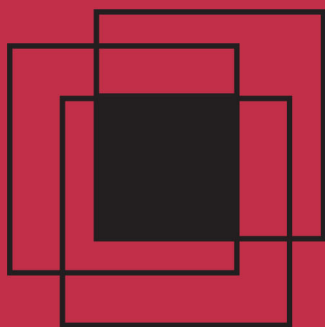
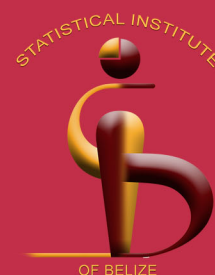


Report of the National Child Activity Survey BELIZE 2013



International
Labour
Organization



International
programme on
the Elimination
of Child labour
(IPEC)

REPORT ON THE
NATIONAL CHILD ACTIVITY
SURVEY

BELIZE, 2013

International Labour Organization
Statistical Institute of Belize

International
Programme
on the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	XIII
FOREWORD	XV
MINISTER'S COMMENTS.....	XVII
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	XIX
SUMMARY TABLE	XXI
KEY STATISTICAL INDICATORS.....	XXII
MAPS OF BELIZE.....	XXIII
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1: Background and Justification.....	1
1.2: Survey Objectives.....	1
1.3: Arrangement of the Report.....	2
CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	3
2.1: International Labour Standards	3
2.2: National Legislative Framework	4
2.3: Concepts and Operational Definitions	6
CHAPTER 3: NATIONAL CONTEXT	9
3.1: Demographic Profile	9
3.2: Economic Profile.....	9
3.3: Education Profile	11
3.4: Poverty and Inequality	12
3.5: Overview of Children in Economic Activities and Child Labour	13
CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY	17
4.1: Survey Methodology.....	17
CHAPTER 5: ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN.....	29
5.1: Main Characteristics of the Children Population.....	29
5.2: Prevalence of Children's Employment.....	33
5.3: Children's Activities	37
CHAPTER 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN.....	41
6.1: Children in Employment	41
6.2: Children in Unpaid Household Services	47
CHAPTER 7: EDUCATION CHARACTERISTICS	51
CHAPTER 8: CHILD LABOUR.....	55
CHAPTER 9: OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS.....	59
9.1: Household Characteristics.....	59
9.2: Children's Working Conditions	62
CHAPTER 10: SOME DETERMINANTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN BELIZE.....	63
10.1: Determinants of the Employment of Children.....	63

CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	65
11.1: Conclusions.....	65
11.2: Limitations of the CAS.....	68
11.3: Recommendations.....	68
REFERENCES	71
MAIN TABLES FROM THE CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY	73
ANNEX A: LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 2013 QUESTIONNAIRE.....	104
ANNEX B: FLASH CARD SHOWING INFORMAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.....	120
ANNEX C: RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	121

LIST OF TABLES

Table i:	Distribution of Population by Age Group and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013.....	xxi
Table ii:	Belize: Key Statistical Indicators	xxii
Table 4.1:	Determining Sample Size for Belize Labour Force/Child Activity Survey, September 2013*	18
Table 4.2:	Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata.....	19
Table 4.3:	Personnel for Labour Force/Child Activity Survey Fieldwork, Belize 2013.....	21
Table 4.4:	Result Codes and Response Rates, Belize 2013	24
Table 4.5:	Population Estimates at Mid-September, 2013 and Population at Census 2010 by District, Sex and Area, Belize	25
Table 4.6:	Population by District, Sex, Area and Age Group, Belize Census, 2010.....	26
Table 5.1:	Percentage of Children 5 to 17 years by age group, sex and area of residence, Belize 2013	30
Table 5.2:	Percentage of Children 5 to 17 Years by District, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013	31
Table 5.3:	Percentage of Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Sex of Household Head, Belize 2013	31
Table 5.4:	Children's Living Arrangement by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	32
Table 5.5:	Children's Living Arrangement by District (%), Belize 2013	32
Table 5.6:	Children's Employment Rate by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013.....	36
Table 5.7:	Distribution of Employed Children by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013.....	36
Table 5.8:	Distribution of Working Children by Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	36
Table 5.9:	Children's Employment Rate by Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	36
Table 5.10:	Distribution of Working Children and Employment Rate by Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	36
Table 5.11:	Children's Activities by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	37
Table 5.12:	Percentage of Children in Unpaid Household Services by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	38
Table 5.13a:	Rate of Children's Involvement in Unpaid Household Services by Activity Status, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	39
Table 5.13b:	Children in Unpaid Household Services by Children's Activities, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	39
Table 5.14:	Children NOT in Unpaid Household Services by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013.....	40
Table 6.1:	Children's Employment Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	41
Table 6.2:	Children's Occupation by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	42
Table 6.3:	Children's Employment Industry by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	42

Table 6.4:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Work by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	43
Table 6.5:	Children’s Working Time by Sex, Age Group, Area of Residence and Activity Status, Belize 2013	44
Table 6.6:	Children’s Earning Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	45
Table 6.7:	Children’s Average Weekly Income (BZ\$) by Age Group, Area of Residence and Sex, Belize 2013	45
Table 6.8:	Children’s Average Weekly Income (BZ\$) by District and Sex, Belize 2013.....	45
Table 6.9:	Children’s Use of Income* by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	46
Table 6.10:	Children’s Main Reason for Working by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	46
Table 6.11:	Children in Employment by Ethnic Group, Sex and age Group, Belize 2013	47
Table 6.12:	Main Types of Household Chores Performed by Children, by Sex, Belize 2013*	47
Table 6.13:	Main Types of Household Chores by Age Group Belize 2013*	48
Table 6.14:	Percentage of Children Engaged in Fetching Water/Firewood by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	48
Table 6.15:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	49
Table 6.16:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Household Chores by District, Belize 2013.....	50
Table 6.17:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Activity, Belize 2013.....	50
Table 7.1:	Children’s School Attendance Status by Sex and Age Group, Belize 2013	51
Table 7.2:	Children’s School Attendance Status by Employment Status* and Sex, Belize 2013	51
Table 7.3:	Percentage of Children in Employment by School Attendance Status, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	52
Table 7.4a:	Percentage of Children Not Attending School by District, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	52
Table 7.4b:	Children’s Main Reasons for Not Attending School by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	52
Table 8.1:	Child Labour Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	55
Table 8.2:	Child Labour Rates and Hazardous Work Rates by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013	56
Table 8.3:	Children in Hazardous Work by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013.....	57
Table 9.1:	Household Scores on the Housing Quality Index, Belize 2013.....	61
Table 9.2:	Selected Housing Characteristics by Children’s Employment Status, Belize 2013	62
Table 9.3:	Children’s General Working Conditons, Belize 2013	62
Table 10.1:	Final Model of the Binary Logistic Regression for the Employment of Children, Belize 2013	64

Table A1:	Results of Household, Persons 5 to 17 Years and Persons 14 Years and Older Interviews, Belize 2013	73
Table B1:	The Sample of Children 5 to 17 Years by Single Year of Age and Sex, Belize 2013	73
Table B2:	Population of Children 5 to 17 Years by Single Year of Age and Sex, Belize 2013.....	74
Table B3:	Children 5 to 17 Years by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	74
Table B4:	Children 5 to 17 Years by District, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013.....	74
Table B5:	Children 5 to 17 Years by Ethnic Group and Sex, Belize 2013	75
Table B6:	Children 5 to 17 Years by Country of Birth and Sex, Belize 2013	75
Table B7:	Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Sex of Household Heads, Belize 2013	75
Table B8:	Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Education Level of Household Heads, Belize 2013	76
Table B9:	Children's Living Arrangement by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	76
Table B10:	Children's Living Arrangement by District, Belize 2013.....	76
Table B11:	Children Who Worked in the Last Year by District, Belize 2013.....	77
Table B12:	Main Months Children Worked in Last Year by Sex, Belize 2013§	77
Table B13:	Children Who Worked Between September 2012 and August 2013 by Occupation and Sex, Belize 2013	78
Table B14:	Children Who Worked Between September 2012 and August 2013 by Industry and Sex, Belize 2013	78
Table B15:	Children 12 to 17 Years Not in Employment by Work Seeking Status and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013.....	78
Table B16:	Children 5 to 17 Years Involved in Economic Activities by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	79
Table B17:	Children 5 to 17 Years Involved in Economic Activities by District and Employment Rate, Belize 2013	79
Table B18:	Children 5 to 17 Years Involved in Economic Activities by Ethnic Group and Employment Rate, Belize 2013.....	79
Table B19:	Children's Activities by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	80
Table B20:	Children's Activities by District, Belize 2013.....	80
Table B21:	Children 5 to 17 Years in Unpaid Household Services by Single Year of Age and Sex, Belize 2013	80
Table B22:	Children in Unpaid Household Services by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	81
Table B23:	Children 5 to 17 Years in Unpaid Household Services by District, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013	81
Table B24:	Children in Unpaid Household Services by Children's Activities, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	81

Table B25:	Children NOT in Unpaid Household Services by Children’s Activities, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	81
Table B26:	Children Not Attending School, Not Doing Chores and Not Working by Sex and Other Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013.....	82
Table C1:	Children’s Employment Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	82
Table C2:	Children’s Employment Status by District, Belize 2013	83
Table C3:	Children’s Occupation by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	83
Table C4:	Children’s Occupation by District, Belize 2013	83
Table C5:	Children’s Employment Industry by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	83
Table C6:	Children in Employment by Industry and District, Belize 2013.....	84
Table C7:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Work by Activity Status, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	84
Table C8:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Work by District, Belize 2013	84
Table C9:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Work by Industry, Belize 2013	85
Table C10:	Children’s Working Time by Sex, Age Group, Area of Residence and Activity Status, Belize 2013*	85
Table C11:	Children’s Working Time by Occupation, Belize 2013.....	85
Table C12:	Children’s Working Time by Area of Residence, Belize 2013	86
Table C13:	Children’s Working Time by Area of Residence, Belize 2013	86
Table C14:	Children’s Earning Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	86
Table C15:	Children’s Use of Income₡ by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	87
Table C16:	Children’s Use of Income₡ by District, Belize 2013.....	87
Table C17:	Children’s Main Reason for Working by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	87
Table C18:	Children’s Main Reason for Working by District, Belize 2013	88
Table C19:	Children in Employment by Ethnic Group, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	88
Table C20:	Children in Employment by Country of Birth and Sex, Belize 2013	88
Table C21:	Main Types of Household Chores Performed by Children, by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013*	89
Table C22:	Main Types of Household Chores Performed by Children, by District, Belize 2013*	89
Table C23:	Children Engaged in Fetching Water/Firewood by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	89
Table C24:	Children Engaged in Fetching Water/Firewood by District, Belize 2013.....	90
Table C25:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	90
Table C26:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Household Chores by District, Belize 2013.....	90
Table C27:	Children’s Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Activity, Belize 2013.....	91

Table C28:	Time of Day Household Chores were Done by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	91
Table C29:	Time Household Chores were Done by District, Belize 2013.....	91
Table C30:	Time Household Chores were Done by Activity, Belize 2013.....	91
Table D1:	Children’s School Attendance Status by Sex, Age Group and Employment Status, Belize 2013	92
Table D2:	Children in Employment by School Attendance Status, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	92
Table D3:	Children in Employment by School Attendance Status and District, Belize 2013	92
Table D4:	Percentage of Children Not Attending School by District, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	93
Table D5:	Children’s Main Reasons for Not Attending School by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	93
Table D6:	Children’s Main Reasons for Not Attending School by Household Head’s Education Level, Belize 2013.....	93
Table D7:	Employed 5 to 17 Year Olds Not Attending School by Age Group and Educational Achievement, Belize 2013.....	94
Table D8:	Children by Employment Status and Household Head’s Education Level, Belize 2013	94
Table D9:	Children by Activity and Household Head’s Education Level, Belize 2013	94
Table E1:	Child Labour Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	95
Table E2:	Child Labour Status by District, Belize 2013	95
Table E3:	Child Labour Status by Ethnic Group, Belize 2013	95
Table E4:	Children in Child Labour and Hazardous Work by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013	96
Table E5:	Children in Hazardous Occupations by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	97
Table E6:	Children in Hazardous Occupations by District, Belize 2013	97
Table F1:	Average Household Size by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	98
Table F2:	Households by Overcrowding Status, District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	98
Table F3:	Household Scores on the Housing Quality Index, Belize 2013.....	99
Table F4:	Children’s Employment Status by Selected Housing Characteristics, Belize 2013	99
Table F5:	Children’s General Working Conditons, Belize 2013*	100
Table G1:	Base Model of Binary Logistic Regression Model for Employment of Children, Belize 2013	101
Table G2:	Model Summary of Binary Logistic Regression for Employment of Children, Belize 2013	102
Table G3:	Final Model Classification Table of Binary Logistic Regression for Employment of Children, Belize 2013	102

Table G4: Final Model of Binary Logistic Regression for Employment of Children, Belize 2013.....	103
Table RoE1: Standard Errors - Country of Belize, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	121
Table RoE2: Standard Errors - Corozal, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	122
Table RoE3: Standard Errors - Orange Walk, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	123
Table RoE4: Standard Errors - Belize District, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	124
Table RoE5: Standard Errors - Cayo, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	125
Table RoE6: Standard Errors - Stann Creek, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	126
Table RoE7: Standard Errors - Toledo, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013.....	127

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Composition of Child Labour, Belize 2013	8
Figure 3.1: Belize GDP per Capita, 2001 to 2012	12
Figure 4.1: Independent Variables for Estimating Logistic Regression Model for the Employment of Children, Belize 2013	28
Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Children by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013	29
Figure 5.2: Sex Ratios by Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	29
Figure 5.3: Children 5 to 17 Years by District, Belize 2013	30
Figure 5.4: Children 5 to 17 Years by Place of Birth, Belize 2013.....	30
Figure 5.5: Children 5 to 17 Years by Ethnic Group, Belize 2013	31
Figure 5.6: Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Educational Level of Household Head, Belize 2013	32
Figure 5.7: Percentage of Children 5 to 17 Years Working in the Last Year, by District, Belize 2013	33
Figure 5.8: Children 5 to 17 Years Who Worked in the Last Year by Months Worked and Sex, Belize 2013	33
Figure 5.9: Children 5 to 17 Years Who Worked During the Last Year by Occupation, Belize 2013.....	34
Figure 5.10: Children 5 to 17 Years Who Worked During the Last Year by Industry, Belize 2013	34
Figure 5.11: Children 5 to 17 Years Seeking Work by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013	35
Figure 5.12: Percentage of Employed Children and Employment Rates by District, Belize 2013	35
Figure 5.13: Percentage of Employed Children and Employment Rate by Ethnic Group, Belize 2013	37
Figure 5.14: Children's Activities by District, Belize 2013.....	38
Figure 5.15: Percentage of Children Engaged in Household Chores by District, Belize 2013.....	39
Figure 6.1: Children's Weekly Hours of Work by Activity Status, Belize 2013.....	43
Figure 6.2: Children Fetching Water/Firewood by District, Belize 2013	49
Figure 7.1: Employed 14 to 17 Year Olds Not Attending School by Educational Achievement.....	53
Figure 7.2: Children Not Attending School by Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013.....	54
Figure 7.3a: Employed Children by Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013	54
Figure 7.3b: Non-Working Children by Household Head's Educational Level, Belize 2013.....	54
Figure 9.1: Average Household Size by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	59
Figure 9.2: Average Size of Households With and Without Working Children by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	59
Figure 9.3: Overcrowded Households by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013.....	60
Figure 9.4: Overcrowded Households with and without Working Children by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013	60

ACRONYMS

\$	Unless stated otherwise, all monetary amounts are quoted in Belize Dollars. BZ\$1 = US\$0.50
18th ICLS	Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians
BCEA	Belize Classification of Economic Activities
BLR	Binary Logistic Regression
C138	ILO's Minimum Age Convention
C182	ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention
CAS	Child Activity Survey
CPA	Country Poverty Assessment
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
FPRW	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (of the ILO)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoB	Government of Belize
HQI	Housing Quality Index
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (of the ILO)
ISCO 08	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC 4	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MLLGRD	Ministry of Labour, Local Government and Rural Development
MoE	Ministry of Education
NCFC	National Committee for Families and Children
NCLC	National Child Labour Committee
NOPCA	National Organization for the Prevention of Child Abuse
NPA	National Plan of Action
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
SIB	Statistical Institute of Belize
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (of ILO/IPEC)
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

FOREWORD

The National Child Activity Survey Belize, 2013, is the second such survey of children's activities conducted on a nationwide scale in the country, with the main objective of collecting comprehensive information on children engaged in economic activities, also called working children. Like the previous survey undertaken in 2001, the National Child Activity Survey 2013 is the outcome of collaboration between the Statistical Institute of Belize and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The present survey is intended to provide updated information on working children, child labour, and hazardous work performed by children in Belize, as was desired by the National Steering Committee on Child Labour set up by the Ministry of Labour, Government of Belize.

Accordingly, this report provides detailed statistical information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children aged 5 to 17 years as well as some related information on the households they belong to. The report also contains survey findings about children's non-economic activities, principally, attending school and engagement in household chores. An important feature of the report is that the estimates and classifications of working children and child labour are aligned to the international statistical measurement standards on child labour adopted in December 2008 at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The National Child Activity Survey 2013 of Belize was technically and financially supported by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the ILO (now, within the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO) and was made possible through its global project (GLO/11/11/USA) funded by the United States Department of Labour.

The ILO would like to place on record its gratitude to the Ministry of Labour, Government of Belize, and to the Statistical Institute of Belize, for partnering in the successful completion of the National Child Activity Survey 2013 of Belize. The ILO would also wish to thank members of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour that included representatives of the workers and employers organizations in Belize, for their guidance at important stages of the survey leading to the validation of the report.

The ILO hopes that the findings contained in the Report of the National Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013 will be useful to policy-makers and stake-holders, and facilitate their efforts at evolving effective policies to combat child labour in Belize.



Corinne Vargha
Chief

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch
International Labour Organization

MINISTER'S COMMENTS



The Ministry of Labour acting through the National Child Labour Committee (NCLC) and the Labour Department is charged with preventing child labour in Belize, and where it is found to be occurring, with taking the necessary steps to ensure it discontinues.

In order to be able to carry out this responsibility, the Department and the Committee needed an updated report on the situation presently occurring in Belize since the last Child Activity Survey was done many years ago and is outdated.

The Statistical Institute of Belize, through cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) working through its agency International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) which provided funding, undertook and has concluded this Child Activity Survey.

This report will arm the Labour Department with the necessary current information to be able to undertake and implement a strategy to combat any violations of the labour laws as it relates to engaging children in the workplace.

This will be done through cooperation among the various agencies – namely, employers' organizations, trade unions, the National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), and the National Child Labour Committee, all working together to promote the best interest of children.

The legal framework governing Child Labour in Belize emanates from the fundamental human rights embedded in our Constitution. Our domestic laws are further supported by the ILO Convention number 182 governing the rights of the child. The Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention was ratified by Belize in the year 2000 and the ILO Convention number 138 dealing with minimum age and provides for the setting of minimum age for certain types of work which children may be involved in was also ratified in Belize.

Both these Conventions informed the amended Labour Act Chapter 297 of the Laws of Belize which protects children from all forms of abuses and exploitation and collectively provides for socialization, play and other forms of protection necessary for the full development of the child.

The Ministry of Labour and the Labour Department are cognizant of the fact that Child Labour has been tolerated and accepted in some communities, however disguised under certain social umbrellas; nevertheless, the real effects of this practice show up later in the child's life.

It is these kinds of practices which this survey highlights and will enable its addressing through the necessary interventions.

I am pleased that this Child Activity Survey is now completed and I thank and extend my appreciation, on behalf of the Ministry, to all the participants who contributed to this important step in combatting this scourge.

Senator, the Hon. Godwin Hulse
Minister responsible for Labour

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) wishes to take this opportunity to acknowledge some of the major players for their role in the successful implementation of the 2013 Child Activity Survey (CAS).

We would like to thank the Government of Belize, and by extension the Ministry of Labour, for recognizing the importance of current data on children's activities to inform decision-making about factors affecting our children's development. This study would not have been possible without the input and support of the Ministry of Labour. Further, we appreciate the contribution of the Labour Commissioner and National Child Labour Committee (NCLC) in the planning and reporting stages of this effort.

The International Labour Organization (ILO), through the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) was quite instrumental in providing both financial and technical support for the Child Activity Survey. Special thanks to Bijoy Raychaudhuri and Federico Blanco of the ILO for very timely technical assistance in areas such as staff training, data analyses and the editing of the draft report.

The successful implementation of the 2013 CAS depended on the tireless efforts of all members of staff of the SIB, who worked unstintingly throughout the planning, training, data collection, data processing, data analyses and reporting phases of the exercise to ensure delivery of a high quality product. We thank you for the dedication displayed in seeing this through to the end.

To our field staff, who undertook the task of visiting all the sampled households, we extend our heartfelt appreciation, as we could not have done this without your input.

Finally, the SIB extends our thanks to all the survey respondents. We appreciate the time you took out of your busy schedules to participate in the survey, so that we can now have this current data to inform policy making in the best interests of our children. Thank you.

SUMMARY TABLE

Table i: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

	Total Population		Population 5 - 11 Years		Population 12 - 13 Years		Population 14 - 17 Years		Population 5 - 17 Years		Population 14+ Years		Population 18+ Years			
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Total Population	351,618	175,811	175,807	29,606	18,978	9,873	9,106	31,190	15,965	15,225	109,990	56,054	53,936	203,131	100,549	102,582
Population 0 to 4 Years	38,497	19,208	19,289	-	-	-	-	6,362	4,371	1,991	-	-	-	143,101	87,062	56,040
Labour Force	149,463	91,433	58,031	-	452	298	153	4,408	3,273	1,135	5,188	3,719	1,470	123,869	79,427	44,443
Employed	128,277	82,700	45,578	329	148	181	-	1,954	1,098	856	-	-	-	123,869	79,427	44,443
Unemployed	21,186	8,733	12,453	-	-	-	-	2,454	1,175	279	5,188	3,719	1,470	19,232	7,635	11,597
Labour Force Participation Rate*	63.8%	78.5%	49.3%	0.5%	2.4%	3.0%	1.7%	20.4%	27.4%	13.1%	4.7%	6.6%	2.7%	70.4%	86.6%	54.6%
Unemployment Rate	14.2%	9.6%	21.5%	-	-	-	-	30.7%	25.1%	43.0%	-	-	-	13.4%	8.8%	20.7%
Children 5 to 17 Years	-	-	-	0	159	104	54	3,619	2,832	946	3,777	2,832	946	-	-	-
Employment Only	-	-	-	0	159	104	54	3,619	2,832	946	3,777	2,832	946	-	-	-
Study Only	-	-	-	57,350	29,016	28,334	17,484	9,238	8,246	4,462	95,662	48,658	47,004	-	-	-
Employment and Study	-	-	-	329	148	181	293	789	545	243	1,411	887	524	-	-	-
Total Employment ‡	-	-	-	329	148	181	452	4,408	3,273	1,135	5,188	3,719	1,470	-	-	-
Total Study§	-	-	-	57,679	29,164	28,515	17,777	9,432	8,345	4,462	97,351	49,669	47,682	-	-	-
Not Attending School	-	-	-	2,060	1,028	1,031	1,201	440	462	243	12,627	6,373	6,254	-	-	-
Child Labour	-	-	-	329	148	181	218	187	30	3,528	2,869	659	-	-	-	-
Doing Household Chores	-	-	-	42,798	21,444	21,354	17,072	8,740	8,331	87,432	43,869	43,563	-	-	-	-
Inactive¶	-	-	-	750	404	346	93	57	35	1,288	783	505	-	-	-	-

*Labour Force Participation Rate for 5 to 11, 12 to 13 and 5 to 17 years should be read as work ratio, i.e., (# Working children in age group ÷ Total # of children in age group) * 100

‡ Total Employment refers to children who are in employment only, as well as those children who study and are in employment

§ Total Study refers to those children who study only, as well as those children who study and are in employment

¶ Inactive children are those children who are neither in employment, attending school, nor performing household chores

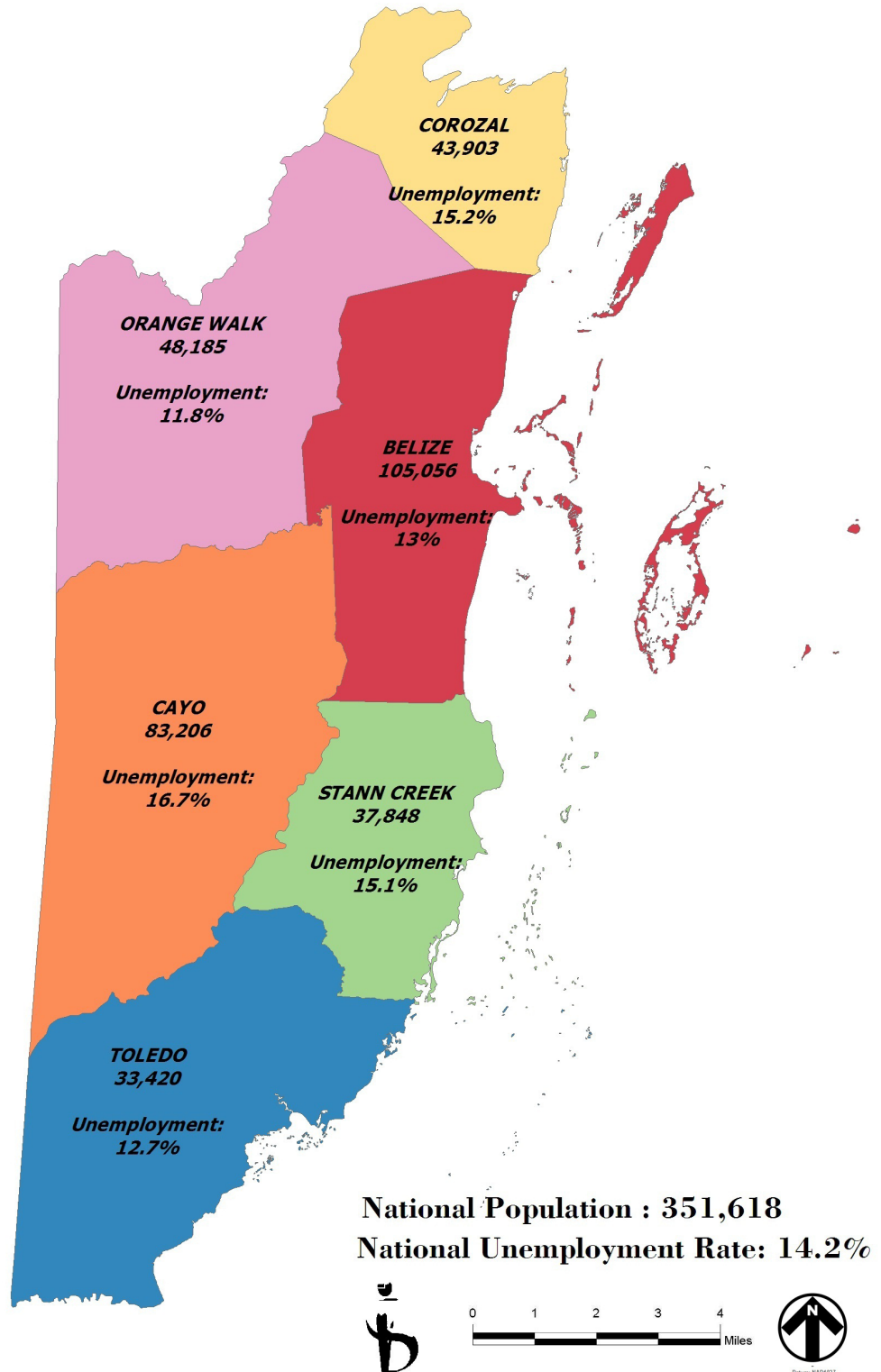
KEY STATISTICAL INDICATORS

Table ii: Belize: Key Statistical Indicators

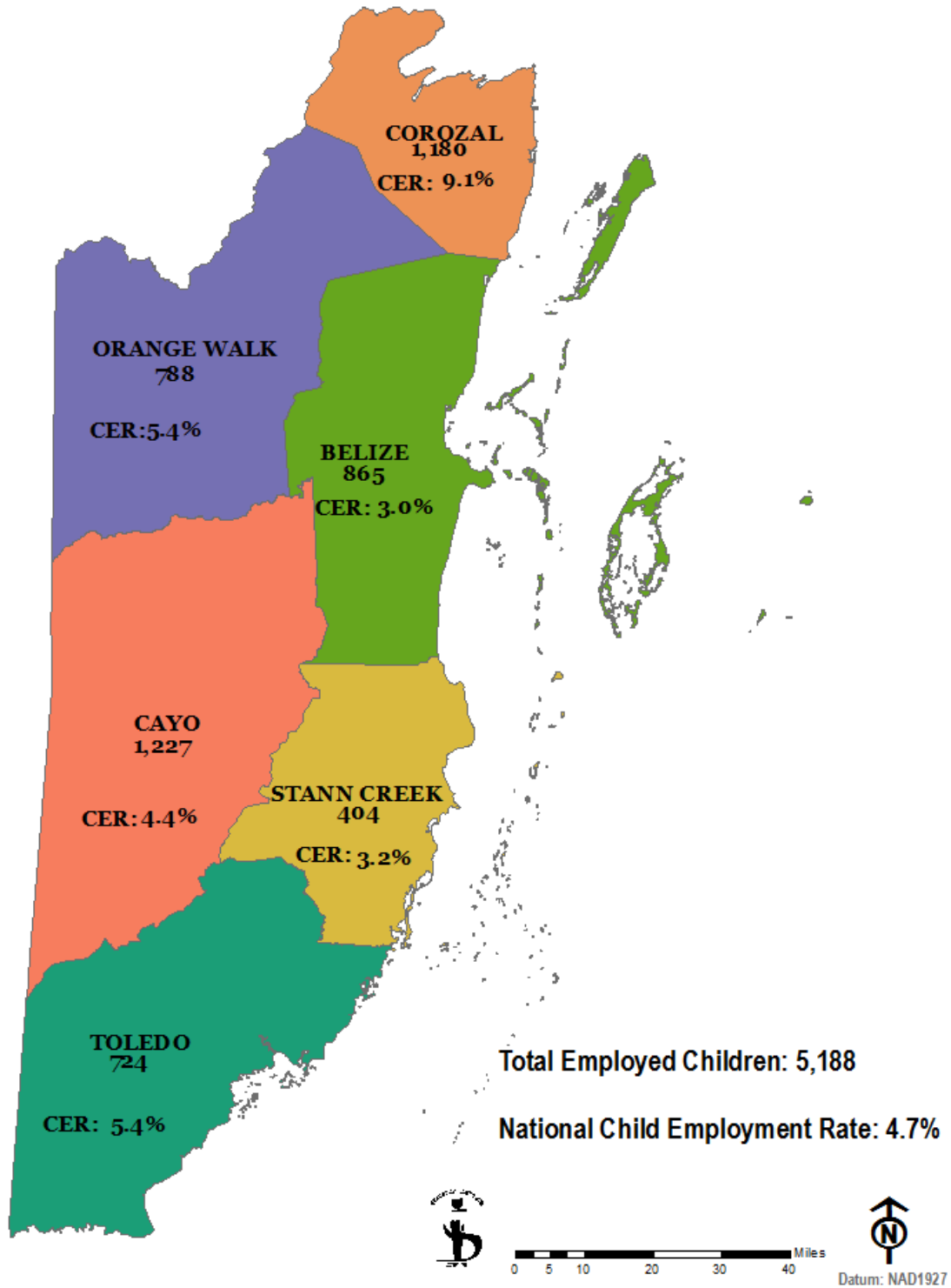
Name of Indicator	Value	Date
Mid-Year Population Estimate	352,000	2013
Sex Ratio	100.0	2013
Proportion of Population under 5 Years	11.7%	2013
Proportion of Population under 18 Years (children)	42.2%	2013
Proportion of Population 14+ years (working age)	66.7%	2013
Proportion of Population 65+ years	4.2%	2013
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.7	2012
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	42.0	2012
Proportion of one year olds immunized against measles	99%	2012
Proportion of Population using Improved Drinking Water Source	95.6%	2013
Proportion of Population using Improved Sanitation Facilities	96.9%	2013
Proportion of Population using Solid Fuels	16.3%	2013
Primary School Net Attendance Rate	92.5%	2010
Secondary School Net Attendance Rate	45.5%	2010
GDP per Capita	\$7,673.0	2012

MAPS OF BELIZE

Belize: Population and Unemployment Rate by District, September 2013



Belize: Employed Children and Children's Employment Rate (CER) by District, September 2013



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background and Justification

In 1990, Belize signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN Treaty Collection), while ILO Conventions 138 and 182 were signed and ratified in 2000 (ILOa). The ratification of these instruments signalled Belize's commitment to provide the best possible environment for the holistic development of children, and to prohibit and eliminate incidences of child labour in general, and in particular, the worst forms of child labour.

This commitment was demonstrated through several concerted endeavours in collaboration with national and international partners, including the conduct of the first National Child Activity Survey (CAS) in 2001, followed by the compilation of several reports on child labour in Belize. Further, the Government established a National Child Labour Committee (NCLC), and supported the formulation of a National Child Labour Policy.

The 2001 CAS Report (Arnold-Talbert & Constanza-Vega, 2004) indicated that 14 percent of Belizean children aged 5 to 17 years were economically active, more than a half (53%) of whom were not attending school. Additionally, Arnold-Talbert & Constanza-Vega (2004) reported that three out of every five economically active children were engaged in child labour. Perriott (2003) found that boys were three times more at risk for child labour than girls, and children of Maya ethnicity were the most likely to be child labourers. Further, children residing in rural areas were more than two and a half times as likely as urban dwelling children to be involved in child labour. Several recommendations were put forward to address some of the identified issues contributing to child labour.

It was therefore timely that in the interest of monitoring the country's progress towards the elimination of child labour and its associated negative effects, Belize conducted its second National CAS in 2013. The results of this latest survey will serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of the programmes and initiatives that have been embarked upon to address the issue

of children's activities, and will highlight specific areas which require greater focus and/or additional interventions.

The 2013 CAS, conducted by the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB), was made possible by way of collaboration between the Government of Belize (GoB), through the Ministry of Labour, Local Government, and Rural Development (MLLGRD) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The SIB is the producer of national official statistics, while the MLLGRD is the national executing agency with responsibility for ensuring that Belize takes steps towards meeting its commitments and obligations under the ILO Conventions, and chairs the NCLC. The ILO support was provided within the framework of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), in the form of both financial and technical assistance.

1.2: Survey Objectives

The aims of the 2013 CAS are as follows:

- ▶ To collect data on the types of activities children are involved in generally, and in particular, the current magnitude and nature of their involvement in economic activities.
- ▶ To analyze children's demographic and socio-economic circumstances, and the contribution of these factors to their involvement in economic activities.
- ▶ To measure/monitor Belize's progress since 2001 towards the reduction/elimination of child labour.
- ▶ To update and expand the existing data and literature regarding child labour in Belize, for the purpose of informing decision-making to further reduce the level of child labour in the country.
- ▶ To identify specific areas that require actions/interventions to further reduce the incidence of child labour, and to improve children's overall well-being.

1.3: Arrangement of the Report

In addition to the foregoing, Chapter 2 will describe the international labour standards that Belize prescribes to, and provide a snapshot of the national legislative framework within which the country operates as it relates to the issue of child labour, as well as a description of the various concepts and definitions employed throughout this report. Chapter 3 will provide the demographic and socio-economic context within which Belize is currently operating, while Chapter 4 will outline the methodology employed by the CAS.

The next four chapters will present the detailed findings of the CAS, in terms of children's activities, the characteristics of working children, children's educational characteristics, and child labour and hazardous work, in that order.

Further, Chapter 9 will examine the living and working conditions of children, and an attempt will be made in Chapter 10 to identify some of the determinants of the employment of children. The report concludes with Chapter 11 in which the main conclusions drawn from the CAS, as well as recommendations to address the identified issues are outlined.

Detailed statistical tables will be presented in the second part of this report, while details of the reliability of the estimates, along with a copy of the data collection instrument will be annexed.

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1: International Labour Standards

As a member state of the International Labour Organization, Belize subscribes to the provisions of the following international conventions which speak to the protection of children in terms of their activities:

- ▶ The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989;
- ▶ The ILO's Minimum Age Convention No. 138, 1973; and
- ▶ The ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182, 1999.

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Belize signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on March 2, 1990, and ratified it on May 2 of the same year (UN Treaty Collection). The national agency with responsibility for ensuring compliance with the UNCRC is the National Committee for Families and Children (NCFC), through the National Plan of Action (NPA). Article 1 of the UNCRC defines a child as anyone under the age of 18 years, unless the national law stipulates an earlier majority age (OHCHR, 1989).

Children's right to an education is outlined in Article 28, and Section (a) speaks to the State's responsibility to provide free, compulsory, primary education for all children, while Article 31 speaks to the child's right to rest and leisure.

The issue of child labour is addressed in Article 32, which states in its entirety:

"1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of

the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

- a. Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- b. Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- c. Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article."

ILO Convention No. 138

As mentioned earlier, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (C138) concerning the minimum age for admission to employment, was ratified by Belize on March 6, 2000 (ILOa). In accordance with Article 1 which speaks to the pursuit of "a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour" (ILO, 1973), Belize established the National Child Labour Committee (NCLC), which had as one of its first task the formulation of a National Child Labour Policy (NCLP).

While Article 2.3 of C138 sets the minimum employment age at 15 years, Belize, by means of a special dispensation granted to developing countries under Article 2.4, established its minimum working age as 14 years. On the other hand, Article 3 sets the minimum age for involvement in hazardous work at 18 years, and the NCLP has made an attempt to classify occupations that are considered 'hazardous,' however, the present compilation requires significant work before it can be considered comprehensive.

In spite of the foregoing, Article 7 of C138 does allow for children aged 13 to 15 years (in the case of Belize, 12 to 14 years) to be involved in "light work" for a specified number of hours, so long as their development is not adversely affected. Additionally, Article 8 allows exceptions to Article 2 if the child is involved in the

performing arts, with the caveat that the number of hours worked and the working conditions do not adversely affect the child's development.

ILO Convention No. 182

In addition to C138, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (C182) concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) was also ratified by Belize on March 6, 2000 (ILOa). Member states ratifying this C182 pledged to “take immediate and effective measures to ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst of forms of child labour as a matter of urgency”, (ILO, 1999).

Convention 182 also defines a child as anyone under the age of 18, and in Article 3 describes the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) as follows:

“(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

(d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.”

Work reflected by Article 3(d) is also termed as ‘hazardous work’, while child labour forms indicated by Articles 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) are called ‘WFCL other than hazardous work’.

Further, Article 4 of C182 speaks to the State's obligation to clearly and in detail define the work falling under Article 3(d) above, and to institutionalize periodic revisions and updates as necessary. Additionally,

Article 7.1 clearly indicates that in order to expedite the elimination of the WFCL, countries should establish and apply penal or other sanctions as appropriate.

2.2: National Legislative Framework

In addition to the ILO Conventions that have been ratified by Belize, treatment of the issue of child labour is guided by several pieces of national legislation, and the relevant sections of the various Laws are discussed below.

National Constitution

Human rights in Belize are enshrined in the National Constitution (1981), and provides a sound basis for the elimination of child labour, as Principle (b) states in part that the people of Belize

“respect the principles of social justice and therefore believe ... that labour should not be exploited or forced by economic necessity to operate in inhumane conditions ... that equal protection should be given to children regardless of their social status, and that a just system should be ensured to provide for education and health on the basis of equality” (p.1).

