BELIZE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2021

Statistical Institute of Belize

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

This report shows the findings from the September 2021 round of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey that gathers information on key labour market indicators such as employment rate, unemployment rate, labour force participation rate, and underemployment rate that are critical in policy and decision-making. The report also includes a COVID-19 component that reflects the impact of the pandemic on the labour market. The survey was conducted by multi-mode data collection, where both in-person and telephone-based interviews were completed. Although a challenging phase during a surge of COVID-19 cases during data collection and restrictions implemented to control the spread of the virus, 31.6 per cent of the successful interviews were conducted over the telephone, 61.5 per cent were done in-person and 6.9 per cent were done in a combination of both telephone and face-to-face interviews.

Due to the implementation of the refinements to the definitions of the employed, unemployed, and underemployed according to the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), the September 2020 LFS serves as a benchmark for labour force statistics. The September 2021 LFS was compared to that round since the same definitions were used.

In September 2021, Belize's total population was estimated at 432,516; this figure is equally distributed between males and females. The distribution of the different ethnicities found in the country resulted in the following: 49.9 per cent of Mestizo/Hispanic, 24.7 per cent of Creole, 13.4 per cent of Maya, 4.1 per cent of Garifuna, and a combined 7.8 per cent of other ethnicities such as Asian, East Indian, and Caucasian.

The population of interest for the Labour Force Survey is the working age population (WAP), which accounted for 71.7 per cent of the total population.

The labour force was estimated at 191,881 or 61.9 per cent of the working age population. This was an increase from the 55.1 per cent registered in September 2020, which at the time many persons were laid off due to the recent effects of the pandemic and were not looking for work although available; thus, were classified as outside the labour force. In comparison, many of those persons rejoined the labour force and found jobs this year. As a result, the national labour force participation increased. Belize had the highest labour force participation rates at 65.9 per cent due to an increase in employment mainly in the 'Tourism' industry, while Toledo experienced the lowest rates at 47.7 per cent which can be attributed to persons engaged in subsistence farming and classified as outside the labour force.

In general, there were employment gain in all districts, especially in Toledo and Orange Walk districts where employment increased at a faster rate compared to other districts. As the pandemic continued to affect employment in terms of employers resorting to restructure work schedules to job rotation or shift work, some businesses remained closed or hired only a percentage of staff prior to COVID-19. A total of 174,237 were classified as employed, of which 62 per cent were males. The largest share of employed persons were found in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' (19.1 per cent), 'Agriculture and Related Activities' (14.1 per cent) and 'Government Services' (13.9 per cent). The 'Tourism' industry gained almost 8,800 more since last year September.

About 42 per cent of all employed persons fell in informal employment, earning on average $839 per month, which was $84 increase compared to September 2020. One out of four persons in informal employment were engaged in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Motor Vehicle Repairs'. The underemployed was estimated at 32,945, which was a slight decrease from last year and caused underemployment to decline from 23.6 per cent in September 2020 to 18.9 per cent in September 2021. Across districts, Toledo experienced the highest levels of underemployment at 29.2 per cent.

The national unemployment rate decreased from 13.7 per cent to 9.2 per cent, as a result of persons re-joining the labour force and finding jobs. Unemployment rates decreased in all districts, except of Toledo, where a notable increase in unemployment was observed among young females. After experiencing the highest unemployment levels in September 2020, Belize's joblessness dropped more than half primarily due to recoveries in the 'Tourism' industry. In September 2021, the Orange Walk district consistently experienced the lowest unemployment levels at 6.4 per cent.

In September 2021, about 11,832 persons lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 since March 2020. Compared to last year, this subgroup dropped considerably from the 34,000 persons who were jobless due to recent lay off and businesses closing down as a result of the pandemic in September 2020. As all these persons lost their previous job due to the pandemic, only 44 per cent were classified as unemployed and the remainder fell outside the labour force, falling short of the criteria for "looking for employment".

Highlights of Results

	September 2020	April 2021	September 2021
Population (September 15)	**421,464**	**427,848**	**432,516**
• Working Age Population (14+ years)	305,838	304,620	310,041
• Not in labour force	137,208	122,886	118,161
• In labour force	168,630	181,734	191,881
• Employed	145,455	161,416	174,237
• Unemployed	23,175	20,318	17,644
Unemployment Rate*	**13.7%**	**11.2%**	**9.2%**
• Orange Walk District (lowest, 2020, 2021)	11.1%	7.2%	6.4%
• Stann Creek District (highest, Sep 2020)	14.1%	14.0%	
• Toledo District (highest, Sep 2021)			14.6%
• Urban	15.0%	11.0%	8.9%
• Rural	12.6%	11.3%	9.5%
• Males	11.6%	7.0%	6.7%
• Females	17.0%	17.4%	13.0%
• Garifuna (highest)		22.1%	
Creole (highest)	16.9%		
Maya (highest, Sep 2021)			14.4%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	23.0%	20.6%	18.6%
• 25 and over (Adults)	11.0%	8.4%	6.4%
Labour Force Participation Rate	**55.1%**	**59.7%**	**61.9%**
• Males	68.7%	72.9%	76.1%
• Females	42.4%	47.0%	48.2%
• Urban	57.9%	61.6%	65.5%
• Rural	52.7%	58.0%	58.8%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	42.2%	45.5%	48.7%
• Highest level of education completed (none)	46.7%	52.9%	52.7%
• Highest level of education completed (primary)	50.1%	53.2%	54.5%
• Highest level of education completed (secondary)	61.1%	65.7%	69.3%
• Highest level of education completed (tertiary)	69.6%	76.0%	79.8%
Labour Force (percentage share)			
• Belize District (highest)	33.4%	32.5%	34.0%
• Toledo District (lowest)	6.1%	6.8%	6.7%
• Males	60.4%	59.7%	60.3%
• Females	39.6%	40.3%	39.7%
• Urban	48.7%	47.4%	49.1%
• Rural	51.3%	52.6%	50.9%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	49.0%	53.8%	51.8%
• Garifuna (lowest)	-	4.9%	4.4%
• Maya (lowest)	6.8%		

	September 2020	April 2021	September 2021
Employed Population (14+ years)	145,455	161,416	174,237
• Males	89,943	100,945	107,891
• Females	55,512	60,471	66,346
Unemployed Population (percentage share)			
• Belize District (highest)	36.8%	29.8%	
• Cayo District (highest, Sep 2021)			30.0%
Toledo District (lowest)	5.4%	8.1%	
Orange Walk District (lowest, Sep 2021)			8.7%
• Males	51.0%	37.4%	43.8%
• Females	49.0%	62.6%	56.2%
• Urban	53.1%	46.8%	47.6%
• Rural	46.9%	53.2%	52.4%
• Mestizo/Hispanic (highest)	44.7%	50.5%	41.6%
• 14-24 years (Youths)	37.7%	41.6%	46.9%
Average Monthly Income	**$1,169**	**$1,066**	**$1,168**

*Highest and lowest rates shown by round.

Section 1. Introduction

1.1 General Overview

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

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

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

1.3 Coverage of the Survey

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

Households consisted of one or more persons living together within the non-institutionalized population at the time of visit. The criteria used for members of the household was persons sleeping most nights of the week (i.e. at least 4 nights per week) and sharing at least one daily meal. The response rate for the September 2021 LFS round was 93.6 percent[1]. Belize district had the lowest response rate at 86.3 percent due to a larger number of refusals and no contacts compared to the rest of the country. The analysis on this report is based on information captured for 9,293 persons, of which 6,590 (3,158 males and 3,432 females) were persons 14 years and over.

1.4 Scope of the Survey

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

In collaboration with partner agencies such as UNICEF Belize and the International Organization for Migration (both regional and national offices), other modules were attached to the LFS as there were some data gaps identified in relation to children and migration. Therefore, additional topics included in the LFS questionnaire were training (persons 14 to 24 years), housing and household, emigration (for persons permanently moving abroad in the past 10 years), migration (for foreign-born persons), child mortality, food security, and disability and health. Poverty and migration reports are to be produced separate from this report.

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

Section 2. Survey Methodology

2.1 Population under study

Although the LFS collects basic information on all members of the household, the economic activity module of the LFS questionnaire targets all persons in the working age population – persons 14 years and over in each selected household. This module allows the working age population to be categorized according to the labour force framework shown in Figure 1. This chart shows a breakdown of the working age population into the employed, the unemployed and those persons outside the labour force.

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

Figure 1. The Labour Force Framework, September 2021

Working Age Population
310,041 | 71.7% of Total Population
(September 2021)

Labout Force	Outside the Labour Force
**191,881	61.9% of WAP**	**118,161	38.1 of WAP**
(September 2021)	(September 2021)

Unemployed
17,644 | 9.2%
of the labour force

Employed (pay or profit)
174,237 | 90.8%
of the labour force

Potential Labour Force and Other persons not working, not availabel and not looking

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

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

2.2 Sampling Methodology

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

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

The sample size was calculated using the following formula::

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

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

Table 1: First Stage Sample Size Calculation

Parameters	Description of Parameters	Output Results
r	Female employment to population ratio	0.4962
e	Relative margin of error	0.06399
Confidence (z): 95%	There is a 95% probability that the confidence interval will contain the true population mean	1.96 ((1.96)² is approximated to 4)
Design effect (deff)	The ratio of the actual variance to the variance expected with simple random sample	3
p	Females within the Working Age Population (Sub Population)	136,492
nrr	A percentage of non-responses is added to the sample. (Derived from the previous LFS round).	1.05
ñ	Average household size (Derived from previous LFS round)	**3.1**
Sample Size		**3,000**

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

Table 2: Number of Sampled Clusters by district and area

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

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

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

2.3 Weighting methodology

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

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

INITIAL WEIGHT

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

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

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

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

NONRESPONSE ADJUSTMENTS

After the generation of the basic weights, non-response adjustment weights are derived. Adjustments were made using both sex and final result code variables to distribute the eligible non-responding units to the responding units. The adjustments were done at the cluster level.

NONRESPONSE ADJUSTED WEIGHT

The adjustment for non-response consists of transferring the initial weights of the eligible non-responding units to the responding units. The nonresponse adjustment factor for a respondent is therefore defined as the inverse of the weighted non-response rate for the cluster in which the household falls.

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

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

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

CALIBRATION

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

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

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

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

THE BOOTSTRAP TO CALCULATE THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION

When the LFS data was collected using a two-stage sample design with clusters of unequal sizes and weights of estimation, alternative techniques for calculating the variance are required. The Bootstrap method is a technique under replicate-based variance estimating that was adopted for the LFS. This technique involves taking a repeated number of subsamples from the survey data to obtain the variance. The technique can be further described as, provided the LFS has a sample of *n* observations, draw sub-samples with replacement from that sample. Each bootstrap sample represents a possible outcome from the population. Both the coefficient of variation and the confidence interval require the estimation of the variance.

The variance estimates of a parameter q. From a sample *s* of size *n*, obtained from our complex sampling procedure, an estimate q̂ is obtained, **B** subsamples of size, b=1,2,---,B are selected with replacement. Using each of the **B** subsamples, we estimate the parameter, and we obtain:

$\hat{q_1}, \hat{q_2},---, \hat{q_b}$

The bootstrap variance estimator is obtained as:

$$var_{Boot}(\hat{q}) = \sum_{b=1}^{B} (\hat{q_b} - \hat{q})^2 / B$$

2.4 Pre-Field work operations

The rising number of Coronavirus active cases[3] continuously plagued households in Belize. Nonetheless, the SIB continued with data collection as scheduled for a duration of 4 weeks, September 5th to October 2nd. A hybrid approach to data collection was used, where 30 per cent of sampled households were completed by telephone, and the remaining 70 percent that could not be contacted by telephone were completed in person. Some teams exhausted telephone interview attempts faster than other districts, some teams conducted face-to-face interviews on week 2, while others started on week 3. Therefore, there was flexibility in dispatching the teams as per the status of each district. Once more, contact detail information was available via listing exercises carried out in July 2020 and March 2021. The main challenge in collecting data in the field was the curfews starting at 7:00 pm and Sunday lockdowns where no person was allowed to move within the country for any reason other than emergencies. Due to this, data collection was extended to week 5 for Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek districts.

2.4.1 Recruitment and Staffing

Lessons learnt from the two prior rounds of the LFS during COVID-19 were useful in carrying out the September 2021 LFS round seamlessly. The composition of each team was one field supervisor, 4 interviewers, and a driver (during field work). A zone supervisor from SIB headquarters was responsible for remote supervision of 2 districts, as well as scheduled field supervision. The SIB also recruited six editors/coders and one head editor/coder to code the respective fields in each questionnaire. Although persons who successfully completed the previous rounds of the LFS were reinvited to the LFS training, new applicants were also recruited to fill vacant posts and relief posts, considering the rate at which participants dropped out during training and data collection for previous surveys, especially in the last 2 rounds of the LFS where training done virtually. While the SIB provided the temporary staff with tablets and other equipment to participate in the training, they were required to have internet connection, a designated area at home free from distractions, and previous telemarketing or survey experience.

Because the country is so diverse, bilingual (and sometimes multilingual) interviewers/ field supervisors were required in different parts of the country. For instance, staff in the 2 northern districts were bilingual in English and Spanish, most of the Cayo and Stann Creek teams were also bilingual in English and Spanish, and most Toledo team members were bilingual in English and

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3   In Belize, the peak of active cases during the September 2021 LFS data collection was 2,260 persons, which was substantially higher compared to the peak seen in the April 2021 LFS round at 127 cases. There were no LFS team members reporting having contracted the virus during the data collection period.

Ketchi. For Mennonite community outreach, translators were hired to assist the interviewers in administering the survey. A Spanish version of the questionnaire was designed to assist Spanish speakers in administering the survey; however, Ketchi and German speakers relied on their skills to translate the interview. For this round of the LFS, no translator for Mandarin-speaking households was required.

Note that all recruited SIB staff collects information on behalf of the SIB and under the authority of SIB Act, Chapter 158 of the Laws of Belize, Revised Edition 2011.

2.4.2 Training of Staff

LFS training for temporary staff started on August 23rd and ended September 1st. Despite experienced staff acquiring interviewing skills from past Labour Force Surveys, all recruits were required to attend 7 days of training since there were new modules introduced. This excludes one day of a practical where only new recruits and those with one round of LFS data collection experience received a household listing to complete at least 5 household interviews by telephone. A small selection of urban and rural households across the country were sampled for the practical to get familiarized with the applications and be more comfortable with telephone interviews before the start of the survey. Participants who did the practice were asked to upload all complete assignments so that headquarters staff could review and point out good practices as well as errors not captured by the software. Feedback was also provided based on the quality checks performed in listening to the interviews through the application. Editors/coders attended an additional 2 days of training on September 2nd and 3rd.

Although the LFS was to be primarily implemented using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), and SIB's goal of moving away from in-person interviews, most households were completed face-to-face. Recruits were therefore trained for three modes of data collection:
- Paper-Assisted Personal Interviewing (PAPI): Back up questionnaires were printed in case there was tablet malfunction or batteries running low, so paper versions were used.
- Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI): An electronic version of the questionnaire was designed using Survey Solutions tools which took care of many consistency checks and enhances accuracy.
- Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI): A technique used where an interviewer administers a computerized questionnaire through the telephone. Data quality checks are also possible for listening in to interviews or listen to recorded interviews.

Participants were trained using the Zoom platform. They were thoroughly trained in the following applications used for LFS.
- Survey Solutions: A tool developed by the World Bank for data capture. There are three levels associated with the application. At the HQ level, the questionnaire is designed, assignments are uploaded, account users are created, and the data set can be downloaded (spss, excel format) at different points in time during data collection.
- Cube ACR: This application records a two-way communication of the interviewer and interviewee. This assists supervisors in ensuring data quality. A sample of households is selected from each interviewer, so the flow and quality of the interview can be assessed for feedback. Any errors heard over the telephone can be pointed out for correction.
- Google Drive: This application helps in data sharing. Interviewers save all recordings from the Cube ACR in this "cloud" provided by Google. Since the SIB also transitioned to paperless VRs and sample listings, these documents are also shared through Google Drive.
- SIB collect: This application was developed by the SIB. It assists the field staff in locating households using GPS technology. For each ED, there is a corresponding map that demarcates each ED boundary, shows satellite imagery, polygons for every building within the ED, and also highlights the polygons (or buildings) sampled for the survey.

- WhatsApp: This social media application assists with the communication between interviewers and supervisors. Groups are formed to share common questions, experiences, provide explanations, or any other content useful before and during data collection.
- LFS dashboard: This is a common ground for different users. Interviewers use it to track households that need callbacks. Editors/coders use it to check which households are pending and write notes where errors or inconsistencies are present. Supervisors use it to monitor completeness and monitor main indicators during collection. The dashboard is also useful in generating field check tables that include employed, unemployed, underemployed and persons not in the labour force.
- Training application: This application was created for participants during training. Users/participants are created here. Modules and quizzes are also created as per items covered in the training agenda. Each participant can interact with the application by filling out a multiple-choice questionnaire (daily quizzes) and also fill out an evaluation form at the end of training.
- Editor/Coder Code Search Application: This is an application developed by SIB to provide coders with easy reference to common codes. Though it is a work-in-progress, editors/coders and supervisors also rely on the pdf manuals.

2.4.3 Training Methodology
- The training included a combination of theory and practical exercises including:
- A review of each chapter in the manual
- A review of each question for each module in the questionnaire
- Daily review sessions (morning)
- Practice exercises after a set of modules
- A review of the electronic version of the questionnaire
- Practice exercises using the computer tablet
- Practice using CAPI/CATI with a sample selection of actual households
- Discussions after practices
- Daily quizzes
- Evaluation of training

2.5 Field work operations

The survey was carried out over a 4-week period from September 5th to October 2nd. Due to curfews and Sunday lockdowns adding to the no-contacts in the field, the data collection period was extended in Belize, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts. The original target was to interview 70 percent of the selected households via telephone, though only 30 percent of the sample was actually completed this way. All other households were contacted in the field. This presented some challenges, as the respondents were somewhat apprehensive in receiving interviewers in their homes due to the risk of COVID-19 exposure.

The LFS was executed nearly paperless, though paper questionnaires were printed as backup. Interviewers first attempted interviews with the list of contact information, entering data in 8-inch Huawei tablets installed with SIM cards and data packages, and with Survey Solutions - a Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software developed by the World Bank. An application to record interviews for quality control was also installed on the tablets; these recorded interviews were stored in the cloud. Another vital application used was the SIB Collect, which had maps with attributes or characteristics that helped interviews in locating the correct building in the field. Electronic copies of visitation records[4] were provided to supplement the SIB Collect application, for cases where multiple dwelling units were found in the same building. Constant communication was maintained through telephone lines and WhatsApp groups throughout the survey, while data collection progress was tracked automatically through

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4   A visitation record is the database compiled through updating the list of dwelling units, businesses, institutions and other buildings.

a Dashboard created by the SIB Systems Development and Data Processing team. In order to complete data collection in the prescribed time, all teams were required to work six days per week, taking advantage of the weekends when most persons could be found at home.

Data was collected from a knowledgeable adult in the household; interviewing by proxy was allowed in cases where members of the household were not present. When interviewers did not contact households in their first call attempts, multiple follow ups were made by telephone and lastly visited in person. Although some persons picked up the call, they were more comfortable in providing information in person, so these cases also added to in-person interviews. Most challenges in the field occurred when respondents associated the field interviewers with Government officials and refused, so there was much explanation and persuasion done for households to partake in the survey. Other households did not open their doors. Out of the sample of 3,000 households, a total of 88 households refused, while 78 were no-contacts.

Editors/coders and headquarters had access to the data once the questionnaires were uploaded via Survey Solutions. Constant supervision, both remotely and in the field, was made during data collection by conducting live interviews and quality checks to assess and improve data quality.

2.6 Communication and Publicity

During the data collection period, all permanent SIB staff adhered to a work rotation schedule where some staff members worked from office and others from home and then alternated. Communication between staff was crucial for executing tasks in a timely manner. Staff members used a Mattermost chat application specifically implemented by the SIB to encourage communication among staff. For meetings, Microsoft Teams, Zoom platform, WhatsApp and Conference Calls were used.

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

For large-scale awareness, publicity concentrated primarily through the following:
- Radio advertisements: During the survey period in September a radio advertisement was broadcasted to the entire nation by way of seven radio stations. Radio stations involved were: Radio Bahia (Corozal), Fiesta FM (Orange Walk), Love FM and Estereo Amor (Belize City), Hamanali (Dangriga), Wamanali (Punta Gorda), and Reef Radio (San Pedro).
- The announcements (see radio announcement script attached in Appendix) were aired twice a day for three days a week through six of the radio stations and aired on the last week of data collection through Reef Radio for households in the cayes.
- Raffle: It is customary at the SIB to thank respondents for participating in national surveys. The Institute is providing a token of appreciation for participating in the survey to every household that was successfully interviewed by entering that household into a raffle to win a $500 gift card. The raffle took place on January 21st, 2022, where one winner was selected from each district for a total of six winners for the country. The raffle was conducted online through the SIB's Facebook page and was witnessed by a Justice of Peace.
- Facebook Announcements: The announcement made by the radio stations is also posted on the SIB's Facebook page and the official website (www.sib.org.bz) using two languages, English and Spanish.
- Release of Results: Release of the results of the LFS was scheduled for a Press Conference on the 24th of November of 2021.

Section 3. Key Concepts and Definitions

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

WORKING AGE POPULATION (WAP)

All persons in the country who were 14 years or older. Although other countries recognize different ages as per their national standards, Belize recognizes the WAP at age 14 in accordance with the Belize Education and Training Act, No. 3 of 2010, which stipulates the compulsory school age for children as 5 to 14 years.

EMPLOYED

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYED

All persons 14 years and over who were without work, looked for work in the last 4 weeks prior to the date of the interview, and were available to start working within the next two weeks. The key difference between the refined definition and the previous one is that all 3 criteria are now required to be classified as unemployed whereas only two criteria were required prior to the September 2020 LFS: that being those persons 14 years and over who were without work and available to start work in the past two weeks.

The third, now required criteria, is about looking for work, which may include asking friends and relatives, checking for job vacancies in the newspapers, websites or social media, seeking licenses or loans to open a business, or looking for land to set up a business or agricultural undertaking.

PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

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

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

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE

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

LABOUR UNDERUTILIZATION

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

TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

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

HOUSEHOLD

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

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

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

Section 4. Population Estimates

4.1 Working Age Population

In September 2021, the total population in Belize was estimated at 432,516; 71.7 percent (or 310,041[5]) of this total population was 14 years and over, also referred to as the Working Age Population (WAP). Persons under 14 years accounted for 121,758 persons of the total population.

Figure 2 Population distribution; September 2021
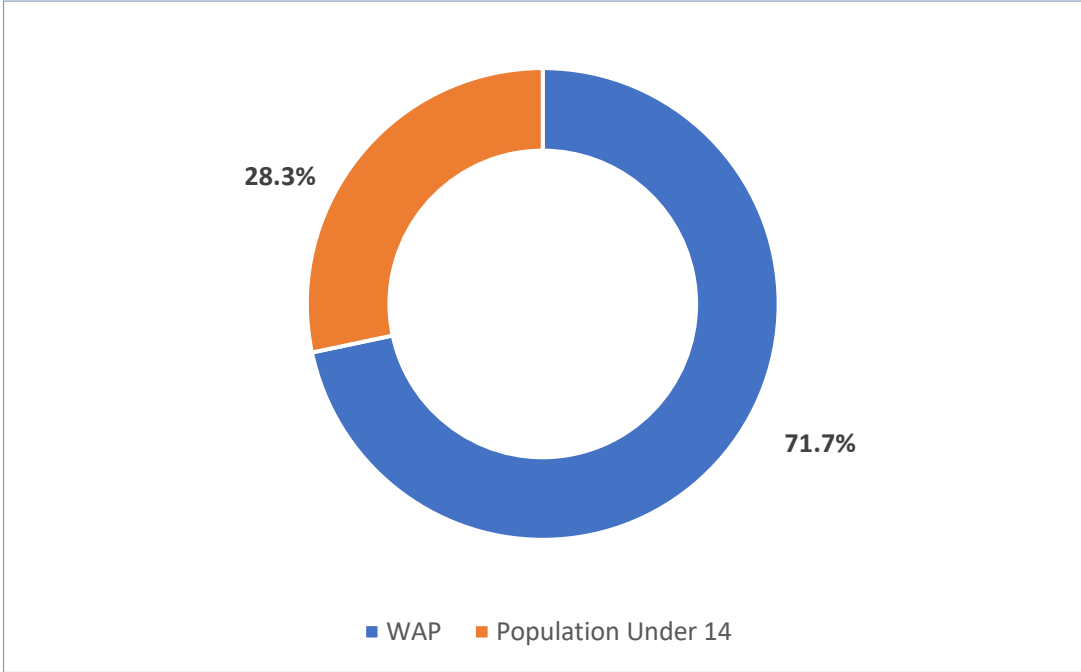
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

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5   Due to a new weighting methodology implemented since the September 2020 LFS, there was an increase of 12.5 percentage points in the WAP compared to September 2019; however, increases in previous WAPs were seen below 5 percentage point increases. The September 2020 and September 2021 comparisons show a slight decrease of 1.4 percentage points.

