



Population and Housing Census

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX REPORT

BELIZE | 2022

Multidimensional Poverty Index Report

Population and Housing Census
Belize, 2022



Statistical Institute of Belize
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1 | Introduction

This report examines the multidimensional aspects of poverty, excluding monetary poverty. It provides poverty estimates for Belize across its six districts covering urban and rural areas, and disaggregated by key demographic characteristics, including age group; sex, ethnicity and education level of household head; households with and without members with disabilities; Belizean-born and foreign-born households; household size; and household composition.

This publication presents Belize's official Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), derived from data collected in the 2022 Population and Housing Census. The national MPI measures poverty based on four dimensions and 17 indicators, using the Alkire-Foster method to compute three core statistics: the incidence, intensity and the MPI itself, which is the product of the incidence and the intensity of multidimensional poverty.

The national MPI is a step towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 1.2 to “By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.”

1.1 Background

Over the past fifteen years, Belize has adopted definitions of poverty that focus primarily on insufficient income to sustain an adequate quality of life, as reflected in the various Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs) and other poverty studies. However, it has become evident that using a single monetary dimension to characterize poverty does not capture many of the issues associated with deprivation, resulting in the need for including other non-monetary dimensions in the analysis of living standards. The Belize Country Poverty Assessment, Final Report, August 2010 highlights this point with the following excerpts (Halcrow/NAT, 2010):

‘The condition of being without adequate food, money, etc.’ – The Collins English Dictionary ‘(Having) an income which, even if adequate for survival, falls radically behind that of the community as a whole’ – J.K. Galbraith, 1962 ‘(The) inability to attain a minimum standard of living’ – World Bank, 1990. ‘(The) deprivation of essential assets and opportunities to which every human being is entitled’ – Asian Development Bank, 1998. ‘(The) pronounced deprivation of well-being’ – World Bank, 2000.

In other words, poverty is no longer seen as a single dimensional issue related to inadequate income but one which is multi-faceted: “Poverty is hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom”.

The development of a national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) reflects these shared perspectives and complements monetary poverty statistics. It enables the government and stakeholders to track poverty over time and provides detailed information on deprivations to help guide the allocation of resources across social and geographic sectors and regions. The MPI also supports targeted interventions to address the challenges faced by marginalized areas, groups and households. In addition, it facilitates the design, coordination, and evaluation of policies to ensure that all persons in the country have access to essential services such as water, roads, adequate housing, basic education, health services, and other basic needs.

Sustainable Development Goal 1.2 (SDG 1.2) provides the following target (2015):

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

The national MPI is now used as one of two official measures of poverty in the country, alongside the monetary measure.

1.2 Purpose of the Measure

The national MPI for Belize is used to inform advocacy, policy, and accountability to address several deprivations experienced by individuals and households. It is also utilized to identify the different poverty profiles that are more common in certain locations, which is a crucial step in designing strategies that address multiple aspects of poverty, simultaneously. In addition, the MPI provides policymakers with reliable evidence for setting priorities and directing resources to the groups and communities most in need.

Focusing only on monetary poverty is not enough to reduce poverty, therefore the MPI should be employed to complement monetary poverty measures. To do so, assessing the extent and depth of poverty as defined by the Alkire-Foster Method, is necessary.

The understanding of a national MPI is essential for developing poverty alleviation strategies, as it provides a detailed picture of the extent of poverty, the specific deprivations most commonly experienced, and the contribution of each indicator at both the national and district levels.

2 | Methodology

Over the years, Belize has monitored progress toward SDG 1.1 on eradicating extreme poverty through the monetary approach to measuring poverty. In a similar way, the calculation of the MPI on an annual basis supports the monitoring of SDG 1.2, which calls for reducing by at least half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. The method developed by Alkire and Foster (Alkire-Foster, 2011) is widely used to examine the multidimensional nature of poverty.

2.1 Alkire Foster Method

The Alkire-Foster (AF) method, developed by Sabina Alkire and James Foster, produces poverty statistics based on selected dimensions and indicators. A deprivation cutoff criterion is set for each indicator, and a household is deemed to be deprived in any given indicator if the cutoff criterion for that indicator is not met. Each indicator is assigned a weight and a deprivation profile for each household is created.

2.1.1 Steps in Computing the MPI

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is calculated through two main processes: Identification and Aggregation. Identification involves determining whether a person or household is deprived using defined cut-offs, assigning weights to each indicator, calculating the weighted sum of deprivations for each person, and applying a poverty cut-off to classify individuals as multidimensionally poor. Aggregation involves calculating the headcount ratio or incidence of poverty (the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor), the intensity of poverty (the average share of weighted deprivations among the poor), and the MPI itself by multiplying the incidence by the intensity of poverty. The MPI can be broken down by geographical levels and population sub-groups to identify specific areas and groups most affected by poverty. The contribution of each indicator to the MPI can also be analyzed to understand which indicators contribute most to poverty at different levels.

The steps for identification and aggregation are detailed below:

- (1) **Identification:**
 - i. **Select indicators and dimensions:** Identify the set of indicators that captures deprivations in specific aspects, and can be grouped within dimensions according to likeness.
 - ii. **Deprivation Cut-offs:** Establish deprivation cut-offs for each indicator, also known as the level of achievement which is considered normatively sufficient for a person to be non-deprived in each indicator.
 - iii. **Deprivation Determination:** Apply the cut-off to ascertain whether a person is deprived in each indicator.
 - iv. **Weight Definition:** Define the weights to be applied to each indicator, in which the sum of the weights for all indicators amounts to 1 or 100%. It is ideal for the weights of each indicator within a dimension to be the same.
 - v. **Deprivation Score Calculation:** Calculate the weighted sum deprivations for each person, which is defined as the deprivation score.
 - vi. **Poverty Cut-off Application:** Apply the second cutoff (k) (known as the poverty cut-off) which is the proportion of weighted deprivations that an individual needs to experience to be classified as multidimensionally poor.

(2) Aggregation:

- i. **Headcount Ratio (H):** Calculate the percentage of people who were identified as multidimensionally poor which is known as the headcount ratio (H) or the incidence of poverty.
- ii. **Intensity of Poverty (A):** Calculate the average share of weighted deprivations that the multidimensionally poor experience which is termed as the intensity of poverty (A) or the depth of poverty. This is the sum of the deprivation scores divided by the total number of poor people.
- iii. **MPI Calculation:** Compute the MPI, which is the product of the headcount ratio (H) and the intensity of poverty (A).

Additionally, the MPI can be disaggregated to provide deeper insights. It can be analyzed by geographical levels (e.g., district, rural, or urban areas) and sub-groups of the population (e.g., ethnicity, sex, age). The MPI can also be decomposed to determine the percentage contribution of each indicator to the overall MPI. This decomposition can be done at both national and sub-national levels to identify the indicators that significantly contribute to poverty in each context.

2.2 Data Source

The Statistical Institute of Belize conducts a Population and Housing Census every 10 years with the most recent one undertaken in 2022. The census provides an ideal platform to collect data for the poverty study as information is obtained at very granular level. The target population for this study is all persons residing in households across Belize. The 2022 Population and Housing Census utilized the de jure approach, which involved enumerating all individuals who had lived or intended to live in Belize for a minimum of six months. This included all members of households, regardless of whether they were present at the time of the enumerator's visit.

3 | Design of the Census Multidimensional Poverty Index

3.1 Dimensions, Indicators, and Deprivation Cutoffs

Belize's national MPI is structured around four dimensions: Education, Living Standards, Employment, and Health. Within these dimensions there are 17 indicators which best capture the multidimensional aspects of poverty in Belize (see Table 1).

Citing from the 2021 MPI, the choice of dimensions, indicators, the deprivation cut-off criteria, and weights in the MPI was carefully determined to ensure a comprehensive measure of poverty.

3.2 Weights

Weights were assigned to indicate the relative importance of each dimension and indicator. Equal weights were assigned to the dimensions, indicating that no dimension is considered more important than the others. In the current MPI, each of the four dimensions—Education, Living Standards, Employment, and Health — received a weight of 25 percent. Within each dimension, the indicators were also assigned equal weights.

3.3 Poverty Cutoff

A household is declared to be multidimensionally poor if the deprivation score exceeds a predetermined poverty cutoff. In the case of Belize, the poverty cutoff was set at ***k = 25 percent***.

Table 1: Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Criteria, and Weights of the Belize National Multidimensional Poverty Index, Census 2022

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation Criterion – “A household is deprived if” ...	Weight
Education 0.25 = 25%	1. Years of Schooling	At least one member older than 15 to 35 years does not have 6 years of education or more OR a member 36 or older does not have 4 years of education.	0.0625 = 6.25%
	2. School Attendance	Any child 5 to 14 years is not attending school. (Exception for those 14 years old that are not attending but are working and have completed primary school).	0.0625 = 6.25%
	3. School Lag	Any child between 7 and 16 years who is attending school is more than two years behind his/her birth cohort.	0.0625 = 6.25%
	4. Access/use of internet	It does not have a computer (including tablets) or internet connection.	0.0625 = 6.25%
Living Standards 0.25 = 25%	5. Housing Materials (floors, walls, roof)	The dwelling has inadequate materials for at least one of the three (floor, walls, roof): i.e. its floor is of natural materials (earth/sand) or its walls are of natural/rudimentary materials (No walls, cane/palm/trunks, palmetto/wild cane/sticks, bamboo/palmetto with mud/white lime, stone with mud, plywood, carton/cardboard, reused wood) or its roof are of natural/rudimentary materials (Thatch/Palm leaf/Bay leaf, Rubber rye, makeshift).	0.0625 = 6.25%
	6. Cooking fuel	Its main cooking fuel is wood or charcoal.	0.0625 = 6.25%
	7. Asset ownership	It does not own more than two of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a private motor vehicle.	0.0625 = 6.25%
	8. Overcrowding	It has three or more individuals per bedroom.	0.0625 = 6.25%
Employment 0.25 = 25%	9. Dependency	The ratio of employed to household members is less than 33.3%.	0.05 = 5%
	10. Youth not in employment, education, or training	Any household member aged 15-24 is not in employment, education, or training.	0.05 = 5%
	11. Informal Employment	Any household member has an informal job i.e. if employed by a business and neither the business or employee pays social security or if self-employed and their business is not registered with the Social Security Board or Belize Companies Registry.	0.05 = 5%
	12. Unemployment	Any member older than 24 years is unemployed for more than three months.	0.05 = 5%
	13. Underemployment	Any household member is underemployed, i.e. Employed but working less than 35 hours per week, wants to work more hours and is available to work more hours.	0.05 = 5%
Health 0.25 = 25%	14. Access to Health Services	Any member who was ill/sick or had an accident, did not have access to a medical center/hospital or other professional institution.	0.0625 = 6.25%
	15. Food Insecurity	Moderately or extremely food insecure – Defined as having more than three responses indicating food insecurity on the raw FIES score.	0.0625 = 6.25%
	16. Improved Water	Household does not have access to improved drinking water (public/private piped into dwelling or yard, public stand pipe, protected dug well, private catchment).	0.0625 = 6.25%
	17. Improved Sanitation	Household's sanitation facility is not improved (none, pit latrine not ventilated, other) or it is improved but shared with other households.	0.0625 = 6.25%

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

3.4 Applying the Alkire-Foster Method

Each household is assessed for each of the 17 indicators as given in Table 1 above. When a household is found to be deprived in a particular indicator, the household's deprivation score is increased by the weight assigned to that indicator. Thus, after the household has been assessed for all 17 indicators, the deprivation score for that household will be the sum of the weights of the indicators in which they are deprived, resulting in a score between zero and one. A score of zero means the household is not deprived in any of the 17 indicators, while a score of one means the household is deprived in all indicators.

For example, if a household is deprived in indicators that together account for 50 percent of the total weight, their score will be 0.50. If the total weighted deprivation score for a household is equal to or exceeds 0.25, that household is deemed to be multidimensionally poor. This cut-off value of **$k = 25$ percent** was selected as the poverty line, meaning a household needs to be deprived in enough indicators to account for at least 25 percent of the total weight to be considered multidimensionally poor. This method ensures that poverty is not just measured by income but by multiple dimensions, giving a more holistic view of deprivation.

4 | Multidimensional Poverty in Belize

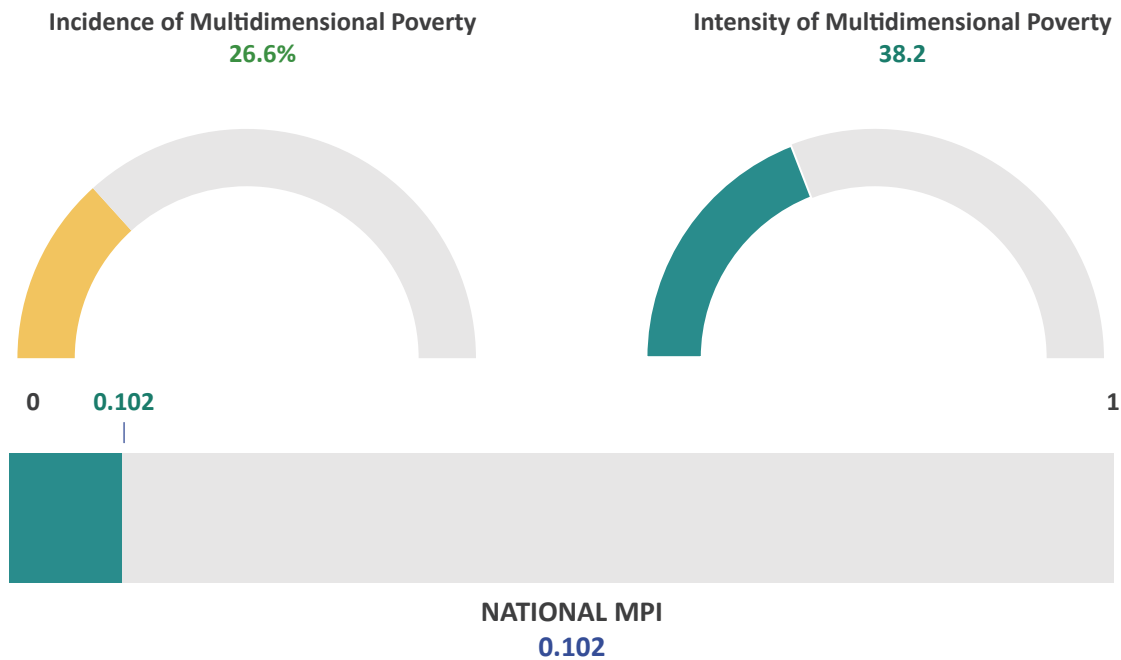
4.1 National Results

The 2022 Population and Housing Census in Belize recorded a total population of 397,483 spread across 110,719 households. Of these, the number of persons that were multidimensionally poor, those that had a total deprivation score of 0.25 or more, accounted for 105,826 persons among 23,270 households. This means that the incidence of poverty, which is the percentage of persons that were multidimensionally poor, was 26.6 percent of the total population (see Figure 1).

Among those who were poor, they experienced on average 38.2 percent of the deprivations or approximately 7 of the 17 indicators used to measure poverty.

For the country of Belize, the national MPI in 2022 was 0.102, which is the product of the incidence and intensity of poverty, as seen in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Results of the Belize National Multidimensional Poverty Study, Census 2022



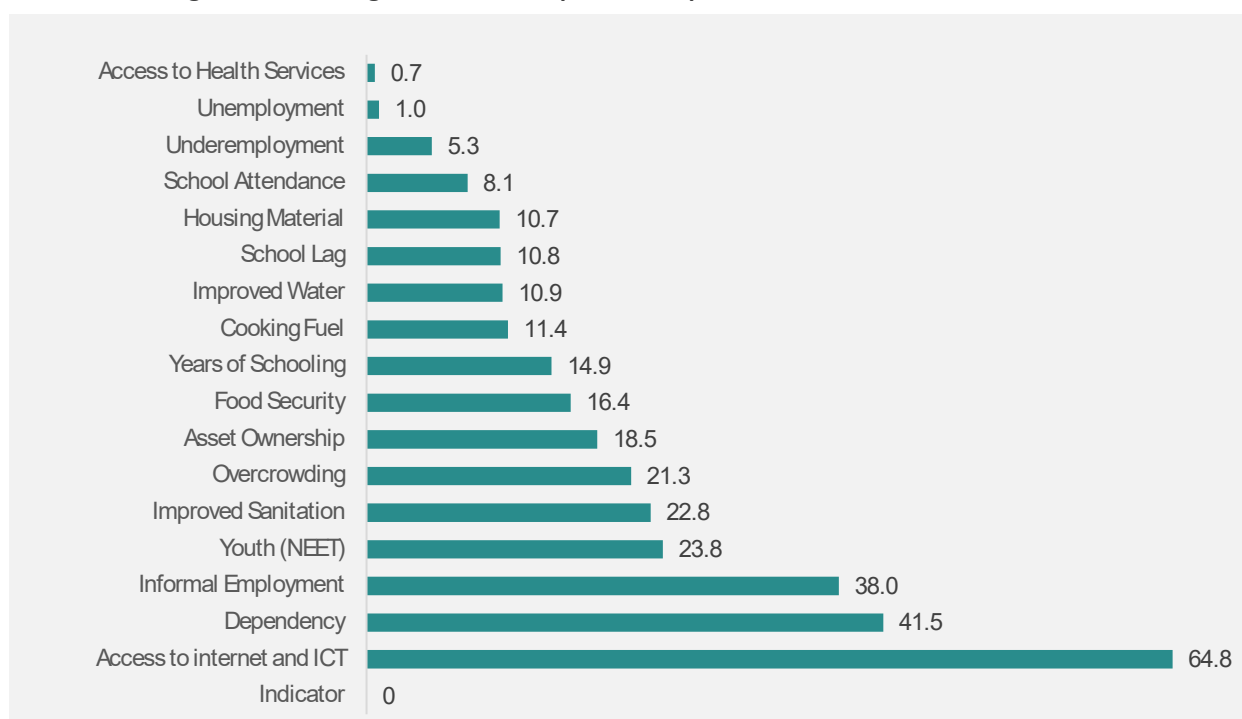
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

4.2 Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Figure 2 below shows the Uncensored Headcount Ratio, which is the percentage of the population that is deprived for each indicator in the national MPI.

The highest level of deprivation was seen in 'Access to Internet and ICT', with 64.8 percent of the population not having a computer/tablet or internet access. This was followed by 'Dependency', which measures the ratio of employed persons to the total household members. A household is considered deprived if this ratio is below 33.3 percent. According to the results, 41.5 percent of the population lived in such households. 'Informal employment' recorded the third highest deprivation rate at 38.0 percent. On the other end, the lowest level of deprivation was seen in 'Access to Health Services', with less than 1 percent (0.7 percent) of the population being deprived in this indicator. Close behind were 'Unemployment' at 1.0 percent and 'Underemployment' at 5.3 percent, indicating that these economic deprivations were less prevalent compared to others.

Figure 2: Percentage of the Total Population Deprived in each Indicator, Census 2022



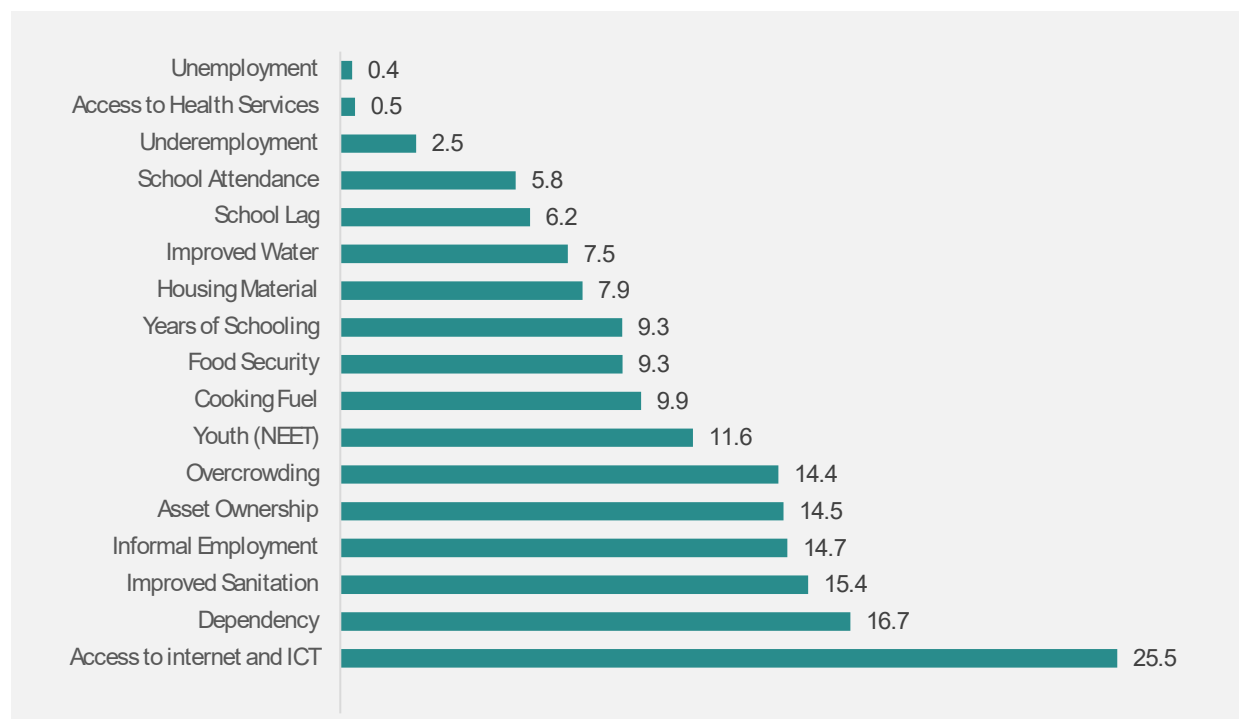
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

4.3 Censored Headcount Ratio

Figure 3 below shows the Censored Headcount Ratio, which is the percentage of persons who were both multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator of the national MPI.

The most significant deprivation was in 'Access to Internet and ICT', with 25.5 percent of multidimensionally poor persons deprived in this indicator, followed by 'Dependency' at 16.7 percent and 'Improved Sanitation' at 15.4 percent. At the other end, the censored deprivations with the lowest percentages were in 'Unemployment' (0.4 percent), 'Access to Health Services' (0.5 percent) and 'Underemployment' (2.5 percent).

Figure 3: Percentage of the Total Population Multidimensionally Poor and Deprived by Indicator, Census 2022

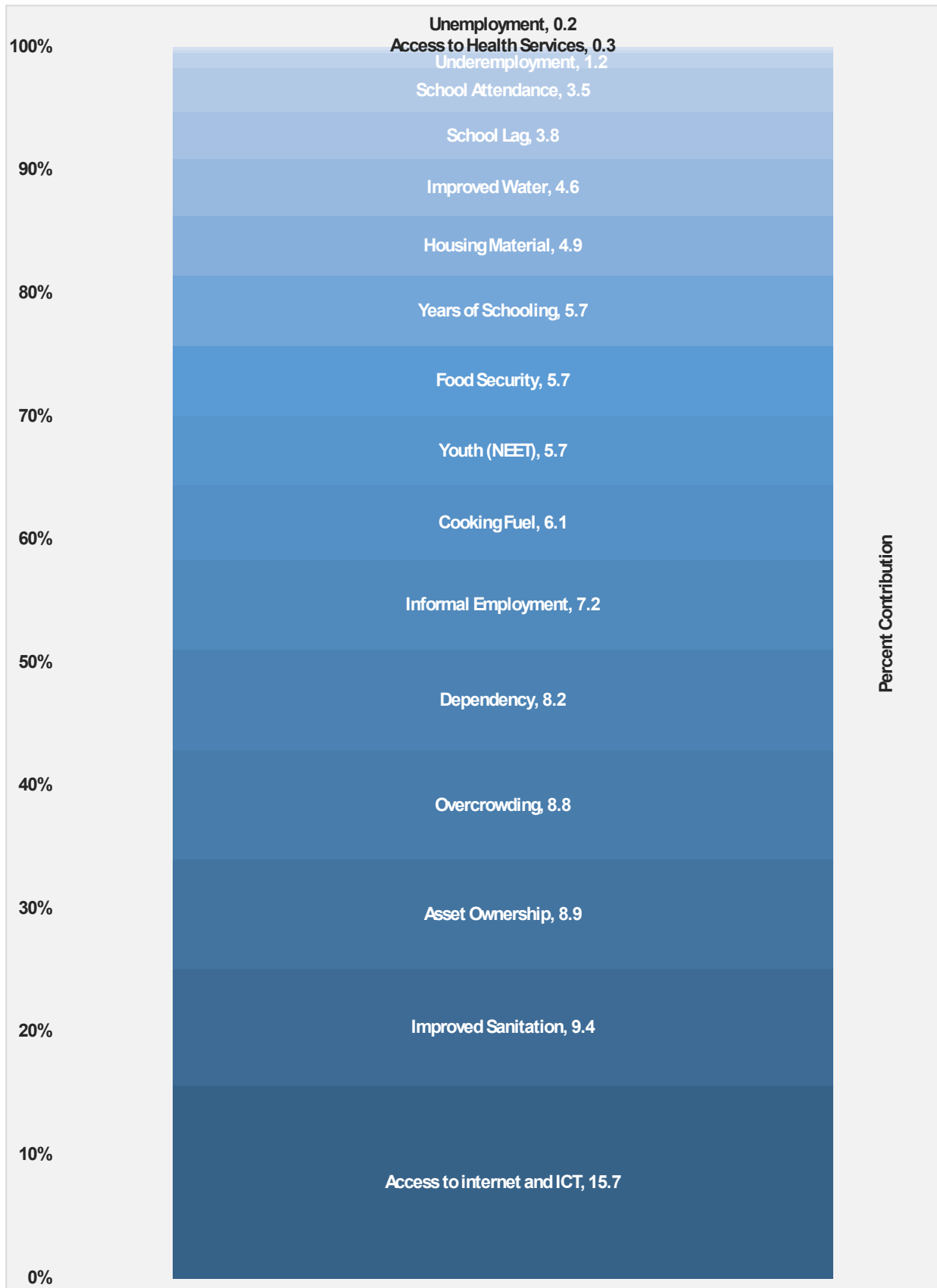


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

4.4 Percentage Contribution of each Indicator to the MPI

When examining the 17 indicators used to measure multidimensional poverty, Figure 4 below shows that 'Access to Internet and ICT', 'Improved Sanitation', and 'Asset Ownership' contributed the most to the 2022 MPI, accounting for 15.7 percent, 9.4 percent, and 8.9 percent, respectively. The indicators that contributed the least to the overall MPI were 'Underemployment', 'Access to Health Services', and 'Unemployment', where each accounted for 1.2 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.2 percent respectively.

Figure 4: Percentage Contribution of each Indicator to the National MPI, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

5 | Multidimensional Poverty by Area of Residence

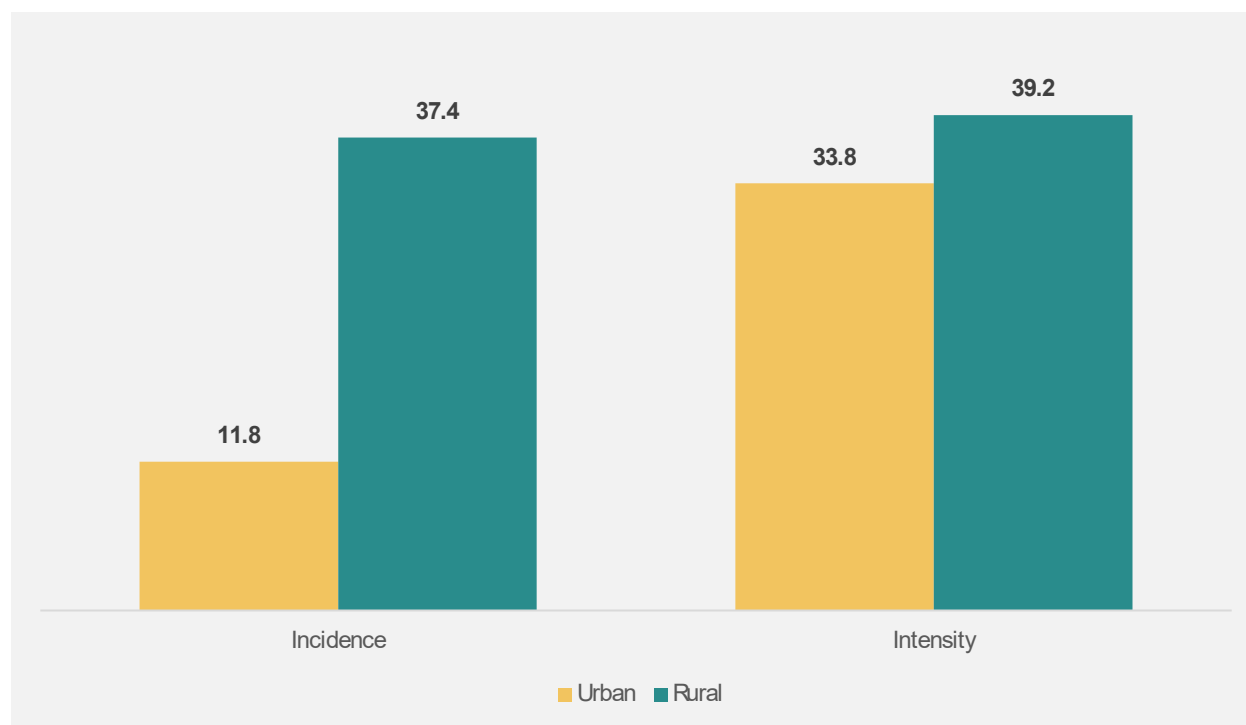
5.1 Incidence, Intensity and MPI

As shown in Figure 5 below, the incidence of poverty, or the share of multidimensionally poor people, was much higher for those living in rural areas (37.4 percent) than in urban areas (11.8 percent).

The intensity of poverty, or the average deprivations experienced among the multidimensionally poor also differed, though less markedly, 39.2 percent in rural areas versus 33.8 percent in urban areas (see Figure 5).

According to Table 2, the MPI was 0.147 for households living in rural areas, compared to 0.040 for households in urban areas.

Figure 5: Incidence & Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Area, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 2: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Area of Residence, Census 2022

Area	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	MPI Population	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Rural	0.147	37.4%	39.2%	86,078	18,885	57.8%
Urban	0.040	11.8%	33.8%	19,747	4,385	42.2%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

5.2 Uncensored Headcount Ratio

Table 3 below presents a clear breakdown of the Uncensored Headcount Ratio by rural and urban areas. These ratios represent the percentage of the population that experienced deprivation in each indicator, regardless of whether they were multidimensionally poor.

Urban areas had a lower uncensored headcount ratio for most indicators, in contrast to rural areas, which had a higher uncensored headcount ratio. For both urban and rural areas, the highest level of deprivation was in 'Access to Internet and ICT', with 72.8 percent of the population living in rural areas and 53.9 percent in urban areas deprived in this indicator. On the other hand, the lowest deprivation in rural areas was 'Unemployment' with 0.8 percent, while in urban areas, the lowest deprivation was 'Access to Health Services' with 0.3 percent.

