicator used in the national MPI.

Table 12: Deprivation Cut-off by Indicator

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation Criterion – "A household is deprived if" …
Education	1. Years of Schooling	At least one member older than 15 to 35 years does not have 6 years of education or more OR a member 36 or older does not have 4 years of education.
	2. School Attendance	Any child 5 to 14 years is not attending school. (Exception for those 14 years old that are not attending but are working and have completed primary scho ol).
	3. School Lag	Any child between 7 and 16 years who is attending school is more than two years behind his/her birth cohort.
	4. Access/use of internet	It does not have a computer (including tablets) or internet connection.
Living Standards	5. Housing Materials (floors, walls, roof)	The dwelling has inadequate materials for at least one of the three (floor, walls, roof): i.e. its floor is of natural materials (earth/sand) or its walls are of natural/ rudimentary materials (No walls, cane/palm/trunks, palmetto/wild cane/sticks, bamboo/palmetto with mud/ white lime, stone with mud, plywood, carton/cardboard, reused wood) or its roof are of natural/rudimentary materials (Thatch/Palm leaf/Bay leaf, Rubber rye, makeshift).
	6. Cooking fuel	Its main cooking fuel is wood or charcoal
	7. Asset ownership	It does not own more than two of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a private motor vehicle.
	8. Overcrowding	It has three or more individuals per bedroom.
Employment	9. Dependency	The ratio of employed to household members is less than 33.3%.
	10. Youth not in employment, education, or training	Any household member aged 15-24 is not in employment, education, or training.
	11. Informal Employment	Any household member has an informal job i.e. if employed by a business and neither the business or employee pays social security or if self-employed and their business is not registered with the Social Security Board or Belize Companies Registry.
	12. Unemployment	Any member older than 24 years is unemployed for more than three months.
	13. Underemployment	Any household member is underemployed, i.e. Employed but working less than 35 hours per week, wants to work more hours and is available to work more hours.

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation Criterion – "A household is deprived if" …
Health	**14. Access to Health Services**	Any member who was ill/sick or had an accident, did not have access to a medical center/hospital or other professional institution.
	15. Food Insecurity	Moderately or extremely food insecure – Defined as having more than three responses indicating food insecurity on the raw FIES score.
	16. Improved Water	Household does not have access to improved drinking water (public/private piped into dwelling or yard, public standpipe, protected dug well, private catchment).
	17. Improved Sanitation	Household's sanitation facility is not improved (none, pit latrine not ventilated, other) or it is improved but shared with other households.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Multidimensional Poverty Criterion

Each household is assessed for each of the 17 indicators listed in Table 12 above. If a household is found to be deprived in a particular indicator, its deprivation score is increased by the weight assigned to that indicator. Thus, after the household has been assessed for all 17 indicators, the deprivation score for that household will be the sum of weights of the deprived indicators and will be a number between zero and one.

A score of zero indicates that the household is not deprived in any of the 17 indicators, while a score of one indicates deprivation in all indicators.

If the total deprivation score for any household is equal to or exceeds 0.25, then that household is classified as multidimensionally poor. This threshold of $k = 25\ percent$ serves as the poverty line, therefore a household needs to be deprived in one dimension or more.

3.6 Data Source:

The national Labour Force Survey (LFS) is conducted biannually in April and September, providing a platform for the annual poverty studies where data can be made available at frequent and regular intervals (once a year with two rounds of data collection).

3.7 Data Analysis:

If the general population is divided into mutually exclusive groups, such as by districts, then the MPI statistics can be calculated for each group separately. This allows for poverty levels to be compared between groups. It is also possible to obtain the contribution of each group or indicator to the national MPI by calculating the proportion of the total poverty score for each group (or indicator) to the total poverty score for the entire population.

CHAPTER 4: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY IN BELIZE

4.1 Introduction

The multidimensional poverty indicators presented in this chapter examine the state of poverty in the population of Belize. These estimates apply to the country as a whole, as well as to specific administrative areas and population subgroups. Estimates are based on a poverty cutoff of 25 percent, which means that a household is considered multidimensionally poor if it is deprived in one dimension or more.

4.2 Main Results

In Belize, about 36.5 percent (142,540 persons) of the population were multidimensionally poor in 2021. This means that about three out of every ten persons were deprived in 0.25 percent or more of the weighted sum of indicators.

The Intensity (A) of poverty for Belize was 39.2 percent. The product of the incidence and intensity of poverty produce a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). For Belize, this index was estimated at 0.143 as seen in Table 13.

Table 13: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity, Belize September 2021

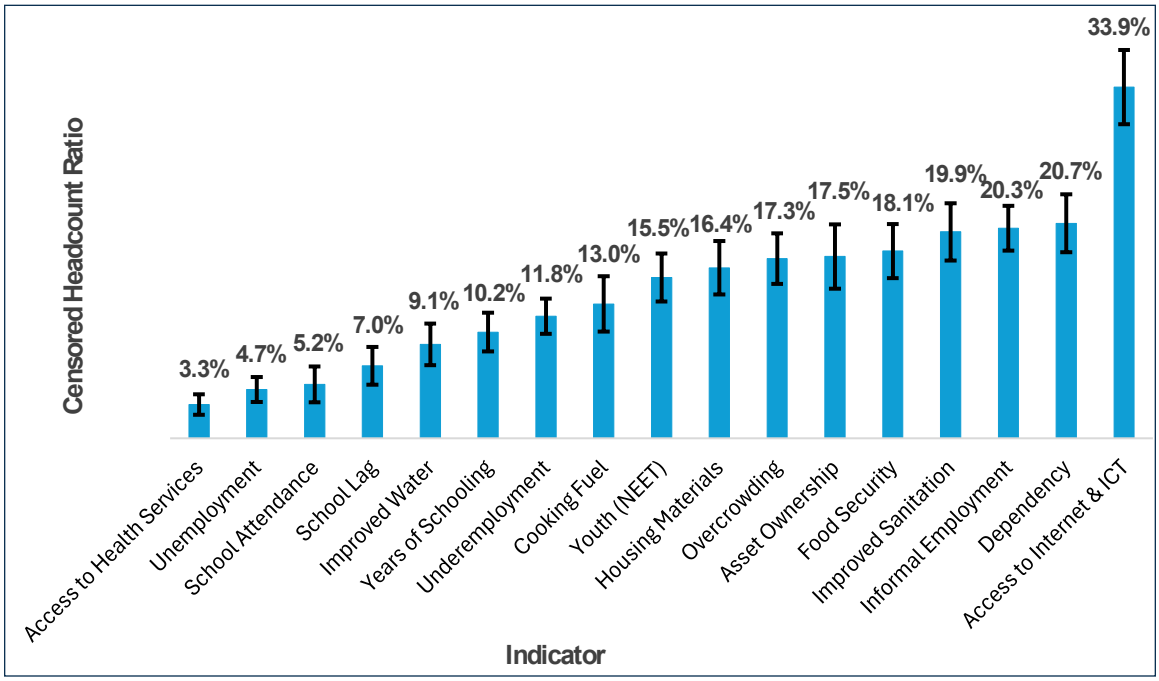
Index (k = 0.25)	MPI Value	(95% Confidence Interval)
Belize MPI	0.143	(0.127, 0.159)
Incidence of poverty (H)	36.5%	(0.329, 0.401)
Intensity of poverty (A)	39.2%	(0.379, 0.4)

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

4.3 Censored Headcount Ratios of Each Indicator to the National MPI

For any given indicator, the censored headcount ratio is calculated as the proportion of persons in the population who are both multidimensionally poor and deprived in a particular indicator. For Belize in 2021, the censored headcount ratio for each indicator were as shown below (Figure 2). The figure depicts that, Access to Internet' (33.9 percent), 'Dependency' (20.7 percent), 'Informal Employment' (20.3 percent), 'Improved Sanitation' (19.9 percent) and 'Food Insecurity' (18.1 percent) were the indicators presenting the higher censored headcount ratios.

Figure 2: Censored Headcount Ratio by Indicator to the National MPI, September 2021



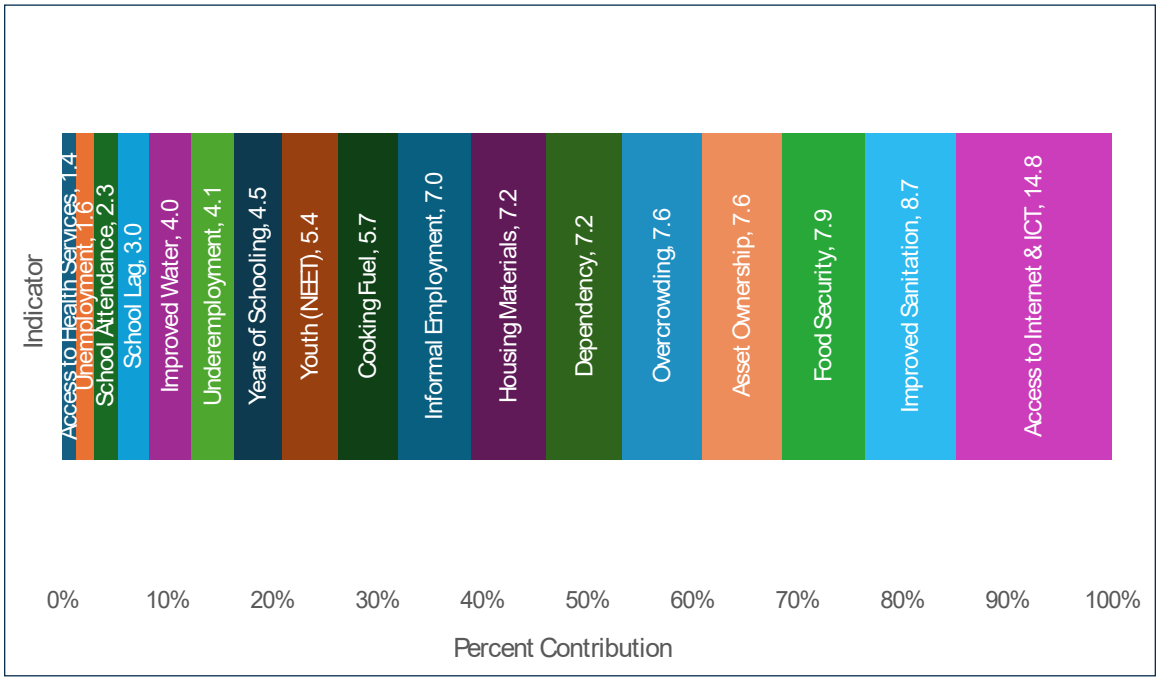
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

4.4 Percentage Contribution of Each Indicator to the National MPI

Belize's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was based on four dimensions: Education, Living Standards, Employment, and Health. Each dimension contributes differently to the overall experience of poverty. The Alkire-Foster method enables the decomposition of each dimension into specific indicators. The percentage contribution to multidimensional poverty refers to how much each indicator contributes to the overall MPI score.

As shown in Figure 3 below, the indicators with the highest contribution to the MPI in Belize were 'Access to Internet' (14.8 percent), 'Improved Sanitation' (8.7 percent), and 'Food Security' (7.9 percent). Conversely, the indicators with the least contribution to the MPI are 'Access to Health Services' (1.4 percent), 'Unemployment' (1.6 percent), and 'School Attendance' (2.3 percent).

Figure 3: Indicator Percentage Contributions to MPI, September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

CHAPTER 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

5.1 Introduction

It is convenient to decompose the population into mutually exclusive subgroups to obtain comparisons between groups. The AF method facilitates the calculation of the MPI for subgroups, offering a powerful tool for governments and stakeholders to understand and address poverty more effectively. Multidimensional poverty statistics are calculated using the total number of persons and households in the general population. Subgroups of interest include districts, place of residence (urban/ rural), ethnicity, sex, education, and age which are the characteristics for the head of the household.

5.2 Characteristics of the Poor

5.2.1 Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head

An analysis based on households headed by males or females indicates that households with male heads present higher levels of poverty compared to households with female heads (Table 14). Male-headed households had an MPI of 0.152, whereas female-headed households had an MPI of 0.124. A greater proportion of multidimensionally poor households was seen among male-headed households (38.5 percent) when compared to female headed-headed households (32.2 percent). However, the intensity of poverty was similar between the two groups: 39.5 percent for male-headed households and 38.3 percent for female-headed households (Table 14).