Additionally, Part II, Section 8 (1) & (2) (p.12) categorically state that “No person shall be held in slavery or servitude [nor] be required to perform forced labour.”

Belize Labour Act

The Belize Labour Act (2000), which governs relations between employer and employee, describes a child as anyone under the age of 14 years (p.18) and a young person as anyone who is 14 to 17 years old (p.21), and states that no child or young person (except for young persons aged 16+ years with the consent of the parent/guardian) should be recruited (Section 71, p.55).

With regards to the minimum working age, Section 169 of the Act expressly prohibits the employment of a child who is under the age of 12 years, and clearly defines working hours and basic working conditions for older children as follows:

“... no child shall be employed -
– before the close of school hours on any day on which [s]he is required to attend school; or

- before six o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening on any day; or
 - for more than two hours on any day on which [s]he is required to attend school; or
 - for more than two hours on any Sunday; or
 - to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him/[her]; or
 - in any occupation likely to be injurious to his/[her] life, limb, health or education, regard being had to his/[her] physical condition” (p.96-97).
- of two months in the first instance, and \$50.00 or four months imprisonment in a second or subsequent instance (Section 172, p.98).
- Belize Shops Act**
The Belize Shops Act (2000) stipulates that no person less than 14 years old shall be employed in or about any shop (Section 3, p.7). Anyone who violates this provision may be fined a maximum of \$250.00 on summary conviction (Section 31 (1), p.20).
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) (Prohibition) Act**
The CSEC Act (2013) defines a child as anyone under the age of 18 years, and states that commercial sexual exploitation involves “the employment, hiring, use ... of a child to engage in sexual intercourse ... or other sexual activity or to engage in prostitution ... with other children or with adults ...”

In terms of working hours, Part XV of the Act (Section 161) prohibits persons under the age of 18 years from working at night, with exceptions for males 16 to 17 years in a public emergency (p.92-93). With regards to persons under 16 years, ‘night’ is defined as “at least the 12 consecutive hours from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.”, while for children 16 to 17 years, ‘night’ means “at least 12 consecutive hours falling between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m.” (Section 160, p.91). An exception may also be made for “persons under the age of 18 years” in the case of a family undertaking where only the parents and children are employed, and the situation “is not harmful, prejudicial or dangerous” (Section 161 (6), p.94).

With reference to the working environment, Section 164 of the Act prohibits anyone from employing a child (under the age of 14 years) in any industrial undertaking, while Section 165 prohibits the employment of children less than 15 years on any ship or other vessel, unless it is family-owned and run (p.94-95). Although young persons (from 15+ years of age) may be employed on a ship or other vessel, they ought not to perform the tasks of trimmer or stoker, except if certain specified requirements are met (Section 167, p.96).

The maximum penalty for the employment of a child or young person in breach of the provisions of the Belize Labour Act is a fine of \$20.00 or imprisonment

This Act makes it an offence for anyone to employ a child to engage in sexual intercourse or any other sexual activity with themselves or any other person, an offence which carries a penalty of 12 years imprisonment.

Belize International Labour Organization Conventions Act

The ILO Conventions Act (2003), an addition to the Labour Act, gives the force of law to the ILO Conventions that have been ratified by Belize, and indicates that where a conflict arise between the provisions of this Act and the Labour Act, the provisions of the ILO Conventions Act shall prevail.

Families and Children Act

The Families and Children Act (2000) defines a child as “a person below the age of 18 years” (p.16), and states that “... no child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be detrimental to his health, education, or mental, physical or moral development” (Section 7, p.20).

Belize Education Act

According to the Education Act (2000), a “child of compulsory school age” is any person who is between 5 and 14 years of age (p.7). Under the Act, parents are obligated to ensure that every child under 14 years who has not yet completed primary school is receiving a suitable education (Section 34, p.23).

In terms of the cost of education, “pupils shall be admitted to all government and all government-aided primary schools without payment of any tuition fees” and “citizens and permanent residents of Belize shall be admitted to all government secondary schools without payment of tuition fees” (Section 45 (1) & (2), p.28). In both cases, there is a provision for special fees to be levied with the approval of the Chief Education Officer.

2.3: Concepts and Operational Definitions

This section presents some concepts used throughout this report, along with the operational definitions of said concepts for the purpose of this report.

System of National Accounts

Economic Activities:

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

Employment/Work:

A person is employed if, during the reference period, they performed some economic activity for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour. The categories of employment are:

- **Paid Employment:** Persons who, during the reference period, had a formal attachment to a job and performed some economic activity for a wage or salary, or payment in kind, as well as persons with a formal attachment to a job but who are temporarily absent from the job.
- **Self-employment:** Persons, who, during the reference period, performed some economic activity for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, and persons with an enterprise, but who might temporarily not be at work.
- **Unpaid Family Worker:** Persons who work in their family business (e.g. store or farm), who do not receive payment of any kind.

Underemployment:

Employed persons 14 years or older who usually work less than 35 hours per week are considered to be underemployed.

Working Age:

All persons in Belize who are at least 14 years old may be employed on a full-time basis, that is, up to 45 hours per week.

Youths:

For the purpose of this report, persons 14 to 24 years are considered ‘youths’.

Labour Force Participation Rate:

The proportion of the population 14 years or older who are either employed or not employed but available for employment.

Household:

A household consists of one or more persons living together, which is, sleeping most nights of a week (at least 4 nights per week) AND sharing at least one daily meal with the household. A member of a household need not be a relative of the main family, and a group of unrelated persons living together also comprises a household.

Household Head:

In a one-person household, that person is the head. In households having more than one member, the person recognized as the head of household by other members of the household should be accepted as the head. This also applies in cases where a group of unrelated persons share a dwelling.

Household Activities:

Unpaid household services carried out by and for household members in their own household, such as preparing and serving meals, mending, washing and ironing clothes, shopping, caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members, cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling, repairing household durables, transporting household members and their goods, etc. The term ‘household activities’ is used interchangeably with ‘household chores’.

Throughout this report, the terms ‘work’, ‘in economic activities’ and ‘employed’ are used interchangeably.

Occupation:

The type of economic activity that a person usually pursues to earn income in cash or kind during the reference period, regardless of the industry or status in employment of the person, is regarded as the person's occupation, e.g. accounts clerk, legal secretary, domestic worker, fisherman, babysitter, or human resource manager. Each occupation is systematically classified and coded using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 08).

Industry:

The type of economic activity carried out at the person's place of work or business during the reference week determines the industry. This is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied in exchange for some economic benefit (cash or kind), and not necessarily by the specific duties or functions of the person's job. For example, an accounts clerk could work in either the apparel manufacturing industry, the sugar cane industry, or the poultry rearing industry. Industries are systematically classified into different categories, based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4). ISIC was used to develop a national classification of economic activities that is referred to as the Belize Classification of Economic Activities (BCEA), which reflects the organization of Belize's economy more adequately.

Child Labour Measurement Framework

In this report, the framework for the statistical measurement of child labour is based on guidelines contained in the Resolution on the Statistics of Child Labour adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in December 2008.

Child:

In accordance with the UNCRC and the ILO's Convention C182, a child is anyone under the age of 18 years.

Working Children:

All children engaged in economic activities during the reference period, even if they were temporarily absent from work, are considered to be working children. In this report, the reference age limits for working children is 5 to 17 years. Working children are also called 'children in employment'.

Children Seeking Work:

Those children who were not working during the reference period, but who indicated that they want to work and are available for work, if a job was offered.

Children Engaged in Household Chores:

Children who perform unpaid household services primarily in their own household, such as preparing and serving meals, mending, washing and ironing clothes, shopping, caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members, cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling, repairing household durables, transporting household members and their goods, etc. For the purpose of this report, the fetching of water and collection of firewood for use by the household are considered household chores/activities.

Composition of Child Labour

All persons aged 5 to 17 years who were engaged in one or more of the following types of economic activities during the reference period are considered to be a victim of child labour:

- ▶ Worst forms of child labour (WFCL) other than hazardous work;
- ▶ Designated¹ hazardous occupations and industries, also called hazardous work;
- ▶ Other forms of child labour.

Worst Forms of Child Labour other than Hazardous Work:

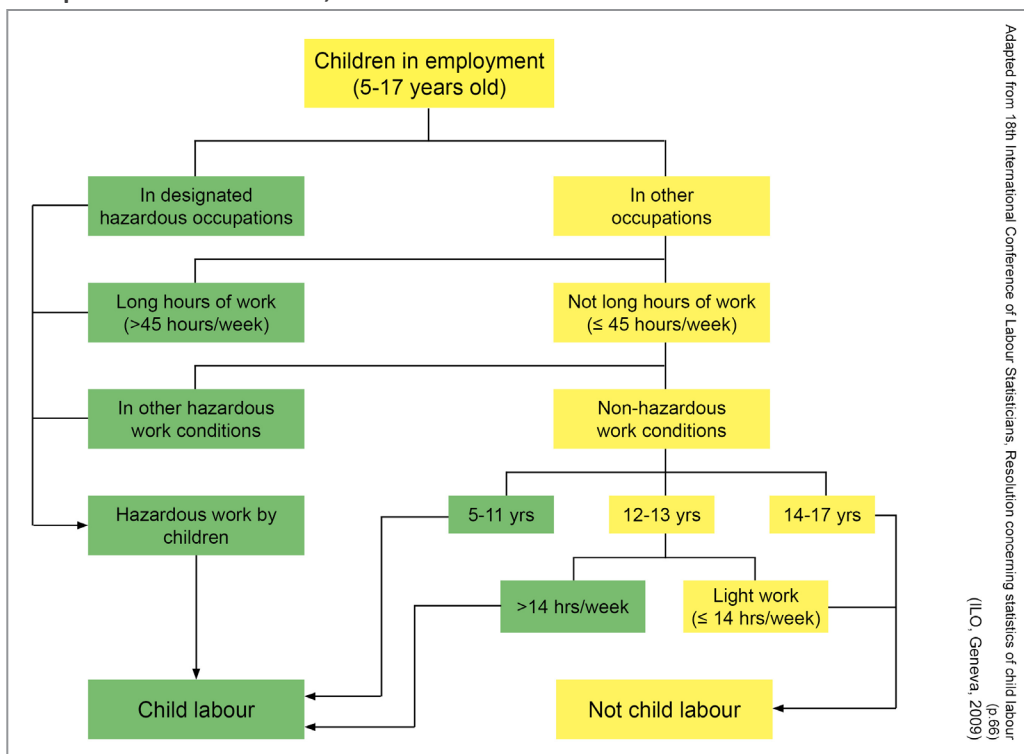
In light of the difficulties inherent in measuring 'WFCL other than hazardous work'² by means of a household survey, for the purpose of this report, the estimates of such child labour will not be taken into consideration. Of those children involved in the WFCL, only those engaged in designated hazardous occupations and industries³ are included in the estimate of child labour in this report. Figure 2.1 below outlines the various components contributing to the estimate of child labour.

1 Designated either by national legislation or through other official notification.

2 'WFCL other than hazardous work' is also referred to sometimes as 'unconditional WFCL'.

3 There is no designated hazardous industry in Belize where employment of persons below 18 years is restricted.

Figure 2.1: Composition of Child Labour, Belize 2013



Hazardous Work:

For the purpose of this report, the occupations performed by children were classified as hazardous or not hazardous based on guidelines in the NCLP and the Labour Act, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour. Consideration was also given to:

- The types of protective wear utilized, if any (CS1 and CS2 of Annex A);
- Whether the child has to carry heavy loads at work (CS5 of Annex A);
- The types of tool(s) the child used in carrying out his/her job, if any (CS6 and CS7 of Annex A);
- The physical working conditions (CS8 of Annex A);
- The nature of injuries received on the job, if any (CS9 and CS10 of Annex A);
- Any verbal/psychological/sexual abuse suffered (CS16 of Annex A).

- All children 12 to 13 years of age who performed any economic activity for more than 14 hours in the last week are victims of child labour;
- All children 14 to 17 years of age who performed any economic activity for more than 45 hours in the last week are victims of child labour.

Other Concepts and Definitions

Education Level of Household Head

If the head of the household had no spouse, the head’s education level is referred. However, if the head of the household had a spouse, whichever one of the head or the spouse had the highest level of education, that person’s education level was taken as the head’s education level.

Night

The conceptualization of ‘night’ follows the stipulations in the Belize Labour Act. For the purpose of ‘working time’, night is defined as being from 6p.m. to 6a.m. in the case of children under the age of 16 years, and 12 consecutive hours between 5p.m. and 6a.m. in the case of children 16 to 17 years.

Other Forms of Child Labour

The age of the child and the number of hours worked were the primary criteria for determining other forms of child labour, and the considerations are as follows:

- All children under the age of 12 years who performed any economic activity are victims of child labour;

CHAPTER 3: NATIONAL CONTEXT

Despite a very strong Spanish influence and presence, Belize is the only English-speaking country in Central America, with ties to the Caribbean Community by virtue of its eastern border, which lies in the Caribbean Sea. Spanning approximately 8,867 square miles, the country consists of six major administrative divisions (districts): Corozal in the north, Orange Walk in the north-west, Belize and Cayo in the east and west respectively, Stann Creek in the south-east and Toledo in the south. The capital of Belize is the City of Belmopan, which forms part of the Cayo district.

3.1: Demographic Profile

According to Census 2010 (SIB, 2013a), Belize's population has been growing at an average annual rate of 2.65 percent since 2000, and at the time of the CAS (September 2013), the population was estimated at 351,618, evenly distributed between males and females.

There is some indication of aging in the population, as the median age moved from 19.1 years in 2000, to 21 years at Census 2010. There was a 5 percent reduction in the size of the population younger than 15 years, while the proportion of the population that was 15 to 64 years grew by a corresponding 5 percent (SIB, 2013a).

Belizeans who were born in 2010 can expect to live on average 73.7 years, up from 69.8 years for those persons born in 2000 (SIB, 2014a). Over the years, there has been a narrowing of the gap between life expectancy at birth for males and females, which now stands at 71.1 years for males and 76.6 years for females. In the meantime, Belizeans who survive to the age of 10 years can expect, on average, to live another 65.3 years (SIB, 2014a). This increase in life expectancy was facilitated in part by a reduction in the infant mortality rate, which moved from 21.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2000, to 16.3 in 2010. In terms of maternal mortality, there were 42 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 (UNDP & GoB, 2013).

The majority of Belizeans (55%) continue to reside in the rural areas of the country, males (56.1%) more

so than females (53.9%). More than 70 percent of the population in the districts of Corozal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek and Toledo live in the rural areas. On the other hand, the Belize district has the largest urban population (70.7%), while a little over half (52%) of the Cayo population live in the urban areas. The Belize district also has the largest proportion of the population (29.9%), followed by Cayo with about 24 percent, while Toledo has only 9.5 percent of the population (SIB, 2013a).

About a half of Belize's culturally diverse population is of Spanish descent (Mestizo/Spanish/Latino), while approximately one in every five persons is a Creole. One-tenth of the population are Maya, approximately 5 percent Garinagu and almost 4 percent Mennonite, while another 7 percent are of mixed ethnicities (SIB, 2013a).

Although the official language of Belize is English and this language is spoken by three out of five Belizeans, about a half of the population speaks Spanish, 10 percent speak Maya and about 45 percent speak the local dialect, Creole (SIB, 2013a).

Finally, 40 percent of the population are affiliated with the Roman Catholic denomination, while about 16 percent are not affiliated with any religious organization (SIB, 2013a).

3.2: Economic Profile

The Economy

In 2012, Belize had a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of \$2.6 billion, an increase of about \$777.8 million since 2002 (SIB, 2013b). During that period, the economic growth rate ranged from a high of 9.3 percent in 2003, to a low of 0.3 percent in 2009 (SIB, 2013c), while preliminary reports indicate that from 2012 to 2013, the economy grew by 0.7 percent (SIB, 2014b). During 2012, the primary industries of Agriculture and Forestry, Fishing, and Mining and Quarrying contributed approximately 14 percent of GDP, the secondary industries (Manufacturing, Construction, and Electricity and Water) contributed another 17 percent, while the bulk of GDP (60%) was

derived from the services industries (SIB, 2013b).

Belize recorded \$627.5 million in exports for 2013, mostly from agriculture (75.3%) and mineral fuels and lubricants (22.3%) (SIB, 2014c). This reflects a decline from \$678.6 million in 2012, when mineral fuels and lubricants accounted for 27.5 percent of exports. On the other hand, total imports were three times as much as exports (\$1.9 billion) in 2013, representing an increase of about 8 percent over 2012 (SIB, 2014d).

At March 2014, the consumer price index (CPI) stood at 103.6, an increase of 1.4 percent since March 2013, resulting in an inflation rate of 1.7 percent for the first three months of 2014 (SIB, 2014e). In particular, at March 2014, the food CPI was the same as the national CPI (1.4%), while the inflation rate for the category of housing, water, electricity and fuel was 2.2 percent. Among the districts, inflation was highest (2.5%) in Dangriga, Stann Creek and lowest in Orange Walk Town at 0.7 percent.

Because of the challenges endemic in measuring the informal economy in any country, the Statistical Institute of Belize has so far not initiated any such attempt. However, in a 2010 Establishment Surveys Project, the World Bank (2014) estimated that one-fifth of establishments in Belize started their business without being formally registered, and took about two years, on average, before they became registered. This is in addition to perhaps the majority of persons who are self-employed in activities such as subsistence farming, vending, and other activities listed in Annex B.

The Labour Force

The most recent Labour Force Survey (LFS) revealed that at September 2013, approximately 64 percent of the working age population was participating in the labour force. While more than three-quarters (78.5%) of males were in the labour force, only about a half (49.3%) of the working age females participates. About 80 percent of the 25 to 54 year old population are in the labour force, compared to 46.1 percent of youths. Additionally, the urban labour force participation rate is slightly higher than that in Rural Belize, at 66.8 percent and 61.2 percent, respectively.

The unemployment rate was 14.2 percent, reflecting an improvement over 2012 (16.1%), and while the unemployment rate among males was lower than the national average at 9.6 percent, more than one-fifth (21.5%) of females were unemployed. Although there was only a marginal difference in the level of unemployment between Urban and Rural Belize, the unemployment rate in the districts ranged from a high of 16.7 percent in Cayo to a low of 11.8 percent in Orange Walk. The unemployment rate for persons 25 years and older ranged from 8.4 percent (35 to 44 years) to 12.7 percent (25 to 34 years), while unemployment among youths was twice as high as any other age group, at 25.3 percent.

About 16 percent of the employed labour force was underemployed, females (21.9%) more so than males (12.4%), while one-fifth of rural workers and 12 percent of urban workers usually work less than 35 hours per week. Underemployment was highest among youths (21.3%) and persons over 54 years (23%).

The private sector employs almost two-thirds of workers, a little over a quarter of them are self-employed, and the GoB hires 12 percent. Approximately two-thirds of all jobs are in the service industries while the primary industries (agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying) account for 18 percent of jobs. Almost nine out of ten females (87%) are employed in service industries, compared to 56 percent of males, while a quarter of all males and just 4 percent of females work in the primary industries.

In terms of occupations, three out of ten persons are clerical, service or sales workers, approximately 23 percent hold elementary/unskilled jobs, while another 23 percent are skilled workers (agriculture, craft, plant and machinery). Almost one-third of males are skilled workers, compared to just 6.5 percent of females. On the other hand, only one out of five males has a service-related job, compared to almost a half (48.1%) of the female workers. As would be expected, the older the worker, the greater the proportion working in the skilled occupations (18.1 percent of youths vs. 35.3 percent of persons over 55 years). On the contrary, almost one-third of youths are involved in unskilled labour, compared to less than one-fifth of workers 45 years or older.

3.3: Education Profile

Access and Quality

As indicated earlier, in Belize, all children between the ages of 5 and 14 years are required to attend school, unless they have already completed the primary level of education. Notwithstanding, the education system consists of five levels of education as follows:

1. **Pre-Primary level** – consists of two years of early childhood education for 3 to 4 year olds;
2. **Primary level** – provides eight years of basic education for 5 to 12 year olds;
3. **Secondary level** – prepares 13 to 16 years old students to sit the Caribbean Examinations Council's CSEC or the GCE general proficiency examinations;
4. **Post Secondary level** – provides advanced proficiency level education for 17 to 18 year olds at Junior Colleges; and
5. **Tertiary level** – allows students 19 to 24 years to pursue educational/training programmes at the University of Belize, University of the West Indies (Open Campus) or Galen University.

While the Ministry of Education (MoE) has overall responsibility for the education system, various partnerships have been established with stakeholders such as the church, communities and voluntary and private organizations to engender the provision of sufficient and efficient education in Belize. As such, the system includes institutions that are wholly government owned and funded, some which are managed by religious denominations and are partially funded by the state, as well as institutions that are owned by private entities and operate without any assistance from the GoB (MoE). According to the MoE (2014), of the 294 existing primary schools for the 2012/13 school year, the GoB owns 18 percent and partially funds another 70 percent. There are 52 secondary schools across the country, 83 percent of which are either owned or partially funded by the GoB.

About 56 percent of primary school teachers are trained, with a greater proportion of urban (59.4%) than rural (53.9%) teachers trained. Amongst the districts, less than a half (43.5%) of the teachers in Toledo are trained, compared to Corozal, where about three-quarters of all teachers are trained. On average,

at the primary level there are about 23 students per teacher. Within the system of secondary education, overall, three in ten teachers are trained, with Corozal having the highest proportion trained at 38 percent, compared to Toledo with only about 20 percent trained. On average, there are about 15 students per teacher at the secondary level.

Literacy

In the absence of any recent literacy survey, Belize employs a proxy measure of literacy, based on the completion of at least 7 years of primary school (SIB, 2013a). In 2010, four out of five persons 15 years and older were literate, with a higher rate of literacy among females (84.1%) than among males (75.2%). Only about 69 percent of the Toledo population was literate, compared to 91 percent of persons in the Belize District.

The youth literacy rate indicates some improvement in this indicator, as the youth population (15 to 24 years old) recorded a literacy rate of 88.1 percent, with a narrower gap between males (86.6%) and females (89.6%). Youths in Orange Walk had the lowest literacy rate at 80.4 percent, while 95 percent of youths in the Belize District were literate.

School Enrolment

Perhaps because of the lack of legislation mandating compulsory attendance at early childhood institutions, less than a half (43%) of children 3 to 4 years old were enrolled in pre-school for the 2012/13 school year (MoE, 2014). Although there was no significant difference between the net enrolment ratio for boys and girls, there were only about 97 girls to every 100 boys enrolled at this level of education.

The net enrolment rate at the primary level for the same period was 92 percent, with a slightly higher rate for boys (92.9%) than for girls (91.0%). On average, there were 95 girls enrolled for every 100 boys in primary school.

Enrolment at the secondary level, which is not mandated by law, was very low compared to that at primary school, with just about a half of secondary school-aged children enrolled. The gap in enrolment between girls (54.3%) and boys (48.2%) was even wider at this level, but in favour of girls, unlike what pertains at the primary level, with the girls-to-boys'

ratio of approximately 107.

According to the Ministry of Education (2014), 86.8 percent of primary school students graduating at the end of the 2011/12 school year made the transition to secondary school, and the proportion was a little lower for boys (85.6%) than for girls (88.0%). Corozal had the lowest transition rate, with just three-quarters of students moving on to secondary school, while the Belize District had the highest rate at 94 percent. Toledo and Orange Walk were the only districts where a greater proportion of males than females continued on to the secondary level.

In the 2011/12 school year, although the overall drop-out rate at the primary level was less than 1 percent, approximately 2 percent of students dropped out at Standards 5 and 6 (the last two years of the primary level). The incidence of dropping out is highest in Orange Walk at about 3 percent in standard 6, and lowest in Corozal and Stann Creek (1.3%), while in Toledo, the proportion of females dropping out at Standard 6 is more than twice as high as the proportion of males.

On the other hand, almost one in ten (8.4%) students who transitioned to secondary school dropped out before completing the course of education, and in general, boys dropped out at a higher rate than girls. The first year of secondary school had the highest attrition rate at about 15 percent for boys and 9 percent for girls, however, among children who survived to the final year, only 3.4 percent dropped out. Toledo (14.1%) and Corozal (11.2%) were the districts with the highest secondary school drop-out rates, while Orange Walk had the lowest (6.5%). One-fifth of secondary school students in Toledo dropped out in first year.

For the 2011/12 school year, 6.2 percent of primary school students were not promoted to a more advanced class, males (7.3%) more so than females (5.1%). The first year of primary school had the highest repetition rate at 12.1 percent, and perhaps this might be ascribed in part to

some students not having attended pre-school. On the other hand, less than one percent of students repeated the final year of the primary level.

The repetition rate at the secondary level was similar to that at the primary level, however, there was a wider gap between boys (8.1%) and girls (5.0%). For the first three years of secondary school, about 7 percent of students repeated a form; however, only 3 percent had to repeat the fourth and final year.

3.4: Poverty and Inequality

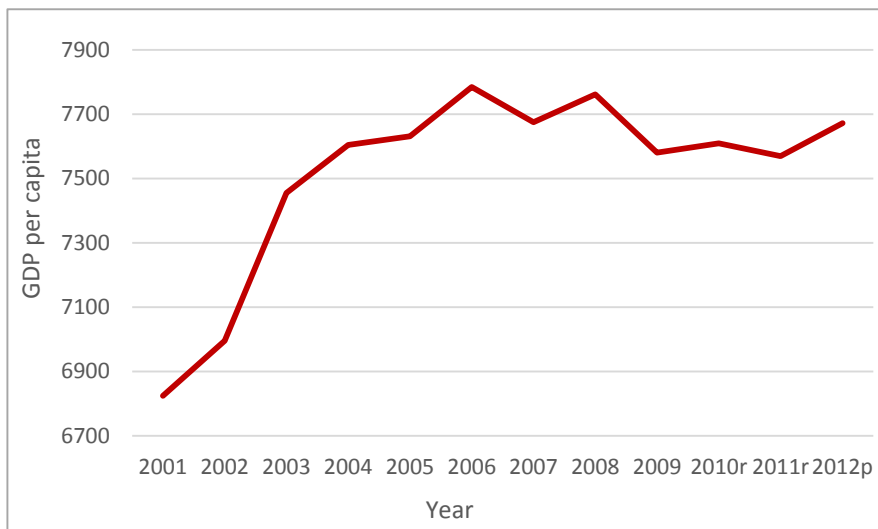
Figure 3.1 suggests that in general, the standard of living in Belize has improved over the years, moving from a GDP per capita of approximately \$6,800 in 2001 to about \$7,700 in 2012, an increase of about 13% in the last 11 years. However, there appears to have been a peak of sorts in 2006 at \$7,800, and since then the GDP per capita has been fairly constant.

Household Poverty

According to the most recent Country Poverty Assessment (CPA) (Halcrow Group Limited, 2011), in 2009, about three of ten households were living in poverty, with a third of these households in extreme poverty, not even being able to enjoy a healthy diet. Additionally, another 13 percent of households were at risk of becoming poor. These statistics reflected a worsening of poverty in Belize since 2002, when a quarter of households were poor, and 7.5 percent were extremely poor.

At the district level, Corozal and Toledo had the highest level of household poverty (about 46 percent

Figure 3.1: Belize GDP per Capita, 2001 to 2012



of households) however, 37.5 percent of Toledo's households were indigent, compared to 15.7 percent of Corozal's. On the other hand, Toledo was the only district to experience a decline in poverty over the previous seven years. The Belize District had the lowest incidence of household poverty (20.9%) and indigence (3.9%).

In terms of the geographic distribution of household poverty, although Toledo had the lowest share of the poor households (11%), it also had (disproportionately) the highest share of indigent households (27%). In direct contrast, the Belize District had the highest share of the poor households (22%) and the lowest share of the extremely poor (12%).

Individual Poverty

Just over two-fifths of persons in the population were poor in 2009, including 15.8 percent who were extremely poor. This represents an overall increase of 7.2 percent in the proportion of the population that was poor, from 34.1 percent in 2002.

Three out of five persons in Toledo were poor, followed by 56.2 percent of Corozal's population, while the Belize District had the lowest incidence of poverty at 28.8 percent. The proportion of Toledo's population that was indigent was more than twice as high (49.7%) as the next poorest district (Corozal at 21.4%), compared to only 6.1 percent of the population in the Belize District.

Income/Consumption Inequality

Between 2002 and 2009, there was a slight increase in the level of inequality among the population of Belize, as indicated by the Gini Coefficient moving from 0.4 to 0.42 (Halcrow, 2011). In 2009, Toledo had the highest level of inequality at 0.46, compared to Orange Walk, the lowest at 0.36. The Belize District was the only place where there was a reduction in the level of inequality, from a high 0.6 in 2002 to 0.41 in 2009. On the other hand, the level of inequality in Toledo showed a marked deterioration, from 0.2 to 0.46.

It should be noted that since the last CPA, the GoB has embarked on several initiatives aimed at poverty reduction in Belize. An example of one such intervention is the implementation of a conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme in the Toledo districts, which ties the disbursement of benefits to

school attendance and ante-natal visits. It is expected that these interventions would have yielded visible results by the time of the next CPA.

3.5: Overview of Children in Economic Activities and Child Labour

Within the last decade or so, with significant assistance from international partners, Belize has made some headway in compiling data on the issue of children's activities, and in particular, on child labour. The following will highlight some of the most significant findings regarding the economic activities of children in Belize.

Qualitative Studies

In 2001, the Ministry of Labour (MLLGRD) collaborated with the National Organization for the Prevention of Child Abuse (NOPCA) to conduct the Corozal Child Labour Project, which included a Corozal-specific qualitative study of the reasons children work, the type of work they are involved in and the resulting threats to them, as well as the reasons some children do not attend school. Another qualitative report "on the social, economic, educational, cultural and labour situations of working children in Belize" (Young, 2003), this time from a national perspective, was completed for SIMPOC/IPEC in 2003.

Most of the children who work do so because they have to, in order to help sustain the family (NOPCA, 2001; Young 2003), and usually because their families force them to, except for the few exceptions where children choose to work because they have little or no interest in school (Young, 2003). For the most part, working children are from large families, from families without a father-figure (NOPCA, 2001; Young, 2003), and from families where the head has not completed primary school (Young, 2003). Additionally, it was found that most of the parents of working children had themselves been working children (Young, 2003).

It was noted that employers appeared to have a "strong vested interest" in retaining child workers, especially as goods transport packers and loaders, and as agricultural workers (NOPCA, 2001), and that cases of child labour in the formal sector usually go unnoticed/unchallenged due to a shortage of labour officers (who have responsibility for monitoring this issue) (Young, 2003). Additionally, the penalties stipulated under the Labour Act for violating the minimum work age

are quite minimal and as such, they do not act as an effective deterrent (Young, 2003).

The customs of the diverse ethnic groups make the issue of child labour even more complicated, in terms of what is permissible. As Young (2003) indicated:

“Among the Mayas and the Mestizos, if they can only send one of two children to ... school, they will send the boy and keep the girl at home but if they need to take one of the children to the farm or to work in the field they would take the boy. The Mennonites, on the other hand, close their schools during harvest time so that their male children could work but they get the same number of days in school as other children who attend schools that follow the set school holidays”(p.11).

In particular, among the Mayas, during the planting and harvesting seasons, children were taken out of school to assist their families on the farms: The girls would cook and babysit while the boys went to the farm (Young, 2003).

While both sexes are involved in child labour, boys seem to significantly outnumber girls, although the likelihood exists that girls were undercounted because of their involvement in less visible work like prostitution or sex tourism, and domestic work (Young, 2003). Boys, more often than girls, tend to work as street vendors, agricultural/yard workers, fishermen, home builders, shop assistants and packers and truck-loaders (NOPCA, 2001; Young 2003). On the other hand, girls were usually employed as either paid or unpaid domestic workers, babysitters, or shop and restaurant workers (NOPCA, 2001). Young (2003) further indicated that based on reports from the Human Services Department, it was clear that there were cases of the involvement of both sexes of out of school children in prostitution/sex tourism, however parents and children did not admit to this.

Young (2003) noted that about two-thirds of the children working as street vendors were Guatemalans who came to Belize just to work. These children comprised the only instance of organized child labour in the country, as they were brought here by an “agent” specifically to sell on the streets or to be sexually exploited. This poses a challenge for empirical

studies as far as reporting goes, as we will never find a household in Belize from which to gather data on these children.

The main threat to working children that was identified was that their early entry into adult life, with all the responsibilities it entails, would be detrimental to the children’s development and well-being (NOPCA, 2001; Young, 2003), while the denial of a good education would “condemn them to lifelong poverty” (Young, 2003). Additionally, street vendors were at risk of sexual and verbal abuse, while others were at risk of injuries (cuts, chops, broken bones) in the workplace, losing out on educational opportunities, as well as family and domestic violence (NOPCA, 2001; Young, 2003). Some children liked their jobs because it kept them busy while making money, teaching them responsibility and allowing them to assist their parents; however, other children complained about being tired from working long hours, not being allowed to play like other children, and being whipped if they have a shortfall in sales, are unable to account for all the money made from sale of goods, or if they did not work fast enough in the cane fields (NOPCA, 2001; Young, 2003).

NOPCA (2001) found that the main reasons for non-attendance at school included the perceived costs of education such as registration/enrolment fees, books and uniforms. Further, for children who dropped out of school, the existing education/training programmes were very limited, with no school re-entry mechanisms into the formal education system. A marked difference between out of school and in-school children was in the choice of occupations they would like to have: Out of school children wanted to work in the vocational areas such as carpentry, food catering, auto mechanic and care, and electrical works, while children in school wanted professional jobs such as government ministers, pilots, lawyers, engineers, etcetera.

Quantitative Studies

The first scientific study of the child labour situation in Belize was conducted in 2001, with the implementation of the first National Child Activity Survey. This was facilitated through an agreement signed in April 2000 between the GoB and the ILO, with the intent of providing sound data on the economic activities of children, as well as a comprehensive description of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of

all school-aged and working children. The following provides a snapshot of the findings of the 2001 CAS.

Economically Active Children – CAS 2001

The 2001 CAS found that about one in ten (10.9%) children 5 to 17 years was economically active, and the proportion of economically active boys (14.4%) was twice that of girls (7.2%) (Arnold-Talbert & Constanza-Vega, 2004). Although almost a half of the economically active children were less than 15 years old, only approximately 6 percent of 5 to 14 year olds were economically active, compared to almost 30 percent of children 15 to 17 years.

About three-quarters of all economically active children lived in the rural areas, with approximately 14 percent of rural children involved in economic activities, compared to 6.6 percent of urban children. Toledo (30.2%) and Cayo (20.9%) accounted for a half of all economically active children, while 8.7 percent of them lived in Stann Creek. On the other hand, almost three in ten children in Toledo (28.8%) and just over one-tenth of Corozal's children (11.3%) were economically active, compared to about 6 percent of children in the Belize District.

About a quarter of Maya children were involved in economic activities, two and a half times as high as the proportion of Mestizo children (10.3%). In terms of school attendance, almost a half (47.3%) of all economically active children was not attending school.

Child Labour, CAS 2001

Overall, in 2001, 6.4 percent of all children were victims of child labour⁴, boys (9.4%) much more so than girls (3.3%). Almost four out of every five (78.6%) child labour victims lived in the rural areas, with Toledo accounting for 40 percent of them. In terms of ethnic groups, 80 percent of victims were either Mestizo or Maya.

4 In the 2001 CAS, the following definition of 'child labour' appeared in the [National Report on the Results of the Child Activity Survey in Belize](#):

"Child labour is a narrower concept than 'economically active children'. For the purpose of this study, and based on ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, child labour was defined as comprising:

In ages 5-11: all children at work in economic activity;

In ages 12-14: all children at work in economic activity minus those in light work;

In ages 15-17: all children in hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour." (ILO, 2004).

Among the economically active children, three out of every five were victims of child labour. In large part due to the age component in the definition of child labour (minimum employment age), four out of five working children aged 5 to 14 years were victims, as well as two out of every five employed 15 to 17 year olds.

Further, two out of every five economically active children were engaged in hazardous work, half of the boys and one-fifth of the girls. Males comprised the overwhelming majority of the children exposed to hazardous work, at 84.2 percent. Toledo (54.0%) and Orange Walk (49.7%) had the highest incidence of economically active children engaged in hazardous work.

Determinants of Child Labour, CAS 2001

Perriott (2003) found that although child labourers were involved in all sectors of the economy, almost three-fifths worked in the primary sector, with the majority (44.2%) in the agriculture industry. It was also found that the great majority (85.3%) of children working in the agriculture industry were victims of child labour.

According to Perriott (2003), among the population of children in Belize, the 5 – 14 years old Maya male who resides in Toledo and does not attend school was most at risk of becoming a victim of child labour. Additionally, children who had no formal education or were presently at the primary level, were at greater risk than those at the secondary education level. There was also a strong link between child labour and school attendance if the child was male. In general, the predictors of child labour included being a male between the ages of 5 and 11 years, being a male who does not attend school, and being Maya. Other predictors included being a 12 to 14 years old Mestizo or a non-school attending 12 to 14 year old of any other ethnic group.

Child Labour, MICS 2011

In contrast to the findings of the 2001 CAS, the 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (SIB & UNICEF, 2012) found that one-tenth of 5 to 14 year olds were engaged in child labour⁵ with the rate for 5 to 11 year olds (12.1%) being about two and half times as high as the rate for 12 to 14 year olds (4.8%). Among the 5 to 11 year olds, 14.6 percent of males and 9.7 percent of females were victims of child labour, compared to 7 percent of 12 to 14 year old males and 2.8 percent of the females in this age group. MICS 2011 also found that child labour was more prevalent in rural areas at 13.8 percent, compared to 4.1 percent of urban children.

5 It should be noted that in MICS 2011, the term “child labour” considered not only those children who were involved in economic activities, but also those who were involved in household chores (unpaid household services) which is a non-economic activity, for 28 hours or more during a seven day period.

CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY

4.1: Survey Methodology

Scope and Coverage of the Survey

The September, 2013 Labour Force/Child Activity Survey served two functions. It was part of the SIB's regular schedule for collecting labour force information in April and September of each year. This survey also collected information on the activities of children between the ages of 5 and 17 years by way of modules added to the regular Labour Force Survey.

Coverage of this household survey was nationwide with random samples of households being drawn from urban and rural areas of all administrative districts. Questionnaires were administered to a competent adult in the household who supplied information on behalf of the other members of the household.

Questionnaires

Two questionnaires were used in the survey: The Household questionnaire and the 5 Years or Older questionnaire (Annex A). The Household questionnaire collected information on the household and all household members while the 5 Years and Older questionnaire investigated issues of labour force participation for persons 5 years and over and other activities of children 5 to 17 years of age.

Household Questionnaire

This questionnaire consisted of four parts:

6. Identification panel
7. Household Listing Module
8. Education Module (persons 5 years and older)
9. Housing and Household Module

Identification Panel

The first page of the household questionnaire identifies the household being interviewed and provides tracking information about the progress of the interviews.

Household Listing Module

All members of the household are listed in this module and information on a few variables is collected for each household member.

Education Module

Information about education is collected in this module for all persons five years or older.

Housing and Household Module

This module captures information on the structure and quality of the dwelling occupied by the household and on the utilities enjoyed by the household.