Table 3: Percentage of the Total Population Deprived in Each Indicator by Area of Residence, Census 2022

Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
Access to internet and ICT	64.8	72.8	53.9
Dependency	41.5	47.2	33.8
Informal Employment	38.0	41.9	32.6
Youth (NEET)	23.8	28.0	18.0
Improved Sanitation	22.8	31.7	10.7
Overcrowding	21.3	26.5	14.1
Asset Ownership	18.5	26.0	8.3
Food Security	16.4	17.1	15.5
Years of Schooling	14.9	18.9	9.4
Cooking Fuel	11.4	18.4	1.6
Improved Water	10.9	16.8	2.9
School Lag	10.8	12.4	8.6
Housing Material	10.7	13.9	6.3
School Attendance	8.1	11.2	3.8
Underemployment	5.3	5.3	5.2
Unemployment	1.0	0.8	1.3
Access to Health Services	0.7	1.0	0.3

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

5.3 Censored Headcount Ratio

Table 4 below provides a detailed breakdown of the Censored Headcount Ratio for both rural and urban areas, that is the percentage of persons who are both multidimensionally poor and deprived in each indicator of the national MPI.

The greatest proportion of the population were deprived in 'Access to Internet and ICT' and multidimensionally poor with 36.1 percent in rural areas and 11.0 percent in urban areas. Conversely, the indicator with the lowest censored headcount ratio was 'Unemployment' with 0.4 percent of the population in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4: Percentage of the Total Population who are Multidimensionally Poor and Deprived in Each Indicator by Area of Residence, Census 2022

Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
Access to internet and ICT	25.5	36.1	11.0
Dependency	16.7	23.9	7.0
Improved Sanitation	15.4	23.1	4.7
Informal Employment	14.7	20.6	6.6
Asset Ownership	14.5	21.8	4.5
Overcrowding	14.4	20.3	6.3
Youth (NEET)	11.6	16.3	5.0
Cooking Fuel	9.9	16.2	1.2
Food Security	9.3	11.6	6.0
Years of Schooling	9.3	13.0	4.1
Housing Material	7.9	11.8	2.7
Improved Water	7.5	12.0	1.3
School Lag	6.2	8.2	3.5
School Attendance	5.8	8.7	1.8
Underemployment	2.5	3.1	1.7
Access to Health Services	0.5	0.7	0.1
Unemployment	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

5.4 Percentage Contribution of each Indicator to the MPI

The percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI for both rural and urban areas is summarized in Table 5 below. Cells shaded from light green to dark green indicate a low to moderate percentage contribution while cells shaded light red to dark red indicate a moderate to high percentage contribution. Overall, urban and rural areas showed a similar count of relative high-contribution indicators.

'Access to Internet and ICT' had the highest contribution to the MPI for both areas standing at 15.4 percent in rural areas and 17.2 percent in urban areas. In contrast, the indicator with the least contribution to the MPI was seen in 'Unemployment' with 0.1 percent for rural areas, and 'Access to Health Services' with 0.2 percent in urban areas.

Table 5: Percentage Contribution of each Indicator to the MPI by Area of Residence, Census 2022

Indicators	National	Rural	Urban
Access to internet and ICT	15.7	15.4	17.2
Improved Sanitation	9.4	9.8	7.4
Asset Ownership	8.9	9.3	7.1
Overcrowding	8.8	8.6	9.8
Dependency	8.2	8.1	8.8
Informal Employment	7.2	7.0	8.2
Cooking Fuel	6.1	6.9	1.9
Youth (NEET)	5.7	5.6	6.3
Food Security	5.7	5.0	9.4
Years of Schooling	5.7	5.5	6.4
Housing Material	4.9	5.0	4.2
Improved Water	4.6	5.1	2.0
School Lag	3.8	3.5	5.5
School Attendance	3.5	3.7	2.8
Underemployment	1.2	1.0	2.2
Access to Health Services	0.3	0.3	0.2
Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.5

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6 | Multidimensional Poverty by District

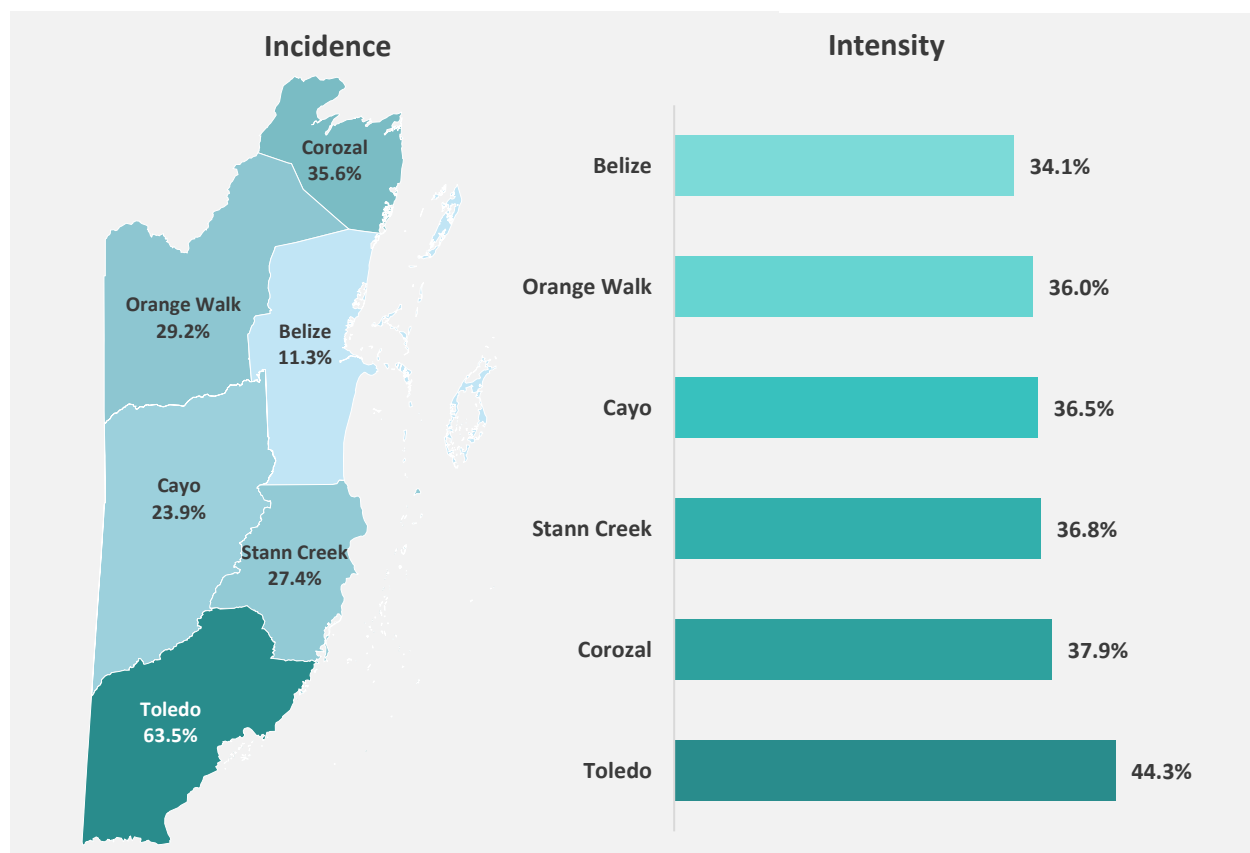
6.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As illustrated in Figure 6 below, the Toledo district recorded the highest incidence of poverty at 63.5 percent, meaning that the largest proportion of the population in this district were experiencing multidimensional poverty. By contrast, Belize district had the lowest incidence of poverty at 11.3 percent.

The average level of deprivation among the poor population, that is the intensity of poverty, was also highest in the Toledo district, with poor individuals experiencing 44.3 percent of the deprivations. In contrast, the intensity was lowest in the Belize district at 34.1 percent.

Consistent with these patterns, Table 6 indicates that at the national level, the Toledo district had the highest MPI at 0.282, while the Belize district had the lowest at 0.039.

Figure 6: Incidence & Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 6: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by District of Residence, Census 2022

District	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Poor People	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Corozal	0.135	35.6%	37.9%	16,113	3,517	11.4%
Orange Walk	0.105	29.2%	36.0%	15,788	3,511	13.6%
Belize	0.039	11.3%	34.1%	12,845	2,988	28.6%
Cayo	0.087	23.9%	36.5%	23,647	5,089	24.9%
Stann Creek	0.101	27.4%	36.8%	12,704	2,760	11.7%
Toledo	0.282	63.5%	44.3%	24,729	5,406	9.8%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6.2 Uncensored Headcount Ratio

The Uncensored Headcount Ratios are summarized by district in Table 7 below. Overall, the Belize and Cayo districts show lower uncensored headcount ratios for most indicators, whereas Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, and Toledo districts exhibit higher uncensored headcount ratios.

In every district, the highest deprivation was 'Access to Internet and ICT', with 69.1 percent in Corozal, 69.6 percent in Orange Walk, 55.1 percent in Belize, 61.2 percent in Cayo, 70.6 percent in Stann Creek, and 83.5 percent in Toledo. On the other hand, the lowest deprivation for Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, and Toledo was 'Unemployment' with 0.8 percent, 0.7 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.8 percent respectively, while in Belize and Cayo, the lowest deprivation was 'Access to Health Services' with 0.1 percent and 0.5, respectively.

Table 7: Percentage of the Total Population Deprived in each Indicator by District of Residence, Census 2022

Indicator	National	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Access to internet and ICT	64.8	69.1	69.6	55.1	61.2	70.6	83.5
Dependency	41.5	41.7	40.5	31.6	41.0	52.2	60.4
Informal Employment	38.0	49.6	46.2	31.7	39.2	28.1	39.9
Youth (NEET)	23.8	25.3	24.5	16.8	24.4	25.5	38.2
Improved Sanitation	22.8	29.5	24.3	8.7	23.3	22.8	53.0
Overcrowding	21.3	25.6	21.6	14.5	16.4	23.8	44.9
Asset Ownership	18.5	23.4	22.1	8.6	13.0	20.6	48.6
Food Security	16.4	16.5	22.0	14.7	14.6	13.0	22.4
Years of Schooling	14.9	12.5	14.4	6.5	18.9	20.6	25.8
Cooking Fuel	11.4	17.4	7.2	1.5	7.7	8.8	51.4
Improved Water	10.9	20.0	8.8	5.8	9.6	12.3	20.3
School Lag	10.8	9.3	8.5	8.2	12.7	12.1	16.6
Housing Material	10.7	10.5	6.9	9.4	3.5	12.7	36.1
School Attendance	8.1	11.8	12.0	3.2	9.6	5.2	12.2
Underemployment	5.3	9.5	6.1	5.4	4.4	1.6	5.2
Unemployment	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.2
Access to Health Services	0.7	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.8

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6.3 Censored Headcount Ratio

The Belize and Cayo districts had a lower censored headcount ratio for most indicators compared to the Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, and Toledo districts which had a higher censored headcount ratio.

The largest censored headcount ratios in all districts were for 'Access to Internet and ICT' with 33.7 percent in Corozal, 28.4 percent in Orange Walk, 10.7 percent in Belize, 22.4 percent in Cayo, 26.4 percent in Stann Creek, and 61.8 percent in Toledo. Conversely, the lowest censored headcount ratios were 'Unemployment' in Corozal, Orange Walk, Cayo, and Toledo with 0.4 percent, 0.4 percent, 0.3 percent, and 0.7 percent, respectively, while the smallest censored headcount ratios was seen in 'Access to Health Services' for Belize and Stann Creek with 0.0 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

Table 8: Percentage of the Total Population who are Multidimensionally Poor and Deprived in each Indicator by District of Residence, Census 2022

Indicator	National	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Access to internet and ICT	25.5	33.7	28.4	10.7	22.4	26.4	61.8
Dependency	16.7	19.6	16.6	6.8	14.9	18.6	45.2
Improved Sanitation	15.4	21.2	15.9	3.7	13.6	15.2	46.6
Informal Employment	14.7	23.2	19.1	6.2	14.6	9.5	29.7
Asset Ownership	14.5	19.5	16.9	4.7	9.8	15.3	45.4
Overcrowding	14.4	18.8	15.5	6.1	10.5	15.7	40.2
Youth (NEET)	11.6	15.0	11.6	4.3	11.0	11.2	30.8
Cooking Fuel	9.9	13.4	5.8	1.1	6.6	7.7	47.9
Food Security	9.3	10.2	10.6	5.8	8.5	8.3	19.5
Informal Employment	9.3	8.0	8.0	2.7	11.0	12.5	23.0
Housing Material	7.9	8.3	5.0	4.1	2.5	9.8	34.6
Improved Water	7.5	14.3	6.9	2.6	6.4	7.0	17.7
School Lag	6.2	5.9	4.6	3.1	7.2	7.6	14.0
School Attendance	5.8	9.6	8.9	1.4	6.2	3.6	11.0
Underemployment	2.5	5.3	3.1	1.6	2.2	0.7	3.8
Access to Health Services	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7
Unemployment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6.4 Percentage Contribution of each Indicator to the MPI

The percentage contribution of each indicator to the MPI is summarized in Table 9 below. Cells shaded from light to dark green indicate a low to moderate percentage contribution, while cells shaded light to dark red denote moderate to high contributions. The Belize district recorded the highest number of indicators with lower contributions, followed by the Orange Walk, Cayo, and Stann Creek districts with slightly fewer. In contrast, Corozal and Toledo had the fewest indicators contributing at lower levels.

Across all districts, 'Access to Internet and ICT' had the highest contribution to the MPI standing at 15.6 percent in Corozal, 16.9 percent in Orange Walk, 17.4 percent in Belize, 16.1 percent in Cayo, 16.4 percent in Stann Creek, and 13.7 percent in Toledo. In contrast, the indicator with the least contribution to the MPI was seen in 'Unemployment' for Corozal, Orange Walk, Cayo, and Toledo with 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent, 0.2 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively, while in Belize and Stann Creek the indicator with the least contribution was seen in 'Access to Health Services' with 0.1 percent and 0.0 percent, respectively.

Table 9: Percentage Contribution of each Indicator to the MPI by District of Residence, Census 2022

Indicators	National	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo
Access to internet and ICT	15.7	15.6	16.9	17.4	16.1	16.4	13.7
Improved Sanitation	9.4	9.8	9.5	6.0	9.7	9.4	10.3
Asset Ownership	8.9	9.0	10.1	7.6	7.0	9.5	10.1
Overcrowding	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.9	7.5	9.7	8.9
Dependency	8.2	7.3	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	8.0
Informal Employment	7.2	8.6	9.1	8.0	8.4	4.7	5.3
Cooking Fuel	6.1	6.2	3.5	1.8	4.8	4.8	10.6
Youth (NEET)	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.3	5.5	5.5
Food Security	5.7	4.7	6.3	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.3
Years of Schooling	5.7	3.7	4.8	4.4	7.9	7.8	5.1
Housing Material	4.9	3.8	3.0	6.7	1.8	6.0	7.7
Improved Water	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.9
School Lag	3.8	2.7	2.8	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.1
School Attendance	3.5	4.5	5.3	2.3	4.4	2.3	2.4
Underemployment	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.7
Access to Health Services	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unemployment	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6.5 Incidence, Intensity & MPI by District and Area of Residence

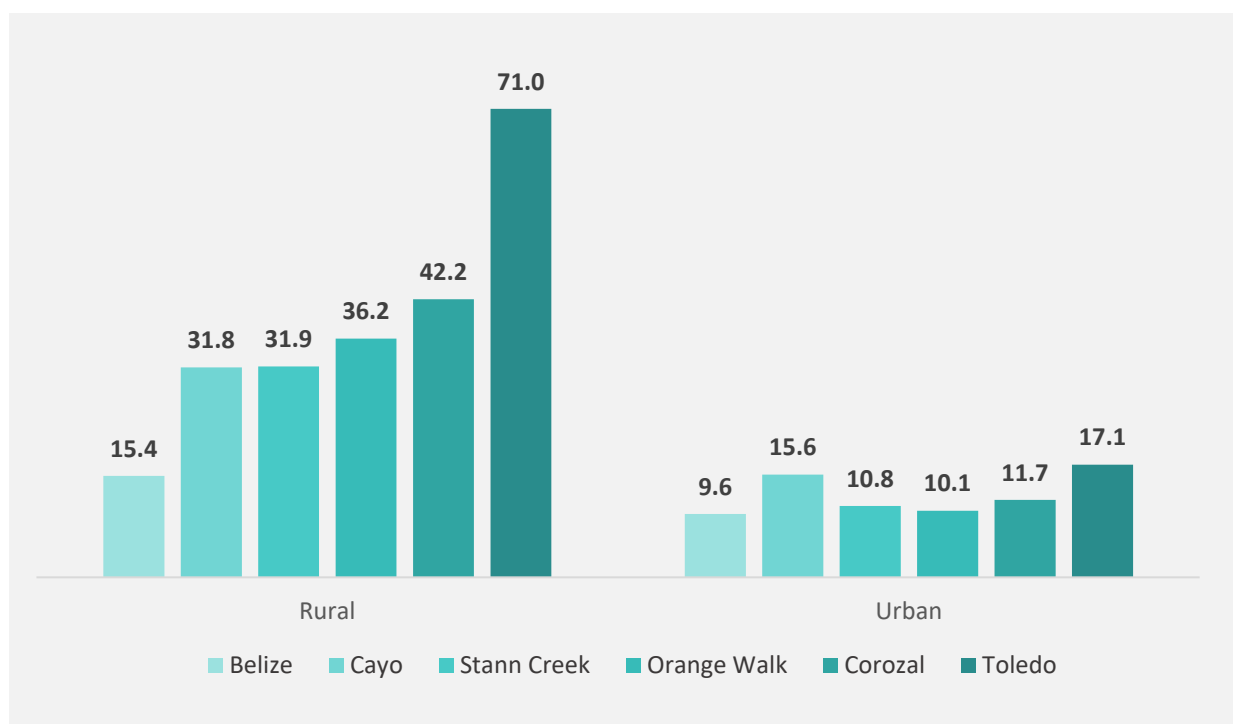
As it relates to the incidence of poverty, Figure 7 below shows that among the rural areas in the country, Toledo rural had the highest incidence of poverty at 71.0 percent, while Belize rural was the least affected at 15.4 percent.

In urban areas, Toledo urban had the highest incidence of poverty at 17.1 percent, while the lowest incidence was observed in the Belize urban areas at 9.6 percent.

The intensity of poverty among all areas within each district did not see a stark difference when compared to the incidence. The intensity of poverty, or the average deprivations experienced by the multidimensionally poor in the Toledo rural areas had the greatest intensity of poverty at 44.7 percent, while the Belize urban areas saw the least intensity of poverty at 32.7 percent (see Table 10).

As for the MPI shown in Table 10, the Toledo rural areas had the highest MPI of 0.317 while the Belize urban areas had the lowest MPI of 0.031.

Figure 7: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by District and Area of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 10: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by District & Area of Residence, Census 2022

District Area	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Poor People	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Corozal Urban	0.040	11.7	34.0	1,148	255	2.5%
Corozal Rural	0.161	42.2	38.2	14,965	3,261	8.9%
Orange Walk Urban	0.033	10.1	32.8	1,468	342	3.7%
Orange Walk Rural	0.131	36.2	36.3	14,320	3,170	10.0%
Belize Urban	0.031	9.6	32.7	7,593	1,714	20.0%
Belize Rural	0.056	15.4	36.2	5,252	1,273	8.6%
Cayo Urban	0.054	15.6	34.9	7,545	1,638	12.2%
Cayo Rural	0.118	31.8	37.2	16,102	3,451	12.7%
Stann Creek Urban	0.037	10.8	34.0	1,071	237	2.5%
Stann Creek Rural	0.118	31.9	37.1	11,633	2,524	9.2%
Toledo Urban	0.060	17.1	35.4	923	199	1.4%
Toledo Rural	0.317	71.0	44.7	23,807	5,207	8.4%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6.6 Incidence, Intensity & MPI by Municipality

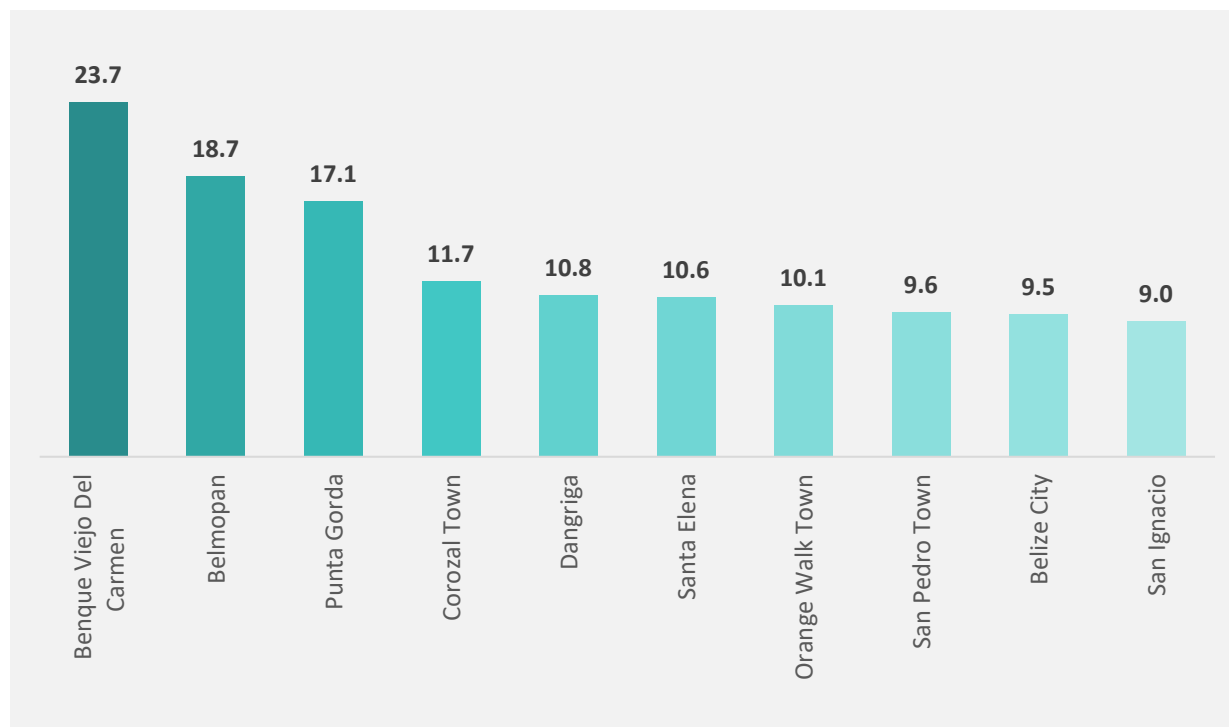
Belize has 10 municipalities, better known as towns or cities, namely, Corozal Town in the Corozal district, Orange Walk town in the Orange Walk district, Belize City and San Pedro in the Belize district, Belmopan City, Santa Elena, San Ignacio, and Benque Viejo Del Carmen in the Cayo district, Dangriga in the Stann Creek district, and Punta Gorda in the Toledo district.

As Figure 8 below shows, Benque Viejo Del Carmen recorded the highest incidence of poverty at 23.7 percent followed by the capital of Belize, Belmopan at 18.7 percent, while San Ignacio had the lowest incidence of poverty at 9.0 percent.

As Table 11 below shows, the intensity of multidimensional poverty between the municipalities does not see a stark difference when compared to the MPI and incidence.

Table 11 below shows that Benque Viejo Del Carmen saw the greatest MPI of 0.08, incidence of poverty at 23.7 percent, and intensity of poverty at 35.6 percent compared to all other municipalities. In contrast, San Ignacio had the lowest MPI of 0.03 and incidence of poverty at 9.0 percent, while San Pedro Town had the lowest intensity of poverty at 30.8 percent.

Figure 8: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Municipality, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 11: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Poverty by Municipality, Census 2022

Municipality	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Poor People	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Benque Viejo Del Carmen	0.084	23.7	35.6	1,666	378	4.2%
Belmopan	0.066	18.7	35.3	3,867	828	12.3%
Punta Gorda	0.060	17.1	35.4	923	199	3.2%
Corozal Town	0.040	11.7	34.0	1,148	255	5.9%
Dangriga	0.037	10.8	34.0	1,071	237	5.9%
Santa Elena	0.036	10.6	33.5	912	179	5.1%
Orange Walk Town	0.033	10.1	32.8	1,468	342	8.7%
San Pedro Town	0.030	9.6	30.8	1,481	386	9.2%
Belize City	0.032	9.5	33.1	6,112	1,328	38.2%
San Ignacio	0.031	9.0	33.9	1,100	253	7.3%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

6.7 Incidence, Intensity & MPI by City/Town/Village

As seen below, the following tables illustrate a further analysis of the MPI, incidence, and intensity at the city, town, or village (CTV) level in each district.

Table 12: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for the Corozal District, Census 2022

City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity
Corozal Town	0.040	11.7	34.0
Altamira	0.054	17.4	30.9
Buena Vista	0.117	33.3	35.3
Calcutta	0.077	21.3	36.1
Caledonia	0.174	45.4	38.3
Carolina	0.100	28.1	35.7
Chan Chen	0.149	39.5	37.7
Chunox	0.157	44.2	35.6
Concepcion	0.161	43.7	36.9
Consejo	0.049	14.1	34.9
Copper Bank	0.167	45.8	36.5
Cristo Rey	0.127	36.0	35.3
Libertad	0.092	25.6	35.9
Little Belize	0.392	93.2	42.1
Louisville	0.106	29.4	36.1
Neuland	0.394	95.3	41.3
Paraiso	0.112	30.7	36.4
Patchakan	0.164	43.1	38.1
Progreso	0.181	47.3	38.3
Ranchito	0.100	26.5	37.6
San Andres	0.106	29.6	35.7
San Antonio	0.106	27.6	38.3
San Joaquin	0.088	24.8	35.4
San Narciso	0.135	36.5	37.0
San Pedro	0.117	34.4	34.0
San Roman	0.120	33.7	35.7
San Victor	0.241	61.6	39.1
Santa Clara	0.114	31.3	36.4
Sarteneja	0.106	29.7	35.5
Xaibe	0.160	41.1	38.9
Yo Chen	0.184	51.4	35.8
Other Corozal	0.125	31.3	40.0

Table 12 shows that in the Corozal district, the MPI were highest in Neuland with 0.394, Little Belize with 0.392, and San Victor with 0.241. The CTVs with the lowest MPI were Corozal Town with 0.040, Consejo at 0.049, and Altamira at 0.054.

As for the incidence of poverty, Neuland also had the highest at 95.3 percent, followed by Little Belize at 93.2 percent, and San Victor with 61.6 percent. The lowest incidences of poverty were observed in Corozal Town at 11.7 percent, followed by Consejo at 14.1 percent, and Altamira with 17.4 percent.

The intensity of poverty varied less across CTVs in the Corozal district, with Little Belize recording the highest intensity at 42.1 percent, while Altamira had the lowest at 30.9 percent.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 13: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for the Orange Walk District, Census 2022

City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity
Orange Walk Town	0.033	10.1	32.8
August Pine Ridge	0.080	24.1	33.3
Blue Creek	0.041	12.8	32.2
Carmelita	0.128	35.3	36.3
Chan Pine Ridge	0.069	16.7	41.2
Douglas	0.190	51.4	36.9
Fire Burn	0.126	34.5	36.6
Guinea Grass	0.114	33.0	34.7
Indian Church	0.109	31.7	34.3
Indian Creek	0.313	82.3	38.1
Nuevo San Juan	0.114	29.9	38.1
San Antonio	0.134	38.7	34.6
San Carlos	0.135	41.6	32.5
San Estevan	0.085	23.7	35.6
San Felipe	0.118	33.9	35.0
San Jose	0.157	42.2	37.2
San Jose Palmar	0.066	18.7	35.6
San Lazaro	0.067	21.0	31.7
San Luis	0.259	60.8	42.7
San Pablo	0.151	38.8	39.0
San Roman	0.176	51.1	34.3
Santa Cruz	0.128	36.2	35.3
Santa Marta	0.276	65.7	42.0
Shipyard	0.289	79.4	36.4
Tower Hill	0.099	27.4	36.2
Trial Farm	0.079	21.9	36.1
Trinidad	0.057	16.5	34.4
Yo Creek	0.057	17.1	33.5
Other Orange Walk	0.153	37.5	40.7

Table 13 shows that in the Orange Walk district, the MPI were highest in Indian Creek with 0.313, Shipyard with 0.289, and Santa Marta with 0.276. Conversely, the lowest MPI were in Orange Walk Town with 0.033, Blue Creek with 0.041, and both Trinidad and Yo Creek with an MPI of 0.057.

The incidence of poverty was highest in Indian Creek at 82.3 percent, followed by Shipyard at 79.4 percent, and Santa Marta at 65.7 percent. The lowest incidences were observed in Orange Walk Town at 10.1 percent, Blue Creek at 12.8 percent, and Trinidad with 16.5 percent.

The intensity of poverty varied less across the CTVs in the Orange Walk district, but San Luis saw the greatest intensity of poverty at 42.7 percent, while San Lazaro saw the least intensity of poverty at 31.7 percent.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 14: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for the Belize District, Census 2022

City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity
Belize City	0.032	9.5	33.1
Bermudian Landing	0.061	17.1	35.9
Bird Walk	0.454	100.0	45.4
Biscayne	0.103	28.3	36.2
Bomba	0.141	44.3	31.9
Boston	0.075	23.7	31.7
Burrell Boom	0.043	11.8	36.3
Caye Caulker	0.019	6.1	30.4
Corozalito	0.331	78.7	42.1
Crooked Tree	0.086	23.8	36.0
Double Head Cabbage	0.082	21.4	38.4
Flowers Bank	0.114	32.0	35.7
Gales Point	0.055	17.6	31.3
Gardenia	0.103	28.4	36.3
Gracie Rock	0.132	31.1	42.5
Green Hill Manatee	0.477	100.0	47.7
Hattieville	0.052	15.5	33.3
Isabella Bank	0.089	21.5	41.2
La Democracia	0.097	29.7	32.7
Ladyville	0.028	7.9	35.0
Lemonal	0.087	28.0	30.9
Lords Bank	0.043	12.2	35.4
Lucky Strike	0.082	23.4	35.0
Mahogany Heights	0.045	12.3	36.6
Maskall	0.099	26.4	37.4
Rancho Dolores	0.029	9.5	30.6
Rockstone Pond	0.112	30.6	36.5
San Pedro Town	0.030	9.6	30.8
Sandhill	0.041	12.4	32.9
Santana	0.050	14.9	33.8
Scotland Halfmoon	0.092	25.3	36.4
St. Anns	0.069	19.1	36.0
St. Pauls Bank	0.088	22.7	38.9
Western Paradise	0.013	4.1	30.9
Willows Bank	0.094	29.3	32.1
Other Belize	0.178	44.7	39.8

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Table 14 shows that in the Belize district, the MPI was highest in Green Hill Manatee with 0.477, Bird Walk with 0.454, and Corozalito with 0.331. The CTVs with the lowest MPI were Western Paradise with 0.013, Caye Caulker with 0.019, and Ladyville with an MPI of 0.028.