Table 3 describes and summarizes the size of the total population and sub-populations such as the WAP, the labour force, and those persons outside the labour force. The information is further disaggregated by sex, age group, and area. The distribution of the total population continues to be seen at a one-to-one ratio between males and females; over half (55.4 percent) of the total population live in rural areas. Among the WAP, just over half (or 158,188) are females. Youth 14 to 24 years account for the largest share of the WAP, constituting three out of ten working age persons. As observed in previous LFSs, the labour force continues to be dominated by males, who account for 60 percent of the total. Within age groups, the largest share (25.5 percent or 48,863 persons) of the labour force was the 25-34 year-old group. The employed sub-population follows a similar trend to the distribution of the labour force, wherein 61.9 per cent (or 107,891) were males and the largest group of employed persons (25.6 percent) by age being once more the 25-34 year-old group. Within the unemployed sub-population,females dominated the group, as has been seen in previous LFS rounds, except for the September 2020 round (where persons were recently laid off or closed business as a result of recent effects of the COVID-19). Women, in September 2021, accounted for 56.2 percent of the total unemployed. In terms of age groups, youths 14 to 24 years accounted for the largest share of unemployed persons at 46.9 percent or 8,462 persons. Among persons outside the labour force, 69.3 percent or 81,932 were women. Out of all inactive persons, almost 40 per cent were within the 14 to 24 year-old age group. The breakdown by areas shows that persons living in rural areas accounted for just over half of all persons across the sub-populations such as WAP, labour force, employed and unemployed. Almost 58 per cent of persons outside the labour force resided in rural areas.

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

| | Sex | | | Age Group | | | | | Area | |
	Total	Male	Female	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Urban	Rural
Total	432516	216257	216259	91791	63611	56452	45494	53347	192950	239566
WAP	310041	151854	158188	91394	63421	56437	45494	53294	143940	166101
Labour Force	191881	115625	76255	44515	48863	43573	33538	21392	94221	97660
Employed	174237	107891	66346	36240	44666	41065	31671	20594	85817	88420
Unemployed	17644	7734	9910	8275	4197	2509	1866	797	8404	9240
Outside the Labour Force	118161	36228	81932	46879	14559	12864	11957	31902	49719	68442

*Some totals may not add up due to rounding off.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

Section 5. The Labour Force

A recap of the September 2020 labour force report shows that the implementation of revisions to the employed and unemployed definitions had an impact on the size of the labour force when compared to previous rounds. Persons who had been previously considered employed, such as subsistence farmers, were no longer considered employed and majority were reclassified as outside the labour force as per the revised international standards. The stricter definition of the unemployed also captured persons who would previously be considered as unemployed to be reclassified as outside the labour force. The recent impact of the COVID-19 on the labour force was also a factor in the classification of labour force status as many persons lost their jobs and were not necessarily classified as unemployed due to the revised definition of the unemployed. Since these persons were reclassified as outside the labour force for not meeting the criteria of "looking for employment", the labour force participation rate (LFPR) declined. As the economy gradually recovered, the labour force grew from 168,630 in September 2020 to 191,881 a year later. This was primarily due to increases in employment figures.

5.1   Labour Force Time series

In September 2021, the labour force was estimated at 191,881, wherein males continue to account for 60 percent of this total. Figure 3 shows how the labour force grew since September 2013 and dipped in September 2020 due to the revisions in the definition of employed and unemployed as well as the effects of COVID-19 as persons became jobless and falling outside the labour force. A year-to-year comparison, since the implementation of revised definitions, shows that the labour force grew by 23,251 persons, which can be attributable to persons rejoining the labour force and finding jobs. The decline of inactive persons, or persons outside the labour force, the employed and unemployed, and the effects of COVID-19 will be analyzed in the following sections.

Figure 3 Evolution of the Labour Force, September 2012-2021
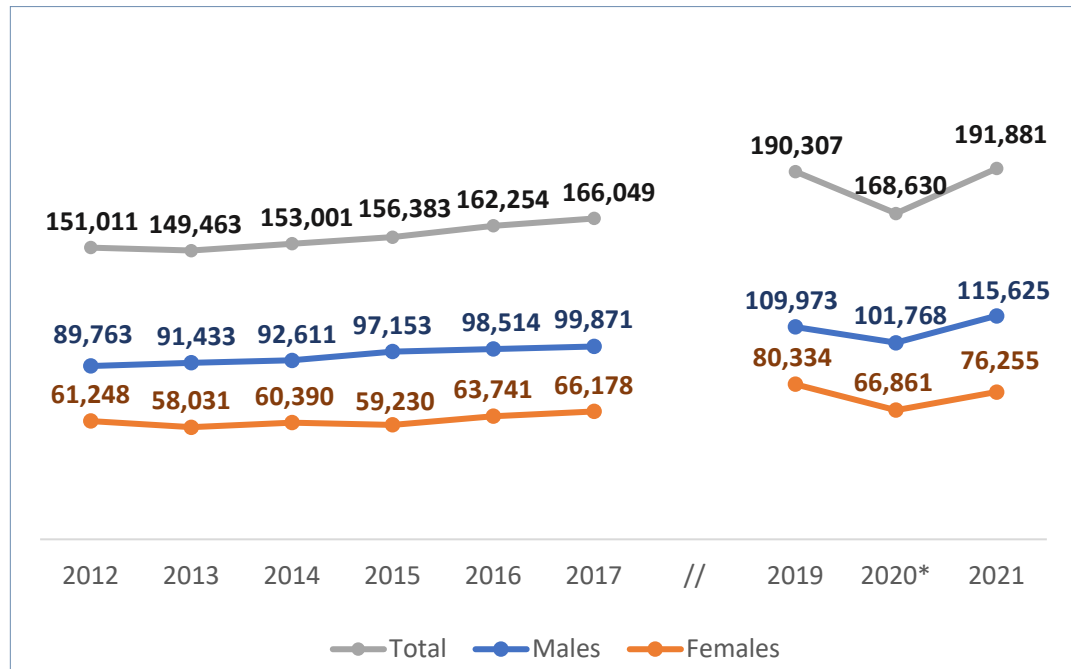
Data is missing for September 2018 since no LFS was conducted for that round.
Note the changes to the definitions of employed and unemployed implemented in September 2020.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

5.2 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex

Labour force participation rates rose from 55.1 per cent in September 2020 to 61.9 percent in September 2021. The increase was mainly due to persons rejoining the labour force after experiencing job losses due to COVID-19 last year. Although males (76.1 per cent) had higher participation levels compared to females (48.2 per cent) in September 2021.

Within the districts, the highest male participation levels were observed in Corozal (80.5 percent) and Stann Creek (79.9 per cent) districts, although Cayo and Belize districts showed larger percentage growth among males. Among working aged females, the highest participation levels were seen in Belize (56.1 percent); however, the largest percentage growth was among females in Toledo, leaping from a quarter of these females in the labour force in September 2020 to 10.8 per cent in September 2021. Compared to other districts, and similar to last year's results, Toledo registered the lowest participation levels for both women (35.3 per cent) and men (59.7 per cent), which can be attributable to the lifestyle in the district, particularly in rural areas, where persons engage in subsistence farming at higher-than-average levels, and would thus be neither employed nor unemployed

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Figure 4 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, September 2020-2021
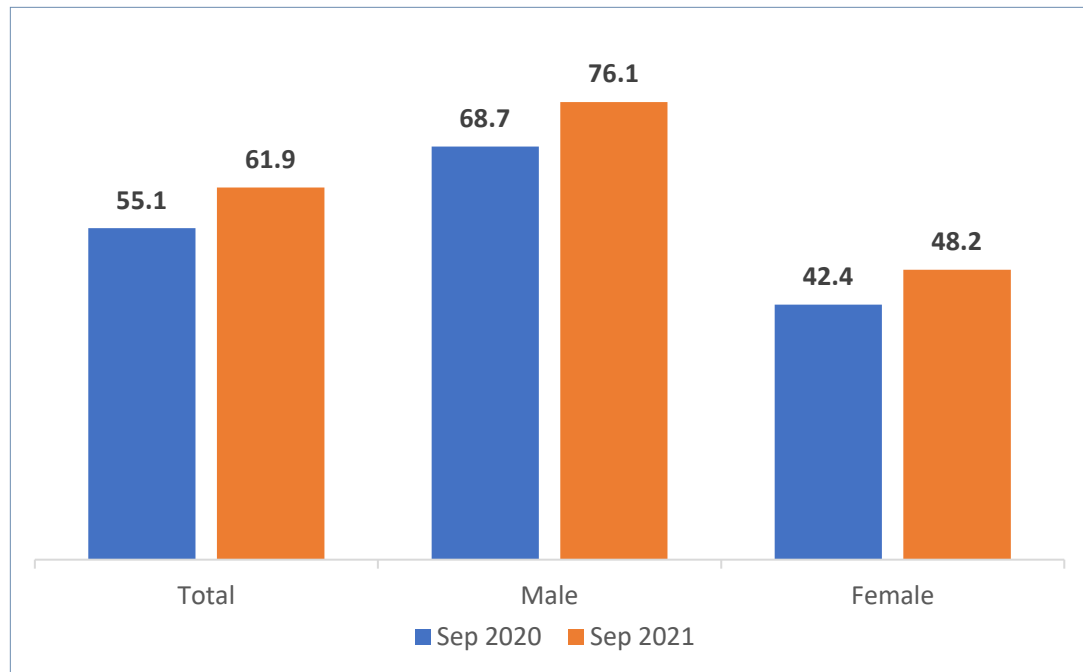
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

5.3   Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group

Figure 5 depicts the labour force participation rates by age group and sex. Results show that participation rates grew across all age groups. Persons in their prime age (25 to 34 years) and those 35 to 44 years registered the highest participation levels at 77 per cent, meanwhile the lowest participation levels were seen among the oldest age group at 40.1 per cent which is understandable as this group reaches closer to retirement age. The year-to-year comparison also reveals that the largest percentage growth was seen among 35- to 44-year-olds from 68 per cent to 77.2 per cent.

Similarly, the highest participation levels in September 2021 were among men and women within the 25 to 34 year-old age group, at 93.5 per cent and 63.5 per cent, respectively. Among the youths (14-24 years), 61.4 per cent of males were active compared to the 36.5 percent of working aged women in the same age group. The year-to-year comparison for both males and females showed growth across the different age groups, particularly among persons 25 to 44 years, although there wasn't much change for women 45 years and over as the main reason for inactivity for these females is due to personal/family responsibilities (39 per cent) or retirement/ old age (31.2 per cent.

Figure 5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, September 2021
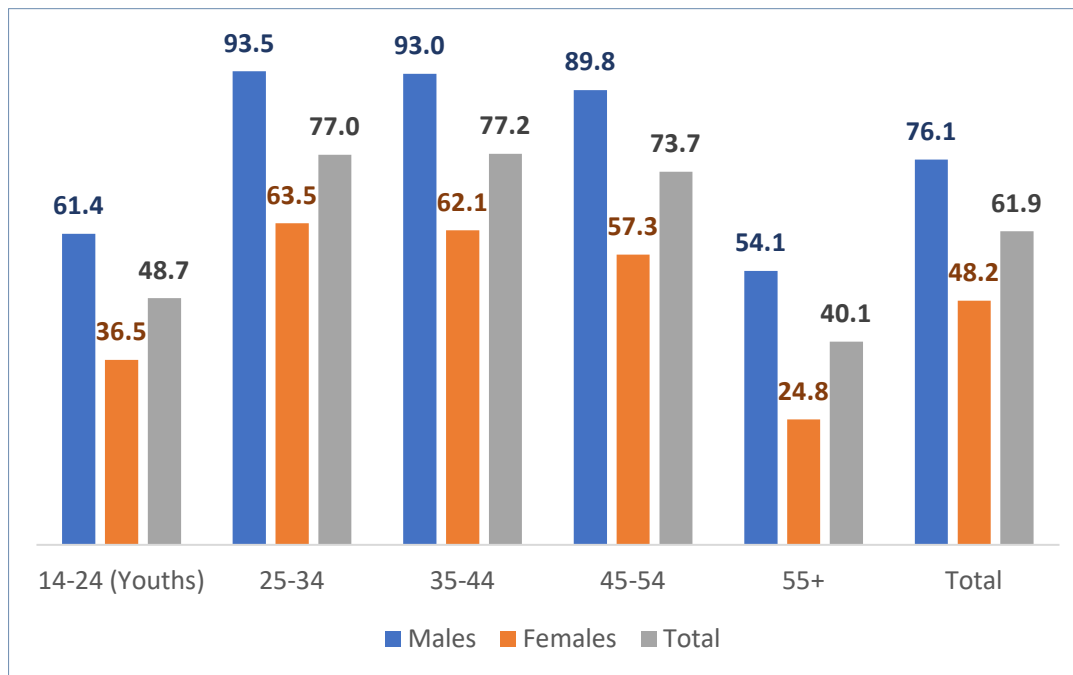
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

5.4 Labour Force Participation by Ethnic Group

Among the different ethnicities, the Garifuna group (65.8 per cent), followed by the Creole (64.3 per cent), showed the highest participation levels compared to other ethnicities. Even though the Maya ethnicity experienced the lowest participation levels, this group underwent the biggest increase in participation rate, going from 38.6 per cent to 50.4 per cent, as both employed and unemployed persons of Maya descent increased at a faster rate than other ethnicities[6].

Figure 6 Labour Force Participation Rates by Ethnic Group, September 2020 - 2021
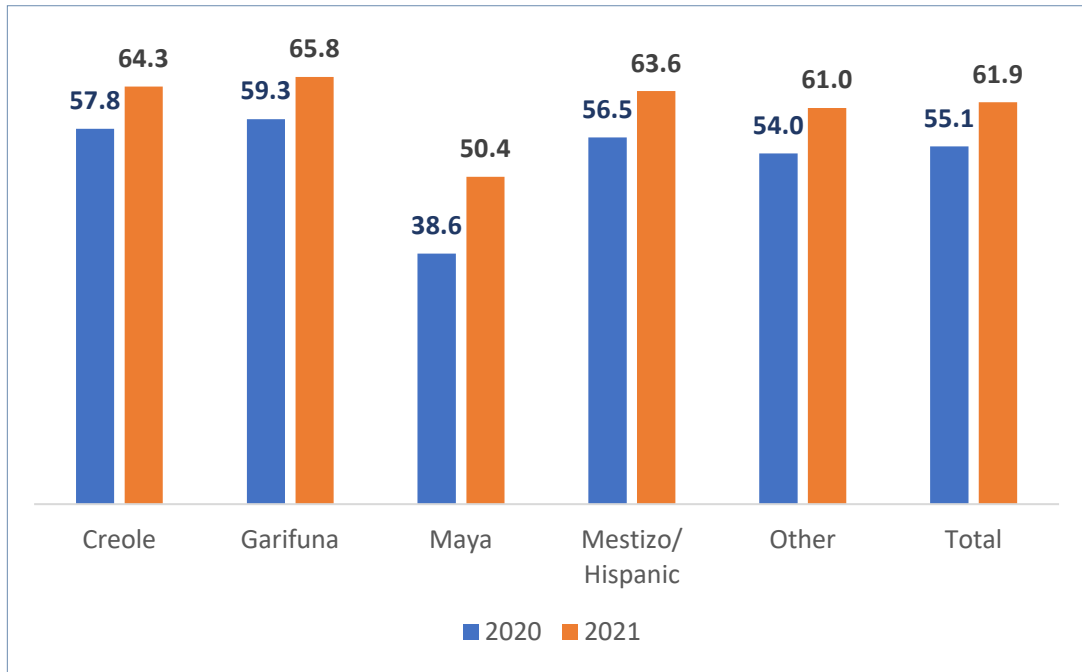
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 - 2021.

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6   Note that only the Maya ethnicity showed growth in the unemployed population. All other ethnicities showed declines.

5.5   Labour Force Participation by Marital Status and Sex

Similar to results seen in September 2020, persons who had never been married accounted for the largest share of persons in the labour force at 60.9 per cent, while married persons consisted of 33.9 per cent of the labour force. The distribution of the three other marital statuses in the labour force is as follows: widowed make up 1.4 percent, divorced make up 2.3 percent and legally separated consists of only 0.8 percent.

Persons who had never been married had a labour force participation rate of 65.8 percent, while married persons registered a LFPR of 61.8 percent (Figure 7). Looking at the LFPR by sex and marital status, never married and married males experienced higher LFPR compared to women. Of interest, there is a larger disparity of LFPR between married males (79.3 percent) and married females (44.8 percent) compared to other statuses. Most (67.6 percent) married women were not active in the labour force due to having personal or family responsibilities preventing them from looking for work.

Figure 7 Labour Force Participation Rates by Marital Status and Sex, September 2021
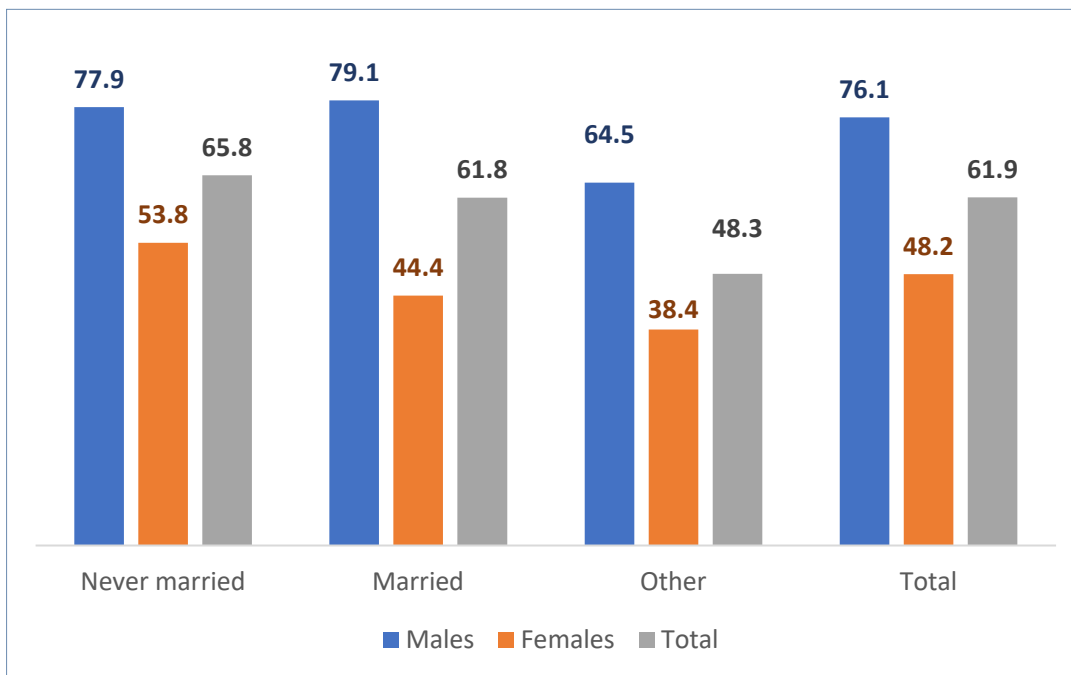
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

5.6 Labour Force by Educational Attainment

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

In September 2021, the distribution of educational attainment in the labour force did not undergo any substantial changes when compared to previous years. Persons attaining at least a primary level education consisted of most persons in the labour force at a share of 38.2 per cent, while persons with the highest education level, tertiary, made up 21.6 per cent of the labour force. Those persons who had not completed any educational level accounted for 13.5 per cent. In terms of LFPR, persons with tertiary level education had the highest participation levels at 79.8 per cent, compared to 55 per cent of persons with primary level education participating in the labour force (Annex 11).

Figure 8 Labour Force Population Share by Educational Attainment; September 2021
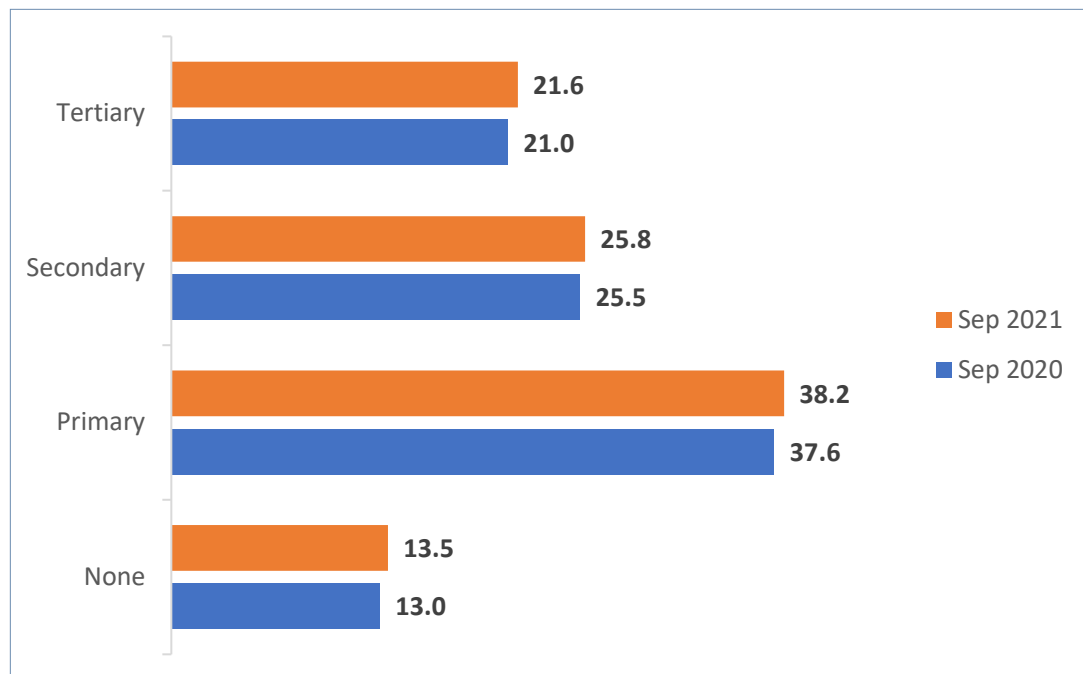
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021

Section 6. Persons outside the labour force

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

Persons outside the labour force may not be working for several reasons. They may be engaged in family affairs or home duties, in school or training, retired or of old age, sick or disabled or not wanting to work. Due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, many employers began downsizing after March 2020, which increased the number of persons outside the labour force as they fell short of meeting the complete criteria for unemployment in September 2020. A year later, persons who fell in this category transitioned into the labour force, with many finding employment, thus decreasing the inactivity rate.

6.1   Persons outside the labour force by sex
In September 2021, 118,161 persons were outside the labour force. This was about 19,000 persons less compared to September 2020 results. Women accounted for 69.3 per cent of persons outside the labour force, compared to the 66 per cent share seen in September 2020. In general, females were more than twice as likely to be inactive compared to males (Figure 9).

6.2   Persons outside the labour force by age group
The distribution of persons outside the labour force by age group shows that the largest share was the youth population (14 to 24 years) accounting for 39.7 percent. Almost 62 per cent of the youth population were outside the labour force due to being in school or training. Further, persons at or close to retirement age (55+ years) accounted for 27 per cent of all inactive persons.

6.3   Inactivity rate by marital status and sex
Inactivity rate is calculated as the total number of persons outside the labour force over the total number of working age persons. Therefore, the inactivity rates in this subsection plus labour force participation rates (seen in subsection 5.5) should add up to 100 percent. Marital status is seen as a major factor that influences inactivity between sexes. In September 2021, the composition of the persons outside the labour force by marital status shows that just over half (51.5 per cent) were never married, 34 per cent were married, 1.2 per cent were divorced, 5.7 per cent were widowed and 0.8 per cent were legally separated. Sixty-two per cent of all inactive persons who had never been married were youths 14 to 24 years.

Between sexes, working aged women had a higher level of inactivity across all marital statuses compared to their male counterparts. Notably, inactivity among married women more than doubled that of married men as women's main barrier (44.1 per cent) preventing them from work was due to personal or family responsibilities.

