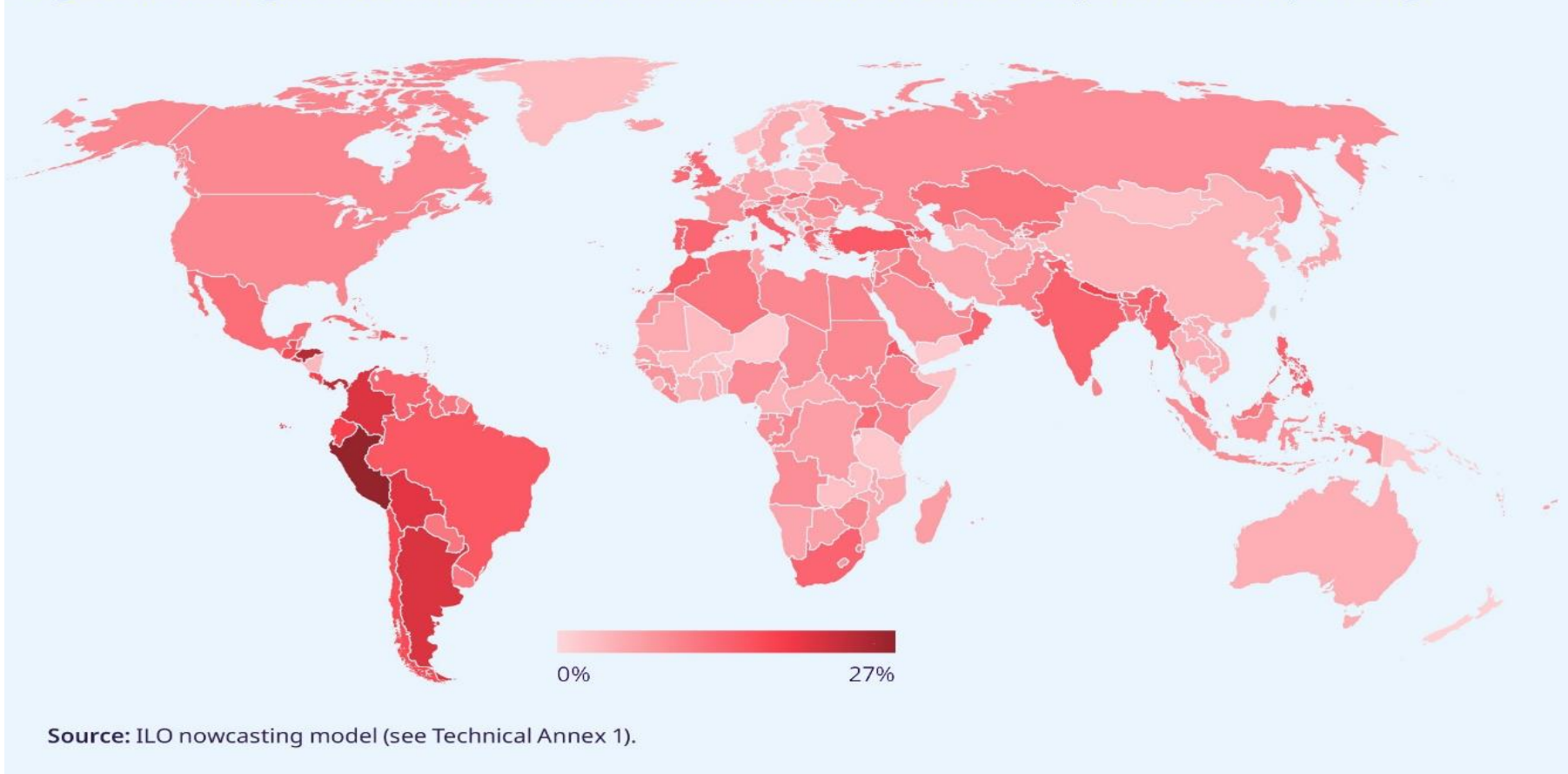


# 7<sup>th</sup> ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work



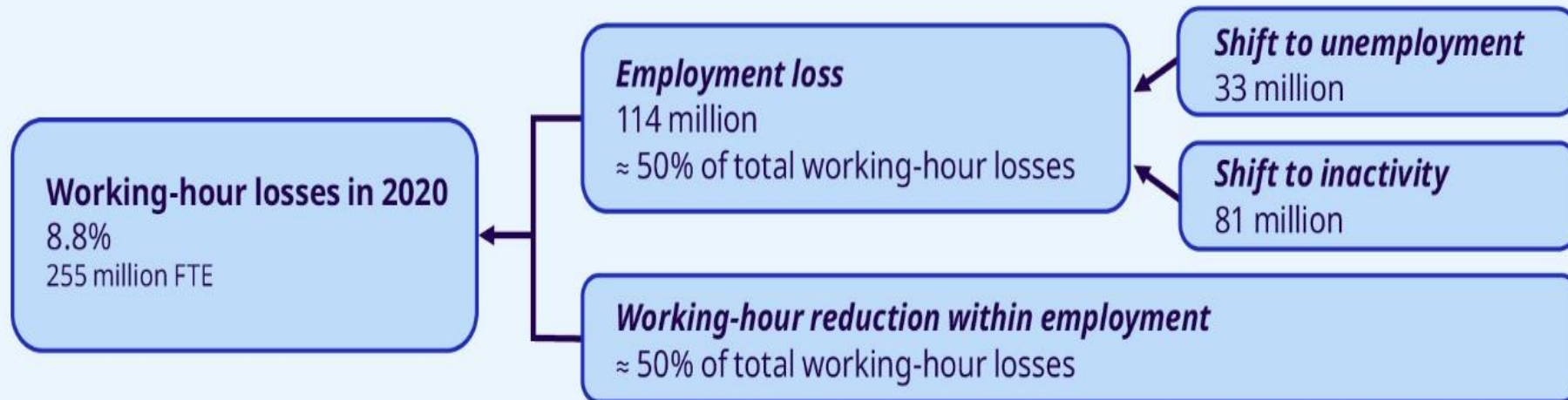
# 1. An unprecedented labour market crisis in 2020

► **Figure 3. Working hours lost around the world in 2020 relative to the fourth quarter of 2019 (percentage)**



## 2. Inactivity has risen much more than unemployment

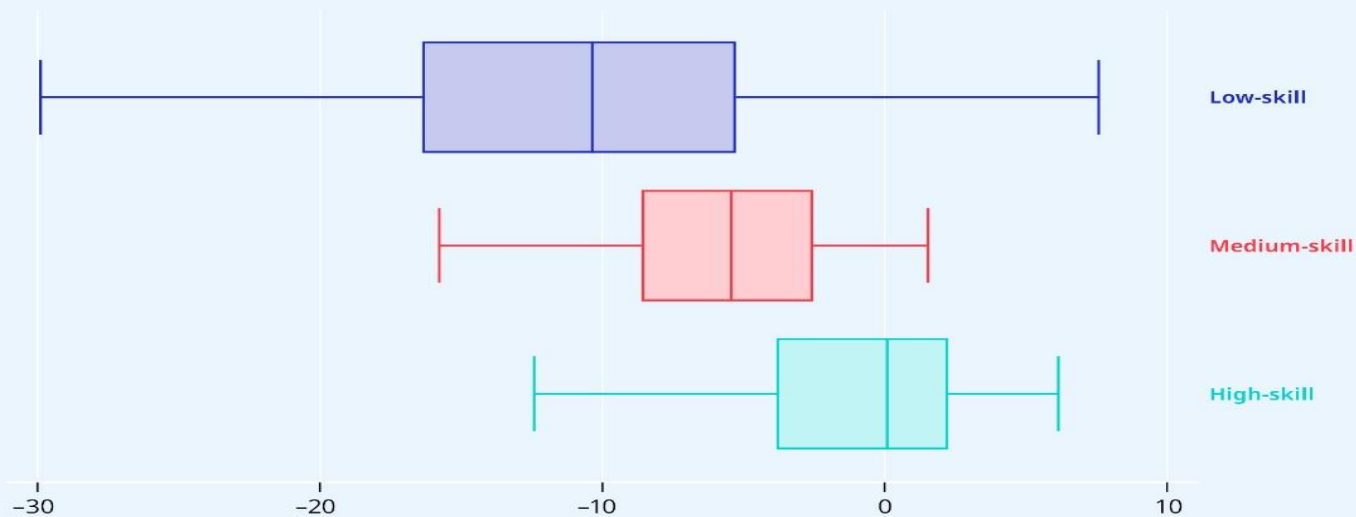
► Figure 6. Estimates of the working hours and employment lost in 2020



**Note:** Employment loss and changes to unemployment and inactivity are relative to 2019. The shift to inactivity represents the decline in the labour force. Employment losses are transformed into working hours using the actual amount of hours worked, while the FTE estimates use 48-hour working weeks.

### 3. Uneven impact on employment by skills level

► **Figure B2. Country-level changes in employment, by skill level, second quarter of 2020 (year-on-year) (percentage)**



Low-skill = elementary occupations and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers; Medium-skill = clerical support workers, service and sales workers, craft and related trades workers, plant and machine operators, and assemblers; High-skill = managers, professionals and technicians, and associate professionals. The skill levels are based on ISCO-08; see [ILOSTAT](https://ilostat.ilo.org/) for further details.

**Note:** The sample consists of 50 high- and middle-income countries and territories with employment data for the second quarter of 2020 disaggregated by occupation. The box graph should be read as follows: (a) the vertical line in the middle of the box represents the median value (50th percentile); (b) the left-hand side of the box (whisker) represents the 25th percentile; (c) the right-hand side of the box (whisker) represents the 75th percentile; (d) the adjacent lines to the left and right of the box represent the lowest and highest values, respectively.

**Source:** ILOSTAT database, accessed 12 January 2021.