5 Years and Over Questionnaire

There were 4 modules in this questionnaire:

1. Past Work Module (persons 5 to 17 years)
2. Economic Activity Module (persons 5 years and older)
3. Child Safety Module (persons 5 to 17 years)
4. Non-economic Activity Module (persons 5 to 17 years)

Past Work Module

The economic activities of persons 5 to 17 years over the last 12 months are investigated in this module.

Economic Activity Module

All persons five years and older are required to answer this module which provides filters differentiating persons in the labour force, persons employed and persons unemployed. It captures information about occupations and industries for the employed persons and about under employment and wages earned.

Child Safety Module

This module is administered to working children and addresses issues of health and child protection and safety on the job site.

Non-economic Activity Module

Issues of children working in the household and idleness are investigated by this module.

Sampling Design and Implementation

Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the September 2013 Labour Force Survey/Child Activity (LFS/CAS) was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the six regions (Corozal, Orange Walk, Belize, Cayo, Stann Creek and Toledo) of the country. Urban and rural areas in each of the six regions were defined as the sampling strata.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the September 2013 LFS/CAS was calculated as 5,900 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the **total child labour prevalence** among children aged 5 - 14 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2 (p)(\bar{n})]}$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households

- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion
- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for the expected non-response [this factor was based on the non-response level experienced on previous carefully conducted SIB surveys in the country]
- f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect)
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of r (relative margin of error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based
- \bar{n} is the average household size (number of persons per household).

For the calculation, r (total child labour prevalence) was obtained for the national and district levels from the results of the Belize Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of 2011, Table SD.1 (SIB & UNICEF, 2012).

Table 4.1: Determining Sample Size for Belize Labour Force/Child Activity Survey, September 2013*

	Prevalence	Design effect	Relevant group as % of total population	Average household size, n_h	Relative margin of error (Margin of Error)**	Required sample size
	r	$deff$	p			n
National estimate only	0.1	1.5	0.238	4.2	0.10 (1.00%)	5,900
Urban	0.041	1.5	0.216	3.9	0.23 (0.95%)	3,400
Rural	0.138	1.5	0.256	4.5	0.12 (1.66%)	2,500
National estimate & U/R						5,900
Corozal	0.166	1.5	0.217	4.4	0.19 (3.09%)	1,000
Orange Walk	0.074	1.5	0.225	4.4	0.29 (2.14%)	1,000
Belize	0.045	1.5	0.211	3.5	0.36 (1.60%)	1,500
Cayo	0.094	1.5	0.264	4.4	0.28 (2.63%)	700
Stann Creek	0.135	1.5	0.253	3.8	0.21 (2.84%)	1,000
Toledo	0.159	1.5	0.285	4.7	0.19 (3.07%)	700
District estimates						5,900

*Indicator used: Total Child Labour Prevalence Among Children Aged 5 to 14 Years

**Margin of error = Relative margin of error x r

The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 5 – 14 years in the total population) and \bar{n} (average household size) were obtained for the national and district levels and presented in Table 4.1, and the response rate was assumed to be 90%.

The total sample size for the six regions was arrived at by keeping the relative margin of error small enough to ensure at most a three percent margin of error. The resulting number of households from this exercise is presented in Table 4.1 yielding about 5,900 households in total. The average number of households selected (take) per cluster for the September LFS/CAS was determined as 30 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per interviewer to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster yields the number of sample clusters (enumeration districts or EDs) that have to be selected in each region (Table 4.2).

The final sample size calculated was 5,911 households. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to urban and rural domains, proportional to the number of households in the urban and rural areas of that region. Table 4.2 below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling strata.

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2010 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration districts (ED) are defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportionate to size (PPS)

sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2010 Population Census. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 6 regions, separately by urban and rural strata.

Listing Activities

A new listing of households was conducted in all the sampled enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed to visit each selected enumeration area, and to list the occupied households.

Schedule of listing exercise:

Field work: 8th July to 9th August, 2013

Data entry: 15th July, 2013 to 23rd August, 2013.

Number of EDs listed: 252

Number of interviewers used in the listing: 98 (one interviewer for two EDs)

Number of supervisors: 6 (one for each district, urban and rural)

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each selected enumeration district. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration district) at the SIB, where the selection of 30 households in each enumeration area was carried out using the systematic random sampling procedure.

Pre-test

In piloting the questionnaires, each SIB staff in the districts was asked to interview two randomly

Table 4.2: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Strata

Region	Households (2010 Census)			Number of Clusters (Enumeration Districts)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total
Corozal	9,183	2,296	6,887	8	25	33
Orange Walk	10,394	3,097	7,297	10	23	33
Belize	22,600	16,340	6,260	36	14	50
Cayo	17,250	8,746	8,504	12	12	24
Stann Creek	9,057	2,527	6,530	9	24	33
Toledo	6,516	1,134	5,382	4	20	23
Total	75,000	34,140	40,860	79	118	197

selected households in their respective districts. In selecting the households, they were asked to ensure that these households had children of various ages so as to properly test the child activity sections. They were also asked to take note of any question that the respondent could not understand or did not want to answer, or missed skip instructions etc. The pilot showed that there were some missed skip instructions and options, which were subsequently included in the questionnaires.

Training of Fieldwork Staff and Data Collection

Training of Interviewers and Supervisors

Two sets of training were conducted: One for the supervisors (the trainers have to be trained first) and a second set of training in which all field enumerators were in turn trained by the supervisors. The main objective of the training exercises was to provide each supervisor and field enumerator with a homogeneous understanding of the concepts used in a labour force/child activity survey and with a clear knowledge of the questionnaires to minimize non-sampling errors in the field. Objectives included:

1. To instruct supervisors and field enumerators on the definitions and concepts to be used in the survey.
2. To familiarize supervisors and enumerators with the structure of the two questionnaires.
3. To familiarize supervisors with the coding of industry and occupations.
4. To familiarize supervisors with required field checks and data editing activities.
5. To identify the EDs where the Labour Force/Child Activity data collection will be done
6. To identify and clarify queries pertaining to the questionnaires and the Supervisor/ Enumerator Manual.
7. To provide ample opportunity for practical application of classroom material to the field.

Training for supervisors was conducted in Belmopan City from August 6th to 9th, 2013. In attendance were the following persons:

1. Seven Assistant Statisticians II who would

function as field supervisors,

2. Two Statisticians II who helped to facilitate the training sessions and would be responsible for advanced logistics and quality assurance.
3. The Manager of the Census and Surveys Department.
4. The Director General and the Deputy Director General.
5. ILO staff expert.

The statistical expert of the International Labour Organization (ILO) was an important facilitator in the training of trainers' workshop. Topics addressed by the expert included:

1. Key concepts and definitions of child labour.
2. Resolution on 18th International Conference of Labour Statistics.
3. Indicators of child labour.
4. Child safety and Non-economic modules of the 5 and over questionnaire.

The ILO expert also provided assistance in fine-tuning the questionnaires and in outlining the report writing process.

Training of enumerators was conducted in four sites from September 2nd to 6th, 2013. Presentations were standardized via power point presentations and the attendance and assistance of senior SIB management.

Definitions of Key Terms

An **enumeration district** (ED) is the smallest geographical statistical unit created in a housing and population census. In this case, the most current EDs are those of 2010 Belize Population and Housing Census.

A **base map** is a reference map that contains one or more EDs. It shows the boundaries of the EDs and the principal physical features and landmarks such as mountains, rivers, roads, and electric poles.

A **dwelling unit** is a room or a group of rooms normally intended as a place of residence for one household (e.g., a single house, an apartment, or a group of rooms in a house).

A **structure** is a free-standing building that can have one or more rooms for residential and/or commercial use. Residential structures can have one or more dwelling units (e.g., a single house or an apartment building).

Fieldwork

Of the selected sample of 5,911 households for the LFS/CAS, approximately 5,551 households were available for interviews. Interviewers were grouped by the six administrative districts. Fieldwork began on 7th September, 2013 in all Districts and was completed by 13th October, 2013. A summary listing of the personnel involved in the fieldwork exercise is provided in Table 4.3.

A total of 10 senior supervisors, 96 interviewers, 15 field supervisors and 9 coder/editors were used. In addition, Assistant Statisticians and Statisticians provided quality control checks and retraining when required in all phases of the fieldwork. Senior management also provided oversight in the field to ensure a quality product.

The main objective of the field exercise was to obtain completed interviews from all respondents in such a manner as to minimize non-sampling errors. To this end the following steps were followed under the supervision of senior management.

1. Enumeration Districts (ED) and sampled households were correctly identified and the locations of households communicated to the interviewers.
2. Interviewers conducted interviews of household members in a manner consistent with the training provided. They were required to make a check of

the accuracy of the responses in the field immediately after the interview to identify and correct any errors.

3. A field supervisor was tasked to check the work of each interviewer in the field to identify systematic errors that may require that the interviewer be retrained in the specific area.
4. All questionnaires returned to district offices were subjected to a comprehensive review for non-sampling errors by the editor/coder. Errors were corrected by resubmission of the questionnaire to the interviewer in the field for verification.
5. The editor/coder at the district office inserted at the correct location in questionnaires the appropriate codes for all occupations and industries as specified in the coder manual.
6. Office supervisors made a final check on a sample of the completed households before submitting the batches (by ED) to central office in Belmopan.
7. At the central office in Belmopan all questionnaires were re-edited by statisticians and senior management and summary statistics obtained before the questionnaires were passed to the data entry staff.
8. Reports from the data capture exercise were used in cleaning the data and in secondary editing data checks and verification.

Responsibilities of Data Collection Staff

The household survey operation was carried out in each selected ED by the household enumerators. Persons recruited to participate as enumerators

Table 4.3: Personnel for Labour Force/Child Activity Survey Fieldwork, Belize 2013

District	Office Supervisor	Field Supervisor	Interviewers	Coder/Editor
Corozal	1	4	17	2
Orange Walk	1	3	17	1
Belize	2	2	14	2
Cayo	2	2	15	2
Stann Creek	2	2	19	1
Toledo	2	2	14	1
Total	10	15	96	9

worked under the supervision of a field supervisor. The field supervisors were mainly Assistant Statistician II officers who work full time with the SIB. Maps of the sampled ED's along with the sampled households were provided to the supervisors by the GIS section of SIB.

Responsibilities of the field supervisors

1. Train enumerators in the use of the questionnaires.
2. Assign the selected EDs and sampled households to each enumerator.
3. Organize and oversee logistics during fieldwork (e.g. assist in identifying ED boundaries, arranging for transport, identifying and contacting local officials and village elders in each ED to inform them about the listing operation and to obtain their cooperation).
4. Assist in interviewing difficult households.
5. Receive duly completed questionnaires and ensure that they are safely returned to the central office.
6. Monitor and verify that the quality of work is acceptable.

Responsibilities of the enumerators

1. Identify the boundaries of the EDs correctly.
2. Administer household questionnaires and individual questionnaires to all households sampled for that ED.
3. Check the accuracy of the information gathered on the questionnaire in the field.
4. Communicate to the supervisors any problems encountered in the field and follow his/her instructions.

Responsibilities of the office supervisors

1. Assign the selected EDs and sampled households to each enumerator.
2. Organize and be in charge of logistics during fieldwork (e.g. assist in identifying ED boundaries, arranging for transport, identifying and contacting local officials and village elders in each ED to inform them about the interviewing and purpose of the survey and to obtain their cooperation).
3. Re-interview a 5 percent sample of

households for quality control and error detection.

4. Retraining of interviewers to correct systematic errors.
5. Receive duly completed questionnaires at the district office and ensure that they are safely returned to the central office in Belmopan.
6. Monitor and verify that the quality of work is acceptable.

The responsibilities of the editor/coders

1. Perform a 100 percent check on all questionnaires returned to the district office to determine non-sampling errors that require correction in the field.
2. Insert appropriate codes for occupations and industries as specified in the coder's manual in the correct locations in the completed questionnaires.

The responsibilities of the senior management

1. Oversight of the conduct of all the fieldwork.
2. At the district office, check for the occurrence of systematic errors in the responses that would require retraining of interviewers.
3. Ensure that the sample design is being adhered to and that the sample selection is strictly enforced.
4. Keep a running check on the progress of the interviewing to ensure that the timetable for the fieldwork is being adhered to.

Data Processing

Questionnaires answered were returned in completed Enumeration District batches for data processing yielding about 5,490 household questionnaires and 18,763 questionnaires for persons 5 years or older. Data processing consisted of data capture, verification, data editing and correction of identified errors (data cleaning). A process of secondary editing ensured that the data was consistent with official information obtained from the 2010 census and other official surveys.

The main objective of the data processing exercise was to produce a clean, properly validated data set to be used in the production of statistical tables and analyses

for a final report. The data set would be weighted to reflect the totals in the population as at mid-September 2013.

All questionnaires were scanned and the data placed into an electronic format. Data capture was done using Teleform, an optical character recognition software package. Questionnaires were processed in batches where each batch corresponded to one enumeration district. Data capture started on 7th October, 2013 and ended 18th December, 2013. Data merging and exporting from Teleform took place on 18th December, 2013 and a first draft of the data set in SPSS format was available on 13th January, 2014.

Scanning by Teleform

1. Questionnaires were received from the census and surveys staff in batches and logged and catalogued.
2. All pages of the questionnaire were separated and scanned using Teleform which was programmed to recognize the characters and shaded bubbles as they appeared on the scanned pages.
3. Teleform's recognition engine was configured to flag errors whenever the software was less than 80 percent confident that a character was what it deemed it should be.
4. For flagged errors a verifier (data entry operator) was required to make corrections or to accept the data as it appeared.
5. Certain fields in the questionnaire required hand written responses. In these cases Teleform forced verification by data entry operators 100 percent of the time.

Data exportation and cleaning

1. Teleform was also configured to export the data to comma separated variables text files after a batch of questionnaires was scanned and committed, one file per record type.
2. Four record types were used: (1) household, (2) household listing, (3) education listing and (4) persons 5 years and over.
3. Exported text files were then loaded into an MS SQL Server database and a

consistency checking application was run on them.

4. The consistency checking application produced an inconsistency report that specified as much information about the inconsistencies as possible to aid the staff responsible for data collection (the assistant statisticians) in determining what the corrected values should be.
5. These inconsistency reports were then emailed to the appropriate district staff where errors were investigated and corrections made where required.
6. Corrected files were returned to Headquarters where the corrections were applied to the data.
7. This process of verification and correction was repeated until the consistency checking application detected no more inconsistencies in the data.
8. All of the batches were then merged and exported in SPSS format as the final dataset.

Response Rates and Weighting

Response Rates

Response rates were calculated using the formula:

$$rate = \frac{\sum result\ codes\ 1,2}{Total\ HH - \sum result\ codes\ 3,5,8,9}$$

where

Total HH = number of households sampled,
 1 = complete, 2 = partially complete
 3 = vacant dwelling, 5 = address not found,
 8 = vacant lot, 9 = under construction/not liveable

The response rate for the complete survey was 93.9 percent with the lowest rate occurring in Belize rural (84.1 percent) and the highest in Orange Walk Rural (99.6 percent) (Table 4.4). A total of 253 households (4.4 percent of the sampled households) did not exist and a total of 5,551 households were eligible for the survey. If the total number of households is restricted to these 5,551 households then the response rate for the entire survey is 95.7 percent and the response rate for Belize Rural is 88.0 percent.

Table 4.4: Result Codes and Response Rates, Belize 2013

District and Area	Results Codes *			Response Rate
	Codes 1, 2	Codes 4, 6, 7	Codes 3, 5, 8, 9	
Corozal				
Rural	706	16	15	96.1
Urban	219	2	11	95.6
Orange Walk				
Rural	686	-	1	99.6
Urban	311	9	6	96.0
Belize				
Rural	323	44	36	84.1
Belize City	755	38	27	92.9
San Pedro	175	10	16	90.2
Cayo				
Rural	329	13	16	95.6
Belmopan	109	4	7	96.5
San Ignacio/ Santa Elena	162	9	6	93.1
Benque Viejo	54	4	2	93.1
Stann Creek				
Rural	587	43	67	89.2
Urban	236	18	14	92.2
Toledo				
Rural	555	23	20	95.7
Urban	106	5	9	95.5
Country	5,313	238	253	93.9

*Complete = 1; Partially Complete = 2; Vacant Dwelling = 3; Refusal = 4; Address not found = 5; No Suitable Respondent = 6; No Contact = 7; Vacant Lot = 8; Under Construction = 9; Other = 0

Weighting

The September 2013 Labour Force/Child Activity Survey sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating different numbers of households to each of the regions, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the size of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

Weighting of the raw data adjusts for non-response and allows for deriving population estimates along with the estimated population totals at mid-September, 2013 for the variables of District, Urban-Rural, Sex and Age Groups (10 year intervals). Mid-September, 2013 and Census 2010 population estimates used in the weight calculations are presented in Tables 4.5 and 4.6 below.

Table 4.5: Population Estimates at Mid-September, 2013 and Population at Census 2010 by District, Sex and Area, Belize

District	Mid-September, 2013 Estimates				Census 2010 Population			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Corozal	5,842	16,141	5,357	6,686	5,354	15,183	4,933	6,730
Orange Walk	7,009	16,916	16,563	17,574	6,980	15,754	15,589	16,485
Belize	37,909	15,382	36,415	15,350	35,223	13,190	33,701	13,165
Cayo	22,124	19,542	21,348	20,192	19,374	18,229	18,583	18,862
Stann Creek	5,175	13,079	4,745	14,849	4,976	11,587	4,618	13,144
Toledo	3,046	13,642	2,661	14,071	2,832	12,537	2,520	12,895

Table 4.6: Population by District, Sex, Area and Age Group, Belize Census, 2010

District and Age Group	Urban		Rural		District and Age Group	Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male
Corozal					Cayo				
0 – 13	1,437	1,399	5,060	5,219	0 – 13	6,232	6,411	6,947	7,120
14 – 24	1,184	1,030	3,528	3,483	14 – 24	4,473	4,233	4,323	4,448
25 – 34	839	715	2,283	2,236	25 – 34	3,047	2,635	2,578	2,473
34 – 44	693	639	1,814	1,794	34 – 44	2,385	2,185	1,952	1,851
45 – 54	535	526	1,255	1,301	45 – 54	1,583	1,492	1,235	1,364
55 Plus	666	624	1,243	1,556	55 Plus	1,627	1,627	1,194	1,606
Total	5,354	4,933	15,183	15,589	Total	19,347	18,583	18,229	18,862
Orange Walk					Stann Creek				
0 – 13	1,879	1,958	5,483	5,738	0 – 13	1,635	1,604	4,294	4,491
14 – 24	1,574	1,491	3,559	3,724	14 – 24	1,112	1,076	2,718	2,944
25 – 34	1,073	1,014	2,527	2,439	25 – 34	744	618	1,766	2,078
34 – 44	1,016	876	1,769	1,851	34 – 44	523	500	1,200	1,514
45 – 54	697	674	1,149	1,273	45 – 54	409	392	830	998
55 Plus	741	717	1,167	1,460	55 Plus	553	428	779	1,119
Total	6,980	6,730	15,654	16,485	Total	4,976	4,618	11,587	13,144
Belize					Toledo				
0 – 13	9,860	10,045	4,050	4,086	0 – 13	956	946	5,334	5,356
14 – 24	7,641	7,165	2,835	2,768	14 – 24	611	535	2,869	2,967
25 – 34	6,275	5,864	2,176	1,935	25 – 34	432	340	1,666	1,563
34 – 44	4,704	4,421	1,787	1,677	34 – 44	316	255	1,149	1,151
45 – 54	3,219	3,172	1,188	1,312	45 – 54	222	209	773	870
55 Plus	3,524	3,034	1,154	1,369	55 Plus	295	235	746	988
Total	35,223	33,701	13,190	13,147	Total	2,832	2,520	12,537	12,895
Country									
0 – 13	21,999	22,363	31,168	32,010					
14 – 24	16,595	15,530	19,832	20,334					
25 – 34	12,410	11,186	12,996	12,724					
34 – 44	9,637	8,876	9,671	9,838					
45 – 54	6,665	6,465	6,430	7,118					
55 Plus	7,406	6,665	6,283	8,098					
Total	74,712	71,085	86,380	90,122					

Lessons Learned and Limitations

The four days scheduled for the training of supervisors proved to be a challenge. In planning this training, time was allotted for a comprehensive review of each module including a practical exercise. During the training session, however, the discussions lasted longer than anticipated, resulting in insufficient time towards the end of the training. Consequently, the piloting of the questionnaires was postponed to the week of 12th August 2013 to allow for adjustments to the questionnaires.

The main challenge for the training of field staff was the time allocated for the field exercise. Each trainee was slated to interview two households; however, some were only able to interview one household because of insufficient time at the end of the training.

The main lesson learned from the training exercise was that sufficient time has to be allocated to ensure proper field exercises. A full day should be devoted to fieldwork followed the next day by comprehensive post mortem and evaluation sessions.

4.2: Multivariate Analyses

Stepwise logistic regression models were estimated in an attempt to identify at least some of the factors contributing to the incidence of the employment of children.

Treatment of the Dependent Variables

In estimating the model for employment, the binary dependent variable “Employment Status” was coded ‘0’ for children who were not employed, and ‘1’ for employed children, thus measuring the impact of the independent variables on the likelihood of the child being employed.

Treatment of the Independent Variables

The independent variables listed in Figure 4.1 were employed in the estimation of the model, and included both metric and non-metric variables. All non-metric variables were transformed into dummy variables, employing the k-1 methodology for those with more than two categories. The selection of the reference categories was informed by the results of the bivariate analyses in Chapters 5 to 9 of this report.

Figure 4.1: Independent Variables for Estimating Logistic Regression Model for the Employment of Children, Belize 2013

Variable Name	Dummy Variables	Description of Variable
1. HH_Quality	-	Housing Quality Index
2. HL3new	-	Age
3. Sex_lr	Reference: Females	Sex
4. SchAttSt_lr	Reference: Children attending school	School Attendance Status
5. AreaR_lr	Reference: Children living in urban areas	Area of Residence (urban/rural)
6. CoB_lr	Reference: Belize	Country of birth
7. Parent	Child's biological parents living in the child's household? Parent1MO_lr Parent2FO_lr Parent3NP_lr Reference: Children living with both biological parents	Lives with mother only Lives with father only Lives with neither mother nor father
8. HHEd	HHEd1Pri_lr HHEd2Sec_lr HHEd3Oth_lr Reference: Household heads with less than primary level education	Household head's highest level of education Primary level Secondary level or higher Other type of institution
9. Dist	Dist1CZ_lr Dist2OW_lr Dist3BZ_lr Dist4SC_lr Dist5TO_lr Reference: Cayo	District of residence Corozal Orange Walk Belize Stann Creek Toledo
10. Ethn	Ethn1May_lr Ethn2Men_lr Ethn3Mes_lr Ethn4Oth_lr Reference: Creole	Ethnic group Maya Mennonites Mestizo/Hispanic

CHAPTER 5: ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN

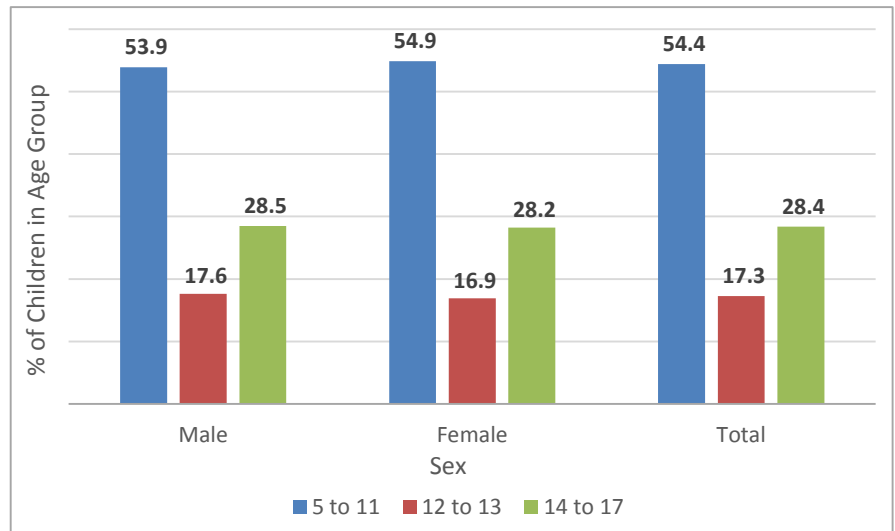
5.1: Main Characteristics of the Children

Population

Age and Sex

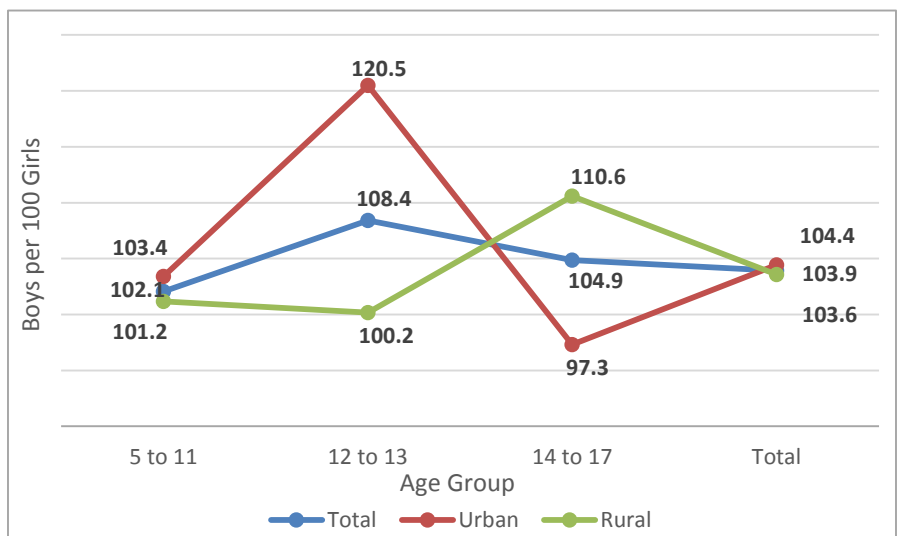
Of the 109,990 children in the 5 to 17 year age group at September 2013, a little over a half (59,822) of them were 5 to 11 years old, about 17 percent (18,978) were 12 to 13 years old, and 28 percent (31,190) were 14 to 17 years, with no significant difference between the age distribution of boys and girls (Figure 5.1), nor in the age distribution by area of residence. This resulted in a median age of 10.9 years for this population (boys, 11.0; girls, 10.9).

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Children by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013



Just over a half (51.0%; 56,054) of the children were boys, resulting in an overall sex ratio of 103.9⁶ boys per 100 girls (Figure 5.2). Children in the 12 to 13 age group had the highest disparity between the sexes, at 108.4 boys per 100 girls, while the sex ratio of the youngest children, the 5 to 11 year olds, was below the national average (102.1). Boys also outnumbered girls in both the urban (23,088 to 22,105) and rural (32,966 to 31,831) areas at about 51 percent of the population, with sex ratios of 104.4 and 103.6 respectively.

Figure 5.2: Sex Ratios by Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013



Among the urban population, there were 120.5 12 to 13 year old boys for every 100 girls in that age group compared to a sex ratio of 97.3 in the 14 to 17 age group. On the other hand, the 12 to 13 years rural population was evenly distributed (100.2) between the sexes, while there were 110.6 boys for every 100 girls in the rural 14 to 17 age group.

⁶ The sex ratio for this age group was 100.8 at Census 2010 and 102.4 in the September 26, 2013 population estimates. These two sources of data indicated that the urban sex ratio was lower than the rural sex ratio across all age groups, and was under 100.0 for all except the 5 to 11 years age group. The higher sex ratios in the CAS sample are more than likely as a result of sample effects.

Table 5.1: Percentage of Children 5 to 17 years by age group, sex and area of residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Urban		Rural			Total		Total	
	Male	Female	Urban	Male	Female	Rural	Male		Female
5 to 11	53.0	53.6	53.3	54.5	55.8	55.2	53.9	54.9	54.4
12 to 13	19.3	16.7	18.0	16.4	17.0	16.7	17.6	16.9	17.3
14 to 17	27.7	29.7	28.7	29.0	27.2	28.1	28.5	28.2	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 to 13	72.3	70.3	71.3	71.0	72.8	71.9	71.5	71.8	71.6
14 to 17	27.7	29.7	28.7	29.0	27.2	28.1	28.5	28.2	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	23,088	22,105	45,194	32,966	31,831	64,797	56,054	53,936	109,990

Spatial Distribution and Country of Birth

As indicated in Table 5.1, three out of every five children (67,797) resides in the rural areas of the country. Despite this, there was not much difference in the age distribution between the urban and rural areas.

Figure 5.3 indicates that the Belize (28,516) and Cayo (27,642) Districts are home to about a half of the children, while Stann Creek, Corozal and Toledo each had about 12 percent. In terms of age distribution, similar to the national statistics, between 70 percent (Corozal) and 73 percent (Cayo) of the children in each district was under the age of 14 years (Table 5.2). Cayo had the highest concentration of boys with a sex ratio of 115.8, followed by Orange Walk (102.3) and Stann Creek (101.8), while in Corozal, there were only 96.9 boys for every 100 girls.

Majority of the children (94.0%) were born in Belize (Figure 5.4). Of those children born in another country

Figure 5.3: Children 5 to 17 Years by District, Belize 2013

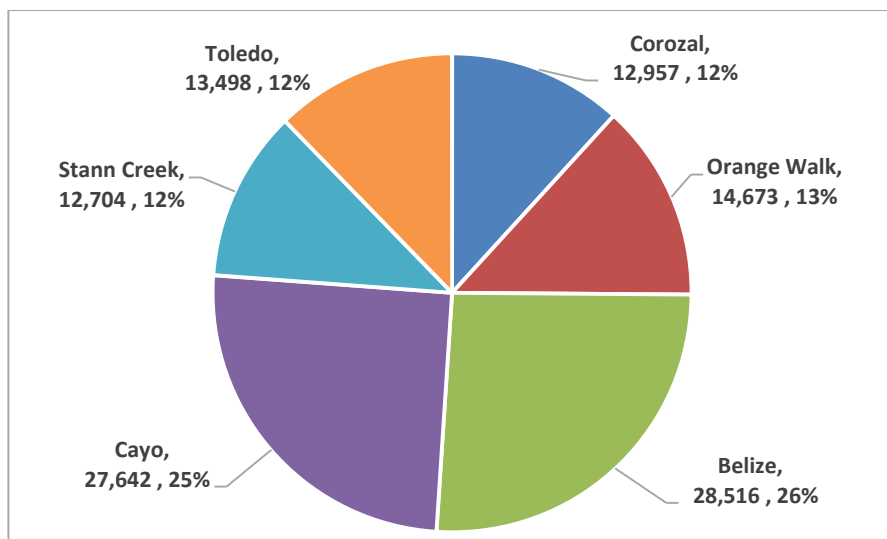


Figure 5.4: Children 5 to 17 Years by Place of Birth, Belize 2013

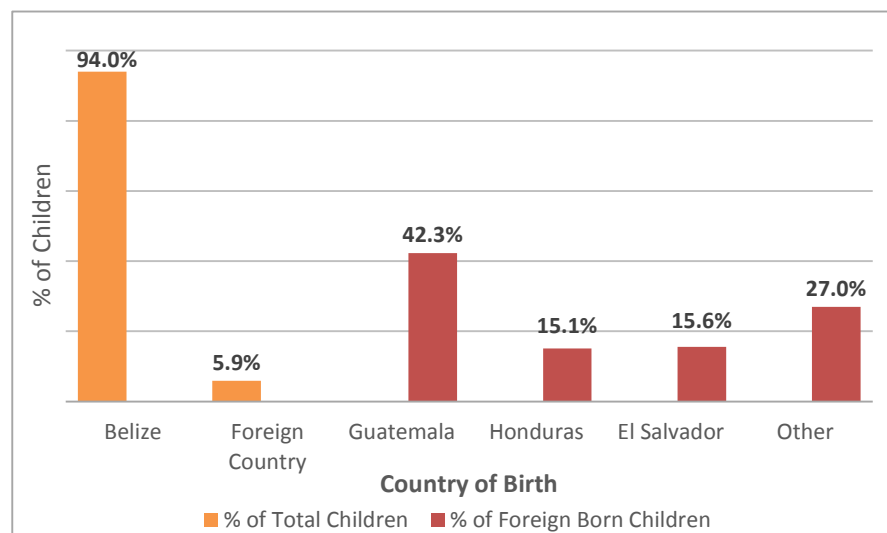


Table 5.2: Percentage of Children 5 to 17 Years by District, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013

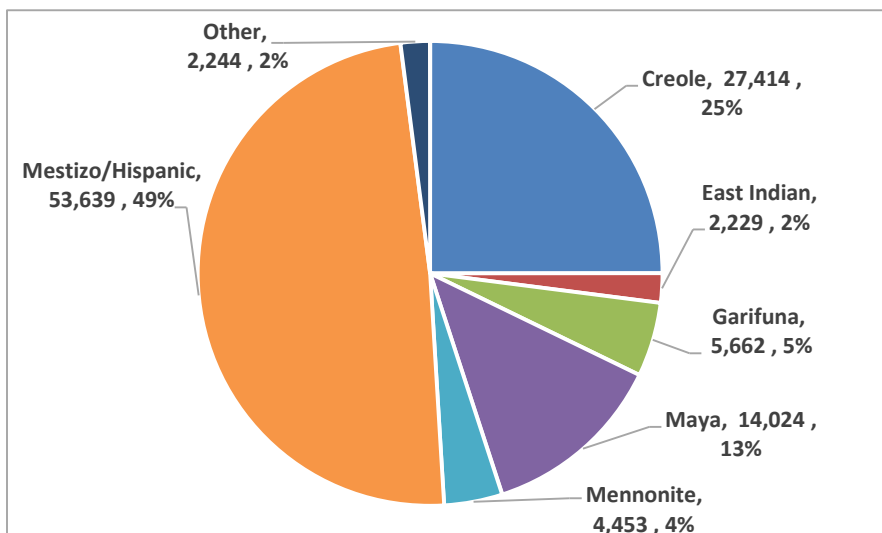
Age Group District	5 to 13			14 to 17			Total			Number	Sex Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Corozal	47.8	52.2	70.5	52.7	47.3	29.5	49.2	50.8	100.0	12,957	96.9
Orange Walk	50.3	49.7	71.4	51.2	48.8	28.6	50.6	49.4	100.0	14,673	102.3
Belize	49.7	50.3	71.4	51.0	49.0	28.6	50.0	50.0	100.0	28,516	100.2
Cayo	54.4	45.6	72.8	51.6	48.4	27.2	53.7	46.3	100.0	27,642	115.8
Stann Creek	50.6	49.4	70.7	50.1	49.9	29.3	50.4	49.6	100.0	12,704	101.8
Toledo	49.9	50.1	72.0	50.2	49.8	28.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	13,498	99.9
Total	50.9	49.1	71.6	51.2	48.8	28.4	51.0	49.0	100.0	109,990	103.9
Number	40,089	38,711	78,800	15,965	15,225	31,190	56,054	53,936	109,990	-	-

(6,494), only about one-quarter (1,755) of them were born in countries other than Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. More than two-fifths (2,748) of the children were born in Guatemala, while about 15 percent each were born in Honduras and El Salvador.

Other Characteristics of the Survey Population

Ethnic Group

Similar to the total population, Figure 5.5 indicates that almost a half (53,639) of the 5 to 17 year olds were of Mestizo/Hispanic descent. The second largest ethnic group was the Creole which accounted for one-quarter (27,414) of the children, followed by the Maya (13%) and the Garinagu (5%). Two percent of the children were East Indian, and another 2 percent were of other ethnic groups not mentioned here. Except in the cases of the East Indians and Garinagu, boys outnumbered girls in all the ethnic groups.

Figure 5.5: Children 5 to 17 Years by Ethnic Group, Belize 2013


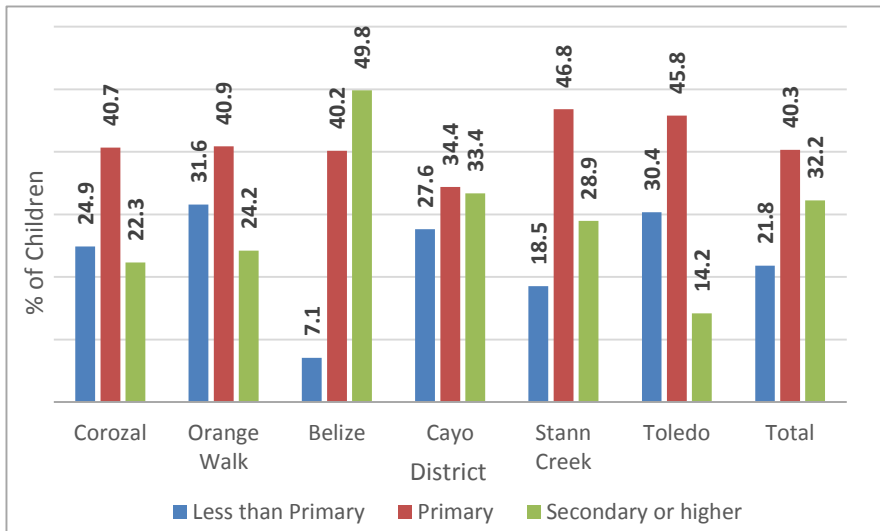
Sex of Household Head

As shown in Table 5.3, three out of every ten (32,338) children reside in a household which is headed by a female. More than two-fifths (12,650) of the children

Table 5.3: Percentage of Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Sex of Household Head, Belize 2013

District	Sex of Household Head			
	Males	Females	Total	Number
Corozal	79.7	20.3	11.8	12,957
Orange Walk	80.8	19.2	13.3	14,673
Belize	55.6	44.4	25.9	28,516
Cayo	69.5	30.5	25.1	27,642
Stann Creek	73.4	26.6	11.6	12,704
Toledo	82.0	18.0	12.3	13,498
Total	70.6	29.4	100.0	109,990

in the Belize District live in a female-headed household, while three out of every ten (8,440) children in Cayo falls into this category. On the other hand, in Toledo, Corozal and Orange Walk, about four out of every five children live in male-headed households.

Figure 5.6: Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Educational Level of Household Head, Belize 2013


Household Head's Educational Achievement

Just over one-fifth (23,949) of children 5 to 17 years lived in households where the head had not completed primary school, while almost one-third (35,465) lived in households where the heads had completed at least secondary school (Figure 5.6). In Toledo, only 14 percent of children had household heads with at least a secondary education, compared to the Belize District, where almost a half of the children fell into this category. On the other hand, Orange Walk (31.6%)

and Toledo (30.4%) had the highest proportion of children in households where the head had less than a primary education, while only about 7 percent (2,019) children in the Belize District fell into this category.

Children's Living Arrangements

As indicated in Table 5.4, 7 percent (7,728) of Belize's children did not live with either of their biological parents. A greater proportion of older children (9.6%; 2,996) than younger children (6.0%; 4,731) did not live with any biological parent. Likewise, a slightly greater proportion of urban (7.8%; 3,536) than rural (6.5%; 4,192) children did not live with any biological parent. On the other hand, three-fifths (67,395) of the children lived with both parents, with rural children (68%; 44,025) more likely to do so than children living in the urban areas (52%; 23,370). Additionally, a greater proportion of 5 to 13 year olds (63%; 49,668) than 14 to 17 year olds (57%; 17,727) lived with both

Table 5.4: Children's Living Arrangement by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Living Arrangement	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	Total
Mother Only	28.0	30.2	28.6	30.2	37.1	23.5	29.1
Father Only	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.6
Both Parents	61.9	60.6	63.0	56.8	51.7	67.9	61.3
No Parents	7.5	6.6	6.0	9.6	7.8	6.5	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	56,054	53,936	78,800	31,190	45,194	67,797	109,990

Table 5.5: Children's Living Arrangement by District (%), Belize 2013

Living Arrangement	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Mother Only	18.9	21.5	40.3	30.4	31.7	18.1	29.1
Father Only	2.0	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.6
Both Parents	72.6	70.2	48.8	59.1	58.3	74.2	61.3
No Parents	6.4	5.6	7.2	8.1	7.4	6.2	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	12,957	14,673	28,516	27,642	12,704	13,498	109,990

parents. Further, almost three-tenths (31,990) of the children lived with only their mother, with a much higher proportion of urban (37.1%; 16,787) than rural (23.5%; 15,203) children falling into this category.

