Rapid Labour Force Survey on the Impact of COVID-19 in Tunisia

Highlights: **Second Wave February 2021**

Published: **July 2021**

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Introduction

This document provides a summary of the key findings of the second wave of rapid labour force surveys conducted by ILO and ERF between January 18th 2021 and 19th of February 2021, to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on households, household enterprises and farmers in Tunisia. This report is part of series of panel surveys that track the evolution of the pandemic in Tunisia's labour market. The survey was conducted by phone, using a random digital dialing (RDD) approach, targeting targeted mobile owners aged 18 to 64.

A sample of 2,000 interviews had been collected in the first wave in November 2020. 96 per cent of these respondents consented to being re-interviewed as part of the second wave. 64.7 per cent (1,294 of 2,000) were reached. An additional refresher sample of 783 individuals was therefore added, using RDD methods, to reach a total of 2,077 interviews.

The survey produces data over three reference periods. The "baseline" pre-COVID situation is defined as the situation in the month of February 2020, and is measured retrospectively as part of wave 1 for the panel sample or wave 2 for the refresher sample. The "current" situation is defined as the situation in either the previous month or the previous week, depending on the variable[1].

The sample is weighted by taking into account households' demographics, the prevalence of mobile phones in Tunisia and the numbers of mobile phones in each household. For the panel data, the attrition probability is computed and also considered in computing the weights. The survey methodology and phone call outcomes are presented in more detail in the Annex.

The household questionnaire covers demographic and household characteristics, labour market status, education, food security, incomes, social safety nets, attitudes towards risks and social distancing, coping strategies, and mental health. It includes a core module, an individual module, a worker module, a farmer module, a household enterprise module, a women module, and a tracking module. A more detailed presentation of findings will follow this report.

[1] The previous week will be referred to as February 2021 and the previous month will be referred to as January 2021.

Key Findings

- The **unemployed population** (as a share of the working age population) increased by 50% between February 2020 and January 2021. By October the share of those who presumably did not need to work before the pandemic started to increase; 10 per cent of those who were not economically active before the pandemic are now either seeking work or at work, further increasing the pressure on the labour market.
- **Individuals with low educational attainment** are much more affected by rising unemployment. Unemployment share surged by 80 per cent among persons with less than basic education, and by 63 per cent among those with basic education.
- The increase in unemployment and decrease in inactivity is more pronounced among males. While a number of women withdrew from the labour market between February and October 2020, the trend was reversed since October, with a marked increase in unemployment.
- 25 percent of those who worked in the private sector before the pandemic (employees or self-employed) are now in unemployment or in inactivity.
- The lockdown has made job search more difficult or impossible in certain cases. When dropping the job-search condition in the definition of unemployment, as many as 32 per cent qualify as unemployed compared to 38 per cent in November 2020.
- 87 per cent of surveyed businesses said their sales had fallen by more than half since February 2020. 10 per cent of enterprises permanently shut down; 18 per cent temporarily suspended their operations. Government-supported business loans are the most commonly cited form of public support both received and required by entrepreneurs.
- The outlook for businesses remains very gloomy with more than half of the surveyed enterprises anticipating reduced sales in 2021 compared to 2019.
- The ability for waged workers to **shift to online work** has not evolved from the first wave; 14 per cent reported having been able to shift to online work, while about 84 per cent reported their work does not allow for such a solution. Workers with high educational attainment are four to five times more likely to shift to online work than those with lower educational attainment.
- Three of every 4 households reported having had to reduce their food purchases because of the decreased incomes and/or increased prices. Using savings and getting help from relatives and friends in-country continue to be the most common coping strategies used by households in the face of COVID-19.