Figure 9 Inactivity Rate by Marital Status and Sex; September 2021
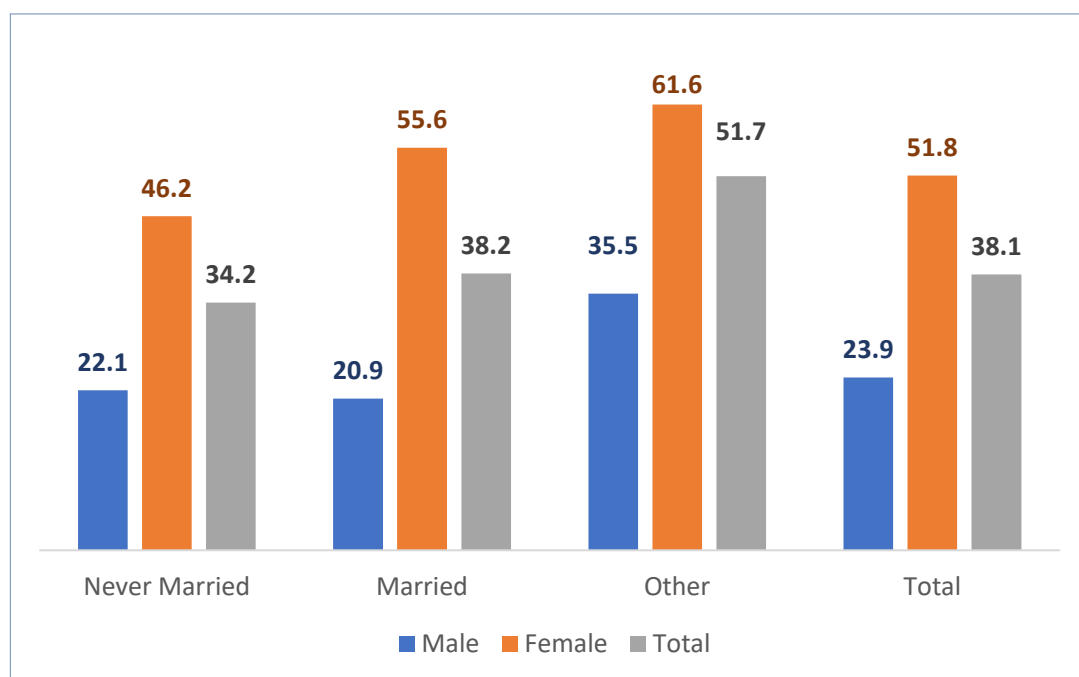
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

6.4 The Potential Labour Force and other measures of labour underutilization

Although unemployment captures complete lack of work to generate income, acknowledging persons who were either available for work but not looking, or looking for work but not available also provides insight into constraints of job availability and the barriers preventing persons from entering the labour force. For instance, a 23-year-old single mother may want and is available to work but did not look for work because there are either no opportunities for her or she had to care for her young child. The potential labour force captures these persons as a subgroup of persons amongst those outside the labour force that has an attachment to the labour force. **This group includes**:

    a.   Persons who are available for employment even if they are not actively looking for work (also called available potential jobseekers) and

    b.   Persons that are unavailable but looking for employment (also called unavailable jobseekers)

In September 2021, results revealed that 21,737 persons (or 18.4 percent) of all persons outside the labour force were part of the potential labour force[7]. This share reduced from the 29.1 per cent in September 2020 mainly attributed to persons in the potential labour force finding employment.

In addition to the potential labour force, other measures of labour underutilization include unemployment (LU1) and underemployment. These measures can also be combined to produce a holistic overview of subgroups of persons that have a degree of attachment to the labour market. These indicators include: (i) unemployment and underemployment (LU2); (ii) unemployment and potential labour force (LU3); and (iii) a combination of all 3 – unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force (LU4).

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7   Where the largest share (or 95.1 per cent) of the potential labour force would have been classified as unemployed with the use of the previous definition of the unemployed, the revised definition classifies this group as the potential labour force. This statistic compares to 6 per cent of persons outside the labour force in the world belonging to the labour force, ILOSTAT, 2018.

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

Furthermore, having a job does not mean the job holder is satisfied with the number of hours that are offered by the employer or the total number of hours they work in their own business. For example, if the job provides insufficient working time, and in effect less income, persons may want to work additional hours to supplement their current income. Underemployment levels captures precisely these persons working less than 35 hours per week and who both want and are available to work additional hours. The combined rate of unemployment and underemployment, indicator LU2 in the chart, was registered at 26.4%.

The indicator LU3 shows a combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force at 18.4%. At an even wider scope, the indicator LU4 shows the degree of underutilized labour in the form of all 3 combined indicators, calculated at 33.9%. In effect, all rates declined compared to September 2020 figures as a result of decreased unemployment and the potential labour force, and slight decreases in underemployment figures due to the economy recovering in some industries. However, the potential labour force decreased at a faster rate than other measures of labour underutilization

Figure 10 Labour Force Status and Labour Underutilization; September 2021
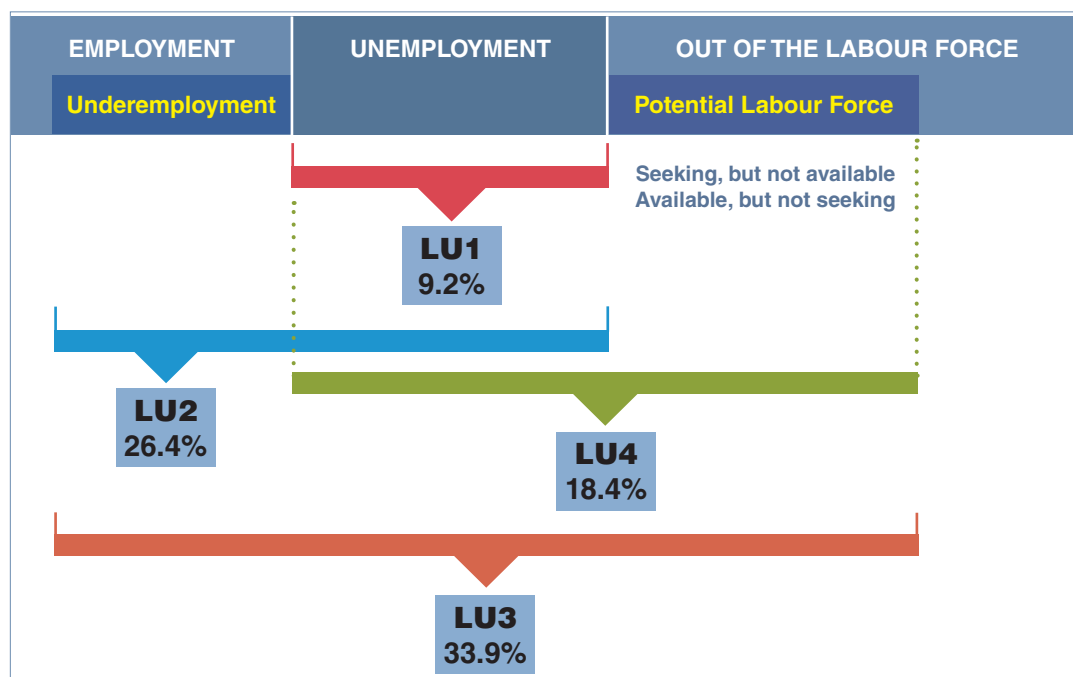
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

6.5   The Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group

Similar to the last 2 rounds of LFS, September 2021 results show that 2 out of 3 persons (or 14,433) in the potential labour force were women. The largest share (or 48 per cent) of women in the potential labour force reported that the main reason for not looking for work was due to engagement in personal or family responsibilities and an additional 5 per cent reported that they could not look for work due to personal reasons related to COVID-19 (e.g. taking care of children at home due to schools closing). Personal or family responsibilities remained the main reason for not working within all districts. In addition, there is more discouragement in terms of not knowing how or where to seek work in Stann Creek district. Out of all persons in the potential labour force, youths aged 14 to 24 years registered the largest share (36.6 percent) of persons.

Overall, youths accounted for 35.2 per cent of the potential labour force. There was a higher share of youths within the male potential labour force (42.2 per cent), compared to the 31.7 per cent of the youth age group within the female potential labour force. The smallest share (12.1 percent) of inactive persons that were in the potential labour force were 45 to 54 year-olds. Notably, over a third of persons in the potential labour force were first-time job-seekers with the greater majority (73 per cent) of these first-timers being women.

A further breakdown of the potential labour force shows that 95.1 percent of the potential labour force were available potential jobseekers. Women accounted for two-thirds of these available potential jobseekers. This can be attributed to the women who assume household roles such as taking care of children at home and performing house chores but could not look for work due to these barriers.

Figure 11 Potential Labour Force by Sex and Age Group; September 2021
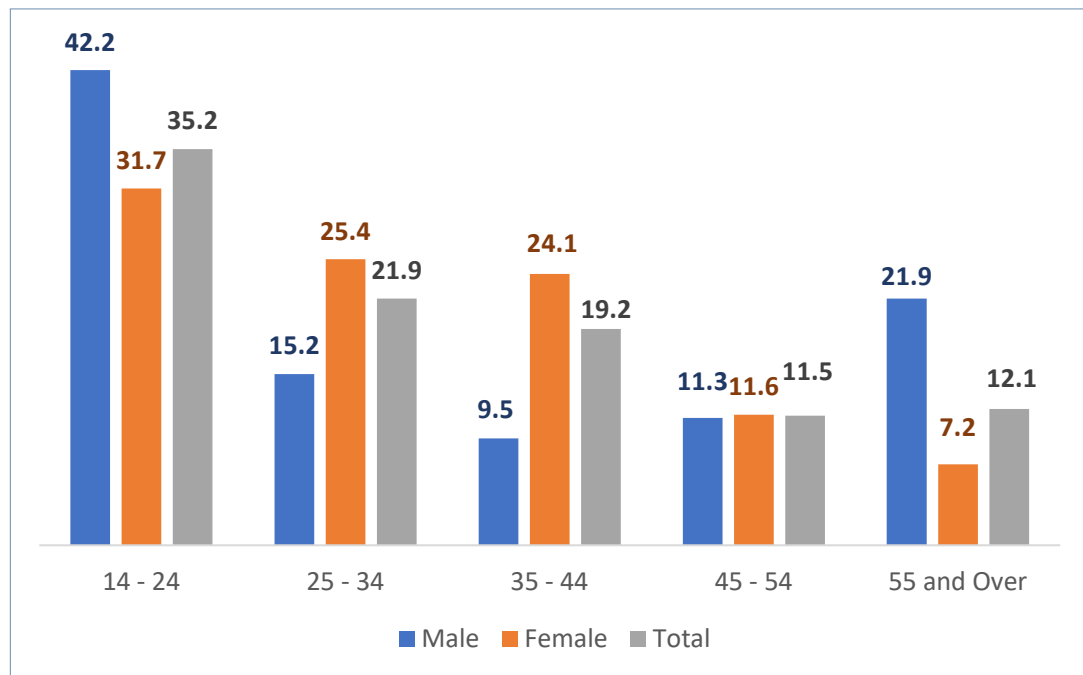
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

Section 7. The Employed Labour Force

In September 2021, the employed population was estimated at 174,237 persons, of which 107,891 were males and 66,346 were females. A percentage increase of 20 per cent was observed after a year of decline while experiencing the peak of COVID-19 in the country. In particular, the 'Tourism', 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs' and 'Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities' registered substantial increases. This section includes employment estimates according to sex, age group, ethnicity, place of work, educational attainment, occupation, industry, informal employment, underemployment, and a measure of own-use production of goods in the form of subsistence farming. For this section, it is important to differentiate between the concept of occupation and industry. The fundamental difference is that occupation refers to type of work the individual performs, while industry is the main activity that is carried out at the place of work.

7.1   Employment by Sex and Area

Though the employed population grew by 28,782 persons since September 2020, the share of employed males and females by area remained relatively consistent. Figure 12 shows the distribution of male and female employed persons by urban and rural areas. In general, males represented almost 62 per cent of all employed persons. September 2021 results show that just over half (50.7 per cent) of employed persons were living in rural areas. Among male workers (first panel), most were found in rural areas, whereas the majority of female workers (middle panel) were found in urban areas.

Figure 12 Percentage of Employed Population by Sex and Area: September 2021
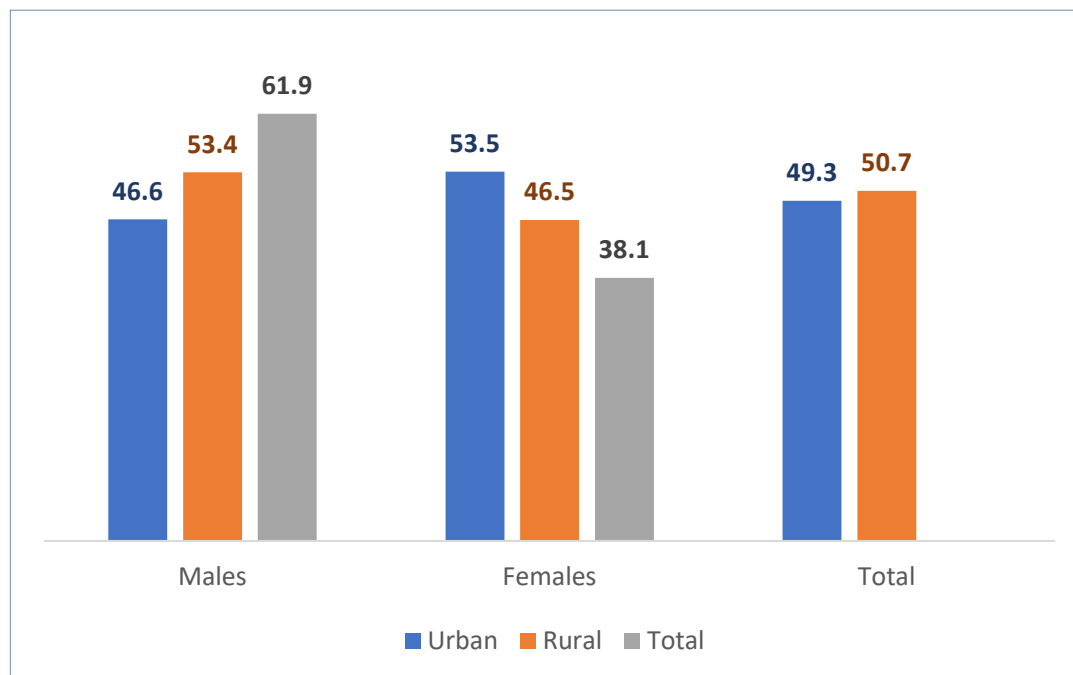
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

7.2 Employment by Age Group and Sex

Results for September rounds since 2012 indicate that workers in their prime, 25 to 34 years, have consistently had the largest share of employed persons. From September 2013 to September 2017, the share of employed persons in this age group remained constant at 28 and 29 per cent. Though, this share dipped slightly in September 2019 with a share of 27.6 per cent and decreased to 25.6 per cent in September 2021. A similar pattern for both sexes also shows that most employed persons were 25 to 34 years old. In September 2021, the age distribution of employed persons within the districts also shows the same results, except for Corozal district where the share of 25 to 34 year-olds and 35 to 44 year-olds had equal representation at 20.4 per cent and 20.9 percent, respectively.

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

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14-24 (Youths)	20.8%	21.8%	19.1%
25-34	25.6%	23.7%	28.8%
35-44	23.6%	22.8%	24.9%
45-54	18.2%	18.4%	17.8%
55 and over	11.8%	13.3%	9.5%

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

7.3   Employment by Main Occupation

Figure 13 shows the distribution of employed persons according to the 10 major occupations as defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). Except for the two smallest occupation categories, Managers and Armed Forces, all other occupation categories registered gains in employment, especially those in 'Services and Sales' representing one fourth (or 44,259) of all employed persons in September 2021. Compared to September 2020, 'Services and sales' increased mainly due to jobs related to the tourism industry (in occupations such as tour guides, cooks, waitresses, bartenders) and Wholesale and retail trade industry (in occupations such as shopkeepers, shop sales assistants, cashiers, and small snack shop vendors working at home). Elementary occupations, similarly, reflected notable increases specifically in occupations such as building construction labourers, crop farm labourers, domestic cleaners, and cleaners of hotels and other establishments. Figure 13 also illustrates, at a smaller scale, that employment increased within the 'Clerical support workers' category, which can be attributable to increases in the number of call center information clerks and data entry clerks.

Figure 13 Employment by Main Occupation; September 2020 and September 2021
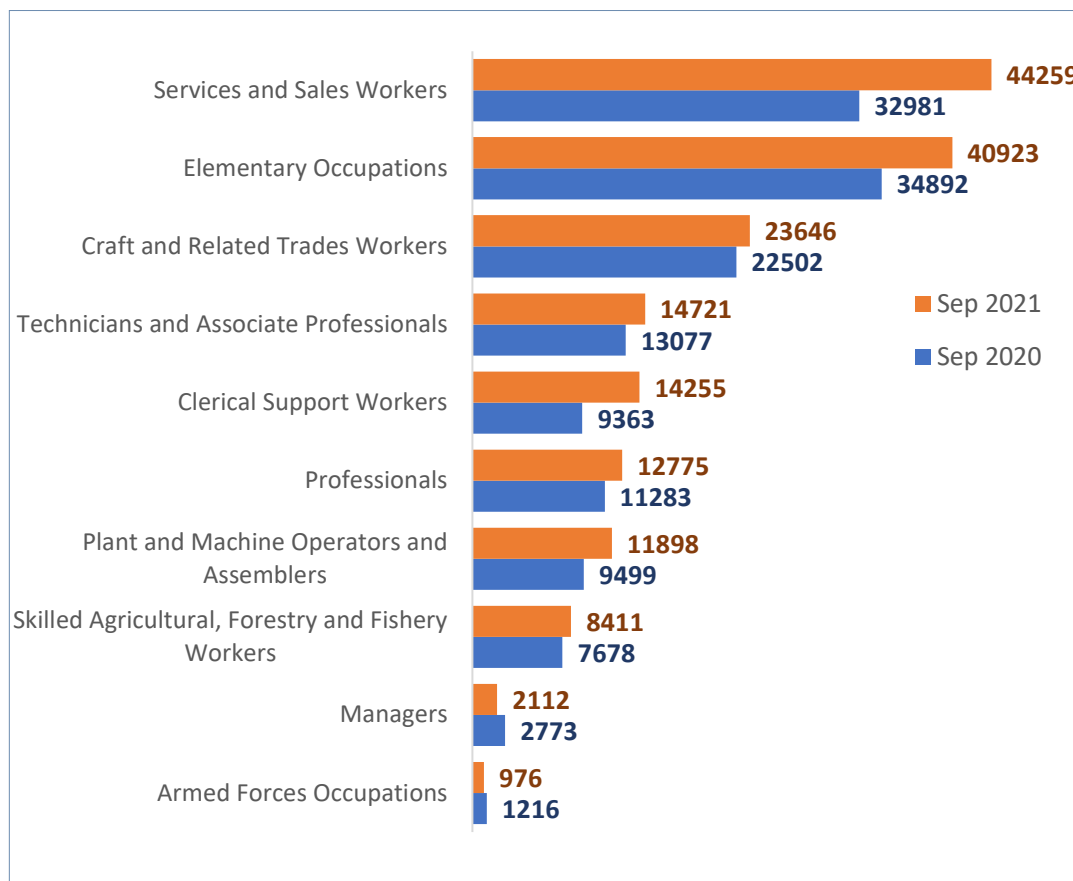
*This graph excludes occupations that were "not stated" by the respondent.
Note the changes to the definitions of employed implemented in September 2020.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and September 2021.

7.4 Employment by Occupation, Sex and Age group

Trends in employment by occupation show that males have been the dominating group across all occupations at September 2021. Almost 7 out of every 10 workers in the 'Elementary occupations' category were male. Within the third largest category, 'Craft and Related Trades Workers', almost 80 percent of workers were men. In contrast, the bulk (or 36 per cent) of employed women found jobs in 'Services and Sales Workers', which is a category that has been led mostly by women. Within the 'Services and Sales' category, females have been finding jobs as cooks, shopkeepers and small snack shop vendors, shop sales assistants, cashiers, and waitresses.

Figure 14 Employment by Main Occupation and Sex; September 2021

Occupation	Females	Males
Armed Forces Occupations	136	840
Managers	880	1232
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	959	7452
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	969	10929
Professionals	7131	5644
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6967	7754
Clerical Support Workers	8096	6159
Craft and Related Trades Workers	4699	18947
Elementary Occupations	12582	28341
Services and Sales Workers	23868	20391

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

7.5 Employment by Major Industry

For purposes of this report, industries are classified by the Belize Classification of all Economic Activities (BCEA), a manual derived from the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Revisions to the definition of employment implemented in September 2020 mostly affected 'Agriculture and Related Activities' since subsistence farming would have been included as employment in surveys prior to 2020 but excluded in the April 2021 and September 2021 LFSs. Due to the revision of employment definition, there is limited comparability when looking at total employment figures; however, there is comparability for industries other than 'Agriculture and Related Activities'. In September 2021, persons engaged in subsistence farming consisted of 9,265 persons (see subsection 7.10).

After a year of experiencing the tough blow that COVID-19 had in the economy, all except for four of the smallest industries, which account for 10 per cent of employment, registered gains in employment as the industries headed towards a gradual recovery. In the course of a year, there were noticeable gains in employment in 'Tourism', 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs' and 'Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities'. The latter is one of the newer industries surging due to the overpowering industry found in Call Centers. 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Motor Vehicle Repairs' (19.1 per cent) continues to be the largest industry, followed by 'Agriculture and Related Activities' (14.1 per cent) and 'Government Services' (13.9 per cent). Nationwide, 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Motor Vehicle Repairs' was the largest industry. In Corozal, Stann Creek and Toledo, the main industry was 'Agriculture and Related Activities'. Toledo, in particular, registered 30 per cent of employed persons relying on this industry as the main job.

The 'Tourism' industry, bumping up from the fifth largest industry in September 2020 to the fourth in September 2021, showed an increase of almost 8,800 workers. Although 'Tourism' was boosted across all districts, Belize district was the major contributor to employment in this industry with gains of 5,125 workers.

Figure 15 Employment by Industry; September 2020 and September 2021
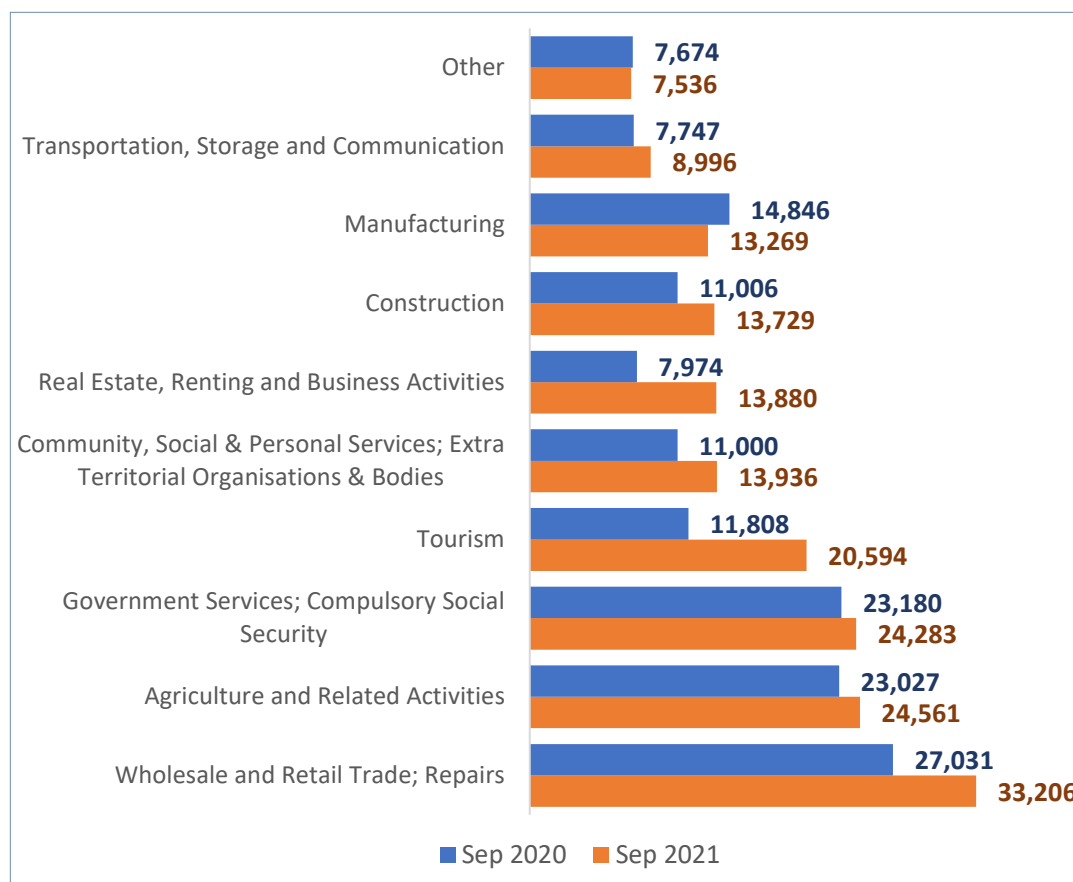
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and September 2021.

7.6   Place of Work

With the restructuring of staff due to the arrival of COVID-19 in 2020, many entities resorted to shift-work and working from home due to restrictions to avoid the spread of COVID-19. Therefore, the place of work provides indication of the physical place where the employee carries out work with the intention to monitor working from home. In September 2021, over half (or 56.6 per cent) of all employed persons worked at a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site.[8], which was relatively the same as registered in September 2020 in terms of percentage share. A combined 20.1 per cent of all employed persons were from home or partially from home, which was a 1.5 percentage increase from what was seen in September 2020. Within the districts, Corozal and Toledo were observed to have larger proportions of employed persons working from or partially from home over a one-year period compared to other districts.

Out of the share of persons working from or partially from home, 31.5 per cent reported that this was due to COVID-19. This was a decrease of 7 percentage points since September 2020. In addition, almost one-third of persons' place of work was from or partially from home regardless of COVID-19 since this has always been their place of work. The remaining one-third of the population have recently (post-COVID-19) been working from or partially from home but it was not related to COVID-19 measures.