Table 5.5 above shows that Cayo had the highest proportion (8.1%) of children who were not living with any of their biological parents, followed by the districts of Stann Creek and Belize with about 7 percent each. On the other hand, only about 49 percent of the children in the Belize District lived with both parents, compared to about three-quarters of the children in Toledo. Correspondingly, the Belize District also had the highest proportion of children living with only their mother (40.3%), compared to less than one-fifth of the children in Toledo and Corozal.

5.2: Prevalence of Children’s Employment

Past Work

About 5 percent (5,565) of children had worked at some point during the period September 2012 to August 2013 (Figure 5.7). Corozal had the highest proportion of its child population (7.4%; 956) working during that period, followed by Orange Walk (6.0%) and Cayo (5.5%), while in the Belize District only 3.2 percent (917) of the children had worked at any point during the past year.

Among the children who worked during the past year, January (4,430) and August (2,572) seem to be the months most children worked, while very few children reported having worked during the period February to May (Figure 5.8). There was a very obvious

Figure 5.7: Percentage of Children 5 to 17 Years Working in the Last Year, by District, Belize 2013

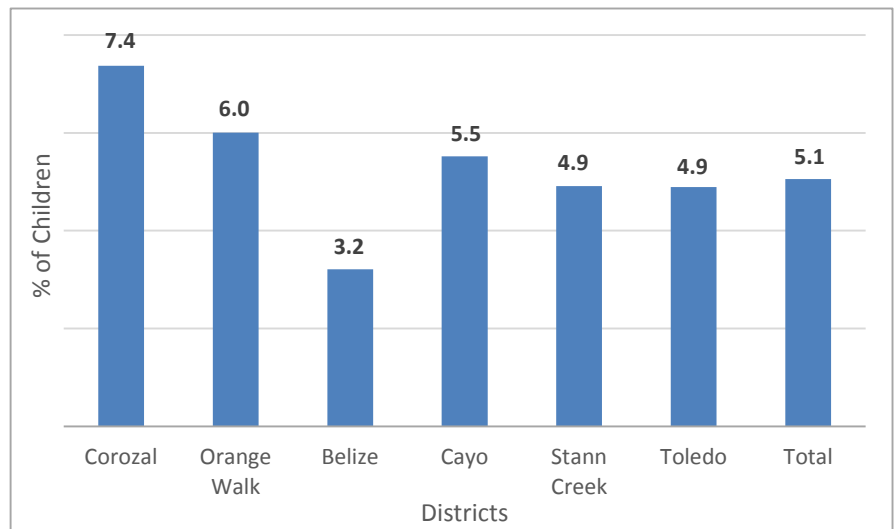
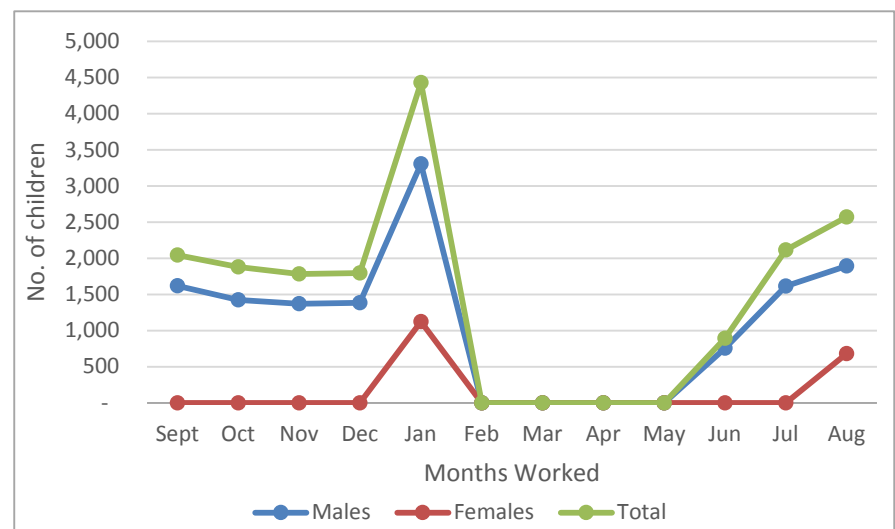


Figure 5.8: Children 5 to 17 Years Who Worked in the Last Year by Months Worked and Sex, Belize 2013



difference between the number of boys and girls who reported working – only January and August had a significant number of girls working, and even then, girls accounted for only about a quarter of the children who worked during those months, while overall, three out of every four children who worked in the past year were boys. During the school months of September to December, boys were consistently overrepresented among working children.

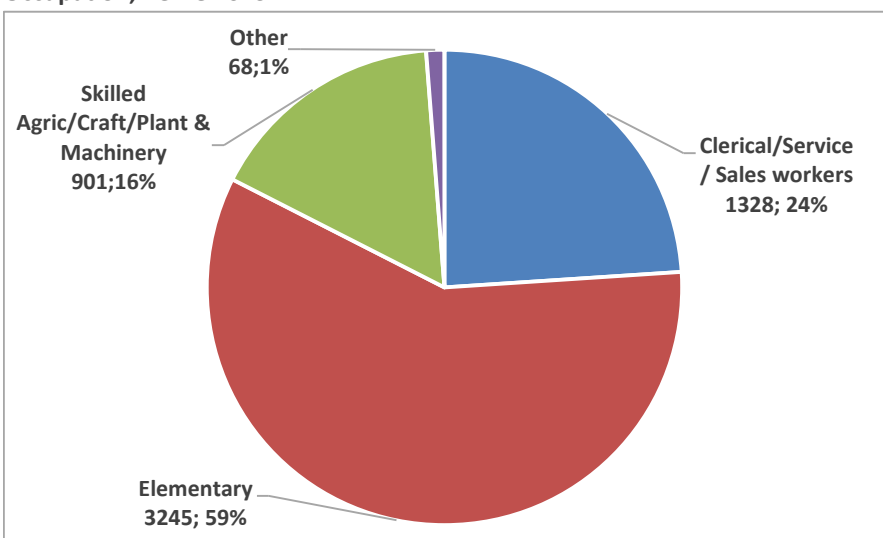
Figure 5.9 indicates that majority (59%) of the children who worked during the last year had elementary

occupations, and about one-quarter of them were mostly service or sales workers. The agriculture and related activities sector employed 1,478 (27%) of the children, while one-quarter of the respondents were involved in wholesale and retail trade (Figure 5.10). In the meantime, the services industries and tourism hired 13 percent (698) and 10 percent (568) of the children, respectively.

Children Seeking Work

Apart from those children found working, at the time of CAS 2013, 3.6 percent (1,811) of children between the ages of 12 and 17 years were seeking work (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.9: Children 5 to 17 Years Who Worked During the Last Year by Occupation, Belize 2013



the ages of 12 and 17 years were seeking work (Figure 5.11). The greater proportion of these children was in the 14 to 17 year age group, of which 5.2 percent (1,610) were seeking employment. With regards to sex, boys (4.4%; 1137) were more likely than girls (2.8%; 674) to be seeking work. Additionally, a greater proportion of children living in the urban areas (4.2%; 893) than those living in the rural areas (3.2%; 918) reported that they were seeking employment.

Figure 5.10: Children 5 to 17 Years Who Worked During the Last Year by Industry, Belize 2013

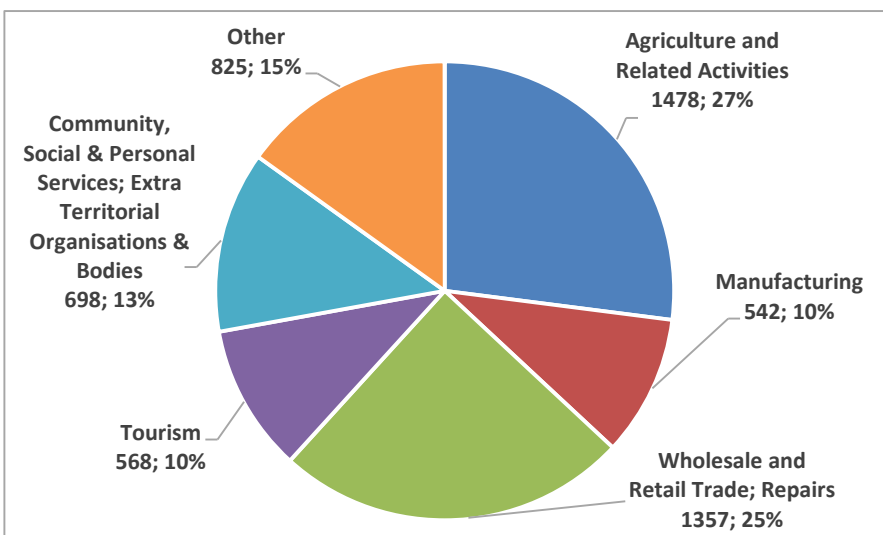
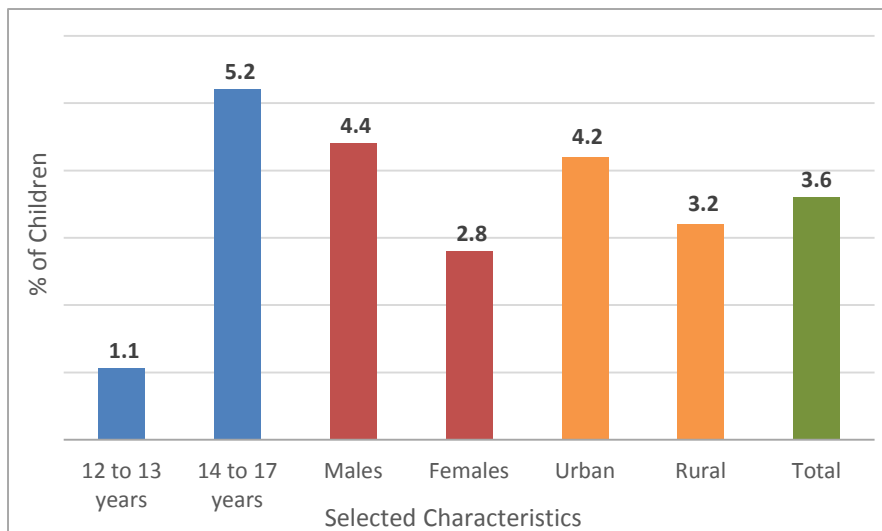


Figure 5.11: Children 5 to 17 Years Seeking Work by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013



Current Employment

At the time of the CAS, 4.7 percent (5,188) of children were economically active across the country (Table 5.6). In terms of age classification, 14.1 percent of 14 to 17 year olds were working, compared to 2.4 percent of children 12 to 13 years, and only one percent (780) of the 5 to 13 year olds⁷. The proportion of boys (6.6%) that were economically active was two and a half times that of girls (2.7%), and the disparity was even more pronounced among the 14 to 17 year olds, with 20.5 percent of boys and 7.5 percent of girls involved in economic activities.

Table 5.7 reinforces the fact that majority of the employed children were of non-compulsory school age (85%; 4,408). Additionally, economically active children were disproportionately male (71.7%), and this was even more pronounced in the 14 to 17 age group (74.2%).

Most (76%; 3,937) of the children involved in economic activities lived in the rural areas, and this was applicable across all age groups (Table

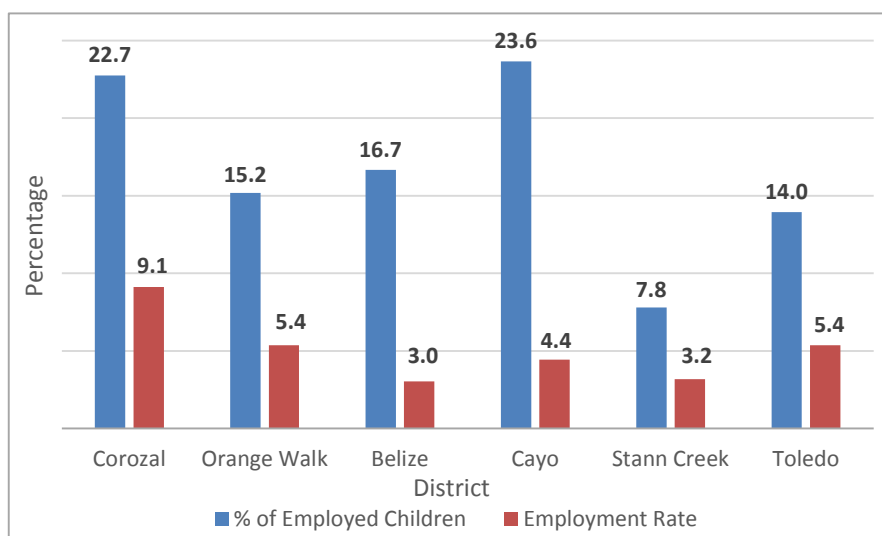
5.8). Table 5.9 indicates that overall, 6.1 percent of children in Rural Belize were employed, compared to 2.8 percent of urban children. Almost one-fifth (18.3%; 3,329) of the 14 to 17 year olds in the rural areas were working, while 8.3 percent of urban children in this age group were employed.

Almost four out of every five employed male children lived in the rural areas, compared to just over two-thirds of employed females (Table 5.10). In terms of employment rates, 8.9 percent of rural males were employed, compared to 3.4

percent of males living in the urban males, and the employment rate for rural girls (3.1%) was about one-third that of males.

Figure 5.12 indicates that Cayo (23.6%; 1,227) and Corozal (22.7%; 1,180) had the highest proportions of the employed children, with almost a half of them living in these two districts, while Stann Creek had the smallest proportion of the working children (7.8%; 405). On the other hand, children's employment rate

Figure 5.12: Percentage of Employed Children and Employment Rates by District, Belize 2013



in Corozal (9.1%) was almost twice that of the national child employment rate. Orange Walk and Toledo had the next highest employment rate at 5.4 percent, while

⁷ The employment data for the 5 to 11 year old children should be treated with caution, as they are based on less than 30 unweighted cases.

Table 5.6: Children's Employment Rate by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013

Age Group	Sex (%)		Total
	Male	Female	
5 to 11*	0.5	0.6	0.5
12 to 13	3.0	1.7	2.4
14 to 17	20.5	7.5	14.1
Total	6.6	2.7	4.7
5 to 13	1.1	0.9	1.0
14 to 17	20.5	7.5	14.1
Total	6.6	2.7	4.7

* Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table 5.7: Distribution of Employed Children by Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013

Age Group	Sex (%)			Number
	Male	Female	Total	
5 to 11*	4.0	12.3	6.3	329
12 to 13	8.0	10.4	8.7	452
14 to 17	74.2	25.8	85.0	4,408
Total	71.7	28.3	100.0	5,188
5 to 13	12.0	22.8	15.0	780
14 to 17	74.2	25.8	85.0	4,408
Total	71.7	28.3	100.0	5,188

* Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table 5.8: Distribution of Working Children by Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Area of Residence (%)			Number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
5 to 11*	32.5	67.5	6.3	329
12 to 13	14.5	85.5	8.7	452
14 to 17	24.5	75.5	85.0	4,408
Total	24.1	75.9	100.0	5,188
Number	1,251	3,937	5,188	-
5 to 13	22.1	77.9	15.0	780
14 to 17	24.5	75.5	85.0	4,408
Total	24.1	75.9	100.0	5,188
Number	1,251	3,937	5,188	-

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

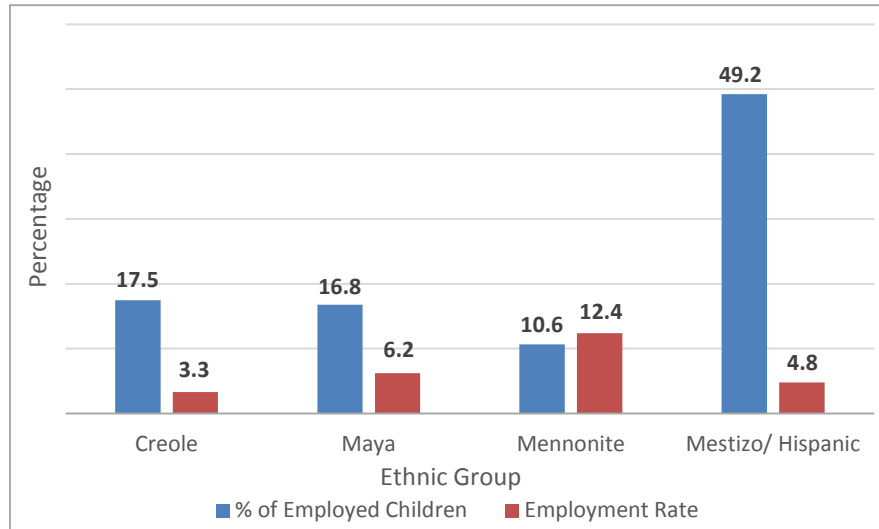
Table 5.9: Children's Employment Rate by Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Area of Residence (%)			Number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
5 to 11*	0.4	0.6	0.5	329
12 to 13	0.8	3.6	2.4	452
14 to 17	8.3	18.3	14.1	4,408
Total	2.8	6.1	4.7	5,188
Number	1,251	3,937	5,188	-
5 to 13	0.5	1.3	1.0	780
14 to 17	8.3	18.3	14.1	4,408
Total	2.8	6.1	4.7	5,188
Number	1,251	3,937	5,188	-

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table 5.10: Distribution of Working Children and Employment Rate by Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Area of Residence (%)			Number
	Urban	Rural	Total	
<i>Distribution by Sex and Area of Residence</i>				
Male	21.0	79.0	71.7	3,719
Female	32.1	67.9	28.3	1,470
Total	24.1	75.9	100.0	5,188
<i>Employment Rate by Sex and Area of Residence</i>				
Male	3.4	8.9	6.6	3,719
Female	2.1	3.1	2.7	1,470
Total	2.8	6.1	4.7	5,188
Number	1,251	3,937	5,188	-

Figure 5.13: Percentage of Employed Children and Employment Rate by Ethnic Group, Belize 2013


3.0 percent of the children in the Belize District were economically active.

In terms of ethnic groups, approximately a half (2,554) of the employed children are Mestizo/Hispanic and just over one-tenth (552) belong to the Mennonite Group, while the Creole and Maya account for about 17 percent each of employed children (Figure 5.13). In contrast, the employment rate is lowest among the Creole children, at 3.3 percent, and highest among the Mennonite, at 12.4 percent, or almost two and a half times the national child employment rate. The child employment rate among Maya children is half that of the Mennonite, at 6.2 percent.

5.3: Children's Activities

Employment and School Attendance

As indicated in Table 5.11, the majority (88.2%) of Belizean children were attending school, and there was no difference between the proportion of males and females attending. However, there was a significant

decrease in school attendance for children 14 years and older, as only about 69 percent of them were attending, compared to 95.8 percent of the 5 to 13 year olds.

Children who were employed and not attending school accounted for 3.4 percent (3,777) of the total, and more than three times that proportion (11.6%) of the 14 to 17 year olds fell into this category. The proportion of males (5.1%) who were working but not attending school was about three times that of females (1.8%).

Although only 8.4 percent of the children were neither employed nor attending school, one-fifth of children 14 years and older were not gainfully occupied. This is in stark contrast to the 4.0 percent of children under 14 who fell into this category. At the same time, a larger proportion of girls (10.1%) than boys (6.8%) were neither working nor attending school.

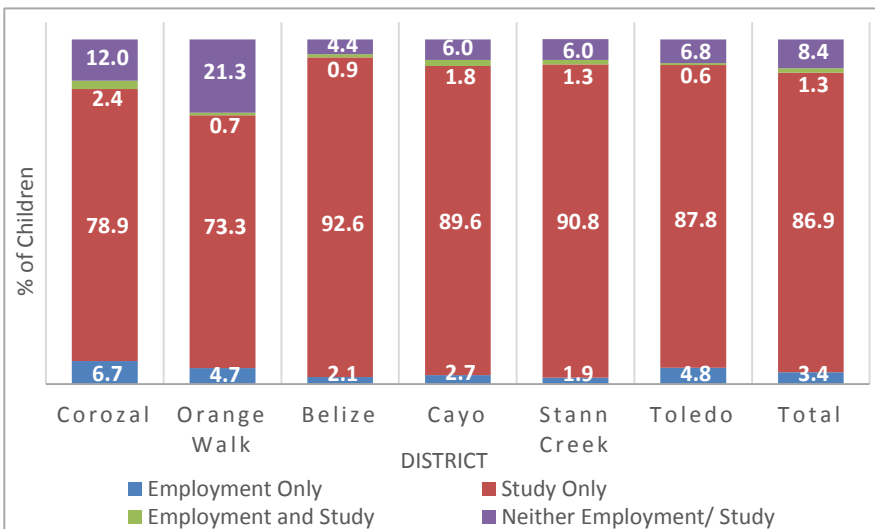
Table 5.11 also indicates that a greater proportion of urban (93.6%) than rural (84.3%) children were attending school. On the other hand, 4.6 percent of rural children were employed but not attending school, compared to 1.8% of urban children. Additionally, a much larger proportion of rural (11.1%) than urban (4.6%) children were neither working nor attending school.

Figure 5.14 indicates that the Belize (92.6%; 26,410) and Stann Creek (90.8%; 11,534) Districts had the highest rate of children who were only attending

Table 5.11: Children's Activities by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	Age Group (%)		Sex (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Employment Only	0.2	11.6	5.1	1.8	1.8	4.6	3.4
Study Only	95.0	66.3	86.6	87.2	92.7	82.8	86.9
Employment and Study	0.8	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3
Neither Employment/Study	4.0	19.5	6.8	10.1	4.6	11.1	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	78,800	31,190	56,054	53,936	45,194	64,797	109,990

Figure 5.14: Children’s Activities by District, Belize 2013



school. However, the situation was not so good for children in the Northern Districts, as less than three-quarters (10,760) of Orange Walk’s children and only about 79 percent (10,225) of Corozal’s children were only attending school. Conversely, more than one-fifth (3,125) of the children in Orange Walk were neither employed nor attending school, and this was almost twice the proportion (1,551) of Corozal children in this category, compared to 4.4 percent (1,241) of the children in the Belize District. Corozal had the highest proportion (6.7%; 868) of children in employment only, compared to 4.8 percent (643) and 4.7 percent (687) in Toledo and Orange Walk, respectively.

Children in Unpaid Household Services

As indicated in Table 5.12, 82.4 percent (90,578) of children were engaged in some form of unpaid household services (more commonly called household chores), girls (84.0%) more so than boys (80.8%). Almost three-quarters (44,141) of 5 to 11 year olds and about 93 percent of the children in the 12 to 13 and 14 to 17 age groups did some chore(s). In all the age

groups, a greater proportion of girls than boys did chores, however the difference was greatest amongst the oldest children (boys, 88.8%; girls, 96.0%).

Additionally, a greater proportion of rural (84.4%) than urban (79.5%) children performed some form of household chores. In the rural areas, only amongst the eldest age group did the proportion engaged in chores differ noticeably for boys (88.1%) and girls (97.4%). However, in the urban areas, just 85.8 percent of 12 to 13 year old boys compared to 94.2 percent of girls in this age group did any chores.

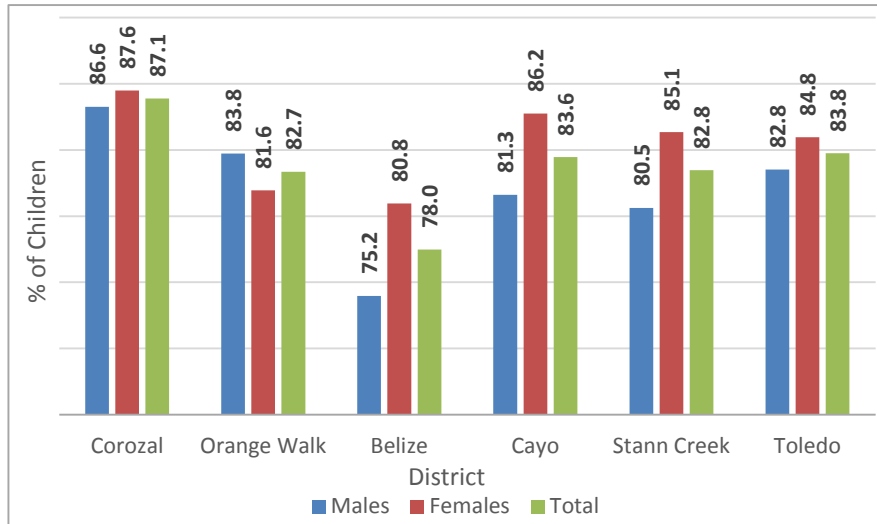
Figure 5.15 shows that the Belize District had the lowest proportion of children engaged in household chores (78.0%; 22,234), compared to Corozal where 87.1 percent (11,286) did chores. Except in the case of Orange Walk, the proportion of females engaged in household chores was greater than that of males, although the difference between the sexes was just 1% percent point in Corozal.

Table 5.13a indicates that overall, the children who were in employment only had the lowest rate of involvement in household chores (77.4%). On the other hand, 95 percent of children who were both studying and working did some type of chores, compared to only 86 percent of those who were neither working nor studying.

Among children who were only working, females

Table 5.12: Percentage of Children in Unpaid Household Services by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 to 11	67.2	71.4	69.3	77.2	76.5	76.8	73.2	74.4	73.8
12 to 13	85.8	94.2	89.6	95.2	95.8	95.5	91.0	95.1	93.0
14 to 17	89.9	94.2	92.1	88.1	97.4	92.5	88.8	96.0	92.3
Total	77.1	82.0	79.5	83.3	85.4	84.4	80.8	84.0	82.4
Number	23,088	22,105	45,194	32,966	31,831	64,797	56,054	53,936	109,990

Figure 5.15: Percentage of Children Engaged in Household Chores by District, Belize 2013


(90.8%) were more likely than males (72.9%) to be involved in household chores, and this was also true for children who were neither working nor studying (females, 90.7%; males, 79.4%). However, in the rural areas, children who were working and studying were the least likely to be involved in household chores

they were both attending school and working while engaged in household chores. This situation was more pronounced for males (1.9%) than females (1.1%) and among children in the 14 to 17 age group (2.6%). On the other hand, 8.8 percent (7,972) of children doing unpaid household chores were neither attending

(40.5%), while those who were neither working nor studying were the most likely to be performing chores (86.4%).

As shown in Table 5.13b, among the children who were engaged in household chores, 4.7 percent were also working, boys (6.5%) more so than girls (3.0%), and the older children (12.3% of the 14 to 17 year olds) much more than those under 14 years.

Additionally, 1.5 percent (1,339) of children was carrying a triple burden as

Table 5.13a: Rate of Children's Involvement in Unpaid Household Services by Activity Status, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Employment Only	72.9	90.8	84.3	77.1	78.5	77.1	77.4
Study Only	81.1	83.0	78.5	94.8	79.1	84.3	82.0
Employment and Study	96.0	93.1	95.9	94.2	94.0	40.5	94.9
Neither Employment/Study	79.4	90.7	73.4	92.7	85.0	86.4	86.1
Total	56,054	53,936	78,800	31,190	45,194	64,797	109,990

Table 5.13b: Children in Unpaid Household Services by Children's Activities, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Employment Only	4.6	1.9	0.2	9.7	1.8	4.2	3.2
Study Only	86.9	86.1	95.1	68.1	92.2	82.7	86.5
Employment and Study	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.5
Neither Employment/Study	6.7	10.9	3.8	19.6	4.9	11.4	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	45,270	45,307	61,782	28,796	35,912	54,666	90,578

school nor studying. One-fifth (5,647) of the 14 to 17 year olds only did household chores, compared to 3.8 percent (2,325) of the 5 to 13 year olds. Further, the proportion of girls doing household chores who were neither working nor attending school was 10.9 percent (4,952), compared to 6.7 percent (3,019) of boys.

Table 5.13b also indicates that a larger majority of urban (93.3%) than rural (84.4%) children who were engaged in household chores were also attending school. Conversely, about 5 percent of urban children doing chores were neither employed nor attending school; and this was less than a half the proportion of rural children (11.4%) engaged in only household chores. The proportion of rural children engaged in

household chores and employment only (4.2%) was also more than twice the proportion of urban children (1.8%) in this category.

Children NOT in Unpaid Household Services

Table 5.14 indicates that 17.6 percent (19,392) of the children were not involved in household chores. Just over a half (55.5%; 10,767) of these children were boys, and the great majority (87.8%; 17,019) of them were under 14 years. About a half (52.1%; 10,111) of children who didn't do housework resided in the rural areas. Further, approximately 89 percent of children not involved in household chores were only attending school, while about 4 percent were only employed.

Table 5.14: Children NOT in Unpaid Household Services by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

Selected Characteristics		Percent of Children	Number of Children	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Sex	Male	55.5	10,764	575
	Female	44.5	8,629	495
Age Group	5 to 13	87.8	17,019	928
	14 to 17	12.2	2,374	142
Area of Residence	Urban	47.9	9,281	390
	Rural	52.1	10,111	680
Activities	Employment Only	4.3	834	54
	Study Only	88.6	17,186	921
	Employment and Study*	0.4	72	5
	Neither Employment/Study	6.6	1,288	89
	Not Stated*	0.1	12	1
Total		100.0	19,392	1,070

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

It is important to note that overall, 1,253 children were neither working nor attending school, nor were they doing household chores (see Table B26). Approximately 61 percent of these children were boys and 42 percent were residing in Orange Walk. Two-thirds of them were within the mandatory school age (under 14), and three-quarters resided in the rural areas. Additionally, 29 percent of these children were Mennonites, and another 38 percent were of Mestizo/Hispanic descent.

CHAPTER 6: CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKING CHILDREN

6.1: Children in Employment

Employment Status

As indicated in Table 6.1, almost three-fifths (3,013) of employed children were in paid employment, while one-third (1,712) did not receive any direct cash remuneration for their labours⁸. A slightly higher proportion of females (61.1%; 898) than males (56.9%; 2,115) were in paid employment, while 36.3 percent (1,350) of males were unpaid workers.

three-quarters of the working children in the Belize and Stann Creek Districts, about two-thirds of those in Orange Walk and almost three-fifths of those in Corozal were in paid employment. On the other hand, Toledo had the highest proportion of working children (more than a half) who were in unpaid employment, and more than a third of Corozal's working children did not receive cash payment.

Table 6.1: Children's Employment Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Status	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Self-employed*	6.8	14.3	11.1	8.5	19.0	5.7	8.9
Paid Employment	56.9	61.1	45.8	60.3	58.2	58.0	58.1
Unpaid Employment	36.3	24.6	43.0	31.2	22.8	36.2	33.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Although the sample size was too small to determine reliable separate estimates for the 5 to 13 year olds' employment status⁹, Table 6.1 also indicates that majority (88.8%; 693) of them were either in paid employment or working as unpaid family workers. On the other hand, three-fifths (2,656) of 14 to 17 year olds were in paid employment, and about three out of every ten were unpaid workers. Additionally, about 58 percent of both urban (729) and rural (2,285) working children were in paid employment, while 36.2 percent (1,427) of rural working children were unpaid family workers.

In terms of employment status at the district level¹⁰,

8 The design of the survey did not allow collection of data on how children who were unpaid workers were rewarded, whether in kind or through indirect benefits such as schooling, etc.

9 The data on self-employed children should be treated with caution, as they are based on less than 30 unweighted cases.

10 Due to the very small sample of working children, data on employment status at the district level should be treated with caution.

Occupation

As shown in Table 6.2, more than a half (53.0%; 2,752) of working children had Elementary Occupations, while a little over a quarter (26.8%; 1,388) were Sales and Service Workers, and 11.8 percent (612) were Craft and Related Trades Workers. While to a large extent girls were either Service and Sales Workers (45.2%) or holders of Elementary Occupations (42.3%), almost three-fifths (2,130) of males were Elementary Workers, one-fifth were Services and Sales Workers, and about 14 percent were Craft and Related Trades Workers.

Among the 5 to 13 year olds, 94.2 percent (735) were either Services and Sales Workers or Elementary Workers, while 52.1 percent (2,298) of the 14 to 17 year olds held elementary occupations, a quarter (1,107) of them were in Services and Sales, and 13.6 percent (600) were Craft and Related Trades Workers.

In the urban areas, 42.9 percent (537) of working children were engaged in Elementary Occupations and just over one-third (442) were Services and Sales Workers. On the other hand, almost three-fifths (2,215) of rural working children held Elementary

Table 6.2: Children's Occupation by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Occupation	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Services & Sales Workers	19.5	45.2	36.0	25.1	35.3	24.0	26.8
Craft & Related Trades Workers	13.5	7.6	1.6	13.6	20.7	9.0	11.8
Elementary Occupations	57.3	42.3	58.2	52.1	42.9	56.3	53.0
Other	9.8	4.9	4.3	9.1	1.0	10.7	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

Occupations and almost a quarter (946) were Services and Sales Workers.

Almost three-quarters of Toledo's¹¹ working children hold Elementary Occupations, and with the exception of Cayo, most of the working children in each of the other districts were in the Elementary Occupations. Cayo and Corozal have the highest proportion of working children who are Services and Sales Workers, while Orange Walk had the highest proportion of children working in Crafts and Related Trades.

Industry

The Agricultural and Related Activities Industry employs about one-third (1,698) of all working children, in sectors such as the cane/sugar, bananas, cereals and mixed farming (Table 6.3). Almost a quarter of the children worked in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry, 17 percent were working in the Community, Social and Personal Services Industry, and the Tourism and Manufacturing Industries each employed one tenth of the children.

Two-fifths (1,493) of the boys were working in the Agricultural and Related Activities Industry, compared to just 14 percent (205) of the girls. On the other hand, less than one-fifth (714) of the boys were working in the Tourism and Community, Social and Personal Services Industries, while almost a half (709) of the working girls were employed in these industries.

Among the 14 to 17 year old working children, just over one-third (1,556) were working in the Agriculture and Related Activities Industry, about one-fifth (978) were in Wholesale and Retail Trade and 16 percent (683) worked in the Community, Social and Personal Services Industry. By contrast, about seven out of every ten working 5 to 13 year old were employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Tourism or Community, Social and Personal Services Industries.

Two-fifths (1,657) of working children living in the rural areas were employed in the Agriculture and Related Activities Industry, about one-fifth (1,243) were involved in Wholesale and Retail Trade, and just

Table 6.3: Children's Employment Industry by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Industry	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture and Related Activities	40.2	14.0	18.3	35.3	3.3	42.1	32.7
Manufacturing	9.6	12.1	8.8	10.6	12.0	9.8	10.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	24.3	23.1	34.0	22.2	27.6	22.8	24.0
Tourism	7.4	16.8	9.5	10.2	17.4	7.8	10.1
Community, Social & Personal Services	11.8	31.4	27.8	15.5	30.6	13.1	17.3
Other	6.7	2.7	1.6	6.3	9.2	4.4	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

11 Due to the very small sample of working children, data on children's occupation at the district level should be treated with caution.

13.1 percent (900) were working in the Community, Social and Personal Services Industry. On the other hand, three-quarters (946) of urban working children were employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trades, Tourism or Community, Social and Personal Services Industries.

More than three-quarters of the working children in Toledo¹² and a half of those in Stann Creek were in the Agriculture and Related Activities Industry. Among working children in Corozal, just over a third were in the Agriculture and Related Activities Industry, while a half of them were employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Tourism or Community, Social and Personal Services Industries.

Work Hours

As indicated in Table 6.4, during the reference week, almost a half (2,336) of working children were on the job for between 15 to 45 hours, more than a quarter (1,310) of them worked in excess of 45 hours and 24.1 percent (1,155). Three out of every ten (1,035) boys worked 46 hours or more, compared to one-fifth of the girls, and girls were more likely than boys to work 14 hours or less.

Additionally, three out of every ten (1,298) 14 to 17 year old working children worked for more than 45 hours in the reference week, two-fifths of the 5 to 13 year olds worked in excess of 14 hours, and just 18 percent (744) of the older children worked less than 15

hours in the week.

A greater proportion of urban (37.2%; 398) than rural (24.5%; 913) children worked more than 45 hours in the reference period.

Figure 6.1 shows that 31 percent (371) of children who were both working and attending school worked between 15 to 45 hours during the reference week, compared to 55 percent (1,959) of children who only worked. Additionally, more than one-third of children who only worked had put in 46 hours or more in the reference week.

About a half of the working children in the Belize District¹³ worked more than 45 hours in the reference week, followed by Toledo (about one-third of working children) and Corozal (approximately a quarter of the children). On the other hand, up to about one-third of the working children in Cayo and Corozal only worked up to 14 hours in the reference period.

Figure 6.1: Children's Weekly Hours of Work by Activity Status, Belize 2013

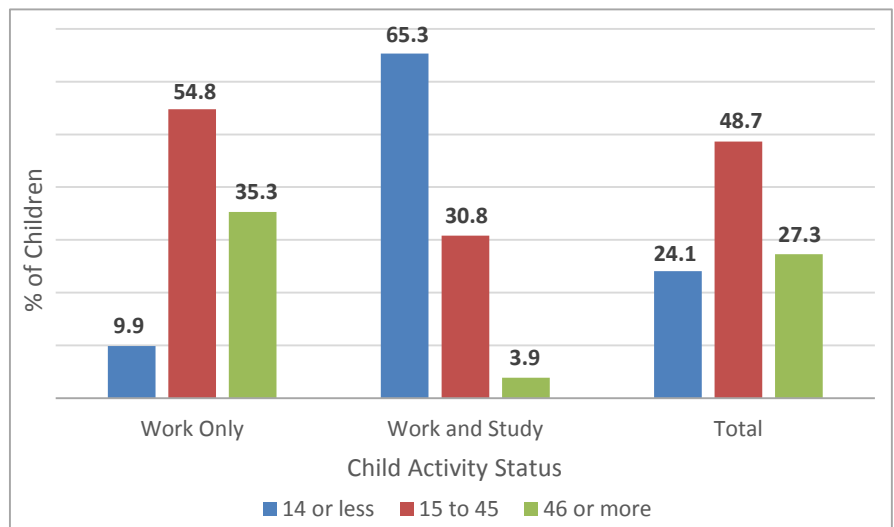


Table 6.4: Children's Weekly Hours of Work by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Hours of Work	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
14 or less	20.5	33.0	58.5	18.1	26.3	23.4	24.1
15 to 45	49.4	46.9	39.8	50.2	36.5	52.1	48.7
46 or more	30.2	20.1	1.7	31.7	37.2	24.5	27.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,431	1,371	704	4,098	1,070	3,732	4,802

12 Due to the very small sample of working children, data on children's employment by industry at the district level should be treated with caution.

13 Due to the very small sample of working children, data on children's working hours at the district level should be treated with caution.

In terms of the industries¹⁴, children working in the Agriculture and Related Activities Industry as well as in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Industry worked longer hours than children working in the other industries. More than a half of children working in these two industries worked between 15 and 45 hours in the reference week, and another 30 percent or so worked more than 45 hours. Further, more than a half of the children working in the Community, social and Personal Services Industry worked 14 hours or less.