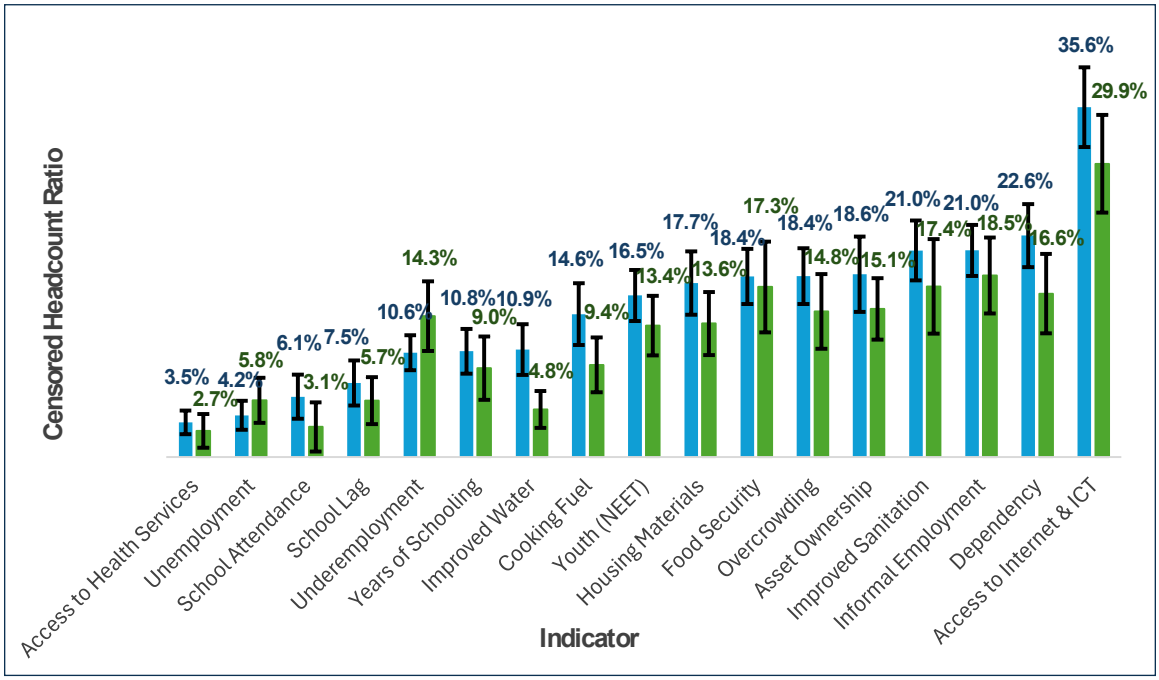
Table 14: MPI, Incidence, & Intensity of Poverty by Sex of Household Head, September 2021

Sex	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
Male	0.152	(0.134, 0.170)	38.5%	(34.355, 42.566)	39.5%	(38.178, 40.869)	69.2%	23,994
Female	0.124	(0.103, 0.144)	32.2%	(27.434, 37.028)	38.3%	(36.327, 40.353)	30.8%	9,004
National	0.143	(0.127, 0.159)	36.5%	(32.939, 40.141)	39.2%	(37.933, 40.471)	100%	32,998

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Over a third of male-headed households were deprived in 'Access to Internet' (35.6 percent) and multidimensionally poor, compared to about 30.0 percent of female-headed households that were deprived in this indicator and multidimensionally poor. On the other hand, for the indicator 'Access to Health Services', only 3.5 percent of male-headed households were deprived for this indicator and multidimensionally poor, and this was even lower for female-headed households at 2.7 percent (Figure 4).

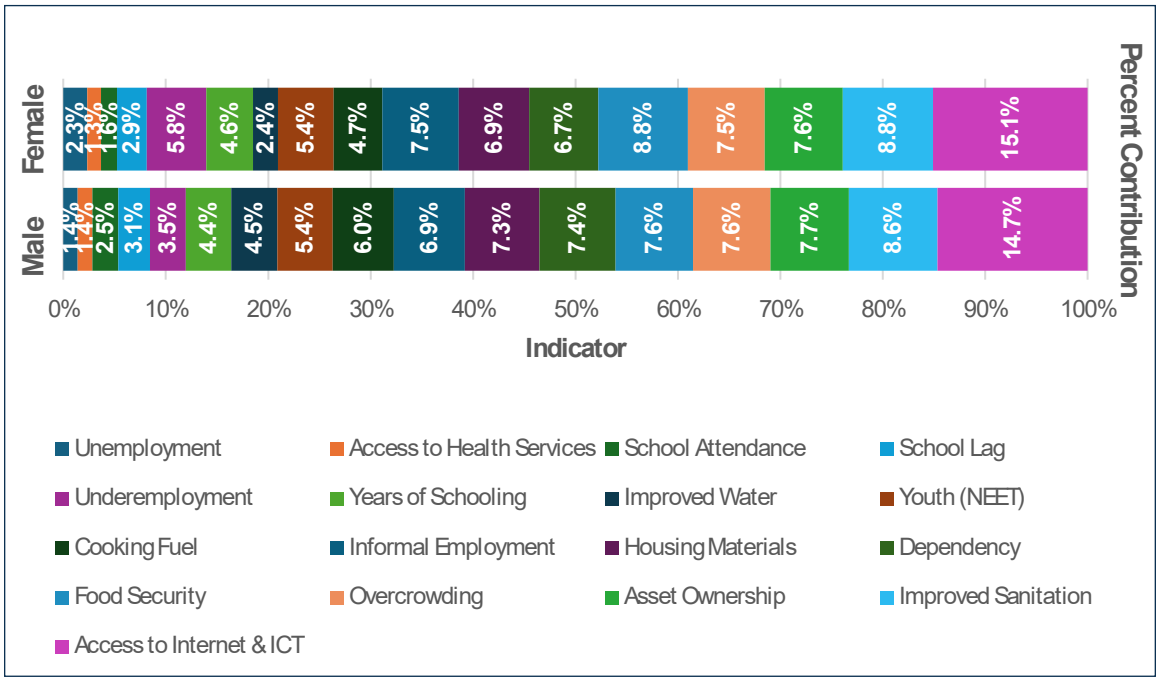
Figure 4: Censored Headcount Ratios by Sex of Household Head, September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

The analysis of the indicators above is important for determining multidimensional poverty of households categorized by the sex of the household head. This is confirmed by examining the contribution of each indicator to the MPI for both groups, as shown in Figure 5 below, where the contribution of indicators to the MPI are distributed similarly.

Figure 5: Indicator Percent Contributions to MPI by Sex of Household Head, September 2021

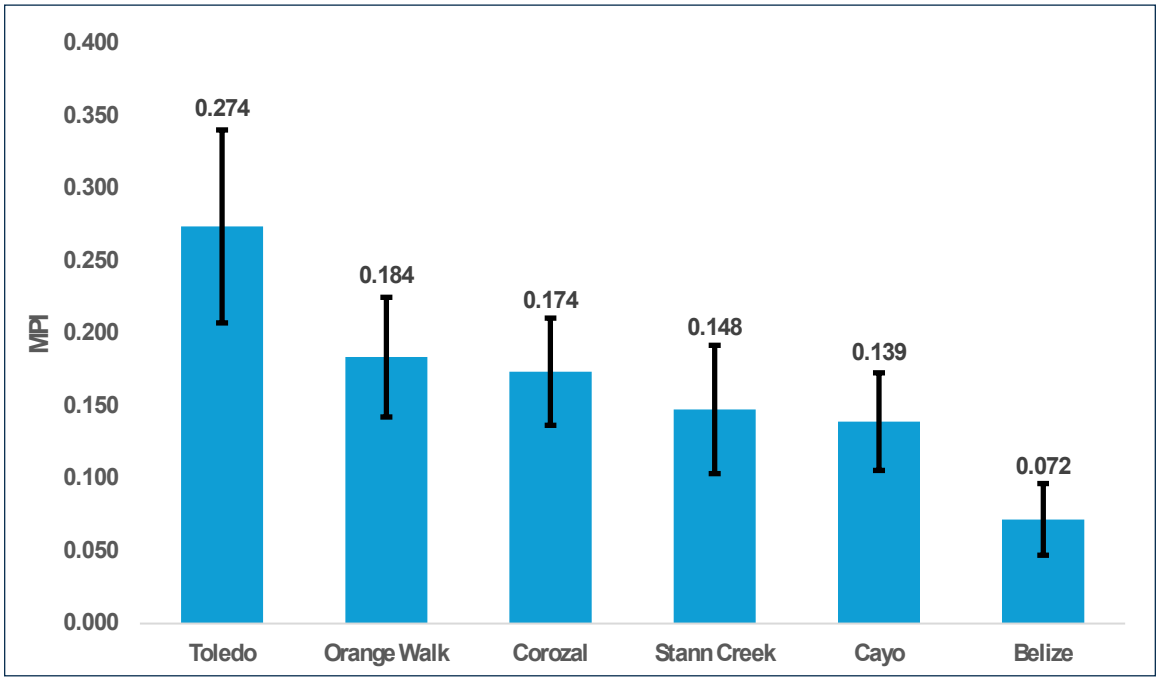


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

5.2.2 Multidimensional Poverty at the District Level

The Toledo District experienced the highest level of deprivations among the poor, with an MPI of 0.274, while the Belize District recorded the lowest MPI at 0.072 (Figure 6). Although the other four districts of Orange Walk, Corozal, Cayo and Stann Creek exhibited elevated levels of multidimensional poverty, the Orange Walk and Corozal Districts were more affected by poverty when compared to the Cayo and Stann Creek Districts, where differences were significant across all districts.

Figure 6: MPI by District, September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

The incidence of poverty was highest in the Toledo District, where about 6 in 10 persons were multidimensionally poor. This was followed by Orange Walk where approximately 5 in 10 persons were multidimensionally poor. The lowest incidence of poverty was observed in the Belize District, were 2 in 10 persons were multidimensionally poor.

As it relates to the intensity of poverty, those in the Toledo district experienced a higher number of deprivations on average, at 45.8 percent of the 17 indictors in the MPI. In comparison, the intensity of poverty in the districts of Corozal, Stann Creek, and Cayo was similar at approximately 39 percent (Table 15).

Table 15: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity by District, September 2021

District	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
Toledo	0.274	(0.202, 0.346)	59.8%	(48.060, 71.565)	45.8%	(41.834, 49.832)	9.4%	22,041
Orange Walk	0.184	(0.140, 0.228)	49.6%	(38.785, 60.332)	37.1%	(35.642, 38.598)	13.2%	25,613
Corozal	0.174	(0.134, 0.214)	43.6%	(35.016, 52.186)	39.9%	(36.974, 42.754)	12.6%	21,370
Stann Creek	0.148	(0.101, 0.195)	37.3%	(27.433, 47.153)	39.6%	(36.379, 42.878)	11.1%	16,099
Cayo	0.139	(0.103, 0.175)	35.7%	(27.617, 43.872)	39.0%	(36.344, 41.667)	24.0%	33,452
Belize	0.072	(0.045, 0.098)	20.7%	(12.995, 28.398)	34.7%	(32.182, 37.267)	29.7%	23,966
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**142,540**

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

5.2.3 Multidimensional Poverty by Place of Residence (Urban/Rural)

Table 16 shows that households located in rural areas experienced a higher incidence (47.5 percent) compared to households located in urban areas (23.3 percent). Furthermore, not only were there more rural multidimensionally poor persons (101,424 persons) compared to urban multidimensionally poor persons (41,116 persons), but poverty was also more intense in rural areas than in urban areas (rural at 40.5 percent and urban at 36.1 percent).

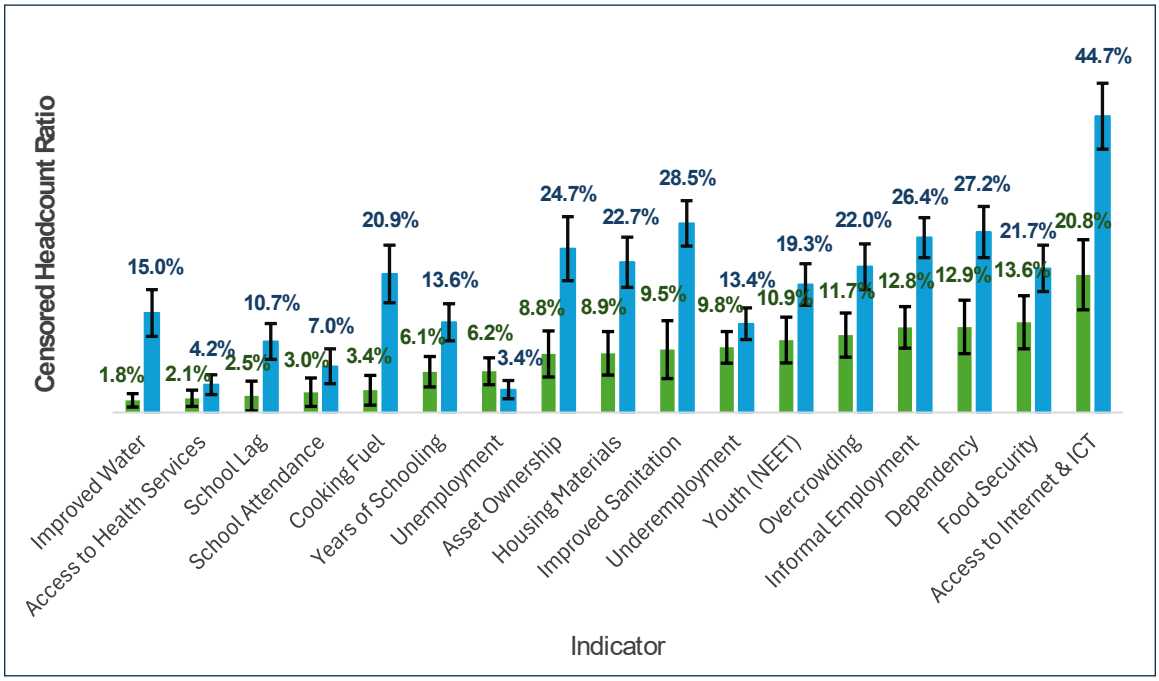
Table 16: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity by Place of Residence (Urban/Rural), September 2021

Urban/ Rural	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
Rural	0.192	(0.169, 0.215)	47.5%	(42.531, 52.442)	40.5%	(0.726, 39.017)	54.8%	101,424
Urban	0.084	(0.062, 0.106)	23.3%	(17.750, 28.838)	36.1%	(33.746, 38.410)	45.2%	41,116
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**142,540**

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

The indicator 'Access to Internet and ICT' was the indicator presenting a higher percentage of individuals deprived and multidimensional poverty. In urban locations, 'Improved Water' (1.8 percent) was the indicator presenting the lowest percentage of people deprived and multidimensionally poor while in rural locations its was 'Unemployment' (3.4 percent). Another difference was seen in the indicator 'Improved Sanitation' which was the second indicator with the largest percentage of the population deprived and multidimensionally poor with 28.5 percent.