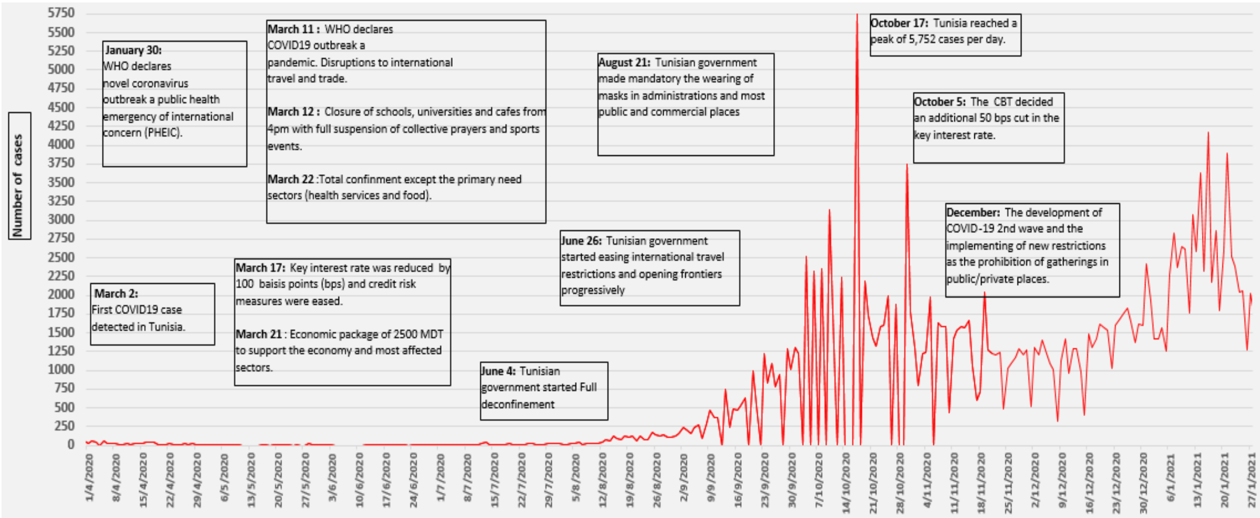
The Covid-19 pandemic in Tunisia

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic the Tunisian economy had been affected by political instability following the 2011 revolution, as well as by instability in Libya. The surge of COVID-19 crisis has deepened preceding economic and social challenges. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have fallen by 8.2 per cent in 2020.[2] **Figure 1** presents the epidemiological trend in Tunisia and the main containment and socio-economic policy responses adopted by the Government. Tunisia reported its first coronavirus case on 2 March 2020. The spread of the virus remained relatively subdued in the following weeks thanks to swift Government response, with a number of sanitary and confinement measures declared in March. A strict lockdown was imposed, with movements limited to work and essential needs. The roll-back of the lockdown started in June 2020. An increase in the number of detected cases was observed by September. New restrictions were imposed.

As part of Tunisia's economic and social response, the Central Bank (CBT) reduced its key interest rate in March and in October 2020, for a cumulative 125 basis points, and also eased credit risk rules. The CBT requested that banks defer payments on existing loans and suspend any fees for electronic payments and withdrawals. The CBT also asked banks to postpone loan reimbursement by households for a period of three to six months, depending on the net revenue level. Loan repayments for businesses in the tourism sector were deferred. On the fiscal side, the Government of Tunisia announced a TND 2.5-billion (US$928-million) emergency plan on 21 March, including value-added tax (VAT) exemptions, the rescheduling of taxes and custom arrears, and liquidity easing measures. Cash transfers for low-income households, disabled and homeless persons were introduced to the tune of TND 450 million. Special unemployment benefits were also made available for an amount of TND 300 million.

[2] IMF. 2021. "Tunisia: 2020 Article IV Consultation-Press Release." January.