As for the incidence of poverty, both Green Hill Manatee and Bird Walk also saw the greatest incidence of poverty at 100.0 percent followed by Corozalito at 78.7 percent. The CTVs with the lowest incidences of poverty were Western Paradise with an incidence of poverty at 4.1 percent, Caye Caulker at 6.1 percent, and Ladyville at 7.9 percent.

Green Hill Manatee saw the greatest intensity of poverty at 47.7 percent, while Caye Caulker saw the least intensity of poverty at 30.4 percent.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022

Table 15: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for the Cayo District, Census 2022

City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity
Belmopan	0.066	18.7	35.3
Benque Viejo Del Carmen	0.084	23.7	35.6
San Ignacio	0.031	9.0	33.9
Santa Elena	0.036	10.6	33.5
Arenal	0.270	70.4	38.3
Armenia	0.201	51.9	38.6
Billy White	0.172	45.3	38.0
Blackman Eddy	0.104	28.7	36.2
Buena Vista	0.137	38.3	35.8
Bullet Tree Falls	0.068	18.5	36.7
Calla Creek	0.167	38.9	42.9
Camalote	0.111	30.0	36.9
Cotton Tree	0.153	39.8	38.4
Cristo Rey	0.080	23.5	33.9
Duck Run 1	0.162	45.6	35.5
Duck Run 2	0.074	21.3	34.9
Duck Run 3	0.164	44.5	36.9
El Progreso (7 Miles)	0.153	41.2	37.1
Esperanza	0.050	14.2	35.2
Franks Eddy	0.199	52.7	37.7
Georgeville	0.046	13.8	33.6
La Gracia	0.238	64.3	37.0
Los Tambos	0.164	46.5	35.2
Lower Barton Creek	0.440	97.4	45.2
More Tomorrow	0.150	39.6	38.0
New Holland	0.424	92.5	45.8
Ontario	0.065	20.7	31.3
Roaring Creek	0.034	10.4	32.9
San Antonio	0.119	33.6	35.4
San Jose Succotz	0.063	18.2	34.4
San Marcos	0.050	16.0	31.1
Santa Familia	0.071	20.5	34.8
Selena	0.063	16.9	37.2
Spanish Lookout	0.037	10.7	34.0
Springfield	0.456	99.5	45.8
St. Margaret	0.169	47.0	36.0
St. Mathews	0.100	27.1	36.9
Teakettle	0.117	32.1	36.6
Unitedville	0.086	23.7	36.2
Upper Barton Creek	0.320	79.5	40.3
Valley of Peace	0.173	45.2	38.1
Other Cayo	0.100	29.8	33.7

Table 15 shows that in the Cayo district, the MPI was highest in Springfield with 0.456, Lower Barton Creek with 0.440, and New Holland with 0.424. The CTVs with the lowest MPI were San Ignacio with 0.031, Roaring Creek with 0.034, and Santa Elena with an MPI of 0.036.

As for the incidence of poverty, Springfield also saw the greatest incidence of poverty at 99.5 percent, followed by Lower Barton Creek at 97.4 percent, and New Holland at 92.5 percent. The CTVs with the lowest incidences of poverty were San Ignacio with an incidence of poverty at 9.0 percent, Roaring Creek at 10.4 percent, and Santa Elena at 10.6 percent.

Both Springfield and New Holland saw the greatest intensity of poverty at 45.8 percent, while San Marcos saw the least intensity of poverty at 31.1 percent.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 16: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for the Stann Creek District, Census 2022

City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity
Dangriga	0.037	10.8	34.0
Alta Vista	0.033	9.3	35.6
Cowpen	0.149	42.5	35.0
Georgetown	0.096	28.7	33.5
Hope Creek	0.022	5.7	39.1
Hopkins	0.024	7.4	32.6
Hummingbird Community	0.158	41.6	37.9
Independence	0.052	14.8	35.2
Kendal, Sanctuary Bay	0.079	21.1	37.7
Long Bank, Melinda Bank	0.096	29.1	33.0
Maya Beach	0.002	0.7	30.0
Maya Center	0.102	33.3	30.7
Maya Mopan	0.199	52.0	38.3
Middlesex	0.171	49.8	34.3
Mountain Valley Community	0.519	100.0	51.9
Mullins River	0.057	17.2	33.0
Placencia	0.013	4.4	28.4
Pomona	0.050	15.0	33.7
Red Bank	0.271	69.3	39.1
San Juan	0.055	17.9	30.9
San Roman	0.233	61.2	38.1
Santa Cruz	0.185	47.7	38.7
Santa Rosa	0.238	58.1	40.9
Sarawee	0.041	12.9	31.9
Seine Bight	0.095	28.9	33.1
Silk Grass	0.115	31.2	36.7
Sittee River	0.031	10.6	29.7
South Stann Creek	0.225	65.5	34.3
Steadfast	0.137	34.6	39.5
Valley Community	0.093	27.2	34.1
Other Stann Creek	0.099	32.1	31.0

Table 16 shows that in the Stann Creek district, the MPI was highest in Mountain Valley Community with 0.519, Red Bank with 0.271, and Santa Rosa with 0.238. The CTVs with the lowest MPI were Maya Beach with 0.002, Placencia with 0.013, and Hope Creek with an MPI of 0.022.

As for the incidence of poverty, Mountain Valley Community also saw the greatest incidence of poverty at 100.0 percent, with Red Bank following at 69.3 percent, and South Stann Creek with 65.5 percent. The CTVs with the lowest incidences of poverty were Maya Beach with an incidence of poverty at 0.7 percent, followed by Placencia at 4.4 percent, and Hope Creek with 5.7 percent.

Mountain Valley Community recorded the highest intensity of poverty at 51.9 percent, while Placencia had the lowest at 28.4 percent.

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 17: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty for the Toledo District, Census 2022

City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	City/Town/Village	MPI	Incidence	Intensity
Punta Gorda	0.060	17.1	35.4	Midway	0.412	92.2	44.7
Santa Elena	0.497	96.2	51.7	Monkey River	0.077	25.0	30.7
Aguacate	0.421	94.2	44.6	New Road Area	0.154	41.2	37.3
Barranco	0.207	54.2	38.1	Newland	0.469	100.0	46.9
Bella Vista	0.221	54.5	40.5	Otoxha	0.542	99.3	54.6
Big Falls	0.159	39.2	40.7	Pinehill	0.459	100.0	45.9
Bladen	0.371	83.8	44.3	Pueblo Viejo	0.393	89.1	44.1
Blue Creek	0.377	83.9	44.9	Roseville	0.442	100.0	44.2
Cattle Landing	0.055	14.2	39.1	San Antonio	0.299	69.9	42.8
Conejo Creek	0.486	99.6	48.8	San Benito Poite	0.470	91.6	51.3
Corazon	0.394	87.4	45.1	San Felipe	0.273	65.4	41.8
Crique Jute	0.277	69.2	40.0	San Isidro	0.324	72.8	44.6
Crique Sarco	0.419	92.6	45.2	San Jose	0.376	89.5	42.0
Dolores	0.530	99.5	53.3	San Lucas	0.576	98.2	58.6
Dump	0.163	35.8	45.6	San Marcos	0.367	78.6	46.7
Elridgeville	0.200	45.2	44.2	San Miguel	0.224	59.0	37.9
Forest Home	0.111	26.6	41.7	San Pablo	0.357	83.3	42.8
Golden Stream	0.406	92.7	43.8	San Pedro Columbia	0.237	56.9	41.6
Graham Creek	0.544	100.0	54.4	San Vicente	0.455	96.5	47.2
Hicatee	0.353	78.7	44.9	Santa Anna	0.285	71.7	39.7
Indian Creek	0.346	77.9	44.4	Santa Cruz	0.465	94.7	49.1
Jacintoville	0.173	46.9	36.9	Santa Teresa	0.437	92.5	47.3
Jalacte	0.527	99.8	52.7	Silver Creek	0.276	67.5	40.8
Jordan	0.409	92.0	44.5	Sunday Wood	0.503	97.9	51.4
Laguna	0.329	80.1	41.1	Tambran	0.494	94.7	52.1
Mabilha	0.491	97.3	50.5	Trio	0.336	74.7	45.0
Machakilha	0.514	96.5	53.3	Yemeri Grove	0.220	49.9	44.2
Mafredi	0.118	31.5	37.4	Other Toledo	0.284	64.1	44.4
Medina Bank	0.470	95.2	49.4				

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 17 shows that in the Toledo district, the MPI was highest in San Lucas with 0.576, Graham Creek with 0.544, and Otoxha with 0.542. The CTVs with the lowest MPI were Cattle Landing with 0.055, Punta Gorda with 0.060, and Monkey River with an MPI of 0.077.

As for the incidence of poverty, four CTVs saw the greatest incidence of poverty at 100.0 percent, namely, Graham Creek, Newland, Pinehill, and Roseville. The CTVs with the lowest incidences of poverty were Cattle Landing at 14.2 percent, Punta Gorda at 17.1 percent, and Monkey River at 25.0 percent.

San Lucas saw the greatest intensity of poverty at 58.6 percent, while Monkey River saw the least intensity of poverty at 30.7 percent.

7 | Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group

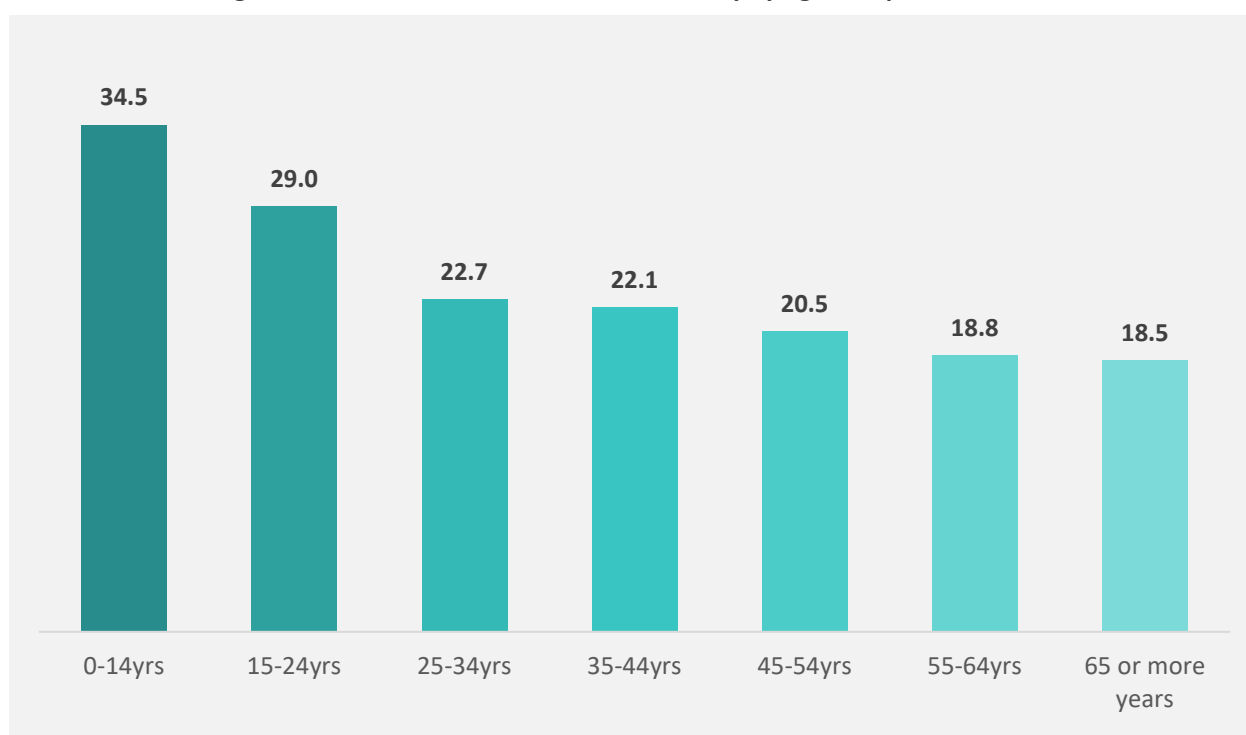
7.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

Figure 9 shows that persons under 15 years of age also had the highest incidence of poverty at 34.5 percent, meaning that over one-third of the individuals in this age group were experiencing multidimensional poverty. In contrast, persons 65 years or older had the lowest incidence of poverty at 18.5 percent.

With respect to the MPI, Table 18 shows that at the national level, persons under 15 years of age had the highest MPI (0.135). Conversely, persons 65 years or older, had the lowest MPI (0.068).

The intensity of poverty was highest for persons under 15 years of age, with poor individuals experiencing deprivations on average in 39.2 percent of the indicators. Conversely, the average deprivation among the poor was lowest for persons in the 55 to 64 age group and the 65 or older age group with an intensity of poverty at 37.0 percent for both groups.

Figure 9: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 18: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group, Census 2022

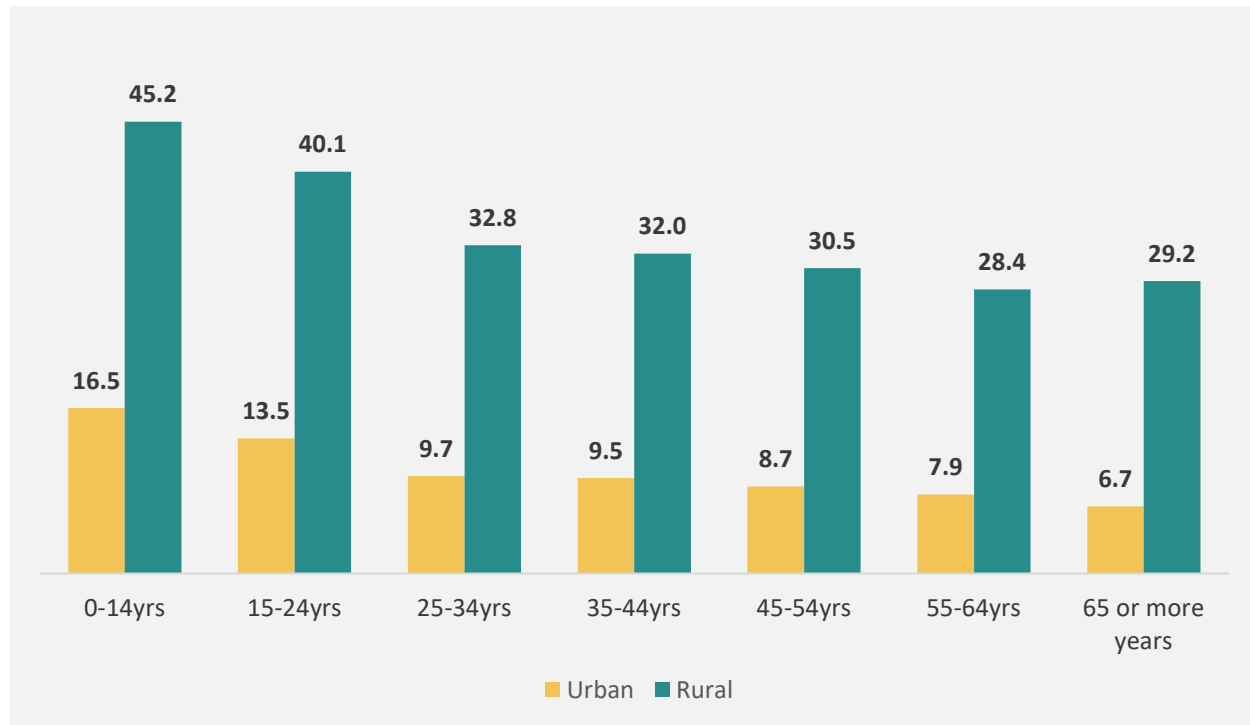
Age Group	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Poor People	Share of the Population
0-14yrs	0.135	34.5	39.2	40,989	29.9%
15-24yrs	0.111	29.0	38.1	21,994	19.1%
25-34yrs	0.084	22.7	37.1	14,161	15.7%
35-44yrs	0.084	22.1	37.8	11,400	13.0%
45-54yrs	0.076	20.5	37.3	7,996	9.8%
55-64yrs	0.070	18.8	37.0	5,153	6.9%
65 or more years	0.068	18.5	37.0	4,133	5.6%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group and Area of Residence

The incidence of poverty was higher among all age groups in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. Figure 10 below illustrates that the incidence of poverty was the highest among persons under 15 years of age for both urban and rural areas; 16.5 percent and 45.2 percent respectively. In contrast, persons aged 65 and older had the lowest incidence of poverty in urban areas at 6.7 percent, while persons ages 55 to 64 had the lowest incidence of poverty in rural areas at 28.4 percent.

Figure 10: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group and Area of Residence, Census 2022

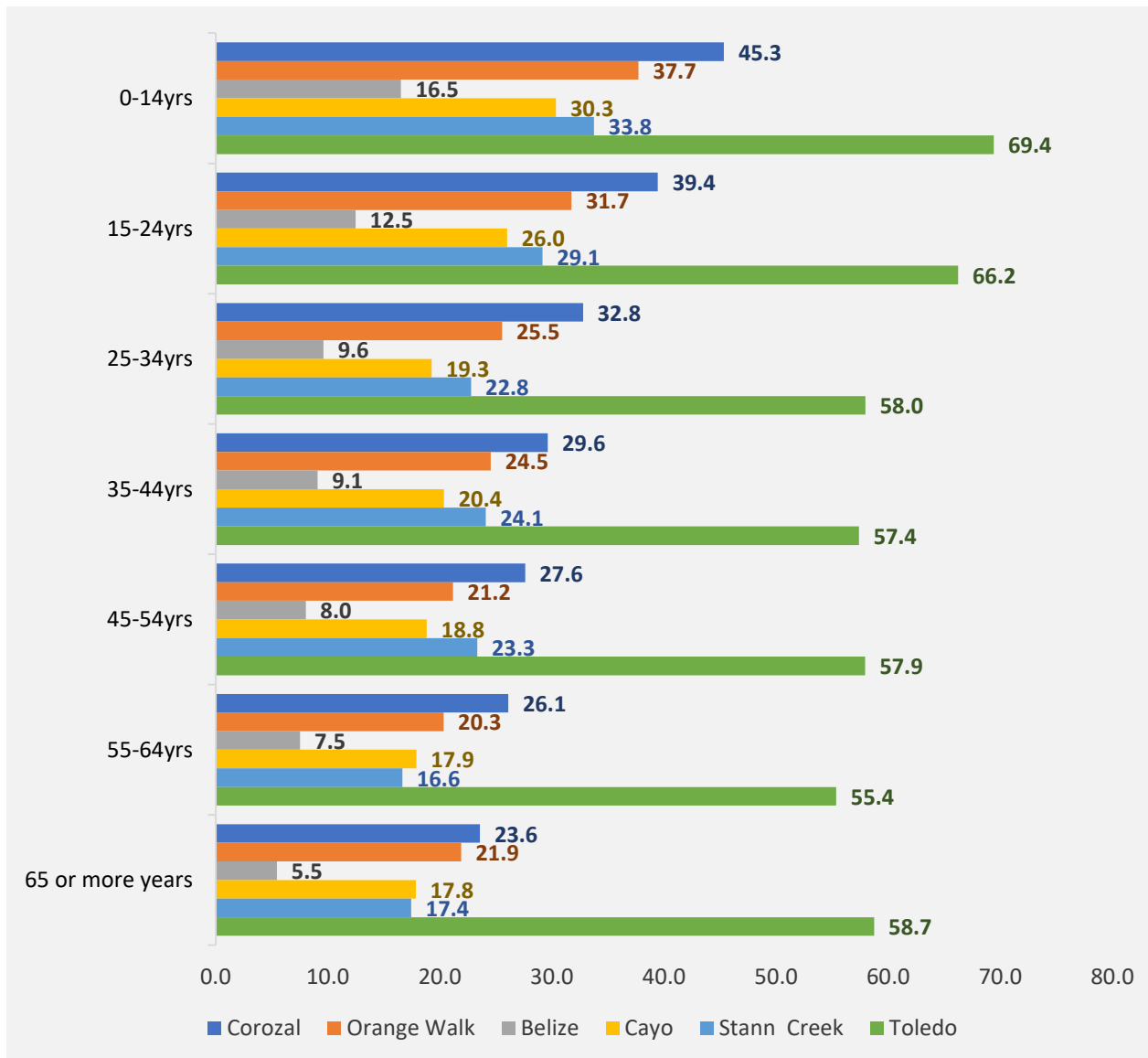


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

7.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by district of residence and age group in Figure 11, the Toledo district shows the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in every age group. Within this district, persons under 15 years of age had the largest incidence of poverty at 69.4 percent while those 55 to 64 years had the lowest at 55.4 percent. In contrast, the Belize district recorded the lowest incidence of poverty among districts and age groups. However, persons under 15 years of age had the highest incidence of poverty at 16.5 percent and persons 65 years or older having the lowest incidence of poverty at 5.5 percent in the Belize district.

Figure 11: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Age Group and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

8 | Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head

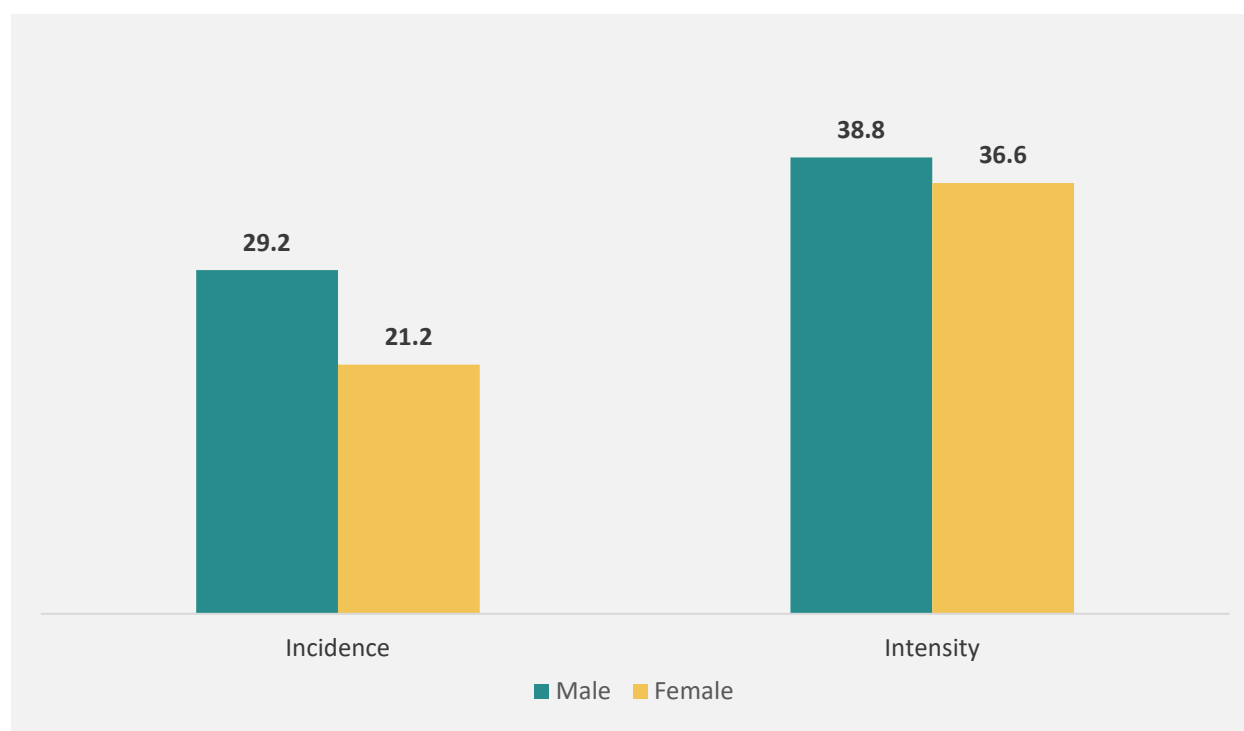
8.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As Figure 12 below indicates, male-headed households had a higher incidence of poverty at 29.2 percent compared to female which had an incidence of poverty at 21.2 percent. It is also important to note that there was a higher share of male-headed households (17,204) in 2022 in comparison to female-headed households (6,066) being multidimensionally poor as seen in Table 19.

Male-headed households had a slightly higher intensity of poverty at 38.8 percent, while female-headed households had an intensity of poverty at 36.6 percent.

When it comes to the MPI as seen in Table 19, male-headed households also had a greater MPI at 0.113 when compared to female-headed households which had a lower MPI at 0.077.

Figure 12: Incidence and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 19: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head, Census 2022

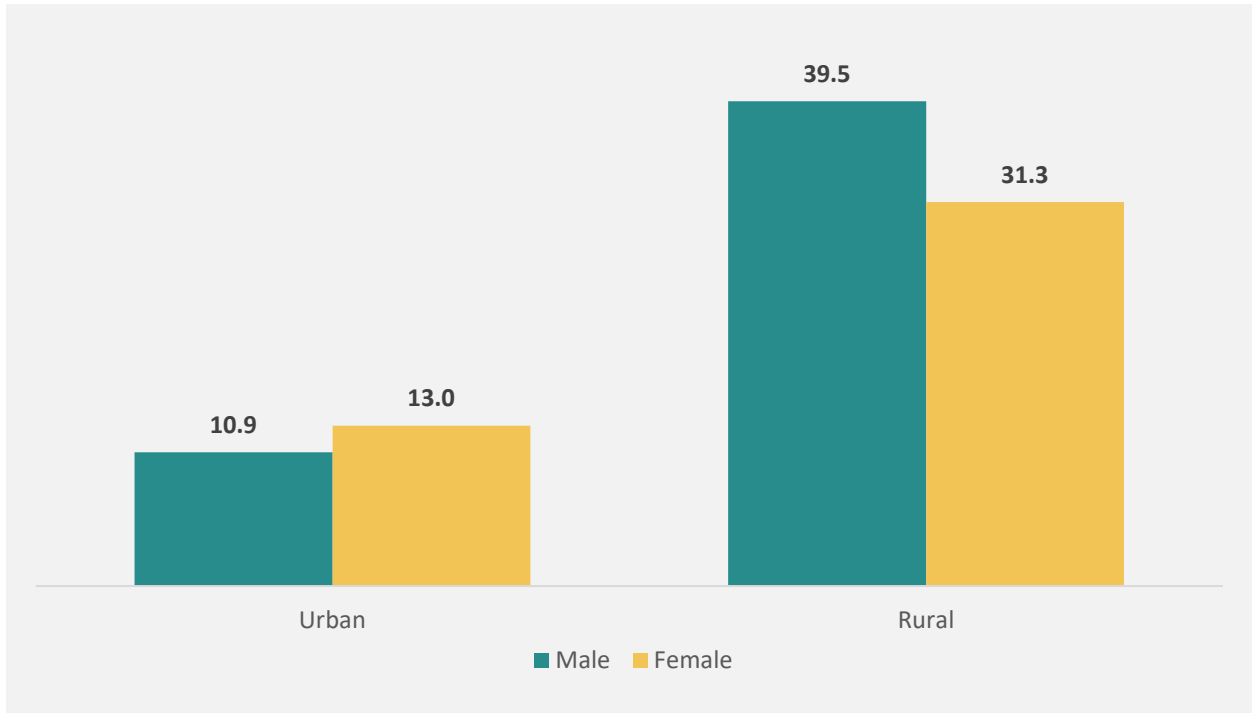
HH Head Sex	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Male	0.113	29.2	38.8	17,204	68.1%
Female	0.077	21.2	36.6	6,066	31.9%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

8.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 13 below, the incidence of poverty was higher among male-headed households in rural areas at 39.5 percent than among female-headed households in rural areas at 31.3 percent. As for urban areas, female-headed households had the larger incidence of poverty at 13.0 percent, while male-headed households had a share of 10.9 percent.

Figure 13: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head and Area of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

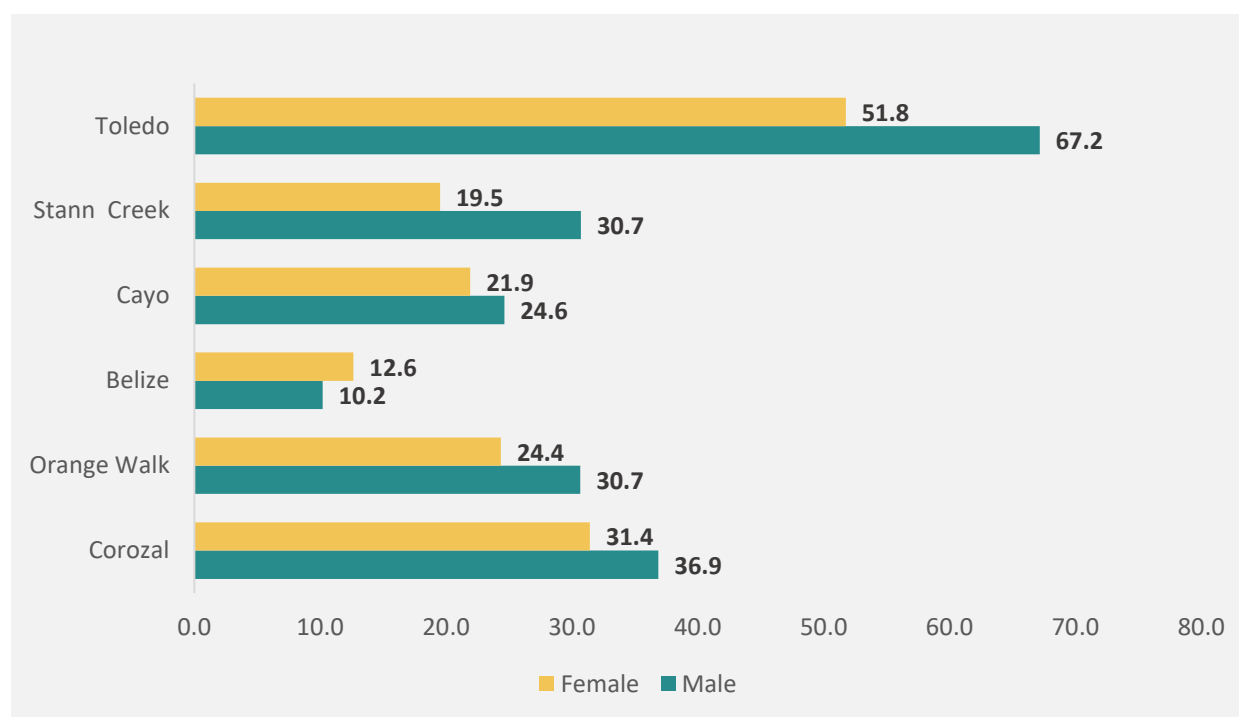
8.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by the sex of the household head and district, it was observed that male-headed households in five of the six districts namely, Corozal, Orange Walk, Cayo, Stann Creek, and the Toledo districts, represented the greater proportion of the population that experienced multidimensional poverty in comparison to female-headed households (see figure 14). The Belize district was the only district where there was a lower incidence of poverty for male-headed households in comparison to female-headed households.

Male-headed households in the Toledo district had the greatest incidence of poverty with 67.2 percent, in contrast to male-headed households located in the Belize district, which had the lowest at 10.2 percent.