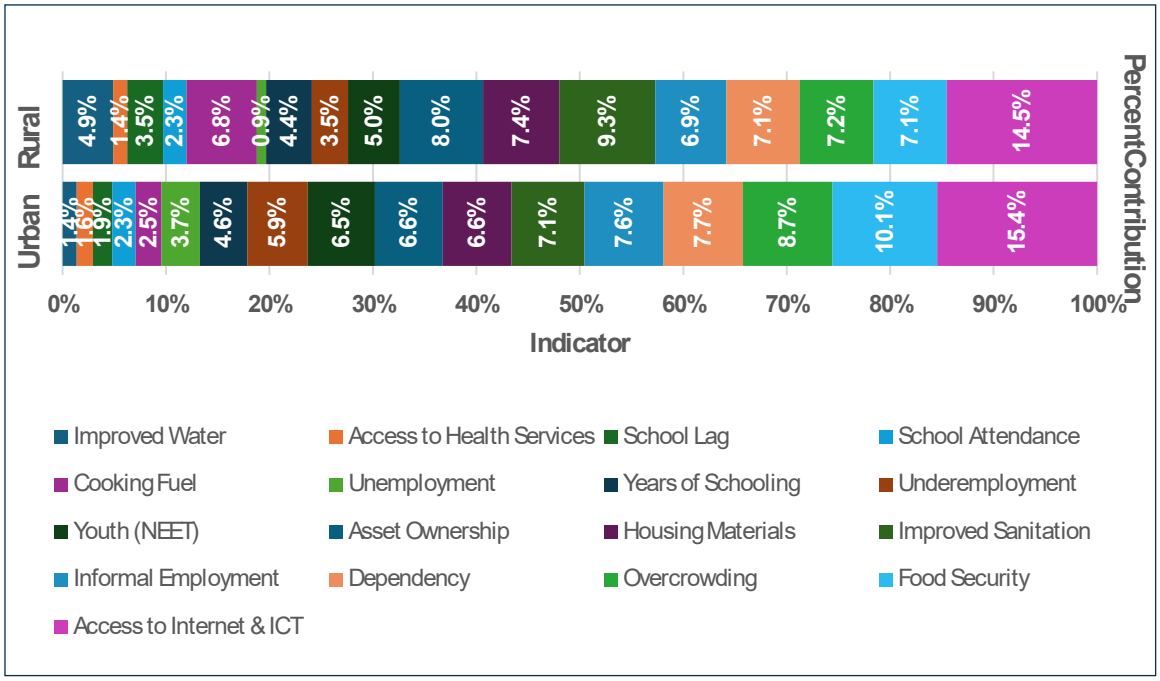
Figure 7: Censored Headcount Ratios by Place of Residence (Urban/Rural), September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Indicator percentage contributions to the MPI by place of residence can help to identify priorities by area of residence. Figure 8 illustrates that indicators contribute to the MPI at different rates. For example, aside from 'Access to Internet', which had the highest contribution, 'Food Security' (10.1 percent) had the highest contribution to the MPI in urban households. In contrast, for rural areas, 'Improved Sanitation' (9.3 percent) had the highest contribution.

Figure 8: Indicator Percent Contribution to MPI for Place of Residence (Urban/Rural), September 2021

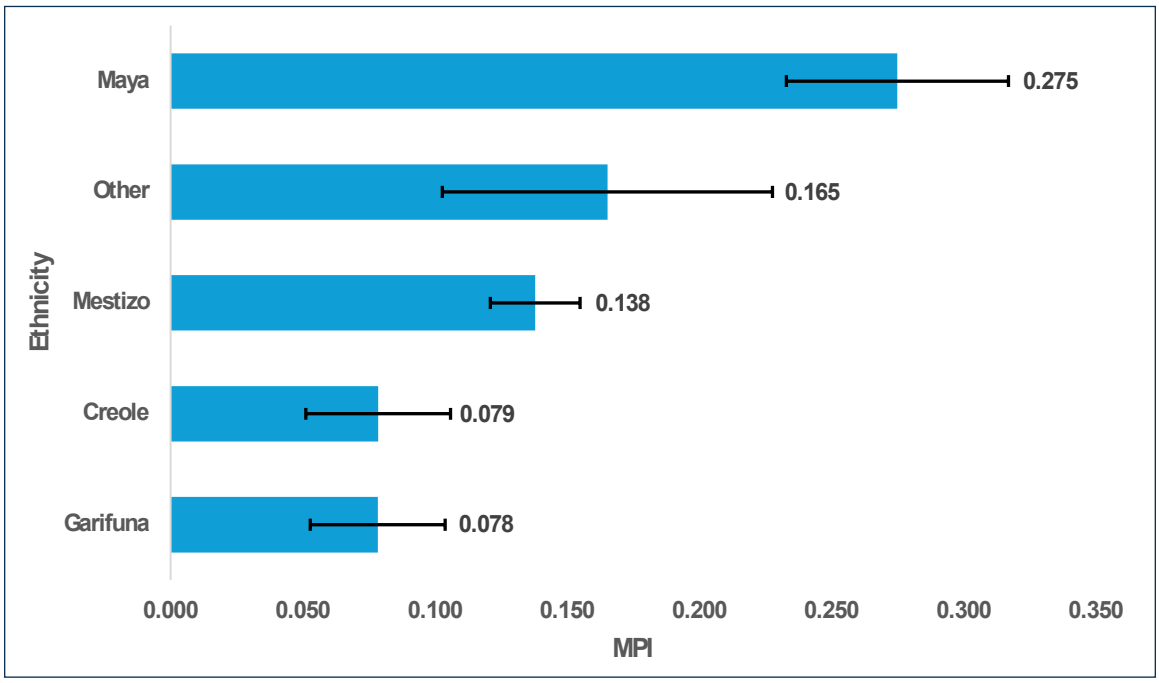


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

5.2.4 Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head

Household heads of Mayan descent experienced the highest level of deprivations among the poor, with an MPI of 0.275 (Figure 9). In comparison, household heads of Mestizo/Hispanic descent had a lesser MPI of 0.138 and the MPI was even less pronounced among Creole household heads (0.079), while Garifuna household heads recorded the lowest MPI at 0.078. Although Creole and Garifuna household heads exhibited lower levels of multidimensional poverty, there was no statistical significance in the differences in comparison to household heads of Mayan, Other, and Mestizo/Hispanic descent which exhibited great statistical significance in their differences.

Figure 9: MPI by Ethnicity, September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

As shown in Table 17, about 62.4 percent of the Maya faced multidimensional poverty, with an intensity of 44.7 percent. In comparison, about a quarter of the Garifuna and Creole populations were multidimensionally poor, while 35.8 percent of the Mestizo/Hispanic ethnic group were poor. The intensity of poverty among these three ethnic groups was relatively similar: Mestizo/Hispanic at 38.2 percent, Garifuna at 34.2 percent, and Creole at 35.6 percent (Table 18).

Table 17: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity by Ethnicity of Head of Household, September 2021

Ethnicity	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
Maya	0.275	(0.232, 0.318)	62.4%	(55.548, 68.612)	44.7%	(41.190, 47.396)	14.4%	32,558
Mestizo/ Hispanic	0.138	(0.121, 0.155)	35.8%	(31.750, 40.246)	38.2%	(36.998, 39.658)	48.8%	70,460
Garifuna	0.078	(0.445, 0.112)	25.2%	(13.458, 34.349)	34.2%	(29.928, 35.659)	4.8%	4,220
Creole	0.079	(0.051, 0.106)	23.1%	(14.146, 30.255)	35.6%	(33.297, 37.489)	23.6%	21,951
Other	0.165	(0.102, 0.229)	45.9%	(26.895, 59.332)	38.5%	(36.818, 39.859)	8.4%	13,258
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**142,540**

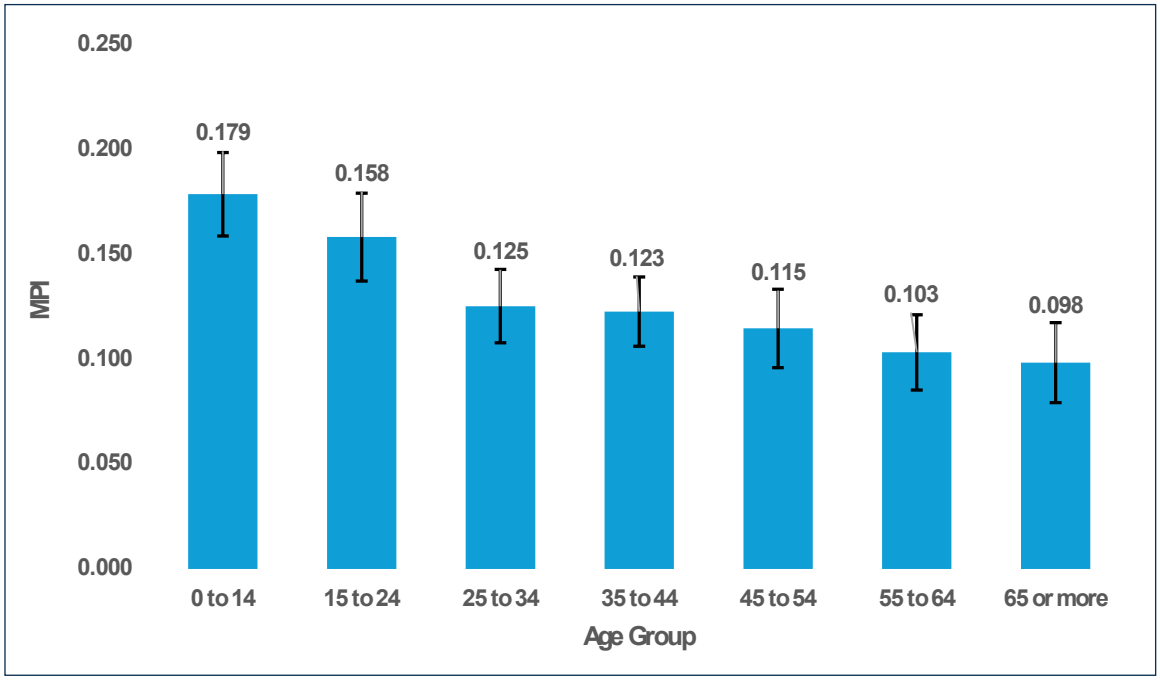
*Estimates not reliable since sample size is small

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

5.2.5 Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group

Younger persons experienced higher levels of multidimensional poverty; the 0-14 and 15-24 age groups having an MPI of 0.179 and 0.158, respectively (Figure 10). In contrast, poverty was less pronounced in older age groups, with a decreasing level of poverty observed as age increases.

Figure 10: MPI by Age Group, September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Children were most susceptible to poverty, with 43.9 percent being multidimensionally poor and experiencing a high intensity of poverty at 40.7 percent (Table 18). Youth aged 0 to 24 years represent a significant share of the multidimensionally poor, accounting for more than half (57.7 percent or 82,176 persons) of the total number of poor persons despite making up only 48.8 percent of the overall population.