Working Time

Table 6.5: Children's Working Time by Sex, Age Group, Area of Residence and Activity Status, Belize 2013

Working Time	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Activity Status (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	Work Only	Work & Study	
Daytime	96.8	97.8	96.9	97.1	98.9	96.5	97.2	96.6	97.1
Nighttime	14.2	23.8	26.1	15.3	34.8	11.2	15.3	21.4	16.9
Number	3,537	1,395	731	4,201	1,200	3,732	3,624	1,308	4,932

Multiple responses allowed, hence percent will not sum to 100

Although the Belize Labour Act states that no child should be working at nights, Table 6.5 indicates that 16.9 percent (834) of children worked between 6p.m. and 6a.m. during the reference week¹⁵. Almost a quarter of working girls worked at night, compared to 14 percent of the boys. In terms of age, 15.3 percent (643) of the working 14 to 17 year olds and a little over a quarter of the working children under 14 worked at nights.

Working children living in the urban areas (35%) were more likely than those in rural areas (11.2) to work at nights. In the meantime, 15.3 percent (554) of children who only worked reported working at nights, compared to about one-fifth of those who were working while attending school¹⁶.

It was found that none of the working children in

Toledo were employed at night. However, Corozal, Orange Walk and the Belize District all had a relatively high proportion of children working at nights.

About a quarter of the children who were working as Services and Sales Workers and Craft and Related Trades Workers worked at night during the reference week, compared to about 14 percent of children holding elementary occupations. Likewise, the children working in the Tourism Industry were more likely than those working in the other industries to work at nights.

Children's Earnings

Table 6.6 shows that only a little over a half (53.6%) of the working children were regular wage earners, one-third (1,666) were unpaid family workers, while just over one-tenth of them were paid on a piece work basis. Males (36%; 1,271) were more likely than females (29%; 396) to be employed in the family business without cash payment, while a greater proportion of females (59%; 811) than males (52%; 1,836) are paid workers.

About a half of the 5 to 13 year olds were unpaid family workers, compared to 31 percent of the 14 to 17 year olds. Almost two-thirds of the working children who lived in the urban areas were paid employees, compared to a half of the rural dwelling working children. On the other hand, about one-fifth of urban working children and almost two-fifths of rural working children were unpaid family members.

As indicated in Table 6.7, on average, paid working children in Belize earned almost \$126.00 per week, with boys earning about \$130.00 compared to about \$116.00 per weeks for girls. The older children (\$131.23) earned substantially more than the younger children (\$87.98), however, the 5 to 13 year old girls earned much more than boys in that age group, at \$107.43 and \$76.09 respectively.

¹⁴ Due to the very small sample of working children, data on children's working hours by industries should be treated with caution.

¹⁵ It should be noted that in Question EA27 which collected data on working time, respondents were allowed to make multiple responses – as such, there were children who worked at some point between 6a.m. and 6p.m., and also at some point between 6p.m. and 6a.m.

¹⁶ Due to the structure of the response categories for EA27, we were unable to determine whether children were working during regular school hours.

Table 6.6: Children's Earning Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Earning Status	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Unpaid Family Worker	35.7	28.7	50.1	30.9	22.0	37.5	33.8
Paid Worker	51.6	58.9	43.9	55.4	64.1	50.3	53.6
No fixed period (seasonal/piece work)	12.7	12.4	6.0	13.8	13.9	12.2	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,558	1,378	737	4,199	1,185	3,751	4,936

Additionally, paid working children living in the rural areas had a higher average income (\$131.28) than those living in the urban areas (\$111.41). In both urban and rural areas, boys earned a higher average income than girls, with urban females averaging \$103.53 compared to \$116.06 for their male counterparts, while rural girls and boys averaged \$121.87 and \$135.15, respectively.

Table 6.7: Children's Average Weekly Income (BZ\$) by Age Group, Area of Residence and Sex, Belize 2013

		Sex		
		Male	Female	Total
Age Group	5 to 13	76.09	107.43	87.98
	14 to 17	137.27	117.33	131.23
Area of Residence	Urban	116.06	103.53	111.41
	Rural	135.13	121.87	131.28
	Total	130.27	115.81	125.75

Across districts, paid working children's average weekly wages ranged from a low of about \$96.00 in Corozal and \$105.00 in Stann Creek, to a high of about \$156.00 in Cayo and \$144 in Orange Walk (Table 6.8). With the exception of the Southern Districts, boys had a higher average wage than girls.

Table 6.8: Children's Average Weekly Income (BZ\$) by District and Sex, Belize 2013

District	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Corozal	99.30	91.61	95.79
Orange Walk	150.32	127.63	143.93
Belize	122.65	119.98	122.02
Cayo	166.88	135.61	156.17
Stann Creek	102.15	117.00	104.90
Toledo	137.42	138.63	137.73
Total	130.27	115.81	125.75

As shown in Table 6.9, of the paid working children, about 14 percent (375) gave all their wages to their parents, while about a half of them gave only some to their parents. Additionally, about two-thirds of the children used some of their earnings to purchase items for their own use, while over a quarter of them had all their earnings at their disposal, to either purchase things for themselves or saved.

Boys were twice as likely as girls to give all their earnings to their parents, however, almost a half of both boys and girls gave a part of their earnings to their parents. Four of every five girls used some of their earnings to purchase things for themselves, compared to three out of every five boys. Further, a larger proportion of girls (40%; 326) than boys (24%; 437) used all their wages to either buy things for themselves or saved.

A greater proportion of 5 to 13 year olds (83%) than 14 to 17 year olds (67%) used some of their money to purchase things for themselves, and more than a half (55%) of the younger children used their wages only to buy things for themselves or save, compared to just a quarter of the older children. Additionally, a half of the 14 to 17 year olds gave a part of their earnings to their parents.

Finally in Table 6.9, four out of every five paid working children living in the urban areas used their money to buy things for themselves, compared to less than one-third of their rural counterparts. More than a half of rural children gave some of the money to their parents, and a little more than one-fifth only bought things for themselves or saved their money.

At the district level¹⁷, upwards of 90 percent of the paid

¹⁷ Due to the very small sample of paid working children, data on use of income by district should be treated with caution.

Table 6.9: Children's Use of Income* by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Use of Income	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Give all to parents	16.8	8.2	21.0	13.2	1.7	19.2	14.2
Give part to parents	49.2	47.5	40.6	49.8	35.3	54.0	48.7
Buy household things	10.4	18.9	9.4	13.5	21.9	9.5	13.0
Buy things for self	63.2	81.6	83.0	66.9	79.9	64.4	68.8
Save	15.1	22.0	8.4	18.4	28.5	12.7	17.2
Only buy things for self/save	23.8	40.1	55.3	25.1	45.0	22.3	28.8
Number	1,836	811	324	2,324	760	1,888	2,648

*Respondents were allowed multiple responses, therefore the percentages will sum to more than 100

working children in the Corozal, Belize and Toledo Districts used some of their money to buy things for themselves, unlike in Orange Walk where very few children did so. As a matter of fact, most of Orange Walk's paid working children gave all their earnings to their parents. No child in the Belize District gave all their money to their parents, and this district had the highest proportion of children reporting that all they did with their wages was to either buy things for themselves or saved.

Children's Main Reasons for Working

Table 6.10 indicates that for three-tenths of the working children, the main reason they worked was so they could supplement their household's income. Additionally, some children worked mainly to assist in the family business (18%), and another 18 percent worked so they could learn work ethics or get some training. The main reasons for working were similar for both boys and girls.

One-third of the employed 14 to 17 year olds worked to supplement the household income, compared to 16.3 percent of the younger children. Further, 14.4 percent

of the 14 to 17 year olds compared to two-fifths of the 5 to 13 year olds worked because they had to learn work ethics/training. Additionally, a greater percentage of rural children (32.1%) than urban children (25.3%) worked because they had to supplement the household income.

Socioeconomic Characteristics of Working Children

Similar to the ethnic distribution of the population, approximately a half of the employed children were Mestizo (Table 6.11). Just over one-tenth of working children were Mennonite and 17 percent were of Maya descent, while Creole children accounted for 17.5 percent.

The proportion of the working boys (48.5%) who were of Mestizo descent was slightly lower than the proportion of girls (51.3%), and only about 15 percent of the boys were Creole, compared to 23 percent of the girls. On the other hand, approximately 18 percent of working boys were Maya, compared to 23 percent of the girls.

Table 6.10: Children's Main Reason for Working by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Reason	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Supplement Household Income	30.8	29.7	16.3	33.0	25.3	32.1	30.5
To Assist in Family Business	18.0	16.2	19.0	17.2	17.0	17.6	17.5
Learn Work Ethics/Training	17.2	21.2	40.5	14.4	30.8	14.3	18.3
Other	19.6	17.0	8.4	20.7	12.4	20.9	18.9
Not Stated	14.5	15.8	15.7	14.7	14.4	15.0	14.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

Table 6.11: Children in Employment by Ethnic Group, Sex and age Group, Belize 2013

Ethnic Group	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	
Creole	15.4	22.7	37.3	13.9	17.5
Maya	17.6	14.6	-	19.7	16.8
Mennonite	12.2	6.6	10.2	10.7	10.6
Mestizo/Hispanic	48.4	51.3	48.0	49.5	49.2
Other	5.8	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.5
Not Stated	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	5,188

Of note, none of the working children in the 5 to 13 years age group were Maya, while almost a half of the children in this age group were Mestizo, and more than one-third were Creole. A half of the 14 to 17 year old working children were also Mestizo, one-tenth were Mennonite and one-fifth were Maya.

6.2: Children in Unpaid Household Services

Table 6.12 indicates that among children involved in unpaid household services, the household chores most frequently carried out are cleaning inside/outside the home (73.7%), running errands/shopping (64.3%), and washing dishes (63.6%). Of interest, 18.7 percent of children were involved in caring for other household members.

Except for running errands and caring for pets, the proportion of girls performing the various chores was consistently higher than the proportion of boys. Girls (75.5%) were slightly more likely than boys (71.9%) to clean the home, and girls were almost twice (81.8%)

as likely as boys (45.3%) to wash dishes. On other the hand, about two-fifth of the boys were involved in the feeding and caring of pets, compared to just over a quarter of the girls. The proportion of girls (44.6%) washing clothes was almost three times the proportion of boys (16.3%), and less than one-fifth of boys ironed clothes, compared to one-third of girls. Although only about 18 percent of children were involved in cooking/serving meals, girls were more than three times (27.3%) as likely as boys (8.2%) to be involved in this household activity.

Approximately 72 percent of 5 to 13 year olds and 78 percent of 14 to 17 year olds cleaned inside or outside the house, while about 62 percent of 5 to 13 year olds and 69 percent of 14 to 17 year olds ran errands (Table 6.13). Further, approximately 56 percent of 5 to 13 year olds washed dishes, compared to about 74 percent of the 14 to 17 year olds. About one-fifth of the younger children washed clothes and approximately 15 percent of them ironed clothes and/or cared for members of

Table 6.12: Main Types of Household Chores Performed by Children, by Sex, Belize 2013*

Household Chores	Sex (%)		Total
	Male	Female	
Clean inside/outside of house	71.9	75.5	73.7
Running of errands/shopping	67.6	61.0	64.3
Washing Dishes	45.3	81.8	63.6
Feed/Care for pets	39.7	28.4	34.1
Washing Clothes	16.3	44.6	30.5
Ironing Clothes	18.3	33.3	25.8
Caring for members of own household	13.8	23.6	18.7
Cooking/Preparing/Serving meals	8.2	27.3	17.8
Other Chores	32.8	19.4	26.1
Number	45,270	45,307	90,578

*Multiple responses allowed, hence percent will not sum to 100

Table 6.13: Main Types of Household Chores by Age Group Belize 2013*

Household Chores	Age Group (%)		
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Total
Clean inside/outside of house	71.8	77.6	73.7
Running of errands/shopping	62.0	69.3	64.3
Washing Dishes	58.6	74.2	63.6
Feed/Care for pets	35.9	30.0	34.1
Washing Clothes	19.7	53.6	30.5
Ironing Clothes	14.6	49.8	25.8
Caring for members of own household	15.4	25.7	18.7
Cooking/Preparing/Serving meals	8.8	36.9	17.8
Other Chores	24.8	28.7	26.1
Number	61,782	28,796	90,578

*Multiple responses allowed, hence percent will not sum to 100

their household. On the other hand, about a half of the 14 to 17 year olds washed and/or ironed clothes and a quarter of them cared for household members. It was also reported that about 9 percent of the 5 to 13 year olds and 37 percent of 14 to 17 year olds were involved in cooking/serving meals.

For the most part, the difference between the proportion of urban and rural children performing the various household chores was negligible. This was also true across the districts.

Fetching of Water and/or Firewood

It was found that 15.2 percent (16,719) of children countrywide were involved in the tasks of fetching water and/or firewood for their household's use. Approximately 6 percent (6,756) of children had to fetch water, another 6 percent (6,683) had to fetch firewood, and 3 percent (3,271) fetched both water and firewood (Table 6.14).

While fetching water appeared to be done almost

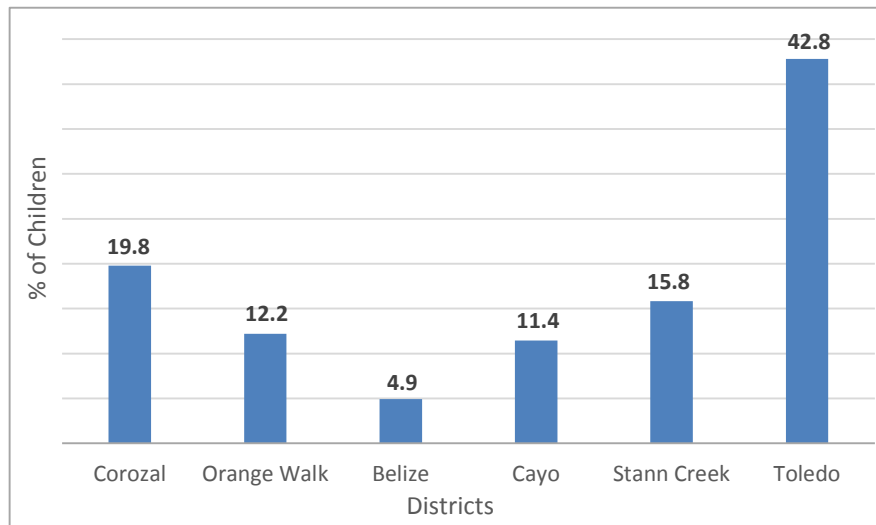
equally by boys and girls, there was a large difference between the proportions of boys (10.3%) and girls (1.7%) fetching firewood. Further, boys (4.4%) were more likely than girls (1.4%) to be fetching both water and firewood.

Among children 5 to 13 years old, 5.7 (4,507) percent fetched water only and 5.2 percent (4,089) fetched firewood only, compared to 7.2 percent (2,250) and 8.3 percent (2,594) respectively, of the 14 to 17 year olds. In terms of fetching both water and firewood, 2.7 percent (2,117) of 5 to 13 year olds and 3.7 percent (1,154) of 14 to 17 year olds performed these chores. Overall, only 4.4 percent (1,992) of urban children were involved in fetching firewood and/or water, however, almost a quarter (22.7%; 14,716) of rural children performed these chores.

Among the districts, Toledo had the highest proportion of children fetching water and/or firewood, at approximately 43 percent, followed by Corozal, where one-fifth of the children had fetched firewood and/

Table 6.14: Percentage of Children Engaged in Fetching Water/Firewood by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Working Time	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Males	Females	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Fetch Water only	5.8	6.5	5.7	7.2	2.7	8.6	6.1
Fetch Firewood only	10.3	1.7	5.2	8.3	1.4	9.4	6.1
Fetch both Water and Firewood	4.4	1.4	2.7	3.7	0.4	4.8	3.0
Fetch neither water nor firewood	79.5	90.3	86.4	80.8	95.6	77.3	84.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	56,054	53,936	78,800	31,190	45,194	64,797	109,990

Figure 6.2: Children Fetching Water/Firewood by District, Belize 2013


or water (Fig. 6.2). On the other hand, only about 5 percent of the children living in the Belize District did any of these chores.

Hours of Household Chores

As indicated in Table 6.15, 17.4 percent of children performed less than one hour of household chores in the reference week, and about 37 percent did chores for between one and three hours. Almost one-tenth of the children completed between three and five hours, and another one-tenth did between five and ten hours of chores. Additionally, there were 7,332 (8.4%) children who completed in excess of ten hours of household chores in the reference week, **and this included about 870 children who did more than 40 hours of chores.**

A greater proportion of males (58.2%) than females (50.2%) did less than three hours of household chores in the reference week, and conversely, 18 percent of boys and 21 percent of girls completed between 5 and

10 hours, while 6 percent of boys and 11 percent of girls did in excess of 10 hours of chores.

With regards to age group, the younger children in general did fewer hours of household chores than the older children. However, 17 percent of 5 to 13 year olds completed between 5 and 10 hours of chores, and almost 6 percent of them completed in excess of 10 hours of chores for the week. At the same time, a quarter of the 14 to 17 year olds completed

between 5 and 10 hours, while around 15 percent of this age group did in excess of 10 hours of chores for the week.

In terms of area of residence, the most noticeable difference between children residing in urban and rural areas is at the upper end, where 5.7 percent of urban children completed more than 10 hours of household chores in the reference week, compared to 10.2 percent of rural children.

The proportion of children performing household chores for less than three hours in the reference week ranged from a high of 70 percent in the Belize District to about two-fifths in Orange Walk and Toledo (Table 6.16). Of all the districts, Toledo had the highest proportion (29.2%) of children doing household chores for between 5 and 10 hours, followed by Stann Creek with about a quarter of their children. On the other hand, about 12 percent of children in the Belize

Table 6.15: Children's Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Weekly Hours	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total*
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Less than 1	19.6	15.1	22.0	7.3	15.5	18.6	17.4
1 to less than 3	38.6	35.1	38.9	32.3	40.6	34.3	36.8
3 to less than 5	18.0	18.0	16.7	20.8	18.5	17.6	18.0
5 to 10	17.9	21.0	16.9	24.9	19.6	19.3	19.4
10 +	6.0	10.8	5.5	14.6	5.7	10.2	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	43,869	43,563	59,870	27,562	34,980	52,452	87,432

Note: 1% of children did in excess of 40 hours of household chores

*No weekly hours of household chores was reported for 3,146 children

Table 6.16: Children's Weekly Hours of Household Chores by District, Belize 2013

Weekly Hours	District (%)						Total*
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Less than 1	10.5	12.5	22.5	19.4	16.6	15.6	17.4
1 to less than 3	35.6	29.0	48.1	39.4	28.2	27.3	36.8
3 to less than 5	13.5	19.9	16.7	19.4	23.2	15.0	18.0
5 to 10	22.9	23.5	11.6	15.6	25.7	29.2	19.4
10 +	17.4	15.1	1.2	6.2	6.3	13.0	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,713	11,332	21,317	22,560	10,385	11,124	87,432

Note: 1% of children did in excess of 40 hours of household chores

*No weekly hours of household chores was reported for 3,146 children

District and 16 percent in Cayo fell into this category. Further, 17.4 percent of children in Corozal did more than 10 hours of chores, compared to the Belize District, where only 1.2 percent of the children did chores for more than 10 hours in the reference week.

about a quarter of those children who neither worked nor studied. At the other end of the spectrum, three-tenths of those who neither worked nor studied, compared to less than one-fifth of those who only had a job completed in excess of 10 hours of chores.

Table 6.17 indicates that with regards to the various activities children were involved in, more than a half of those who both worked and studied, as well as those who only studied, did less than three hours of household chores in the reference week, compared to

Of concern, about 6 percent of children only attending school did in excess of 10 hours of chores for the week, and 6 percent of children both working and studying who did more than 10 hours of chores.

Table 6.17: Children's Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Activity, Belize 2013

Weekly Hours	Activity (%)				Total*
	Work Only	Study Only	Work & Study	Neither Work/Study	
Less than 1	8.5	19.0	13.7	5.0	17.4
1 to less than 3	37.9	38.3	38.1	21.2	36.8
3 to less than 5	13.9	18.0	22.8	18.5	18.0
5 to 10	21.2	18.8	19.5	25.2	19.4
10 +	18.5	5.9	5.9	30.0	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,807	75,697	1,295	7,633	87,432

Note: 1% of children did in excess of 40 hours of household chores

*No weekly hours of household chores was reported for 3,146 children

CHAPTER 7: EDUCATION

CHARACTERISTICS

Children's School Attendance Status

The CAS revealed that just over one-tenth (12,627) of children were not attending school (Table 7.1), with a sex ratio of 102 boys per 100 girls. Approximately a quarter of the children not attending school were within the mandatory school age range (under 14), translating to about 4 percent (3,261) of the 5 to 13 year old children. In contrast, three out of every ten children (9,366) in the 14 to 17 year age group were not attending school.

Table 7.1: Children's School Attendance Status by Sex and Age Group, Belize 2013

School Attendance Status	Age Group (%)		
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Total
Males			
Attending School	96.3	69.3	88.6
Not Attending School	3.7	30.7	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	40,089	15,965	56,054
Females			
Attending School	95.4	70.7	88.4
Not Attending School	4.6	29.3	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	38,711	15,225	53,936
Total			
Attending School	95.8	70.0	88.5
Not Attending School	4.1	30.0	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	78,800	31,190	109,990

About 73 percent (3,777) of the children who were employed were not attending school, compared to 8 percent (8,839) of those children who were not employed (Table 7.2). Among boys, about 76 percent of the employed were not in school, as opposed to approximately 7 percent of boys who were not employed. In the meantime, almost two-thirds (64.3%) of employed girls were not in school, compared to one-tenth of girls who were not employed. This suggests that working boys are more likely than working girls to be out of school, while girls who were not employed

were more likely than boys who were not employed to be out of the school.

Table 7.3 indicates that while three-quarters of the employed 5 to 13 year olds were attending school, less than one-fifth of employed children in the 14 to 17 year age group were attending. Further, in terms of area of residence, working children living in the rural areas were less likely than urban working children to be attending school, as three-quarters of rural working children compared to two-thirds of those in the urban areas were not in school.

It should be noted that Toledo and Orange Walk had the highest proportion of employed children who were

Table 7.2: Children's School Attendance Status by Employment Status* and Sex, Belize 2013

School Attendance Status	Employment Status (%)		
	Not Employed	Employed	Total
Males			
Attending School	93.2	23.9	88.6
Not Attending School	6.7	76.1	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	52,313	3,719	55,909
Females			
Attending School	89.9	35.7	88.4
Not Attending School	10.1	64.3	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	52,407	1,470	53,782
Total			
Attending School	91.5	27.2	88.5
Not Attending School	8.4	72.8	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	104,503	5,188	109,691

*No employment status was reported for 82 children

Table 7.3: Percentage of Children in Employment by School Attendance Status, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

School Attendance Status	Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Attending School	75.0	17.9	34.0	25.0	27.2
Not Attending School	25.0	82.1	66.0	75.0	72.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

not attending school (almost nine-tenths), followed by Corozal, where about three-quarters of the employed children were not attending.

Children NOT Attending School

As indicated in Table 7.4a, Orange Walk had the largest share of the children who were not attending school (29.8%), followed by Corozal and Cayo with about 18 percent of the non-attendees, while Stann Creek accounted for the smallest share, at about 8 percent.

Approximately 28 percent of the boys and one-third of the girls who were not attending school resided in

Orange Walk, and about one-fifth of both boys and girls in Corozal. On the other hand, 18 percent of the boys lived in the Belize District, compared to about 10 percent of the girls.

Further, more than a half (55.4%) of the children under 14 who were not attending school lived in Orange Walk, 16.2 percent in Corozal and about 12 percent in Cayo, while Toledo had the smallest share (3.5%). In contrast, the 14 to 17 year olds who were not attending school were distributed fairly evenly across all the districts except for Stann Creek, which had only about 9 percent of them.

Table 7.4a: Percentage of Children Not Attending School by District, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

District	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Corozal	19.6	17.5	16.2	19.4	12.4	20.2	18.6
Orange Walk	27.6	32.2	55.4	21.0	10.9	35.0	29.9
Belize	18.2	9.8	8.1	16.1	43.3	6.1	14.0
Cayo	14.8	20.6	11.7	19.7	23.7	16.0	17.6
Stann Creek	7.3	8.1	5.1	8.6	4.1	8.7	7.7
Toledo	12.5	11.9	3.5	15.2	5.6	14.0	12.2
Total	6,373	6,254	3,261	9,366	2,674	9,953	12,627

Table 7.4b: Children's Main Reasons for Not Attending School by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Reason	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)		Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Inability to Pay*	16.7	19.3	10.8	20.5	24.6	16.2	18.0
Lack of Interest ‡	22.0	19.5	6.6	25.8	10.8	23.5	20.8
Work/Chores¶	9.8	9.4	3.1	11.9	13.8	8.5	9.6
Other	43.1	42.6	77.7	30.7	35.0	45.0	42.9
Not Stated	8.3	9.1	1.9	11.1	15.8	6.8	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	6,385	6,254	3,273	9,366	2,674	9,965	12,639

*Includes children who said "No school/school too far" and "Cannot afford schooling"

‡Includes children who said "Family did not allow schooling"; "Not interested in School" and "Education not valuable"

¶Includes children who said "To learn a job"; "To work for pay"; "To work unpaid in family business/farm" and "Help at home"

Additionally in Table 7.4a, the Belize District had the highest share of the urban dwelling children who were not in school (43.3%), followed by Cayo with almost a quarter (23.7) of the children. On the other hand, the Belize District had the lowest share of the rural dwelling children who were not attending school (6.1%), followed by Stann Creek with 8.7 percent, while Orange Walk had the highest share at 35 percent.

Table 7.4b indicates that of the children who were not attending school, 18 percent (2,273) could not afford to attend, about 21 percent (2,628) were not interested in attending, while approximately one-tenth (1,213) were not attending because of their involvement in employment or chores¹⁸. About 17 percent of boys were unable to pay for school, compared to one-tenth of girls, while 22 percent of males and 20 percent of females were not interested in attending school.

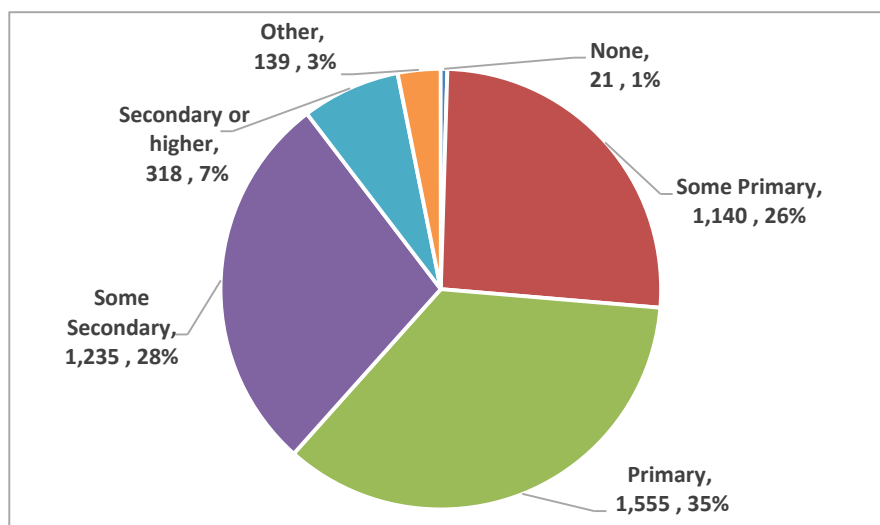
The proportion of 14 to 17 year olds (20.5%) who were not attending school due to a lack of funding was twice that of the 5 to 13 year olds (10.8%), perhaps suggesting that some parents may not fully appreciate the value of a secondary education as much as they do the primary education. A quarter of the 14 to 17 year olds were just not interested in school, while about 12 percent were not attending because they either had to work or help out at home.

Finally in Table 7.4b, urban children (25%) were more likely than rural children (16%) to be out of school because of the inability to pay. At the same time, almost a quarter of non-attending children in the rural area reported that they were not interested in school, compared to about 11 percent of non-attending urban children.

Children's Educational Achievement

As shown in Figure 7.1, only 7 percent of employed 14 to 17 year olds who were not attending school had at least completed their secondary education, and an additional 28 percent had completed some secondary studies. Further, approximately a quarter of these children had received only some primary education, while just over one-third had completed primary school. Note that the overall statistics for the entire group of out-of-school, working children were very similar to those for the 14 to 17 year olds.

Figure 7.1: Employed 14 to 17 Year Olds Not Attending School by Educational Achievement



¹⁸ Approximately 43% of the children who were not attending reported some reason for non-attendance other than those listed in the response categories shown in Annex A. However, the design of the questionnaire did not allow the capture and consequent analysis of these other reasons.

Household Heads' Education Level

As indicated in Figure 7.2, almost a half (5,918) of the children who were not attending school resided in a household where the head had not completed a primary education, while another 35 percent (4,390) of them had a household head with only a primary education. On the other hand, only 9 percent of non-attending children lived in households where the head had completed at least secondary school.

Figures 7.3a and 7.3b indicate that children who are employed are more likely to live in households where the head has a higher level of education. More than one-third (37%) of working children live in a household where the head has not completed a primary education, compared to about one-fifth of children who were not working. At the other end of the spectrum, 12 percent of working children lived in households where the head had at least a secondary education, while one-third of children who were not working had household heads with at least a secondary education.

Figure 7.2: Children Not Attending School by Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013

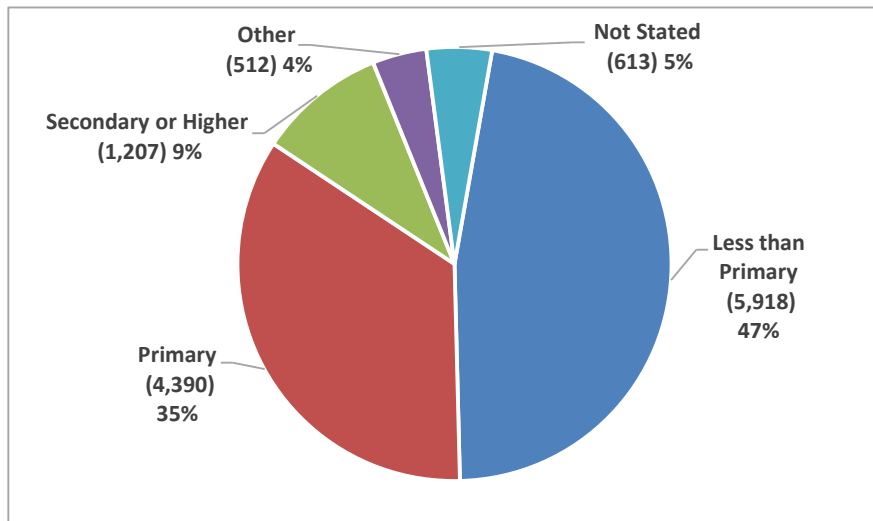


Figure 7.3a: Employed Children by Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013

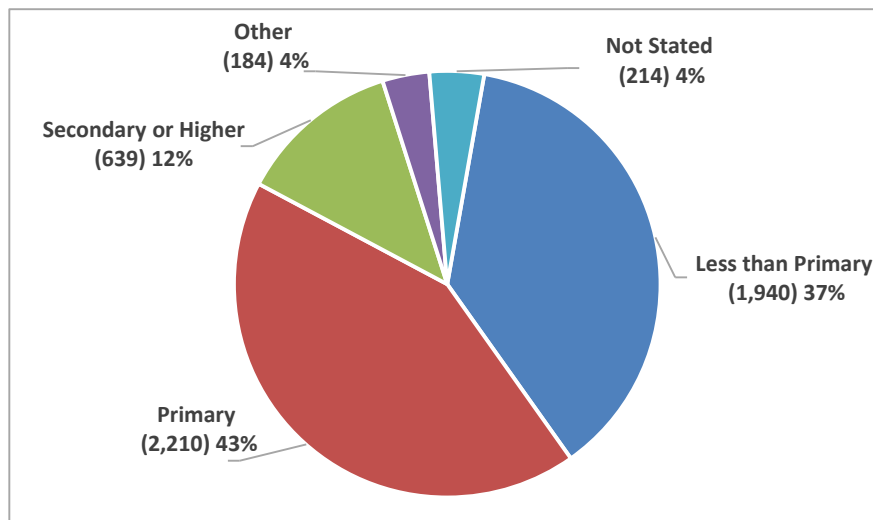
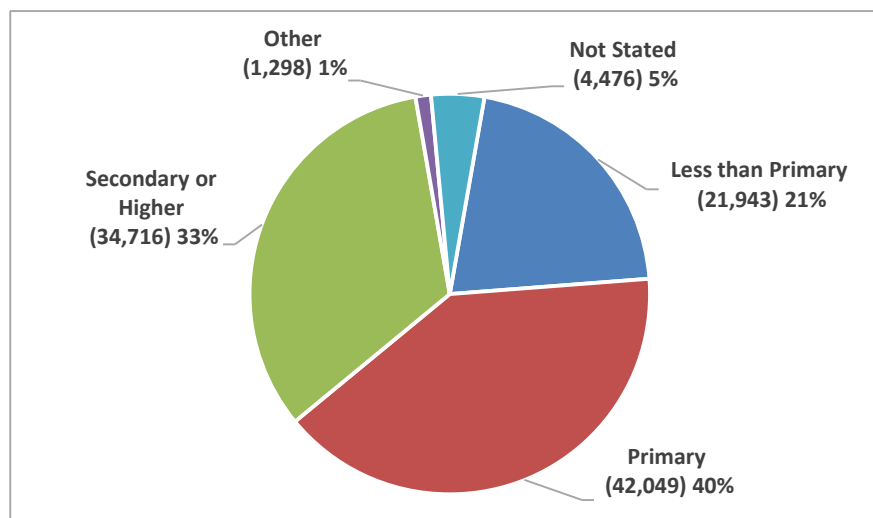


Figure 7.3b: Non-Working Children by Household Head's Educational Level, Belize 2013



CHAPTER 8: CHILD LABOUR

Child Labour Status

The CAS indicated that in 2013, the vast majority (70.7%; 3,528) of working children were victims of child labour, both by virtue of their age and their involvement in hazardous work (Table 8.1). As indicated in an earlier chapter, note that all working children under the age of 12 years are considered to be victims of child labour. Additionally, hazardous work includes those jobs which, by their very nature and/or because of the tools necessary to get the job done, could possibly be harmful to the child's well-being, as well as those cases where children worked for more than the maximum number of hours stipulated by law.

Boys formed the bulk of the child labour victims – 81.3 percent (2,869) of all child labourers were boys. At the same time, approximately four out of every five working boys were victims of child labour, compared to approximately a half of all working girls.

Age-wise, the majority (84.5%; 2,981) of child labourers were between the ages of 14 and 17 years. Further, seven out of every 10 working children in the 14 to 17 age group were victims of child labour. As indicated,

all the 5 to 11 year olds involved in economic activities were child labourers, and roughly a half of the 12 to 13 year olds at work fell into this category.

In terms of area of residence, four out of every five (2,822) child labourers resided in the rural areas. Three out of every five working children (6.6%) who lived in the urban areas were victims of child labour, compared to almost three-quarters (73.8%) of the working children who lived in the rural areas.

Table 8.1 also indicates that overall, about two-thirds (3,381) of the working children were involved specifically in hazardous work. Again, the population of children in hazardous work was overwhelmingly (83%) boys. From another perspective, more than three-quarters (77.3%) of working boys were involved in hazardous work, compared to about two out of every five (42.4%) working girls.

Almost nine out of every ten working children performing hazardous work were in the 14 to 17 age group. Within this age group, seven out of every ten working children were doing hazardous work, and

Table 8.1: Child Labour Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Status	Sex (%)		Age Group (%)			Area of Residence (%)		Total
	Males	Females	5 to 11	12 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Child Labour								
Hazardous Work	77.3	42.4	55.4	49.4	70.7	53.7	72.0	67.8
Aged 5 to 11	1.8	6.0	44.6	na	na	6.9	1.7	2.9
Total	79.0	48.5	100.0	49.4	70.7	60.6	73.8	70.7
Number	2,869	659	329	218	2,981	706	2,822	3,528
Non Child Labour								
Aged 12 to 13 <= 14 hrs	2.8	9.0	na	50.6	na	2.2	5.2	4.5
Aged 14 to 17 <= 45 hrs	18.2	42.5	na	na	29.3	37.2	21.0	24.8
Total	21.0	51.5	na	50.6	29.3	39.4	26.2	29.3
Number	760	701	na	223	1,238	459	1,002	1,462
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,629	1,360	329	441	4,219	1,165	3,824	4,989

although the sample of 5 to 11 year olds was too small for the findings to be conclusive, it appears that about a half of these young workers were involved in hazardous work.

The urban areas accounted for a little less than one-fifth of the children who were working in hazardous conditions. Despite that, more than one-half (53.7%) of the working children who lived in the urban areas were involved in hazardous work, compared to more than seven out of every ten rural-residing working children.

Among the various districts, Corozal had the largest share of the children who were victims of child labour (23.5%; 830), while another 17 percent (610) resided in Toledo, and about 15 percent (525) in Orange Walk. Almost nine out of every ten (85.5%) working children in Toledo were child labourers, compared to approximately seven out of every ten in Corozal and Orange Walk. Additionally, Toledo had the largest proportion (85.5%) of working children in hazardous occupations, followed by Corozal (72%) and Orange Walk (68%).

Child Labour Rates

Table 8.2 shows that in 2013, 3.2 percent of Belize's children were victims of child labour, and that almost all of those children were involved in hazardous work (3.1%) – the 0.1% difference was due mainly to the small number of 5 to 13 year olds who were victims of child labour, but not involved in hazardous work. Males (5.1%) were especially exposed, as they were more than four times as likely as girls (1.2%) to be victims of child labour.

Although only a very small proportion of the children between the ages of 5 and 13 years (0.7%) were involved in child labour, the situation was very different for children in the 14 to 17 year age group, as approximately one-tenth (9.6%) of them were victims.

In terms of area of residence, 4.4 percent of children who resided in the rural areas and 1.6 percent of urban-residing children were involved in child labour, indicating that rural children were almost three times as likely as those living in the urban areas to fall victim.

Across the districts, Corozal had the highest child labour rate at 6.4 percent, followed by Toledo, where

Table 8.2: Child Labour Rates and Hazardous Work Rates by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

Selected Characteristics		Child Labour Rate (%)	Hazardous Work Rate (%)
Sex	Males	5.1	5.0
	Females	1.2	1.1
Age Group	5 to 13	0.7	*
	14 to 17	9.6	9.6
Area of Residence	Urban	1.6	1.4
	Rural	4.4	4.3
District	Corozal	6.4	6.2
	Orange Walk	3.6	3.5
	Belize	*	*
	Cayo	*	*
	Stann Creek	*	*
	Toledo	4.5	4.5
	Total	3.2	3.1
Ethnic Group	Creole	*	*
	East Indian	*	*
	Garifuna	*	*
	Maya	3.9	3.9
	Mennonite	9.5	9.5
	Mestizo/Hispanic	3.3	3.3
	Other	*	*

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

4.5 percent of the children were victims of child labour. Additionally, 3.6 percent of Orange Walk's children were child labourers. Although the Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek Districts all had incidents of child labour and children in hazardous work, the small sample did not allow for conclusive analyses.