As for female-headed households, those households located in the Toledo district also had the highest incidence of poverty at 51.8 percent, while the incidence of poverty for female-headed households located in the Belize district again registered the lowest at 12.6 percent.

Figure 14: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Sex of Household Head and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

9 | Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head

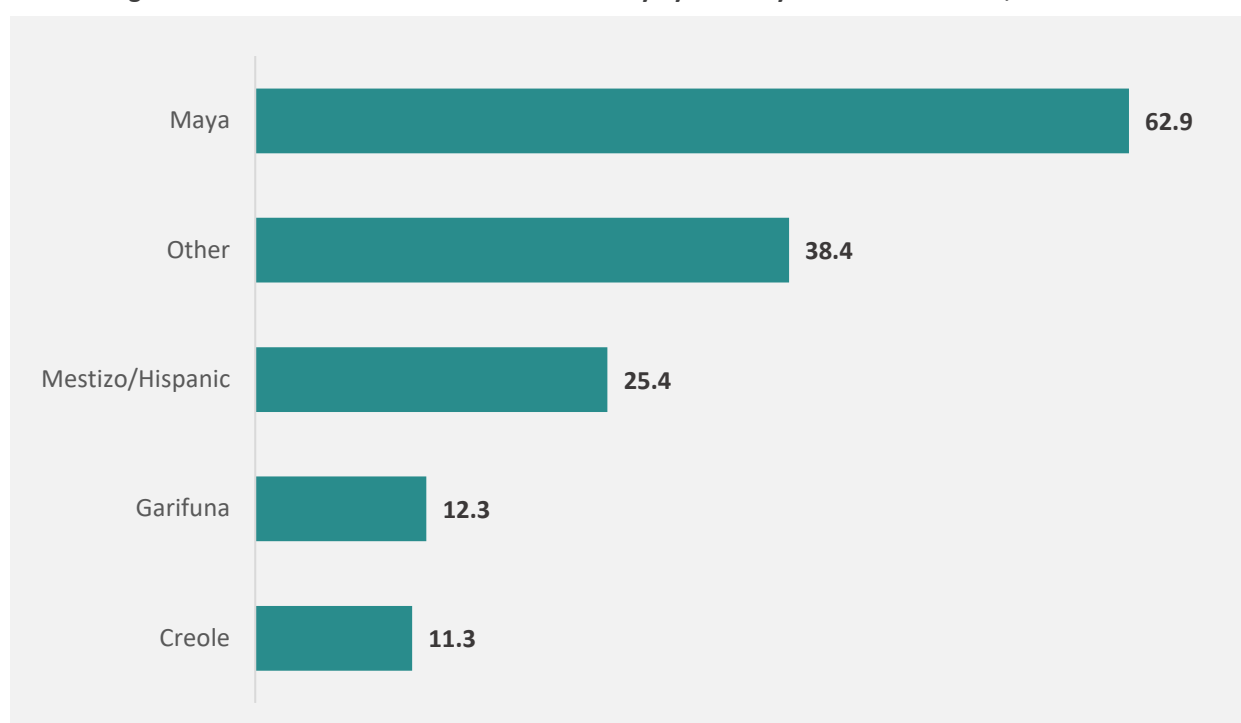
9.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As Figure 15 shows, households headed by persons of Mayan descent had the highest incidence of poverty at 62.9 percent. In contrast, the incidence was significantly lower among households headed by persons of Creole and Garifuna descent, at 11.3 percent and 12.3 percent respectively.

As it relates to the intensity seen in Table 20, the differences across households whose heads come from different ethnicities are modest. Households headed by persons of Mayan descent had the highest intensity of poverty at 43.2 percent, while those headed by persons of Creole descent had the lowest at 33.9 percent.

Similarly, households whose heads are of Mayan descent had the greatest MPI of 0.271 while household whose heads are of Creole descent had the lowest MPI of 0.038.

Figure 15: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 20: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head, Census 2022

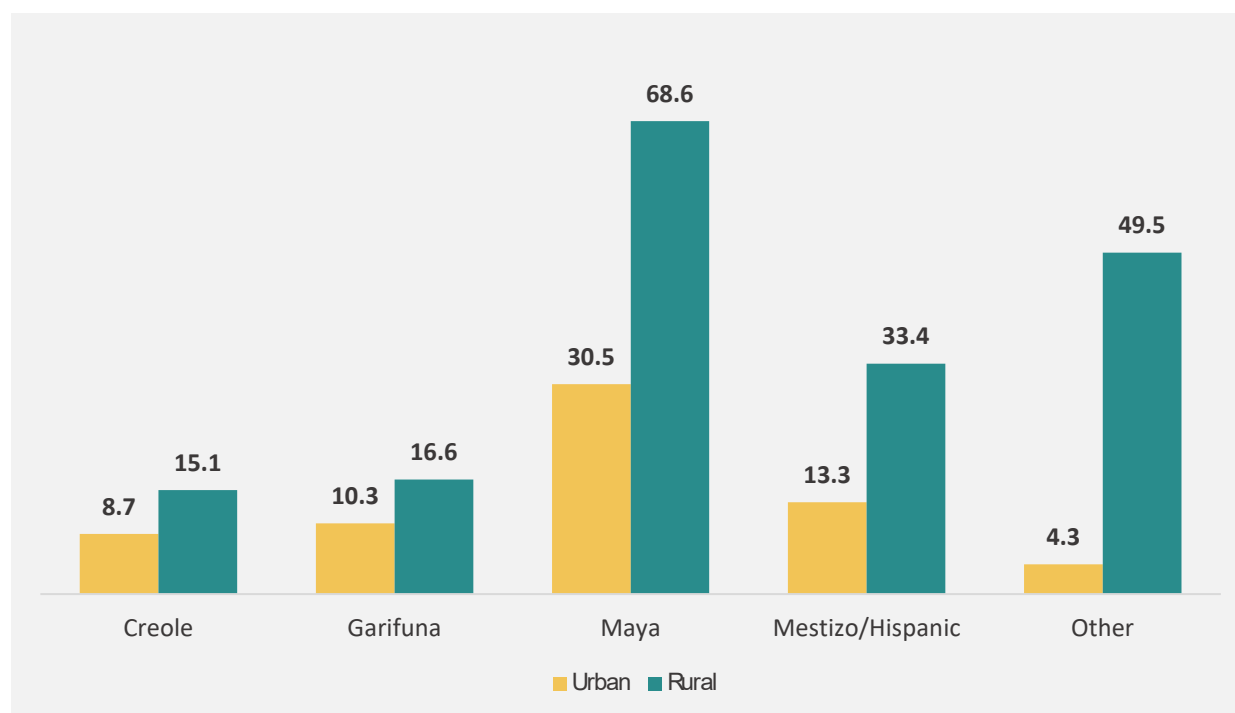
Ethnicity	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Creole	0.038	11.3	33.9	2,609	24.9%
Garifuna	0.042	12.3	34.1	507	4.6%
Mestizo/Hispanic	0.092	25.4	36.2	12,023	51.1%
Other	0.152	38.4	39.7	2,028	7.6%
Maya	0.271	62.9	43.2	6,088	11.7%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

9.2 Incidence by Ethnicity of Household Head and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 16 below, the incidence of poverty, was higher among households whose heads are of Mayan descent located in rural areas at 68.6 percent compared to households whose heads are of Creole descent located in rural areas with an incidence of poverty at 15.1 percent. As for urban areas, household whose heads are of Mayan descent also had a larger incidence of poverty at 30.5 percent, while households whose heads are of Other descent had a share of 4.3 percent.

Figure 16: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head and Area of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

9.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head and District of Residence

Households whose heads were of Mayan descent living in the Toledo district had the greatest incidence of poverty with 78.8 percent, compared to households whose heads were of Garifuna descent living in the Cayo district who recorded the lowest incidence at 5.0 percent.

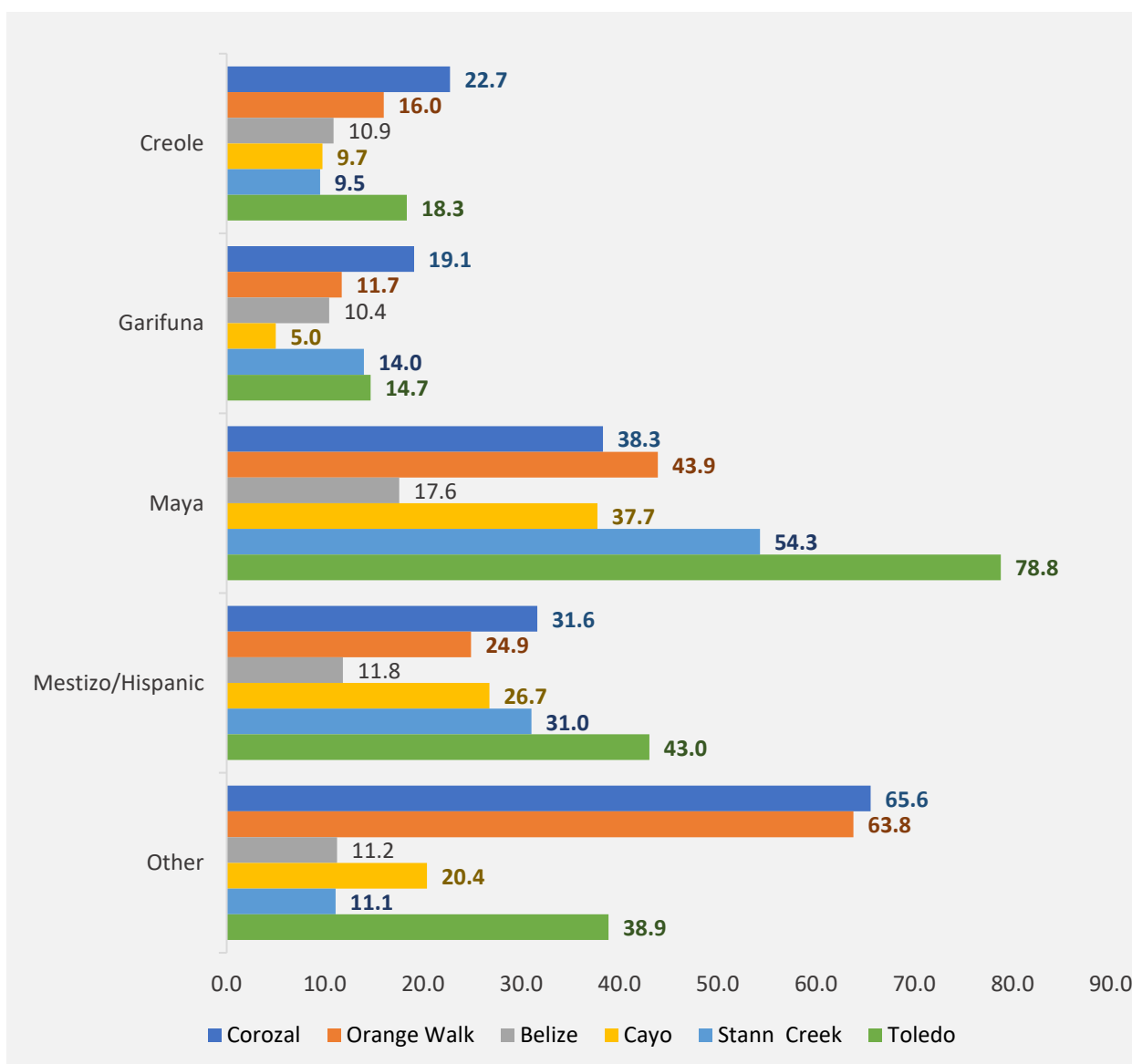
As seen in Figure 17 below, households whose heads were Creole experienced the highest incidence of poverty at 22.7 percent in the Corozal district. In contrast, households whose heads were Creole in the Stann Creek district had the lowest incidence of poverty at 9.5 percent.

Similarly, households whose heads were of Garifuna descent were also the most affected in the Corozal district with an incidence of poverty at 19.1 percent compared to households whose head was of Garifuna descent in the Cayo district which had an incidence of poverty at 5.0 percent.

As previously noted, multidimensional poverty among households headed by persons of Mayan descent was highest in the Toledo district at 78.8 percent, whereas the lowest rate was observed in the Belize district at 17.6 percent. For households whose heads were of Mestizo/Hispanic descent, the highest incidence of poverty stood at 43.0 percent in the Toledo district, while the lowest incidence of poverty for similar households located in the Belize district stood at 11.8 percent.

Figure 17 also highlights the incidence of poverty for households whose heads were of any other ethnicity, including Mennonite, East Indian, and others present in Belize. Among these groups, those in the Corozal district were the most affected by multidimensional poverty with an incidence of poverty at 65.6 percent, followed by those households in the Orange Walk district which had an incidence of poverty at 63.8 percent. Similar households located in the Stann Creek district had the lowest incidence of poverty at 11.1 percent followed closely by those households located in the Belize district which had an incidence of poverty at 11.2 percent.

Figure 17: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Ethnicity of Household Head and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

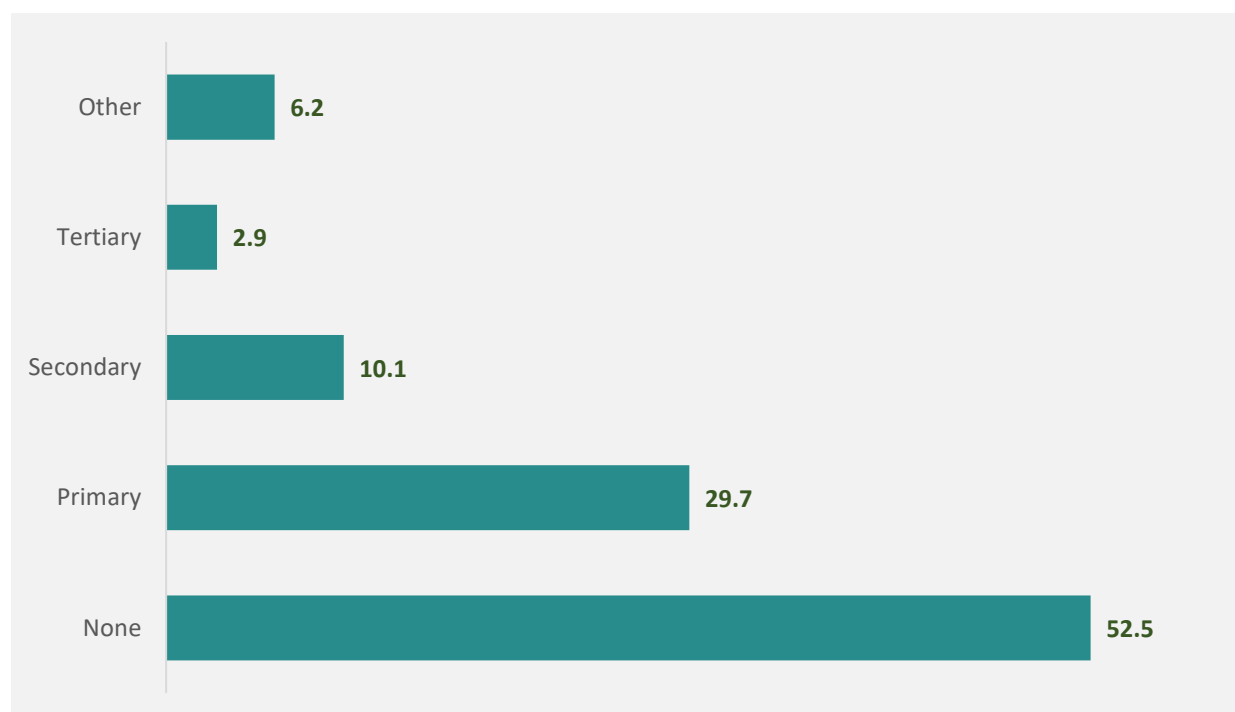
10 | Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of the Household Head

10.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As Figure 18 below depicts, members of households whose heads had no education had a greater incidence of poverty at 52.5 percent in comparison to households whose heads completed a tertiary level of education with an incidence of poverty at 2.9 percent. As it relates to the intensity of poverty seen in Table 21, differences across education levels are moderate. Households headed by persons with no education, recorded the highest intensity of poverty at 40.4 percent, while those headed by persons with tertiary education had the lowest intensity of poverty at 32.1 percent.

When it comes to the MPI as seen in Table 21, households whose heads had no education had a greater MPI equal to 0.212 when compared to households whose heads completed a tertiary level education with an MPI of 0.009.

Figure 18: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 21: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head, Census 2022

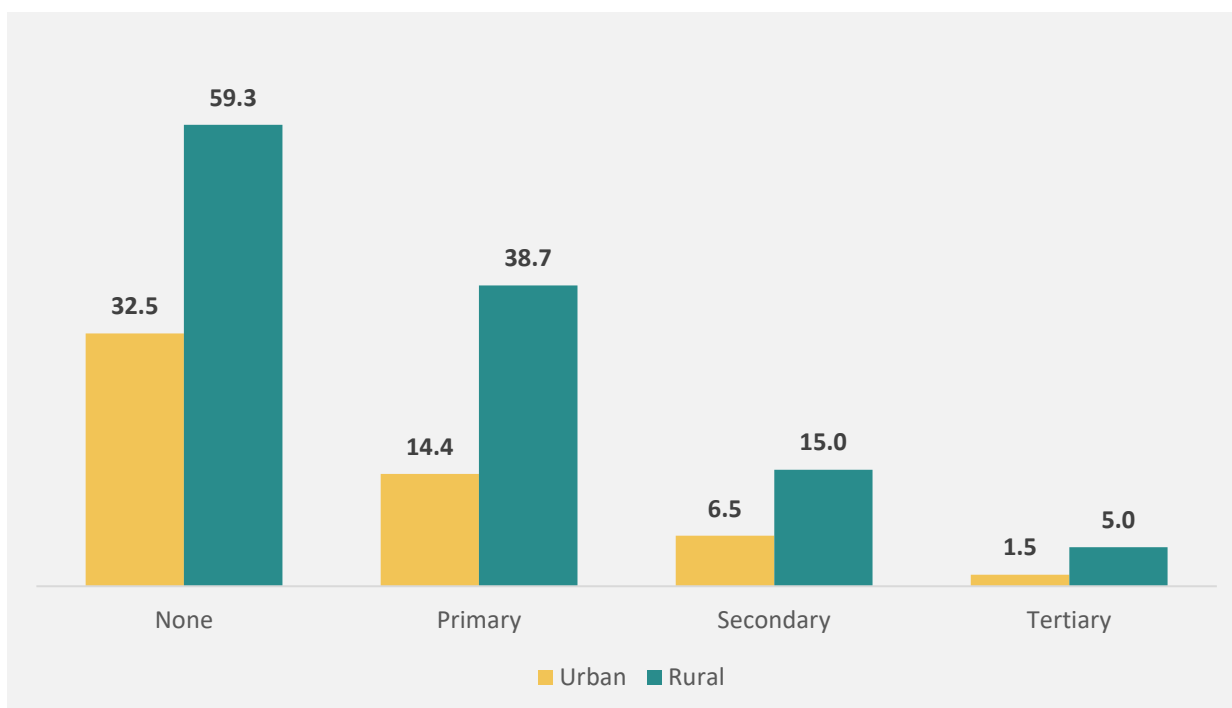
Education	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
None	0.212	52.5	40.4	10,165	21.6%
Primary	0.111	29.7	37.2	10,724	43.0%
Secondary	0.034	10.1	33.7	1,991	21.5%
Tertiary	0.009	2.9	32.1	343	13.9%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

10.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 19 below, the incidence of poverty was higher for households whose heads had no education located in rural areas at 59.3 percent compared to households whose heads completed a tertiary level education located in rural areas with an incidence of poverty equal to 5.0 percent. For urban areas, households whose heads had no education experienced a higher incidence of poverty at 32.5 percent, compared to households whose heads had a tertiary level of education, which recorded a multidimensional poverty incidence of 1.5 percent.

Figure 19: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head and Area of Residence, Census 2022

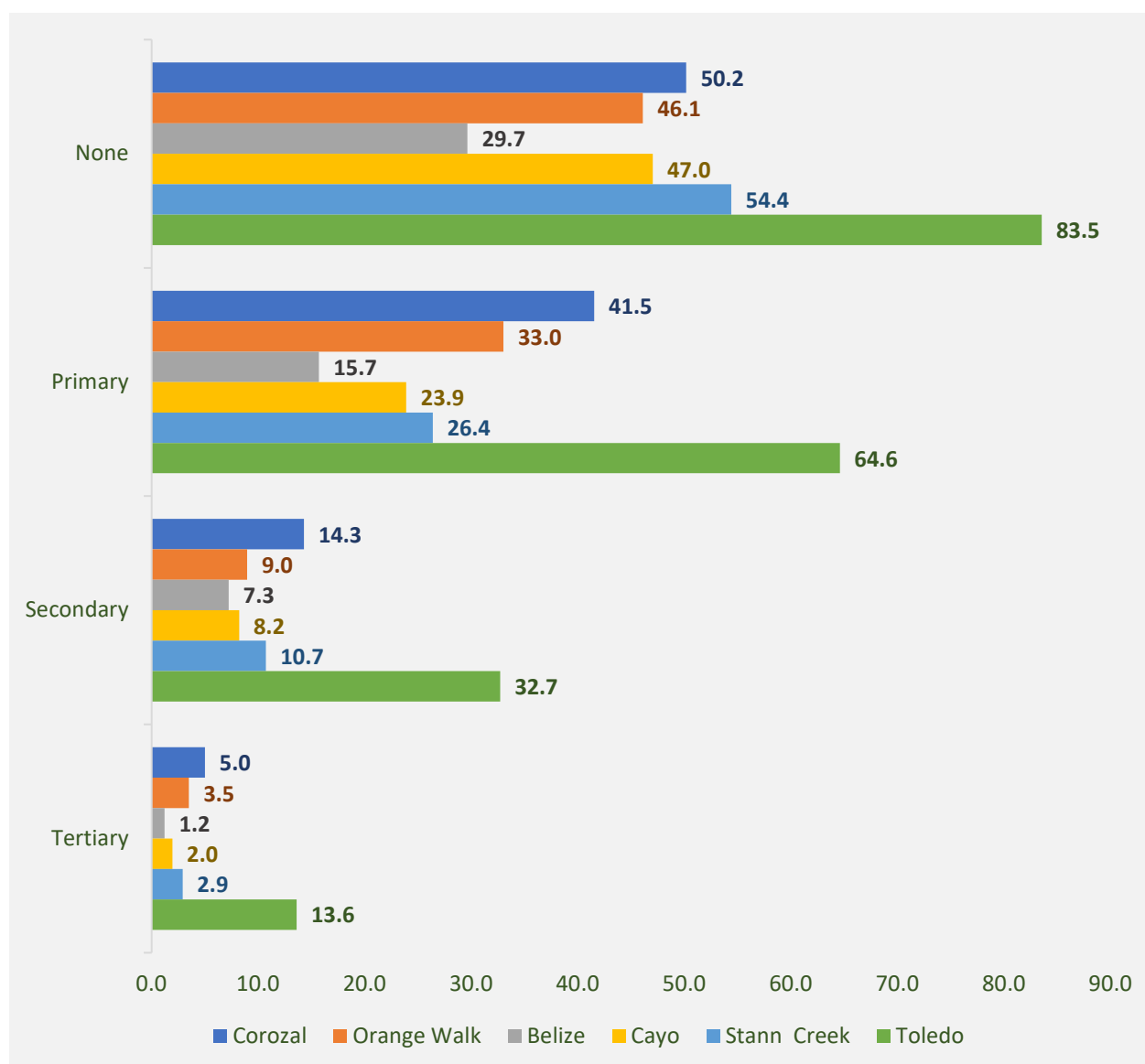


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

10.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by the education level of the household head and district, Figure 20 shows that households whose heads had no education was the group that was most affected by multidimensional poverty in all districts. Households whose heads had no education and were living in the Toledo district had the greatest incidence of poverty at 83.5. In contrast no household whose head completed some other level of education living in the Cayo district were multidimensionally poor.

Figure 20: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Education Level of Household Head and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

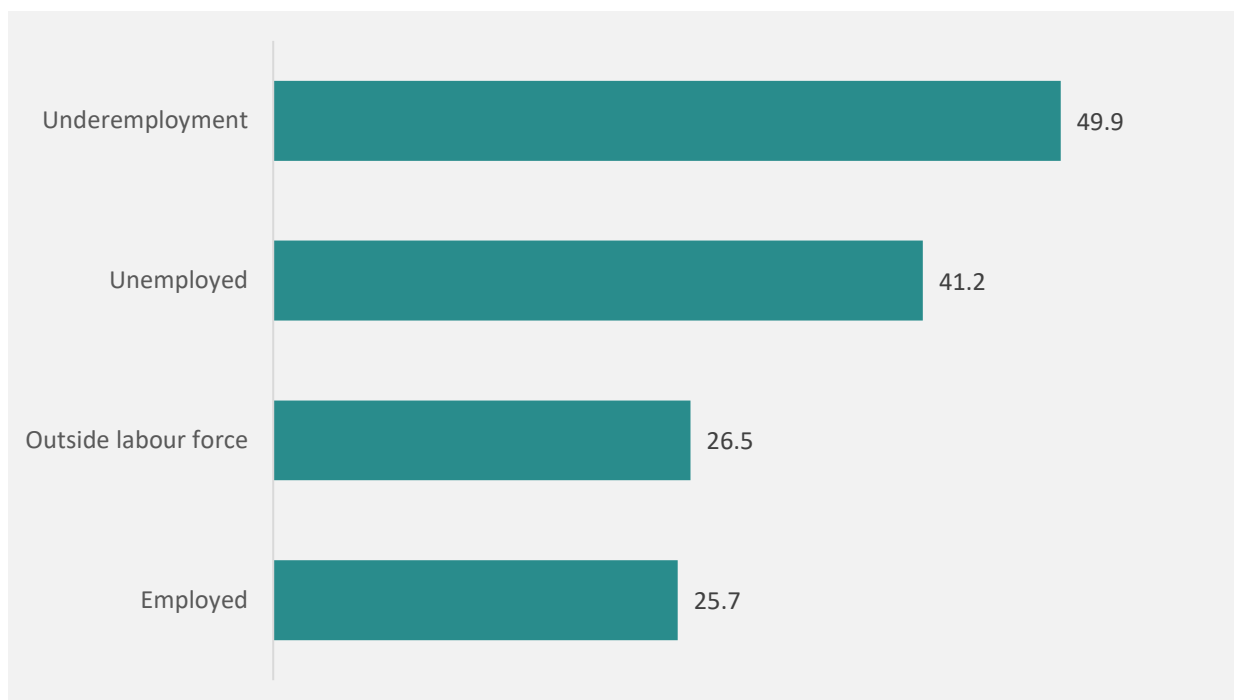
11 | Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head

11.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As Figure 21 below indicates, households whose heads were 'Underemployed' had a greater incidence of poverty at 49.9 percent in comparison to households whose heads were 'Employed' (25.7 percent).

As it relates to the intensity of poverty, there is no notable variation based on the economic status of the household head (see Table 22). When it comes to the MPI, households whose heads were 'Underemployed' had a greater MPI equal to 0.200 when compared to households whose heads were 'Employed' which had a lower MPI of 0.097.

Figure 21: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 22: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head, Census 2022

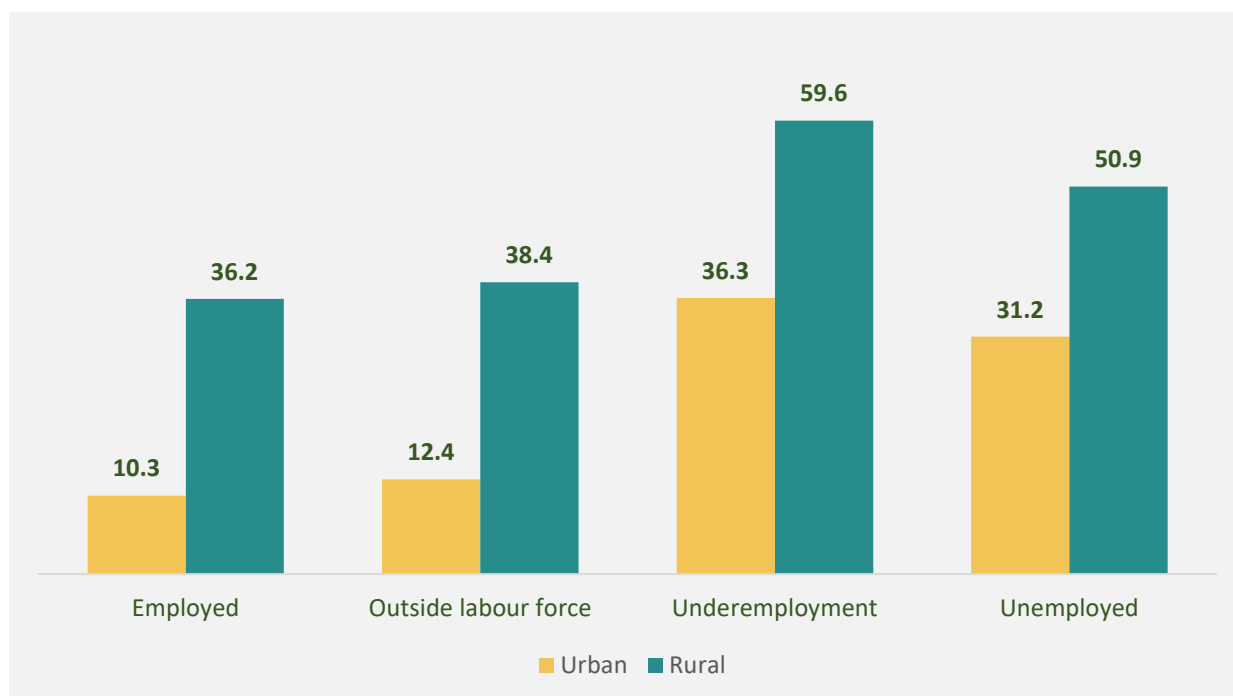
Employment Status	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Employed	0.097	25.7	37.9	15,279	70.3%
Outside labour force	0.102	26.5	38.6	6,360	26.4%
Unemployed	0.155	41.2	37.6	220	0.5%
Underemployed	0.200	49.9	40.0	1,404	2.8%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

11.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 22 below, the incidence of poverty was higher for households whose heads were 'Underemployed' and located in rural areas (59.6 percent) compared to households whose heads were 'Employed' and located in rural areas with an incidence of poverty at 36.2 percent. As for urban areas, households whose heads were 'Underemployed' also had a larger incidence of poverty at 36.3 percent, while households whose heads were employed had an incidence equal to 10.3 percent.