Table 18: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity by Age Group, September 2021

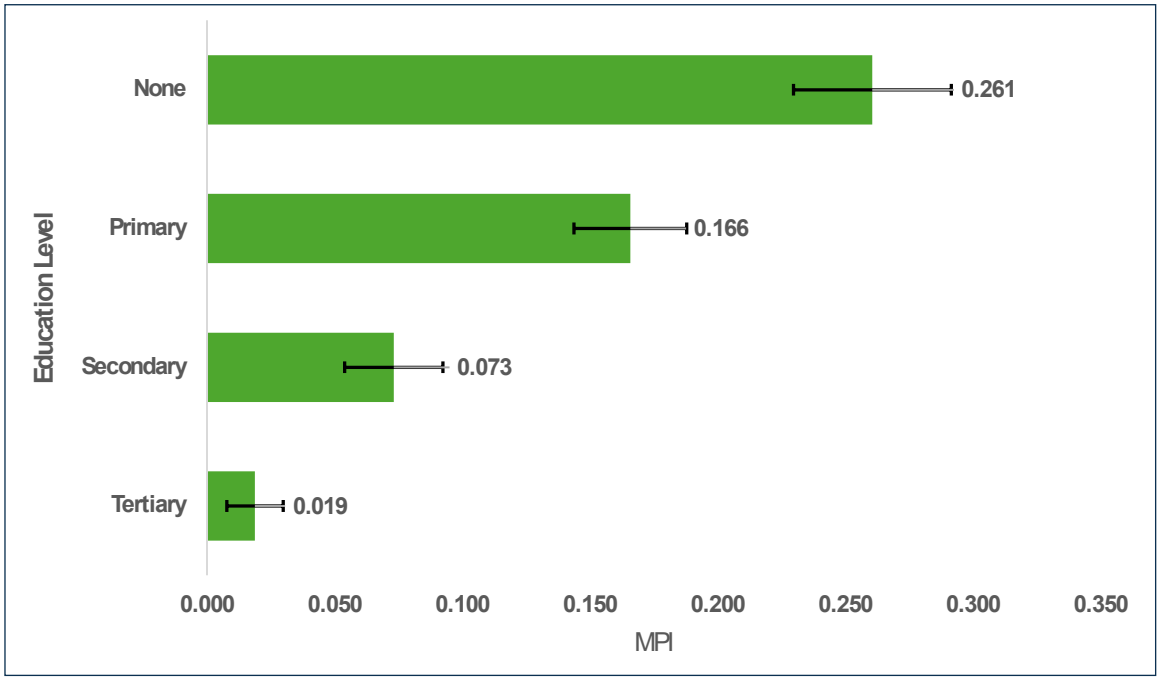
Age Group	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
0 - 14	0.179	(0.159, 0.199)	43.9%	(39.604, 48.276)	40.7%	(39.211, 42.117)	30.1%	51,633
15 - 24	0.158	(0.137, 0.179)	40.8%	(35.776, 45.891)	38.8%	(37.302, 40.208)	19.2%	30,543
25 - 34	0.125	(0.108, 0.143)	32.8%	(28.530, 37.147)	38.2%	(36.652, 39.670)	14.8%	18,929
35 - 44	0.123	(0.106, 0.139)	31.2%	(27.243, 35.153)	39.3%	(37.789, 40.871)	13.0%	15,780
45 - 54	0.115	(0.096, 0.134)	30.5%	(25.644, 35.412)	37.6%	(35.677, 39.464)	10.5%	12,552
55 - 64	0.103	(0.085, 0.121)	27.9%	(22.816, 32.952)	37.0%	(35.381, 38.686)	7.0%	7,598
65 and over	0.098	(0.079, 0.118)	26.0%	(20.840, 31.090)	37.9%	(35.994, 39.784)	5.4%	5,505
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**142,540**

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

5.2.6 Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head

People living in households whose head had no formal education experienced the highest levels of multidimensional poverty, with an incidence rate of 61.3 percent and an intensity of 42.5 percent. In contrast, people living in households whose head have attained tertiary level education had a significantly lower incidence of poverty at 5.6 percent and a lower intensity at 33.4 percent (Table 19). Households headed by individuals with secondary education showed an incidence of 21.1 percent and an intensity of 34.6 percent, while those with primary education had an incidence of 43.5 percent and an intensity of 38.1 percent. The difference in the MPI across all education levels are significant with households whose head having no formal education recording the greatest difference.

Figure 11: MPI by Education Level of Household Head, September 2021



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 19: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity by Education Level of Household Head, September 2021

Education Level	MPI (HxA)		Incidence (H)		Intensity (A)		Share of Total Population	Number of Multi-dimensionally Poor Households
	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval	Value	95% Confidence Interval		
None	0.261	(0.229, 0.292)	61.3%	(55.358, 67.193)	42.5%	(40.271, 44.758)	21.6%	12,069
Primary	0.166	(0.143, 0.188)	43.5%	(38.243, 48.672)	38.1%	(36.695, 39.561)	41.8%	15,858
Secondary	0.073	(0.054, 0.093)	21.1%	(15.574, 26.622)	34.6%	(32.060, 37.186)	19.8%	3,977
Tertiary	0.019	(0.008, 0.030)	5.6%	(2.332, 8.868)	33.4%	(31.632, 35.240)	16.9%	908
National	**0.143**	**(0.127, 0.159)**	**36.5%**	**(32.939, 40.141)**	**39.2%**	**(37.933, 40.471)**	**100%**	**32,812**

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS

Implementing a measure to monitor multidimensional poverty is vital for meeting the SDG target 1.2, which aims to "By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions." The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for Belize provides a framework for assessing multidimensional poverty at both the national and district levels. This allows for targeted policies and interventions to address the needs of the most deprived populations.

In 2021, Belize's national MPI was 0.143, based on an Incidence (H) of 36.2 percent (142,540 multidimensionally poor persons) and an Intensity (A) of 39.2 percent. Regular assessments of the MPI are essential for tracking poverty levels over time across the entire population, including both households and individuals. Maintaining a time series of the MPI enables monitoring progress towards SDGs and facilitates comparisons with other countries in the region. It is also valuable to maintain a time series of either censored headcount ratios or contributions to the MPI for each indicator.

A national MPI allows the government and stakeholders the ability to monitor poverty trends, allocate resources effectively, and address the needs of marginalized areas, groups and households. It supports the development and evaluation of policies aimed at ensuring that all persons in the country enjoy access to essential services such as water, roads, adequate housing, basic education, health services and other basic needs.

Focusing only on monetary poverty is not sufficient to reduce poverty, therefore, integrating the MPI with monetary poverty measures is vital for a comprehensive approach to addressing poverty.

Such data is invaluable for policy implementation and strengthening and should be utilized by various entities such as the Government of Belize, UNICEF, and the UNDP.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - INDEX OF TABLES

Table 1: Belize National MPI, Headcount Ratio, & Intensity

Index	Value	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
MPI	0.143		0.008	0.127	0.159
Headcount Ratio (H, %)	36.50%	142,540	1.817	32.939	40.141
Intensity (A, %)	39.20%		0.64	37.933	40.471

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 2: MPI by District

District	MPI	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Corozal	0.174	12.60%	21,370	0.019	0.134	0.214
Orange Walk	0.184	13.20%	25,613	0.021	0.14	0.228
Belize	0.072	29.70%	23,966	0.013	0.045	0.098
Cayo	0.139	24.00%	33,452	0.017	0.103	0.175
Stann Creek	0.148	11.10%	16,099	0.023	0.101	0.195
Toledo	0.274	9.40%	22,041	0.034	0.202	0.346

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 3: Incidence (H, %) by District

District	Incidence (H, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Corozal	43.60%	12.60%	21,370	4.05	35.016	52.186
Orange Walk	50.00%	13.20%	25,613	5.128	38.785	60.332
Belize	20.70%	29.70%	23,966	3.666	12.995	28.398
Cayo	35.70%	24.00%	33,452	3.869	27.617	43.872
Stann Creek	37.30%	11.10%	16,099	4.754	27.433	47.153
Toledo	59.80%	9.40%	22,041	5.544	48.06	71.565

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 4: Intensity (A, %) by District

District	Intensity (A, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Corozal	39.90%	12.60%	21,370	1.363	36.974	42.754
Orange Walk	37.10%	13.20%	25,613	0.704	35.642	38.598
Belize	34.70%	29.70%	23,966	1.21	32.182	37.267
Cayo	39.00%	24.00%	33,452	1.267	36.344	41.667
Stann Creek	39.60%	11.10%	16,099	1.567	36.379	42.878
Toledo	45.80%	9.40%	22,041	1.886	41.834	49.832

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 5: Urban Residence MPI, Headcount Ratio, & Intensity

Index	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Value	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
MPI			0.084	0.011	0.062	0.106
Headcount Ratio (H, %)	45.20%	41,116	23.30%	2.753	17.75	28.838
Intensity (A, %)			36.10%	1.158	33.746	38.41

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 6: Rural Residence MPI, Headcount Ratio, & Intensity

Index	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Value	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
MPI			0.192	0.011	0.169	0.215
Headcount Ratio (H, %)	54.80%	101,424	47.50%	2.48	42.531	52.442
Intensity (A, %)			40.50%	0.726	39.017	41.919

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 7: Male MPI, Headcount Ratio, & Intensity

					95% Confidence I.	
Index	**Population Share**	**No. of Poor Persons**	**Value**	**Standard Error**	**Low**	**Up**
MPI			0.152	0.009	0.134	0.17
Headcount Ratio (H, %)	69.20%	23,994	38.50%	2.071	34.355	42.566
Intensity (A, %)			39.50%	0.679	38.178	40.869

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 8: Female MPI, Headcount Ratio, & Intensity

					95% Confidence I.	
Index	**Population Share**	**No. of Poor Persons**	**Value**	**Standard Error**	**Low**	**Up**
MPI			0.124	0.01	0.103	0.144
Headcount Ratio (H, %)	30.80%	9,004	32.20%	2.42	27.434	37.028
Intensity (A, %)			38.30%	1.016	36.327	40.353

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 9: MPI by Age Group

Age Group	MPI	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
0 to 14 years	0.179	30.10%	51,633	0.01	0.159	0.199
15 to 24 years	0.158	19.20%	30,543	0.011	0.137	0.179
25 to 34 years	0.125	14.80%	18,929	0.009	0.108	0.143
35 to 44 years	0.123	13.00%	15,780	0.008	0.106	0.139
45 to 54 years	0.115	10.50%	12,552	0.01	0.096	0.134
55 to 64 years	0.103	7.00%	7,598	0.009	0.085	0.121
65 or more years	0.098	5.40%	5,505	0.01	0.079	0.118

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 10: Incidence (H, %) by Age Group

Age Group	Incidence (H, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
0 to 14 years	43.90%	30.10%	51,633	2.187	39.604	48.276
15 to 24 years	40.80%	19.20%	30,543	2.552	35.776	45.891
25 to 34 years	32.80%	14.80%	18,929	2.174	28.53	37.147
35 to 44 years	31.20%	13.00%	15,780	1.995	27.243	35.153
45 to 54 years	30.50%	10.50%	12,552	2.464	25.644	35.412
55 to 64 years	27.90%	7.00%	7,598	2.556	22.816	32.952
65 or more years	26.00%	5.40%	5,505	2.584	20.84	31.09

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 11: Intensity (A, %) by Age Group

Age Group	Intensity (A, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
0 to 14 years	40.70%	30.10%	51,633	0.733	39.211	42.117
15 to 24 years	38.80%	19.20%	30,543	0.733	37.302	40.208
25 to 34 years	38.20%	14.80%	18,929	0.761	36.652	39.67
35 to 44 years	39.30%	13.00%	15,780	0.777	37.789	40.871
45 to 54 years	37.60%	10.50%	12,552	0.955	35.677	39.464
55 to 64 years	37.00%	7.00%	7,598	0.834	35.381	38.686
65 or more years	37.90%	5.40%	5,505	0.955	35.994	39.784

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 12: MPI by Ethnicity of Household Head

Ethnicity	MPI	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Creole	0.079	23.6%	21,951	0.014	0.051	0.106
Garifuna	0.078	4.8%	4,220	0.017	0.044	0.112
Maya	0.275	14.4%	32,558	0.022	0.231	0.319
Mestizo	0.138	48.8%	70,460	0.009	0.121	0.155
Other	0.165	8.4%	13,258	0.035	0.096	0.234

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 13: Incidence (H, %) by Ethnicity of Household Head

Ethnicity	Incidence (H, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Creole	22.2%	23.6%	21,951	4.045	14.183	30.219
Garifuna	23.9%	4.8%	4,220	5.270	13.458	34.349
Maya	62.1%	14.4%	32,558	3.413	55.314	68.845
Mestizo	36.0%	48.8%	70,460	2.162	31.712	40.284
Other	43.1%	8.4%	13,258	8.878	25.516	60.711

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 14: Intensity (A, %) by Ethnicity of Household Head

Ethnicity	Intensity (A, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Creole	35.4%	23.6%	21,951	0.011	33.290	37.496
Garifuna	32.8%	4.8%	4,220	1.446	29.928	35.659
Maya	44.3%	14.4%	32,558	1.553	41.213	47.372
Mestizo	38.3%	48.8%	70,460	0.673	36.995	39.662
Other	38.3%	8.4%	13,258	0.749	36.855	39.823

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 15: MPI by Education of Household Head

Education	MPI	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
None	0.261	21.6%	12,069	0.016	0.229	0.292
Primary	0.166	41.8%	15,858	0.011	0.143	0.188
Secondary	0.073	19.8%	3,977	0.010	0.054	0.093
Tertiary	0.019	16.9%	908	0.006	0.008	0.030

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 16: Incidence (H, %) by Education of Household Head

Education	Incidence (H, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
None	61.3%	21.6%	12,069	2.983	55.358	67.193
Primary	43.5%	41.8%	15,858	2.631	38.243	48.672
Secondary	21.1%	19.8%	3,977	2.784	15.574	26.622
Tertiary	5.6%	16.9%	908	1.645	2.332	8.868

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 17: Intensity (A, %) by Education of Household Head

Education	Intensity (A, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
None	42.5%	21.6%	12,069	1.131	40.271	44.758
Primary	38.1%	41.8%	15,858	0.723	36.695	39.561
Secondary	34.6%	19.8%	3,977	1.292	32.060	37.186
Tertiary	33.4%	16.9%	908	0.908	31.632	35.240

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 18: MPI by Household Size

HH Size	MPI	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
3 members or less	0.073	31.5%	12,170	0.006	0.062	0.084
4 to 6 members	0.143	53.2%	15,907	0.008	0.126	0.159
7 or more	0.290	15.3%	4,920	0.019	0.252	0.328

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 19: Incidence (H, %) by Household Size

HH Size	Incidence (H, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
3 members or less	20.9%	31.5%	12,170	1.613	17.740	24.132
4 to 6 members	36.5%	53.2%	15,907	1.901	32.738	40.274
7 or more	68.8%	15.3%	4,920	4.142	60.545	77.023