Finally, among the various ethnic groups, the Mennonites had the highest child labour rate at 9.5 percent, two and a half times as high as any other ethnic group. Approximately 4 percent of Maya children were victims of child labour, as well as 3.3 percent of children who were of Mestizo/Hispanic descent. Again, all the other ethnic groups had incidents of child labour; however the small sample size prevented any conclusive analysis.

Hazardous Work

As indicated in Table 8.3, boys constituted more than four-fifths of the children engaged in hazardous work. Almost nine out of every ten children in hazardous jobs were in the 14 to 17 age group, and four out of every five of these children resided in the rural areas.

Corozal was home to the largest proportion (23.9%) of the children in hazardous work, followed by Toledo (18.0%) and Orange Walk (15.1%). The sample size of children in hazardous work in the districts of Belize, Cayo and Stann Creek were too small to make a conclusive report.

In terms of the various ethnic groups, just over a half of the children in hazardous occupations were of Mestizo/Hispanic descent, 16.2 percent were from the Maya community, and Mennonites accounted for 12 percent.

Finally, the majority (60.2%) of the children in hazardous work were employed in elementary occupations such as yard cleaners, construction workers, farm helpers, kitchen helpers and common labourers. Another 16 percent were craft and related trades workers such as wood-carvers, seamstresses, carpenters, mechanic helpers and fishermen. Additionally, sales and service workers made up 13.3 percent of the children in hazardous work.

Hazardous Work - Girls

Among the girls who were deemed to be employed in hazardous situations, some¹⁹ of them were employed as kitchen helpers, cooks and assistant cooks. These girls were exposed to gas and open flames, worked in extreme temperatures, and employed tools such as large mixers and grills to adequately carry out their jobs.

The girls who worked as poultry slaughterers, chicken helpers or banana scalers worked with sharp knives and mechanical scalers, in environments that were characterized by loud noise/vibrations, extreme temperatures and the use of chemicals.

There were a number of girls working as farm labourers, involved in the cultivation of certain staples

Table 8.3: Children in Hazardous Work by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

Selected Characteristics		%
Sex	Males	82.9
	Females	17.1
Age Group	12 to 13	11.8
	14 to 17	88.2
Area of Residence	Urban	18.5
	Rural	81.5
District	Corozal	23.9
	Orange Walk	15.1
	Belize	*
	Cayo	*
	Stann Creek	*
	Toledo	18.0
Ethnic Group	Creole	*
	East Indian	*
	Garifuna	*
	Maya	16.2
	Mennonite	12.5
	Mestizo/Hispanic	51.6
	Other	*
Occupations	Services and Sales Workers	13.3
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	16.1
	Elementary Occupations	60.2
	Other	10.4
Total		100.0
Number		3,381

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

and vegetables, and this involved the use of tools such as machetes and hoes. Some of these girls had the task of hauling buckets of water to irrigate the farm. Additionally, some girls were involved in the cleaning and packing of papayas, where they were exposed to loud noise/vibrations, insufficient ventilation, extreme temperatures and the use of chemicals. For the most part, the papaya workers were not allowed any breaks, were confined to the workplace, constantly shouted at and had to run errands. Further, there were a few instances where children (both males and females) reported being touched, or told to do or had done things that they didn't want to.

¹⁹ Of necessity, the discussion of hazardous works takes a general qualitative form, as the sample size was too small to conduct a qualitative analysis.

Hazardous Work – Boys

At the time of the CAS, several boys were working as divers or fishermen, to procure fish, lobster and conch for sale. Apart from the danger of drowning that is inherently present when working on/in large bodies of water, several of these children had to use potentially dangerous tools such as anchors, fish traps, chipping hammers and spears as a matter of course, as well as carry heavy loads. Further, a few of them had suffered some injury or the other while on the job, including the loss of a limb.

There were also some boys who were employed as “gas man”, to pump fuel. The danger represented here includes exposure to dust/fumes, gas and open flames. In these instances as well, children had suffered injuries such as open wounds, the loss of a digit and/or the loss of a limb. Additionally, most of the boys who had occupations in sales, whether as a vendor or working with an employer, reported having to carry heavy loads and run errands, as well as not getting any/adequate breaks.

Some boys were employed as subsistence farmers or farm helpers, mainly in the planting of corn, rice and beans, or as livestock farmers, raising cows and chickens. Many of them reported having to carry heavy loads, and the main tools employed were machetes, knives, rice-cutters and sprayers. In addition to these tools, the children were exposed to dust/fumes, extreme heat and chemicals such as pesticides.

A large number of the boys were working as common labourers in the agricultural sector, and were mostly involved in the cleaning of the cane or citrus fields and farms, and many of them were responsible for the spraying and fertilizing of crops. Some of the boys were assisting with the harvesting, including the cutting of cane and rice, picking bananas and citrus, as well as harvesting vegetables. They were also involved in cutting away the dead leaves from the banana plants, and hauling the bananas from the field to the packing shed. As suggested by the foregoing, most of these children worked with machetes, picks, post-hole diggers and spray-pumps, and had to carry heavy loads. Among these children, the most common adverse physical working conditions were the exposure to dust/fumes, chemicals and extreme heat/cold.

In addition to the boys working on the farms, there were boys who were cleaning/chopping yards for a living, with the main tools used in this task being lawnmowers, weed eaters and machetes. Some of the working conditions experienced by these boys included the exposure to dust/fumes and loud noise/vibrations.

The boys who were working as carpenters, mason-helpers or construction workers were deemed to be involved in hazardous work, as most of them had to carry heavy loads and they were using potentially dangerous tools such as power saws, shavers, sanders, power drills, skill saws, sandblasting machines, hammers and chisels. Many of these children were exposed to dust/fumes, loud noise/vibrations and extreme temperatures, while some of them were exposed to chemicals or had to work at heights.

There were boys operating heavy equipment such as tractors, cement mixers and bulldozers. The most commonly reported adverse working conditions for these boys were the exposure to loud noise/vibrations and exposure to extreme heat/cold. In addition to the boys operating heavy equipment, there were some boys who worked as welders, mechanics and mechanic’s helpers, usually assisting someone else. These children too were exposed to dust/fumes, fire/gas/open flames, as well as loud noise/vibration, and in a very few cases, had suffered some injury or the other on the job, including the loss of a limb.

Children who were working as packers had duties such as peeling and packing bananas, handling sacks at the corn-mill, packing and unpacking merchandise at the wholesale depot, and packing conch and lobster into refrigerated containers. Some of these children had to work in water, and in insufficiently ventilated areas, and were exposed to dust/fumes and loud noises/vibrations.

CHAPTER 9: OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS

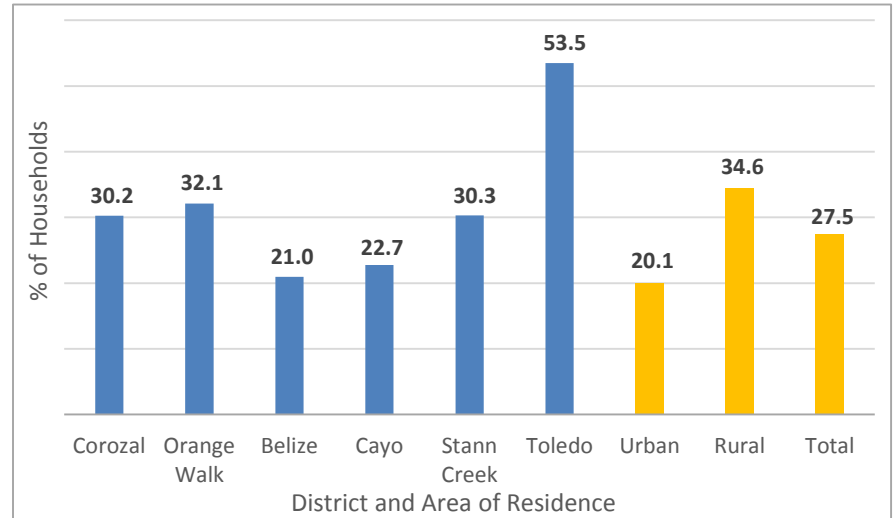
9.1: Household Characteristics

Average Household Size and Overcrowding

Figure 9.1 indicates that at the time of the CAS, nationally, there were, on average, 4.0 persons per household. As expected, the average household size was higher in the rural areas (4.4) than in the urban areas (3.7). The Belize (3.5) and Stann Creek (3.9) Districts had the smallest average number of persons per household, while Toledo had the largest at 4.9 persons per household. In the meantime, Corozal, Orange Walk and Cayo all had the second largest average household size at 4.3 persons per household.

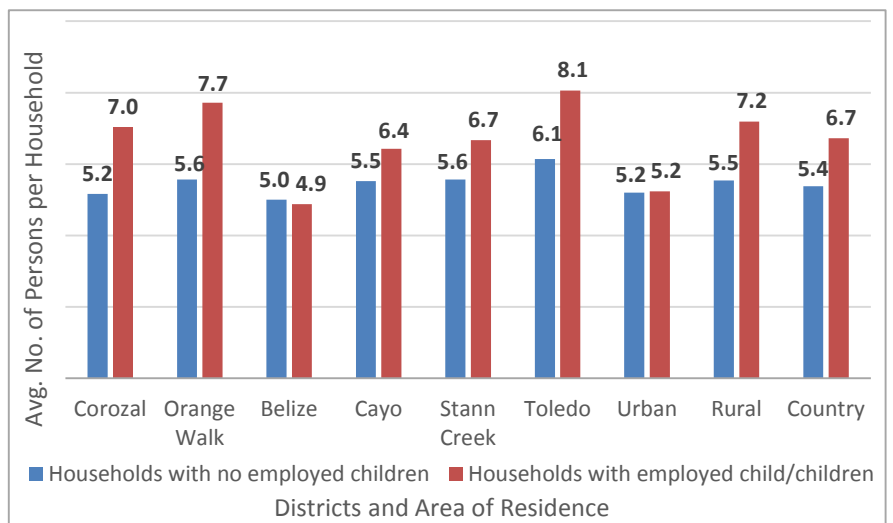
As indicated in Figure 9.2, in general, the households which had working children were larger than households where there were no working children²⁰. Countrywide, households with working children had an average of 6.7 persons per household, compared to 5.4 persons per household where no child was working. There was no difference in household size in the urban areas; however, rural households with working children had an average of 7.2 persons, compared to 5.5 persons per household with no working children.

Figure 9.1: Average Household Size by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013



In Toledo, households with working children (8.1 persons per household) averaged 2 persons more than households without working children (6.1 persons per household), and Corozal (7.0 vs. 5.2) and Orange Walk (7.7 vs. 5.6) had a similar gap in household size. At the same time, households with working children in Stann Creek and Cayo had an average of 6.7 and 6.4 persons

Figure 9.2: Average Size of Households With and Without Working Children by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013



²⁰ Only households that had children between the ages of 5 and 17 years were included in this particular analysis.

per household, respectively, compared to 5.6 (Stann Creek) and 5.7 (Cayo) persons per household without working children.

Figure 9.3 indicates that almost three-tenths of (23,933) of the households in Belize were overcrowded²¹ at the time of the CAS, and that there was a higher incidence of overcrowding in rural areas (34.6%) than in urban areas (20.1%). Toledo had the highest incidence of overcrowding - more than a half (53.5%) of all households were overcrowded, while about three-tenths of the households in Corozal, Orange Walk and Stann Creek were overcrowded.

Figure 9.3: Overcrowded Households by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

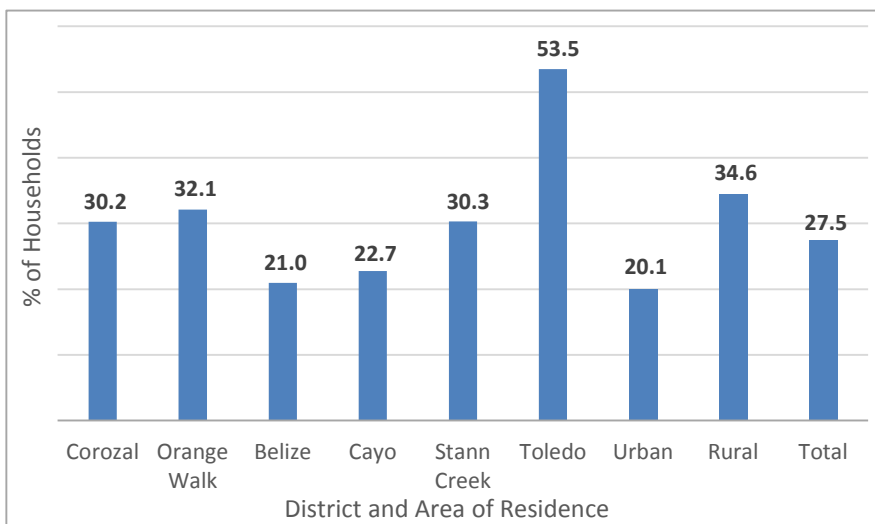
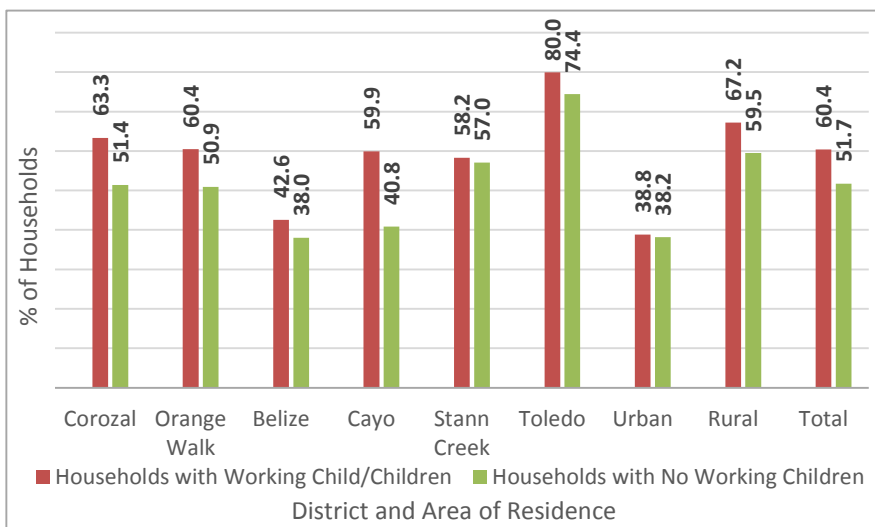


Figure 9.4: Overcrowded Households with and without Working Children by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013



As shown in Figure 9.4, there was a greater degree of overcrowding among households with working children than among households where no child was employed²². Across the country, three-fifths of the households with working children were overcrowded compared to just over a half of households where none of the children were working. Although there was very little difference in the degree of overcrowding in the urban areas, in the rural areas, 67 percent of households with working children were overcrowded, compared to about 60 percent of households without working children. Additionally, there was an indication that for all districts, there was a greater degree of overcrowding among households where children worked, compared to households where children did not work.

21 For the purpose of the CAS, a household was deemed to be overcrowded if there were more than 1.5 persons per room in the dwelling - guided by (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Great Britain, 2004).

22 Only households that had children between the ages of 5 and 17 years were included in this particular analysis.

Housing Quality

The Housing Quality Index (HQI)²³ is constituted of the following eight desirable attributes for households, on a scale of 0 to 1, with 0 representing households with none of the attributes, and 1 representing households with all the attributes:

9. Undivided private house
10. Household is owned, either outright or by hire-purchase agreement
11. Main toilet facility is a water closet
12. Main source of lighting is electricity
13. Main type of fuel is gas/electricity
14. Main source of water supply should be piped into dwelling/yard
15. Main source of drinking water should be purified/piped
16. Household should not be overcrowded

Table 9.1 indicates that in general, about 13 percent of households in Belize scored 0.50 or less on the HQI. This means these households had four or less of the attributes included in the HQI. Just under a half of the households scored up to 0.75, indicating they had six or less of the eight attributes, while approximately a quarter of households received a perfect score on the HQI, having all the attributes included in the Index.

Additionally, Table 9.1 indicates that households with no working children had HQI scores that were quite

similar to the scores for the entire country. However, households with working children scored lower on the HQI than all other households where no children were working²⁴. More than a quarter (26.2%) of households with working children scored 0.50 or less on the HQI, compared to 12.7 percent of those households where no children were working. Further, two-thirds of households with working children scored 0.75 or less, compared to less than a half (47.7%) of those households where the children didn't work. Finally, while a quarter of the households where children didn't work had all the attributes in the HQI, only about 13 percent of those households with working children scored a 1 on the HQI.

Further to the HQI, Table 9.2 indicates that 6.4 percent of children 5 to 17 years were using kerosene or gas lamps as their main source of lighting. However, this was significantly higher for employed children (11.5%) than for children who were not employed (6.2%).

In terms of sanitation, Table 9.2 indicates that a little more than one-third (37.2%) of children were using a pit latrine. The proportion of non-working children using a pit latrine was similar (36.6%), however, a half of the working children were using pit latrines as their main toilet facility. Additionally, 7.4 percent of working children got their water from an unimproved source, compared to 5 percent of those children who were not working.

Table 9.1: Household Scores on the Housing Quality Index, Belize 2013

Number of Household Attributes	Score on Housing Quality Index	All Households (%)	Households with No Children Employed (%)	Households with Employed Children (%)
0	.00	0.0	0.1	0.3
1	.13	0.3	0.5	0.6
2	.25	1.8	2.5	6.3
3	.38	3.4	4.4	5.1
4	.50	7.3	8.3	13.9
5	.63	14.2	15.2	20.1
6	.75	21.1	20.2	21.0
7	.88	27.2	26.0	20.2
8	1.00	24.6	22.9	12.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

23 The design of the HQI was guided, in part, by the HQI in the Final Report of the 2009 Belize Country Poverty Assessment, p.40 (2011).

24 Note that only households with children between the ages of 5 and 17 years have been included in this particular analysis.

Finally in Table 9.2, while the main source of fuel was wood/charcoal for about one-fifth of the children who were not employed, three-tenths of the employed children lived in households where the main source of fuel was wood/charcoal.

Table 9.2: Selected Housing Characteristics by Children's Employment Status, Belize 2013

Housing Characteristics	Employment Status (%)		
	Not Employed	Employed	Total
Main Source of Lighting			
Electricity	83.8	77.9	83.5
Kerosene/Gas Lamp	6.2	11.5	6.4
Other	10.0	10.5	10.0
Main Type of Toilet Facility			
Water Closet	59.8	44.5	59.1
Pit Latrine	36.6	50.4	37.2
Other	3.4	4.8	3.5
Main Type of Fuel			
Gas/Electricity	80.2	70.3	79.7
Wood/Charcoal	19.4	29.2	19.9
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4
Main Source of Water			
Improved	95.0	92.6	94.9
Unimproved	4.9	7.4	5.0
Number	104,503	5,188	109,691

*No employment status was reported for 82 children

On the other hand, about a quarter of them indicated that while on the job, they are exposed to dust/fumes and or to dangerous tools/machines. Additionally, 23 percent of the children were exposed to loud noise/vibrations, while almost one-fifth were exposed to extreme heat/cold. Finally, almost one-tenth of the children were exposed to some type of chemical.

Table 9.3: Children's General Working Conditions, Belize 2013

Working Conditions	% of Children
Main Protective Gear Worn	
Glasses	9.4
Special shoes	28.7
Gloves	16.3
Cap	9.8
Potentially Dangerous Activities	
Carry Heavy Loads	27.3
Use Tools /Equipment	32.7
Exposure to Environmental Hazards	
Dust/Fumes	26.4
Loud Noise/Vibration	22.5
Extreme Heat/Cold	18.5
Dangerous Tools/Machines	23.7
Chemicals	8.8
None	42.1
Number	5,188

9.2: Children's Working Conditions

In terms of protective wear, Table 9.3 indicates that almost one-tenth of working children wore glasses and or caps while on the job. Almost three-tenths of working children wore special shoes while working and about 16 percent wore gloves.

Table 9.3 also shows that more than a quarter (27.3%) of working children had to carry heavy loads on the job, while one-third of them used some type of tool or equipment in the course of the job.

As far as exposure to environmental hazards is concerned, two-fifths of the working children indicated that they were not exposed to any hazards on the job.

CHAPTER 10: SOME DETERMINANTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN BELIZE

10.1: Determinants of the Employment of Children

Model Estimation and Assessment of Overall Fit

Using the SPSS software, a stepwise binary logistic regression analysis was conducted on children's employment status and the following ten predictors. Housing Quality

1. Age
2. Sex
3. School Attendance Status
4. Area of Residence (urban/rural)
5. Country of Birth
6. Any biological parents living in the household
7. Household head's education level
8. District
9. Ethnic group

From the unweighted sample of 6,324 children, 326 (5.1%) cases with missing values were excluded, thereby including 327 employed children and 5,721 children who were not employed in the analysis.

The logistic regression base model indicated that with the exception of the 'Mestizo' category in 'ethnic group', all the predictors had statistically significant score statistics at $p \leq .001$. However, after the final model was estimated, it was found that the following predictors had not been included, as their score statistics no longer satisfied the $p \leq .05$ minimum criteria.

1. Any biological parents living in the household (Mother only)
2. Household head's education level (Other)
3. Ethnic group (Mennonite)
4. Ethnic group (Other)
5. Country of birth

With regards to the goodness of the model fit, in the final model, the -2 Log Likelihood value of 23,801.105

reflected a statistically significant reduction of 4,890.638, $p < .001$ from the base model, indicating an acceptable model fit. On the other hand, the Hosmer and Lemeshow test shows significance up to the final model ($X^2 = 388.881$, $p < .001$), suggesting that significant differences still remained between the predicted and observed values. Additionally, Nagelkerke R^2 (.450) suggested that the final model was able to explain about 45% of the variation between children who were employed and those who were not. Finally, the model was able to correctly classify 99% of the children who were not employed, but only 33% of the employed children, for an overall success rate of 96%.

Findings

Table 10.1 indicates that except for 'Lived with neither biological parent' and 'Maya' which were significant at $p < .05$, the Wald criterion indicated that all the predictors in the final model were significant at $p \leq .001$.

Among the predictors included in this model, school attendance status, followed distantly by sex, were the strongest predictors of whether a child would be employed. Children who were not attending school were ten times more likely than those were attending to be employed, and boys were almost two and a half times as likely as girls to be working.

Compared to children who lived with both biological parents, those whose father was the only biological parent in the household were about two-thirds as likely to be employed, while the children who lived with neither of their biological parents were slightly less likely (-17.5%) to be employed.

As the level of education of the household head increased, the likelihood of children being employed decreased. Children whose household head had completed primary school were slightly less likely

Table 10.1: Final Model of the Binary Logistic Regression for the Employment of Children, Belize 2013

Predictors	B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Odds
Sex	1.224	.038	1044.003	1	.000	3.400	2.400
School attendance status	2.428	.042	3340.360	1	.000	11.342	10.342
Lived with father alone	.495	.085	33.936	1	.000	1.641	0.641
Lived with neither biological parent	-.192	.062	9.648	1	.002	.825	-0.175
Household head's education level (primary)	-.140	.041	11.585	1	.001	.869	-0.131
Household head education level (secondary +)	-.717	.060	143.969	1	.000	.488	-0.512
District (Corozal)	.244	.055	19.684	1	.000	1.276	0.276
District (Orange Walk)	-.631	.060	109.719	1	.000	.532	-0.468
District (Belize)	-.493	.059	69.196	1	.000	.610	-0.390
District (Stann Creek)	-.718	.071	101.891	1	.000	.488	-0.512
District (Toledo)	-.376	.070	28.857	1	.000	.686	-0.314
Area of residence	.542	.045	146.505	1	.000	1.719	0.719
Ethnicity (Maya)	-.157	.069	5.271	1	.022	.854	-0.146
Ethnicity (Mestizo)	-.302	.042	51.785	1	.000	.739	-0.261
Housing Quality Index	.362	.099	13.382	1	.000	1.437	0.437
Age	.362	.008	1884.819	1	.000	1.437	0.437
Constant	-9.410	.145	4214.774	1	.000	.000	-

(-13.1%) than children whose household head had not completed primary school, while the children whose household had completed at least secondary school were 51.2 percent less likely to be employed.

Compared to children who lived in Cayo, the children who lived in Corozal had the highest likelihood of being employed (27.6%). They were followed by the children who lived in the Toledo (31.4% less likely) and Belize (39.0% less likely) Districts. The children who lived in Stann Creek were the least likely to be employed (51.2% less likely than children who lived in Cayo).

Further, the children who lived in the rural areas were 72 percent more likely to be employed than the children who resided in the urban areas.

With regards to ethnicity, children of Maya descent were 14.6 percent less likely to be employed than Creole children, and the likelihood was slightly lower for Mestizo children (26.1% less likely than Creole). Finally, each unit change in the child's age made them 43.7 percent more likely to be employed.

CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1: Conclusions

The CAS proved to be a useful exercise, as changes have indeed occurred in the child activity situation in Belize since the first CAS was conducted in 2001. The specific survey objectives have been met, to the extent that this report provides:

- (a) A comprehensive review of the available literature and legislative environment with regards to children's involvement in economic activities;
- (b) Current and reliable data on the types of activities that children are currently involved in, as well as the current magnitude and nature of children's involvement in economic activities;
- (c) An analysis of how certain demographic and socio-economic characteristics impact children's involvement in economic activities;
- (d) A measurement of Belize's progress since 2001 towards the reduction/elimination of child labour; and
- (e) The identification of specific areas for actions/interventions to further reduce the incidence of child labour, and to improve children's overall well-being.

As such, this report is a very valuable resource which policy makers will find useful for consideration in the decision-making process, with regards to children's development in Belize.

International Laws and National Legislation

- The ILO Conventions, the Belize Labour Act, the Shops Act, the CSEC Prohibition Act, the Families & Children's Act and the Belize Education Act are currently the main pieces of legislation guiding

the involvement of children in economic activities.

- While the ILO Conventions Act (2003) claims to give the force of law to all ILO Conventions that have been ratified by Belize, it could nevertheless face challenges in enforcement, as there are presently no prescribed penalties for failure to comply with these Conventions.
- The Belize Labour Act to a very large extent prescribes in detail the conditions under which children may be involved in economic activities. However, for the most part, no prescribed penalties are stated, and where penalties are stated, they are so insignificant that they cannot realistically act as a deterrent.
- The Labour Act sets the minimum employment age at 12 years, however, it does not provide any definition of the type of work that children (12 to 13 years) are allowed to be involved in, in contravention of the recommendation in Article 7 of the ILO Minimum Age Convention.
- The National Child Labour Committee has been established under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour, and has responsibility for monitoring the involvement of children in economic activities in Belize. One of the outputs of this Committee was the National Child Labour Policy.
- The Education Act stipulates mandatory school attendance up to age 14, unless the child has already completed primary school. As such, in Belize, the official working age begins at 14 years.

Prevalence of Children's Employment

- The children employment rate has declined by about a half since 2001, however, the employment rate for boys continue to be twice that of girls.
- Although employment rates for both rural and urban areas have also each declined by more than a half, a disparity continues to exist where the employment rate in the rural areas is more than twice that in the urban areas.
- There has been a shift in the distribution of economically active children across the districts – in 2001, Toledo had the highest employment rate, however Corozal now holds that dubious honour.
- The child employment rate in Toledo has decreased quite significantly since 2001. However, there was only a very small change in Corozal, and this was the only district that had not seen any significant decline in its child employment rate.
- Corozal now has the highest employment rate across districts, and the Belize District continue to have the lowest.
- In terms of ethnicity, the Mennonite has the highest child employment rate, while the Creole has the lowest.
- Orange Walk had the greatest proportion of children who were neither working nor attending school.
- There was a very small proportion of children carrying the triple burden of school, household chores and involvement in economic activities.
- On the other hand, there was also a small proportion of children who were inactive, that is, they were neither engaged in household services nor economic activities, nor were they attending school.
- Most children were engaged in household chores, girls slightly more so than boys.
- A greater proportion of rural than urban children did some type of household chores.
- In the rural areas, the proportion of 14 to 17 year old girls involved in household chores was significantly greater than the proportion of boys in that age group.
- The Belize District had the lowest proportion of children doing household chores.
- Almost a half of the children in Toledo had to fetch firewood and/or water.

Children's Activities

- Almost all of the 5 to 13 years old children were attending school. However, a significant proportion of the 14 to 17 year olds were not attending.
- A greater proportion of urban than rural children were attending school.
- Among working children, males were more likely than girls to be out of school.
- There was a significant proportion of 14 to 17 year olds who were neither working nor attending school, girls more so than boys.

Characteristics of Working Children

- Although the majority of working children were in paid employment, quite a number of them did not receive any monetary compensation.
- The greatest majority of working children had elementary occupations, and a significant number were Service and Sales workers.
- Most of the working children in Toledo had elementary occupations, and combined with the fact that Toledo also has the highest proportion of children in

unpaid employment, this could possibly have some cultural implications, as a large proportion of persons in this district are farmers.

- The Agriculture and Related Activities Industry was the largest employer of children, especially boys, while the Tourism and Community, Social and Personal Services Industries was by far, the biggest employer of girls.
- Boys were more likely than girls and urban children were more likely than rural children to work long hours (in excess of 45 hours).
- A significant number of children worked at night, and this was much more the case for girls than for boys.
- No child in Toledo worked at night, while the Orange Walk and Belize District had the highest proportion of children who worked at night.
- Children who were Services and Sales Workers in the Tourism Industry were the most likely to work at nights.
- While the majority of children who were paid employees used some of their earnings to buy things for themselves, a large majority of them either gave all or a part of their earnings to their parents.
- It follows, therefore, that the main reasons a significant proportion of children worked were the need to supplement the household income, or to purchase things for themselves.
- Households with working children on average had a larger number of household members than households without working children. Additionally, a greater proportion of households with working children were overcrowded, compared to households with no working children.

- Households with working children scored lower on the HQI than all other households.

Educational Characteristics

- The great majority of working children were not attending school, and working boys were more likely than working girls to be out of school. This situation has actually worsened since 2001.
- Almost none of the working children in Toledo and Corozal were attending school.
- The main reasons children were not attending school were lack of funds and lack of interest, and to a lesser extent their involvement in employment. Lack of funds was a bigger issue for children 14 years and older as opposed to younger children, suggesting that some parents/guardians did not see secondary schooling as important.
- Only a very small fraction of employed 14 to 17 year olds had completed their secondary education, and less than a half of them had completed primary school.

Child Labour

- A greater proportion of working children are now involved in child labour than in 2001, and boys continue to comprise the vast majority of child labourers.
- Overall, the child labour rate has been reduced by a half since 2001, and the situation is similar for both boys and girls.
- The child labour rate in the rural area is significantly higher than it is in the urban areas.
- Corozal has the highest rate of child labour, followed by Toledo.
- The child labour rate was highest among the Mennonite children.

- Most child labourers were engaged in hazardous work, thus the rates for hazardous work were similar to the child labour rates.
- The majority of children engaged in hazardous work had elementary occupations.

Main Determinants of Employment

- Children who were not attending school were many times more likely than their in-school counterparts to be involved in economic activities.
- Sex was a very strong determinant of employment, as boys were far more likely than girls to be employed.

11.2: Limitations of the CAS

- Except for hazardous work, this report does not address the issue of the “worst forms of child labour”.
- Due to the small sample of working children in the 5 to 11 years age group, it is advised that caution be exercised when referring to the findings on these children.
- The difference in the definition of age groups in the 2001 CAS and the 2013 CAS prevents exact comparisons by age across time. As indicated by the ILO, the international standards for measuring child labour were implemented in 2008, thus improving the survey methodology.
- The design of the data collection instrument, specifically question EA27 and its predefined responses did not allow the determination of whether students were working during school hours, or for more than 2 hours on school days.
 - The category “6am to 6pm” makes it difficult to determine whether the child worked during school hours – school begins at 8a.m.

- Question ED6 which asked for the main reason children were not attending school, did not allow space to specify in the “Other” category. As a result, it was not possible to further classify and analyse the 43 percent of the respondents who indicated “other” as the reason they were not attending school.
- Questions on child labour were asked of any available responsible respondent, rather than specifically of the child/children concerned – this could have possibly introduced a perception bias, especially as it relates to the reporting of working conditions.
- The design of the survey did not stipulate that the questionnaire be administered directly to children, to get their own perceptions on the reason they work, and whether or not they are forced to work by their parents/guardians.

11.3: Recommendations

International Laws, National Legislative Framework and National Policy

1. In general, the national legislative framework with regards to children’s employment should be strengthened to allow for easier enforcement of the Laws of Belize and the International Labour Conventions.
 - In particular, the existing laws might be reviewed with the goal of stipulating realistic penalties for violations where no such stipulations exist, and where penalties have already been prescribed, to make these more realistic in order to increase the role of the Laws as deterrents to would-be violators.
 - Further, where exceptions are made to certain regulations because the employer might be a family operation, the guidelines should be more clearly defined in the best interests of the child.

- The Government of Belize should seek to invest in additional human resource and capacity building, to support the identification and elimination of instances of child labour across the country; on this regard, strengthening of the labour inspection system should be considered.
2. The National Child Labour Policy (NCLP), as it relates to the issue of hazardous work, should be comprehensively reviewed and revised.
 - Specifically, the NCLC should consult with Article 4 of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, as well as the work carried out by the Ministry of Labour with respect to this CAS in determining whether or not a child was doing hazardous work, in order to ensure the fulfilment of Belize's obligation to "clearly and in detail define work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children" (ILO C182, 1999).
 - The resulting comprehensive document generated from this exercise should be annexed to the NCLP, for it to be considered a complete document.
 - Additionally, the NCLP should be revised to include a comprehensive definition of "light work" and the attendant recommended working hours for children 12 to 13 years old.
 - To ensure compliance with the ILO Minimum Age Convention, the government of Belize should seek to accelerate the strengthening of the education system to accommodate all children up to the age of 15 years, regardless of whether they have completed primary school.

- The results of the 2013 CAS should play an integral role in the formulation of the next Plan of Action for the NCLC.

Interventions

1. Design and implement a public education campaign to raise awareness of the issue of child employment and child labour across the country, to be targeted at both adults and children. This is necessary as many children who are engaged in child labour might not be aware that they are in fact at risk, and it is possible that some parents who facilitate child labour are not aware of the danger this poses to their children's development. This intervention should be spearheaded by the Ministry of Labour, through the NCLC.
 - The campaign should include special components aimed at boys, children and parents living in Corozal and Toledo, as well as those living in the rural areas.
 - Focus should also be placed on the dangers posed to children by the tools/machinery that they use in their work, as well as the dangers posed by certain physical working conditions.
2. The Ministries of Education and Human Development have roles to play with regards to children who are not attending school, as there is scope for the improvement of the truancy monitoring system to further reduce the incidents of children's non-attendance at school.
 - With regards to children who are not attending school because of a lack of funds, there is a need to increase awareness of the various forms of assistance that are available to families for this purpose.
 - Families should be assisted to a level of understanding of the instrumental role that education

plays in development in general and the alleviation of the cycle of poverty in particular, and that as such, it can no longer be optional for children to obtain an education, simply because “they are not interested”.

- The NCFC, in the fulfilment of their mandate for the monitoring of the development of families and children, should put in place measures to highlight the possible deleterious effects on children’s development when they have to bear the triple burden of having to earn their own livelihood while attending school and performing household chores. This can drastically reduce the amount of time available for homework and leisure, which are important aspects of children’s overall well-being. There is also the possibility that doing so much might detract from the quality of education, as a child who is tired might not be able to focus in a learning environment. Additionally, the child might also be exposed to greater risk of injury on the job, as a consequence of not having enough time to rest.

increase the validity and reliability of the data, as any biases introduced by parents’ perception of factors such as children’s working conditions and the hours children work would be negated.

- In the future, in designing the data collection instruments, closer attention should be paid to the legal definitions surrounding the issue of children in economic activities, to more accurately measure any departure from the prescribed regulations.
- Finally, in consideration of the expected continued reduction in the number of children in child labour, any future CAS would require a considerable increase in the sample size, to allow for data analyses at all the desired disaggregated levels.