Figure 22: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head and Area of Residence, Census 2022

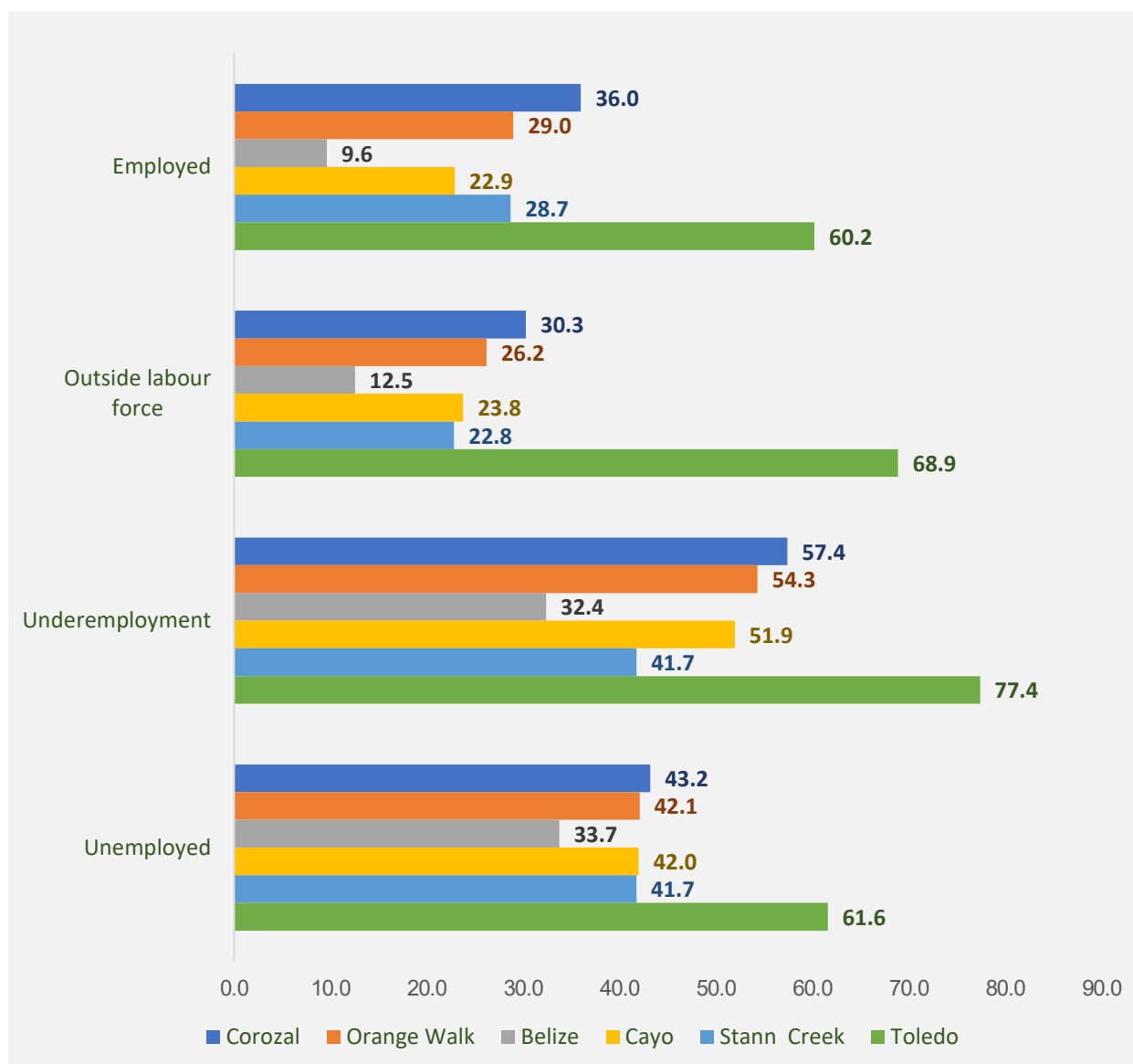


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

11.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by the employment status of the household head and district, in Figure 23, it was observed that households whose heads were 'Unemployed' and 'Underemployed' in all districts presented the largest incidence of multidimensional poverty in comparison to households whose heads were 'Employed' and 'Outside of the labour force'. Households whose heads were 'Underemployed' in the Toledo district had the largest incidence of multidimensional poverty at 77.4 percent, in contrast to households whose heads were 'Employed' living in the Belize district with an incidence of poverty of 9.6 percent.

Figure 23: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Employment Status of Household Head and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

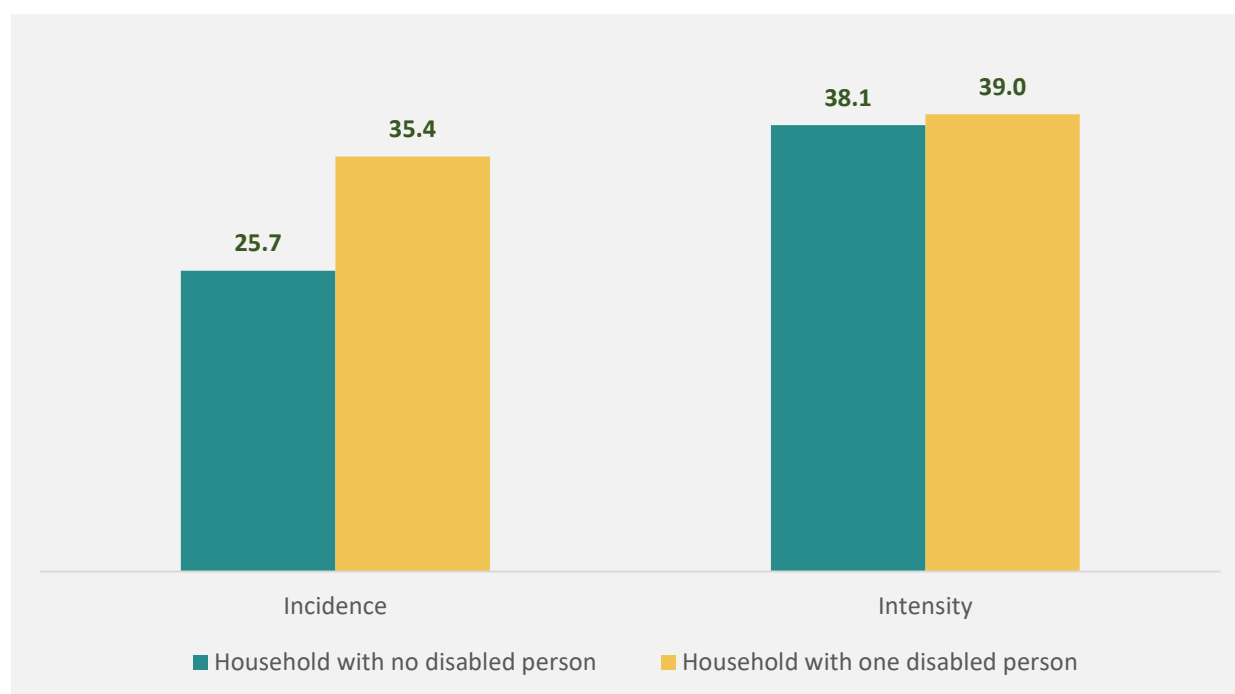
12 | Multidimensional Poverty by Households with and without Members with Disabilities

12.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As seen in Figure 24 below, the incidence of poverty was significantly higher among households with at least one member with a disability (35.4 percent) compared to those without (25.7 percent). However, the intensity of poverty, or the average share of deprivations experienced among the multidimensionally poor, was relatively similar across both groups, at 39.0 percent for households with members with disabilities and 38.1 percent for those without.

As it relates to the MPI, Table 23 indicates that households with members with disabilities had a greater MPI equal to 0.138 in comparison to households without members with disabilities with an MPI equal to 0.098.

Figure 24: Incidence and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Households with or without Members with Disabilities, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 23: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Households with or without Members with Disabilities, Census 2022

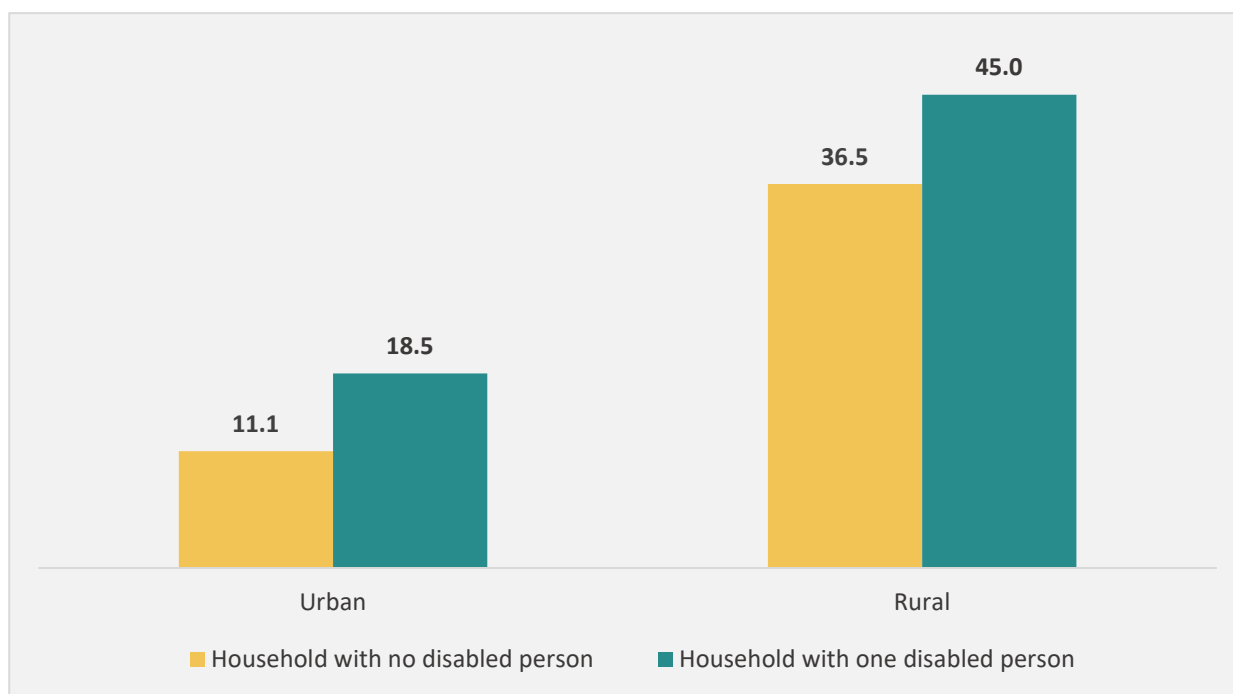
Disability	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Household with no disabled person	0.098	25.7	38.1	20,280	90.1%
Household with at least one disabled person	0.138	35.4	39.0	2,917	9.8%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

12.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Households with Members with Disabilities and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 25 below, the incidence of multidimensional poverty was higher for households with members with disabilities located in rural areas at 45.0 percent compared to households without members with disabilities living in rural areas (36.5 percent). As for the urban areas, households with members with disabilities also had a larger incidence of poverty at 18.5 percent, while households without members with disabilities had an incidence equal to 11.1 percent.

Figure 25: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Households with and without Members with Disabilities Area of Residence, Census 2022

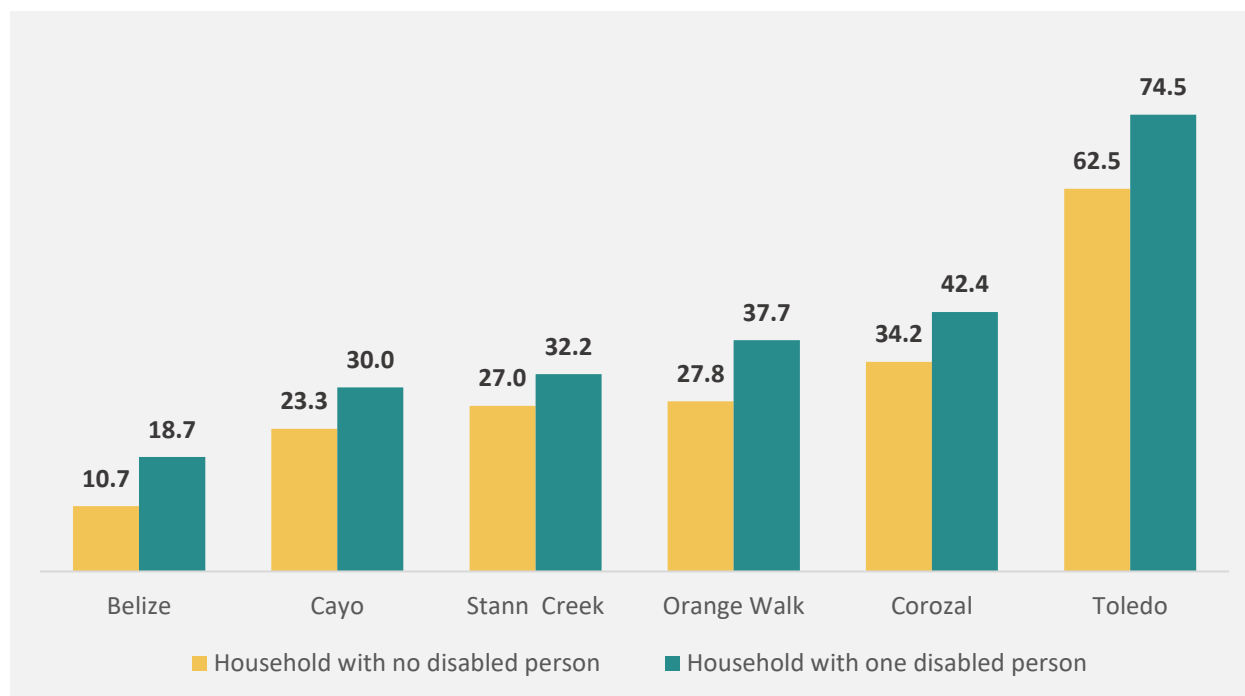


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

12.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Households with and without Members with Disabilities and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by households with or without members with disabilities and district of residence, in Figure 26, it was observed that household with members with disabilities in all districts experienced high levels of poverty compared to households without members with disabilities. Households with members with disabilities located in the Toledo district had the greatest incidence of poverty at 74.5 percent, in contrast to households with members with disabilities located in the Belize district, whose incidence of poverty was equal to 18.7 percent. Figure 26 below also indicates that the incidence of poverty is higher for households without members with disabilities located in the Toledo district with an incidence of poverty equal to 62.5 percent in comparison to households without members with disabilities living in the Belize district with an incidence of poverty equal to 10.7 percent.

Figure 26: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Households with and without Members with Disabilities and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

13 | Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born Households

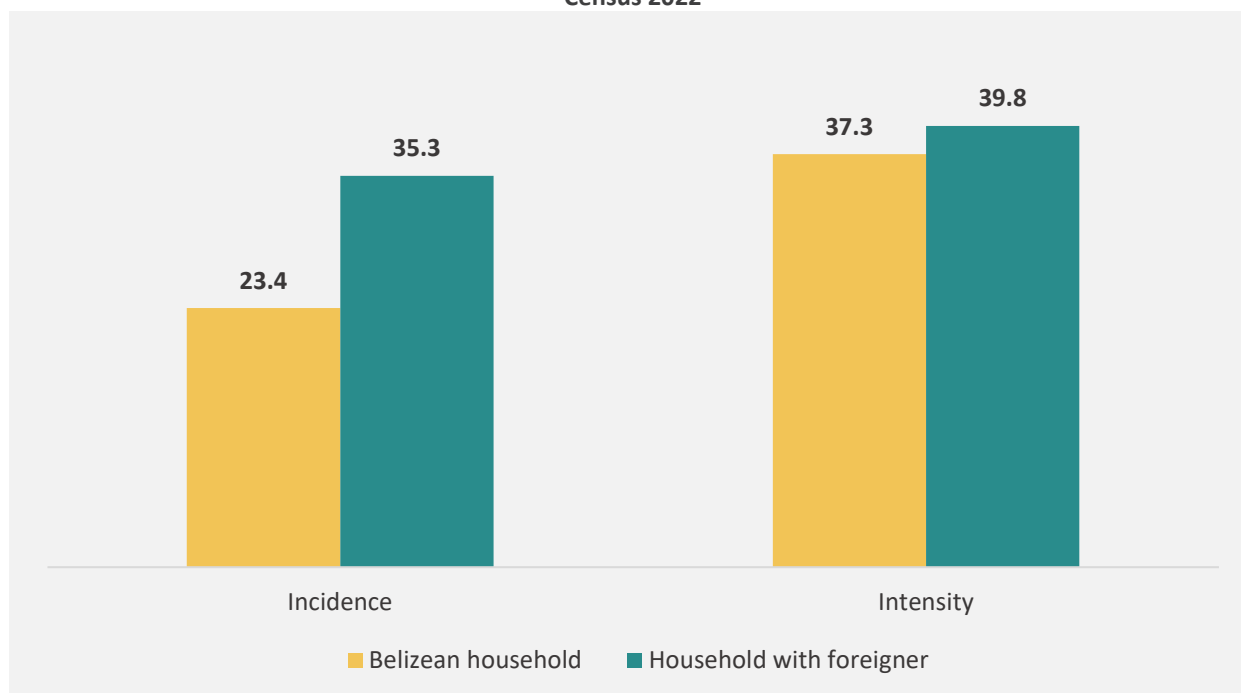
13.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As seen in Figure 27 below, the incidence of poverty, or the share of multidimensionally poor persons, is much higher for households with at least one foreign-born person with a rate of 35.3 percent in comparison to Belizean-born households which had an incidence of poverty at 23.4 percent.

Figure 27 further illustrates that the intensity of poverty varies only slightly between households with at least one foreign-born member and those composed entirely of Belizean-born individuals. The average share of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor was 39.8 percent for the former and 37.3 percent for the latter.

As it relates to the MPI, Table 24 indicates that households with at least one foreign-born person had a greater MPI of 0.141 in comparison to Belizean-born households with an index of 0.087.

Figure 27: Incidence and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born Households, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 24: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born Households, Census 2022

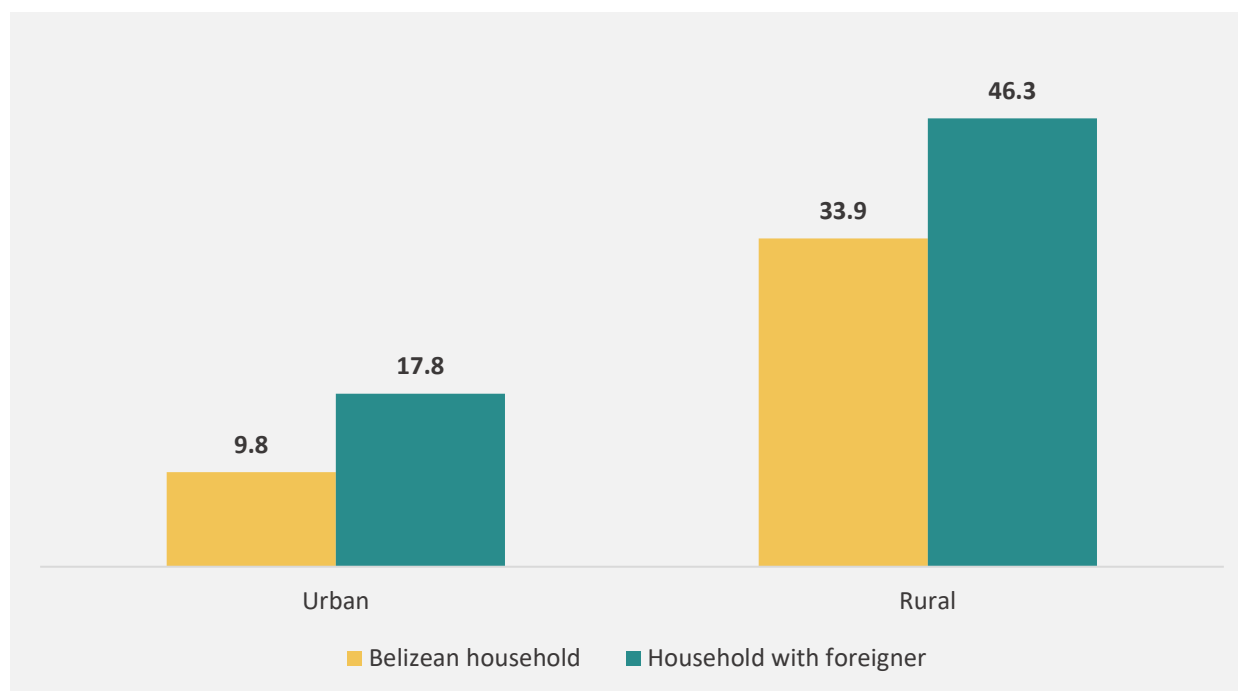
Belizean/ Foreign-Born	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
Belizean Household	0.087	23.4	37.3	14,830	72.6%
Foreign-Born Household	0.141	35.3	39.8	8,422	27.2%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

13.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born Households and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 28 below, the incidence of poverty, or the share of multidimensionally poor persons, is higher for households with at least one foreign-born person located in rural areas at 46.3 percent compared to Belizean-born households in rural areas with an incidence of poverty at 33.9 percent. As for urban areas, households with at least one foreign-born person also had a larger incidence of poverty at 17.8 percent, while Belizean-born households had a share of 9.8 percent.

Figure 28: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born Households and Area of Residence, Census 2022

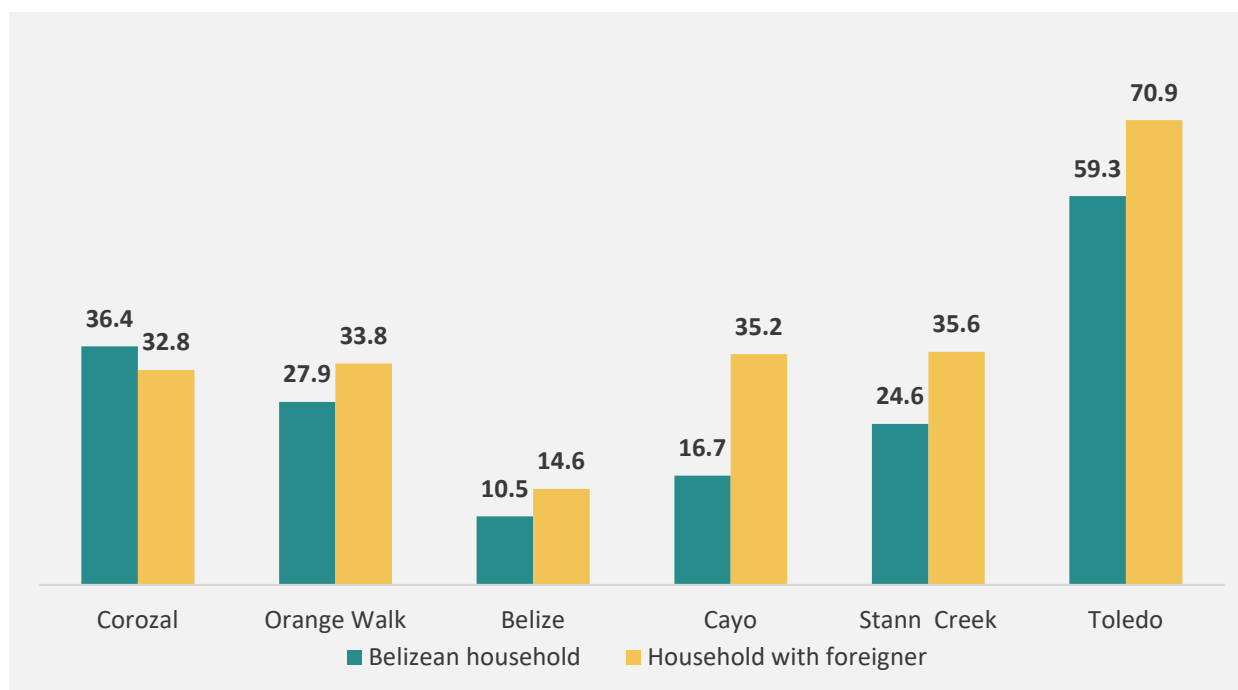


Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

13.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born households and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by households with or without foreign-born persons and district of residence, in Figure 29, it was observed that households with at least one foreign-born person in most districts presented the largest proportion of the population that experienced multidimensional poverty in Belize. It is important to note that the Corozal district is the only district where households with at least one foreign-born person had a lower incidence of multidimensional poverty in comparison to Belizean-born households. Households with at least one foreign-born person located in the Toledo district had the largest incidence of poverty with 70.9 percent. In contrast, households with at least one foreign-born person located in the Belize district had an incidence equal to 14.6 percent. Figure 29 below also indicates that the incidence of poverty was also higher for Belizean-born households located in the Toledo district with an incidence of poverty at 59.3 percent in comparison to Belizean-born households located in the Belize district with an incidence of poverty at 10.5 percent.

Figure 29: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Belizean-Born and Foreign-Born Households and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

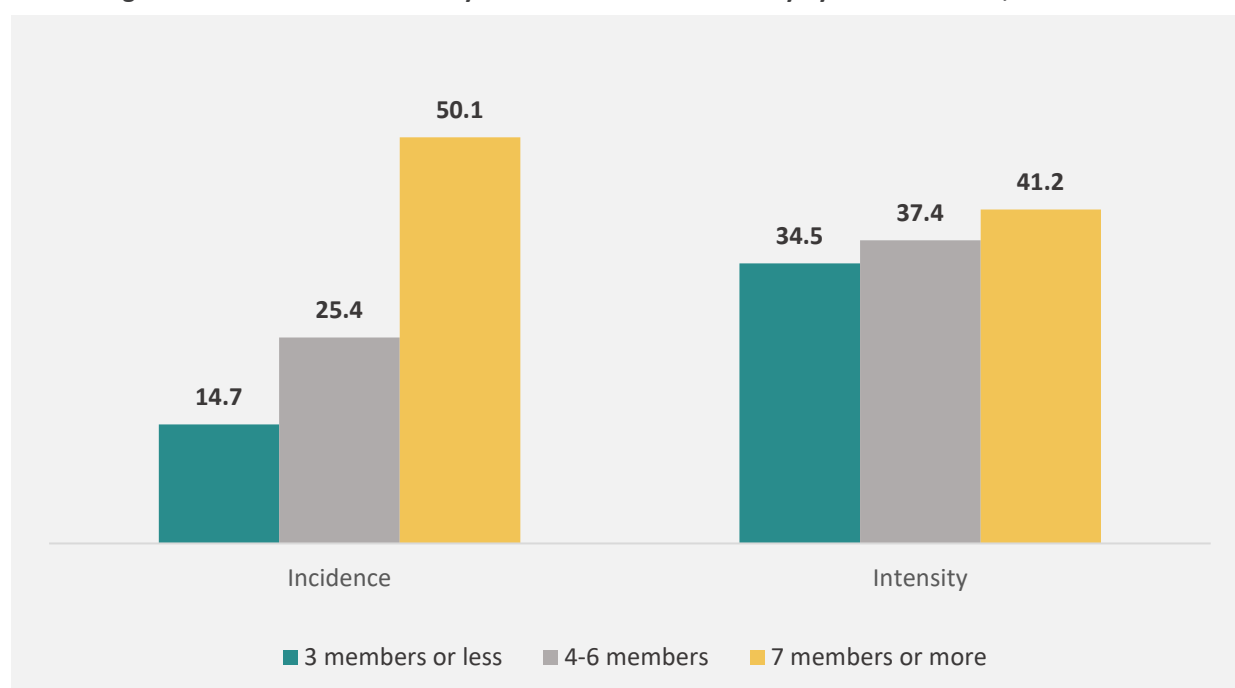
14 | Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size

14.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As seen in Figure 30 below, the incidence of poverty is much higher for households with 7 members or more with a rate of 50.1 percent in comparison to households with 4 to 6 members which had an incidence of poverty at 25.4 percent and households with 3 members or less which had an incidence of poverty at 14.7 percent. Also shown in Figure 30 below, the intensity of poverty is related to the size of the household, indeed households with 7 or more members had an intensity equal to 41.2 percent, which was larger than the one of households with 4 to 6 members (37.4 percent), and 34.5 percent for households with 3 members or less.

As it relates to the MPI, Table 25 indicates that households with 7 members or more had the largest MPI equal to 0.206 in contrast to households with 4 to 6 members which had an index of 0.095 followed by households with 3 members or less which had the lowest index of 0.051.

Figure 30: Incidence and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 25: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Poverty by Household Size, Census 2022

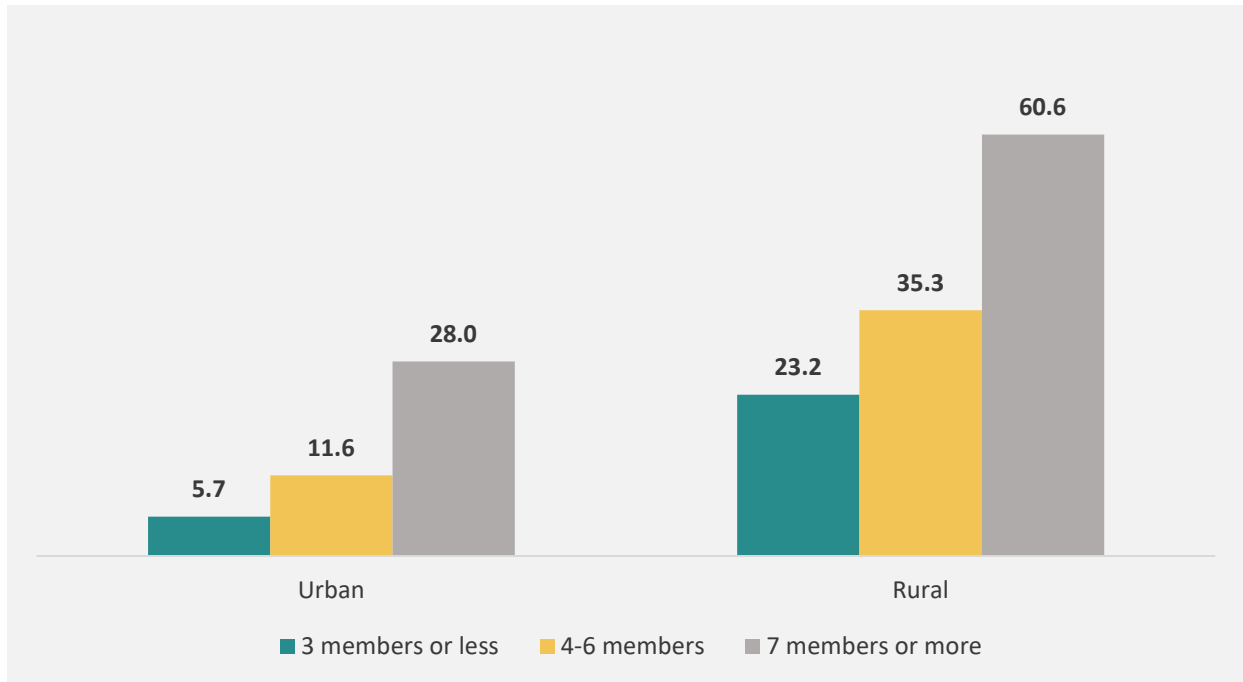
Household Size	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
3 members or less	0.051	14.7	34.5	8,246	33.2%
4-6 members	0.095	25.4	37.4	10,676	55.2%
7 members or more	0.206	50.1	41.2	4,349	11.6%

Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

14.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size and Area of Residence

As seen in Figure 31 below, the incidence of poverty was much higher for households with 7 or more members located in rural areas at 60.6 percent in contrast to households with 4 to 6 members which had an incidence of poverty at 35.3 percent followed by households with 3 members or less which had an incidence of poverty at 23.2 percent. In urban areas, households with seven or more members had a notably higher incidence of poverty at 28.0 percent. By comparison, poverty affected 11.6 percent of households with four to six members, and 5.7 percent of those with three members or fewer.