Figure 16 Employment by current place of work; September 2020 and 2021
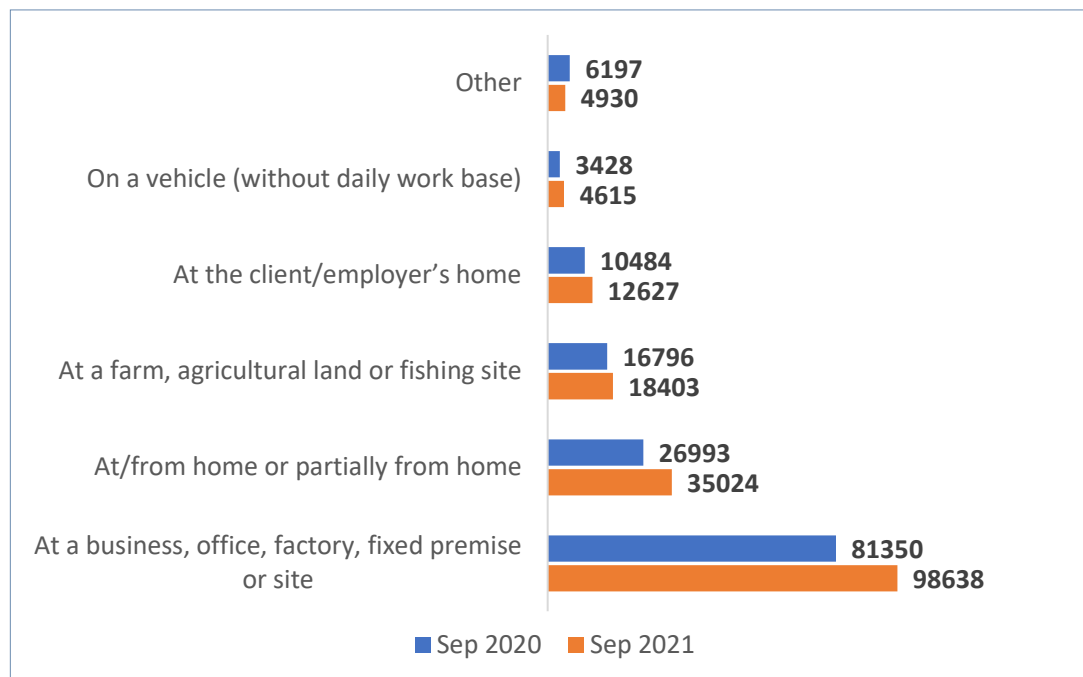
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and 2021.

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

7.7 Employment by Ethnic Group

The Mestizo/Hispanic ethnicity accounted for half of the country's population as of September 2021. In consequence, Mestizo/Hispanics consisted of the largest proportion of the employed population and in September 2021 they represented 52.8 per cent of all workers. The smallest share of employed persons by ethnicity was the Garifuna group at 4.4 per cent and Maya group at 10.1 per cent.

Figure 17 Employed Population by Ethnicity, September 2020 and 2021
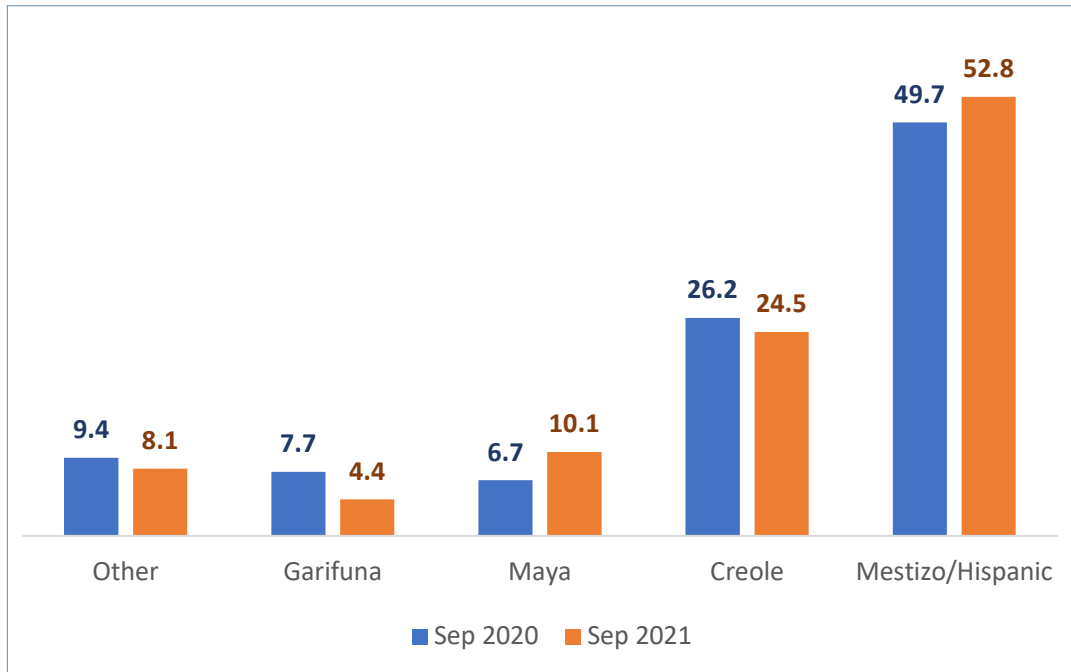
Note the changes to the definitions of employed implemented in September 2020.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and 2021.

7.8 Employment by Level of Educational Attainment

In September 2021, the largest proportion, or 38.4 per cent, of all employed persons had completed only up to primary level education. Within the group of workers with primary level education, the largest share were engaged in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Motor Vehicle Repairs' (21.7 per cent), followed by 'Agriculture and Related Activities' (19.0 per cent) and 'Tourism' (12.5 per cent). Persons with the highest education level (tertiary) comprised 22.4 per cent of all employed persons. This group was observed to find jobs mostly in 'Government Services and Compulsory Social Security' (36.8 per cent). At the other extreme, persons who dropped out of primary school or never attended school, category 'None' in the graph below, consisted of 13.5 per cent of all employed persons and the largest share of them (just over one fourth) found jobs in 'Agriculture and Related Activities'.

Figure 18 Employment by Educational Attainment; September 2021
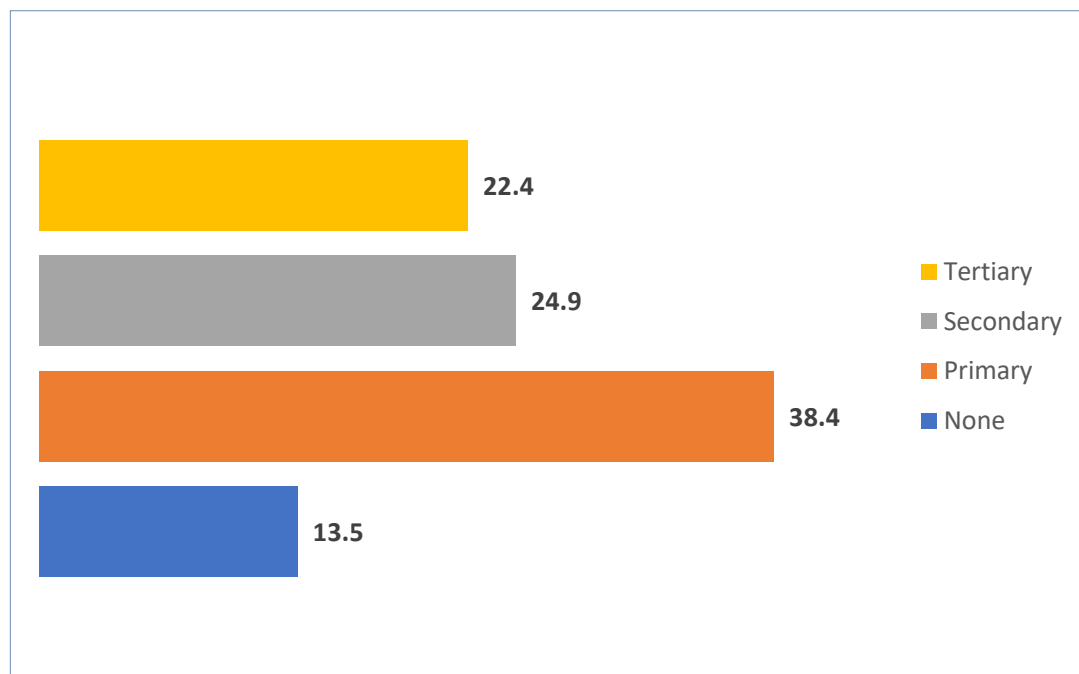
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021

7.9 Employment by Sex, Age, District and Educational Attainment

Trends show that males dominate the employed population and in September 2021, 3 out of 5 employed persons were men. Indeed, most males outnumbered females across all categories of educational level, except for the highest education level where just over half (52.1 per cent) of workers were females (Annex 9). Across age groups, almost 24 per cent of employed persons attaining at least primary level education were 14 to 24 years old. Among those employed persons with tertiary level education, most or 34.9 per cent were in their prime age (25 to 34 years). On the other hand, employed persons without any educational attainment[9] are mostly in the older age group, with just over half (or 52.6 per cent) of age 45 years or more. Across the districts, Belize district has the larger share of employed persons with tertiary level education, at 46 per cent. Compared to other districts, the percent distribution for employed persons without any education is higher in Toledo (25.2 per cent) and Corozal (22.2 per cent). See Annex 6.

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

7.10 Classification of Subsistence Farming

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

Table 5 shows the reclassification of persons engaged in subsistence farming as either unemployed or outside the labour force. In September 2021, about 9,265 persons were engaged in subsistence farming and were not engaged in any form of employment[10] - of which 3 out of 4 persons were men and almost half (or 48.2 per cent) were found in Toledo district. The labour force status breakdown also shows that 23 per cent was unemployed and the remaining 77 per cent fell outside the labour force, as per the refined definitions. Within the unemployed in this category, about 82 per cent were males. Of those that fell outside the labour force, almost 72 per cent were males. Persons outside the labour force working in subsistence farming were mostly found in Toledo district (50 per cent) followed by Cayo district (16 per cent).

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

Status	Male	Female	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Unemployed	1,754	391	212	71	232	549	173	907	2,145
Persons outside the labour force	5,098	2,022	293	510	620	1,133	1,008	3,556	7,651
% Share Subsistence farming outside the LF	74.0	26.0	5.5	6.3	9.2	18.2	12.8	48.2	100.0
Total subsistence farming	6,852	2,413	505	581	853	1,682	1,182	4,463	9,265

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

7.11 The Underemployed

In September 2021, the number of underemployed persons was estimated at 32,945. This figure represented 18.9 per cent of employed persons. This was a 4.7 percentage point decrease from the underemployment rate at 23.6 per cent seen in September 2020. The composition of the underemployed was similar to the September 2020 results: men represented the majority (60.2 per cent) of all underemployed persons. Across age groups, underemployment was observed at similar rates (see Annex 7) among the three younger age groups. In terms of engagement in employment, three out of five underemployed persons performed jobs in either 'Elementary occupations' or 'Services and sales'. Working 17.6 hours per week on average, underemployed persons received about $774 monthly, which was an $18 increase compared to September 2020.

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10   Note that while subsistence farming, fishing and hunting may be prevalent in many other households, this form of work was not captured for persons who were employed and also engaging in subsistence farming.

7.12 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Main Occupation

Men and women experienced almost the same levels of underemployment at 18.4 per cent and 19.8 per cent, respectively. This was a change from previous underemployment results where women had almost double underemployment rates compared to men. It is noteworthy, however, that by applying the previous definition, underemployment levels for women would be 9.3 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts. The absolute numbers also show that in September 2020 and September 2021, less women wanted and were available to work more hours than what they were currently working. In terms of engagement in employment, women were more prevalent in 'Services and sales' (37.2 per cent) and the largest portion of men found jobs in 'Elementary occupations' (41.5 per cent). Comparing underemployment levels between the two sexes, women seemingly experienced higher levels of underemployment across all occupation categories except for 'Professionals' and 'Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers'. Note that the 'Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers' category shows the highest level of underemployment for females, but the sample is very small since underemployed women in this category only represented 3.1 per cent of workers in this category. The next highest underemployment level among females was in 'Craft and Related Trades Workers' (36.9 per cent) in jobs such as Bakers and Pastry cooks. In general, women engaged in this category mostly work from home.

Figure 19 Underemployment Rate by Sex; September 2021
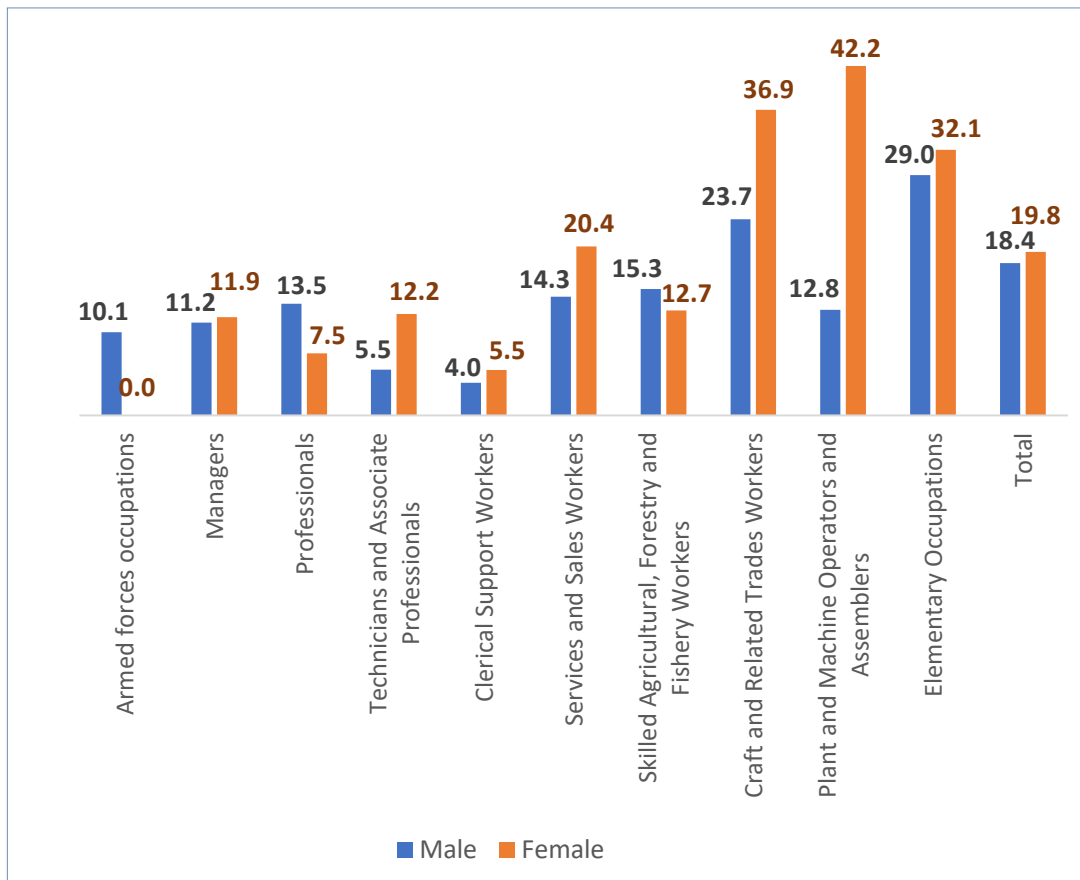
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

## 7.13 Underemployment Rate by Sex and Age Group

Though underemployment rates declined from 23.6 per cent in September 2020 to 18.9 per cent in September 2021, similar patterns within the unemployed were observed. However, underemployment rates rose a little higher for females than males in September 2021. Comparing the youth with the adult population, September 2021 results show that underemployment among adults dropped at a slightly faster rate than among youths 14 to 24 years. Within the youth population, underemployment among young females remained relatively unchanged compared to last year, while the rate for males was reduced from 25.7 per cent to 22.5 per cent. Within the adult population, results show that adult females experienced higher levels of underemployment compared to males.

Figure 20 Underemployment Rate by Age Group; September 2021
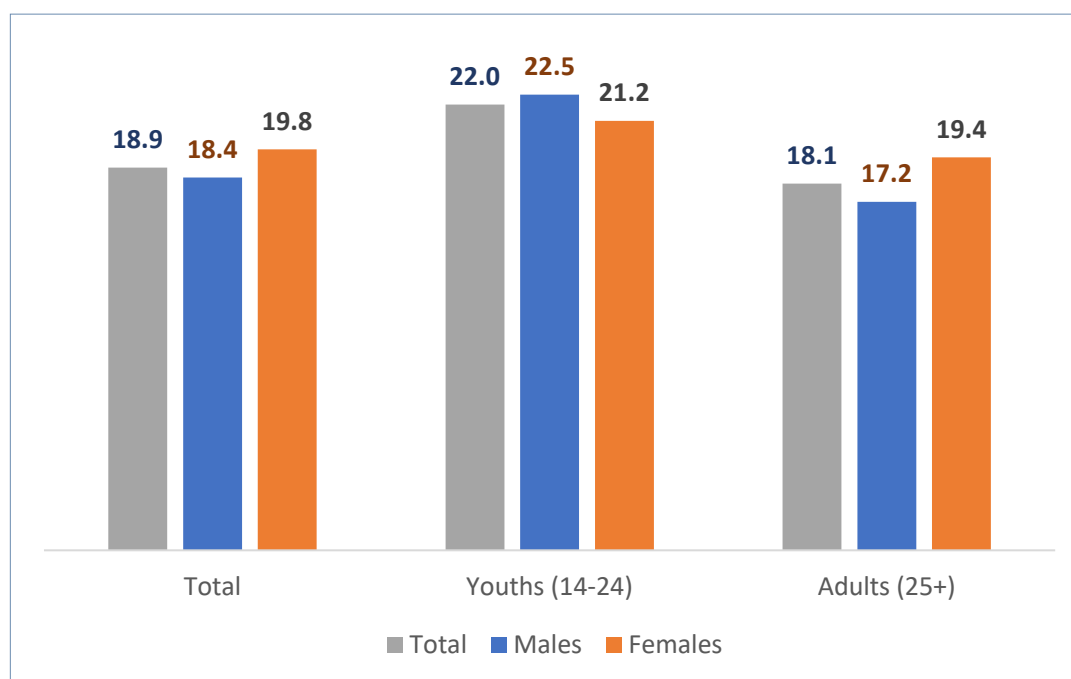
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

7.14 Underemployment Rate by District

Underemployment levels dropped in all districts except for Toledo where it went from 23.9 per cent to 29.2 per cent. This was bolstered by the sharp increase of male underemployment levels from 22.7 per cent to 30.9 per cent. Toledo underemployed workers experienced highest levels of underemployment within 'Aquaculture' industry (50 per cent); however, this group only represented 4 per cent of all underemployed persons in Toledo district. The next highest underemployment levels were among persons working in construction where almost half (or 48.5 per cent) of these workers were underemployed; this industry represented about 10 per cent of underemployed workers in Toledo district. On the other hand, Belize district experienced the lowest underemployment levels at 15 per cent in September 2021, which was consistent with September 2020 results in terms of lowest underemployment rates.

7.15 Informal employment

Informal employment was first captured in the September 2020 LFS; it is captured according to the type of employment in which the person is engaged. For instance, self-employed persons are said to be in informal employment if they were not registered in the Belize Companies and Corporate Affairs Registry or the Social Security Board, while persons working in the private sector were considered to hold an informal job if they or their employer did not contribute to social security. The number of persons in informal employment, a subset of all employed persons, was estimated at 72,433 or 41.6 percent of all employed persons. This rate was consistent with the September 2020 results, which was 41.8 per cent. Though the number of persons in informal employment grew, the share of males in this subgroup remained unchanged at 60 per cent.

Overall, a share of 32.6 percent of all informal jobs were found in 'Elementary occupations', with 68.1 percent of these jobs performed by men. In terms of major industry, a combined share of 44.5 percent was found in either 'Agriculture and Related Activities' or 'Wholesale and retail trade; Repairs'. Like underemployment, informality may not be the desired form of work, but it is a source of income. In September 2021, 54.5 per cent of informal jobs were performed by self-employed persons and just over half of these self-employed persons had at most primary level education. Some examples of these jobs were yard cleaners, taxi drivers, motor vehicle mechanics, babysitters, shop attendants and small shop vendors, bakers and cooks, just to name a few.

Persons in informal employment worked an average of 32 hours per week, earning a monthly average of $839. This income showed an $84 improvement compared to persons in informal employment in September 2020. Compared to earnings of underemployed persons, persons in informal employment earned $65 monthly more on average. In contrast, persons who held a formal job earned an estimated $535 more than those who hold informal employment. Results revealed that one third of persons in informal employment were also underemployed.

Figure 21 shows the average monthly income by the hours usually worked in informal jobs. With a combined share of 40.6 per cent of all informal employment, persons working 40+ hours per week earned the highest paid jobs. Examples of these highest paid earners were building construction labourers, masons, small shop vendors, shopkeepers, taxi operators, and babysitters. In contrast, persons working less than 15 hours earned the lowest at a monthly average of $484. Representing one out of every 4 persons earning the least income, some examples of workers in this category would be yard cleaners, domestic cleaners, bakers and pastry cooks and small shop vendors.

Figure 21 Informal employment by Hours Worked and Average Monthly Income; September 2021
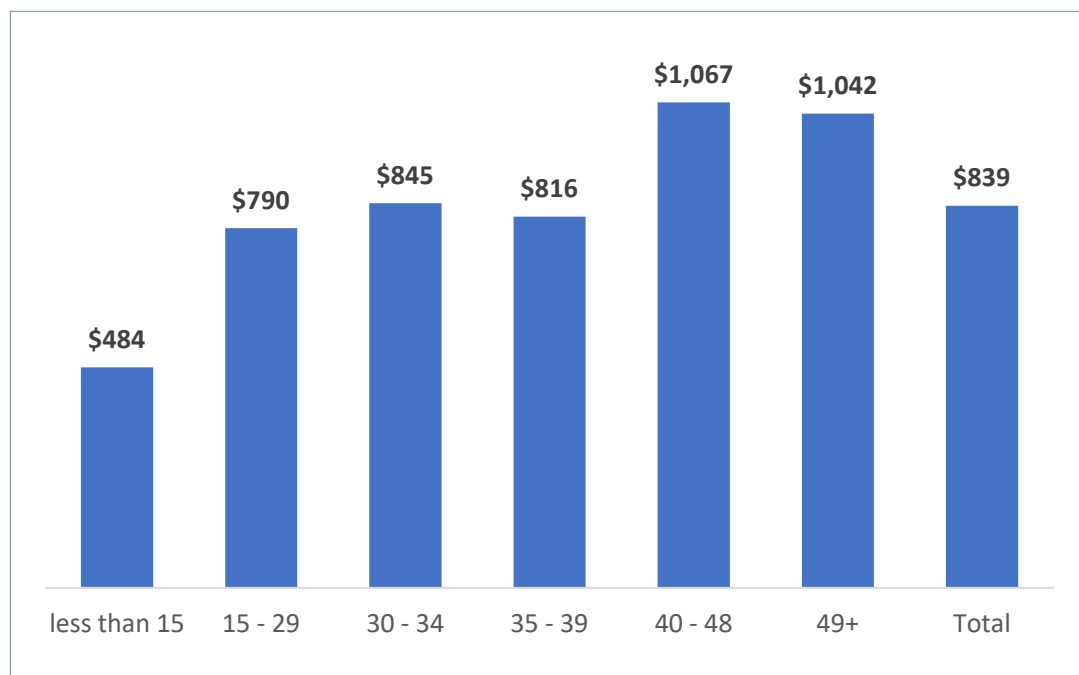
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

Section 8. The Unemployed Labour Force

Unemployment estimates in this section include those who were (i) without work, (ii) available for work, and (iii) looking for work within the reference period. Some examples of "looking for work" include, for instance, applying to potential employers in writing or in person or obtaining a loan to start own business, asking friends and relatives for employment-related information, or looking for job vacancies on online platforms. As previously outlined in this paragraph, the stricter unemployed definition now utilizes 3 criteria, but the previous definition did not include the criteria "looking for work". Other changes to the definition also include different reference periods. Consequently, there are limitations with retrospectively comparing the unemployment results of surveys prior to 2020 due to these revisions in the reference periods and criteria used to capture unemployment. Therefore, September 2021 unemployment results will mostly be compared to September 2020.

The September 2021 results revealed that an estimated 17,644 persons were unemployed, of which 56.2 per cent were females. Comparing the share of unemployed persons by sex, women have shown to have a proportion above 56 per cent since September 2012, except for the September 2020 round where more males were jobless due to the recent layoffs as a result of the pandemic. Generally speaking, some persons found jobs in the same industry or in another job despite the negative impact of the pandemic, as unemployment figures dropped by just over 5,500 persons this year. Unemployed persons looking for work for the first time consisted of 20.8 percent of all unemployed persons, which is a jump from the 12.4 percentage share seen in September 2020.

8.1   Unemployment Rates by Sex

In September 2021, the national unemployment rate stood at 9.2 per cent, which was a decrease from 13.7 per cent experienced in September 2020. Similar to what was observed in previous rounds of the LFS, except for September 2020 where the pandemic had an immediate impact on the economy, the level of joblessness among women, seen at 13 per cent, almost doubled that of their male counterparts. Compared to last year September, the female unemployment rate went down 4 percentage points from 17 per cent to 13 percent. The male unemployment rate went down almost 5 percentage points from 11.6 per cent to 6.7 per cent. In September 2021, there was an increase in the number of males finding jobs, thus decreasing the levels of unemployment.