Future Research

1. In order to fill the existing data gap with regards to children engaged in the worst forms of child labour (WFCL), it is urgent that surveys be designed and implemented in due course, targeted specifically at children between the ages of perhaps 10 and 17 years, with the requisite informed consent built in. The rationale for this age group is that it might be too challenging to collect this type of information from children under 10, and in recent times, Belize has had incidents of 10 year old girls giving birth.
2. For any future implementation of a CAS, it is important that the exercise be designed to ensure that children respond on their own behalf, with the consent of their parents/guardians. This would

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MAIN TABLES FROM THE CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY

Table A1: Results of Household, Persons 5 to 17 Years and Persons 14 Years and Older Interviews, Belize 2013

	Area of Residence		Districts						Total
	Urban	Rural	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Households									
Sampled	2,343	3,484	969	985	1,469	715	965	724	5,827
Occupied	2,242	3,324	943	976	1,386	682	882	697	5,566
Interviewed	2,140	3,182	924	966	1,289	653	821	669	5,322
Household response rate	95.5	95.7	98.0	99.0	93.0	95.7	93.1	96.0	95.6
Persons 5 - 17 years									
Eligible	2,008	4,366	1,181	1,122	1,098	786	1,022	1,165	6,374
Interviewed	2,008	4,366	1,181	1,122	1,098	786	1,022	1,165	6,374
Response rate	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons 14 Plus years									
Eligible	5,416	8,821	2,698	2,653	3,107	1,791	2,113	1,875	14,237
Interviewed	5,408	8,816	2,695	2,653	3,103	1,789	2,112	1,872	14,224
Response rate	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9

Table B1: The Sample of Children 5 to 17 Years by Single Year of Age and Sex, Belize 2013

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5	249	7.7	244	7.7	493	7.7
6	227	7.1	222	7.0	449	7.0
7	249	7.7	265	8.4	514	8.1
8	272	8.5	285	9.0	557	8.7
9	232	7.2	243	7.7	475	7.5
10	271	8.4	245	7.8	516	8.1
11	216	6.7	236	7.5	452	7.1
12	247	7.7	253	8.0	500	7.8
13	280	8.7	266	8.4	546	8.6
14	259	8.0	237	7.5	496	7.8
15	258	8.0	223	7.1	481	7.5
16	232	7.2	232	7.4	464	7.3
17	226	7.0	205	6.5	431	6.8
Total	3,218	100.0	3,156	100.0	6,374	100.0

Table B2: Population of Children 5 to 17 Years by Single Year of Age and Sex, Belize 2013

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5	4,315	7.7	4,113	7.6	8,429	7.7
6	4,049	7.2	3,737	6.9	7,787	7.1
7	4,245	7.6	4,348	8.1	8,593	7.8
8	4,635	8.3	4,932	9.1	9,566	8.7
9	4,041	7.2	4,015	7.4	8,056	7.3
10	4,898	8.7	4,398	8.2	9,296	8.5
11	4,033	7.2	4,062	7.5	8,096	7.4
12	4,716	8.4	4,407	8.2	9,123	8.3
13	5,157	9.2	4,698	8.7	9,855	9.0
14	4,166	7.4	4,053	7.5	8,219	7.5
15	4,094	7.3	3,787	7.0	7,881	7.2
16	3,913	7.0	3,912	7.3	7,825	7.1
17	3,792	6.8	3,473	6.4	7,265	6.6
Total	56,054	100.0	53,936	100.0	109,990	100.0

Table B3: Children 5 to 17 Years by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 to 11	12,240	11,838	24,078	17,976	17,768	35,744	30,216	29,606	59,822
12 to 13	4,456	3,699	8,155	5,416	5,407	10,823	9,873	9,106	18,978
14 to 17	6,392	6,569	12,960	9,574	8,656	18,230	15,965	15,225	31,190
Total	23,088	22,105	45,194	32,966	31,831	64,797	56,054	53,936	109,990
5 to 13	16,697	15,537	32,233	23,392	23,175	46,567	40,089	38,711	78,800
14 to 17	6,392	6,569	12,960	9,574	8,656	18,230	15,965	15,225	31,190
Total	23,088	22,105	45,194	32,966	31,831	64,797	56,054	53,936	109,990

Table B4: Children 5 to 17 Years by District, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013

Age Group	5 to 13			14 to 17			Total			Sex Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Corozal	4,361	4,771	9,132	2,014	1,810	3,824	6,375	6,581	12,957	96.9
Orange Walk	5,272	5,201	10,474	2,149	2,051	4,200	7,421	7,252	14,673	102.3
Belize	10,115	10,257	20,372	4,156	3,988	8,144	14,271	14,245	28,516	100.2
Cayo	10,949	9,169	20,118	3,885	3,640	7,524	14,833	12,809	27,642	115.8
Stann Creek	4,546	4,441	8,986	1,863	1,855	3,718	6,408	6,296	12,704	101.8
Toledo	4,846	4,872	9,718	1,899	1,881	3,780	6,745	6,753	13,498	99.9
Total	40,089	38,711	78,800	15,965	15,225	31,190	56,054	53,936	109,990	103.9

Table B5: Children 5 to 17 Years by Ethnic Group and Sex, Belize 2013

Ethnic Group	Males	Females	Total
Creole	13,767	13,647	27,414
East Indian	1,046	1,183	2,229
Garifuna	2,556	3,106	5,662
Maya	7,182	6,842	14,024
Mennonite	2,424	2,030	4,453
Mestizo/Hispanic	27,763	25,876	53,639
Other	1,124	1,120	2,244
Not Stated	193	132	325
Total	56,054	53,936	109,990

Table B6: Children 5 to 17 Years by Country of Birth and Sex, Belize 2013

Country of Birth	Males	Females	Total
Belize	53,128	50,239	103,367
Guatemala	1,252	1,496	2,748
Honduras	425	555	980
El Salvador	397	614	1,011
Other	803	952	1,755
Not Stated	49	80	129
Total	56,054	53,936	109,990

Table B7: Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Sex of Household Heads, Belize 2013

District	Sex of Household Head		
	Males	Females	Total
Corozal	10,330	2,627	12,957
Orange Walk	11,857	2,816	14,673
Belize	15,866	12,650	28,516
Cayo	19,202	8,440	27,642
Stann Creek	9,331	3,373	12,704
Toledo	11,066	2,432	13,498
Total	77,652	32,338	109,990

Table B8: Children 5 to 17 Years by District and Education Level of Household Heads, Belize 2013

Education Level of Household Head	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Less than Primary	3,217	4,633	2,019	7,633	2,351	4,097	23,949
Primary	5,261	6,002	11,451	9,499	5,947	6,178	44,338
Secondary or higher	2,887	3,550	14,212	9,222	3,678	1,916	35,465
Other	1,241	-	24	74	87	67	1,493
DK/NS	331	488	810	1,214	642	1,240	4,725
Total	12,936	14,673	28,516	27,642	12,704	13,498	109,970

Table B9: Children's Living Arrangement by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Living Arrangement	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Mother Only	15,675	16,315	22,573	9,417	16,787	15,203	31,990
Father Only	1,479	1,399	1,828	1,050	1,502	1,376	2,878
Both Parents	34,723	32,672	49,668	17,727	23,370	44,025	67,395
No Parents	4,178	3,550	4,731	2,996	3,536	4,192	7,728
Total	56,054	53,936	78,800	31,190	45,194	67,797	109,990

Table B10: Children's Living Arrangement by District, Belize 2013

Living Arrangement	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	Total
Mother Only	2,450	3,159	11,504	8,408	4,028	2,441	31,990
Father Only	266	386	1,045	650	320	211	2,878
Both Parents	9,411	10,307	13,906	16,346	7,411	10,014	67,395
No Parents	831	821	2,060	2,238	946	832	7,728
Total	12,957	14,673	28,516	27,642	12,704	13,498	109,990

Table B11: Children Who Worked in the Last Year by District, Belize 2013

District	Worked	Did not Work	Not Reported*	Total
Corozal	956	11,981	21	12,957
Orange Walk	881	13,755	37	14,673
Belize	917	27,440	160	28,516
Cayo	1,527	25,880	236	27,642
Stann Creek	624	12,069	11	12,704
Toledo	661	12,777	60	13,498
Total	5,565	103,901	525	109,990

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B12: Main Months Children Worked in Last Year by Sex, Belize 2013§

Month	Sex		Total
	Males	Females	
September	1,618	423	2,041
October	1,425	455	1,880
November	1,370	410	1,781
December	1,384	410	1,794
January	3,305	1,125	4,430
February*	212	65	277
March*	296	75	371
April*	300	87	386
May*	270	43	313
June	756	136	892
July	1,615	501	2,116
August	1,891	681	2,572
Total	4,218	1,346	5,565

§The sum will be greater than the total, as multiple responses were allowed

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B13: Children Who Worked Between September 2012 and August 2013 by Occupation and Sex, Belize 2013

Occupation	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Clerical/Service/Sales workers	686	642	1,328
Elementary	2,631	614	3,245
Skilled Agric/Craft/Plant & Machinery	842	59	901
Other*	37	32	68
Not reported*	23	-	23
Total	4,218	1,346	5,565

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B14: Children Who Worked Between September 2012 and August 2013 by Industry and Sex, Belize 2013

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture and Related Activities	1,327	151	1,478
Manufacturing	452	91	542
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs	1,012	345	1,357
Tourism	345	223	568
Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	328	370	698
Other	692	133	825
Not reported*	63	34	97
Total	4,218	1,346	5,565

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B15: Children 12 to 17 Years Not in Employment by Work Seeking Status and Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

Selected Characteristics	Seeking Work	Not Seeking Work	Not Reported*	Total
Age				
12 to 13 years	201	18,234	42	18,477
14 to 17 years	1,610	25,172	-	26,782
Sex				
Males	1,137	21,063	42	22,243
Females	674	22,343	-	23,017
Area of Residence				
Urban	893	19,007	42	19,943
Rural	918	24,399	-	25,316
Total	1,811	43,406	42	45,259

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B16: Children 5 to 17 Years Involved in Economic Activities by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Sex		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
5 to 11*	148	181	107	222	329
12 to 13	298	153	65	386	452
14 to 17	3,273	1,135	1,079	3,329	4,408
Total	3,719	1,470	1,251	3,937	5,188
5 to 13	446	335	172	608	780
14 to 17	3,273	1,135	1,079	3,329	4,408
Total	3,719	1,470	1,251	3,937	5,188

* Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B17: Children 5 to 17 Years Involved in Economic Activities by District and Employment Rate, Belize 2013

District	No. of Employed Children	% of Employed Children	Employment Rate
Corozal	1,180	22.7	9.1
Orange Walk	788	15.2	5.4
Belize	865	16.7	3.0
Cayo	1,227	23.6	4.4
Stann Creek	405	7.8	3.2
Toledo	724	14.0	5.4
Total	5,188	100.0	4.7

Table B18: Children 5 to 17 Years Involved in Economic Activities by Ethnic Group and Employment Rate, Belize 2013

District	No. of Employed Children	% of Employed Children	Employment Rate
Creole	906	17.5	3.3
Maya	870	16.8	6.2
Mennonite	552	10.6	12.4
Mestizo/ Hispanic	2,554	49.2	4.8
Other*	286	5.5	2.8
Not Reported*	20	0.4	6.2
Total	5,188	100.0	4.7

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B19: Children's Activities by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	Age Group		Sex		Area of Residence		Total
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Employment Only	159	3,619	2,832	946	826	2,951	3,777
Study Only	74,840	20,690	48,521	47,009	41,881	53,649	95,530
Employment and Study	622	789	887	524	425	986	1,411
Neither Employment/Study	3,167	6,093	3,803	5,457	2,061	7,199	9,260
Not Stated	12	-	12	-	-	12	12
Total	78,800	31,190	56,054	53,936	45,194	64,797	109,990

Table B20: Children's Activities by District, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Employment Only	868	687	604	734	242	643	3,777
Study Only	10,225	10,760	26,410	24,756	11,534	11,845	95,530
Employment and Study	312	101	261	493	163	81	1,411
Neither Employment/Study	1,551	3,125	1,241	1,659	766	917	9,260
Not reported*	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Total	12,957	14,673	28,516	27,642	12,704	13,498	109,990

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B21: Children 5 to 17 Years in Unpaid Household Services by Single Year of Age and Sex, Belize 2013

Age	Children in Unpaid Household Services			Total No. of Children
	Males	Females	Total	
5	1,702	1,735	3,436	8,429
6	2,269	1,972	4,240	7,787
7	2,995	2,952	5,947	8,593
8	3,749	4,023	7,772	9,566
9	3,301	3,540	6,841	8,056
10	4,363	4,011	8,374	9,296
11	3,728	3,801	7,529	8,096
12	4,284	4,096	8,379	9,123
13	4,696	4,565	9,262	9,855
14	3,819	3,911	7,730	8,219
15	3,619	3,650	7,268	7,881
16	3,467	3,779	7,246	7,825
17	3,279	3,273	6,552	7,265
Total	45,270	45,307	90,578	109,990

Table B22: Children in Unpaid Household Services by Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5 to 11	8,225	8,449	16,675	13,881	13,584	27,466	22,107	22,034	44,141
12 to 13	3,822	3,483	7,305	5,158	5,178	10,336	8,980	8,661	17,641
14 to 17	5,748	6,185	11,932	8,436	8,428	16,864	14,184	14,613	28,796
Total	17,795	18,117	35,912	27,475	27,191	54,666	45,270	45,307	90,578
5 to 13	12,048	11,932	23,980	19,039	18,763	37,802	31,087	30,695	61,782
14 to 17	5,748	6,185	11,932	8,436	8,428	16,864	14,184	14,613	28,796
Total	17,795	18,117	35,912	27,475	27,191	54,666	45,270	45,307	90,578

Table B23: Children 5 to 17 Years in Unpaid Household Services by District, Age Group and Sex, Belize 2013

Age Groups	5 to 13			14 to 17			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Corozal	3,752	4,017	7,769	1,769	1,748	3,517	5,521	5,765	11,286
Orange Walk	4,445	3,980	8,426	1,772	1,934	3,706	6,217	5,915	12,132
Belize	7,093	7,765	14,857	3,636	3,741	7,377	10,729	11,506	22,234
Cayo	8,517	7,496	16,014	3,541	3,545	7,086	12,058	11,041	23,099
Stann Creek	3,419	3,571	6,990	1,740	1,786	3,526	5,159	5,357	10,515
Toledo	3,860	3,866	7,726	1,726	1,859	3,585	5,586	5,725	11,311
Total	31,087	30,695	61,782	14,184	14,613	28,796	45,270	45,307	90,578

Table B24: Children in Unpaid Household Services by Children's Activities, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Employment Only	2,064	859	134	2,789	648	2,275	2,923
Study Only	39,335	39,009	58,726	19,618	33,112	45,232	78,344
Employment and Study	851	488	596	743	399	940	1,339
Neither Employment/Study	3,019	4,952	2,325	5,647	1,752	6,219	7,972
Total	45,270	45,307	61,782	28,796	35,912	54,666	90,578

Table B25: Children NOT in Unpaid Household Services by Children's Activities, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Children's Activity	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Employment Only	747	87	24	810	178	656	834
Study Only	9,186	8,001	16,114	1,072	8,769	8,417	17,186
Employment and Study*	36	36	26	46	26	46	72
Neither Employment/Study	783	505	842	446	309	979	1,288
Not reported*	12	-	12	-	-	12	12
Total	10,764	8,629	17,019	2,374	9,281	10,111	19,392

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table B26: Children Not Attending School, Not Doing Chores and Not Working by Sex and Other Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

Selected Characteristics		Males	Females	Total
District	Corozal*	117	51	168
	Orange Walk	297	232	529
	Belize*	159	26	184
	Cayo*	85	102	187
	Stann Creek*	59	49	108
	Toledo*	45	32	77
Area of Residence	Urban*	256	53	309
	Rural	506	438	944
Age Group	5 to 13	451	381	832
	14 to 17*	312	110	421
Ethnicity	Creole*	119	34	153
	East Indian*	16	-	16
	Garifuna*	60	12	72
	Maya*	55	90	145
	Mennonite	227	138	365
	Mestizo/Hispanic	273	202	475
	Other*	-	16	16
	Not reported*	11	-	11
Total		762	491	1,253

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C1: Children's Employment Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Status	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Self-employed*	253	210	87	375	238	225	463
Paid Employment	2,115	898	358	2,656	729	2,285	3,013
Unpaid Employment	1,350	362	335	1,376	285	1,427	1,712
Total	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C2: Children's Employment Status by District, Belize 2013

Status	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Self-employed*	76	28	131	182	25	20	463
Paid Employment	680	527	659	542	305	300	3,013
Unpaid Employment	424	233	74	503	74	404	1,712
Total	1,180	788	865	1,227	405	724	5,188

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C3: Children's Occupation by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Occupation	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Services & Sales Workers	724	664	281	1,107	442	946	1,388
Craft & Related Trades Workers	501	111	12	600	259	353	612
Elementary Occupations	2,130	622	454	2,298	537	2,215	2,752
Other	363	73	33	402	13	423	436
Total	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

Table C4: Children's Occupation by District, Belize 2013

Industry	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Services & Sales Workers	393	160	154	566	47	68	1,388
craft & Related Trades Workers	81	225	170	114	11	10	612
Elementary Occupations	653	377	487	458	246	532	2,752
Other	54	26	54	88	99	114	436
Total	1,180	788	865	1,227	405	724	5,188

Table C5: Children's Employment Industry by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Industry	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Agriculture and Related Activities	1,493	205	142	1,556	41	1,657	1,698
Manufacturing	357	177	68	466	150	385	535
Wholesale and Retail Trade;	905	339	266	978	345	898	1,243
Tourism	276	247	74	449	218	305	523
Community, Social & Personal Services	438	462	217	683	383	517	900
Other*	250	39	13	276	115	174	289
Total	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C6: Children in Employment by Industry and District, Belize 2013

Industry	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Agriculture and Related Activities	407	156	130	234	209	562	1,698
Manufacturing	101	186	-	213	24	10	535
Wholesale and Retail Trade;	274	259	299	353	11	47	1,243
Tourism	157	40	75	157	62	33	523
Community, Social & Personal Services	196	108	259	240	50	48	900
Other	45	39	103	30	49	23	289
Total	1,180	788	865	1,227	405	724	5,188

Table C7: Children's Weekly Hours of Work by Activity Status, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Hours of Work	Child Activity Status		Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Work Only	Work and Study	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
14 or less	354	801	702	453	411	744	281	874	1,155
15 to 45	1,959	378	1,694	643	280	2,056	391	1,946	2,336
46 or more	1,263	48	1,035	276	12	1,298	398	913	1,310
Total	3,575	1,226	3,431	1,371	704	4,098	1,070	3,732	4,802

Table C8: Children's Weekly Hours of Work by District, Belize 2013

Hours of Work	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
14 or less	343	114	133	421	76	67	1,155
15 to 45	398	551	229	517	256	385	2,336
46 or more	258	123	352	259	60	259	1,310
Total	999	788	714	1,197	393	712	4,802

Table C9: Children's Weekly Hours of Work by Industry, Belize 2013

Hours of Work	Industry						Total
	Agriculture and Related Activities	Manu- facturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	Tourism	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	Other*	
14 or less	236	148	165	100	473	34	1,155
15 to 45	855	186	662	213	264	157	2,336
46 or more	488	160	320	169	101	73	1,310
Total	1,578	494	1,147	482	837	264	4,802

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C10: Children's Working Time by Sex, Age Group, Area of Residence and Activity Status, Belize 2013*

Working Time	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Activity Status		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	Work Only	Work & Study	
Daytime	3,424	1,364	709	4,079	1,187	3,601	3,524	1,264	4,788
Nighttime	503	331	191	786	418	417	554	280	834
Total	3,537	1,395	731	4,201	1,200	3,732	3,624	1,308	4,932

*Multiple responses allowed

Table C11: Children's Working Time by Occupation, Belize 2013

Working Time	Occupation				Total
	Services and Sales Workers	Craft and Related Trades Workers	Elementary Occupations	Other	
Daytime	1,254	612	2,508	414	4,788
Nighttime	322	152	361	-	834
Total	1,315	612	2,591	414	4,932

*Multiple responses allowed

Table C12: Children's Working Time by Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Working Time	District						Total
	Agriculture and Related Activities	Manu- facturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repairs	Tourism	Community, Social & Personal Services; Extra Territorial Organisations & Bodies	Other	
Daytime	1,578	524	1,159	422	840	264	4,788
Nighttime	117	123	231	186	148	30	834
Total	1,578	524	1,222	482	861	264	4,932

*Multiple responses allowed

Table C13: Children's Working Time by Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Working Time	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Daytime	946	750	814	1,199	380	699	4,788
Nighttime	292	131	248	125	37	-	834
Number	999	788	814	1,227	393	712	4,932

*Multiple responses allowed

Table C14: Children's Earning Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Earning Status	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Unpaid Family Worker	1,271	396	369	1,297	261	1,406	1,666
Paid Worker	1,836	811	324	2,324	760	1,888	2,648
No fixed period (seasonal/piece work)	451	171	44	578	164	457	621
Total	3,558	1,378	737	4,199	1,185	3,751	4,936

Table C15: Children's Use of Income‡ by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Use of Income	Sex		Age Group		Area		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Give all to parents*	309	66	68	307	13	362	375
Give part to parents	903	386	131	1,157	269	1,020	1,289
Buy household things*	192	153	30	314	166	179	345
Buy things for self	1,161	662	269	1,554	607	1,215	1,823
Save‡	277	179	27	428	217	239	456
Only buy things for self/save	437	326	179	584	342	421	763
Number	1,836	811	324	2,324	760	1,888	2,648

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

‡Multiple responses allowed

Table C16: Children's Use of Income‡ by District, Belize 2013

Use of Income	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize*	Cayo*	Stann Creek*	Toledo*	
Give all to parents*	42	236	-	61	25	10	375
Give part to parents	358	66	311	327	74	152	1,289
Buy household things*	100	13	97	32	21	82	345
Buy things for self	544	133	432	333	144	236	1,823
Save*	43	40	229	28	71	45	456
Only buy things for self/save	212	68	203	155	72	54	763
Number	607	529	485	473	308	246	2,648

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

‡Multiple responses allowed

Table C17: Children's Main Reason for Working by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Reason	Sex		Age Group		Area		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Supplment Household Income	1,145	437	127	1,454	317	1,264	1,582
To Assist in Family Business	668	238	148	757	213	693	906
Learn Work Ethics/Training	638	312	316	634	386	564	950
Other	729	251	66	914	156	824	979
Not reported	539	233	123	649	180	591	771
Total	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

Table C18: Children's Main Reason for Working by District, Belize 2013

Reason	Area						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Supplment Household Income	447	301	430	154	98	152	1,582
To Assist in Family Business	273	119	26	328	50	110	906
Learn Work Ethics/Training	54	104	210	394	62	127	950
Other	364	132	76	83	112	212	979
Not reported	42	133	123	268	83	122	771
Total	1,180	788	865	1,227	405	724	5,188

Table C19: Children in Employment by Ethnic Group, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Ethnic Group	Sex		Age group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Creole	572	334	291	614	534	371	906
Maya	656	214	-	870	61	809	870
Mennonite	455	97	79	473	-	552	552
Mestizo/Hispanic	1,800	754	374	2,180	508	2,046	2,554
Other*	216	70	36	250	147	139	286
Not reported*	20	-	-	20	-	20	20
Total	3,719	1,470	780	4,408	1,251	3,937	5,188

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C20: Children in Employment by Country of Birth and Sex, Belize 2013

Country of Birth	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Belize	3,401	1,331	4,732
Foreign Born*	308	139	447
Not reported*	10	-	10
Total	3,719	1,470	5,188

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table C21: Main Types of Household Chores Performed by Children, by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013*

Household Chores	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Clean inside/outside of house	32,532	34,198	44,379	22,350	28,060	38,669	66,729
Running of errands/shopping	30,625	27,635	38,292	19,968	23,092	35,168	58,260
Washing Dishes	20,529	37,071	36,222	21,378	24,603	32,997	57,599
Feed/Care for pets	17,989	12,864	22,209	8,644	10,326	20,527	30,853
Washing Clothes	7,382	20,221	12,161	15,442	10,624	16,979	27,603
Ironing Clothes	8,300	15,087	9,049	14,338	9,725	13,661	23,386
Caring for members of own household	6,253	10,686	9,528	7,411	5,664	11,275	16,939
Cooking/Preparing/Serving meals	3,730	12,358	5,452	10,635	5,854	10,233	16,087
Other Chores	14,826	8,788	15,340	8,274	5,596	18,018	23,614
Total	45,270	45,307	61,782	28,796	35,912	54,666	90,578

*Multiple responses allowed

Table C22: Main Types of Household Chores Performed by Children, by District, Belize 2013*

Household Chores	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Clean inside/outside of house	7,955	8,327	16,824	18,029	7,219	8,375	66,729
Running of errands/shopping	8,369	8,341	13,565	13,527	7,223	7,235	58,260
Washing Dishes	5,677	6,470	17,217	14,261	6,686	7,288	57,599
Feed/Care for pets	4,158	4,025	7,005	8,201	2,669	4,795	30,853
Washing Clothes	2,389	2,724	7,716	6,114	3,952	4,708	27,603
Ironing Clothes	2,111	2,665	7,881	4,462	3,677	2,590	23,386
Caring for members of own household	2,118	2,487	3,711	4,137	2,184	2,301	16,939
Cooking/Preparing/Serving meals	1,979	1,951	3,402	4,422	1,944	2,390	16,087
Other Chores	3,650	3,224	3,493	4,534	2,745	5,969	23,614
Number	11,286	12,132	22,234	23,099	10,515	11,311	90,578

*Multiple responses allowed

Table C23: Children Engaged in Fetching Water/Firewood by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Household Chores	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Males	Females	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Fetch Water only	3,229	3,528	4,507	2,250	1,202	5,554	6,756
Fetch Firewood only	5,754	928	4,089	2,594	612	6,070	6,683
Fetch both Water and Firewood	2,490	782	2,117	1,154	177	3,094	3,271
Fetch neither water nor firewood	44,582	48,698	68,087	25,193	43,202	50,078	93,280
Total	56,054	53,936	78,800	31,190	45,194	64,797	109,990

Table C24: Children Engaged in Fetching Water/Firewood by District, Belize 2013

Household Chores	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Fetch Water only	1,218	938	958	1,203	647	1,793	6,756
Fetch Firewood only	844	577	238	1,549	1,038	2,438	6,683
Fetch both Water and Firewood	503	276	209	413	325	1,546	3,271
Fetch neither Water nor Firewood	10,392	12,882	27,111	24,477	10,695	7,722	93,280
Total	12,957	14,673	28,516	27,642	12,704	13,498	109,990

Table C25: Children's Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Weekly Hours	Sex		Age Group			Area of Residence		Total*
	Male	Female	5 to 11	12 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Less than 1	8,593	6,583	11,394	1,764	2,018	5,434	9,741	15,175
1 to less than 3	16,919	15,274	17,081	6,197	8,915	14,204	17,989	32,193
3 to less than 5	7,900	7,830	6,131	3,856	5,743	6,475	9,254	15,730
5 to 10	7,839	9,162	6,454	3,675	6,873	6,869	10,133	17,002
10 +	2,618	4,714	1,738	1,580	4,014	1,998	5,334	7,332
Total	43,869	43,563	42,798	17,072	27,562	34,980	52,452	87,432

Note: 1% of children did in excess of 40 hours of household chores

*No weekly hours of household chores was reported for 3,146 children

Table C26: Children's Weekly Hours of Household Chores by District, Belize 2013

Weekly Hours	District						Total*
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Less than 1	1,129	1,420	4,786	4,385	1,724	1,732	15,175
1 to less than 3	3,818	3,292	10,244	8,879	2,925	3,034	32,193
3 to less than 5	1,450	2,252	3,567	4,379	2,413	1,669	15,730
5 to 10	2,449	2,658	2,470	3,511	2,667	3,246	17,002
10 +	1,867	1,711	249	1,406	656	1,443	7,332
Total	10,713	11,332	21,317	22,560	10,385	11,124	87,432

Note: 1% of children did in excess of 40 hours of household chores

*No weekly hours of household chores was reported for 3,146 children

Table C27: Children's Weekly Hours of Household Chores by Activity, Belize 2013

Weekly Hours	Activity				Total*
	Work Only	Study Only	Work & Study	Neither Work/ Study	
Less than 1	240	14,374	177	385	15,175
1 to less than 3	1,064	29,014	493	1,621	32,193
3 to less than 5	389	13,634	295	1,411	15,730
5 to 10	594	14,232	253	1,923	17,002
10 +	520	4,442	76	2,294	7,332
Total	2,807	75,697	1,295	7,633	87,432

Note: 1% of children did in excess of 40 hours of household chores

*No weekly hours of household chores was reported for 3,146 children

Table C28: Time of Day Household Chores were Done by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Time of Day	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
During the day only	36,516	34,892	51,551	19,857	24,901	46,508	71,408
During the evening only	2,970	2,240	3,380	1,829	2,684	2,525	5,209
More than one period	5,620	7,948	6,689	6,880	8,138	5,431	13,569
Total	45,106	45,080	61,620	28,566	35,722	54,464	90,186

Table C29: Time Household Chores were Done by District, Belize 2013

Time of Day	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
During the day only	9,395	11,295	13,476	20,639	7,113	9,490	71,408
During the evening only	316	106	1,822	1,193	880	892	5,209
More than one period	1,564	705	6,787	1,207	2,472	833	13,569
Total	11,276	12,106	22,085	23,039	10,465	11,215	90,186

Table C30: Time Household Chores were Done by Activity, Belize 2013

Time of Day	Activity				Total
	Work Only	Study Only	Work & Study	Neither Work/ Study	
During the day only	2,115	61,967	1,017	6,309	71,408
During the evening only	290	4,700	181	37	5,209
More than one period	500	11,366	128	1,575	13,569
Total	2,906	78,032	1,327	7,922	90,186

Table D1: Children's School Attendance Status by Sex, Age Group and Employment Status, Belize 2013

School Attendance Status	Age Group		Employment Status		Total
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Not Employed	Employed	
Males					
Attending School	38,608	11,061	48,658	887	49,545
Not Attending School	1,469	4,904	3,520	2,832	6,352
Not Stated	12	-	12	-	12
Total	40,089	15,965	52,191	3,719	55,909
Females					
Attending School	36,919	10,763	47,004	524	47,527
Not Attending School	1,792	4,462	5,309	946	6,254
Total	38,711	15,225	52,312	1,470	53,782
Total					
Attending School	75,527	21,824	95,662	1,411	97,073
Not Attending School	3,261	9,366	8,829	3,777	12,606
Not Stated	12	-	12	-	12
Total	78,800	31,190	104,503	5,188	109,691

*No employment status was reported for 82 children

Table D2: Children in Employment by School Attendance Status, Age Group, Sex and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

School Attendance Status	Age Group		Sex		Area of Residence		Total
	5 to 13	14 to 17	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Attending School	622	789	887	523	425	986	1,411
Not Attending School	159	3,619	2,832	946	826	2,951	3,777
Total	780	4,408	3,719	1,470	1,251	3,937	5,188

Table D3: Children in Employment by School Attendance Status and District, Belize 2013

School Attendance Status	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Attending School	312	101	261	493	163	81	1,411
Not Attending School	868	687	604	734	242	643	3,777
Total	1,180	788	865	1,227	405	724	5,188

Table D4: Percentage of Children Not Attending School by District, Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

District	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Corozal	1,248	1,098	530	1,815	332	2,014	2,345
Orange Walk	1,760	2,011	1,806	1,966	291	3,480	3,771
Belize	1,160	610	264	1,506	1,159	612	1,771
Cayo	941	1,287	380	1,848	633	1,595	2,228
Stann Creek	466	506	168	804	110	862	972
Toledo	797	742	113	1,427	150	1,389	1,540
Total	6,373	6,254	3,261	9,366	2,674	9,953	12,627

Table D5: Children's Main Reasons for Not Attending School by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Reason	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	5 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Inability to Pay*	1,066	1,207	352	1,921	657	1,616	2,273
Lack of Interest‡	1,407	1,221	214	2,413	289	2,339	2,628
Work/Chores¶	626	587	101	1,112	369	844	1,213
Other	2,753	2,667	2,545	2,876	937	4,484	5,421
Not reported	533	572	61	1,044	423	682	1,104
Total	6,385	6,254	3,273	9,366	2,674	9,965	12,639

*Includes children who said "No school/school too far" and "Cannot afford schooling"

‡Includes children who said "Family did not allow schooling"; "Not interested in School" and "Education not valuable"

¶Includes children who said "To learn a job"; "To work for pay"; "To work unpaid in family business/farm" and "Help at home"

Table D6: Children's Main Reasons for Not Attending School by Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013

Reason	Level of Education				Not Stated	Total
	Less than Primary	Primary	Secondary or Higher	Other		
Inability to Pay*	1,045	963	188	-	76	2,273
Lack of Interest‡	1,181	943	251	-	253	2,628
Work/Chores¶	359	659	150	-	44	1,213
Other	3,153	1,177	435	512	144	5,421
Not reported	179	647	183	-	95	1,104
Total	5,918	4,390	1,207	512	613	12,639

*Includes children who said "No school/school too far" and "Cannot afford schooling"

‡Includes children who said "Family did not allow schooling"; "Not interested in School" and "Education not valuable"

¶Includes children who said "To learn a job"; "To work for pay"; "To work unpaid in family business/farm" and "Help at home"

Table D7: Employed 5 to 17 Year Olds Not Attending School by Age Group and Educational Achievement, Belize 2013

Age Group	Level of Education					Total
	Less than Primary	Primary	Some Secondary	Secondary or Higher	Other	
5 to 13	61	67	-	-	31	159
14 to 17	1,088	1,429	677	286	130	3,619
Total	1,149	1,496	677	286	170	3,777

Table D8: Children by Employment Status and Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013

Employment Status	Household Head's Education Level					Total
	Less than Primary	Primary	Secondary or Higher	Other	Not Stated	
Not Employed	21,943	42,049	34,716	1,298	4,476	104,482
Employed	1,940	2,210	639	184	214	5,188
Total	23,883	44,259	35,355	1,482	4,691	109,671

Table D9: Children by Activity and Household Head's Education Level, Belize 2013

Activity	Household Head's Education Level					Total
	Less than Primary	Primary	Secondary or Higher	Other	Not Stated	
Work Only	1,595	1,643	233	160	147	3,777
Study Only	17,505	39,211	33,793	957	4,045	95,509
Work and Study	346	567	406	24	67	1,411
Neither Work/Study	4,492	2,917	1,033	352	466	9,260
Not reported*	12	-	-	-	-	12
Total	23,949	44,338	35,465	1,493	4,725	109,970

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table E1: Child Labour Status by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Status	Sex		Age Group			Area of Residence		Total
	Males	Females	5 to 11	12 to 13	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Child Labour								
Hazardous Work	2,804	577	182	218	2,981	626	2,755	3,381
Aged 5 to 11*	65	82	147	-	-	80	67	147
Total	2,869	659	329	218	2,981	706	2,822	3,528
Non Child Labour								
Aged 12 to 13 <= 14 hrs*	101	123	-	223	-	26	198	223
Aged 14 to 17 <= 45 hrs	660	578	-	-	1,238	434	805	1,238
Total	760	701	-	223	1,238	459	1,002	1,462
Total	3,629	1,360	329	441	4,219	1,165	3,824	4,989

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table E2: Child Labour Status by District, Belize 2013

Status	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize	Cayo	Stann Creek	Toledo	
Child Labour							
Hazardous Work	809	512	557	595	297	610	3,381
Aged 5 to 11*	20	13	80	34	-	-	147
Total	830	525	637	629	297	610	3,528
Non Child Labour							
Aged 12 to 13 <= 14 hrs*	82	49	26	67	-	-	223
Aged 14 to 17 <= 45 hrs	216	175	178	469	96	104	1,238
Total	298	224	204	536	96	104	1,462
Total	1,128	749	841	1,165	393	714	4,989

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table E3: Child Labour Status by Ethnic Group, Belize 2013

Status	Ethnic Group							Not Reported*	Total
	Creole	East Indian*	Garifuna*	Maya	Mennonite	Mestizo/ Hispanic	Other*		
Child Labour									
Hazardous Work	480	56	50	547	422	1,745	62	20	3,381
Aged 5 to 11*	114	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	147
Total	593	56	50	547	422	1,778	62	20	3,528
Non Child Labour									
Aged 12 to 13 <= 14 hrs*	-	10	-	-	24	163	26	-	223
Aged 14 to 17 <= 45 hrs	256	49	23	303	93	503	10	-	1,238
Total	256	59	23	303	117	667	36	-	1,462
Total	850	115	73	850	539	2,445	98	20	4,989

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table E4: Children in Child Labour and Hazardous Work by Selected Characteristics, Belize 2013

Selected Characteristics		Child Labour	Hazardous Work
Sex	Males	2,869	2,804
	Females	659	577
Age Group	5 to 13	547	400
	14 to 17	2,981	2,981
Area of Residence	Urban	706	626
	Rural	2,822	2,755
District	Corozal	830	809
	Orange Walk	525	512
	Belize*	637	557
	Cayo*	629	595
	Stann Creek*	297	297
	Toledo	610	610
Ethnic Group	Creole*	593	480
	East Indian*	56	56
	Garifuna*	50	50
	Maya	547	547
	Mennonite	422	422
	Mestizo/Hispanic	1,778	1,745
	Other*	62	62
	Not reported*	20	20
Total		3,528	3,381

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table E5: Children in Hazardous Occupations by Sex, Age Group and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

Occupations	Sex		Age Group		Area of Residence		Total
	Male	Female	12 to 13*	14 to 17	Urban	Rural	
Services and Sales Workers*	266	185	93	358	148	302	450
Craft and Related Trades Workers	433	111	12	532	259	285	544
Elementary Occupations	1,765	270	262	1,773	218	1,817	2,035
Other*	340	11	33	318	-	352	352
Total	2,804	577	400	2,981	626	2,755	3,381

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table E6: Children in Hazardous Occupations by District, Belize 2013

Occupations	District						Total
	Corozal	Orange Walk	Belize*	Cayo*	Stann Creek*	Toledo	
Services and Sales Workers*	153	79	27	179	-	13	450
Craft and Related Trades Workers	81	212	170	59	11	10	544
Elementary Occupations	532	195	334	269	198	507	2,035
Other*	43	26	26	88	88	80	352
Total	809	512	557	595	297	610	3,381

*Based on less than 30 unweighted cases

Table F1: Average Household Size by District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

District and Area of Residence	Country			Households with NO Employed Children*			Households with Employed Children*		
	Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size	Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
Corozal	43,903	10,198	4.3	25,425	4,924	5.2	6,736	960	7.0
Orange Walk	48,185	11,111	4.3	30,261	5,433	5.6	4,506	584	7.7
Belize	105,056	30,069	3.5	66,757	13,358	5.0	3,532	725	4.9
Cayo	83,206	19,286	4.3	54,297	9,832	5.5	6,198	964	6.4
Stann Creek	37,848	9,625	3.9	26,068	4,680	5.6	2,341	351	6.7
Toledo	33,420	6,866	4.9	22,886	3,729	6.1	4,581	568	8.1
Urban	158,317	42,816	3.7	103,279	19,861	5.2	5,238	1,001	5.2
Rural	193,301	44,339	4.4	122,415	22,094	5.5	22,656	3,150	7.2
Country	351,618	87,155	4.0	225,694	41,955	5.4	27,895	4,152	6.7

*Includes only households with at least one child in the 5 to 17 year age group

Table F2: Households by Overcrowding Status, District and Area of Residence, Belize 2013

"District and Area of Residence"	Country			Households with NO Employed Children*			Households with Employed Children*		
	Not Over-crowded	Over-crowded	Total	Not Over-crowded	Over-crowded	Total	Not Over-crowded	Over-crowded	Total
Corozal	7,114	3,084	10,198	2,977	1,947	4,924	352	608	960
Orange Walk	7,541	3,570	11,111	3,015	2,418	5,433	231	353	584
Belize	23,768	6,301	30,069	9,181	4,177	13,358	416	309	725
Cayo	14,899	4,386	19,286	6,657	3,175	9,832	386	578	964
Stann Creek	6,706	2,918	9,625	2,413	2,266	4,680	147	205	351
Toledo	3,194	3,673	6,866	1,218	2,511	3,729	114	454	568
Urban	34,209	8,607	42,816	13,735	6,126	19,861	613	389	1,001
Rural	29,014	15,325	44,339	11,726	10,368	22,094	1,033	2,117	3,150
Country	63,222	23,933	87,155	25,461	16,494	41,955	1,646	2,506	4,152

*Includes only households with at least one child in the 5 to 17 year age group

Table F3: Household Scores on the Housing Quality Index, Belize 2013

Number of Household Attributes	Score on Housing Quality Index	All Households	Households with No Children Employed*	Households with Employed Children*
0	.00	32	21	11
1	.13	258	134	26
2	.25	1,539	732	262
3	.38	2,957	1,454	212
4	.50	6,395	2,960	576
5	.63	12,411	5,808	835
6	.75	18,401	8,889	870
7	.88	23,689	11,604	839
8	1.00	21,475	10,352	521
	Total	87,155	41,955	4,152

*Includes only households with at least one child in the 5 to 17 year age group

Table F4: Children's Employment Status by Selected Housing Characteristics, Belize 2013

Housing Characteristics	Employment Status		
	Not Employed	Employed	Total
Main Source of Lighting			
Electricity	87,536	4,043	91,579
Kerosene/Gas Lamp	6,443	598	7,041
Other	10,462	547	11,009
Not Reported	62	-	62
Main Type of Toilet Facility			
Water Closet	62,506	2,311	64,816
Pit Latrine	38,212	2,614	40,827
Other	3,574	250	3,825
Not Reported	211	13	224
Main Type of Fuel			
Gas/Electricity	83,760	3,647	87,407
Wood/Charcoal	20,315	1,517	21,832
Other	428	24	452
Main Source of Water			
Improved	99,314	4,804	104,118
Unimproved	5,136	384	5,521
Not Stated	53	-	53
Total	104,503	5,188	109,691

**Table F5: Children’s General Working Conditons,
Belize 2013***

Working Conditions	Number of Children
Main Protective Gear Worn	
Glasses	489
Special shoes	1,487
Gloves	848
Cap	509
Potentially Dangerous Activities	
Carry Heavy Loads	1,415
Use Tools /Equipment	1,697
Exposure to Environmental Hazards	
Dust/Fumes	1,369
Loud Noise/Vibration	1,168
Extreme Heat/Cold	958
Dangerous Tools/Machines	1,230
Chemicals	456
None	2,182
Total	5,188

*Multiple responses allowed

Table G1: Base Model of Binary Logistic Regression Model for Employment of Children, Belize 2013