Figure 31: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size and Area of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

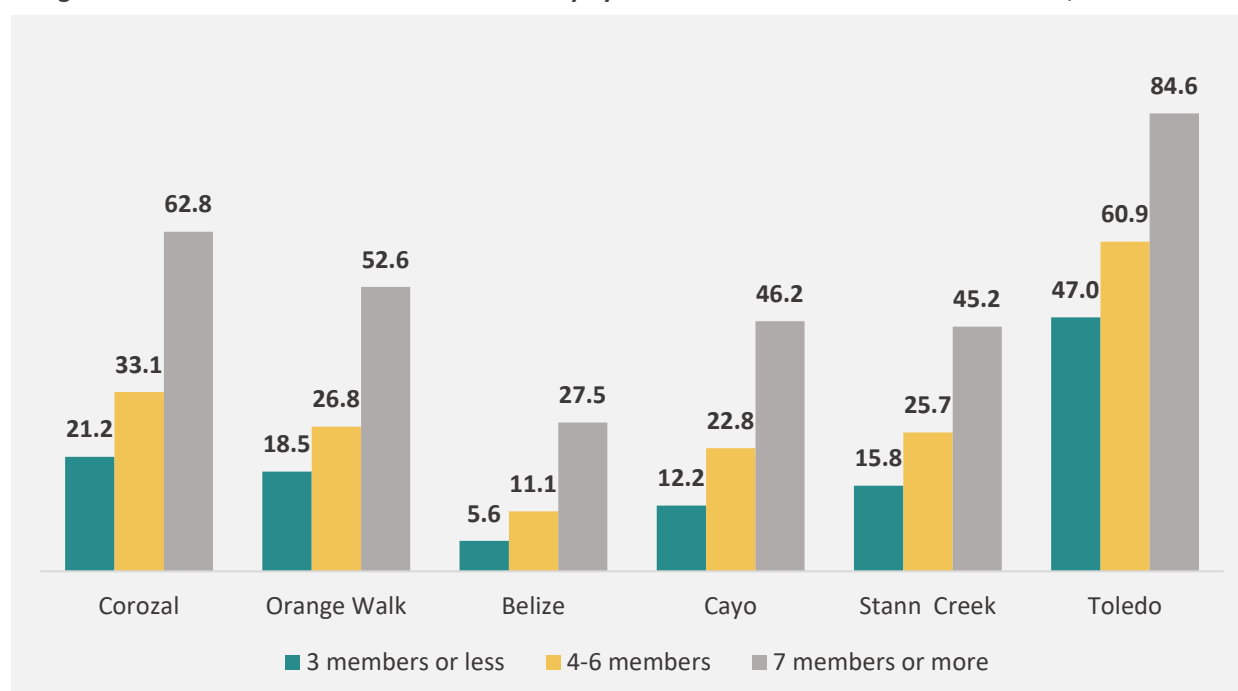
14.3 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size and District of Residence

When examining the incidence of poverty by household size and district of residence, in Figure 32, it was observed that households with 7 or more members in all districts presented the largest incidence of multidimensional poverty in comparison to households with less than 7 members.

Households with 7 members or more located in the Toledo district had the largest incidence of poverty with 84.6 percent of the population in this group living in poverty, in contrast to households with 7 or more members located in the Belize district with an incidence of 27.5 percent.

Figure 32 further shows that the incidence of poverty was higher for households with 4 to 6 members located in the Toledo district (60.9 percent) in comparison to the same household size located in the Belize district (11.1 percent). In addition, the incidence of poverty was the lowest for households with 3 members or less located in the Toledo district which had an incidence of poverty at 47.0 percent in comparison to the same household size located in the Belize district with an incidence of poverty at 5.6 percent.

Figure 32: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Size and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

15 | Multidimensional Poverty by Household Composition

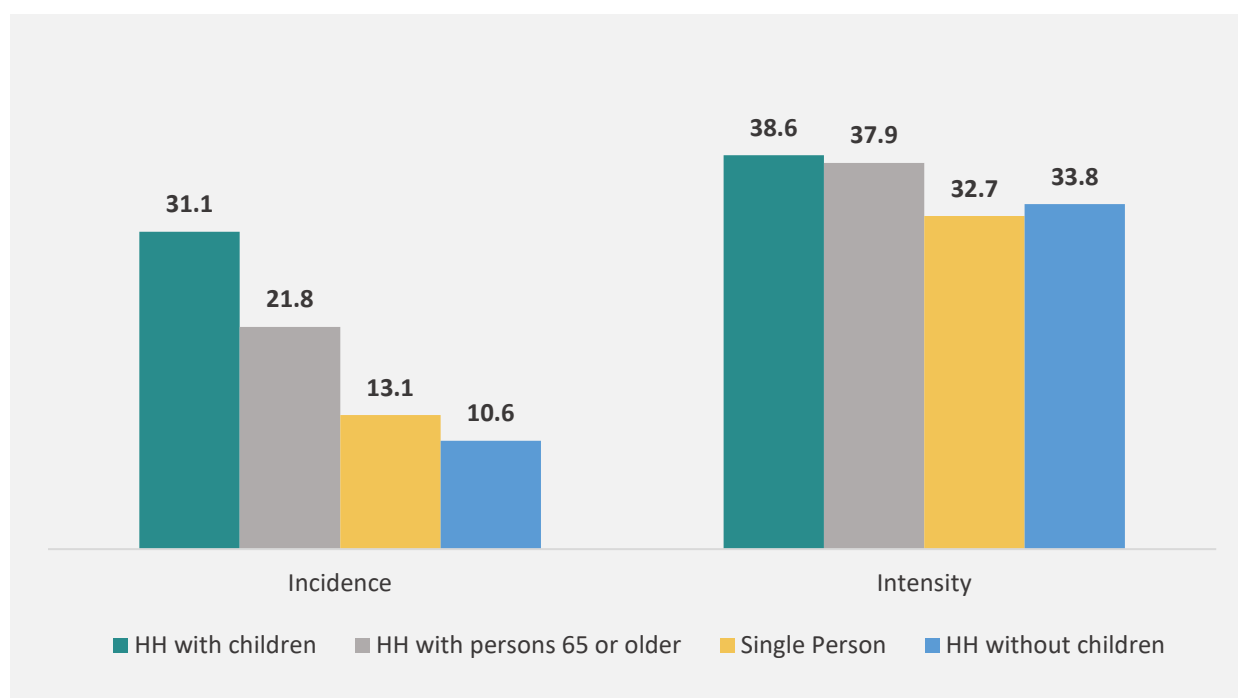
15.1 Incidence, Intensity & MPI

As shown in Figure 33, the incidence of poverty was highest among households with children (31.1 percent). This was followed by households with at least one member aged 65 or older (21.8 percent), single-person households (13.1 percent), and households without children (10.6 percent).

Figure 33 also showed that there was little variation in the intensity of poverty for the various household compositions. The intensity of poverty, or the average deprivations experienced by those multidimensionally poor, stood at 38.6 percent for households with children, 37.9 percent for households with persons 65 years or older, 32.7 percent for single-person households, and 33.8 percent for households without children.

As it relates to the MPI, Table 26 indicates that households with children had a greater MPI (0.120) in contrast to households with persons 65 years or older which had an index of 0.083, along with single-person households which had an index of 0.043, and households without children which had an index of 0.036.

Figure 33: Incidence and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Composition, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Table 26: MPI, Incidence, and Intensity of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Composition, Census 2022

Household Composition	MPI	Incidence	Intensity	Number of Multidimensionally Poor Households	Share of the Population
HH with children	0.120	31.1	38.6	16,374	69.8%
HH with persons 65 or older	0.083	21.8	37.9	3,311	14.5%
Single Person	0.043	13.1	32.7	1,528	2.9%
HH without children	0.036	10.6	33.8	2,057	12.8%

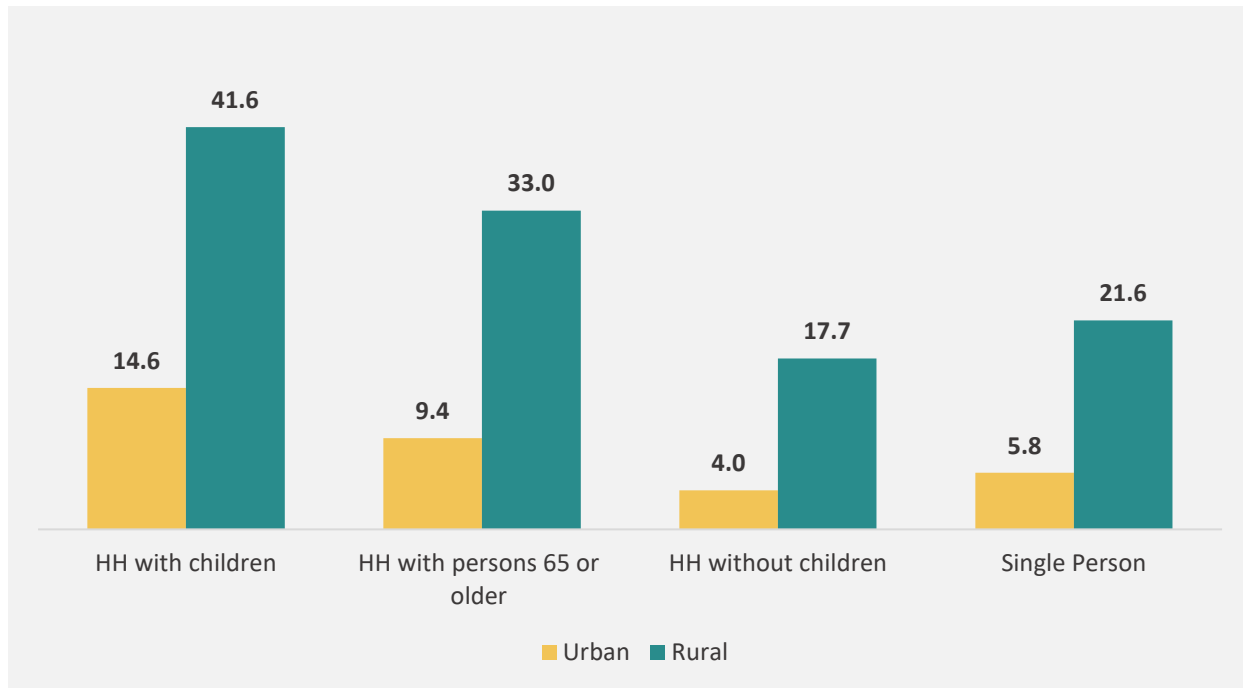
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

15.2 Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Composition and Area of Residence

As shown in Figure 34, households with children living in rural areas had the highest incidence of poverty at 41.6 percent. This was followed by households with persons aged 65 or older at 33.0 percent, single-person households at 21.2 percent, and households without children at 17.7 percent.

In urban areas, the incidence of poverty was also highest among households with children, at 14.6 percent. Households with persons 65 years or older accounted for 9.4 percent, followed by single-person households at 5.8 percent, and households without children at 4.0 percent.

Figure 34: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Composition and Area of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

15.3 Incidence by Household Composition and District of Residence

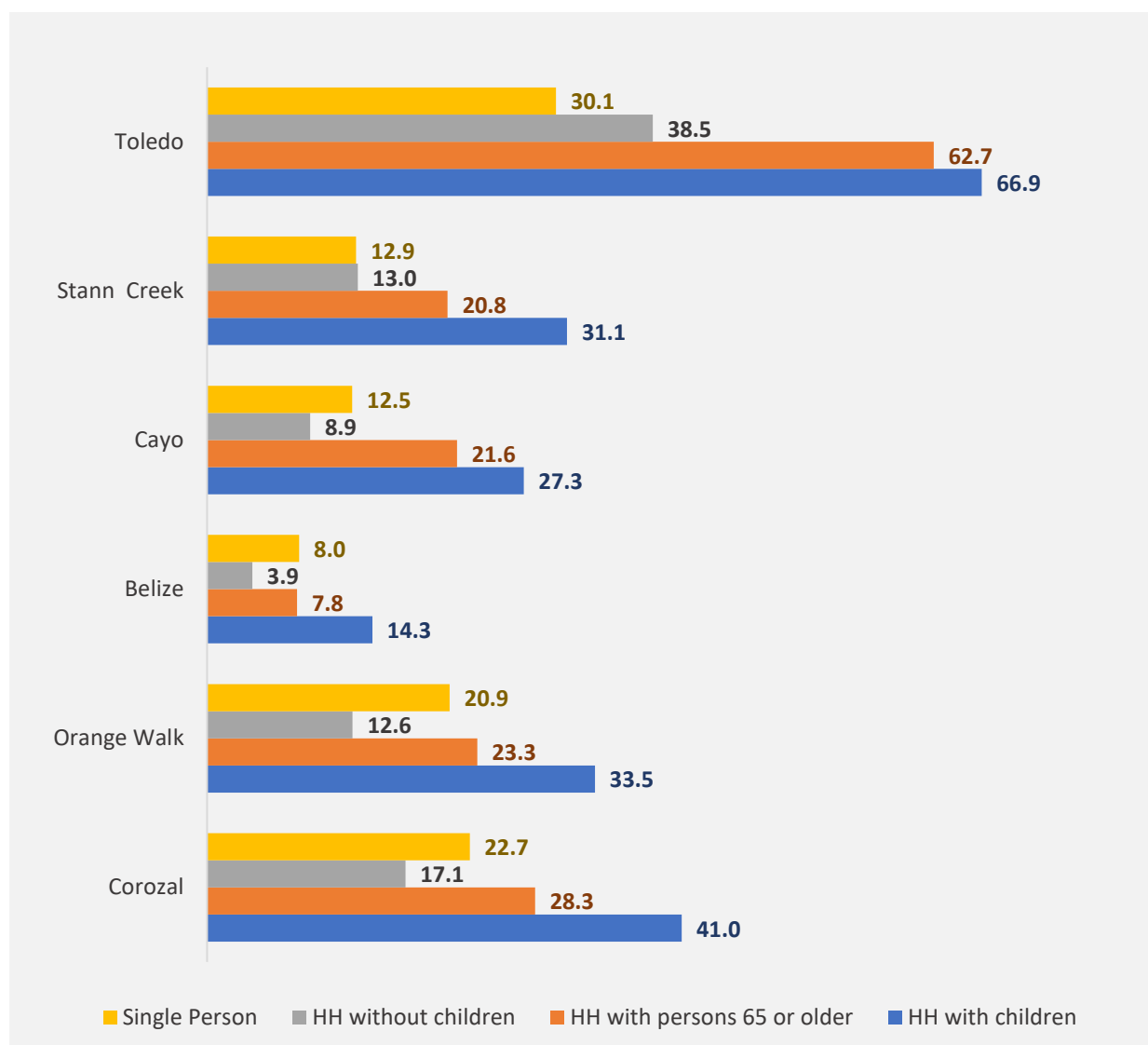
When examining the incidence of poverty by household size and district of residence, in Figure 35, it was observed that households with children in all districts represented the greatest proportion of the population that experienced multidimensional poverty in comparison to other household compositions.

Households with children located in the Toledo district had the greatest incidence of poverty with 66.9 percent, in contrast to households with children located in the Belize district at 14.3 percent.

Figure 35 also indicates that the incidence of poverty was higher for households with persons 65 years or older located in the Toledo district with an incidence of poverty at 62.7 percent in comparison to the same household composition located in the Belize district with an incidence of poverty at 7.8 percent.

Further, households without children located in the Toledo district had the highest incidence of poverty at 38.5 percent in comparison to the same household composition located in the Belize district which had an incidence of poverty at 3.9 percent. Lastly, the incidence of poverty for single-person households located in the Toledo district was higher with an incidence of poverty at 30.1 percent in comparison to the same household composition located in the Belize district with an incidence of poverty at 8.0 percent.

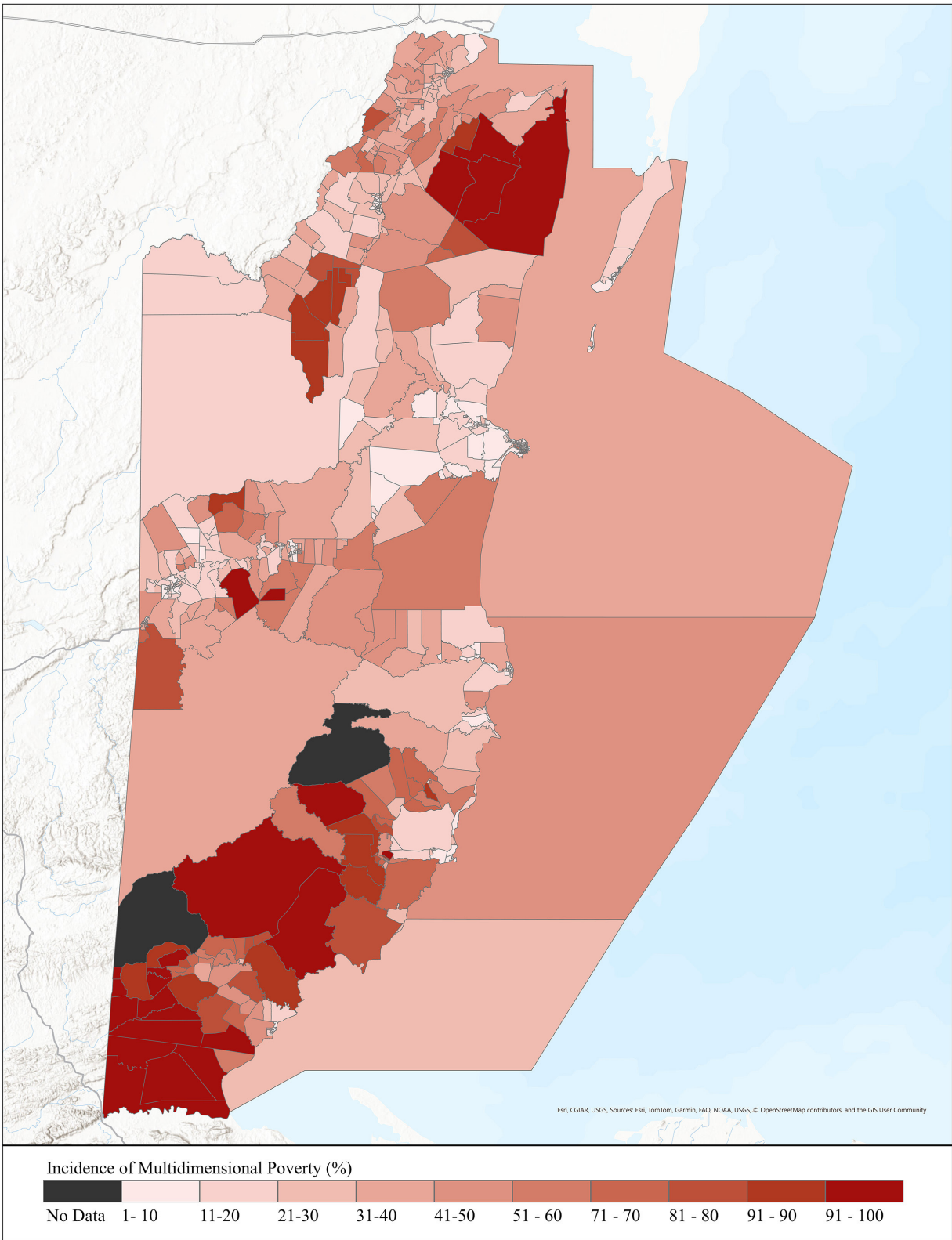
Figure 35: Incidence of Multidimensional Poverty by Household Composition and District of Residence, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

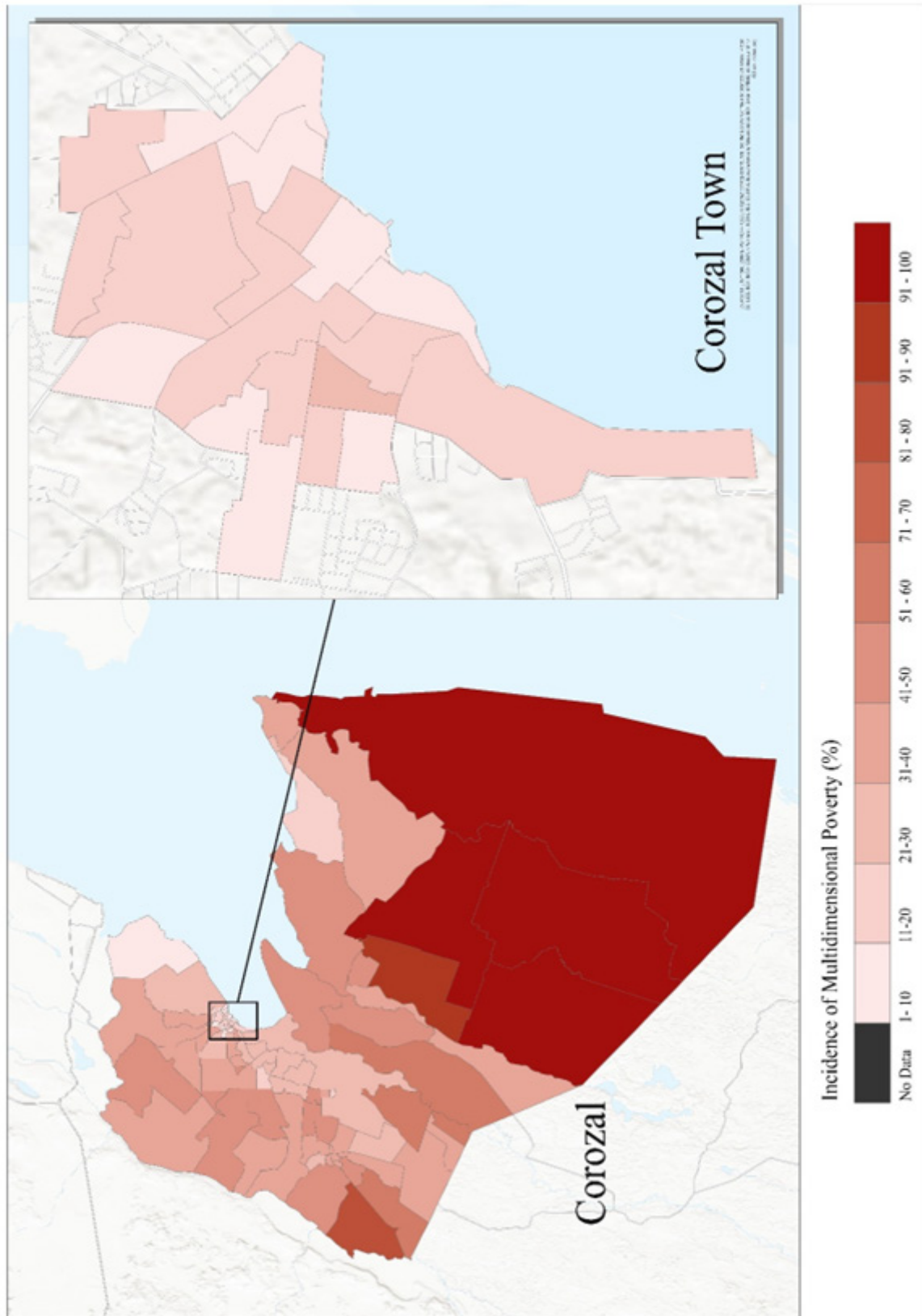
16 | Maps

Figure 36: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Census 2022



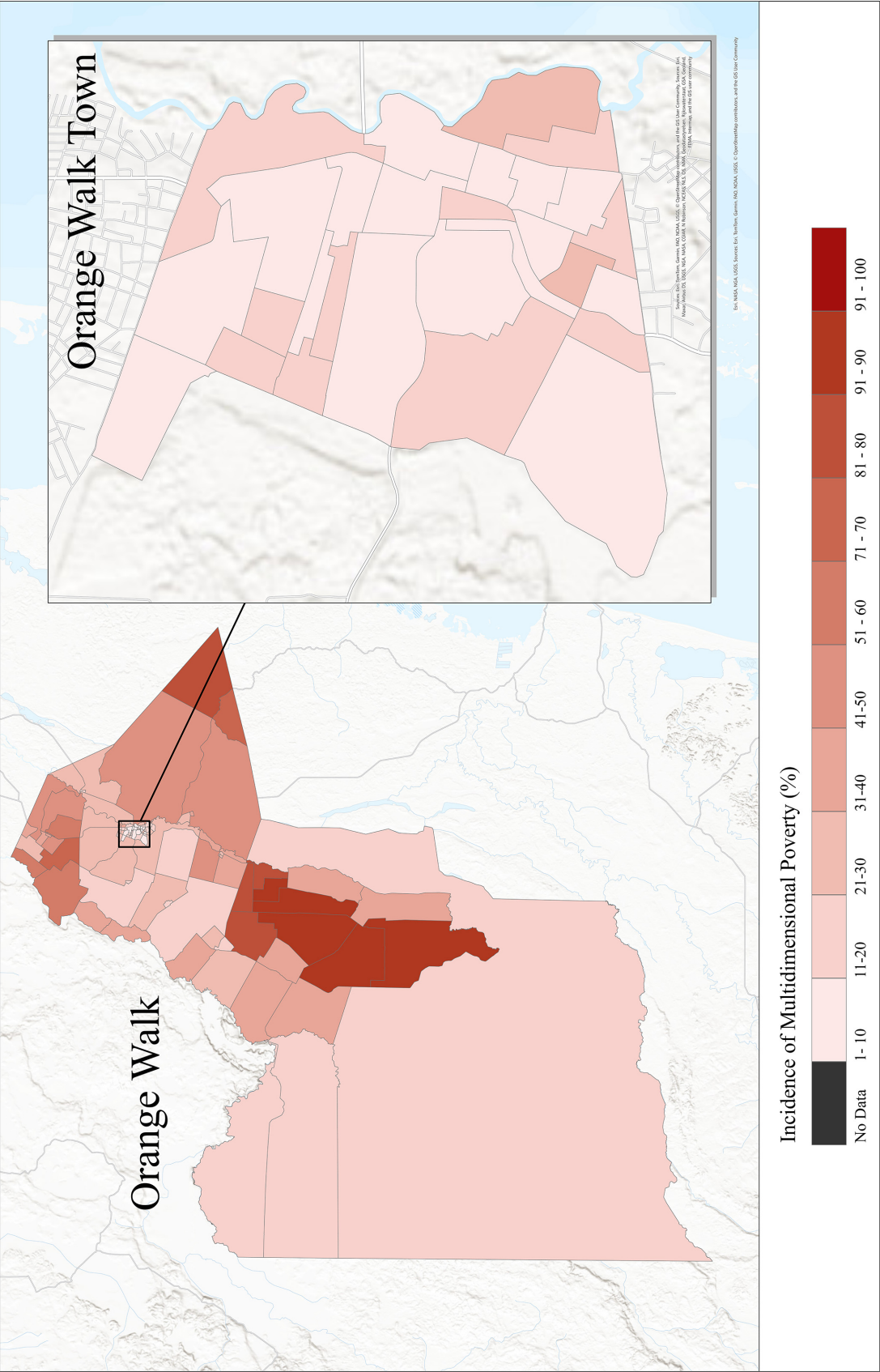
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Figure 37: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Corozal, Census 2022



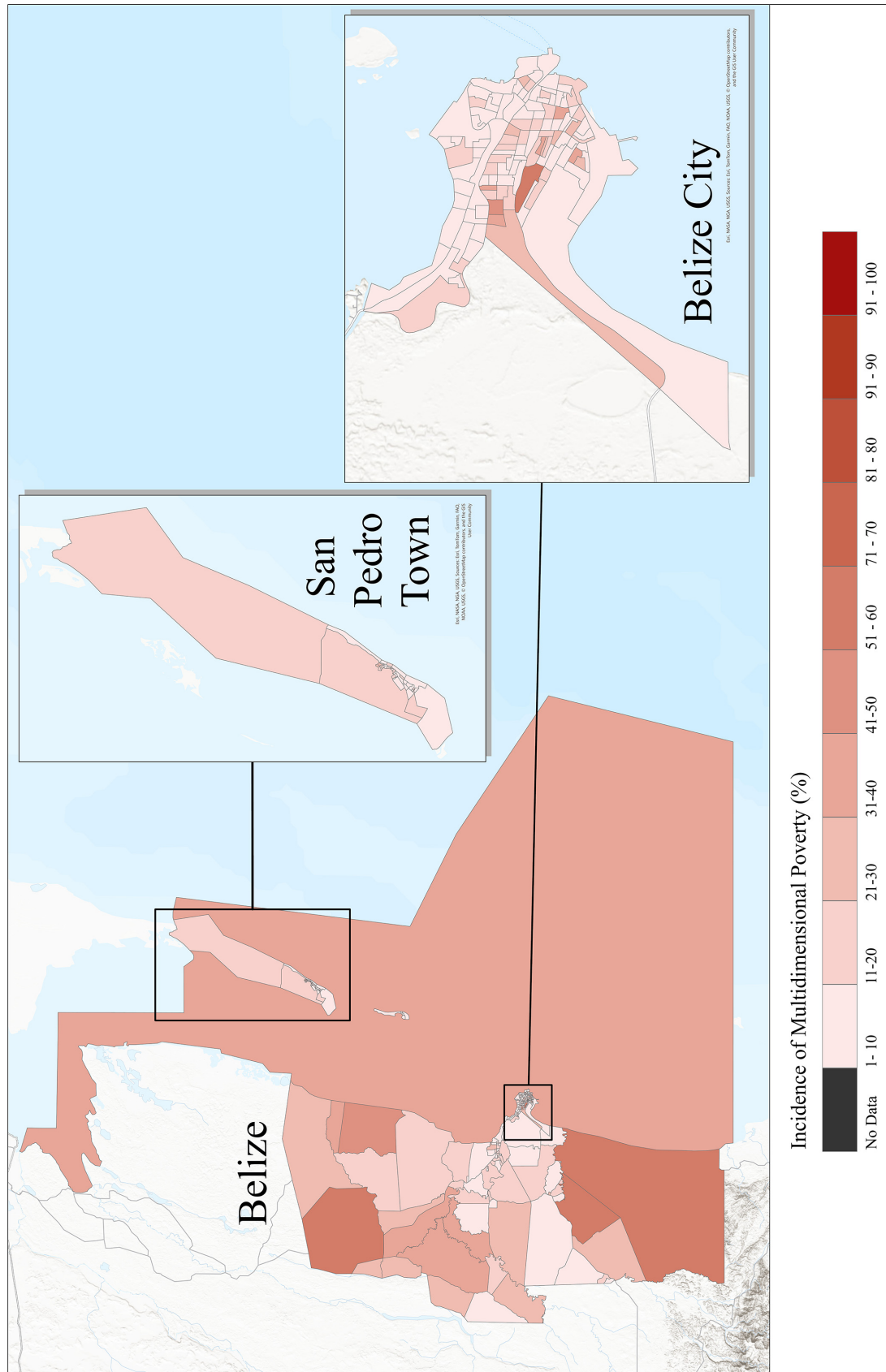
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Figure 38: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Orange Walk, Census 2022