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 20: Intensity (A, %) by Household Size

HH Size	Intensity (A, %)	Population Share	No. of Poor Persons	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
3 members or less	34.7%	31.5%	12,170	0.549	33.617	35.793
4 to 6 members	39.1%	53.2%	15,907	0.612	37.893	40.318
7 or more	42.2%	15.3%	4,920	1.420	39.373	45.021

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 21: National Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	13.30%	1.09	11.136	15.456
School Attendance	6.20%	0.913	4.393	8.014
School Lag	9.70%	1.065	7.63	11.853
Access to Internet & ICT	63.70%	1.796	60.171	67.291
Housing Material	22.70%	1.449	19.794	25.54
Cooking Fuel	14.70%	1.416	11.87	17.484
Asset Ownership	20.50%	1.594	17.313	23.632
Overcrowding	22.80%	1.36	20.125	25.515
Dependency	39.50%	1.342	36.84	42.161
Youth NEET	23.20%	1.252	20.708	25.671
Informal Employment	41.50%	1.299	38.975	44.123
Unemployment	7.10%	0.711	5.704	8.522
Underemployment	20.80%	1.014	18.759	22.781
Access to Health Services	4.80%	0.616	3.579	6.023
Food Security	26.40%	1.441	23.588	29.299
Improved Water	12.80%	1.211	10.412	15.212
Improved Sanitation	24.40%	1.583	21.259	27.535

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 22: Urban Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	8.20%	1.355	5.449	10.907
School Attendance	3.60%	1.086	1.408	5.783
School Lag	5.70%	1.51	2.653	8.738
Access to Internet & ICT	54.40%	3.311	47.765	61.102
Housing Material	16.60%	2.105	12.35	20.831
Cooking Fuel	3.50%	1.151	1.163	5.798
Asset Ownership	11.70%	1.851	7.934	15.392
Overcrowding	18.80%	2.085	14.625	23.024
Dependency	33.20%	2.133	28.889	37.482
Youth NEET	18.70%	1.996	14.652	22.691
Informal Employment	38.30%	1.978	34.323	42.289
Unemployment	9.70%	1.242	7.174	12.176
Underemployment	20.90%	1.192	18.515	23.315
Access to Health Services	4.30%	0.84	2.624	6.007
Food Security	23.40%	2.325	18.713	28.08
Improved Water	3.60%	0.668	2.286	4.975
Improved Sanitation	12.50%	2.431	7.602	17.395

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 23: Urban Censored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	6.10%	1.175	3.782	8.515
School Attendance	3.00%	1.094	0.842	5.248
School Lag	2.50%	1.154	0.166	4.813
Access to Internet & ICT	20.80%	2.687	15.353	26.177
Housing Material	8.90%	1.666	5.571	12.284
Cooking Fuel	3.40%	1.144	1.051	5.66
Asset Ownership	8.80%	1.778	5.241	12.402
Overcrowding	11.70%	1.699	8.238	15.084
Dependency	12.90%	2.056	8.756	17.038
Youth NEET	10.90%	1.758	7.371	14.452
Informal Employment	12.80%	1.601	9.616	16.064
Unemployment	6.20%	1.042	4.132	8.329
Underemployment	9.80%	1.218	7.387	12.295
Access to Health Services	2.10%	0.628	0.86	3.39
Food Security	13.60%	2.042	9.498	17.725
Improved Water	1.80%	0.516	0.809	2.887
Improved Sanitation	9.50%	2.232	4.994	13.986

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 24: Rural Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	17.50%	1.621	14.285	20.765
School Attendance	8.40%	1.414	5.534	11.185
School Lag	13.10%	1.469	10.149	16.021
Access to Internet & ICT	71.40%	1.958	67.501	75.328
Housing Material	27.70%	1.987	23.719	31.66
Cooking Fuel	23.90%	2.297	19.34	28.518
Asset Ownership	27.80%	2.471	22.815	32.69
Overcrowding	26.10%	1.808	22.508	29.735
Dependency	44.70%	1.727	41.268	48.169
Youth NEET	26.90%	1.553	23.819	30.026
Informal Employment	44.20%	1.754	40.723	47.735
Unemployment	5.00%	0.743	3.512	6.479
Underemployment	20.70%	1.569	17.515	23.786
Access to Health Services	5.20%	0.883	3.438	6.965
Food Security	29.00%	1.841	25.283	32.64
Improved Water	20.40%	2.1	16.203	24.596
Improved Sanitation	34.20%	1.973	30.287	38.173

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 25: Rural Censored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	13.6%	1.429	10.761	16.473
School Attendance	7.0%	1.340	4.280	9.634
School Lag	10.7%	1.384	7.934	13.465
Access to Internet & ICT	44.7%	2.538	39.615	49.760
Housing Material	22.7%	1.930	18.807	26.519
Cooking Fuel	20.9%	2.209	16.482	25.310
Asset Ownership	24.7%	2.461	19.809	29.645
Overcrowding	22.0%	1.762	18.477	25.519
Dependency	27.2%	1.977	23.264	31.167
Youth NEET	19.3%	1.594	16.120	22.492
Informal Employment	26.4%	1.540	23.307	29.461
Unemployment	3.4%	0.704	2.041	4.856
Underemployment	13.3%	1.220	10.933	15.807
Access to Health Services	4.2%	0.766	2.654	5.714
Food Security	21.7%	1.779	18.177	25.285
Improved Water	15.0%	1.791	11.428	18.586
Improved Sanitation	28.5%	1.745	25.034	32.008

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 26: Male Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	14.20%	1.286	11.612	16.71
School Attendance	7.10%	1.195	4.72	9.459
School Lag	9.80%	1.229	7.371	12.244
Access to Internet & ICT	63.90%	1.873	60.211	67.638
Housing Material	23.70%	1.812	20.14	27.322
Cooking Fuel	16.30%	1.639	13.048	19.545
Asset Ownership	21.00%	1.961	17.158	24.934
Overcrowding	24.20%	1.562	21.081	27.274
Dependency	40.10%	1.655	36.78	43.343
Youth NEET	24.90%	1.467	21.982	27.799
Informal Employment	43.30%	1.543	40.21	46.328
Unemployment	6.00%	0.739	4.563	7.492
Underemployment	20.30%	1.234	17.855	22.749
Access to Health Services	4.70%	0.751	3.193	6.17
Food Security	25.10%	1.469	22.195	28.017
Improved Water	14.90%	1.47	12.004	17.832
Improved Sanitation	25.90%	1.88	22.213	29.665

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 27: Male Censored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	10.80%	1.167	8.454	13.082
School Attendance	6.10%	1.148	3.855	8.407
School Lag	7.50%	1.169	5.222	9.855
Access to Internet & ICT	35.60%	2.078	31.526	39.763
Housing Material	17.70%	1.651	14.449	20.993
Cooking Fuel	14.60%	1.604	11.374	17.733
Asset Ownership	18.60%	1.954	14.749	22.494
Overcrowding	18.40%	1.446	15.564	21.298
Dependency	22.60%	1.637	19.318	25.809
Youth NEET	16.50%	1.332	13.814	19.093
Informal Employment	21.00%	1.324	18.425	23.672
Unemployment	4.20%	0.753	2.743	5.727
Underemployment	10.60%	0.91	8.822	12.43
Access to Health Services	3.50%	0.619	2.288	4.742
Food Security	18.40%	1.435	15.539	21.226
Improved Water	10.90%	1.32	8.315	13.547
Improved Sanitation	21.00%	1.558	17.949	24.125

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 28: Female Uncensored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	11.40%	1.823	7.743	14.969
School Attendance	4.20%	1.331	1.579	6.855
School Lag	9.60%	1.784	6.056	13.129
Access to Internet & ICT	63.30%	3.166	57.02	69.572
Housing Material	20.30%	2.211	15.899	24.664
Cooking Fuel	11.00%	1.611	7.849	14.237
Asset Ownership	19.20%	1.736	15.745	22.627
Overcrowding	19.80%	1.95	15.908	23.64
Dependency	38.20%	2.205	33.87	42.613
Youth NEET	19.40%	1.854	15.697	23.049
Informal Employment	37.70%	2.453	32.826	42.554
Unemployment	9.50%	1.596	6.383	12.712
Underemployment	21.80%	1.908	18.038	25.603
Access to Health Services	5.10%	1.126	2.836	7.302
Food Security	29.40%	2.979	23.538	35.348
Improved Water	8.10%	1.275	5.56	10.615
Improved Sanitation	20.90%	2.572	15.838	26.036

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 29: Female Censored Headcount Ratios

Indicator	Uncensored Headcount Ratio	Standard Error	95% Confidence I. Low	95% Confidence I. Up
Years of Schooling	9.00%	1.649	5.78	12.319
School Attendance	3.10%	1.28	0.532	5.606
School Lag	5.70%	1.219	3.327	8.159
Access to Internet & ICT	29.90%	2.542	24.828	34.907
Housing Material	13.60%	1.644	10.333	16.85
Cooking Fuel	9.40%	1.433	6.542	12.224
Asset Ownership	15.10%	1.597	11.917	18.249
Overcrowding	14.80%	1.945	10.974	18.686
Dependency	16.60%	2.068	12.538	20.737
Youth NEET	13.40%	1.546	10.322	16.45
Informal Employment	18.50%	1.977	14.558	22.396
Unemployment	5.80%	1.171	3.445	8.087
Underemployment	14.30%	1.811	10.757	17.937
Access to Health Services	2.70%	0.876	0.927	4.4
Food Security	17.30%	2.362	12.644	22.01
Improved Water	4.80%	0.954	2.95	6.73
Improved Sanitation	17.40%	2.457	12.51	22.252

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 30: Indicator Percent Contribution by District

		Percent Contribution					
Dimension	**Indicator**	**Corozal**	**Orange Walk**	**Belize**	**Cayo**	**Stann Creek**	**Toledo**
Education	**Years of Schooling**	3.90%	3.70%	3.40%	6.00%	4.20%	4.80%
	School Attendance	1.40%	3.80%	1.90%	2.70%	2.80%	0.90%
	School Lag	4.20%	3.10%	2.60%	2.50%	3.40%	2.80%
	Access to Internet & ICT	14.80%	15.70%	17.30%	14.10%	14.40%	13.00%
Living Standards	**Housing Material**	4.00%	8.40%	9.20%	7.10%	6.50%	7.60%
	Cooking Fuel	7.80%	4.30%	2.00%	4.50%	5.60%	9.60%
	Asset Ownership	7.20%	8.70%	5.70%	7.00%	7.40%	9.60%
	Overcrowding	6.30%	7.40%	7.80%	7.60%	8.10%	8.10%
Employment	**Dependency**	5.10%	6.30%	8.20%	7.10%	9.00%	8.20%
	Youth NEET	4.60%	5.30%	5.70%	5.60%	6.70%	5.00%
	Informal Employment	8.70%	10.00%	8.50%	6.30%	5.40%	3.70%
	Unemployment	1.40%	0.70%	1.60%	2.80%	1.80%	1.20%
	Underemployment	5.70%	3.50%	5.80%	4.20%	3.40%	2.30%
Health	**Access to Health Services**	2.70%	1.10%	1.30%	1.40%	0.60%	1.30%
	Food Security	8.40%	5.90%	8.20%	9.10%	9.20%	6.60%
	Improved Water	4.90%	3.80%	3.40%	4.20%	3.30%	3.80%
	Improved Sanitation	8.90%	8.20%	7.30%	7.70%	8.20%	11.60%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 31: Indicator Percent Contribution by Place of Residence

		Percent Contribution	
Dimension	**Indicator**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Education	**Years of Schooling**	4.60%	4.40%
	School Attendance	2.30%	2.30%
	School Lag	1.90%	3.50%
	Access to Internet & ICT	15.40%	14.50%
Living Standards	**Housing Material**	6.60%	7.40%
	Cooking Fuel	2.50%	6.80%
	Asset Ownership	6.60%	8.00%
	Overcrowding	8.70%	7.20%
Employment	**Dependency**	7.70%	7.10%
	Youth NEET	6.50%	5.00%
	Informal Employment	7.60%	6.90%
	Unemployment	3.70%	0.90%
	Underemployment	5.90%	3.50%
Health	**Access to Health Services**	1.60%	1.40%
	Food Security	10.10%	7.10%
	Improved Water	1.40%	4.90%
	Improved Sanitation	7.10%	9.30%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

Table 32: Indicator Percent Contribution by Sex

		Percent Contribution	
Dimension	**Indicator**	**Male**	**Female**
Education	**Years of Schooling**	4.40%	4.60%
	School Attendance	2.50%	1.60%
	School Lag	3.10%	2.90%
	Access to Internet & ICT	14.70%	15.10%
Living Standards	**Housing Material**	7.30%	6.90%
	Cooking Fuel	6.00%	4.70%
	Asset Ownership	7.70%	7.60%
	Overcrowding	7.60%	7.50%
Employment	**Dependency**	7.40%	6.70%
	Youth NEET	5.40%	5.40%
	Informal Employment	6.90%	7.50%
	Unemployment	1.40%	2.30%
	Underemployment	3.50%	5.80%
Health	**Access to Health Services**	1.40%	1.30%
	Food Security	7.60%	8.80%
	Improved Water	4.50%	2.40%
	Improved Sanitation	8.70%	8.80%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, September 2021 Multidimensional Poverty Study

APPENDIX B - ALKIRE-FOSTER METHOD

Sabina Alkire and James Foster created a new method for measuring multidimensional poverty. It identifies who is poor by considering the intensity of deprivations they suffer, and includes an aggregation method. Mathematically, the MPI combines two aspects of poverty:

MPI = H x A

1) Incidence ~ the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor, or the headcount: H

2) Intensity of people's poverty ~ the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived: A

The Multidimensional Poverty Index: an Adjusted Headcount Ratio

Suppose at a particular point in time, there are n people in the country and their wellbeing is evaluated by d indicators.[4] We denote the achievement of person i in indicator j by $x_{ij} \in \mathrm{R}$ for all $i = 1,\ldots,n$ and $j = 1,\ldots,d$. The achievements of n persons in d indicators are summarized by an $n \times d$ dimensional matrix X, where rows denote persons and columns denote indicators. Each indicator is assigned a weight based on the value of a deprivation relative to other deprivations. The relative weight attached to each indicator j is the same across all persons and is denoted by w_j, such that $w_j > 0$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j = 1$.