Variables in the Equation						
	B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Constant	-3.003	0.015	42563.802	1	.000	.050
Variables Not in the Equation						
Independent Variables	Score	df	Sig.			
Sex_lr	909.721	1	.000			
SchAttSt_lr	19438.618	1	.000			
Parent1MO_lr	20.942	1	.000			
Parent2FO_lr	108.091	1	.000			
Parent3NP_lr	17.427	1	.000			
HHed1Pri_lr	10.831	1	.001			
HHed2Sec_lr	1002.457	1	.000			
HHed3Oth_lr	197.006	1	.000			
Dist1CZ_lr	615.136	1	.000			
Dist2OW_lr	10.828	1	.001			
Dist3BZ_lr	234.433	1	.000			
Dist4SC_lr	74.050	1	.000			
Dist5TO_lr	10.234	1	.001			
AreaR_lr	635.542	1	.000			
Ethn1May_lr	83.411	1	.000			
Ethn2Men_lr	660.719	1	.000			
Ethn3Mes_lr	.072	1	.788			
Ethn4Oth_lr	78.349	1	.000			
CoB_lr	79.899	1	.000			
HH_Quality	361.385	1	.000			
HL3new	7189.208	1	0.000			
Overall Statistics	23466.927	21	0.000			

Table G2: Model Summary of Binary Logistic Regression for Employment of Children, Belize 2013

Step	-2 Log Likelihood*	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	28691.743 ^a	.101	.320
2	25748.546 ^b	.126	.399
3	24592.994 ^b	.136	.429
4	24370.556 ^b	.138	.435
5	24182.175 ^b	.139	.440
6	24062.239 ^b	.140	.443
7	24029.583 ^b	.141	.444
8	23995.201 ^b	.141	.445
9	23947.450 ^b	.141	.446
10	23919.404 ^b	.141	.447
11	23890.261 ^b	.142	.447
12	23860.542 ^b	.142	.448
13	23835.202 ^b	.142	.449
14	23824.279 ^b	.142	.449
15	23814.279 ^b	.142	.449
16	23804.721 ^b	.142	.450
17	23806.396 ^b	.142	.450
18	23801.105 ^b	.142	.450

*Final Model Pseudo R2 = 0.170, p < .001

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 7 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

b. Estimation terminated at iteration number 8 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Table G3: Final Model Classification Table of Binary Logistic Regression for Employment of Children, Belize 2013

Observed		Predicted		Percentage Correct
		Employment Status		
		Not Employed	Employed	
Employment Status	Not employed	98,970	830	99.2
	Employed	3,334	1,620	32.7
Overall Percentage				96.0

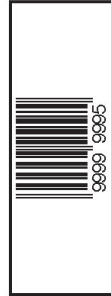
Table G4: Final Model of Binary Logistic Regression for Employment of Children, Belize 2013

Variables Not in the Equation			
Independent Variables	Score	df	Sig.
Parent1MO_lr	1.208	1	.272
HHEd3Oth_lr	0.025	1	.875
Ethn2Men_lr	0.295	1	.587
Ethn4Oth_lr	3.247	1	.072
CoB_lr	0.652	1	.419
Overall Statistics	5.496	5	.358

ANNEX A: LABOUR FORCE AND CHILD ACTIVITY SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 2013 QUESTIONNAIRE

EDUCATION MODULE (FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

ED1 Person Number	ED2 Name	ED3 School	ED4 Present Education	ED5 Last Education	ED6 Not attending/never attended school
	TRANSFER NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE	Are you/ Is N presently attending school? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	In what class/form/level are you/Is N presently? Infant 1 = 1 Infant 2 = 2 Standard 1 = 3 Standard 2 = 4 Standard 3 = 5 Standard 4 = 6 Standard 5 = 7 Standard 6 = 8 1st Form = 9 2nd Form = 10	What was the last class/form/level you have/N has completed? 3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form = 13 Junior College = 14 Bachelor's = 15 Master's or Higher = 16 Other = 17 None = 18 Never Attended = 19 DK/NS = 99	What is/was the MA/N reason you/N are/Is not attending/never attended school? 1=Too young 2=No. School/ School too far 3=Cannot afford schooling 4=Family did not allow schooling 5=Not interested in school 6=Education not valuable 7=School not safe 8=Illness 9=Disability 10=To learn a job 11=To work for pay 12=To work unpaid in family business/farm 13=Help at home 14=Other 99=DK/NS
		IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 18 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
1		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



PERSON ANSWERING		HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE (ALL PERSONS)						PERSONS 0 TO 17 YEARS	
HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL8	HL9	HL10	
READ	Age	Relation To Head	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth	Current Union Status	Natural Mother	Natural Father	
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.	LAST WEEK SUNDAY, what was your/N's age? 0=Less than 1 year old 98=98 or older 99=DK/NS	What is your/N's relationship to the head of this household? 1=Head 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Son/Daughter 4=Brother/Sister 5=In-law (son, daughter) 6=Grandchild 7=Niece/Nephew 8=Step-Child/Foster/Adopted 9=Parent/Parent-in-law 10=Helper (live in) 11=Other Relative 99=DK/NS	What is your/N's sex? 1=Male 2=Female 9=DK/NS	To which ethnic group do you/does N belong? 1=Creole 2=East Indian 3=Garifuna 4=Maya 5=Mennonite 6=Mestizo/Hispanic 7=Other 9=DK/NS	In what country were you/was N born? 1=Belize 2=Guatemala 3=Honduras 4=USA 5=El Salvador 6=Other 9=DK/NS	What is your/N's current union status? 1=Married and living with spouse 2=Common-law relationship 3=Visiting partner relationship 4=Married with spouse living elsewhere 5=Not in a union 9=DK/NS	Does your/N's mother live in this household?	Does your/N's father live in this household?	
Person Number	Name	Age	Sex	Ethnicity	Country	Current Union Status	Mother	Father	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									



HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE (ALL PERSONS)					PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER		PERSONS 0 TO 17 YEARS	
HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL8	HL9	HL10
Name	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country of Birth	Current Union Status	Natural Mother	Natural Father
Person Number	Age	Relation	Sex	Ethnicity	Country	Current Status	Mother	Father
9								
1 0								
1 1								
1 2								
1 3								
1 4								
1 5								
1 6								



EDUCATION MODULE (FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

ED1 Person Number	ED2 Name	ED3 School	ED4 Present Education	ED5 Last Education	ED6 Not attending/never attended school
TRANSFER NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE		Are you/ Is N presently attending school? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	In what class/form/level are you/Is N presently? Infant 1 = 1 Infant 2 = 2 Standard 1 = 3 Standard 2 = 4 Standard 3 = 5 Standard 4 = 6 Standard 5 = 7 Standard 6 = 8 1st Form = 9 2nd Form = 10	What was the last class/form/level you have/In has completed? 3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form = 13 Junior College = 14 Bachelor's = 15 Master's or Higher = 16 Other = 17 None = 18 Never Attended = 99 DK/NS = 99	What is/was the MA/N reason you/In are/is not attending/never attended school? 1=Too young 2=No School/ 3=Cannot afford schooling 4=Family did not allow schooling 5=Not interested in school 6=Education not valuable 7=School not safe 8=Illness 9=Disability 10=To learn a job 11=To work for pay 12=To work unpaid in family business/farm 13=Help at home 14=Other 99=DK/NS
		IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 18 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
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EDUCATION MODULE (FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

ED1 Person Number	ED2 Name	ED3 School	ED4 Present Education	ED5 Last Education	ED6 Not attending/never attended school
	TRANSFER NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING MODULE	Are you/ Is N presently attending school? 1=Yes 2=No 9=DK/NS	In what classroom/level are you/is N presently? Infant 1 = 1 Infant 2 = 2 Standard 1 = 3 Standard 2 = 4 Standard 3 = 5 Standard 4 = 6 Standard 5 = 7 Standard 6 = 8 1st Form = 9 2nd Form = 10	What was the last classroom/level you have/N has completed? 3rd Form = 11 4th Form = 12 Associate/6th Form = 13 Junior College = 14 Bachelor's = 15 Master's or Higher = 16 Other = 17 None = 17 Never Attended = 18 DK/NS = 99	What is/was the MAIN reason you/N are/is not attending/never attended school? 1=Too young 2=No School/ School too far 3=Cannot afford schooling 4=Family did not allow schooling 5=Not interested in school 6=Education not valuable 7=School not safe 8=Illness 9=Disability 10=To learn a job 11=To work for pay 12=To work unpaid in family business/farm 13=Help at home 14=Other 99=DK/NS
		IF 2 OR 9 GO TO ED5	GO TO NEXT PERSON	IF LESS THAN 18 YEARS CONTINUE, ELSE GO TO NEXT PERSON	GO TO NEXT PERSON
9		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 0		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 1		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 2		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 3		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 4		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 5		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1 6		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



HOUSING & HOUSEHOLD MODULE

HH1 **What type of dwelling does your household occupy?**

- Undivided private house
- Part of a private house
- Apartment/Condominium
- Double House/Duplex
- Combined business & dwelling
- Barracks
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

HH2 **Does your household own, lease, rent or squat in its dwelling?**

- Own / Hire-purchase
- Lease
- Rent - private
- Rent - Govt
- Rent free
- Squat
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

HH3 **How many rooms are there in your dwelling?**

1 2 3 4 5 6+ DK/NS

HH4 **What is the MAIN type of toilet facility your household uses?**

- Water closet linked to BWS sewer system
- Water closet linked to septic tank
- Pit latrine, ventilated and elevated
- Pit latrine, ventilated and not elevated
- Pit latrine, not ventilated and not elevated
- Pit latrine, elevated and not ventilated
- Other (Specify _____)
- None
- DK/NS

HH5 **What is the MAIN source of lighting for your household?**

- Electricity from BEL
- Electricity from another source
- Gas/Kerosene Lamp
- Candle
- Other (Specify _____)
- None
- DK/NS

HH6 **What is the MAIN type of fuel used for cooking?**

- Gas (Butane/biogas)
- Wood/charcoal
- Kerosene
- Electricity
- Other (Specify _____)
- Does not cook
- DK/NS

HH7 **What is your household's MAIN source of water supply?**

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

HH8 **What is your household's MAIN source of drinking water?**

- Bottled/purified water
- Public piped into dwelling/yard
- Private piped into dwelling or yard
- Public standpipe
- Protected dug well
- Unprotected dug well
- Private catchment, not piped (vat, drum, water tank, etc.)
- River/Creek/Spring/Stream/Pond
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

HH9 **Between 2000 and 2012, did your household at any time live in another country, city, town or village?**

Yes No DK/NS

HH10 **Where was the last place your household lived? (Country, District, City/Town/Village)**

Country _____ District (Belize) _____

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<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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City/Town/Village (Belize) _____

Corozal DK/NS=99
 Orange Walk Toledo
 Belize Stann Creek
 Cayo Toledo
 Stann Creek DK/NS

HH11 **What was the MAIN reason for your household changing its residence to this country/city/town/village?**

- Job transfer
- Found a job
- Looking for a job
- Looking for better agricultural land
- Studies (schooling/training)
- Closeness to place of work
- Better housing
- Social/Political problems
- Health
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

GO TO 5 YEARS AND OVER QUESTIONNAIRE



Draft

HH3

How many rooms are there in this dwelling?

This provides information on the amount of space available to each household member, and is a key indicator in measuring quality of life.

A room is defined as a space in a dwelling unit enclosed by walls. The total number of rooms therefore includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, studies/den/office, habitable attics, servants' rooms, kitchens, and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes. Detached rooms which are a part of the dwelling such as an outdoor kitchen with four walls and a roof should be counted. If the kitchen, dining area and living area are not separated by walls, they should be counted as one room.

Passageways, verandas, lobbies, laundry rooms, bathrooms and toilet rooms **should not** be counted as rooms.



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MODULE (Persons 5 Years and Over)

EA1 *LAST WEEK*, did you/N do any work for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour?

EXCLUDE OWN DOMESTIC WORK AND VOLUNTEER WORK.

Yes → **SKIP TO EA17** No DK/NS

EA2 *LAST WEEK*, did you/N engage in any of the following economic activities for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour?

READ LIST ON FLASH CARD

Yes → **SKIP TO EA17** No DK/NS

EA3 *LAST WEEK*, did you/N have a job, business or a farm from which you were/N was temporarily absent?

Yes
 No → **IF LESS THAN 12 YEARS SKIP TO NA1, ELSE SKIP TO EA6**
 DK/NS →

EA4 *LAST WEEK*, why were you/was N absent from work?

- Seasonal employment
 - Temporary Lay - off
 - Vacation
 - Maternity / Paternity leave
 - Sick leave / Illness
 - Mechanical breakdown, bad weather
 - Personal / Family matters
 - Other _____
 - DK/NS _____
- SKIP TO EA17**

EA5 Do you/Does N expect to return to work *WITHIN FOUR (4) WEEKS*?

Yes → **SKIP TO EA17**
 No → **IF LESS THAN 12 YEARS SKIP TO NA1, ELSE CONTINUE**
 DK/NS →

EA6 During the *PAST TWO (2) MONTHS*, did you/N look for work or try to start your/his/her own business?

Yes
 No → **SKIP TO EA8**
 DK/NS →

EA7 During the *PAST TWO (2) MONTHS*, what steps did you/N take to look for work or to start your/his/her own business?

[MULTIPLE REPOSES ALLOWED]

- Applied for jobs (in person or in writing)
- Asked friends or relatives about job vacancies
- Checked newspapers or agencies for job vacancies
- Registered with Labour Department or Employment Agency / Public Labour Exchange
- Made arrangements to establish own business
- Other job search method _____
- DK/NS

**ANY RESPONSE TO THIS QUESTION
SKIP TO EA9**

EA8 During the *PAST TWO (2) MONTHS*, what was the *MAIN* reason you/N did not look for work or try to start a business?

[DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS]

- Did not want to work → **SKIP TO EA11**
- Disability
- Personal, family responsibilities
- In school, training
- Retired, Too old to work / Old age
- Too young
- Own illness
- Own injury
- Own pregnancy
- 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
- No reason
- Other reason (bad weather, holidays, etc.) _____
- DK/NS

EA9 Could you/N have started a job in the *PAST TWO WEEKS* if one had been offered or you/N had the opportunity to start a business?

Yes → **SKIP TO EA12** No DK/NS

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EA10 Why couldn't you/N have started a job or business?
 Home / Family Duties Disability
 In school / Training Other (Specify _____)
 Retirement / Old Age _____
 Illness DK/NS

EA11 Do you/Does N expect to be available for work or to start your/his/her own business within the NEXT SIX MONTHS?
 Yes No DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA15**

EA12 In what kind of occupation would you/N be interested? Give a brief description of your/N's main duties.

Title: _____

Description _____

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ISCO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

EA13 What is the name of the place where you/N would be interested in working? What type of business is carried on there?

Name of place: _____

Description _____

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BCEA 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

IF EA9 IS 'YES' CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO EA15

EA14 How long have you/has N been without work, wanting and available for work?

TIME MAY BE EXPRESSED IN YEARS AND MONTHS

Years Months
 DK/NS

EA15 Have you/ Has N ever worked?

Yes No DK/NS → **SKIP TO EA41**

EA16 Why did you/N stop working?

- Lost job / Business failed
- Retired
- Job completed
- Moved to live elsewhere
- Resigned to continue studies
- Resigned to take up family responsibilities
- Resigned for other reasons, including health
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

SKIP TO EA18, RECORD RESPONSE UNDER PREVIOUS JOB

EA17 LAST WEEK, did you/N have more than one job or business activity?

Yes No DK/NS

IF EA17 = 'YES', THEN EA18 SHOULD HAVE RESPONSES FOR MAIN JOB AND OTHER JOB

EA18 What category of worker are you/is N or were you/was N in your/his/her present/last job? READ LIST

	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOB	PREVIOUS JOB
1. Self-employed with paid help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2. Self-employed without paid help	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3. Paid employee - Government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Paid employee - Quasi Gov't	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5. Paid employee - Private/NGO	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6. Paid employee - International Organisation/Embassy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7. Unpaid family worker	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. DK/NS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

SKIP TO EA20

ONLY THOSE RESPONDING EA18 = 1. 'SELF-EMPLOYED WITH PAID HELP' FOR MAIN JOB CONTINUE WITH EA19. ALL OTHERS SKIP TO EA20.

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EA19 How many workers do you/does N employ in your/his/her business?

RESPONSES IN BOTH COLUMNS ALLOWED IF APPLICABLE

	SEASONAL	YEAR ROUND
1-4 employees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5-9 employees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10-19 employees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20 or more employees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
DK/NS	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

EA20 What is/was your/N's job title? Give a brief description of your/N's MAIN duties.

MAIN JOB	OTHER JOB	PREVIOUS JOB
Title: _____	Title: _____	Title: _____
Description _____	Description _____	Description _____
_____	_____	_____
For Office Use Only	For Office Use Only	For Office Use Only
ISCO <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	ISCO <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	ISCO <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
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EA21 What is/was the name of the place where you/N work/worked? What type of business is/was carried on there?

MAIN JOB	OTHER JOB	PREVIOUS JOB
Name of Place: _____	Name of Place: _____	Name of Place: _____
_____	_____	_____
Description _____	Description _____	Description _____
_____	_____	_____
For Office Use Only	For Office Use Only	For Office Use Only
BCEA <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	BCEA <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	BCEA <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
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SKIP TO EA41

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EA34 What is the name of the place where you/N would be interested in doing additional work? What type of business is carried on there?

Name of Place: _____

Description: _____

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BCEA

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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EA35 With respect to your/N's MAIN job, how long have you/has N been working with this employer/in your/his/her own business without broken service?

TIME MAY BE EXPRESSED IN YEARS AND MONTHS

Years Months

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	DK/NS
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EA36 Is this your/N's first job/business?
 Yes ➔ **SKIP TO EA38** No DK/NS

EA37 How long did you/N work with your/his/her previous employer, or in your/his/her own business without broken service?

TIME MAY BE EXPRESSED IN YEARS AND MONTHS

Years Months

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	DK/NS
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EA38 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 _____

Income Group	<input type="radio"/>	DK/NS
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

EA39 How often do you/does N receive this income?

- Daily
- Weekly
- Every two weeks / Fortnightly
- Monthly
- Yearly
- Unpaid family worker (seasonal and piece work)
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

IF 18 YEARS OR OLDER SKIP TO EA41

IF LESS THAN 18 YEARS AND EA39 = UNPAID FAMILY WORKER, SKIP TO EA41, ELSE CONTINUE

EA40 What do you/does N usually do with your/his/her earnings?

[MULTIPLE REPONSES ALLOWED]

- Give all of it to parents/guardians
- Give part of it to parents/guardians
- Employer gives all of it to parents/guardians
- Employer gives part of it to parents/guardians
- Pay school expenses
- Buy things for household
- Buy things for myself
- Save
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

EA41 *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)
- Parent / Guardian
- Spouse / Partner
- Child / Children
- Social Assistance from Government
- Remittances from abroad
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

IF 18 YEARS OR OLDER END INTERVIEW

IF LESS THAN 18 YEARS AND EA17 HAS A RESPONSE CONTINUE, ELSE SKIP TO NA1



CHILD SAFETY MODULE (Persons 5 to 17 Years)

CS1 Do you/Does N usually use any protective wear while working?
 Yes
 No → **SKIP TO CS3**
 DK/NS →

CS2 Which of the following protective wear do you/does N usually use while working?

**[READ OPTIONS]
[MULTIPLE REPOSSES ALLOWED]**

- Glasses
- Helmet
- Earplugs
- Special shoes (e.g. rubber boots)
- Glove
- Cap
- Other (Specify _____)

CS3 Do other people doing the same job at your place of work use protective wear while working?
 Yes
 No → **SKIP TO CS5**
 DK/NS →

CS4 Which of the following do they usually use?
**[READ OPTIONS]
[MULTIPLE REPOSSES ALLOWED]**

- Glasses
- Helmet
- Earplugs
- Special shoes (e.g. rubber boots)
- Glove
- Cap
- Other (Specify _____)

CS5 Do you/does N carry heavy loads at work?
 Yes No DK/NS

CS6 Do you/does N use any tools, machinery, or heavy equipment at work?
 Yes No DK/NS → **SKIP TO CS8**

CS7 What type of tools, equipment or machines do you/does N use at work?
WRITE DOWN 2 MOSTLY USED

CS8 Are you/Is N exposed to any of the following at work?

**[READ OPTIONS]
[MULTIPLE REPOSSES ALLOWED]**

- Dust/fumes
- Fire, gas, flames
- Loud noise or vibration
- Extreme heat or cold
- Dangerous tools (machetes, etc.)
- Work underground
- Work at heights
- Work in water/lake/pond/river
- Workplace too dark or confined
- Insufficient ventilation
- Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.)
- Explosives
- Other things (Specify _____)
- None

CS9 Have you/has N ever been hurt at work or suffered from any illness or injury due to your/his/her work at any time?
 Yes
 No → **SKIP TO CS16**
 DK/NS →

CS10 When you were/N was hurt or suffered from illnesses or injuries due to your/his/her work, what types were they?

**[READ OPTIONS]
[MULTIPLE REPOSSES ALLOWED]**

- General, such as fever, cold, headache, etc.
- Superficial injuries/open wounds (hand, foot, finger, toe, etc)
- Dislocation, strains or sprains
- Fractures
- Loss of limb
- Burns, corrosion, scalding
- Eye infection
- Ear infection
- Skin problem
- Stomach problems/Diarrhoea
- Breathing problem
- Allergies
- Back problem
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

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CS11 Think about your/N's most recent injury/illness at work. Give a brief description of your/N's *MAIN* duties when this happened.

Description _____

For Office Use Only

ISCO 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

CS12 How did this injury/illness affect your/N's work/schooling?

- Not serious. Did not stop work/schooling → **SKIP TO CS14**
- Stopped work/school completely
- Stopped work/school for a while

CS13 For how long did you/N stop work/school?

	Work	School
1 day	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 - 5 days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 - 10 days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11 - 15 days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16 - 20 days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More than 20 days	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

CS14 Did you/N receive treatment?

- Yes No DK/NS → **SKIP TO CS16**

CS15 Where were you/was N treated?

[MULTIPLE REPOSES ALLOWED]

- At home
- At workplace
- Government clinic/health center
- Private doctor/clinic
- Government hospital
- Private hospital
- Pharmacy/drugstore
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

CS16 Are you/N exposed to any of the following at work?

[READ OPTIONS]
[MULTIPLE REPOSES ALLOWED]

- Constantly shouted at
- Repeatedly insulted
- No breaks
- Confined to workplace
- Running of errands/shopping
- Touched, told or done things that you/N did not want (Harassment/abuse)
- Other (Specify _____)

Draft



NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MODULE (Persons 5 to 17 Years)

NA1 *LAST WEEK* did you/N do any of the tasks indicated below for this household?

[READ OPTIONS]
[MULTIPLE REPOSES ALLOWED]

- Washing Dishes
- Cooking, preparing and serving meals
- Delivery of food products (bread, etc.)
- Collection of firewood
- Running of errands/shopping
- Fetching water (pump/vats/rivers/wells/etc.)
- Washing clothes
- Ironing clothes
- Caring for members of own household
- Cleaning inside or outside of house
- Dropping off or picking up family members at/from work or school
- Feed or caring for pets
- Other (Specify _____)
- None

IF RESPONSE TO NA1 IS NONE, SKIP TO NA4

NA2 *LAST WEEK*, how many hours did you/N spend on these household chores or activities?

Hours Minutes

<input type="text"/>	:	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	---	----------------------

DK/NS

NA3 *LAST WEEK*, at what time did you/N do these activities?

- During the day (6 am to 6 pm)
- During the evening (6 pm to 10 pm)
- At night (10 pm to 6 am)
- DK/NS

END INTERVIEW

NA4 Were you/Was N idle last week (did not do anything last week)?

- Yes
- No → **END INTERVIEW**

NA5 What was the *MAIN* reason for your/N's idleness?

- Too young
- School holiday
- Child was sick
- Child is disabled
- Child has chronic illness
- Looking for employment
- Child wants to be idle
- Other (Specify _____)
- DK/NS

END INTERVIEW



ANNEX B: FLASH CARD SHOWING INFORMAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

INCOME FLASH CARD						
Category	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually
1	1 - 4	1 - 29	1 - 59	1 - 119	1 - 359	1 - 1439
2	5 - 9	30 - 59	60 - 119	120 - 239	360 - 719	1440 - 2879
3	10 - 14	60 - 89	120 - 179	240 - 359	720 - 1079	2880 - 4319
4	15 - 19	90 - 119	180 - 239	360 - 479	1080 - 1439	4320 - 5759
5	20 - 24	120 - 149	240 - 299	480 - 599	1440 - 1799	5760 - 7199
6	25 - 29	150 - 179	300 - 359	600 - 719	1800 - 2159	7200 - 8639
7	30 - 34	180 - 209	360 - 419	720 - 839	2160 - 2519	8640 - 10079
8	35 - 39	210 - 239	420 - 479	840 - 959	2520 - 2879	10080 - 11519
9	40 - 44	240 - 269	480 - 539	960 - 1079	2880 - 3239	11520 - 12959
10	45 - 49	270 - 299	540 - 599	1080 - 1199	3240 - 3599	12960 - 14399
11	50 - 54	300 - 329	600 - 659	1200 - 1319	3600 - 3959	14400 - 15839
12	55 - 59	330 - 359	660 - 719	1320 - 1439	3960 - 4319	15840 - 17279
13	60 - 64	360 - 389	720 - 779	1440 - 1559	4320 - 4679	17280 - 18719
14	65 - 69	390 - 419	780 - 839	1560 - 1679	4680 - 5039	18720 - 20159
15	70 - 74	420 - 449	840 - 899	1680 - 1799	5040 - 5399	20160 - 21599
16	75 - 79	450 - 479	900 - 959	1800 - 1919	5400 - 5759	21600 - 23039
17	80 - 84	480 - 509	960 - 1019	1920 - 2039	5760 - 6119	23040 - 24479
18	85 - 89	510 - 539	1020 - 1079	2040 - 2159	6120 - 6479	24480 - 25919
19	90 - 94	540 - 569	1080 - 1139	2160 - 2279	6480 - 6839	25920 - 27359
20	95 - 99	570 - 599	1140 - 1199	2280 - 2399	6840 - 7199	27360 - 28799
21	100 - 104	600 - 629	1200 - 1259	2400 - 2519	7200 - 7559	28800 - 30239
22	105 - 109	630 - 659	1260 - 1319	2520 - 2639	7560 - 7919	30240 - 31679
23	110 - 114	660 - 689	1320 - 1379	2640 - 2759	7920 - 8279	31680 - 33119
24	115 - 119	690 - 719	1380 - 1439	2760 - 2879	8280 - 8639	33120 - 34559
25	120 - 124	720 - 749	1440 - 1499	2160 - 2999	8640 - 8999	34560 - 35999
26	125 - 129	750 - 779	1500 - 1559	2280 - 3119	9000 - 9359	36000 - 37439
27	130 - 134	780 - 809	1560 - 1619	2400 - 3239	9360 - 9719	37400 - 38879
28	135 - 139	810 - 839	1620 - 1679	2520 - 3359	9720 - 10079	38880 - 40319
29	> 139	> 839	> 1679	> 3359	> 10079	> 40319
0 - Unpaid family Worker		88 - No Fixed Period (Seasonal work, piece work)				
PRIMARY SCHOOL LEVELS			SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVELS			
Infant 1 - Grade 1	Standard 2 - Grade 4	Standard 5 - Grade 7		Form 1 - Grade 9	Form 4 - Grade 12	
Infant 2 - Grade 2	Standard 3 - Grade 5	Standard 6 - Grade 8		Form 2 - Grade 10	Associate (year 1) - Grade 13	
Standard 1 - Grade 3	Standard 4 - Grade 6			Form 3 - Grade 11		
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FLASH CARD						
Sell food/pastries/sweets/snacks			Car washing			
Babysitting			Drive taxi or other transport business			
Washing, ironing, cleaning clothes			Basket weaving			
Sewing for pay			Carpentry			
Barbering or hairdressing (braid hair)			Catch fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food			
Cleaning yard/ Cutting grass			Shoe shining			
Nurses' aide - for pay			Performing in public			
Bicycle cart deliveries			Ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock			
Selling craft items			Construction or major repair work			
Cleaning offices			Any other activity for pay, profit or family gain			
Subsistence farming						

ANNEX C: RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Table RoE1: Standard Errors - Country of Belize, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	109,990	3,359	103,365	116,616	0.031	-	-	109,990	6,374
Area of Residence									
Urban	45,194	2,156	40,899	49,488	0.048	4.184	2.045	45,194	2,008
Rural	64,797	2,576	59,695	69,898	0.040	3.486	1.867	64,797	4,366
Sex									
Male	56,054	1,793	52,518	59,591	0.032	2.606	1.614	56,054	3,218
Female	53,936	1,778	50,430	57,442	0.033	2.685	1.639	53,936	3,156
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	78,800	2,556	73,759	83,841	0.032	2.901	1.703	78,800	4,502
14 to 17 years	31,190	1,016	29,186	33,194	0.033	2.913	1.707	31,190	1,872
School Attendance Status									
Attending	97,351	3,018	91,399	103,304	0.031	3.676	1.917	97,351	5,503
Not Attending	12,627	1,073	10,507	14,746	0.085	10.080	3.175	12,627	870
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	104,720	3,242	98,326	111,113	0.031	5.542	2.354	104,720	6,025
In Employment	5,188	319	4,557	5,820	0.061	11.063	3.326	5,188	345
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	106,462	3,261	100,031	112,894	0.031	6.490	2.548	106,462	6,129
In Child Labour	3,528	248	3,036	4,020	0.070	14.876	3.857	3,528	245
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	1,747	110	1,527	1,968	0.063	20.449	4.522	1,747	102
In Hazardous Work	3,391	234	2,928	3,855	0.069	14.764	3.842	3,391	239
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	90,598	3,136	84,413	96,783	0.035	3.773	1.942	90,598	5,304
Did No Chores	19,392	935	17,547	21,238	0.048	5.254	2.292	19,392	1,070

Table RoE2: Standard Errors - Corozal, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	12,957	785	11,408	14,505	0.061	3.317	1.821	12,957	1,181
Area of Residence									
Urban	2,917	352	2,216	3,618	0.121	2.110	1.452	2,917	210
Rural	10,040	702	8,650	11,430	0.070	4.193	2.048	10,040	971
Sex									
Male	6,375	493	5,403	7,348	0.077	2.620	1.618	6,375	577
Female	6,581	395	5,801	7,361	0.060	1.681	1.297	6,581	604
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	9,132	644	7,862	10,402	0.071	3.111	1.764	9,132	853
14 to 17 years	3,824	201	3,427	4,221	0.053	0.770	0.877	3,824	328
School Attendance Status									
Attending	10,611	534	9,558	11,665	0.050	1.808	1.345	10,611	969
Not Attending	2,345	391	1,572	3,118	0.167	5.923	2.434	2,345	212
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	11,766	717	10,353	13,179	0.061	3.001	1.732	11,766	1,072
In Employment	1,180	131	920	1,440	0.111	1.338	1.157	1,180	108
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	12,127	721	10,705	13,548	0.059	2.953	1.718	12,127	1,105
In Child Labour	830	119	594	1,066	0.143	1.650	1.284	830	76
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	371	53	265	476	0.143	0.588	0.767	371	34
In Hazardous Work	820	127	567	1,073	0.155	1.973	1.405	820	75
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	11,286	766	9,775	12,797	0.068	3.693	1.922	11,286	1,029
Did No Chores	1,671	196	1,284	2,058	0.117	1.469	1.212	1,671	152

Table RoE3: Standard Errors - Orange Walk, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	14,673	720	13,252	16,094	0.049	2.510	1.584	14,673	1,122
Area of Residence									
Urban	3,674	381	2,915	4,433	0.104	1.999	1.414	3,674	252
Rural	10,999	611	9,788	12,209	0.056	2.956	1.719	10,999	870
Sex									
Male	7,421	384	6,664	8,178	0.052	1.392	1.180	7,421	586
Female	7,252	444	6,376	8,128	0.061	1.954	1.398	7,252	536
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	10,474	500	9,487	11,461	0.048	1.671	1.293	10,474	813
14 to 17 years	4,200	331	3,546	4,853	0.079	1.926	1.388	4,200	309
School Attendance Status									
Attending	10,902	718	9,485	12,319	0.066	3.194	1.787	10,902	831
Not Attending	3,771	912	1,969	5,574	0.242	23.262	4.823	3,771	291
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	13,885	697	12,510	15,260	0.050	2.464	1.570	13,885	1,062
In Employment	788	149	493	1,083	0.189	2.362	1.537	788	60
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	14,149	701	12,766	15,531	0.050	2.445	1.564	14,149	1,082
In Child Labour	525	93	340	710	0.178	1.446	1.203	525	40
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	225	43	139	310	0.189	0.568	0.754	225	17
In Hazardous Work	512	92	330	694	0.179	1.458	1.208	512	39
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	12,132	589	10,970	13,293	0.049	2.054	1.433	12,132	927
Did No Chores	2,542	227	2,093	2,991	0.089	1.366	1.169	2,542	195

Table RoE4: Standard Errors - Belize District, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	28,516	1,658	25,247	31,785	0.058	8.001	2.829	28,516	1,098
Area of Residence									
Urban	19,182	1,342	16,509	21,855	0.070	7.581	2.753	19,182	745
Rural	9,334	973	7,407	11,261	0.104	8.559	2.926	9,334	353
Sex									
Male	14,271	924	12,449	16,093	0.065	4.882	2.210	14,271	538
Female	14,245	916	12,438	16,052	0.064	4.974	2.230	14,245	560
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	20,372	1,175	18,055	22,689	0.058	5.535	2.353	20,372	775
14 to 17 years	8,144	633	6,895	9,394	0.078	4.255	2.063	8,144	323
School Attendance Status									
Attending	26,745	1,520	23,748	29,743	0.057	7.131	2.670	26,745	1,028
Not Attending	1,771	187	1,401	2,140	0.106	1.699	1.304	1,771	70
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	27,625	1,606	24,458	30,793	0.058	7.740	2.782	27,625	1,063
In Employment	865	141	586	1,143	0.163	1.947	1.395	865	34
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	27,879	1,616	24,692	31,067	0.058	7.752	2.784	27,879	1,073
In Child Labour	637	131	377	896	0.205	2.429	1.558	637	25
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	308	34	240	376	0.110	0.278	0.527	308	12
In Hazardous Work	557	109	341	772	0.195	1.914	1.383	557	22
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	22,234	1,583	19,111	25,357	0.071	9.292	3.048	22,234	858
Did No Chores	6,281	597	5,103	7,460	0.095	4.896	2.213	6,281	240

Table RoE5: Standard Errors - Cayo, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	27,642	2,089	23,521	31,762	0.076	12.972	3.602	27,642	786
Area of Residence									
Urban	13,812	1,452	10,921	16,704	0.105	10.212	3.196	13,812	360
Rural	13,829	1,502	10,854	16,805	0.109	14.989	3.872	13,829	426
Sex									
Male	14,833	1,158	12,548	17,119	0.078	7.491	2.737	14,833	427
Female	12,809	1,065	10,708	14,909	0.083	7.216	2.686	12,809	359
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	20,118	1,654	16,856	23,379	0.082	11.060	3.326	20,118	538
14 to 17 years	7,524	541	6,458	8,591	0.072	3.269	1.808	7,524	248
School Attendance Status									
Attending	25,414	1,875	21,715	29,113	0.074	11.218	3.349	25,414	714
Not Attending	2,228	290	1,655	2,802	0.130	3.396	1.843	2,228	72
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	26,381	2,017	22,403	30,359	0.076	12.581	3.547	26,381	744
In Employment	1,227	169	891	1,563	0.138	2.178	1.476	1,227	41
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	27,013	2,025	23,018	31,008	0.075	12.430	3.526	27,013	765
In Child Labour	629	104	423	835	0.165	1.552	1.246	629	21
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	633	77	478	788	0.122	0.909	0.953	633	21
In Hazardous Work	595	86	425	766	0.144	1.132	1.064	595	20
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	23,099	2,005	19,145	27,053	0.087	14.520	3.811	23,099	663
Did No Chores	4,543	499	3,558	5,527	0.110	4.173	2.043	4,543	123

Table RoE6: Standard Errors - Stann Creek, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	12,704	1,026	10,682	14,727	0.081	5.758	2.400	12,704	1,022
Area of Residence									
Urban	3,509	548	2,417	4,601	0.156	4.317	2.078	3,509	303
Rural	9,195	867	7,479	10,912	0.094	6.878	2.623	9,195	719
Sex									
Male	6,408	512	5,397	7,419	0.080	2.817	1.679	6,408	527
Female	6,296	559	5,193	7,399	0.089	3.492	1.869	6,296	495
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	8,986	751	7,505	10,468	0.084	4.291	2.072	8,986	707
14 to 17 years	3,718	309	3,108	4,328	0.083	1.862	1.364	3,718	315
School Attendance Status									
Attending	11,732	927	9,904	13,561	0.079	4.992	2.234	11,732	941
Not Attending	972	126	723	1,221	0.130	1.313	1.146	972	81
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	12,300	999	10,329	14,271	0.081	5.615	2.370	12,300	989
In Employment	405	58	290	519	0.143	0.633	0.796	405	33
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	12,407	1,006	10,423	14,391	0.081	5.638	2.375	12,407	998
In Child Labour	297	45	209	386	0.150	0.544	0.738	297	24
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	107	11	86	128	0.099	0.069	0.263	107	9
In Hazardous Work	297	45	209	386	0.150	0.555	0.745	297	24
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	10,515	820	8,898	12,133	0.078	4.500	2.121	10,515	847
Did No Chores	2,189	319	1,559	2,819	0.146	3.064	1.750	2,189	175

Table RoE7: Standard Errors - Toledo, Child Activity Survey, Belize 2013

Measures	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Population 5 to 17 Years	13,498	1,409	10,719	16,277	0.104	10.313	3.211	13,498	1,165
Area of Residence									
Urban	2,099	414	1,275	2,923	0.197	3.978	1.994	2,099	138
Rural	11,399	1,347	8,732	14,066	0.118	13.950	3.735	11,399	1,027
Sex									
Male	6,745	605	5,552	7,939	0.090	3.755	1.938	6,745	563
Female	6,753	721	5,331	8,175	0.107	5.468	2.338	6,753	602
Age Group									
5 to 13 years	9,718	1,090	7,568	11,868	0.112	8.449	2.907	9,718	816
14 to 17 years	3,780	305	3,179	4,381	0.081	1.784	1.336	3,780	349
School Attendance Status									
Attending	11,946	1,273	9,435	14,457	0.107	9.263	3.044	11,946	1,020
Not Attending	1,540	174	1,196	1,883	0.113	1.653	1.286	1,540	144
Employment Status									
Not in Employment	12,762	1,365	10,070	15,454	0.107	10.145	3.185	12,762	1,095
In Employment	724	102	521	926	0.141	1.192	1.092	724	69
Child Labour Status									
Not in Child Labour	12,888	1,378	10,171	15,605	0.107	10.231	3.199	12,888	1,106
In Child Labour	610	93	424	796	0.153	1.287	1.135	610	59
Hazardous Work Status									
Not in Hazardous Work	104	16	71	137	0.158	0.169	0.411	104	9
In Hazardous Work	610	93	424	796	0.153	1.319	1.148	610	59
Unpaid Household Services Status									
Did Chores	11,331	1,305	8,758	13,904	0.115	10.672	3.267	11,331	980
Did No Chores	2,167	277	1,620	2,714	0.128	2.329	1.526	2,167	185

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