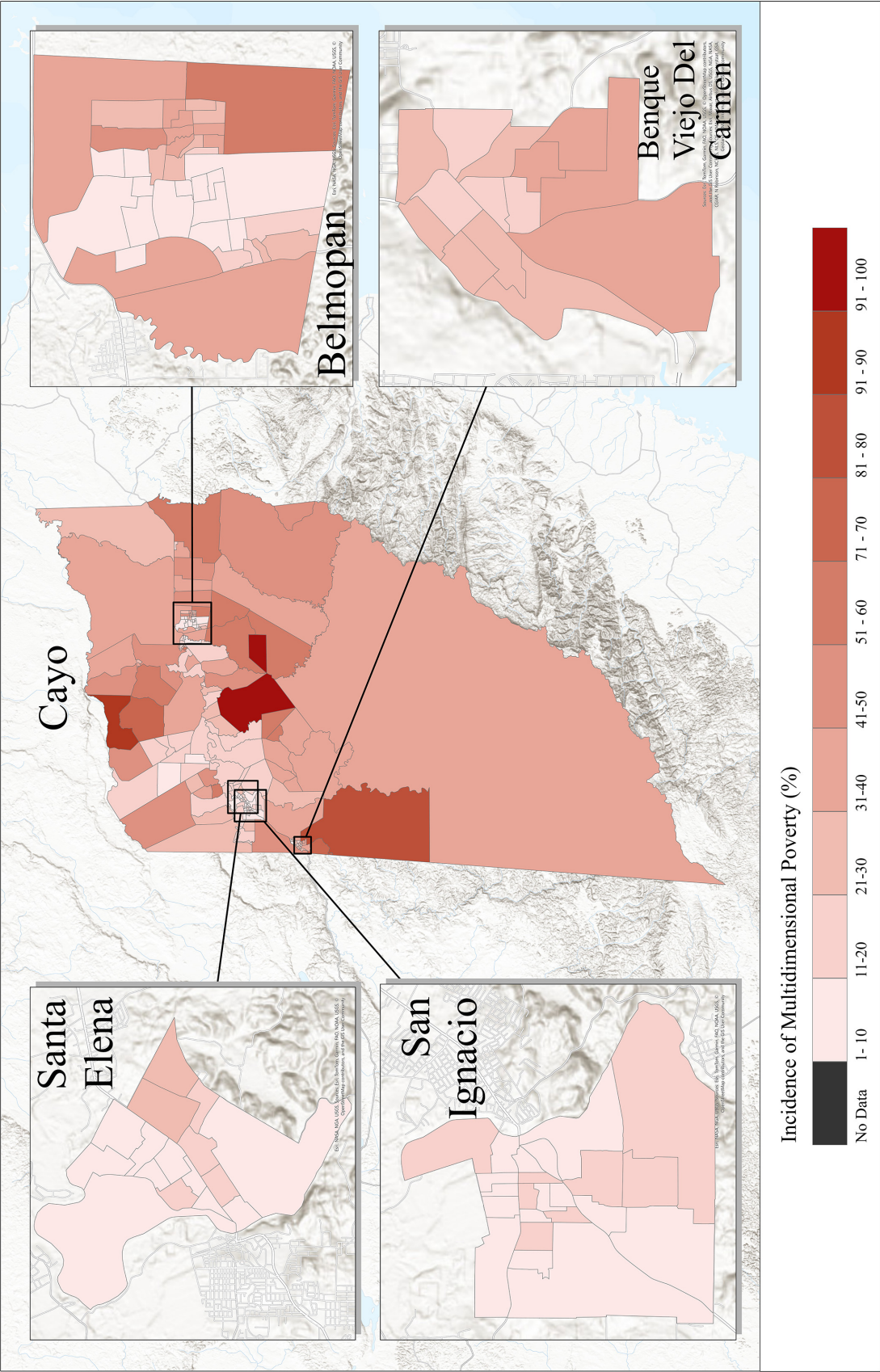
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Figure 39: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Belize, Census 2022



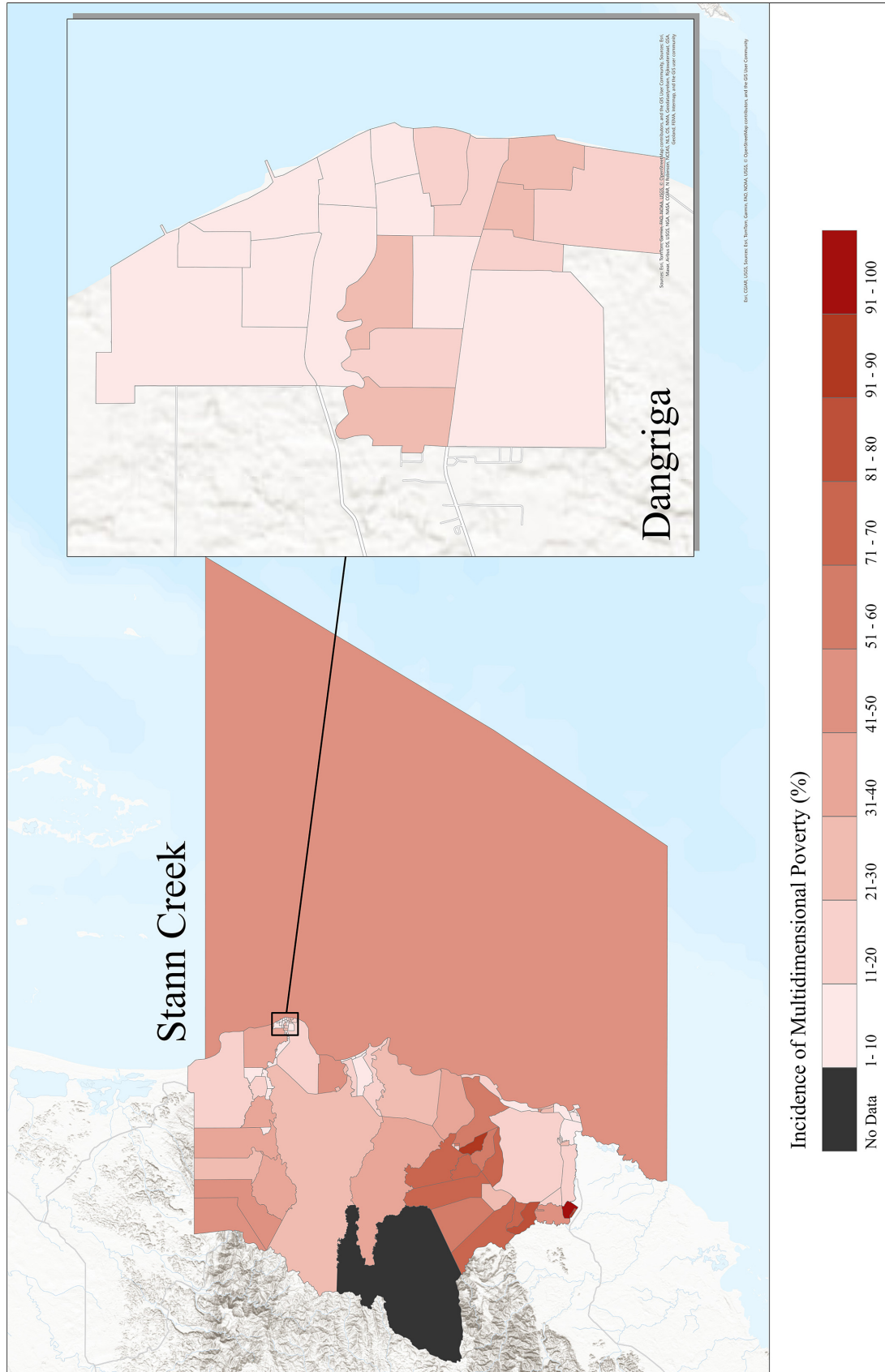
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Figure 40: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Cayo, Census 2022



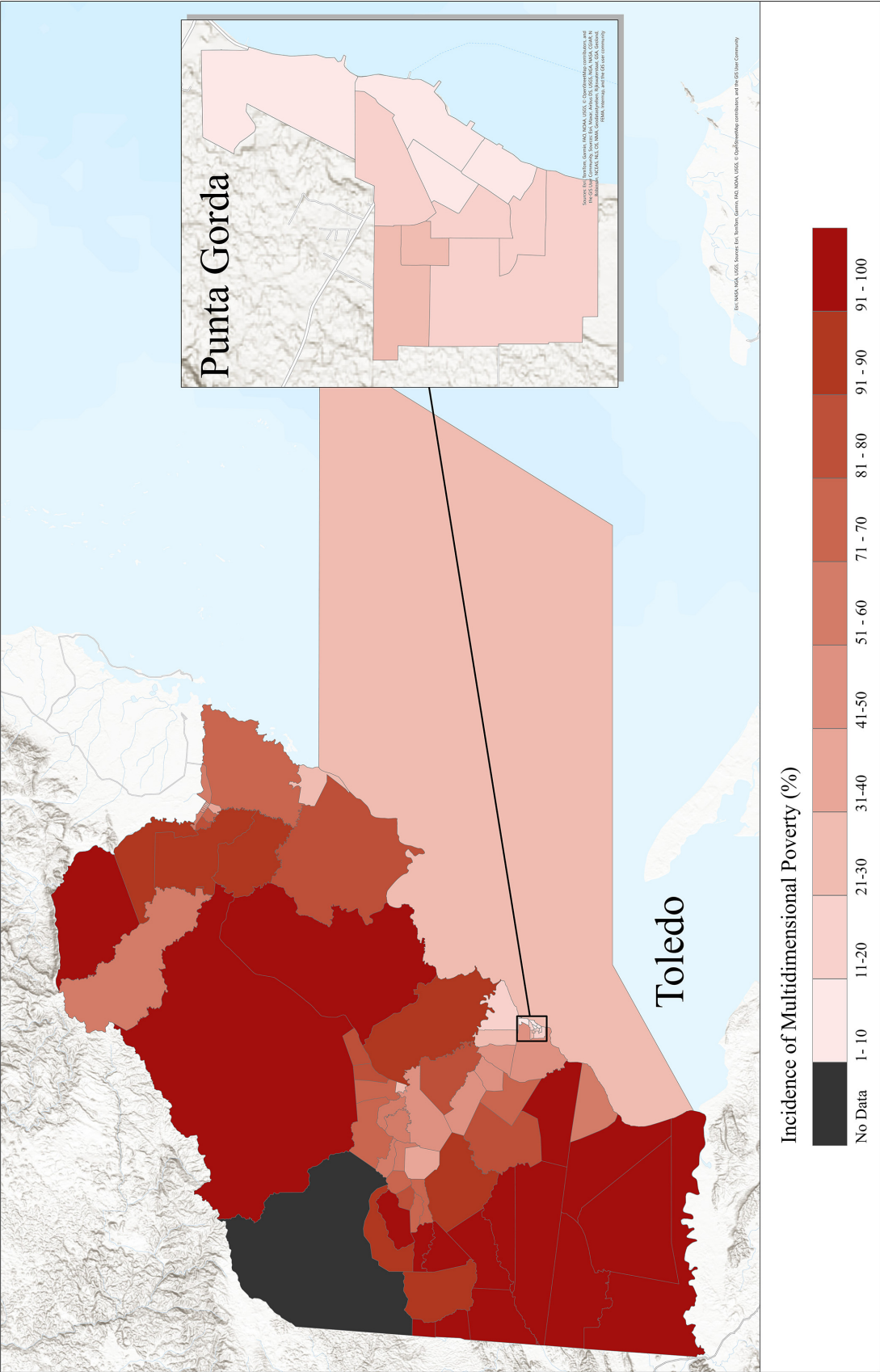
Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Figure 41: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Stann Creek, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

Figure 42: Map of Multidimensional Poverty Incidence by Area, Toledo, Census 2022



Source: Statistical Institute of Belize, 2022 Population and Housing Census

17 | Conclusion

Belize's national MPI report was produced to better monitor poverty with the hope of eradicating poverty along with the use of monetary poverty measures. Specific poverty alleviation programs may be implemented with the use of the MPI to target the most deprived groups of the population. The MPI may be employed to monitor both local and international poverty interventions, specifically the SDG Target 1.2 to "By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions," (2015).

A person is considered multidimensionally poor if their overall deprivation score across all indicators is 0.25 or higher. This threshold typically reflects deprivations in at least one dimension or in multiple indicators spread across dimensions—such as four or more indicators out of the seventeen measured. If a household is classified as multidimensionally poor, all its members are considered multidimensionally poor as well.

In 2022, as it relates to the incidence of poverty, 26.6 percent of the population was estimated to be multidimensionally poor. The intensity of poverty, better known as the average deprivations, experienced by the multidimensionally poor and deprived, stood at 38.2 percent. The MPI, which is calculated as the incidence multiplied by the intensity of poverty, was 0.102 in 2022. A total of 105,826 persons among 23,270 households were estimated to be multidimensionally poor in 2022.

Among the seventeen indicators used to measure multidimensional poverty, the highest levels of deprivation were observed in 'Access to Internet and ICT' (64.8%), 'Dependency' (41.5%), and 'Informal Employment' (38.8%). In contrast, the lowest levels of deprivation were recorded for 'Access to Health Services' (0.7%) and 'Unemployment' (1.0%). These figures represent the uncensored headcount ratio, which reflects the percentage of the population deprived in each indicator, regardless of whether they are considered multidimensionally poor. When considering the censored headcount ratio, which shows the share of the population both deprived in a specific indicator and multidimensionally poor, was highest for 'Access to Internet and ICT' (25.5%), and lowest for 'Unemployment' (0.4%).

The indicator with the greatest contribution to the MPI was 'Access to Internet and ICT' with a percentage contribution of 15.7 percent while 'Unemployment' made the least contribution with a percentage contribution of 0.2 percent. When the indicators are aggregated into respective dimensions, it is noted that the 'Education and Living Standards' dimension had the largest contribution to the MPI with an equal share of 28.7 percent, while the dimensions 'Employment' and 'Health' had shares of 22.6 percent and 20.0 percent, respectively. The indicator that contributed the most to the 'Education' dimension of the MPI was 'Access to Internet and ICT', accounting for 15.7 percent. This was not only the greatest contribution within the 'Education' dimension, but also the largest contributor to the national MPI overall. In the 'Living Standards' dimension, the second largest contributor to the MPI, the indicator with the highest percentage contribution was 'Asset Ownership' with 8.9 percent. Although this was not the second-highest contributing indicator to the overall national MPI, when combined with the contribution from 'Overcrowding' (8.8 percent), these two indicators made 'Living Standards' the other most contributing dimension to the national MPI.

18 | References

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19 | Appendices

19.1 Appendix A: Belize Population and Housing Census 2022 Household Questionnaire



Population & Housing Census 20/22

Count me In!

CENSUS DAY
May 12, 2022

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

Do NOT record responses like this: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Bubbles ☐ denote questions with one response only.

Squares ☐ denote questions where multiple responses are permitted.

When required, please print carefully for optimum accuracy.

DISTRICT	URBAN/RURAL	E.D. NUMBER	BLOCK NUMBER
☐ Corozal ☐ Orange Walk ☐ Belize ☐ Cayo ☐ Stann Creek ☐ Toledo	☐ Urban ☐ Rural		
		BUILDING NUMBER	UNIT NUMBER

ADDRESS:

House No.
Street Name

Lot/Parcel No.
NMCP No.
VCP No.

City/Town/Village

SERIAL NUMBER

RECORD OF VISITS						
Interviewer Calls	Date dd/mm/yy	Time Started	Time Ended	Result	Final Result	Language Code
1		☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐	① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥	① ② ③
2		☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐		
3		☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐		
4		☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	☐		

RESULT CODES

1=Complete

2=Partially Complete

3=No suitable respondent

4=Refusal

5=No Contact

6=Other (specify) _____

LANGUAGE CODES

1=English

2=Spanish

3=Other (specify) _____

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBERS

Individual Serial Number	Person Number	Individual Serial Number	Person Number
01		16	
02		17	
03		18	
04		19	
05		20	
06		21	
07		22	
08		23	
09		24	
10		25	
11		26	
12		27	
13		28	
14		29	
15		30	

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS

LISTING OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

First, I will be listing your household members. Household members are persons who usually sleep at least 4 nights per week and share a daily meal with the household.

Please give me the names, age and sex of all household members. Kindly begin with the head of the household and then give me the names of the other members in order of age, from the oldest to youngest.

Person ①②③

Answering ①①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

Head 1	First Name		Surname		Age	Sex (M/F)			
Person No.	First Name	Surname	Age	Sex (M/F)	Person No.	First Name	Surname	Age	Sex (M/F)
2					17				
3					18				
4					19				
5					20				
6					21				
7					22				
8					23				
9					24				
10					25				
11					26				
12					27				
13					28				
14					29				
15					30				
16									

Person No: Contact No: _____

Person No: Email Address: _____

Person No: Contact No: _____

Person No: Email Address: _____

Total	
Males	
Females	

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1 HOUSING

I will now ask you some questions on housing characteristics.

1.1: What type of dwelling does your household occupy?
Is it...

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

- ☐ Undivided private house
☐ Part of a private house
☐ Apartment, condominium
☐ Combined business and dwelling
☐ Dwelling attached to business
☐ Town house
☐ Double house/Duplex
☐ Barracks
☐ Out-room
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

1.2: Does your household own, rent or lease its current dwelling?

- ☐ Own with a mortgage/hire-purchase
☐ Own without a mortgage
☐ Rent-private (paying) _____
☐ Rent-government (paying) _____
☐ Rent-free
☐ Lease
☐ Squat
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

**SKIP
TO
1.5**

1.3: What about the land - is it owned, leased or some other type of occupancy?

- ☐ Owned
☐ Hire-purchase
☐ Leased
☐ Rented (paying)
☐ Rent-free
☐ Communal land
☐ Permission to work land
☐ Squatted
☐ Sharecropping
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

1.4: In which year was your dwelling built?

- ☐ Before 1990
☐ 1990-1999
☐ 2000-2009
☐ 2010-2017
☐ 2018
☐ 2019
☐ 2020
☐ 2021
☐ 2022
☐ DK/NS

1.5: How many bedrooms does your dwelling have?

☐ DK/NS

1.6: How many rooms does your dwelling have?
Exclude (bathrooms, laundry rooms, verandas, etc...)

☐ DK/NS

1.7: What is the *MAIN* material of the outer walls?

- ☐ Wood
☐ Plywood
☐ Concrete
☐ Plycem
☐ Sheet metal
☐ Wood and concrete
☐ Wood and sheet metal
☐ Sticks/palmetto
☐ Brick
☐ Makeshift
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

1.8: What is the *MAIN* material used for roofing?

- ☐ Sheet metal/zinc
☐ Shingle (asphalt)
☐ Shingle (wood)
☐ Shingle (tile)
☐ Concrete
☐ Rubber rye
☐ Asbestos
☐ Thatch
☐ Makeshift
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

1.9: What is the *MAIN* material used for the flooring?

- ☐ Concrete
☐ Wood
☐ Plywood
☐ Earth/sand
☐ Tile
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

1.10: Is this dwelling in need of any repairs?

- ☐ No repairs
☐ Minor repairs
☐ Moderate repairs
☐ Major repairs
☐ Irreparable
☐ DK/NS

1.11a: What is the *MAIN* type of cooking facility your dwelling has?
Is it...

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

- ☐ Kitchen in dwelling
☐ Kitchenette or other cooking space in dwelling
☐ Cooking space outside dwelling
☐ None _____
☐ DK/NS

SKIP TO 1.12

1.11b: What type of fuel does your household use *MOST* for cooking?

- ☐ Wood/charcoal
☐ Kerosene
☐ Electricity
☐ Butane (LPG)
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

1.12: How does your household *USUALLY* dispose of its garbage?

- ☐ Dump on land
☐ Take to dumpsite
☐ Compost
☐ Burn
☐ Throw into river, sea or pond
☐ Bury
☐ Municipal collection
☐ Garbage truck - Private
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

SECTION 1 HOUSING

1.13: What is your household's *MAIN* source of water supply?

- ☐ Public piped into dwelling
- ☐ Public piped into yard only
- ☐ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ☐ Public standpipe
- ☐ Tanker truck
- ☐ Protected dug well
- ☐ Unprotected dug well
- ☐ Private catchments, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ☐ River, Stream, Creek, Pond or Spring
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS _____
- ☐ Neighbour

SKIP TO 1.15

1.14: What is your neighbour's *MAIN* source of water supply?

INTERVIEWER: ONLY ASK IF MAIN SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY IS 'NEIGHBOUR'.

- ☐ Public piped into dwelling
- ☐ Public piped into yard only
- ☐ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ☐ Public standpipe
- ☐ Tanker truck
- ☐ Protected dug well
- ☐ Unprotected dug well
- ☐ Private catchments, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ☐ River, Stream, Creek, Pond or Spring
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS _____

1.15: What is your household's *MAIN* source of drinking water?

- ☐ Bottled/Purified water
- ☐ Public piped into dwelling
- ☐ Public piped into yard only
- ☐ Private piped into dwelling or yard
- ☐ Public standpipe
- ☐ Tanker truck
- ☐ Protected dug well
- ☐ Unprotected dug well
- ☐ Private catchments, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- ☐ River, Stream, Creek, Pond or Spring
- ☐ Neighbour
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS _____

1.16a: Does your dwelling have a toilet facility?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ DK/NS

1.16b: What type of toilet facility does your household *USUALLY* use?

- ☐ Flush toilet linked to BWS sewer system
- ☐ Flush toilet linked to septic tank
- ☐ Pit latrine, ventilated and elevated
- ☐ Pit latrine, ventilated and not elevated
- ☐ Pit latrine, not ventilated and not elevated
- ☐ Pit latrine, elevated and not ventilated

**IF 1.16a = 'YES' & 1.16b = 'PIT LATRINE', SKIP TO 1.16d
IF 1.16a = 'NO' & 1.16b = 'PIT LATRINE', SKIP TO 1.17**

- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ None (e.g. bucket, bush) _____
- ☐ DK/NS _____

SKIP TO 1.17

1.16c: Is that toilet facility indoor or outdoor?

- ☐ Indoor
- ☐ Outdoor
- ☐ DK/NS

INTERVIEWER: CHECK RESPONSE AT 1.16A, IF NO SKIP TO 1.17

1.16d: Is that toilet shared with any other household?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ DK/NS

1.17: Which of the following bathing facilities does your household *USUALLY* use?
Is it...

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

- ☐ Fixed bath or shower inside dwelling
- ☐ Fixed bath or shower outside dwelling
- ☐ No fixed bath or shower available
- ☐ DK/NS

1.18: What is the *MAIN* source of lighting for your household?

- ☐ Electricity from BEL
- ☐ Electricity - Private generator
- ☐ Electricity - Solar energy
- ☐ Electricity "drop" from neighbour
- ☐ Kerosene lamp/Gas lamp
- ☐ Candle
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ None
- ☐ DK/NS

1.19: Does your household produce solar or any other renewable energy for your own use?

- ☐ Yes - electricity from solar panels
- ☐ Yes - electricity from wind power
- ☐ Yes - electricity from other sources (specify) _____

- ☐ No
- ☐ DK/NS

SKIP TO 1.21

INTERVIEWER: CHECK 1.18, IF MAIN SOURCE IS ELECTRICITY FROM BEL, SKIP TO 1.21

SECTION 1 HOUSING

1.20: Does your household produce solar or any other renewable energy for sale to the grid?

- ☐ Yes - electricity from solar panels
☐ Yes - electricity from wind power
☐ Yes - electricity from other sources (specify) _____
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

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

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

	None	1	2	3	4+	DK NS
a. Air conditioner	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
b. Refrigerator /freezer	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
c. Microwave oven	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
d. Washing machine	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
e. Clothes dryer	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
f. Stereo/radio	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
g. Stove (Gas/electric/solar)	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
h. Dish washer	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
i. Television	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
j. Water heater (tank, butane or electric)	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
k. Electrical generator	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
l. Mobile/cellular phone	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
m. Computer	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
n. Tablet	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
o. Home exercise equipment	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
p. Home security equipment	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
q. Private motor vehicle	①	①	②	③	④	⑤
r. Motorcycle/ATV/golf cart	①	①	②	③	④	⑤

1.22: Does your household have...

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

	Yes	No	DK/NS
a. Cable TV service	①	②	③
b. Fixed line telephone	①	②	③

1.23: Does your household have internet access at home?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS → **SKIP TO 1.25**

1.24: What type of internet connection does your household have?

MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED

- ☐ Fixed/Landline connection
☐ Mobile connection
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

GO TO SECTION 2

1.25: Does your household have internet access elsewhere?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS

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

- ☐ Do not need the internet
☐ No suitable device for accessing the internet
☐ Have internet access elsewhere
☐ Cost of service is too high
☐ Service not available in area
☐ Privacy or security concerns
☐ Lack of knowledge or skills to use the internet
☐ Religious or cultural reasons
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

SECTION 2 EMIGRATION

I will now ask you some questions about persons who have permanently moved abroad between the year 2010 and now.

2.1: Between the year 2010 and now, did anyone in your household move to live abroad and is still living there? (This includes persons studying abroad for 12 months or more).

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS → **GO TO SECTION 3**

2.2: How many persons?

--	--

2.3 ① = Male ② = Female ③ = DK/NS		2.6 None [None] University ... [Uni] Pre-school [Pre] Vocational... [Voc] Primary [Pri] Other (specify) _____ Secondary [Sec] _____ Associate's [Asct] DK/NS		2.9 Family reunification .. [F] Medical [M] Employment [E] Crime rate .. [C] Business [B] Other _____ Study [S] DK/NS		
2.3: Sex of person?	2.4: Age at departure? (Years)	2.5: Occupation and description of job at time of departure?	2.6: Highest educational level completed at the time of departure?	2.7: Country migrated to?	2.8: Year of departure?	2.9: Main reason for migrating?
1	☐ M ☐ F ☐ DK/NS IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS SKIP TO 2.6	Occupation: _____ Description: _____ ☐ None ☐ DK/NS	☐ None ☐ Uni ☐ Pre ☐ Voc ☐ Pri ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ Sec ☐ Asct ☐ DK/NS	Country	20	☐ F ☐ S ☐ E ☐ M ☐ B ☐ C ☐ Other ☐ DK/NS
2	☐ M ☐ F ☐ DK/NS IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS SKIP TO 2.6	Occupation: _____ Description: _____ ☐ None ☐ DK/NS	☐ None ☐ Uni ☐ Pre ☐ Voc ☐ Pri ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ Sec ☐ Asct ☐ DK/NS	Country	20	☐ F ☐ S ☐ E ☐ M ☐ B ☐ C ☐ Other ☐ DK/NS
3	☐ M ☐ F ☐ DK/NS IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS SKIP TO 2.6	Occupation: _____ Description: _____ ☐ None ☐ DK/NS	☐ None ☐ Uni ☐ Pre ☐ Voc ☐ Pri ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ Sec ☐ Asct ☐ DK/NS	Country	20	☐ F ☐ S ☐ E ☐ M ☐ B ☐ C ☐ Other ☐ DK/NS
4	☐ M ☐ F ☐ DK/NS IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS SKIP TO 2.6	Occupation: _____ Description: _____ ☐ None ☐ DK/NS	☐ None ☐ Uni ☐ Pre ☐ Voc ☐ Pri ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ Sec ☐ Asct ☐ DK/NS	Country	20	☐ F ☐ S ☐ E ☐ M ☐ B ☐ C ☐ Other ☐ DK/NS
5	☐ M ☐ F ☐ DK/NS IF LESS THAN 14 YEARS SKIP TO 2.6	Occupation: _____ Description: _____ ☐ None ☐ DK/NS	☐ None ☐ Uni ☐ Pre ☐ Voc ☐ Pri ☐ Other (specify) _____ ☐ Sec ☐ Asct ☐ DK/NS	Country	20	☐ F ☐ S ☐ E ☐ M ☐ B ☐ C ☐ Other ☐ DK/NS

SECTION 3 AGRICULTURE

I will now ask you some questions on your household's agricultural production and consumption.

- 3.1: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, did you or any member of your household operate any land mainly used for farming, or operate any land intended to be used for farming?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → **GO TO 3.3**
- ☐ DK/NS

- 3.2: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, what is the total area of all the land used or intended for agricultural purposes?
(if area is known)

INTERVIEWER: ASK FOR AREA IN ACRES AND RECORD BELOW. IF NOT KNOWN IN ACRES RECORD IN PARCELS.

_____ (in acres)

_____ (in hectares)

_____ (number of parcels)

☐ DK/NS

- 3.3: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, did you or any member of your household engage in any of the following agricultural activities? This includes backyard production and consumption.

1 = Yes
2 = No
9 = DK/NS

**IF NO OR DON'T KNOW (2 OR 9),
GO TO NEXT ROW**

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Growing or reaping of crops (fruits, vegetables, cereals, grains, horticulture, seedling, etc.) | ① ② ⑨ |
| b. Raising animals (chicken, ducks, turkey, pigs, cattle, sheep, rabbit, etc.) | ① ② ⑨ |
| c. Fishing or Aquaculture | ① ② ⑨ |
| d. Hunting and foraging | ① ② ⑨ |

- 3.4: What was the *MAIN* use of the produce from ...?

1 = Sale for money
2 = Home Consumption/Subsistence
3 = Both Sale and Home consumption
4 = Exchange for other production
5 = Other
9 = DK/NS

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑨

Other (specify) _____

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑨

Other (specify) _____

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑨

Other (specify) _____

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑨

Other (specify) _____

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONSE TO 3.3A-D IS NO OR DK/NS GO TO SECTION 4, OTHERWISE CONTINUE

- 3.5: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, did your household depend on agriculture as its main source of income?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ DK/NS

SECTION 4 ENVIRONMENT

I will now ask you about your household's concerns about issues negatively affecting the quality of natural resources such as the air, water, and land. (Show flashcard)

4.1: To what extent do the following environmental issues concern you?

- 1 = Not at all concerned 4 = Moderately concerned
2 = Slightly concerned 5 = Extremely concerned
3 = Somewhat concerned 9 = DK/NS

4.2: AND Does... affect you?

- 1 = Yes
2 = No
9 = DK/NS

a. Waste disposal	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
b. Water contamination	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
c. Drainage	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
d. Air pollution	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
e. Use of pesticide	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
f. Deforestation	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
g. Destruction of mangroves	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
h. Soil erosion	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
i. Squatting	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
j. Flooding	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
k. Drought	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
l. Integrity of protected areas	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
m. Impacts of oil exploration	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
n. Noise	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨
o. Other (specify) _____	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑨	①	②	⑨

☐ Yes ☐ No → **SKIP TO 4.3**

4.3: What are your sources of environmental information?**MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED**

- ☐ Relatives/Friends
☐ Newspaper
☐ TV
☐ Radio
☐ Social Media
☐ Internet
☐ School/Library
☐ Environmental interest group
☐ Government or local town, city or village council
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ None
☐ DK/NS

SECTION 5 CRIME

I will now ask you some questions on whether you or any member of your household has been a victim of a crime.