8.2   Unemployment rates by Age Group and Sex

Comparing the youth and adult populations, persons 14 to 24 years have consistently registered higher unemployment levels. Although the youth unemployment rate declined from 23 per cent last year to 18.6 per cent in September 2021, youths 14 to 24 years experienced unemployment levels almost 3 times higher than adults 25+ years (Table 6). A quarter of young females in the labour force were unemployed, as observed in Table 6. Across the districts, Toledo had the highest youth unemployment rate at 31.2 percent (Annex 2).

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

Age Group	Total	Males	Females
14 and over	9.2%	6.7%	13.0%
25+ (Adults)	6.4%	4.2%	9.5%
14-24 (Youths)	18.6%	14.5%	25.2%
25-34	8.6%	4.5%	13.5%
35-44	5.8%	4.1%	8.2%
45-54	5.6%	3.5%	8.8%
55 and over	3.7%	5.1%	0.5%

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

8.3 Unemployment Rates by Area and District

National unemployment rates were higher in rural areas (9.5 per cent) compared to urban (8.9 per cent), although it varied between districts. The highest unemployment rate was seen in Toledo urban (which has not been unheard of pre-COVID-19 times[11]) at 17.8 percent, replacing Stann Creek urban as the area with the highest rates, which stood at 19.4 per cent in September 2020. It can be recalled that Stann Creek was seen affected in the 'Tourism' industry due to the layoffs as a result of the pandemic. This year, Toledo and Corozal urban areas showed the least percentage growth in terms of employment and both, especially Corozal town, had increasing numbers of unemployed persons compared to the other urban areas.

Figure 22 Unemployment Rates by Area and District; September 2021
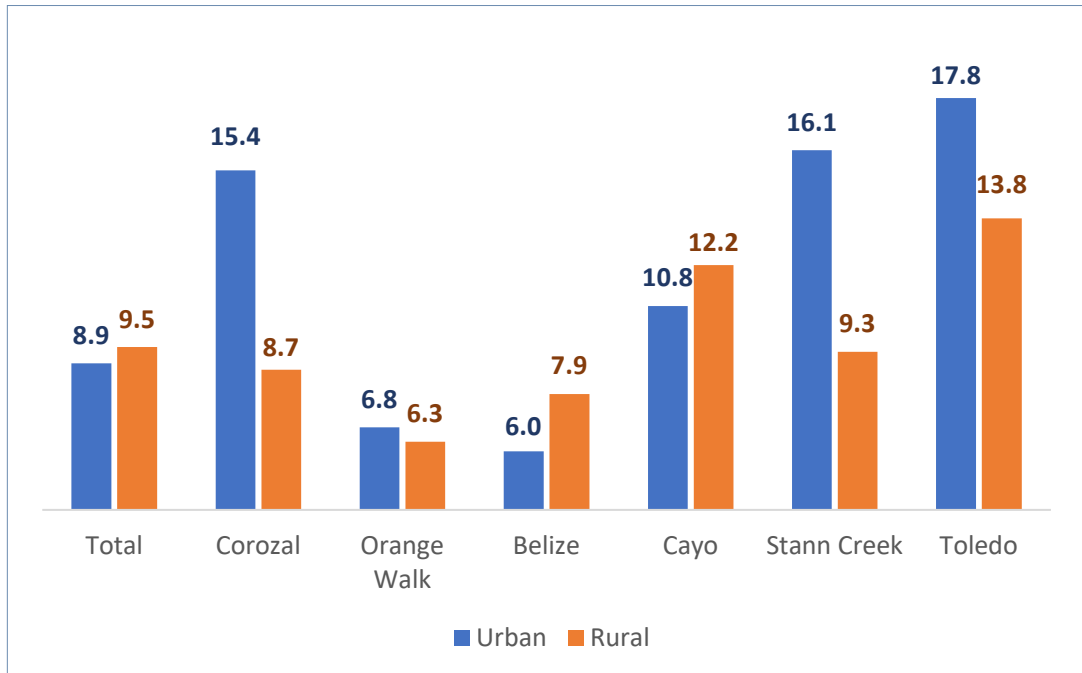
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

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11   In terms of urban/rural areas, Toledo urban registered the second highest unemployment rate at 13.9% in September 2019. Belize rural had the highest at 14.4%.

8.4 Unemployment rates by district

A year-to-year comparison shows that Toledo had the highest unemployment rate at 14.6 per cent, followed by Cayo at 11.4 per cent. Unemployment levels decreased across all districts except for Toledo, which had almost a 50 per cent increase in the number of unemployed persons. In addition, results show that almost 30 per cent of unemployed persons in Toledo district were first-time jobseekers, which also explains the notable increase in unemployment figures among young females aged 14 to 24 years. This subgroup alone represented one third of all unemployed persons in the district. Other districts had less than 16 per cent first-time jobseekers. On the flip side, the graph below also shows a notable year-to-year difference for Belize (which had the highest unemployment rate last year) where a remarkable drop was observed from 15.1 per cent to 6.5. This was primarily due to gains in employment in 'Tourism', 'Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities' such as call centers, and 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs'. The Orange Walk district once again experienced the lowest unemployment rate at 6.4 per cent in September 2021. Most employment gains in the district were in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs' and 'Agriculture and Related Activities'.

Figure 23 Unemployment Rates by District; September 2020 and 2021
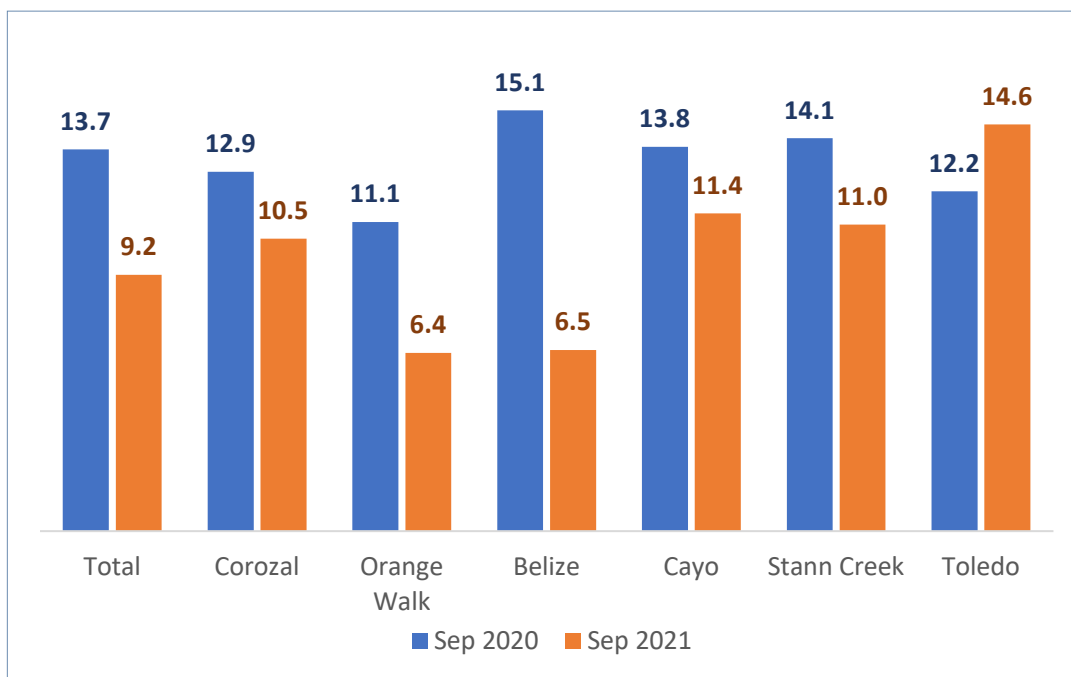
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and 2021.

8.5 Unemployment rates by ethnicity

A comparison of the major ethnic groups shows that the Maya group experienced the highest levels of unemployment at 14.9 per cent, as well as the smallest drop in unemployment levels since last year September. The Garifuna group revealed the largest drop in unemployment levels from 16.8 per cent in September 2020 to 10 per cent a year later. The Mestizo/Hispanic, which accounts for just over half (or 51.8 percent) of the labour force, consistently showed the lowest rate at 7.4 per cent.

Figure 24 Unemployment Rates by Ethnicity; September 2020 and 2021
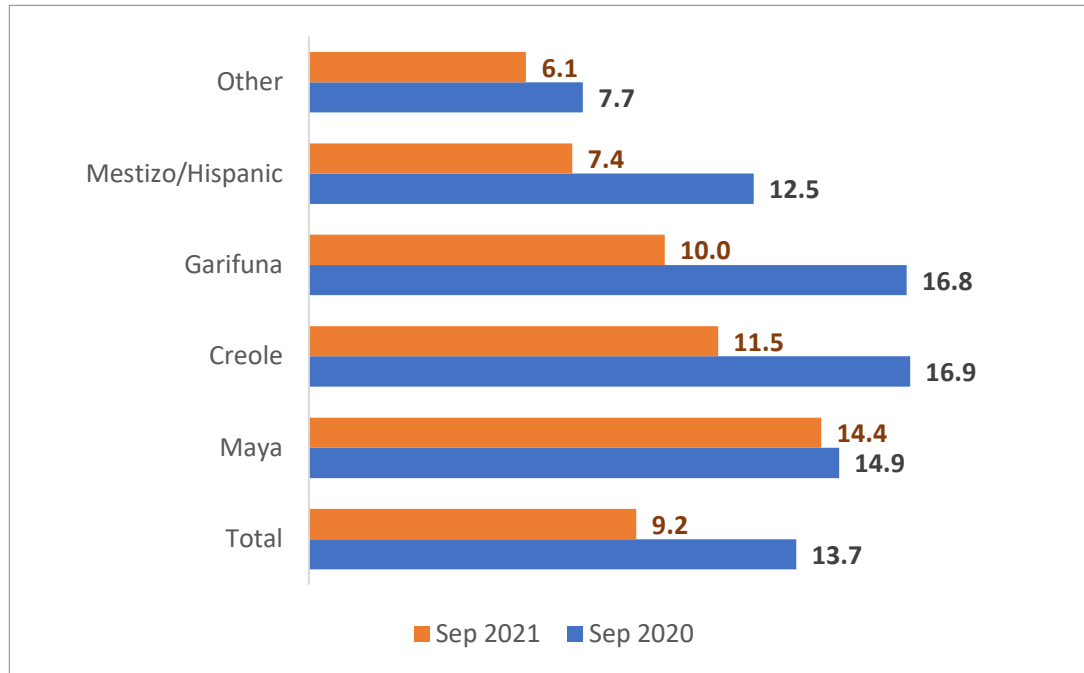
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and 2021.

8.6   Unemployment Rates by Marital Status

Results show that among marital status, the highest level of joblessness was experienced by persons that were never married (11.6 per cent). Between sexes, women who had never been married experienced a higher unemployment level at 15.3 per cent compared to never married men at 9.1 per cent. Though unemployment rates declined across all statuses when compared to September 2020, unemployment rate among married men drastically decreased from 9.0 per cent to 3.2 per cent; while, joblessness among married women showed only at most a 2-percentage difference from 11.1 per cent to 9.1 per cent.

Figure 25 Unemployment Rates by Marital Status; September 2021
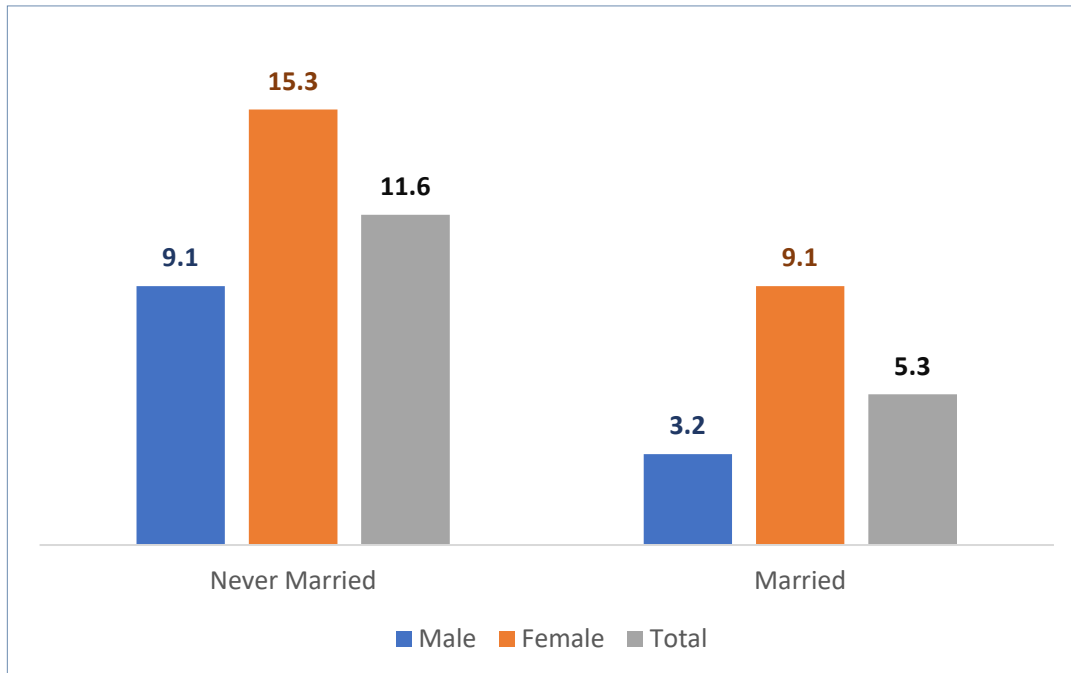
Unemployed divorced, widowed and legally separated cases were very small for analysis.
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

8.7 Unemployed population by length of unemployment

Long-term unemployment, that is, an unemployment period of one year or more, becomes a greater challenge as time progresses. Results show that persons with longer unemployment periods contribute to increasing unemployment rates. In September 2020, the bulk (or 47.6 per cent) of unemployed persons were jobless for 3 to 6 months, which was due to the recent layoffs as a result of the pandemic. A year later, the distribution of unemployed persons showed only 17.3 per cent were jobless for 3 to less than 6 months, but half were jobless for a year or more, which was a drastic decrease as persons regained jobs in the same or different industries. The share of long-term unemployment in September 2021 was also a considerable drop from the 62.5 percent observed in April of this year.

Among unemployed males, a 33.0 percent were unemployed for less than 3 months, which was notably less than the 16.7 per cent of females that were jobless for the same period. Nonetheless, both sexes were shown to be more affected by long-term unemployment, with females having a share of 57.8 per cent and males showing a share of 40 per cent. Despite long-term unemployment accounting for the largest share of unemployed person within each district, 4 out of 5 persons in Toledo had been jobless for a year or more, of which over a third (35.5 per cent) had lost a job due to COVID-19.

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

Period Unemployed	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Less than 3 months	2,556	33.0	1,651	16.7	4,207	23.8
3 to less than 6 months	1,498	19.4	1,560	15.7	3,059	17.3
6+ months to less than 12 months	555	7.2	972	9.8	1,527	8.7
12 months or more	3,091	40.0	5,726	57.8	8,818	50.0
Don't know/Not stated	34	0.4	0	0	34	0.2
Total	7,734	100.0	9,910	100.0	17,644	100.0

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

8.8   Unemployment distribution by educational attainment

In September 2021, 37 per cent of unemployed persons had attained at most a primary level education, making this the most common level of educational attainment. This was closely followed by secondary level education at a share of 35 per cent. Persons with the highest-level education consisted of 13.8 per cent of the unemployed, while persons without education made up 14.1 per cent.

The share of educational attainment among men shows that 9.1 per cent of unemployed males had attained tertiary education, compared to a share of 17.5 per cent among unemployed women who had completed tertiary level education (Annex 10). Among unemployed youths, a share of 9.6 percent had attained a tertiary level education. About 46 percent of unemployed persons 55 years and over had not completed any educational level. Assessing the districts, Cayo unemployed persons continue to have the lowest (7.6 percent) share of tertiary level persons compared to other districts. Experiencing the highest levels of unemployment, just over half of Toledo district's unemployed persons had attained at least primary education or had no educational level at all.

Unemployment rates by level of education show that persons with a secondary level education resulted with the highest level of unemployment at 12.5 per cent (see Annex 2). In contrast, persons with tertiary level education, were the least likely to be unemployed with a rate of 5.9 per cent.

Figure 26 Unemployment by Educational Attainment; September 2021
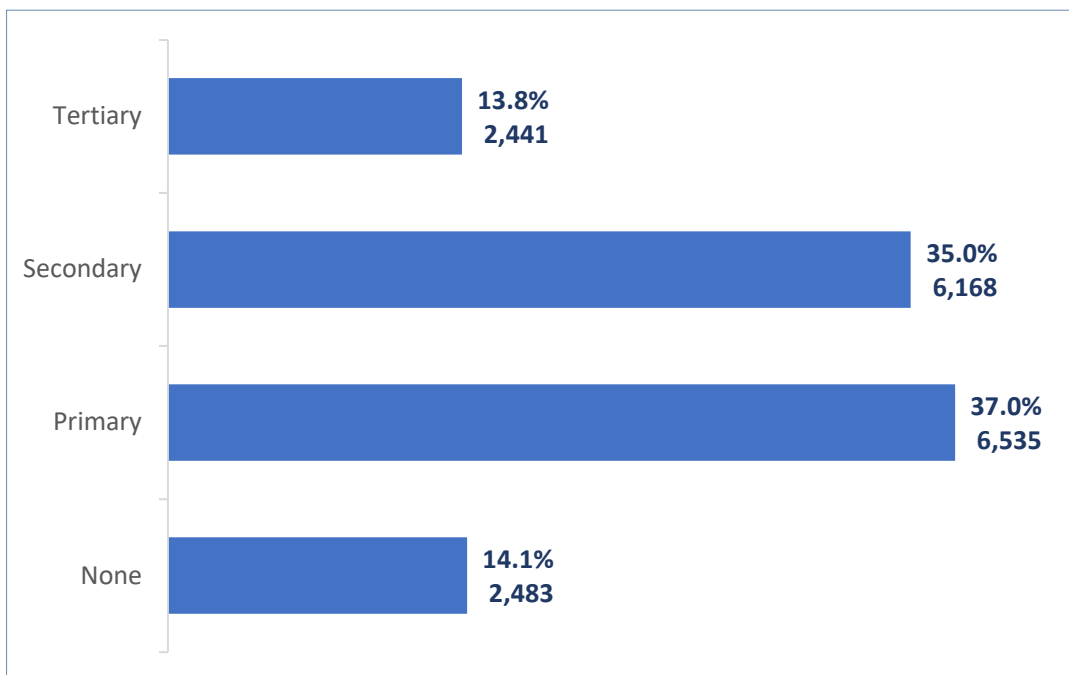
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2021.

Section 9. Income from Employment

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

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

9.1 Income by sex

The average monthly income in September 2021 was $1,168. Females earned an average of $83 less than males, receiving approximately $1,116 per month. However, women usually worked about 35.7 hours weekly, while men usually worked 5 hours more than that on a given week.

9.2 Income by Age Group and Area

Table 8 displays average monthly income by age group and urban/rural for the last 3 LFS rounds. Across the age groups, results show that the highest paid workers, earning about $1,331, were aged 35 to 44 years. A trend seen in past LFSs is that youths have been earning the lowest wages/salaries compared to other age groups. In September 2021, youths 14 to 24 years earned approximately $889 monthly, which is three fourths of the national average income. As reflected on Table 8, youths were the lowest paid workers, receiving about $889 monthly, which can be as a result of having only 14.5 percent completing tertiary level education, compared to the highest earners, ages 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 having a share of 30.5 per cent and 27.4 per cent, respectively, with tertiary level education. The oldest age group of 55+ years who had the second lowest earnings, showing 27.8 per cent of workers in that age group not having attained any educational level. When comparing urban and rural areas, persons living in urban areas held higher paid jobs, which was consistent with last year's results.

Table 8 Average Monthly Income by Age Group and Area; September 2020 and September 2021

Age Group and Area	September 2020	September 2021
14-24	$758	$889
25-34	$1,226	$1,213
35-44	$1,352	$1,331
45-54	$1,391	$1,293
55 and Over	$982	$990
Urban	$1,280	$1,302
Rural	$1,069	$1,036
Total	$1,169	$1,168

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and September 2021.

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

The 'hours usually worked' refers to present hours worked in a given week where a reference period of the last 6 months can be used when probing. This figure is used to identify employed persons, given the 1 hour criterion and to calculate time-related underemployment. For instance, if a restaurant owner used to work 45 hours before the outbreak in March 2020, and was now working 30 hours due to, say, government restrictions such as curfews, the 30 hours were used in the analysis of income by hour bands. It is important to note that during the month of September 2021 (starting September 19th), curfews were imposed countrywide during the hours of 7 p.m. to 4 a.m., except for San Pedro, Caye Caulker, Placencia and Hopkins. Other restrictions implemented involved two 'no movement' Sundays, September 26th and October 3rd, restaurants were only allowed to provide take-out service and abiding by the 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew, and casinos were closed. Although the Corozal Free Zone was reopened as of February 1st, 2021, not all establishments were open for business in September 2021. Due to these restrictions, some persons resorted to working less hours in their current jobs.

The national average monthly income in September 2021 was registered at $1,168, which remained unchanged from September of last year. Broken down by brackets of hours usually worked per week, results show that although there was an increase of 22,400 employees or self-employed persons working 40 to 48 hours, this group showed a decline of $27 in income from employment. The largest group working 40 to 48 hours per week were working in 'Government Services' (18.9 per cent). The group of persons working 35 to 39 hours showed a larger decline of $1,313 in September 2020 to $1,204 in September 2021.

Table 9 also shows that the lowest paid jobs were held by persons working less than 15 hours, who accounted for 11.6 percent of all employed persons. About two out of every 5 employed persons were found to be working in 'Agriculture and Related Activities' or 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs'. Persons usually working 49 hours and over, accounted for 19.5 per cent of all employed persons, with an average monthly income of $1,281. Over one fourth of these persons working 49+ hours were employed in the 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs' industry.

Table 9: Average Monthly Income by hour brackets; September 2020 and September 2021

Occupation	September 2021		September 2020		Difference of No. of employed
	Avg. Monthly Income (BZ$)	No. employed	Avg. Monthly Income (BZ$)	No. employed	
less than 15	$525	20283	$582	22945	-2663
15 - 29	$903	24115	$915	24816	-701
30 - 34	$977	8574	$1,066	7350	1224
35 - 39	$1,204	10485	$1,313	8232	2253
40 - 48	$1,360	75340	$1,452	52940	22400
49+	$1,281	33929	$1,307	27223	6706
Not stated	$818	1511	$1,054	1949	-439
Total	$1,168	174237	$1,169	145455	28782

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and September 2021.

9.4 Income by Main Occupation

As seen in section 7, the 'Services and Sales' and 'Elementary Occupations' industries had the largest share of employed persons. Table 10 shows that these persons earned $955 and $796 respectively, with the latter having the lowest paid jobs among all employed persons. On the other hand, and accounting for 1.2 per cent of all employed persons, 'Managers' earned the highest paid jobs at $2,593 per month. It can be noted that persons working in 'Sales and Services' had about $6.60 increase in wages/salaries, while those working in 'Elementary occupations' had a $116.11 increase over a period of one year.

Table 10: Average Monthly Income by Main Occupation, September 2021

Occupation	Average Monthly Inome	Share of employed persons (%)
Managers	$2,593	1.2
Professionals	$2,230	7.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	$1,805	8.4
Armed Forces Occupations	$1,424	0.6
Clerical Support Workers	$1,345	8.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	$1,173	6.8
Craft and Related Trades Workers	$1,094	13.6
Services and Sales Workers	$955	25.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	$904	4.8
Elementary Occupations	$796	23.5
Total	$1,168	100.0

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

9.5 Income by Main Industry

The highest paid persons (earning $2,286 monthly), accounting for 1.9 per cent of all employed persons were those engaged in 'Financial intermediation'. Workers in 'Agriculture and related activities' ($851) and 'Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organizations & Bodies' ($831) earned the lowest salaries.

Table 11: Average Monthly Income by Main Industry, September 2021

Industry (BCEA)	Average Monthly Income	Share of employed persons (%)
Financial Intermediation	$2,286	1.9
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	$1,807	0.4
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	$1,726	13.9
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	$1,390	8.0
Transportation, Storage and Communication	$1,269	5.2
Mining and Quarrying	$1,200	0.4
Construction	$1,170	7.9
Tourism	$1,076	11.8
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	$1,046	0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	$993	19.1
Manufacturing	$988	7.6
Aquaculture	$985	1.0
Agriculture and Related activities	$851	14.1
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organizations & Bodies	$831	8.0
Total	$1,168	100.0

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

9.6   Income by education status

As expected, workers with tertiary level education, accounting for 13.3 per cent of all employed persons, received the highest paid jobs at $1,812 monthly, or $644 more than the national average. At the other end of the spectrum, persons who never attended school or who did not complete primary school, category 'None', received an average of $807 per month. About 28 per cent of these persons worked in 'Agriculture and related activities'.

Figure 27 Average Monthly Income by Education Status; September 2020 and 2021
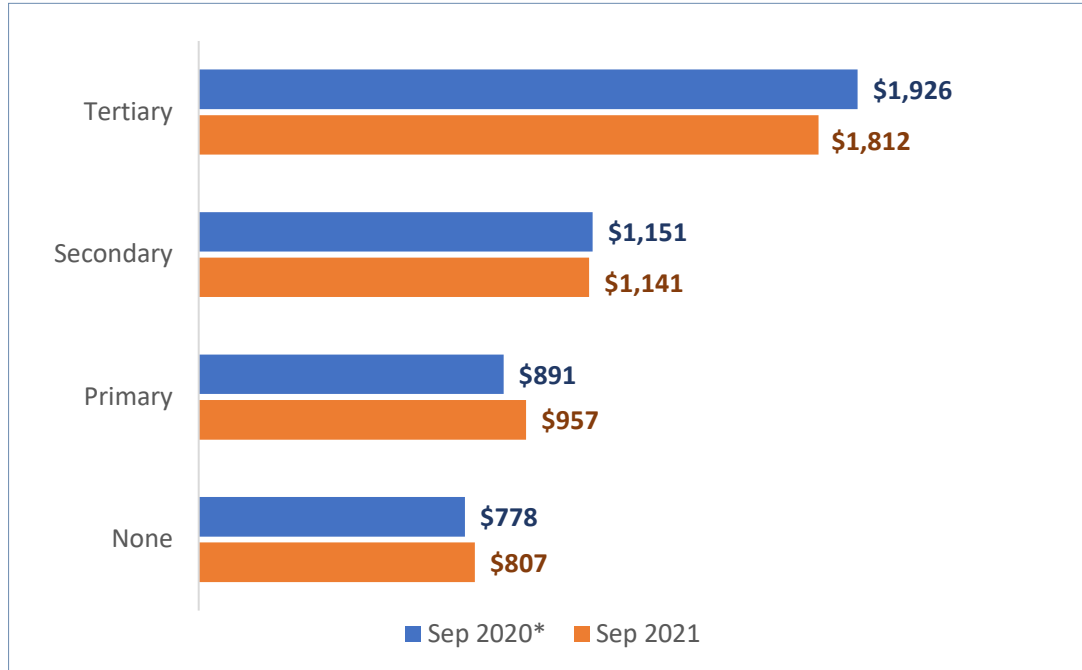
September 2020 figures were revised. Figures published in September 2020 were for the male population only. Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and 2021.

9.7 Income by type of employment

In September 2021, persons with paid employment (both government and private sector), accounting for 68.9 percent of all employed persons, received an average of $1,627 monthly. Self-employed persons with paid help and self-employed without paid help accounted for 8 per cent and 23.2 per cent, respectively. Self-employed persons with paid help received almost double than self-employed persons who do not hire help and also received $223 more compared to last year in September.

Figure 28 Average Monthly Income by Employment Status; September 2020 and 2021
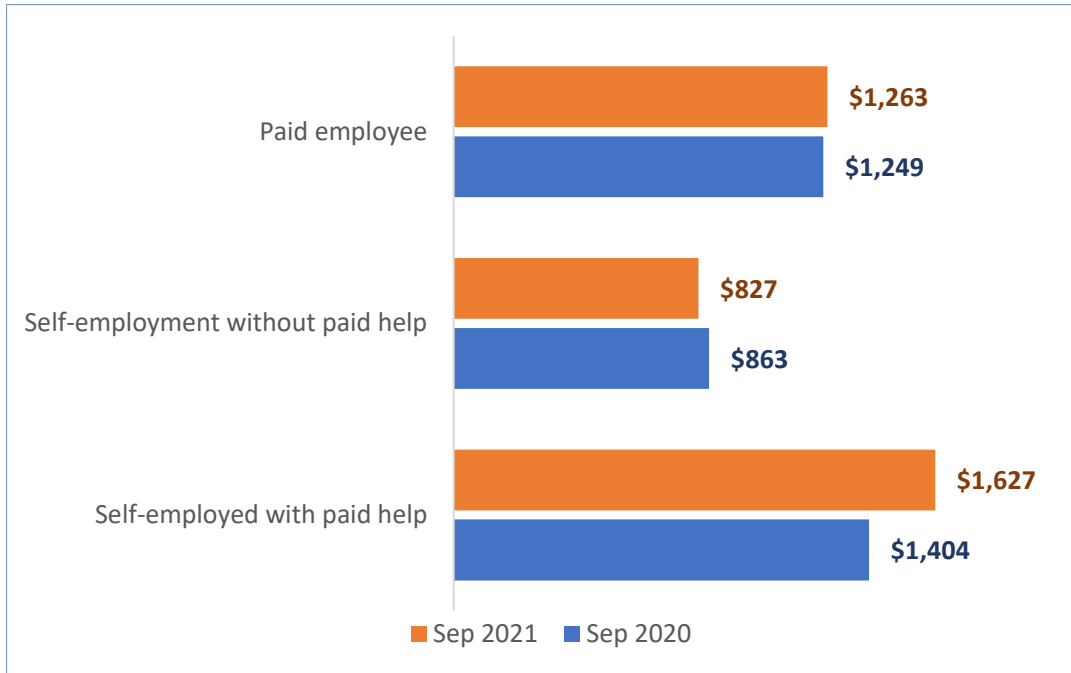
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Labour Force Survey, September 2020 and 2021.

Section 10. Impact of COVID-19 on the Labour Force

In September 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused all industries, especially the 'Tourism' industry to decline, crippling the Belizean economy. A year later, Belize saw a boost in the 'Tourism' industry and a new industry seen in Call Centers began. Though the curfew hours and restrictions implemented for nightclubs and casinos were set in place, restaurants and other business owners worked around that schedule to maintain their workers and keep business operating. In addition, though some persons returned to work in the 'Tourism' industry, some were seen to work on job rotation due to slow business. For most households, this pandemic has caused major financial losses, while others have had to adapt to the new regulations, whether it be working from home, working reduced or increased hours, or being furloughed while anticipating the reopening of the borders. While the Philiip Goldson International Airport was reopened for travel on October 1st, 2020, the land borders remain closed during the data collection period in September 2021[12]. Despite the reopening of the Corozal Free Zone in January 31st, 2021, business was still at a standstill in an effort to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 as some employees were laid off indefinitely and others worked few days of the week, working less hours than usual. In Stann Creek district, the 'Agriculture and Related Activities' industry was also impacted by the closure of land borders, since migrant workers were not able to return to Belize and barracks were unoccupied. Additionally, the banana industry faced yet another obstacle due to floodings that devastated the industry, causing banana workers to work less hours. Although persons lost jobs for several reasons, this section looks at job losses due to COVID-19.

10.1 Persons losing their jobs due to COVID-19

In September 2021, a total of 11,834 persons reported they had been without a job since March 2020 due to layoffs or businesses closing down due to COVID-19. This number declined considerably from the 34,381 persons who were without employment due to the same reason in September 2020. It is important to consider that not all persons who lost a job due to COVID-19 were automatically classified as unemployed since not all persons were available and looking for work. Table 12 shows that 44 per cent of persons losing a job due to COVID-19 (and predominantly females) were unemployed and 56 per cent were captured as outside the labour force for not fulfilling the criterion of being in active job search.

Among persons losing their previous job due to COVID-19, one third used to work in the 'Tourism' industry. Though Cayo (55.4 per cent) and Stann Creek (63.5 per cent) districts experienced most job losses in 'Tourism', the other districts showed most losses in 'Community, Social & Personal Services' (Corozal and Belize), 'Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repairs' (Orange Walk), and 'Agriculture and Related Activities' (Toledo). Overall, 84.3 percent of persons in the country who lost a job due to COVID-19 were financially sustained by a family member (parent, child, or spouse) or depended on their own savings.

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12   After almost 2 years of closure, the Norther and Western land borders were reopened until February 2022.

Table 12: Job losses due to COVID-19 by Status, September 2021

Status	Total	Male	Female	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Unemployed due to COVID-19	5,206	1,977	3,229	701	440	1,252	1,869	642	302
Outside the LF due to COVID-19	6,628	2,367	4,261	945	920	2,389	961	678	736
All jobs lost due to COVID-19	11,834	4,343	7,490	1,647	1,360	3,640	2,830	1,320	1,037
Potential LF due to COVID-19	2,992	1,062	1,930	286	416	1,102	387	407	395

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

Within the group of persons outside the labour force due to COVID-19, almost one third reported that the main reason why persons did not look for work was due to personal or family responsibilities, where the overwhelming majority (93.6 per cent) were women. Out of the persons outside the labour force due to COVID-19, almost half of persons outside the labour force were persons 25 to 44 years.

10.2 Unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19

Women made up 62 per cent of the total number of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19. As seen in the overall group of persons who lost their jobs or businesses due to the pandemic (subsection 10.1), the 'Tourism' industry (37 per cent of unemployed persons) was seen most affected in the subgroup of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19. The largest share of COVID-19 related unemployment was seen among persons 14 to 34 years. In total, almost two-thirds of unemployed persons losing their job due to COVID-19 were jobless for a year or more.

10.3 Employed persons affected during COVID-19

Among the recently employed persons, a total of 6,300 reported having lost a previous job due to COVID-19 since March 2021. One thirds of these employed persons had previously worked in the 'Tourism' industry. Despite losing a job in this industry, about 40 per cent returned to the same 'Tourism' industry but at a different workplace.

The hours usually worked captured in the September 2021 LFS were the hours that became the new norm by making adjustments during the pandemic. For example, while hours of work may have been cut back due to safety precautions or slow business, others increased their hours to meet demand. In September 2021, employed persons in general reported a weekly average of 38.8 hours of usual work during the pandemic, which was 5 hours less than what they usually worked before the start of the pandemic in March 2020[13].

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13   Usual hours of work pre-COVID-19 were applicable only to persons currently working in the same job.

Section 11. Sampling and Non-Sampling Errors

SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors arise in household surveys as a statistic of the population is being estimated from only a portion of the population. A sampling error is a statistical error that occurs when an analyst or statistician pulls a sample that is used to represent the entire population of the data, as there is always a margin of error. In this case, the survey was based on the population of Belize. Since a sample is only an approximation to the truth and sample sizes are only a percentage of the population, sampling errors cannot be avoided. Surveys have varying degrees of sampling errors due to selection of a sample of the population.

To measure the degree of variation of the estimates, the SIB used a Rao-Wu-Yue Bootstrapping method to calculate Standard Errors/ Coefficient of Variation. The Bootstrap method consists of taking a thousand repeated samples with replacement from the LFS dataset. For each sample, the standard error was calculated, which resulted in a thousand different estimates. Finally, the mean of the thousand standard errors was taken that resulted in the CVs below.

Table 13 below displays the coefficient of variation for the total estimates for main indicators disaggregated by sex. The letter in brackets distinguishes the quality for each estimate. Table 14 provides a description of the quality of the estimate assessed by the letters A, B and C. As you can observe, the estimates for the main indicators fall within an acceptable range.

Table 13: Labour Force Main Indicators and Coefficient of Variation (CV), September 2021

Main Indicator	Estimate	Coefficient of Variation%	Males	Coefficient or Variation%	Female	Coefficient of Variation%
Total*	432516	-	216261	-	216259	-
Under 14 Population	121758	1.9 (A)	63949	2.4 (A)	57809	2.8 (A)
Employed	174237	1.6 (A)	107891	1.7 (A)	66346	3.1 (A)
Unemployed	17644	6.2 (A)	7734	9.4 (A)	9910	8.3 (A)
Persons Outside the Labor Force	118161	2.2 (A)	36228	4.2 (A)	81932	2.5 (A)
Under 14 Population	28.3%	1.9 (A)	29.8%	2.4 (A)	26.9%	2.8 (A)
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	5.9 (A)	6.7%	9.2 (A)	13.0%	7.5 (A)
Labour Force Participation Rate	61.9%	1.3 (A)	76.1%	1.3 (A)	48.2%	2.6 (A)

*Note that there were 716 missing cases, or less than 1 per cent, of the total population.

Table 14: Guidelines for Quality level of estimates

Coefficient of Variation quality Indicator	Quality of Estimate	Guideline
A	Acceptable	Estimates with a coefficient of variation less than 16.6% are deemed reliable for general use.
B	Marginal	Estimates with coefficients of variation between 16.6% and 33.3% are high level of errors. Caution to data users that these estimates have a high level of error.
C	Unacceptable	Estimates with coefficients of variation higher than 33.3% are considers to be unreliable. These estimates do not meet recommended standards for general use, but may be used with caution if it's, say, 33.3% to 50%. LFS estimate with CVs greater than 33.3% usually occurs when the sample size contributing to an estimate is small (estimate derived from 30 cases or less).

NON- SAMPLING ERRORS

A non-sampling error is a statistical term that refers to an error that is caused by external factors such as data entry errors, respondent not understanding the question, biased responses from respondent, false information provided by respondent, interviewer using the incorrect probing questions, or incorrect data analysis report writing. These non-sampling errors, in contrast to sampling errors, are difficult to quantify as such. Misinformation can occur whether it is on purpose or not due to the respondent not understanding the question or not trusting the interviewer. The same applies to an interviewer that did not probe well or not enough. Data entry errors also occur when answers are entered into a device whether on the interviewer's or coder's side.

To mitigate non-sampling errors, field supervisors needed re-train team members in the field, especially after observations from live interviews. Probing and interviewing techniques were also shared so that the interviewers can put in practice when respondents hesitated to give a response or did not give a clear response. To reassure confidentiality to the respondents, they were also reaffirmed that their responses would be kept confidential at all times and that interviewers were bound by an Oath of Secrecy, under the Statistical Act. Respondents were also informed that if interviewers were found to breach this contract, they would be liable to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and term of imprisonment. If the respondent was not comfortable with providing information to a particular interviewer, the household was reassigned to another interviewer in the team. In addition, both field supervisors and zone supervisors randomly selected about 3 households in each cluster of 25, as a measure for quality checks.

In the data processing stage, editors/coders used a coding application that listed common codes for occupations and industries to improve coding practices. They also had constant communication with the head editor/coder and   focal person when dealing with difficult codes. Editors/Coders were also vigilant in not making assumptions with descriptions given, to classify occupations and industries accurately. In general, editors/coders also paid keen attention to inconsistencies that the CAPI built in checks could not detect; for example, cross-checking the name of the business with the status in employment and place of work, checking the 'Other' categories to verify that responses specified were not already listed in one of the previous categories, checking that income was not suspiciously high or too low for the type of work performed, etc.

Glossary

Enumeration District (or Area)

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

Labour Force

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

Labour Force Participation

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

Unemployment Rate

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

Occupation

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

Industry

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

Proxy

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

Self-employed

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

International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)

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

DK/NS

stands for Don't Know/ Not Stated

Formulas

Labour Force Participation Rate

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

Underemployment Rate

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

Unemployment Rate (LU1)

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

LU2 or Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment

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

LU3 or Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

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

LU4 or Composite measure of labour underutilization

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

Annexes

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

| | | Sex | | | District | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	45.3%	47.5%	46.4%	27.6%	28.4%	68.7%	56.4%	23.6%	17.7%
	Rural	54.7%	52.5%	53.6%	72.4%	71.6%	31.3%	43.6%	76.4%	82.3%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	49.0%	48.4%	49.4%	47.6%	49.5%	50.8%	50.7%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	51.0%	51.6%	50.6%	52.4%	50.5%	49.2%	49.3%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Ethnicity	Creole	25.0%	23.5%	24.2%	10.7%	5.7%	49.2%	17.2%	19.2%	3.9%
	Garifuna	3.7%	4.6%	4.2%	.7%	.5%	3.2%	.8%	22.8%	4.6%
	Maya	13.4%	13.0%	13.2%	5.8%	4.4%	2.7%	13.5%	25.6%	58.4%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	49.2%	51.6%	50.4%	73.4%	72.9%	37.2%	64.3%	27.1%	24.6%
	Other	8.6%	7.3%	7.9%	9.4%	16.5%	7.5%	4.3%	5.3%	8.6%
	DK/NS	.2%	.0%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Country of Birth	Belize	82.8%	82.1%	82.4%	86.0%	91.9%	84.0%	75.3%	83.3%	76.5%
	Guatemala	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	3.2%	2.5%	2.7%	12.3%	5.6%	14.4%
	Honduras	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%	1.1%	.5%	3.8%	1.8%	5.9%	4.0%
	Other	8.3%	8.5%	8.4%	9.7%	5.2%	9.5%	10.6%	5.2%	5.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Marital Status	Never Married	58.1%	56.6%	57.3%	48.0%	48.1%	62.0%	59.2%	64.0%	53.1%
	Married	34.7%	33.2%	33.9%	40.2%	44.4%	28.8%	33.1%	27.0%	39.5%
	Divorced	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%	2.7%	1.7%	2.0%	1.1%
	Widowed	1.7%	4.3%	3.0%	5.5%	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%	3.1%	1.3%
	Legally Separated	.7%	1.0%	.8%	2.2%	.6%	1.1%	.3%	.2%	.4%
	DK/NS	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.7%	4.5%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Age Group	14-24	29.5%	29.4%	29.5%	28.1%	28.4%	25.7%	32.1%	33.0%	35.2%
	25-34	18.9%	22.0%	20.5%	18.3%	21.3%	20.0%	22.0%	21.2%	18.9%
	35-44	18.1%	18.3%	18.2%	16.6%	17.0%	18.4%	19.2%	19.5%	17.0%
	45-54	15.1%	14.3%	14.7%	15.5%	14.2%	16.8%	13.8%	10.5%	13.8%
	55 and Over	18.4%	16.1%	17.2%	21.6%	19.1%	19.0%	12.9%	15.8%	15.1%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	15.6%	16.3%	15.9%	21.2%	16.7%	7.7%	18.4%	16.7%	29.9%
	Primary	45.1%	41.8%	43.4%	45.9%	55.3%	36.8%	45.6%	44.7%	39.9%
	Secondary	23.8%	22.3%	23.0%	15.2%	13.6%	32.0%	21.7%	21.7%	20.0%
	Tertiary	14.6%	18.8%	16.7%	17.4%	13.8%	22.5%	13.2%	15.8%	9.7%
	Other	.4%	.2%	.3%	.2%	.2%	.5%	.4%	.1%	.1%
	DK/NS	.5%	.6%	.6%	.2%	.5%	.6%	.6%	1.0%	.4%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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

Annex 2: Unemployment Rates by Sex, DISTRICT and Selected Characteristics, September 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	6.1%	12.6%	8.9%	15.4%	6.8%	6.0%	10.8%	16.1%	17.8%
	Rural	7.2%	13.5%	9.5%	8.7%	6.3%	7.9%	12.2%	9.3%	13.8%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**
Sex	Male	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	7.0%	4.7%	4.8%	8.2%	7.1%	12.1%
	Female	0.0%	13.0%	13.0%	16.1%	9.5%	8.7%	16.9%	17.4%	19.0%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**
Ethnicity	Creole	8.5%	15.9%	11.5%	21.2%	8.0%	9.6%	17.7%	9.3%	8.2%
	Garifuna	5.2%	14.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%	9.2%
	Maya	11.3%	20.5%	14.4%	2.7%	14.7%	7.5%	10.6%	14.1%	22.9%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	5.5%	10.2%	7.4%	10.0%	7.4%	2.7%	10.7%	4.1%	4.9%
	Other	3.2%	12.1%	6.1%	6.6%	0.0%	9.0%	3.1%	16.1%	11.3%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**
Country of Birth	Belize	7.4%	14.3%	10.1%	11.0%	6.4%	7.6%	12.3%	13.0%	17.7%
	Guatemala	4.6%	9.1%	6.1%	10.4%	5.2%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	7.7%
	Honduras	4.3%	.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
	Other	2.5%	8.9%	5.1%	7.0%	8.2%	0.0%	11.3%	3.5%	5.3%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**
Marital Status	Never Married	9.1%	15.3%	11.6%	13.0%	9.9%	7.5%	14.5%	13.9%	19.8%
	Married	3.2%	9.1%	5.3%	7.4%	3.3%	4.8%	5.7%	4.8%	7.0%
	Divorced	2.4%	4.5%	3.2%	9.2%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	4.7%	7.0%
	Widowed	3.4%	4.5%	4.0%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Legally Separated	5.6%	19.7%	14.5%	11.1%	0.0%	18.4%	37.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	6.9%	17.3%	10.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	35.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**
Age Group	14-24	14.5%	25.2%	18.6%	18.3%	12.2%	13.4%	20.8%	23.9%	31.2%
	25-34	4.5%	13.5%	8.6%	13.3%	3.1%	6.3%	11.4%	9.6%	11.2%
	35-44	4.1%	8.2%	5.8%	7.6%	8.5%	2.3%	8.2%	5.9%	6.6%
	45-54	3.5%	8.8%	5.6%	6.2%	5.0%	5.2%	5.5%	6.6%	5.9%
	55 and Over	5.1%	.5%	3.7%	3.6%	1.9%	6.1%	1.7%	1.9%	3.9%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	8.5%	11.3%	9.6%	8.0%	6.4%	7.7%	11.9%	6.0%	15.0%
	Primary	6.9%	13.0%	8.9%	9.8%	5.2%	7.0%	11.7%	10.1%	11.6%
	Secondary	7.6%	19.7%	12.5%	12.7%	9.3%	8.9%	15.5%	17.3%	21.8%
	Tertiary	3.6%	7.9%	5.9%	13.1%	8.1%	3.1%	5.0%	8.1%	8.3%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%
	Total	**6.7%**	**13.0%**	**9.2%**	**10.5%**	**6.4%**	**6.5%**	**11.4%**	**11.0%**	**14.6%**

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

Annex 3: Unemployed Population by Sex, District and Selected Characteristics, September 2021

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	3285	5119	8404	1014	470	2775	2876	791	478
	Rural	4449	4791	9240	1516	1058	1479	2408	1372	1407
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Sex	Male	7734	0	7734	1040	704	1733	2407	863	988
	Female	0	9910	9910	1490	824	2521	2878	1300	897
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Ethnicity	Creole	2412	3152	5564	611	117	3012	1407	369	47
	Garifuna	214	639	853	0	0	0	0	790	63
	Maya	1539	1427	2966	36	125	156	611	612	1426
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	3249	4092	7341	1752	1286	674	3196	237	196
	Other	321	600	921	130	0	412	70	155	154
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Country of Birth	Belize	7011	8933	15943	2285	1396	4116	4346	2098	1703
	Guatemala	326	348	674	97	31	0	409	0	136
	Honduras	155	16	171	0	0	138	0	34	0
	Other	243	612	855	147	101	0	529	32	46
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Marital Status	Never Married	6226	7360	13587	1591	1167	3160	4223	1897	1548
	Married	1312	2127	3439	704	361	936	867	249	322
	Divorced	63	81	144	31	0	81	0	17	15
	Widowed	38	67	105	105	0	0	0	0	0
	Legally Separated	32	189	220	68	0	77	75	0	0
	DK/NS	63	85	148	30	0	0	118	0	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Age Group	14-24	3994	4280	8275	1077	664	1674	2520	1119	1222
	25-34	1211	2986	4197	673	187	1088	1425	536	289
	35-44	1039	1470	2509	368	413	353	881	301	192
	45-54	727	1140	1866	273	197	691	396	175	134
	55 and Over	764	34	797	139	67	448	62	32	49
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	1384	1098	2483	413	227	292	901	158	492
	Primary	3382	3153	6535	994	645	1380	2245	783	487
	Secondary	2247	3921	6168	466	316	2011	1753	884	737
	Tertiary	704	1737	2441	655	340	571	386	320	169
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DK/NS	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	17	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Period Unemployed	Less than 3 months	**2556**	**1651**	**4207**	**819**	**306**	**1353**	**1136**	**416**	**176**
	3 months to less than 6 months	**1498**	**1560**	**3059**	**598**	**353**	**1063**	**769**	**196**	**80**
	6 months to less than 12 months	**555**	**972**	**1527**	**240**	**116**	**257**	**693**	**190**	**31**
	12 months or more	**3091**	**5726**	**8818**	**873**	**753**	**1581**	**2686**	**1360**	**1563**
	DK/NS	**34**	**0**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**34**
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Ever worked	Yes	6220	7748	13967	2188	1226	3541	4416	1545	1052
	No	1515	2162	3677	342	302	713	869	618	833
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**
Reason for stop working	Lost job / business failed due to COVID	1977	3229	5206	701	440	1252	1869	642	302
	Lost job / business failed before COVID	337	329	666	131	29	203	164	125	15
	Resigned	2217	2624	4841	1036	297	1183	1471	304	551
	Other	1640	1379	3019	247	434	903	855	445	135
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**6170**	**7562**	**13732**	**2116**	**1199**	**3541**	**4358**	**1516**	**1002**
Category of Previous Job	Own business	1661	1039	2700	632	391	1035	434	129	80
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	359	718	1077	266	29	630	57	80	15
	Contributing family worker	0	34	34	0	34	0	0	0	0
	Employee	4150	5535	9684	1218	745	1876	3630	1307	907
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	0	237	237	0	0	0	237	0	0
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**6170**	**7562**	**13732**	**2116**	**1199**	**3541**	**4358**	**1516**	**1002**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Previous Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Managers	0	133	133	0	0	133	0	0	0
	Professionals	52	30	83	68	0	0	0	0	15
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	247	208	455	129	160	77	0	59	30
	Clerical Support Workers	139	1006	1145	134	60	327	388	220	15
	Services and Sales Workers	911	4085	4996	552	393	1668	1570	592	221
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	244	34	278	38	34	139	0	0	68
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	1297	199	1496	101	59	493	514	264	65
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	350	167	517	107	103	121	141	0	46
	Elementary Occupations	2930	1700	4630	988	390	583	1745	381	543
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**6170**	**7562**	**13732**	**2116**	**1199**	**3541**	**4358**	**1516**	**1002**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
BCEA Previous Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	1158	89	1246	245	288	0	430	112	171
	Aquaculture	170	0	170	0	0	139	0	32	0
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	72	0	72	38	0	0	0	0	34
	Mining and Quarrying	76	0	76	0	0	76	0	0	0
	Manufacturing	172	303	475	103	34	139	138	0	61
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	152	0	152	0	0	137	0	0	15
	Construction	1975	55	2030	205	202	274	1045	83	221
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	503	1235	1738	270	193	672	285	210	107
	Tourism	817	2720	3537	314	133	780	1471	654	185
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	204	43	247	75	61	0	78	17	16
	Financial Intermediation	0	29	29	0	0	0	0	29	0
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	318	739	1057	66	128	285	467	112	0
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	320	852	1172	358	0	493	112	128	80
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	234	1496	1730	441	159	546	333	139	112
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**6170**	**7562**	**13732**	**2116**	**1199**	**3541**	**4358**	**1516**	**1002**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Source of financial support	Self	1298	480	1779	209	131	733	405	144	156
	Food produced from subsistence farming/ fishing/hunting	921	31	951	0	0	77	331	49	494
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/ Cash transfer program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Parent/ spouse/ child	4970	8116	13086	1997	1145	3007	4199	1551	1189
	Other	545	1282	1827	324	252	437	350	419	46
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**7734**	**9910**	**17644**	**2530**	**1528**	**4254**	**5284**	**2163**	**1885**