For single-dimensional analysis, people are identified as poor as long as they fail to meet a threshold called the 'poverty line' and non-poor otherwise. In multidimensional analysis based on a counting approach – as with the adjusted headcount ratio – a person is identified as poor or non-poor in two steps. In the first step, a person is identified as deprived or not in each indicator subject to a deprivation cutoff. We denote the *deprivation cutoff* for indicator j by z_j and the deprivation cutoffs are summarized by vector z. Any person i is deprived in any indicator j if $xij < zj$ and non-deprived, otherwise. We assign a *deprivation status score* g_{ij} to each person in each dimension based on the deprivation status. If person i is deprived in indicator j, then $g_{ij} = 1$; and $g_{ij} = 0$ otherwise. The second step uses the weighted deprivation status scores of each person in all d indicators to identify the person as poor or not. An overall *deprivation score* $c_i \in [0,1]$ is computed for each person by summing the deprivation status scores of all d indicators, each multiplied by their corresponding weights, such that $c_i = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j = g_{ij}$. A person is identified as poor if $c_i \geq k$, where $k \in [0,1]$; and non-poor, otherwise[5]. The deprivation scores of all n persons are summarized by vector c.

4 The meaning of the terms 'dimension' and 'indicator' are slightly different in Alkire and Foster (2011) and in Alkire and Santos (2010). In Alkire and Foster (2011), no distinction is made between these two terms. In Alkire and Santos (2010), however, the term 'dimension' refers to a pillar of wellbeing and a dimension may consist of several indicators.

5 For $k = 100\%$, the identification approach is referred to as the *intersection approach*; for $\boldsymbol{0 < k \leq min\{w_1,\ldots,w_d\}}$, it is referred to as the *union approach* (Atkinson, 2003); and for $\mathbf{min_j\{w_1,\ldots,w_d\} < k < 1}$, it is referred to as the dual cutoff approach by Alkire and Foster, or more generally as the *intermediate approach*.

After identifying the set of poor and their deprivation scores, we obtain the adjusted headcount ratio (M_0). Many countries refer to this as the MPI or Multidimensional Poverty Index. The *focus* axiom requires that while measuring poverty the focus should remain only on those identified as poor[6]. This entitles us to obtain the censored deprivation score vector $c(k)$ from $\boldsymbol{c}$, such that $c_i\ (k) = c_i$ if $c_i \geq k$ and $c_i\ (k) = 0$, otherwise. The M_0 is equal to the average of the censored deprivation scores:

$$M_0 = MPI = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i = (k)$$

Properties of the Multidimensional Poverty Index

We now outline some of the features of M_0 that are useful for policy analysis. The first is that M_0 can be expressed as a product of two components: the share of the population who are multidimensionally poor or Multidimensional Headcount Ratio (H) and the average of the deprivation scores among the poor only, or Intensity (A). Technically:

$$M_0 = MPI = \frac{q}{n} X \frac{1}{q}\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i = (k) = HxA;$$

where q is the number of poor[7]. This feature has an interesting policy implication for inter-temporal analysis. A certain reduction in M_0 may occur either by reducing H or by reducing A. This difference cannot be understood by merely looking at M_0. If a reduction in M_0 occurs by merely reducing the number of people who are marginally poor, then H decreases but A may not. On the other hand, if a reduction in M_0 occurs by reducing the deprivation of the poorest of the poor, then A decreases, but H may not[8].

The second feature of M_0 is that if the entire population is divided into m mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive groups, then the overall M_0 can be expressed as a weighted average of the M_0 values of m subgroups, where weights are the respective population shares. We denote the achievement matrix, the population, and the adjusted headcount ratio of subgroup l by X^l, n^l, and $M_0\ (X^l)$, respectively. Then the overall M_0 can be expressed as:

$$M_0 = MPI = \sum_{l=1}^{m} \frac{n^l}{n} M_0(X^l)$$

This feature is also known as *subgroup decomposability* and is useful for understanding the contribution of different subgroups to overall poverty levels[9]. Note that the contribution of a subgroup to the overall poverty depends both on the poverty level of that subgroup and that subgroup's population share.

6 In the multidimensional context, there are two types of focus axioms. One is deprivation focus, which requires that any increase in already non-deprived achievements should not affect a poverty measure. The other is poverty focus, which requires that any increase in the achievements of non-poor persons should not affect a poverty measure. See Bourguignon and Chakravarty (2003), and Alkire and Foster (2011).

7 This feature is analogous to that of the Poverty Gap Ratio, which is similarly expressed as a product of the Headcount Ratio and the Average Income Gap Ratio among the poor.

8 Apablaza and Yalonetzky (2011) have shown that the change in M_0 can be expressed as $\Delta M_0 = \Delta H + \Delta A + \Delta H \times \Delta A$, where Δx is referred to as change in x.

9 See Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (1984) for a discussion of this property.

The third feature of M_0 is that it can be expressed as an average of the censored headcount ratios of indicators weighted by their relative weight. The Censored Headcount Ratio of an indicator is the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor and is simultaneously deprived in that indicator. Let us denote the Censored Headcount Ratio of indicator j by h_j. Then M_0 can be expressed as:

$$M_0 = MPI = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j h_j = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_{ij}(k) \right];$$

Where $g_{ij}(k)=g_{ij}$ if $c_i \geq k$ and $g_{ij}(k)=0$, otherwise. Similar relationships can be established between A and the deprivations among the poor. Let us denote the proportion of poor people deprived in indicator j by h_j^p. Then, dividing both sides of the above relationship by H, we find:

$$A = \frac{MPI}{H} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j \frac{h_j}{H} = \sum_{j=1}^{d} w_j h_j^p$$

Breaking down poverty in this way allows an analysis of multidimensional poverty to depict clearly how different indicators contribute to poverty and how their contributions change over time. Let us denote the contribution of indicator j to M_0 by Φ_j. Then, the contribution of indicator j to M_0 is:

$$\varphi_j = w_j \frac{h_j}{MPI} = w_j \frac{h_j^p}{A} .$$

APPENDIX C - LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: SEPTEMBER 2021 QUESTIONNAIRE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

September 2021

INSTRUCTIONS
Use No.2B pencils only. Do not use pens.

Shade the appropriate bubble or square to the response given, like this: ● or this: ■

Do NOT record responses like this: ⊘ ◒ ⊙ ☒ ◒ ⊡

Bubbles ○ denote questions with one response only.

Squares ☐ denote questions where multiple responses are permitted.

When required, please print carefully for optimum accuracy.

DISTRICT
- ○ Corozal
- ○ Orange Walk
- ○ Belize
- ○ Cayo
- ○ Stann Creek
- ○ Toledo

URBAN/RURAL
- ○ Urban
- ○ Rural

CLUSTER ☐☐☐

ED NUMBER ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

BUILDING ☐☐☐

DWELLING ☐☐☐

HOUSEHOLD ☐☐☐

CTV ☐☐ _____

	Interviewer	Field Supervisor	Zone Supervisor	Editor Coder	HQ	Re-interviewer
Name						
Signature						
Date						

RECORD OF VISITS

Interviewer Calls	Date dd/mm/yy	Time Started	Time Ended	RESULT: Telephone Calls	RESULT: Field Work	Final Result Code
1	☐☐/☐☐/2 1	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⓪	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⓪
2	☐☐/☐☐/2 1	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.			
3	☐☐/☐☐/2 1	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.			
4	☐☐/☐☐/2 1	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.	☐☐:☐☐ ○ a.m. ○ p.m.			

LANGUAGE
① English
② Spanish
③ Maya
④ Other

MODE OF INTERVIEW:
① Telephone
② Face-to-face
③ Completed mixed mode

TELEPHONE CALLS:
① Complete
② Partially complete
③ Refusal
④ No answer
⑤ No signal
⑥ Wrong number
⑦ Invalid number
⑧ Other (specify) _____

FOR RESULTS 3 TO 8, CONDUCT FIELD WORK

FIELD WORK:
① Complete
② Partially Complete
③ Vacant dwelling
④ Refusal
⑤ Address not found
⑥ No suitable respondent
⑦ No Contact
⑧ Vacant Lot
⑨ Under Construction/Not Liveable (uninhabitable)
⓪ Other (specify) _____

No. Household members ☐☐

No. 14 & OverHH members ☐☐

Person Answering ①②
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE (ALL PERSONS)

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL8	HL9
READ		Age	Relation To Head	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth	Marital Status	Live Abroad
Now I will be listing your household members. Household members are persons who usually sleep at least 4 nights per week at this address and share a daily meal with the household. **Kindly begin with the head of the household and then give me the names of the other members in order of age, from the oldest to youngest.** **Please ensure to include children and elderly living in this household.**		**What is your/N's current age?** 0 = Less than 1 year old 98 = 98 or older 99 = DK/NS	**What is your/N's relationship to the head of this household?** 1=Head 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Child 4=In-law (son,daughter) 5=Grandchild 6=Parent/ Parent-in-law 7=Other Relative 8=Non-Relative 9=DK/NS	**What is your/N's sex?** 1=Male 2=Female 9=DK/NS	**To which ethnic group do you/does N belong?** 1=Creole 2=Garifuna 3=Maya 4=Mestizo/ Hispanic 5=Mennonite 6=East Indian 7=Other 9=DK/NS	**In what country were you/was N born?** 1=Belize 2=Mexico 3=Guatemala 4=Honduras 5=El Salvador 6=USA 7=Other (specify) 9=DK/NS **IF PERSON IS 15 YEARS AND OVER CONTINUE, OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON.**	**What is your/N's legal marital status?** 1=Never married 2=Married 3=Divorced 4=Widowed 5=Legally separated 9=DK/NS	**In the last 10 years, did you/N live abroad for 3 months or more and returned to permanently live in Belize?** 1=Male 2=Female 9=DK/NS

2

Person Number		Name	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country	Marital Status	Live Abroad
	1			❶②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①②⑨
	2			②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①②⑨
	3			②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①②⑨
	4			②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①②⑨
	5			②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①②⑨
	6			②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①②⑨

HL1 Person Number	HL2 Name	HL3 Age	HL4 Relation	HL5 Sex	HL6 Ethnicity	HL7 IF 15 YEARS AND OVER CONTINUE.	HL8 Marital Status	HL9 Live Abroad
7			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
8			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
9			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 0			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 1			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 2			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 3			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 4			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 5			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 6			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 7			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 8			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
1 9			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
2 0			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
2 1			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9
2 2			2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 9

3

EDUCATION MODULE (FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

ED1	ED2	ED3	ED4	ED4.1	ED5	ED6
Person Number	Name	School	Present Education	Level of Education	Last Education	Not attending/never attended school
	TRANSFER NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE	Are you/ Is N presently attending school?	In what class/form/level of education are you/is N presently?	What level of education did you/N complete?	What was the last class/form/level of education you have/N has completed?	What is/was the MAIN reason you/N are/is not attending/never attended school?
		1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	1=Infant I 2=Infant II 3=Standard I 4=Standard II 5=Standard III 6=Standard IV 7=Standard V 8=Standard VI 9=1st Form 10=2nd Form 11=3rd Form 12=4th Form 13= Pre vocational 14=Level 1 vocational 15=Level 2 vocational 16=Level 3 vocational 17=Associate/6th Form Junior College 18=Bachelors 19=Master's or Higher 20=Other 21=None 22=Never Attended 99=DK/NS	1=Primary 2=High School 3=Associate's Degree 4=Bacherlor's Degree 5=Master's Degree or higher 9=DK/NS	1=Infant I 2=Infant II 3=Standard I 4=Standard II 5=Standard III 6=Standard IV 7=Standard V 8=Standard VI 9=1st Form 10=2nd Form 11=3rd Form 12=4th Form 13= Pre vocational 14=Level 1 vocational 15=Level 2 vocational 16=Level 3 vocational 17=Associate/6th Form Junior College 18=Bachelors 19=Master's or Higher 20=Other 21=None 22=Never Attended 99=DK/NS	1=COVID-19 related reasons 2=Too young 3=Financial Reasons 4=Working For Pay 5=Domestic Duties 6=Transportation 7=Illness/Disability 8=Not Interested in School 9=Other 99=DK/NS
		IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	IF 14, GO TO ED4.1, OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
1		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
2		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
3		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
4		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
5		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
6		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

ED1		ED2	ED3	ED4	ED4.1	ED5	ED6
Person Number		Name	School	Present Education	Level of Education	Last Education	Not attending/never attended school
			IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	IF 14, GO TO ED4.1, OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
	7		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
	8		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
	9		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	0		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	1		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	2		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	3		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	4		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	5		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	6		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	7		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	8		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
1	9		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
2	0		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
2	1		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
2	2		①②⑨	① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	①②③④⑤⑨	①② ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨	⑨ ①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

5

TRAINING MODULE

(PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS)
Now I would like to find out about household members 14 to 24 years who have attended training.

Person Number		TR1. In the last 4 weeks, did you/N participate in any unpaid trainee work, internship or similar training in a work place? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	TR2. Or, in the last 4 weeks, did you/N attend any courses, workshops, or other training to develop specific skills, for example computer skills, auto repair skills, hospitality training, etc.? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS **IF BOTH TR1 AND TR2 ARE NO OR DK/NS, SKIP TO NEXT MODULE, OTHERWISE CONTINUE.**	TR3. How did you/N receive or are you/is N receiving most of this training? 1=At an institution 2=Online course 3=On the job training (not employed) 4=Family background 5=Other (Specify) 9=DK/NS
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨
		①②⑨	①②⑨	①②③④⑤⑨

6

HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD MODULE

HH1 What type of dwelling does your household occupy?
- ○ Undivided private house
- ○ Part of a private house
- ○ Apartment/Condominium
- ○ Double House/Duplex
- ○ Combined business & dwelling
- ○ Barracks
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH2 Does your household own, lease, rent or squat in its dwelling?
- ○ Own / Hire-purchase
- ○ Lease
- ○ Rent - Private
- ○ Rent - Government
- ○ Rent free
- ○ Squat
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH3 How many bedrooms does your dwelling have?

[ ][ ]

HH4A What is the *MAIN* type of toilet facility your household uses?
- ○ Water closet linked to BWS sewer system
- ○ Water closet linked to septic tank
- ○ Pit latrine, ventilated and elevated
- ○ Pit latrine, ventilated and not elevated
- ○ Pit latrine, elevated and not ventilated
- ○ Pit latrine, not ventilated and not elevated
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ None [ ] → **SKIP TO HH5**
- ○ DK/NS [ ] → **SKIP TO HH5**

HH4B Is this facility shared with any other household?
- ○ Yes ○ No

HH5 What is the *MAIN* source of lighting for your household?
- ○ Electricity from BEL
- ○ Electricity from another source
- ○ Gas/Kerosene Lamp
- ○ Candle
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ None
- ○ DK/NS

HH6 What is the *MAIN* type of fuel used for cooking?
- ○ Gas (Butane/biogas)
- ○ Wood/charcoal
- ○ Kerosene
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ Does not cook
- ○ DK/NS

HH7 What is your household's *MAIN* source of water supply?
- ○ Public piped into dwelling
- ○ Public piped into yard only
- ○ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ○ Public standpipe
- ○ Protected dug well
- ○ Unprotected dug well
- ○ Private catchment, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ○ River/Creek/Spring/Stream/Pond
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH8 What is your household's *MAIN* source of drinking water?
- ○ Bottle/purified water
- ○ Public piped into dwelling or yard
- ○ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ○ Public standpipe
- ○ Protected dug well
- ○ Unprotected dug well
- ○ Private catchment, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ○ River/Creek/Spring/Stream/Pond
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

HH9 What is the main materials of the outer walls?
- ○ No walls
- ○ Cane/Palm/trunks
- ○ Palmetto/Wild cane/Sticks
- ○ Bamboo/Palmetto with mud/white lime
- ○ Stone with mud
- ○ Plywood
- ○ Carton/Cardboard
- ○ Reused wood
- ○ Cement/Concrete
- ○ Stone with lime/concrete
- ○ Bricks
- ○ Cement blocks
- ○ Wood planks/shingles
- ○ Wood and concrete
- ○ Stucco
- ○ Other (Specify_____)

HH10 What is the *MAIN* material of the floor of this dwelling?
- ○ Earth/ Sand
- ○ Wood planks
- ○ Plywood
- ○ Parquet or polished wood
- ○ Vinyl or asphalt strips/marley
- ○ Ceramic tiles/cement tiles
- ○ Cement/Concrete
- ○ Carpet
- ○ Other (Specify_____)

7

HH11 How many of the following appliances or equipment does your household own and have in working order?

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

	None	1	2	3	4+	DK NS
a. Air conditioner	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
b. Refrigerator	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
c. Microwave oven	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
d. Washing machine	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
e. Clothes dryer	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
f. Stereo/radio	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
g. Stove (Gas/electric/solar)	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
h. Dish washer	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
i Television	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
j. Tank water heater	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
k. Electrical generator	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
l. Mobile/cellular phone	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
m. Computer	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
n. Home exercise equipment	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
o. Home security equipment	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
p. Private motor vehicle	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨
q. Motorcycle/ATV/golf cart	⓪	①	②	③	④	⑨

HH12 Does your household have...

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

	Yes	No	DK/NS
a. Cable/Satellite TV service	Ⓨ	Ⓝ	Ⓓ
b. Fixed line telephone	Ⓨ	Ⓝ	Ⓓ

HH13 Does your household have internet access at home?

- ○ Yes → **GO TO NEXT MODULE**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

HH14 Does your household have internet access elsewhere?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

HH15 What is the *MAIN* reason your household does not have internet access at home?

- ○ Do not need the internet
- ○ Have internet access elsewhere
- ○ Cost of service is too high
- ○ Service not available in area
- ○ Privacy or security concerns
- ○ Lack of knowledge or skills to use the internet
- ○ Religious or cultural reasons
- ○ Other (Specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

RESULT CODE	① Complete	④ Refusal	⑨ Other (specify)
	② Partially Complete	⑦ No Contact	

8

EMIGRATION MODULE

I will now ask you some questions on persons who have permanently moved abroad in the past 10 years.

EM1. In the last 10 years, did anyone in your household move to live abroad and is still living there?
○ Yes ○ No ○ DK/NS → **SKIP TO NEXT MODULE**

EM2. How many persons? ☐☐

Mbr. Code	EM3. Sex:	EM4. Age at departure:	EM5. In what year did she/he move abroad?	EM6. What was the highest educational level completed at the time of departure? **FOR 5 YEARS AND OVER**	EM7. What was the occupation of person #N at the time of departure? Please include description of main duties.	EM8. What is the country he/she migrated to?	EM9. What is the MAIN reason for migrating?	EM10. What was the status of person #N in the country he/she migrated?
	1. Male 2. Female 9. DK/NS		_____ Year **IF LESS THAN 5 YEARS, SKIP TO EM8**	1. None 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Pre-vocational 5. Level 1 Vocational 6. Level 2 Vocational 7. Level 3 Vocational 8. Associate's 9. Bachelor's 10. Master's or higher 11. Other (specify) 99. DK/NS **IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS, SKIP TO EM8**	1. Not employed _____ Specify	1. United States 2. Canada 3. Mexico 4. Guatemala 5. El Salvador 6. Honduras 7. United Kingdom 8. Other (specify): _____ 9. DK/NS	1. Family reunification 2. Employment 3. Business 4. Study 5. Medical 6. Crime rate 7. Other (specify): _____ 9. DK/NS	1. Regular (authorized to enter) 2. Irregular (non authorized to enter) 3. Other (specify) _____ 9. DK/NS
1	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
2	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
3	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
4	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
5	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
6	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
7	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
8	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
9	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
10	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
11	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨
12	①②③			① ⑨ ⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨		①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧	①②③⑨

RESULT CODE	① Complete	② Partially Complete	④ Refusal	⑦ No Contact	⑨ Other (specify)

9

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE

I will now ask a question on household members that have passed away.

CM1. Has any child under the age of 5 in this household died during the past 5 years?
○ Yes ○ No ○ DK/NS

FOOD SECURITY MODULE

I will now ask you some questions about your household's difficulty in accessing food.

	How many times did this happen?				
DURING THE PAST FOUR (4) WEEKS...	Never	1 or 2 times	3 to 10 times	More than 10 times	DK/NS
FS1. Did you worry that your household would not have enough food to eat?	○	○	○	○	○
FS2. Were you or any other household member not able to eat the kinds of food you preferred because of a lack of resources.	○	○	○	○	○
FS3. Did you or any other household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of resources?	○	○	○	○	○
FS4. Did you or any other household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt that you needed because there was not enough food?	○	○	○	○	○
FS5. Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of a lack of resources to get food?	○	○	○	○	○
FS6. Did you or any other household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	○	○	○	○	○
FS7. Did you or any other household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	○	○	○	○	○

RESULT CODE	① Complete	④ Refusal	⑨ Other (specify)
	② Partially Complete	⑦ No Contact	

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MODULE (PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER)

CLUSTER | **ED NUMBER** | **HOUSEHOLD**

Person Answering ①②
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

Person Number ①②
⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

Now I will be asking you questions about «Person Name».

EA1: LAST WEEK, did you/N work for at least 1 hour for pay as an employee, labourer, odd-job worker or work in your/his/her own business activity?
- ○ Yes → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA2: LAST WEEK, did you/N work in your/his/her own/ family farming, fishing or hunting?

INCLUDE FARMERS, FISHSERMEN, HUNTERS AND HELPERS.
- ○ Yes
- ○ No → **SKIP TO EA4**
- ○ DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA4**

EA3: Are the farming, fishing or animal products that you are/N is working on intended mainly for sale or family consumption?
- ○ Yes, only for sale → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ Yes, mainly for sale
- ○ Yes, mainly for family consumption
- ○ Yes, only for family consumption

EA4: LAST WEEK, did you/N work for pay as a trainee, apprentice or intern for at least 1 hour?
- ○ Yes → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA5: LAST WEEK, did you/N do any other activity for pay or profit, even for 1 hour, for example, selling food/chocobanana/ideal/cold cup/ sweets/ snacks, babysitting, barbering, hairdressing, yard cleaning, cutting grass, making or selling craft items, car washing, basket weaving, carpentry, construction, or building repairs or any other activity?
- ○ Yes → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA6: LAST WEEK, though you/N did not work, did you/N have a paid job or business activity from which you were/N was temporarily absent?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No → **SKIP TO EA10**
- ○ DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA10**

EA7: Last week, why were you/was N absent from work?
- ○ Absence not related to COVID-19 (e.g. illness or injury, vacation or holiday, maternity/ paternity leave, shift work less than 4 weeks of absence) → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ Seasonal employment
- ○ Business closure or lay-off related to COVID-19
- ○ Own/family quarantine or other personal circumstances related to COVID-19 (e.g. personal safety, self-isolation after recent travel, taking care of children)
- ○ Other COVID-19 related reason (e.g. job rotation, less clients/work)
- ○ Other reason not related to COVID-19 (e.g. study leave, caring for others, bad weather, mechanical breakdown, shortage of materials, etc.)
- ○ DK/NS

EA8: Do you/Does N expect to return to the same job/ business WITHIN FOUR (4) WEEKS?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No, but expects to return once restrictions are lifted
- ○ No, but will return after 4 weeks.
- ○ No, will not return → **SKIP TO EA10**
- ○ Unsure to return
- ○ DK/NS [PROXY ONLY]

EA9: Do you/Does N continue to receive an income from your/his/her job or business during this absence?

INCLUDE PARTIAL PAY.
- ○ Yes, full salary/wages → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ Yes, partial or reduced payment → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ No
- ○ Unsure
- ○ DK/NS

IF EA8 = 1 OR 2, GO TO EA19, OTHERWISE CONTINUE

EA10: LAST WEEK, did you/N help without pay in a family business?

DO NOT INCLUDE WORK WITHOUT PAY IN THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS MAINLY OR ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
- ○ Yes → **SKIP TO EA19**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA11: During the LAST FOUR (4) WEEKS, did you/N look for paid work or try to start your/his/her own business, for example, ask friends/relatives, apply for permits to own business, answer online job advertisements, etc.?
- ○ Yes → **SKIP TO EA14**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

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EA12: During the LAST FOUR (4) WEEKS, what was the MAIN reason you/N did not look for work or try to start a business?

[DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS]

- ○ Personal, family responsibilities related to COVID-19
- ○ Personal, family responsibilities **NOT** related to COVID-19
- ○ In school or training
- ○ Was concerned about getting COVID-19
- ○ Was sick with the COVID-19
- ○ COVID-19 lockdown
- ○ Other COVID-19 related issue
- ○ Disability/ own injury/ own illness **NOT** related to COVID-19
- ○ Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship
- ○ Working in own/family farming/ fishing/ hunting
- ○ Doing unpaid voluntary, community work
- ○ Retired/ Pensioner/ Too old to work
- ○ Too young
- ○ Already found work to start later or made arrangement for self-employment activity to start later
- ○ Awaiting recall to former job
- ○ Awaiting replies from employers
- ○ Awaiting busy season
- ○ Believe no suitable work available relevant to skill or capacity
- ○ Believe no financial resource, land permits, etc., available to start own business
- ○ Lack employer's requirements (too old or too young, experience, etc.)
- ○ Tired of looking
- ○ Don't know how or where to seek work
- ○ Not yet started to seek work
- ○ Other reason (specify) _____
- ○ DK/NS

EA13: At present, do you/does N want to work for pay or in your/his/her own business activity?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No → **SKIP TO EA17A**
- ○ DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA17A**

EA14: If a job opportunity became available or you/N had the opportunity to start a business, could you/N start working within the NEXT TWO (2) WEEKS?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS → **CONTINUE**

IF EA11 AND EA14 ARE 'YES', SKIP TO EA16. IF EA11 IS 'NO' OR 'DK/NS' AND EA14 IS 'YES', SKIP TO EA17A.