- 5.1: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, were you or any member of your household a victim of crime in Belize?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → **GO TO SECTION 6**
- ☐ DK/NS → **GO TO SECTION 6**

- 5.2: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, what type of crime(s) were you or any member of your household a victim of?

MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED

- ☐ Murder
- ☐ Manslaughter
- ☐ Rape
- ☐ Unlawful Sexual Intercourse
- ☐ Sexual assault
- ☐ Wounding
- ☐ Assault
- ☐ Harm
- ☐ Burglary
- ☐ Robbery
- ☐ Theft
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS

- 5.3: Referring to the most recent crime, what type was it?

- ☐ Murder
- ☐ Manslaughter
- ☐ Rape
- ☐ Unlawful Sexual Intercourse
- ☐ Sexual assault
- ☐ Wounding
- ☐ Assault
- ☐ Harm
- ☐ Burglary
- ☐ Robbery
- ☐ Theft
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS

- 5.4a: In what district and city, town or village did the most recent crime occur?

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

5.4b: **INTERVIEWER: IF CTV IS BELIZE CITY, ASK RESPONDENT IF THE CRIME OCCURRED IN NORTHSIDE OR SOUTHSIDE AND RECORD RESPONSE BELOW, OTHERWISE SKIP TO 5.5**

- ☐ Belize City North Side
- ☐ Belize City South Side
- ☐ DK/NS

- 5.5: Was the crime reported to the police?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → **SKIP TO 5.7**
- ☐ DK/NS → **SKIP TO SECTION 6**

- 5.6: What was the result of the police investigation?

- ☐ Pending
- ☐ Convicted
- ☐ Dismissed
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS

INTERVIEWER: GO TO SECTION 6

- 5.7: What was the *MAIN* reason the crime was not reported?

- ☐ No confidence in the police
- ☐ No confidence in the judicial system
- ☐ Fear of retaliation
- ☐ Settle outside court
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS

SECTION 6 MORTALITY

I will now ask you some questions on the household members that have passed away.

6.1 Did any child under the age of 5 years in this household die in the past 5 years?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

6.2 During the period May 2021 to April 2022, did any member of this household die?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

GO TO SECTION 7

6.3 How many persons died?

6.4	What was the sex of the deceased? 1 = Male 2 = Female 9 = DK/NS	6.5	How old was he/she when he/she died? IF FEMALE 15 TO 49 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT ROW	6.6	Did the death occur due to complications... [READ OPTIONS 1-3 ALOUD] 1 = During pregnancy 2 = During child birth 3 = Within six weeks of the end of a pregnancy 4 = None of the above 9 = DK/NS
	a		b		c
1	① ② ⑨		☐ DK/NS	① Preg. ② Child ③ Six ④ None ⑨ DK/NS	
2	① ② ⑨		☐ DK/NS	① Preg. ② Child ③ Six ④ None ⑨ DK/NS	
3	① ② ⑨		☐ DK/NS	① Preg. ② Child ③ Six ④ None ⑨ DK/NS	
4	① ② ⑨		☐ DK/NS	① Preg. ② Child ③ Six ④ None ⑨ DK/NS	

SECTION 7 FOOD SECURITY

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

DURING THE LAST FOUR (4) WEEKS, HOW OFTEN...	Number of times				
	Never	1 or 2 times	3 to 10 times	More than 10 times	DK/NS
7.1 Did you worry that your household would not have enough food to eat due to lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.2 Were you or any other household member not able to eat the kinds of food you preferred because of a lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.3 Did you or any other household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.4 Did you or any other household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt that you needed because there was not enough food due to lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.5 Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of a lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.6 Did you or any other household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food due to lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7.7 Did you or any other household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food due to lack of money or other resources?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

How did you hear about the 2022 Population and Housing Census?

- ☐ Talk show
- ☐ Radio ad
- ☐ Television ad
- ☐ Face Book
- ☐ Instagram
- ☐ Twitter
- ☐ Community visits
- ☐ Billboard/Banner/Flyer
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ Did not hear about the Census

19.2 Appendix B: Belize Population and Housing Census 2022 Individual Questionnaire



Population & Housing Census 2022

Count me In!

CENSUS DAY
May 12, 2022

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Person ① ② ③

Number ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨

Household

Serial Number

DISTRICT	URBAN/RURAL	E.D. NUMBER	BLOCK NUMBER
☐ Corozal ☐ Orange Walk ☐ Belize ☐ Cayo ☐ Stann Creek ☐ Toledo	☐ Urban ☐ Rural	 	

BUILDING NUMBER	UNIT NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER
 	 	

RECORD OF VISITS

Interviewer Calls	Date dd/mm/yy	Time Started	Time Ended	Result	Final Result	Language Code
1		 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.		① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥	① ② ③
2		 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.			
3		 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.			
4		 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.	 ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.			

RESULT CODES

1=Complete
 2=Partially Complete
 3=No suitable respondent

4=Refusal
 5=No Contact
 6=Other (specify) _____

LANGUAGE CODES

1=English
 2=Spanish
 3=Other (specify) _____

SERIAL NUMBER

Person ①②③
 Answering ①①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨

SECTION 1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR ALL PERSONS

To measure the changes in the population since the last census, I'll now ask some specific questions about the members of the household.

- 1.1: What is your/N's relationship to the head/reference person of your household?
- ☐ Head/Reference person ☐ Other relative specify)
☐ Spouse/Partner
☐ Child/Stepchild/Foster child
☐ Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law ☐ Unrelated
☐ Nephew/Niece Domestic employee
☐ Brother/Sister ☐ Other unrelated
☐ Grandchild ☐ DK/NS
☐ Parent/Parent-in-law

- 1.2: What is your/N's date of birth?

Date of Birth							☐ DK/NS
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

- 1.3: How old are you/is N now?

--	--	--

- 1.4: What is your/N's religious affiliation/denomination?

- ☐ Roman Catholic ☐ Buddhism
☐ Pentecostal ☐ Hinduism
☐ Seventh Day Adventist ☐ Islam (Muslim)
☐ Anglican ☐ Rastafarian
☐ Mennonite ☐ Bahai Faith
☐ Baptist ☐ Salvation Army
☐ Methodist ☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ Nazarene
☐ Jehovah's Witness ☐ None
☐ Mormon ☐ DK/NS

- 1.5: Which ethnic group do you/does N identify with most?

- ☐ Mestizo/Hispanic/Latino ☐ Caucasian/White
☐ Creole ☐ Maya Yucatec
☐ Maya Ketchi ☐ African descent
☐ Garifuna ☐ Indian
☐ Mennonite ☐ Lebanese
☐ Maya Mopan ☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ East Indian ☐ DK/NS
☐ Chinese
☐ Taiwanese

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN 4 YEARS OLD SKIP TO 1.7

- 1.6: Which language(s) do you/does N speak well enough to conduct a conversation?

4+

[MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]

- ☐ Creole ☐ Maya Mopan
☐ English ☐ Chinese
☐ Spanish ☐ Hindi
☐ Garifuna ☐ Other (Specify) _____
☐ German
☐ Maya Yucatec ☐ Cannot speak
☐ Maya Ketchi ☐ DK/NS

INTERVIEWER: IF OVER 17 YEARS GO TO SECTION 2

- 1.7: Are your/N's biological parent(s) alive?

- 0-17
 Father: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS
 Mother: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS

INTERVIEWER: IF "YES" TO EITHER OF THE ABOVE THEN CONTINUE, OTHERWISE GO TO SECTION 2.

- 1.8: Do they live in your household?

- 0-17
☐ Father only
☐ Both
☐ Mother only
☐ Neither
☐ DK/NS

SECTION 2 CENSUS NIGHT

I will now ask you a question that will capture all persons in the country at census night.

- 2.1: Where did you/N spend the night of May 12, 2022?

- ☐ This household (include persons who were away due to work) ☐ Abroad ☐ DK/NS
☐ Another household in the country ☐ At an Institution ☐ Other (specify) _____

SECTION 3

MIGRATION

FOR ALL PERSONS

I will now ask you questions about movement of the population in and out of the country, as well as within Belize.

3.1a: Where do you/does N usually live? This refers to the place where you have/N has lived continuously or intend(s) to live for at least 6 months and one day excluding temporary absences for vacation or work assignments.

- ☐ At this address ☐ **SKIP TO 3.2a**
☐ Abroad
☐ Another household in the country
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

3.1b: In what district and city, town or village do you/does N usually live?

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

3.2a: In which country were you/was N born?

- ☐ Belize ☐ El Salvador
☐ USA ☐ Honduras
☐ Mexico ☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ Guatemala ☐ DK/NS

3.2b: What was your/N's mother's usual country of residence at the time of your/N's birth?

- ☐ Belize
☐ USA
☐ Mexico
☐ Guatemala
☐ El Salvador
☐ Honduras
☐ Other (specify) _____ **SKIP TO 3.4**
☐ DK/NS

3.3: In what district and city, town or village was that?

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

3.4: Have you/Has N ever lived in another country for a period of 12 months or more?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS **SKIP TO 3.8**

3.5: In which country did you/N last live?

- ☐ USA ☐ Honduras
☐ Mexico ☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ Guatemala
☐ El Salvador ☐ DK/NS

3.6: In what year did you/N return/last come to live in Belize?

- ☐ Before 1990 ☐ 2018 ☐ 2022
☐ 1990-1999 ☐ 2019 ☐ DK/NS
☐ 2000-2009 ☐ 2020
☐ 2010-2017 ☐ 2021

3.7a: What was the MA/N reason you/N returned/came to live in Belize?

- ☐ Regard it as home ☐ Training
☐ Marriage ☐ Study
☐ Family reunification /formation ☐ Medical
☐ Deported/ Involuntary return ☐ Crime rate
☐ Seek employment ☐ Returning home after seeking international protection abroad
☐ Business ☐ CSME Free Movement
☐ Retirement ☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ Forced displacement
☐ Personal safety ☐ DK/NS

IF RESPONSE IS CSME FREE MOVEMENT, CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO 3.8

3.7b: Specify the CSME Free Movement Category.

- ☐ Graduates of all recognized universities in the world
☐ Artist
☐ Musician
☐ Media Worker
☐ Sports Personnel
☐ Non-graduate Teacher and Nurse
☐ Artisan with a Caribbean Vocational Qualification
☐ Holder of Associate Degrees or comparable CVQ or comparable qualification/equivalence
☐ Spouse and/or dependent relative of skilled Caricom national
☐ DK/NS

3.8: In what district and city, town or village in Belize did you/N last live for at least 6 months and 1 day?

- ☐ Never Moved **GO TO SECTION 4**

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

3.9: In what year did you/N last come to live in your current city/town/ village?

- ☐ Before 1990 ☐ 2018 ☐ 2022
☐ 1990-1999 ☐ 2019 ☐ DK/NS
☐ 2000-2009 ☐ 2020
☐ 2010-2017 ☐ 2021

SECTION 4

DISABILITY & HEALTH

FOR ALL PERSONS

I will now ask you some questions about difficulties you or members of your household may have doing certain activities because of a **HEALTH PROBLEM**.

- 4.1: Do you/Does N have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses? Would you say:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No, no difficulty | Yes, some difficulty | Yes, lots of difficulty | Cannot do it at all | Not applicable because of age | DK/NS |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
- 4.2: Do you/Does N have difficulty hearing even if using hearing aid? Would you say:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No, no difficulty | Yes, some difficulty | Yes, lots of difficulty | Cannot do it at all | Not applicable because of age | DK/NS |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
- 4.3: Do you/Does N have difficulty walking or climbing stairs? Would you say:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No, no difficulty | Yes, some difficulty | Yes, lots of difficulty | Cannot do it at all | Not applicable because of age | DK/NS |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
- 4.4: Do you/Does N have difficulty remembering or concentrating? Would you say:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No, no difficulty | Yes, some difficulty | Yes, lots of difficulty | Cannot do it at all | Not applicable because of age | DK/NS |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
- 4.5: Do you/Does N have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? Would you say:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No, no difficulty | Yes, some difficulty | Yes, lots of difficulty | Cannot do it at all | Not applicable because of age | DK/NS |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
- 4.6: Using your/N's usual language, do you/does N have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)? Would you say:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| No, no difficulty | Yes, some difficulty | Yes, lots of difficulty | Cannot do it at all | Not applicable because of age | DK/NS |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

I will now ask you some questions about any illness, accident or injury that you or members of your household may have suffered during the last 3 months.

- 4.7: During the past 3 months, did you/N suffer from any illness, accident or injury?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → **SKIP TO 4.11**
- 4.8: Did you/N consult anyone (for example a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or traditional healer, friend/relative) for the illness, accident or injury?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → **SKIP TO 4.10**
- 4.9: Where did you/N go for the first consultation?
- ☐ Private General practitioners, dentists or therapists
 - ☐ Public General practitioners, dentists or therapists
 - ☐ Government hospitals/clinics/health centers
 - ☐ Private hospitals/clinics
 - ☐ Pharmacy
 - ☐ Friend/Relative
 - ☐ Traditional healer or herbalist
 - ☐ Other (specify) _____
- SKIP TO 4.11**
- 4.10: What was the MAIN reason why you/N did not consult with anyone for the illness, accident or injury?
- ☐ Illness/injury was mild
 - ☐ Facility too far/ Hard to get to facility/ Facility is inaccessible
 - ☐ Too dangerous to go to facility
 - ☐ Available facilities are too costly
 - ☐ No qualified staff present
 - ☐ Staff attitude not good
 - ☐ Facility too busy/long waiting time/ no appointment available
 - ☐ Facility is closed
 - ☐ Medication not available
 - ☐ Decided to take usual medication
 - ☐ Did not have time to go to the facility
 - ☐ Other (specify) _____

4.11: Did a medical doctor, psychiatrist or psychologist ever tell you/N that you have/has...?

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

	Yes	No	DK/NS
Arthritis/rheumatism	☐	☐	☐
Kidney disease	☐	☐	☐
Asthma	☐	☐	☐
Diabetes	☐	☐	☐
Hypertension (High blood pressure)	☐	☐	☐
Sickle cell anemia	☐	☐	☐
Glaucoma	☐	☐	☐
Cancer	☐	☐	☐
Heart disease	☐	☐	☐
Lupus	☐	☐	☐
Autism	☐	☐	☐
Dementia	☐	☐	☐
Down syndrome	☐	☐	☐
Spina bifida	☐	☐	☐
Other (specify) _____	☐	☐	☐

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

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

IF ALL RESPONSES=NO, CONTINUE

IF AT LEAST 1 RESPONSE IS 'YES', AND THE PERSON'S AGE IS 2 AND OVER, GO TO SECTION 5, OTHERWISE END INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON

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

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

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS OLD END INTERVIEW, OTHERWISE CONTINUE

SECTION 5

EDUCATION

2 YEARS AND OVER

I will now ask you questions about the level of schooling of the members of the household.

- 5.1: Are you/Is N currently attending a school or any educational institution, whether full-time or part-time?
- ☐ Yes, Full-time ☐ No
☐ Yes, Part-time ☐ DK/NS → **SKIP TO 5.5**

- 5.2 What type of school or educational institution are you/Is N attending?
- ☐ Preschool ☐ Home School
☐ Primary ☐ Special Education
☐ Secondary ☐ Adult continuing education
☐ Tertiary ☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ Vocational (ITVET, CET) _____

INTERVIEWER: IF 5.2=PRESCHOOL, END INTERVIEW OTHERWISE CONTINUE.

- 5.3 In what school level or class are you/Is N presently?
- ☐ Infant 1
☐ Infant 2
☐ Standard 1
☐ Standard 2
☐ Standard 3
☐ Standard 4
☐ Standard 5
☐ Standard 6
☐ 1st Form
☐ 2nd Form
☐ 3rd Form
☐ 4th Form
☐ Pre vocational
☐ Level 1 vocational
☐ Level 2 vocational
☐ Level 3 vocational
☐ Associate's Degree
☐ Bachelor's Degree
☐ Master's Degree
☐ Doctorate Degree
☐ Special Education
☐ Mennonite School
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

GO TO SECTION 6

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN 5 YEARS END INTERVIEW

- 5.4 Where are you/Is N studying?
- ☐ Belize
☐ Abroad on campus
☐ Distance learning
☐ DK/NS

INTERVIEWER: IF 5.3 = SPECIAL EDUCATION OR MENNONITE SCHOOL, GO TO SECTION 6

- 5.5 What is the highest school level or class you have/N has completed?

- ☐ Never Attended
☐ None
☐ Preschool
☐ Infant 1
☐ Infant 2
☐ Standard 1
☐ Standard 2
☐ Standard 3
☐ Standard 4
☐ Standard 5
☐ Standard 6
☐ 1st Form
☐ 2nd Form
☐ 3rd Form
☐ 4th Form
☐ Pre vocational
☐ Level 1 vocational
☐ Level 2 vocational
☐ Special Education
☐ Mennonite School
☐ Level 3 vocational
☐ Associate's Degree
☐ Bachelor's Degree
☐ Master's Degree
☐ Doctorate Degree
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

GO TO SECTION 6

INTERVIEWER: IF LESS THAN 5 YEARS END INTERVIEW

- 5.6 Where did you/N complete your/his/her highest level of schooling?
- ☐ Belize
☐ Abroad on campus
☐ Distance learning
☐ DK/NS

- 5.7 For your highest level of schooling completed, what was your/N's field of education or program of study?

[MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED]

☐ DK/NS

SECTION 6**ACCESS TO THE INTERNET****5 YEARS AND OVER**

I would now like to ask you some questions about your internet use.

6.1: During the past 3 months, have you/has N used the Internet?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

IF 14 YEARS OR OVER GO TO SECTION 7, OTHERWISE END INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON

6.2: During the past 3 months, did you/N use the Internet at...?

[READ ALL OPTIONS]

	Yes	No	DK/NS
Home	☐	☐	☐
Another person's home	☐	☐	☐
While commuting, in transport or walking	☐	☐	☐
Work	☐	☐	☐
Place of education (only students)	☐	☐	☐
Facility or establishment open to the public (paid or unpaid)	☐	☐	☐
Community internet access facility	☐	☐	☐
Other (specify) _____	☐	☐	☐

6.3: During the past 3 months, what kind of device(s) did you/N use to access the internet?

MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED

- ☐ Computer (desktop or laptop)
☐ Mobile Phone
☐ Tablet
☐ TV
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

IF 14 YEARS OR OVER GO TO SECTION 7, OTHERWISE END INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON

SECTION 7**TRAINING****14 YEARS AND OVER**

Now, I'd like to find out about any occupation or job for which members of the household may have been trained.

7.1: Have you/Has N ever received or attempted any training, or are you/is N currently being trained for an occupation or profession?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS

GO TO SECTION 8

IF 7.2=UNDERGOING TRAINING CURRENTLY OR COMPLETED TRAINING, CONTINUE, OTHERWISE GO TO SECTION 8.

7.2: Which category of response currently applies to you/N? **[READ OPTIONS]**

- ☐ Currently undergoing training
☐ Completed training
☐ Attempted training but did not complete
☐ DK/NS

SKIP TO SECTION 8

7.3: What is the occupation for which the highest level of training was completed/attempted or is undergoing by you/N?

Occupation _____
 Description _____

☐ DK/NS

7.4: Referring to the highest level of training, what was/is the main method used/being used?

- ☐ Apprenticeship
☐ On the job
☐ University (On Campus)
☐ University (Off Campus)
☐ On-line/virtual learning
☐ Vocational/Trade School/ Technical Institution
☐ Police Academy/Military Base/Coast Guard Base
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

7.5: How long was/is the period of your/ N's highest level of training?

Number

- ☐ Years
☐ Months
☐ Weeks
☐ Days
☐ DK/NS

7.6: What type of qualification/certification did you/N receive or will receive on completion of the training at the highest level?

- ☐ None
☐ Certificate with examination
☐ Certificate without examination
☐ Diploma
☐ Associates
☐ Bachelors
☐ Masters
☐ Post Graduate Degree
☐ Other (specify) _____
☐ DK/NS

SECTION 8

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

14 YEARS AND OVER

I will now ask you some questions on the labour force.

- 8.1: LAST WEEK, did you/N work for at least 1 hour for pay as an employee, labourer, odd-job worker or work in your/his/her own business activity?
☐ Yes → **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ No
☐ DK/NS
- 8.2: LAST WEEK, did you/N work in your/his/her own/ family farming, fishing or hunting?
☐ Yes
☐ No → **SKIP TO 8.4**
☐ DK/NS
- 8.3: Are the farming, fishing or animal products that you are/N is working on intended mainly for sale or family consumption?
☐ Yes, only for sale → **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ Yes, mainly for sale
☐ Yes, mainly for family consumption
☐ Yes, only for family consumption
☐ DK/NS
- 8.4: LAST WEEK, did you/N work for pay as a trainee, apprentice or intern for at least 1 hour?
☐ Yes → **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ No
☐ DK/NS
- 8.5: LAST WEEK, did you/N do any other activity for pay or profit, even for 1 hour, for example, selling food/chocobanana/ideal/cold cup/ sweets/ snacks, babysitting, barbering, hairdressing, yard cleaning, cutting grass, making or selling craft items, car washing, basket weaving, carpentry, construction, or building repairs or any other activity?
☐ Yes → **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ No
☐ DK/NS
- 8.6: LAST WEEK, though you/N did not work, did you/N have a paid job or business activity from which you were/N was temporarily absent?
☐ Yes
☐ No → **SKIP TO 8.10**
☐ DK/NS

- 8.7: Last week, why were you/was N absent from work?
☐ Absence not related to COVID-19 (e.g. illness or injury, vacation or holiday, maternity/paternity leave, shift work less than 4 weeks of absence)
→ **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ Seasonal employment
☐ Business closure or lay-off
☐ COVID-19 related reason such as own/family quarantine, personal circumstances related to COVID-19, taking care of children, job rotation, etc.)
☐ Other reason not related to COVID-19 (e.g. study leave, caring for others, bad weather, mechanical breakdown, shortage of materials, etc.)
☐ DK/NS
- 8.8: Do you/Does N expect to return to the same job/ business WITHIN FOUR (4) WEEKS?
☐ Yes
☐ No, but expects to return once restrictions are lifted
☐ No, but will return after 4 weeks
☐ No, will not return → **SKIP TO 8.10**
☐ Unsure to return
☐ DK/NS [PROXY ONLY]
- 8.9: Do you/Does N continue to receive an income from your/his/her job or business during this absence?
☐ Yes, full salary/wages → **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ Yes, partial or reduced payment
☐ No
☐ Unsure
☐ DK/NS
- IF 8.8 = 1 OR 2, GO TO 8.19, OTHERWISE CONTINUE**
- 8.10: LAST WEEK, did you/N help without pay in a family business?
DO NOT INCLUDE WORK WITHOUT PAY IN THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS MAINLY OR ONLY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
☐ Yes → **SKIP TO 8.19**
☐ No
☐ DK/NS
- 8.11: During the LAST FOUR (4) WEEKS, did you/N look for paid work or try to start your/his/her own business, for example, ask friends/relatives, apply for permits to own business, answer online job advertisements, etc.?
☐ Yes → **SKIP TO 8.14**
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

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

DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS

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

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS → **SKIP TO 8.17**

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

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS → **CONTINUE**

IF 8.11 AND 8.14 ARE 'YES', SKIP TO 8.16.

IF 8.11 IS 'NO' OR 'DK/NS' AND 8.14 IS 'YES', SKIP TO 8.17

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

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

SKIP TO 8.17

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

TIME MAY BE EXPRESSED IN YEARS AND MONTHS.

- ☐ Years Months
- ☐ Less than 1 month
- ☐ DK/NS

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → **GO TO SECTION 9**
- ☐ DK/NS → **GO TO SECTION 9**

8.18: Why did you/N stop working?

- ☐ Lost job/ Business failed or temporarily closed due to COVID-19
- ☐ Lost job/ Business failed not due to COVID-19
- ☐ Retired/Too old
- ☐ Job completed
- ☐ Moved to live elsewhere
- ☐ Resigned to continue studies
- ☐ Resigned to take up family responsibilities
- ☐ Other reason (specify) _____
- ☐ DK/NS

SKIP TO 8.21A AND ASK ABOUT PREVIOUS JOB

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ DK/NS

8.20a: Which of the following best describes your/N's current place of work at your/his/her MAIN JOB? Work...

READ ALL OPTIONS

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

SKIP TO 8.21a

8.20b: Are you/Is N working at home due to COVID-19 or is this the usual place of work for your/ his/her main job/business?

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

SECTION 8

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

14 YEARS AND OVER

8.21a: What is/was your/N's MAIN/ LAST JOB TITLE held?

Job Title: _____
☐ DK/NS

8.21b: Please give a brief description of your/N's duties in your/ N's MAIN/ LAST JOB held.

☐ DK/NS

8.22a: What is/was the name of the place where you work/N works/ worked in your/his/her MAIN/ LAST JOB?

Name of Place: _____

☐ DK/NS

8.22b: What is/was the MAIN economic activity carried on at the establishment?

☐ DK/NS

8.22c: In what district and city, town or village is/was this place?

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

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

READ OPTIONS

- ☐ Self-employed (with hired help/employees) → **IF EMPLOYED, SKIP TO 8.25**
- ☐ Self-employed (without hired help/employees) → **IF EMPLOYED, SKIP TO 8.26**
- ☐ Employee (Government/Quasi Government)
- ☐ Employee (NGO)
- ☐ Employee (International Organization/ Embassy)
- ☐ Contributing family worker
- ☐ Employee (Private)
- ☐ Paid Apprentice/ Intern
- ☐ DK/NS

IF NOT EMPLOYED, GO TO SECTION 9

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

SKIP TO 8.26

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

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

8.26: How many hours do you/does N usually work per week in all jobs?

MAIN JOB			Hours
OTHER JOB			Hours
TOTAL JOB			Hours

IF TOTAL HOURS USUALLY WORKED IN 8.26 ARE LESS THAN 35 HOURS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO SECTION 9.

8.27a: At present, do you/does N want to work additional hours per week than you are/he/she is currently working?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

8.27b: Could you/N start working more hours WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ DK/NS

SECTION 9

INCOME

14 YEARS AND OVER

I will now ask you some questions about income.

9.1: During the past 12 months, did you/N receive personal income from....? 1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = DK/NS		9.2: During the past 12 months, what was your/N's personal total income from....? This is before taxes and deductions (Include tips, bonuses, commissions, etc. from all sources). 999999 = DK/NS	
IF NO OR DON'T KNOW (2 OR 9), GO TO NEXT ROW		IF EXACT AMOUNT IS UNKNOWN, SHOW FLASHCARD AND ENTER INCOME GROUP	
Salaries	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Income from own enterprise	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Income from allowance outside of the household	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Rental income from land lease	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Rental income from house/flats rented out	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Personal Pensions from employer	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Personal Pensions from Social Security	① ② ⑨	Income Group	
Other (specify) _____	① ② ⑨	Income Group	

INTERVIEWER: IF PERSON IS NOT EMPLOYED SKIP TO 9.4'

9.3a: What is your/N's total income from employment in your/his/her MAIN job?

This is before taxes and deductions. (Include tips, bonuses, commissions, etc., from all sources.)

TOTAL
INCOME \$

**ASK FOR EXACT FIGURE BEFORE
SHOWING FLASH CARD.**

Income Group DK/NS = 9999999

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

9.3b: How often do you/does N receive this income?

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

9.4: During the past 12 months did you/N receive any remittances from abroad? Remittances refer to money received from family or friends outside of Belize.

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK/NS → **SKIP TO 9.6**

9.5: During the past 12 months, what was the total value of remittances you/N received? Was it...

READ OPTIONS

- ☐ Less than \$1500
- ☐ \$1500 - \$2499
- ☐ \$2500 - \$3499
- ☐ \$3500 - \$4499
- ☐ \$4500 - \$5499
- ☐ \$5500+
- ☐ DK/NS

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

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

**IF 15 YEARS OR OVER CONTINUE, OTHERWISE
END INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON**

SECTION 10 MARITAL AND UNION STATUS 15 YEARS AND OVER

I will now ask you some questions on marital and union status.

10.1: What is your/N's legal marital status?

- ☐ Never married
- ☐ Married
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Legally separated
- ☐ DK/NS

10.2: Which of the following best describes your/N's present union status? Is it...

READ OPTIONS ALOUD

- ☐ Married and living with spouse
- ☐ Married and not living with spouse
- ☐ Common-law relationship for 5+ years
- ☐ Living together for less than 5 years
- ☐ Visiting partner relationship
- ☐ Other (specify) _____
- ☐ Not in a union
- ☐ DK/NS

**SKIP
TO
10.4**

**IF 10.1 = 'NEVER MARRIED' OR 'DK/NS'
CONTINUE, OTHERWISE SKIP TO 10.4'**

10.3: Have you/Has N ever been in a common-law or visiting-partner relationship before?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ DK/NS

**IF FEMALE AGE 15-49
GO TO SECTION 11,
OTHERWISE END INTERVIEW.**

10.4: How old were you/was N when you were/he/she was in either a marriage, visiting partner, or common-law relationship for the very first time?

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☐ DK/NS

**IF FEMALE AGE 15-49 CONTINUE,
OTHERWISE END INTERVIEW.**

SECTION 11

FERTILITY

FEMALES 15 TO 49

I will now ask you some questions on the children born to women 15 to 49 years.

11.1a: How many live-born children have you/has N ever had?

Total			☐ DK/NS
Male			☐ DK/NS
Female			☐ DK/NS

**INTERVIEWER: IF TOTAL = "0"
END INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON.**

11.1b: How many of your/N's live-born children are still alive?

Total			☐ DK/NS
Male			☐ DK/NS
Female			☐ DK/NS

11.2: How old were you/was N when you/she had your/her FIRST live-born child?

		☐ DK/NS
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**INTERVIEWER: IF TOTAL AT 11.1A > "1",
CONTINUE, OTHERWISE GO TO 11.4**

11.3: How old were you/was N when you/she had your/her LAST live-born child?

		☐ DK/NS
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11.4: What is the date of birth of the last child born alive?

Date of Birth								☐ DK/NS
D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	

**IF THE DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST-BORN
CHILD IS BETWEEN MAY 2021 AND
APRIL 2022 CONTINUE, OTHERWISE END
INTERVIEW**

11.5a: During the period May 2021 to April 2022, how many live births did you/N have?

Total			☐ DK/NS
Male			☐ DK/NS
Female			☐ DK/NS

**IF TOTAL="0" END INTERVIEW FOR THIS
PERSON**

11.5b: How many of your/N's children who were born during that period have died?

		☐ DK/NS
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**INTERVIEWER: IF TOTAL="0"
END INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON.**

11.5c: What was the sex and age of the child/children that died?

	Sex			Age				
				READ OPTIONS				
Child No.	① - Male	② - Female	③ - DK/NS	① - Less than or equal to 7 days	② - 8 to 28 days	③ - More than 28 days		
	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ DK/NS
	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ DK/NS
3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ DK/NS	
4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ DK/NS	
5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ DK/NS	
6	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐ DK/NS	