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

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

| | | Sex | | | District | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	53581	40640	94221	6587	6948	46554	26528	4921	2683
	Rural	62044	35615	97660	17406	16820	18754	19714	14754	10211
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**
Sex	Male	115625	0	115625	14764	15080	36169	29250	12180	8182
	Female	0	76255	76255	9230	8689	29140	16992	7494	4712
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**
Ethnicity	Creole	28408	19873	48280	2887	1455	31450	7951	3965	572
	Garifuna	4129	4358	8487	178	180	2259	504	4681	684
	Maya	13629	6944	20573	1332	849	2082	5741	4329	6240
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	59307	40091	99398	17586	17390	24873	29776	5736	4038
	Other	10075	4952	15028	1973	3894	4567	2269	963	1361
	DK/NS	77	38	115	38	0	77	0	0	0
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**
Country of Birth	Belize	95126	62620	157747	20730	21849	53966	35445	16122	9635
	Guatemala	7111	3850	10961	938	597	1402	5134	1116	1774
	Honduras	3627	2881	6508	216	86	3091	963	1540	612
	Other	9761	6904	16665	2109	1236	6849	4700	897	873
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**
Marital Status	Never Married	68693	48210	116903	12245	11769	42373	29031	13686	7799
	Married	41655	23305	64960	9534	10823	19531	15288	5177	4606
	Divorced	2668	1805	4473	340	406	2189	964	362	212
	Widowed	1126	1486	2612	916	346	504	428	341	77
	Legally Separated	565	958	1523	609	196	419	200	47	52
	DK/NS	919	491	1409	350	228	292	331	61	147
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**
Age Group	14-24	27530	16985	44515	5870	5444	12478	12125	4686	3912
	25-34	26785	22077	48863	5059	6032	17134	12490	5574	2574
	35-44	25609	17964	43573	4865	4831	15129	10765	5073	2911
	45-54	20619	12918	33538	4380	3938	13169	7163	2640	2248
	55 and Over	15081	6310	21392	3820	3524	7398	3699	1702	1249
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	16288	9695	25983	5168	3527	3776	7593	2650	3270
	Primary	49199	24172	73371	10101	12478	19751	19117	7733	4192
	Secondary	29578	19892	49470	3682	3402	22554	11335	5116	3382
	Tertiary	19377	22052	41429	5011	4211	18523	7710	3939	2036
	Other	549	78	628	32	25	366	187	17	0
	DK/NS	634	366	1000	0	126	339	299	220	15
	Total	**115625**	**76255**	**191881**	**23994**	**23768**	**65308**	**46242**	**19675**	**12894**

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

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	50296	35521	85817	5573	6478	43779	23651	4130	2205
	Rural	57595	30825	88420	15891	15763	17275	17306	13381	8804
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Sex	Male	107891	0	107891	13724	14376	34436	26843	11318	7194
	Female	0	66346	66346	7740	7864	26619	14114	6194	3815
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Ethnicity	Creole	25996	16721	42716	2276	1338	28438	6544	3596	525
	Garifuna	3915	3719	7634	178	180	2259	504	3891	621
	Maya	12090	5517	17607	1295	724	1926	5130	3718	4814
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	56058	35999	92057	15833	16104	24199	26580	5499	3842
	Other	9755	4352	14107	1844	3894	4155	2199	808	1207
	DK/NS	77	38	115	38	0	77	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Country of Birth	Belize	88115	53688	141803	18445	20453	49850	31099	14024	7932
	Guatemala	6786	3501	10287	841	566	1402	4725	1116	1637
	Honduras	3472	2865	6337	216	86	2954	963	1506	612
	Other	9518	6292	15810	1962	1135	6849	4170	866	827
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Marital Status	Never Married	62467	40850	103317	10654	10602	39212	24808	11789	6251
	Married	40343	21178	61521	8830	10462	18596	14421	4928	4284
	Divorced	2605	1724	4329	309	406	2108	964	345	197
	Widowed	1088	1419	2507	811	346	504	428	341	77
	Legally Separated	533	769	1303	541	196	342	124	47	52
	DK/NS	855	406	1261	320	228	292	212	61	147
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Age Group	14-24	23536	12705	36240	4793	4780	10805	9605	3567	2690
	25-34	25574	19092	44666	4386	5846	16046	11065	5038	2285
	35-44	24570	16494	41065	4497	4418	14776	9883	4772	2719
	45-54	19893	11778	31671	4107	3740	12478	6768	2464	2114
	55 and Over	14318	6277	20594	3681	3456	6950	3636	1671	1200
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	14903	8597	23500	4755	3299	3484	6692	2491	2778
	Primary	45817	21019	66836	9107	11833	18370	16872	6949	3705
	Secondary	27331	15971	43303	3215	3086	20542	9582	4233	2644
	Tertiary	18673	20315	38988	4355	3871	17953	7324	3619	1866
	Other	549	78	628	32	25	366	187	17	0
	DK/NS	617	366	983	0	126	339	299	203	15
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Have more than one job or business	Yes	5312	1886	7198	2096	1870	1588	786	584	275
	No	102579	64459	167038	19368	20370	59466	40172	16928	10734
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Category of Main Job	Own business	34127	20104	54231	10311	8388	15740	12466	3990	3335
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	11346	8338	19683	1633	1090	7957	5740	1807	1457
	Contributing family worker	4703	5226	9929	2075	1987	2184	2159	851	674
	Employee	57573	32379	89952	7446	10775	35043	20281	10864	5543
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	143	299	441	0	0	130	312	0	0
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Informal employment	Informal employment	43616	28817	72433	12019	13060	19743	17039	5672	4900
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	840	136	976	38	26	368	222	103	218
	Managers	1232	880	2112	69	34	1285	560	66	99
	Professionals	5644	7131	12775	1477	1204	5542	2069	1464	1020
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	7754	6967	14721	867	1603	7524	2904	1269	554
	Clerical Support Workers	6159	8096	14255	865	804	8666	2869	747	304
	Services and Sales Workers	20391	23868	44259	5601	5355	16880	10134	4004	2286
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	7452	959	8411	2371	1532	759	1751	823	1176
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	18947	4699	23646	2808	4523	7305	5500	2435	1075
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10929	969	11898	966	1775	3269	3920	1319	649
	Elementary Occupations	28341	12582	40923	6333	5385	9322	10973	5281	3628
	DK/NS	203	57	259	69	0	134	57	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**

| | | Sex | | | District | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main BCEA Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	21217	3344	24561	5187	4216	2335	5254	4160	3410
	Aquaculture	1396	317	1712	565	59	79	197	560	253
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	992	125	1117	69	414	0	471	127	35
	Mining and Quarrying	557	57	614	0	165	230	122	63	34
	Manufacturing	7400	5869	13269	1796	3602	2739	3406	993	734
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	752	32	784	38	88	355	0	67	237
	Construction	13397	332	13729	1759	1763	3630	4322	1602	653
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	19404	13802	33206	3929	5412	12707	7470	2105	1584
	Tourism	9886	10708	20594	2144	1628	8750	4066	2746	1260
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	7637	1359	8996	909	711	3967	2172	932	305
	Financial Intermediation	1327	1982	3310	188	249	2092	699	18	64
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	7868	6011	13880	677	730	8310	3575	382	206
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	12324	11959	24283	2636	1738	9483	6039	2532	1854
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	3568	10368	13936	1538	1464	6162	3165	1224	381
	DK/NS	165	81	246	31	0	215	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**
Main Employment Sector	Primary	24161	3843	28004	5820	4854	2644	6044	4910	3732
	Secondary	21549	6233	27782	3592	5453	6724	7728	2662	1623
	Services	62015	56189	118204	12021	11933	51471	27186	9940	5654
	DK/NS	165	81	246	31	0	215	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**

| | | Sex | | | District | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Reason for difference in work hours	Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19	590	276	866	160	127	342	62	112	62
	Other COVID-19 related reason	5270	3023	8293	786	355	3889	2020	1004	238
	Holiday, in school/training, or own illness not related to COVID-19	6880	6435	13314	1658	1356	6881	2120	875	425
	Other reason not related to COVID-19	11164	5599	16763	4540	2335	4459	2796	1509	1124
	DK/NS	212	0	212	0	0	134	78	0	0
	Total	**24116**	**15332**	**39448**	**7144**	**4173**	**15705**	**7077**	**3501**	**1849**
Source of financial support	Self	95724	47811	143535	15073	17058	52996	34412	14894	9103
	Food produced from subsistence farming/ fishing/hunting	379	137	516	100	34	232	0	47	103
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/ Cash transfer program	63	29	93	0	0	0	0	93	0
	Parent/ spouse/ child	10464	16923	27387	5439	4805	6727	6545	2128	1743
	Other	963	1365	2327	821	343	753	0	350	61
	DK/NS	298	81	379	31	0	348	0	0	0
	Total	**107891**	**66346**	**174237**	**21464**	**22240**	**61054**	**40957**	**17512**	**11009**

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

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	46.6%	53.5%	49.3%	26.0%	29.1%	71.7%	57.7%	23.6%	20.0%
	Rural	53.4%	46.5%	50.7%	74.0%	70.9%	28.3%	42.3%	76.4%	80.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Sex	Male	100.0%	0.0%	61.9%	63.9%	64.6%	56.4%	65.5%	64.6%	65.3%
	Female	0.0%	100.0%	38.1%	36.1%	35.4%	43.6%	34.5%	35.4%	34.7%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Ethnicity	Creole	24.1%	25.2%	24.5%	10.6%	6.0%	46.6%	16.0%	20.5%	4.8%
	Garifuna	3.6%	5.6%	4.4%	.8%	.8%	3.7%	1.2%	22.2%	5.6%
	Maya	11.2%	8.3%	10.1%	6.0%	3.3%	3.2%	12.5%	21.2%	43.7%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	52.0%	54.3%	52.8%	73.8%	72.4%	39.6%	64.9%	31.4%	34.9%
	Other	9.0%	6.6%	8.1%	8.6%	17.5%	6.8%	5.4%	4.6%	11.0%
	DK/NS	.1%	.1%	.1%	.2%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Country of Birth	Belize	81.7%	80.9%	81.4%	85.9%	92.0%	81.6%	75.9%	80.1%	72.1%
	Guatemala	6.3%	5.3%	5.9%	3.9%	2.5%	2.3%	11.5%	6.4%	14.9%
	Honduras	3.2%	4.3%	3.6%	1.0%	.4%	4.8%	2.4%	8.6%	5.6%
	Other	8.8%	9.5%	9.1%	9.1%	5.1%	11.2%	10.2%	4.9%	7.5%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Marital Status	Never Married	57.9%	61.6%	59.3%	49.6%	47.7%	64.2%	60.6%	67.3%	56.8%
	Married	37.4%	31.9%	35.3%	41.1%	47.0%	30.5%	35.2%	28.1%	38.9%
	Divorced	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1.4%	1.8%	3.5%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%
	Widowed	1.0%	2.1%	1.4%	3.8%	1.6%	.8%	1.0%	1.9%	.7%
	Legally Separated	.5%	1.2%	.7%	2.5%	.9%	.6%	.3%	.3%	.5%
	DK/NS	.8%	.6%	.7%	1.5%	1.0%	.5%	.5%	.3%	1.3%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Age Group	14-24	21.8%	19.1%	20.8%	22.3%	21.5%	17.7%	23.5%	20.4%	24.4%
	25-34	23.7%	28.8%	25.6%	20.4%	26.3%	26.3%	27.0%	28.8%	20.8%
	35-44	22.8%	24.9%	23.6%	20.9%	19.9%	24.2%	24.1%	27.2%	24.7%
	45-54	18.4%	17.8%	18.2%	19.1%	16.8%	20.4%	16.5%	14.1%	19.2%
	55 and Over	13.3%	9.5%	11.8%	17.2%	15.5%	11.4%	8.9%	9.5%	10.9%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	13.8%	13.0%	13.5%	22.2%	14.8%	5.7%	16.3%	14.2%	25.2%
	Primary	42.5%	31.7%	38.4%	42.4%	53.2%	30.1%	41.2%	39.7%	33.7%
	Secondary	25.3%	24.1%	24.9%	15.0%	13.9%	33.6%	23.4%	24.2%	24.0%
	Tertiary	17.3%	30.6%	22.4%	20.3%	17.4%	29.4%	17.9%	20.7%	17.0%
	Other	.5%	.1%	.4%	.1%	.1%	.6%	.5%	.1%	0.0%
	DK/NS	.6%	.6%	.6%	0.0%	.6%	.6%	.7%	1.2%	.1%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

		Sex			District					
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Corozal**	**Orange Walk**	**Belize**	**Cayo**	**Stann Creek**	**Toledo**
Have more than one job or business	Yes	4.9%	2.8%	4.1%	9.8%	8.4%	2.6%	1.9%	3.3%	2.5%
	No	95.1%	97.2%	95.9%	90.2%	91.6%	97.4%	98.1%	96.7%	97.5%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Category of Main Job	Own business	31.6%	30.3%	31.1%	48.0%	37.7%	25.8%	30.4%	22.8%	30.3%
	Government/ NGO/Intl Org/ Embassy	10.5%	12.6%	11.3%	7.6%	4.9%	13.0%	14.0%	10.3%	13.2%
	Contributing family worker	4.4%	7.9%	5.7%	9.7%	8.9%	3.6%	5.3%	4.9%	6.1%
	Employee	53.4%	48.8%	51.6%	34.7%	48.4%	57.4%	49.5%	62.0%	50.3%
	Paid apprentice/ Intern	.1%	.5%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	.8%	.2%	.6%	.2%	.1%	.6%	.5%	.6%	2.0%
	Managers	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	.3%	.2%	2.1%	1.4%	.4%	.9%
	Professionals	5.2%	10.7%	7.3%	6.9%	5.4%	9.1%	5.1%	8.4%	9.3%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.2%	10.5%	8.4%	4.0%	7.2%	12.3%	7.1%	7.2%	5.0%
	Clerical Support Workers	5.7%	12.2%	8.2%	4.0%	3.6%	14.2%	7.0%	4.3%	2.8%
	Services and Sales Workers	18.9%	36.0%	25.4%	26.1%	24.1%	27.6%	24.7%	22.9%	20.8%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	6.9%	1.4%	4.8%	11.0%	6.9%	1.2%	4.3%	4.7%	10.7%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	17.6%	7.1%	13.6%	13.1%	20.3%	12.0%	13.4%	13.9%	9.8%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.1%	1.5%	6.8%	4.5%	8.0%	5.4%	9.6%	7.5%	5.9%
	Elementary Occupations	26.3%	19.0%	23.5%	29.5%	24.2%	15.3%	26.8%	30.2%	33.0%
	DK/NS	.2%	.1%	.1%	.3%	0.0%	.2%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

| | | Sex | | | District | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main BCEA Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	19.7%	5.0%	14.1%	24.2%	19.0%	3.8%	12.8%	23.8%	31.0%
	Aquaculture	1.3%	.5%	1.0%	2.6%	.3%	.1%	.5%	3.2%	2.3%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	.9%	.2%	.6%	.3%	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%	.7%	.3%
	Mining and Quarrying	.5%	.1%	.4%	0.0%	.7%	.4%	.3%	.4%	.3%
	Manufacturing	6.9%	8.8%	7.6%	8.4%	16.2%	4.5%	8.3%	5.7%	6.7%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	.7%	.0%	.4%	.2%	.4%	.6%	0.0%	.4%	2.2%
	Construction	12.4%	.5%	7.9%	8.2%	7.9%	5.9%	10.6%	9.1%	5.9%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	18.0%	20.8%	19.1%	18.3%	24.3%	20.8%	18.2%	12.0%	14.4%
	Tourism	9.2%	16.1%	11.8%	10.0%	7.3%	14.3%	9.9%	15.7%	11.4%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	7.1%	2.0%	5.2%	4.2%	3.2%	6.5%	5.3%	5.3%	2.8%
	Financial Intermediation	1.2%	3.0%	1.9%	.9%	1.1%	3.4%	1.7%	.1%	.6%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	7.3%	9.1%	8.0%	3.2%	3.3%	13.6%	8.7%	2.2%	1.9%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	11.4%	18.0%	13.9%	12.3%	7.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14.5%	16.8%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	3.3%	15.6%	8.0%	7.2%	6.6%	10.1%	7.7%	7.0%	3.5%
	DK/NS	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Main Employment Sector	Primary	22.4%	5.8%	16.1%	27.1%	21.8%	4.3%	14.8%	28.0%	33.9%
	Secondary	20.0%	9.4%	15.9%	16.7%	24.5%	11.0%	18.9%	15.2%	14.7%
	Services	57.5%	84.7%	67.8%	56.0%	53.7%	84.3%	66.4%	56.8%	51.4%
	DK/NS	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Reason for difference in work hours	Increased workload, clients or demand due to COVID-19	2.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.0%	2.2%	.9%	3.2%	3.4%
	Other COVID-19 related reason	21.9%	19.7%	21.0%	11.0%	8.5%	24.8%	28.5%	28.7%	12.9%
	Holiday, in school/training, or own illness not related to COVID-19	28.5%	42.0%	33.8%	23.2%	32.5%	43.8%	30.0%	25.0%	23.0%
	Other reason not related to COVID-19	46.3%	36.5%	42.5%	63.6%	56.0%	28.4%	39.5%	43.1%	60.8%
	DK/NS	.9%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Source of financial support	Self	88.7%	72.1%	82.4%	70.2%	76.7%	86.8%	84.0%	85.1%	82.7%
	Food produced from subsistence farming/ fishing/hunting	.4%	.2%	.3%	.5%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	.3%	.9%
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/ Cash transfer program	.1%	.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%
	Parent/ spouse/ child	9.7%	25.5%	15.7%	25.3%	21.6%	11.0%	16.0%	12.2%	15.8%
	Other	.9%	2.1%	1.3%	3.8%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	2.0%	.6%
	DK/NS	.3%	.1%	.2%	.1%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	9343	6204	15547	1147	1447	5920	5353	866	813
	Rural	10493	6906	17399	4041	2821	3263	2769	2101	2403
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**
Sex	Male	19835	0	19835	3132	2721	5191	4859	1706	2227
	Female	0	13110	13110	2056	1547	3993	3264	1261	990
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**
Ethnicity	Creole	4014	2475	6489	614	290	3677	1173	578	156
	Garifuna	924	731	1655	0	34	338	0	1036	247
	Maya	2134	1005	3139	143	81	0	837	436	1643
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	12332	8492	20823	4326	3768	5090	5977	852	809
	Other	354	408	762	105	95	0	136	65	361
	DK/NS	77	0	77	0	0	77	0	0	0
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**
Country of Birth	Belize	**16589**	**10046**	**26635**	**4444**	**3974**	**7682**	**5652**	**2563**	**2319**
	Guatemala	**1714**	**905**	**2620**	**249**	**132**	**436**	**1167**	**158**	**479**
	Honduras	**318**	**822**	**1139**	**36**	**34**	**361**	**338**	**246**	**123**
	Other	**1214**	**1337**	**2551**	**459**	**128**	**704**	**965**	**0**	**296**
	DK/NS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**
Marital Status	Never Married	12281	8769	21050	3003	2417	6252	5326	2272	1781
	Married	6571	3421	9992	1772	1621	2503	2255	607	1234
	Divorced	412	321	733	73	60	215	219	29	136
	Widowed	84	335	420	164	111	0	55	59	31
	Legally Separated	172	264	436	140	34	137	124	0	0
	DK/NS	316	0	316	38	25	76	143	0	34
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**
Age Group	14-24	5288	2693	7982	1408	940	1846	2221	638	929
	25-34	4394	3591	7985	947	1210	2568	2062	754	445
	35-44	4595	3257	7852	1232	804	1789	2135	870	1021
	45-54	3190	2011	5201	941	628	1494	1074	488	575
	55 and Over	2368	1558	3927	661	686	1486	629	218	247
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	3819	2420	6240	1529	859	680	1987	410	774
	Primary	8797	5491	14288	2113	2258	3615	3799	1268	1234
	Secondary	4100	3284	7384	742	679	2828	1491	873	772
	Tertiary	2789	1706	4495	772	414	1851	638	399	421
	Other	120	78	198	32	25	78	62	0	0
	DK/NS	210	131	340	0	34	131	143	17	15
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Informal employment	Informal employment	13812	9725	23537	3923	3280	6082	6276	1857	2118
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	17	67
	Managers	138	104	243	0	0	138	56	33	15
	Professionals	761	534	1294	151	112	407	141	109	374
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	430	853	1283	174	283	635	0	155	35
	Clerical Support Workers	244	443	687	105	62	208	136	123	53
	Services and Sales Workers	2923	4871	7794	917	763	2681	2128	735	569
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	1138	121	1260	218	162	76	141	146	516
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	4487	1735	6223	1084	912	2002	1307	598	320
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1396	409	1806	178	287	134	758	299	150
	Elementary Occupations	8232	4039	12272	2361	1687	2901	3456	751	1116
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**

| | | Sex | | | District | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main ISIC Industry	Aquaculture	6351	559	6911	1554	1248	892	1797	386	1033
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	228	75	303	0	0	0	0	175	128
	Mining and Quarrying	96	0	96	0	0	0	64	32	0
	Manufacturing	102	57	159	0	38	0	122	0	0
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1046	1960	3006	734	539	491	739	330	173
	Construction	67	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	67
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	2661	0	2661	351	232	524	847	391	316
	Tourism	3549	2011	5560	835	870	1888	1356	241	371
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	1660	2486	4147	551	523	1646	628	496	303
	Agriculture and Related Activities	1304	15	1319	184	140	409	356	145	86
	Financial Intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	809	393	1202	253	162	350	284	108	45
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	1015	1202	2216	249	87	809	345	162	565
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	947	4351	5298	478	432	2174	1584	501	130
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**19835**	**13110**	**32945**	**5188**	**4268**	**9183**	**8122**	**2967**	**3216**