EA15: Why couldn't you/N have started a job or business?

- ○ Home/ family responsibilities
- ○ In school or training
- ○ Retirement/ Old age
- ○ Illness
- ○ Disability
- ○ Other (specify) _____
- ○ DK/NS

IF EA11 AND EA14 ARE 'YES', CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO EA17A.

EA16: How long have you/has N been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business?

TIME MAY BE EXPRESSED IN YEARS AND MONTHS.

Years ☐☐ Months ☐☐

- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ DK/NS

EA17a: Have you/ Has N ever worked for pay or to generate an income?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No → **SKIP TO EA36**
- ○ DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA36**

EA17b: Why did you/N stop working?

- ○ Lost job/ Business failed or temporarily closed due to COVID-19
- ○ Lost job/ Business failed before COVID-19
- ○ Retired/Too old
- ○ Job completed
- ○ Moved to live elsewhere
- ○ Resigned to continue studies
- ○ Resigned to take up family responsibilities
- ○ Other (specify _____)
- ○ DK/NS

SKIP TO EA21a AND ASK ABOUT PREVIOUS JOB

EA18: When did you/N last stop working?

Year ☐☐☐☐ Month _____

- ○ DK/NS

IF DATE IS BEFORE SEPTEMBER 2011, SKIP TO EA36

EA19: LAST WEEK, did you/N have more than one job or business activity?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA20a: Which of the following best describes your/N's current place of work at your/his/her MAIN JOB?
Work... [READ ALL OPTIONS]

- ○ At/from home
- ○ Partially from home
- ○ At the client/employer's home
- ○ At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site
- ○ At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site
- ○ On the street or another public space
- ○ On a vehicle (without daily work base)
- ○ Door-to-door
- ○ Other (specify) _____
- ○ DK/NS

→ **SKIP TO EA21a**

EA20b: Are you/Is N working at home due to COVID-19 or is this the usual place of work for your/ his/her main job/business?

- ○ Work at home due to COVID-19 pandemic
- ○ Work at home pre-COVID-19 pandemic
- ○ Not applicable

EA21a: What is/was your/N's MAIN JOB/ PREVIOUS JOB TITLE held?

Job Title: _____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA21b: Please give a brief description of your/N's duties in your/ N's MAIN JOB/ PREVIOUS JOB held.

_____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA22a: What is/was the name of the place where you/N usually work/works/worked in your/his/her MAIN JOB/PREVIOUS JOB?

Name of Place: _____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA22b: What type of business is/was carried on there?

_____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA22c: In what district and city, town or village is/was this place?

DISTRICT	○ DK/NS
○ CZ ○ BZ ○ SC ○ OW ○ CY ○ TO	
CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE	○ DK/NS
(specify)	

○ Abroad

EA23: In your/N's MAIN JOB/PREVIOUS JOB held, do you/did N work as a (an)...?

[READ LIST]

- ○ Self-employed (with hired help/employees)
- ○ Self-employed (without hired help/employees)

→ **SKIP TO EA24b**

- ○ Employee (Government/Quasi Government)
- ○ Employee (NGO)
- ○ Employee (International Organization/ Embassy)

→ **SKIP TO EA25**

- ○ Contributing family worker
- ○ Employee (Private)
- ○ Paid Apprentice/ Intern
- ○ DK/NS

IF NOT EMPLOYED, SKIP TO EA36

EA24a: Do you/Does your/N's employer pay contributions to the Belize Social Security Board on your/N's behalf?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

SKIP TO EA25

EA24b: Is your/N's business registered in the Belize Companies and Corporate Affairs Registry or the Belize Social Security Board?

- ○ Yes
- ○ In the process of being registered
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA25: Before the COVID-19 outbreak, how many hours were you/was N usually working per week in your/ his/her...?

MAIN JOB	OTHER JOB	TOTAL JOB
Hours	Hours	Hours

○ Not Applicable

EA26: At present, how many hours per week do you/does N usually work in your/his/her...?

MAIN JOB	OTHER JOB	TOTAL JOB
Hours	Hours	Hours

EA27: LAST WEEK, how many hours did you/N actually work in your/his/her ...?

MAIN JOB	OTHER JOB	TOTAL JOB
Hours	Hours	Hours

IF TOTAL USUAL (EA26) AND TOTAL ACTUAL (EA27) HOURS ARE DIFFERENT, CONTINUE WITH EA28, ELSE CHECK THE FOLLOWING SKIP INSTRUCTION.

IF TOTAL HOURS USUALLY WORKED IN EA26 IS LESS THAN 35 HOURS, SKIP TO EA29a, OR IF THE TOTAL HOURS IS MORE THAN 35 HOURS, SKIP TO EA30a, ELSE CONTINUE.

EA28: LAST WEEK, what was the MAIN reason for the difference in total hours presently worked (EA26) and total hours actually worked (EA27)?

- ○ Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19
- ○ Illness/personal, family responsibilities due to COVID-19
- ○ Reduction in hours by employer due to COVID-19
- ○ Other COVID-19 related reason (e.g. job rotation, less clients, work)
- ○ Government lockdown (for self-employed)
- ○ Holiday / vacation
- ○ In school, training
- ○ Own illness not related to COVID-19
- ○ Other reason not related to COVID-19 (e.g. job rotation, less clients, work) (specify _____)
- ○ DK/NS

IF TOTAL HOURS USUALLY WORKED IN EA26 IS MORE THAN 35 HOURS, SKIP TO EA30a, ELSE CONTINUE.

EA29a: At present, do you/does N want to work additional hours per week than you are/he/she is currently working?

○ Yes ○ No ○ DK/NS

EA29b: Could you/N start working more hours WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS?

○ Yes ○ No ○ DK/NS

EA30a: What is your/N's total income from employment in your/his/her MAIN job?
This is before taxes and deductions. (Include tips, bonuses, commissions, etc.)

TOTAL INCOME

$ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

ASK FOR EXACT FIGURE BEFORE USING FLASH CARD.

Income Group ☐☐ ○ DK/NS = 9999999

CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKERS = 0
NO FIXED PERIOD = 88
(SEASONAL WORKER, PIECE WORKER)

EA30b: How often do you/does N receive this income?

- ○ Daily
- ○ Weekly
- ○ Every two weeks/Fortnightly
- ○ Monthly
- ○ Quarterly
- ○ Yearly
- ○ Contributing family worker
- ○ No fixed period (seasonal and piece work)
- ○ Other (specify _____)
- ○ DK/NS

IF TEMPORARILY ABSENT (I.E. EA6 = 1) OR EA30b = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER, SKIP TO EA32, ELSE CONTINUE.

EA31: Do you/Does N continue to receive full or partial pay from your/his/her job or business?

INCLUDE PAY EXPECTED IN THE FUTURE

- ○ Yes, full salary/wages
- ○ Yes, partial salary or reduced pay
- ○ DK/NS

EA32: During the period March 2021 to LAST WEEK, did you/N have a MAIN JOB/business that you/he/she lost due to COVID-19?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA36**

EA33: After losing this job/business, did you/N return to and are you/is currently working in this same job/business?

- ○ Yes → **SKIP TO EA36**
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS

EA34a: What was your/Ns PREVIOUS JOB title?

Job Title: _____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA34b: Give a brief description of your/N's'main duties in your/N's PREVIOUS JOB.

_____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA35a: What was the name of the place where you/N worked in your/his/her PREVIOUS JOB?

Name of Place: _____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA35b: What type of business is/was carried on there?

_____

_____

○ DK/NS

EA36 LAST WEEK, who/what was your/N's MAIN means of financial support?

- ○ Self (Wages / Salaries / Payment in kind)
- ○ Self (Savings / Rents / Investments/Interests / Pensions / Social Security)
- ○ Food produced such as farming, fishing or hunting products mainly for household consumption
- ○ BOOST program/ Government assistance
- ○ Parent / Guardian
- ○ Spouse / Partner
- ○ Child / Children
- ○ Remittances from abroad
- ○ Other (specify_____)
- ○ DK/NS

RESULT CODE
① Complete
② Partially Complete
④ Refusal
⑦ No Contact
⑨ Other (specify)

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MIGRATION MODULE
FOR ALL FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS

IF PERSON WAS BORN IN BELIZE, SKIP TO NEXT MODULE, OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH MIGRATION MODULE.

I will now ask you some questions about the movement of persons into the country.

MI1. In what year did you/N last come to permanently live in Belize? (to have an habitual residence)

MI2. Why did you/N decide to live in Belize?
[MULTIPLE REPONSES ALLOWED]

- ☐ Family reunification
- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Business
- ☐ Study
- ☐ Medical
- ☐ Crime rate
- ☐ Accompanied the parent/guardian
- ☐ Other (specify): _____
- ☐ DK/NS

MI3. What was your/N's route of entry? (entry: crossing the international border)

- ○ Air
- ○ Maritime
- ○ Land
- ○ DK/NS

MI4a. In what district and city, town or village did you/N live upon your arrival to Belize?

- ○ Corozal
- ○ Orange Walk
- ○ Belize
- ○ Cayo
- ○ Stann Creek
- ○ Toledo
- ○ DK/NS

MI4b. Specify city, town or village

_____

MI5. What was your/N's status when you moved to Belize?

- ○ Regular (authorized to enter the country)
- ○ Irregular (non authorized to enter the country)
- ○ Other (specify): _____
- ○ DK/NS

MI6. What is your/N's current status in Belize?

- ○ Regular (documented)
- ○ Irregular (undocumented) → **SKIP TO MI8**
- ○ Other (specify): _____
- ○ DK/NS

MI7. Which one of the below options is your/N's current status in the country?

- ○ Work Visa
- ○ Student`s Visa
- ○ Naturalized in Belize
- ○ Other (specify): _____
- ○ DK/NS

MI8. Have you/ Has N ever lived in another country other than your country of birth or Belize for 3 months or more? This excludes tourism purposes.

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ DK/NS → **(GO TO NEXT SECTION)**

MI9. In which countries have you/ has N been residing for three months or more ?

Country	From		To	
	Month	Year	Month	Year
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7. Other (specify):				

RESULT CODE	① Complete	④ Refusal	⑨ Other (specify)
	② Partially Complete	⑦ No Contact	

DISABILITY AND HEALTH MODULE

(FOR ALL PERSONS)

I will now ask you questions about the disabilities and long-standing illnesses present in your household.

DH1: Do you/Does N have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses? Would you say:

No, no difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, lots of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Not applicable because of age	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○

DH2: Do you/Does N have difficulty hearing even if using hearing aid? Would you say:

No, no difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, lots of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Not applicable because of age	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○

DH3: Do you/Does N have difficulty walking or climbing stairs? Would you say:

No, no difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, lots of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Not applicable because of age	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○

DH4: Do you/Does N have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say:

No, no difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, lots of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Not applicable because of age	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○

DH5: Do you/Does N have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? Would you say:

No, no difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, lots of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Not applicable because of age	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○

DH6: Using your/N's usual language, do you/does N have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)? Would you say:

No, no difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, lots of difficulty	Cannot do it at all	Not applicable because of age	DK/NS
○	○	○	○	○	○

DH7: During the past 3 months, did you/N suffer from any illness or injury?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No → **SKIP TO DH11**

DH8: Did you/N consult anyone (for example a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or traditional healer) for the illness or injury?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No → **SKIP TO DH10**

DH9: Where did you/N go for the first consultation?

- ○ Government hospital or public hospital
- ○ Private hospital/clinic
- ○ General practitioners, dentist or therapist
- ○ Pharmacy
- ○ Friend/Relative
- ○ Traditional healer or herbalist
- ○ Other (specify) _____

SKIP TO DH11

DH10: Why did you/N not consult with anyone for the illness/injury?

- ○ Illness/injury was mild
- ○ Facility too far
- ○ Hard to get to facility
- ○ Too dangerous to go to facility
- ○ Available facilities are too costly
- ○ No qualified staff present
- ○ Staff attitude not good
- ○ Facility too busy/long waiting time/ no appointment available
- ○ Facility is inaccessible
- ○ Facility is closed
- ○ Facility is destroyed
- ○ Medication not available
- ○ Decided to take usual medication
- ○ Did not have time
- ○ Other (specify) _____

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DH11: Are you/is N covered by ... insurance?

	Yes	No	DK/NS
Individual Health	○	○	○
Individual Life	○	○	○
Group Health and Life	○	○	○
Endowment	○	○	○
Social Security	○	○	○
National Health Insurance (NHI)	○	○	○
Other (specify)_____	○	○	○

IF ALL RESPONSES=NO, CONTINUE

DH12: What is the MAIN reason that you/N do/does not have insurance?

- ○ Unable to afford it
- ○ Do not need it
- ○ Employer does not provide it
- ○ Other (specify)_____
- ○ DK/NS

RESULT CODE
① Complete
② Partially Complete
④ Refusal
⑦ No Contact
⑨ Other (specify)

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