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

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	18.6%	17.5%	18.1%	20.6%	22.3%	13.5%	22.6%	21.0%	36.9%
	Rural	18.2%	22.4%	19.7%	25.4%	17.9%	18.9%	16.0%	15.7%	27.3%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Sex	Male	18.4%	0.0%	18.4%	22.8%	18.9%	15.1%	18.1%	15.1%	30.9%
	Female	0.0%	19.8%	19.8%	26.6%	19.7%	15.0%	23.1%	20.4%	25.9%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Ethnicity	Creole	15.4%	14.8%	15.2%	27.0%	21.7%	12.9%	17.9%	16.1%	29.8%
	Garifuna	23.6%	19.7%	21.7%	0.0%	18.7%	15.0%	0.0%	26.6%	39.8%
	Maya	17.7%	18.2%	17.8%	11.0%	11.2%	0.0%	16.3%	11.7%	34.1%
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	22.0%	23.6%	22.6%	27.3%	23.4%	21.0%	22.5%	15.5%	21.1%
	Other	3.6%	9.4%	5.4%	5.7%	2.4%	0.0%	6.2%	8.1%	29.9%
	DK/NS	100.0%	0.0%	67.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Country of Birth	Belize	18.8%	18.7%	18.8%	24.1%	19.4%	15.4%	18.2%	18.3%	29.2%
	Guatemala	25.3%	25.9%	25.5%	29.6%	23.2%	31.1%	24.7%	14.1%	29.2%
	Honduras	9.2%	28.7%	18.0%	16.7%	40.1%	12.2%	35.1%	16.4%	20.1%
	Other	12.8%	21.3%	16.1%	23.4%	11.3%	10.3%	23.1%	0.0%	35.8%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Marital Status	Never Married	19.7%	21.5%	20.4%	28.2%	22.8%	15.9%	21.5%	19.3%	28.5%
	Married	16.3%	16.2%	16.2%	20.1%	15.5%	13.5%	15.6%	12.3%	28.8%
	Divorced	15.8%	18.6%	16.9%	23.5%	14.8%	10.2%	22.7%	8.5%	69.1%
	Widowed	7.8%	23.6%	16.7%	20.2%	32.1%	0.0%	12.9%	17.3%	39.9%
	Legally Separated	32.2%	34.3%	33.4%	25.9%	17.5%	40.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	36.9%	0.0%	25.0%	11.7%	11.0%	26.1%	67.5%	0.0%	22.9%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Age Group	14-24	22.5%	21.2%	22.0%	29.4%	19.7%	17.1%	23.1%	17.9%	34.5%
	25-34	17.2%	18.8%	17.9%	21.6%	20.7%	16.0%	18.6%	15.0%	19.5%
	35-44	18.7%	19.7%	19.1%	27.4%	18.2%	12.1%	21.6%	18.2%	37.5%
	45-54	16.0%	17.1%	16.4%	22.9%	16.8%	12.0%	15.9%	19.8%	27.2%
	55 and Over	16.5%	24.8%	19.1%	17.9%	19.9%	21.4%	17.3%	13.0%	20.6%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	25.6%	28.2%	26.6%	32.2%	26.0%	19.5%	29.7%	16.5%	27.9%
	Primary	19.2%	26.1%	21.4%	23.2%	19.1%	19.7%	22.5%	18.2%	33.3%
	Secondary	15.0%	20.6%	17.1%	23.1%	22.0%	13.8%	15.6%	20.6%	29.2%
	Tertiary	14.9%	8.4%	11.5%	17.7%	10.7%	10.3%	8.7%	11.0%	22.6%
	Other	21.8%	100.0%	31.6%	100.0%	100.0%	21.5%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	DK/NS	34.0%	35.7%	34.6%	0.0%	26.7%	38.5%	47.9%	8.6%	100.0%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**

		Sex			**District**					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Current place of work	At/from home	22.1%	26.2%	24.9%	30.9%	26.0%	23.8%	20.9%	23.9%	28.5%
	At the client/ employer's home	20.2%	12.6%	15.5%	14.6%	26.0%	0.0%	15.7%	19.1%	45.3%
	At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site	49.9%	42.8%	46.8%	52.6%	44.8%	28.4%	58.6%	43.5%	60.8%
	At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site	22.1%	15.2%	21.5%	20.9%	22.7%	19.3%	23.6%	11.7%	30.4%
	On the street or another public space	13.1%	12.8%	13.0%	16.5%	11.9%	12.4%	11.0%	13.5%	22.7%
	On a vehicle (without daily work base)	27.6%	20.6%	25.7%	43.8%	11.6%	29.1%	17.2%	42.4%	40.6%
	Door to door	16.8%	35.4%	17.3%	21.2%	18.4%	11.0%	21.0%	16.1%	0.0%
	Other	7.5%	52.6%	24.8%	51.7%	23.9%	26.0%	10.0%	72.9%	0.0%
	DK/NS	55.8%	15.6%	41.5%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	10.1%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	30.9%
	Managers	11.2%	11.9%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	10.0%	50.5%	15.6%
	Professionals	13.5%	7.5%	10.1%	10.2%	9.3%	7.3%	6.8%	7.5%	36.7%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	5.5%	12.2%	8.7%	20.1%	17.7%	8.4%	0.0%	12.2%	6.4%
	Clerical Support Workers	4.0%	5.5%	4.8%	12.2%	7.7%	2.4%	4.7%	16.4%	17.3%
	Services and Sales Workers	14.3%	20.4%	17.6%	16.4%	14.3%	15.9%	21.0%	18.3%	24.9%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	15.3%	12.7%	15.0%	9.2%	10.6%	10.0%	8.0%	17.8%	43.9%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	23.7%	36.9%	26.3%	38.6%	20.2%	27.4%	23.8%	24.5%	29.8%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	12.8%	42.2%	15.2%	18.4%	16.1%	4.1%	19.3%	22.7%	23.1%
	Elementary Occupations	29.0%	32.1%	30.0%	37.3%	31.3%	31.1%	31.5%	14.2%	30.8%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	29.9%	16.7%	28.1%	30.0%	29.6%	38.2%	34.2%	9.3%	30.3%
	Aquaculture	16.3%	23.8%	17.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.2%	50.7%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	9.7%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	24.9%	0.0%
	Mining and Quarrying	18.4%	100.0%	26.0%	0.0%	22.9%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Manufacturing	14.1%	33.4%	22.7%	40.9%	15.0%	17.9%	21.7%	33.2%	23.6%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	8.9%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%
	Construction	19.9%	0.0%	19.4%	20.0%	13.1%	14.4%	19.6%	24.4%	48.5%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	18.3%	14.6%	16.7%	21.2%	16.1%	14.9%	18.2%	11.4%	23.4%
	Tourism	16.8%	23.2%	20.1%	25.7%	32.1%	18.8%	15.4%	18.1%	24.0%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	17.1%	1.1%	14.7%	20.2%	19.6%	10.3%	16.4%	15.5%	28.1%
	Financial Intermediation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	10.3%	6.5%	8.7%	37.3%	22.2%	4.2%	7.9%	28.3%	22.0%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	8.2%	10.0%	9.1%	9.4%	5.0%	8.5%	5.7%	6.4%	30.5%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	26.6%	42.0%	38.0%	31.1%	29.5%	35.3%	50.0%	40.9%	34.1%
	DK/NS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**18.4%**	**19.8%**	**18.9%**	**24.2%**	**19.2%**	**15.0%**	**19.8%**	**16.9%**	**29.2%**

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

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

		Highest Level of Education Completed							
		None	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Other**	**DK/NS**	**Total**	
Sex	Male	63.4%	68.6%	63.1%	47.9%	87.5%	62.8%	107891	61.9%
	Female	36.6%	31.4%	36.9%	52.1%	12.5%	37.2%	66346	38.1%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**174237**	**100.0%**
Area	Urban	**32.6%**	**40.8%**	**55.6%**	**66.3%**	**57.6%**	**59.6%**	**85817**	**49.3%**
	Rural	**67.4%**	**59.2%**	**44.4%**	**33.7%**	**42.4%**	**40.4%**	**88420**	**50.7%**
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**174237**	**100.0%**
Age Group	14-24	**6.3%**	**23.9%**	**31.0%**	**13.5%**	**23.2%**	**0.0%**	**36240**	**20.8%**
	25-34	**13.8%**	**22.1%**	**28.5%**	**34.9%**	**19.1%**	**60.1%**	**44666**	**25.6%**
	35-44	**27.3%**	**21.8%**	**19.9%**	**28.8%**	**10.0%**	**14.5%**	**41065**	**23.6%**
	45-54	**28.2%**	**18.0%**	**13.9%**	**16.8%**	**47.8%**	**16.3%**	**31671**	**18.2%**
	55 and Over	**24.4%**	**14.3%**	**6.7%**	**6.0%**	**0.0%**	**9.1%**	**20594**	**11.8%**
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**174237**	**100.0%**
Ethnicity	Creole	**6.8%**	**20.9%**	**34.7%**	**30.0%**	**28.3%**	**24.2%**	**42716**	**24.5%**
	Garifuna	**1.1%**	**3.3%**	**6.5%**	**5.7%**	**0.0%**	**13.4%**	**7634**	**4.4%**
	Maya	**16.3%**	**11.1%**	**9.5%**	**5.4%**	**10.0%**	**5.9%**	**17607**	**10.1%**
	Mestizo/Hispanic	**73.1%**	**54.2%**	**42.9%**	**49.8%**	**16.5%**	**53.5%**	**92057**	**52.8%**
	Mennonite	**0.0%**	**6.9%**	**0.0%**	**.4%**	**19.9%**	**0.0%**	**4913**	**2.8%**
	East Indian	**1.9%**	**2.5%**	**2.0%**	**3.5%**	**0.0%**	**3.0%**	**4401**	**2.5%**
	Other	**.5%**	**.9%**	**4.3%**	**5.1%**	**25.3%**	**0.0%**	**4793**	**2.8%**
	DK/NS	**.3%**	**.1%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**115**	**.1%**
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**174237**	**100.0%**
District	Corozal	20.2%	13.6%	7.4%	11.2%	5.1%	0.0%	21464	12.3%
	Orange Walk	14.0%	17.7%	7.1%	9.9%	4.0%	12.8%	22240	12.8%
	Belize	14.8%	27.5%	47.4%	46.0%	58.2%	34.5%	61054	35.0%
	Cayo	28.5%	25.2%	22.1%	18.8%	29.9%	30.5%	40957	23.5%
	Stann Creek	10.6%	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	2.8%	20.6%	17512	10.1%
	Toledo	11.8%	5.5%	6.1%	4.8%	0.0%	1.5%	11009	6.3%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**174237**	**100.0%**

		Highest Level of Education Completed							
		None	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Other**	**DK/NS**	**Total**	
Main Occupation	Armed Forces Occupations	.1%	.2%	1.0%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	976	.6%
	Managers	0.0%	.3%	.5%	3.9%	25.3%	0.0%	2112	1.2%
	Professionals	.3%	.2%	1.0%	31.0%	10.0%	0.0%	12775	7.3%
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6%	2.6%	9.3%	21.4%	9.1%	21.2%	14721	8.4%
	Clerical Support Workers	.3%	2.0%	16.8%	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14255	8.2%
	Services and Sales Workers	23.7%	27.5%	35.5%	12.2%	2.8%	17.6%	44259	25.4%
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	9.6%	7.2%	1.8%	1.1%	19.9%	0.0%	8411	4.8%
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	16.1%	18.1%	10.8%	7.4%	0.0%	20.7%	23646	13.6%
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7.8%	9.6%	6.5%	2.1%	0.0%	3.2%	11898	6.8%
	Elementary Occupations	40.5%	32.2%	16.9%	5.2%	32.9%	37.3%	40923	23.5%
	DK/NS	0.0%	.0%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	259	.1%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	174237	100.0%

		Highest Level of Education Completed							
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other	DK/NS	Total	
Main Industry	Agriculture and Related Activities	27.6%	19.0%	8.1%	4.2%	19.9%	14.7%	24561	14.1%
	Aquaculture	1.4%	1.3%	.8%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1712	1.0%
	Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	.8%	.9%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	1117	.6%
	Mining and Quarrying	.5%	.4%	.5%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	614	.4%
	Manufacturing	6.7%	10.3%	6.4%	4.9%	0.0%	11.2%	13269	7.6%
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	.3%	.1%	.6%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	784	.4%
	Construction	13.2%	10.6%	5.1%	2.8%	0.0%	24.0%	13729	7.9%
	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	17.1%	21.7%	21.7%	12.4%	52.5%	11.0%	33206	19.1%
	Tourism	11.2%	12.5%	12.9%	9.4%	12.5%	24.5%	20594	11.8%
	Transportation, Storage and Communication	5.4%	5.5%	4.6%	5.2%	0.0%	3.2%	8996	5.2%
	Financial Intermediation	0.0%	.5%	.9%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3310	1.9%
	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1.8%	2.7%	15.9%	12.1%	5.1%	0.0%	13880	8.0%
	Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	3.8%	5.5%	12.1%	36.8%	10.0%	1.7%	24283	13.9%
	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	10.3%	8.9%	9.5%	3.7%	0.0%	1.7%	13936	8.0%
	DK/NS	0.0%	.0%	.2%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	246	.1%
	Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**174237**	**100.0%**

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

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

| | | Highest Level of Education Completed | | | | | |
		None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	DK/NS	Total
Sex	Male	17.9%	43.7%	29.0%	9.1%	.2%	100.0%
	Female	11.1%	31.8%	39.6%	17.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	**14.1%**	**37.0%**	**35.0%**	**13.8%**	**.1%**	**100.0%**
Age Group	14-24	5.5%	46.0%	38.9%	9.6%	0.0%	100.0%
	25-34	13.6%	26.9%	38.1%	21.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	35-44	30.4%	27.2%	29.0%	12.7%	.7%	100.0%
	45-54	17.7%	35.6%	31.5%	15.2%	0.0%	100.0%
	55 and Over	45.8%	31.5%	4.2%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	**14.1%**	**37.0%**	**35.0%**	**13.8%**	**.1%**	**100.0%**
District	Corozal	16.3%	39.3%	18.4%	25.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	Orange Walk	14.9%	42.2%	20.7%	22.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Belize	6.9%	32.5%	47.3%	13.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	Cayo	17.0%	42.5%	33.2%	7.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Stann Creek	7.3%	36.2%	40.9%	14.8%	.8%	100.0%
	Toledo	26.1%	25.8%	39.1%	9.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Total	**14.1%**	**37.0%**	**35.0%**	**13.8%**	**.1%**	**100.0%**

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

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	77.9%	54.1%	65.5%	62.9%	62.6%	68.4%	63.6%	63.4%	56.1%
	Rural	74.7%	42.9%	58.8%	63.5%	60.2%	60.4%	61.1%	58.7%	45.9%
	Total	**76.1%**	**48.2%**	**61.9%**	**63.3%**	**60.9%**	**65.9%**	**62.5%**	**59.8%**	**47.7%**
Sex	Male	76.1%	0.0%	76.1%	80.5%	78.1%	76.7%	79.9%	72.9%	59.7%
	Female	0.0%	48.2%	48.2%	47.2%	44.0%	56.1%	45.5%	46.3%	35.3%
	Total	**76.1%**	**48.2%**	**61.9%**	**63.3%**	**60.9%**	**65.9%**	**62.5%**	**59.8%**	**47.7%**
Ethnicity	Creole	74.9%	53.4%	64.3%	71.3%	65.2%	64.5%	62.6%	62.8%	54.7%
	Garifuna	73.7%	59.7%	65.8%	64.4%	100.0%	71.9%	90.1%	62.4%	55.0%
	Maya	67.0%	33.9%	50.4%	61.0%	49.6%	76.4%	57.4%	51.4%	39.6%
	Mestizo/Hispanic	79.4%	49.1%	63.6%	63.2%	61.1%	67.4%	62.6%	64.2%	60.7%
	Other	77.2%	42.8%	61.0%	55.7%	60.3%	61.7%	71.6%	55.3%	58.8%
	DK/NS	33.6%	100.0%	42.9%	100.0%	0.0%	33.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	**76.1%**	**48.2%**	**61.9%**	**63.3%**	**60.9%**	**65.9%**	**62.5%**	**59.8%**	**47.7%**
Country of Birth	Belize	75.7%	48.2%	61.7%	63.6%	60.9%	64.8%	63.6%	58.8%	46.6%
	Guatemala	75.0%	37.6%	55.6%	76.4%	62.4%	51.8%	56.5%	60.8%	45.5%
	Honduras	89.6%	61.6%	74.6%	53.1%	47.7%	82.2%	72.1%	79.0%	56.0%
	Other	77.5%	51.3%	64.0%	57.4%	61.0%	72.9%	59.7%	52.4%	64.0%
	DK/NS	76.1%	48.2%	61.9%	63.3%	60.9%	65.9%	62.5%	59.8%	47.7%
	Total	**61.4%**	**36.5%**	**48.7%**	**55.2%**	**49.0%**	**48.9%**	**51.0%**	**43.1%**	**41.1%**
Age Group	14-24	93.5%	63.5%	77.0%	73.1%	72.4%	86.4%	76.8%	79.9%	50.5%
	25-34	93.0%	62.1%	77.2%	77.2%	72.9%	82.8%	75.6%	79.2%	63.4%
	35-44	89.8%	57.3%	73.7%	74.6%	71.2%	79.0%	70.0%	76.2%	60.1%
	45-54	54.1%	24.8%	40.1%	46.7%	47.3%	39.2%	38.8%	32.7%	30.6%
	55 and Over	76.1%	48.2%	61.9%	63.3%	60.9%	65.9%	62.5%	59.8%	47.7%
	Total	**68.9%**	**37.7%**	**52.7%**	**64.5%**	**54.1%**	**49.7%**	**55.7%**	**48.3%**	**40.4%**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	71.8%	36.5%	54.5%	58.1%	57.8%	54.2%	56.6%	52.6%	38.9%
	Primary	81.9%	56.4%	69.3%	64.0%	64.2%	71.1%	70.4%	71.6%	62.6%
	Secondary	87.5%	74.1%	79.8%	76.1%	78.0%	83.1%	78.7%	76.0%	77.3%
	Tertiary	88.8%	20.7%	63.0%	46.0%	42.8%	74.5%	63.0%	35.3%	0.0%
	Other	77.3%	40.7%	58.2%	0.0%	67.7%	57.4%	70.5%	64.3%	15.4%
	DK/NS	76.1%	48.2%	61.9%	63.3%	60.9%	65.9%	62.5%	59.8%	47.7%
	Total	**68.7%**	**42.4%**	**55.1%**	**60.1%**	**52.8%**	**58.0%**	**55.5%**	**57.5%**	**37.9%**

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

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

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Area	Urban	15207	34512	49719	3881	4156	21545	15196	2837	2104
	Rural	21021	47421	68442	10025	11115	12299	12574	10398	12031
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Sex	Male	36228	0	36228	3578	4223	10997	7381	4534	5514
	Female	0	81932	81932	10328	11047	22848	20389	8701	8620
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Ethnicity	Creole	9506	17318	26824	1164	776	17307	4757	2347	473
	Garifuna	1475	2939	4415	98	0	885	55	2817	559
	Maya	6710	13542	20253	850	862	644	4261	4099	9537
	Mestizo/ Hispanic	15407	41505	56913	10222	11073	12018	17796	3194	2610
	Other	2976	6627	9603	1572	2559	2837	902	778	955
	DK/NS	153	0	153	0	0	153	0	0	0
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Country of Birth	Belize	30603	67208	97811	11860	14026	29317	20279	11292	11038
	Guatemala	2371	6377	8748	289	360	1307	3949	718	2126
	Honduras	421	1796	2217	191	94	670	373	409	480
	Other	2833	6552	9385	1566	790	2552	3169	817	491
	DK/NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Marital Status	Never Married	19508	41326	60834	5959	7000	19144	14796	7377	6558
	Married	11038	29194	40231	5703	6506	8994	9235	3711	6082
	Divorced	449	1015	1464	163	143	500	287	295	77
	Widowed	1508	5248	6756	1180	803	2181	1635	672	285
	Legally Separated	439	558	997	236	54	627	0	18	61
	DK/NS	3286	4592	7878	665	765	2398	1817	1162	1072
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Age Group	14-24	17334	29545	46879	4762	5655	13051	11639	6175	5596
	25-34	1850	12709	14559	1865	2301	2699	3764	1401	2528
	35-44	1923	10941	12864	1437	1800	3134	3478	1335	1681
	45-54	2333	9624	11957	1490	1591	3498	3064	823	1491
	55 and Over	12789	19114	31902	4351	3923	11462	5825	3502	2839
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Highest Level of Education Completed	None	7336	16031	23366	2850	2994	3827	6040	2839	4816
	Primary	19328	41978	61307	7299	9097	16698	14653	6972	6588
	Secondary	6541	15401	21942	2073	1897	9172	4756	2025	2020
	Tertiary	2768	7690	10458	1570	1188	3771	2087	1245	597
	Other	69	300	369	38	34	125	110	32	31
	DK/NS	186	532	718	77	60	251	125	122	83
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**

		Sex			District					
		Male	Female	Total	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Ever worked	Yes	20113	33075	53188	7233	7123	16636	11100	6030	5066
	No	15905	48450	64355	6637	8121	16684	16670	7175	9068
	DK/NS	210	407	618	36	27	525	0	29	0
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**
Reason for stop working	**Lost job / business failed due to COVID**	**2367**	**4261**	**6628**	**945**	**920**	**2389**	**961**	**678**	**736**
	Lost job / business failed before COVID	**590**	**1508**	**2098**	**287**	**87**	**874**	**265**	**471**	**114**
	Resigned	**7319**	**12365**	**19684**	**2482**	**2471**	**5155**	**4954**	**2350**	**2271**
	Other	**3563**	**4938**	**8502**	**870**	**1522**	**2983**	**1785**	**695**	**647**
	DK/NS	**149**	**113**	**262**	**36**	**0**	**77**	**149**	**0**	**0**
	Total	**13988**	**23185**	**37173**	**4620**	**5000**	**11479**	**8114**	**4194**	**3767**
Source of financial support	Self	8657	5549	14206	1866	1175	6118	2478	1691	879
	Food produced from subsistence farming/ fishing/hunting	2845	778	3623	69	105	387	467	271	2324
	Unemployment relief/Food pantry/ Cash transfer program	95	0	95	0	0	77	0	18	0
	Parent/ spouse/ child	21611	70502	92113	10557	12742	24426	23546	10368	10473
	Other	2887	4684	7571	1414	1222	2310	1279	888	459
	DK/NS	133	420	553	0	27	526	0	0	0
	Total	**36228**	**81932**	**118161**	**13906**	**15270**	**33845**	**27770**	**13235**	**14135**

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

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

Previous Occupation		Sex		Total	Age Group					District					
		Male	Female		14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
	Armed Forces Occupations	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Professionals	4.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	9.7	0.0	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.9	4.0	5.4	3.7	3.6	10.3	7.4	2.3	3.7	5.2	9.9	2.5	3.5	2.8
	Clerical Support Workers	2.3	8.6	6.3	6.4	5.7	8.7	7.0	2.5	4.0	5.0	3.4	12.0	8.3	3.5
	Services and Sales Workers	21.0	50.9	39.9	35.3	53.9	33.9	40.0	28.4	40.5	29.3	56.4	32.7	42.0	12.1
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	3.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	18.0	4.3	9.3	3.4	6.8	9.3	9.4	27.0	1.8	7.3	8.1	11.9	11.2	19.0
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10.0	0.4	3.9	2.7	2.8	3.6	5.6	7.5	4.6	4.4	0.0	9.4	2.4	3.0
	Elementary Occupations	31.9	31.7	31.8	48.5	23.5	32.9	27.4	20.2	42.9	46.9	18.2	31.5	32.6	41.8
	DK/NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

BCEA Previous Industry	Sex			Age Group					District					
	Male	Female	Total	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and Over	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Agriculture and Related Activities	10.9	0.8	4.5	9.8	2.1	3.4	1.9	4.4	4.1	5.1	0.0	5.2	1.3	22.6
Aquaculture	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Forestry, Logging and Sawmilling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and Quarrying	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	7.6	4.5	5.7	5.8	4.0	4.9	6.6	9.2	1.8	13.5	3.8	4.9	1.2	15.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	14.8	0.0	5.4	10.4	4.1	5.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.5	8.0	6.9	2.5	4.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	10.5	12.8	11.9	18.0	15.2	2.8	7.3	13.1	17.0	27.1	11.6	2.0	8.4	16.6
Tourism	22.1	39.2	32.9	31.0	36.6	42.0	24.8	23.8	29.9	15.1	16.5	55.4	63.5	18.6
Transportation, Storage and Communication	6.9	0.7	3.0	4.5	1.1	3.6	3.5	2.5	6.8	2.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	6.5
Financial Intermediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	8.9	6.6	7.5	5.3	12.2	3.1	4.5	12.0	1.8	5.0	15.3	6.9	2.3	0.0
Government Services; Compulsory Social Security	7.1	11.5	9.9	0.0	11.6	15.3	17.9	6.9	8.3	4.5	19.0	4.5	9.3	3.0
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	9.8	23.1	18.2	14.2	12.2	19.5	33.6	18.4	30.3	21.8	25.8	7.1	7.0	12.2
DK/NS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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

Annex 14: LFS radio announcement

Labour Force Survey
Public Advertisement

The Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) hereby informs the public that it will be conducting a Labour Force Survey (LFS) during the period September 5th to October 2nd, 2021. The Labour Force Survey seeks to collect information from households, in order to estimate the size and structure of the labour force, including employment and unemployment rates. This round of the survey also aims to capture topics on level of food insecurity, child mortality, migration, emigration, and disability and health that are necessary in measuring the dimensions of poverty in the country.

During the survey period, trained interviewers will be calling 3000 randomly selected households across the country. If a household cannot be reached by phone, the interviewer will try to make contact in person. The SIB assures respondents that all field workers are working under an oath of secrecy and that the information provided will be kept strictly confidential. Each field worker will be wearing a vest bearing the SIB logo and will be equipped with an official photo identification card issued by the SIB.

The SIB thanks you in advance for your participation. For more information on the Labour Force Survey, please visit our website at www.sib.org.bz or call 613-8188.

The Statistical Institute of Belize, providing Belize with quality, objective, and timely information.

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