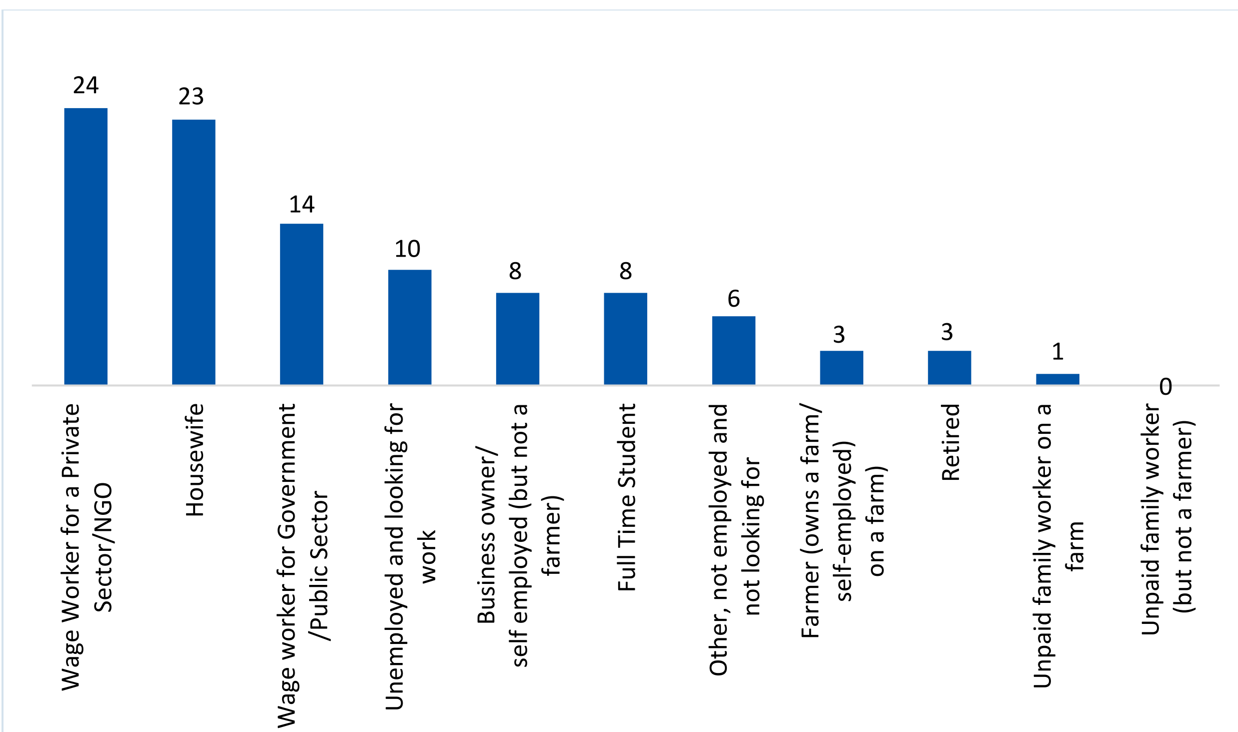
Figure 1: COVID-19 case trends in Tunisia and government response



Source: *Constructed by authors using the WHO COVID-19 Database.*

Figure 2 Illustrates the distribution of Tunisian participants in the second wave of the ERF COVID-19 survey, with respect to their job activity in February 2020.

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of respondents, by main job/activity, as of February 2020

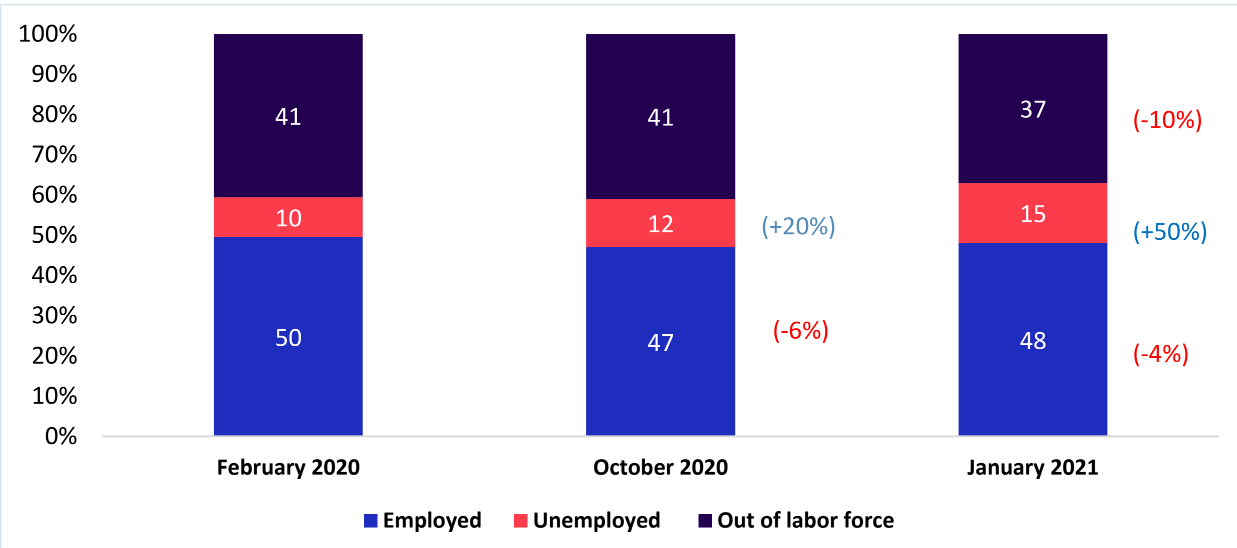


Source*: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

1. Employment and unemployment

Unemployment in the surveyed population has increased substantially since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. An increase of 50 per cent was reached by January 2021 compared to February 2020 (**Figure 3**)[3]. Between February and October the increase in unemployment was due to a shift between employment to unemployment; between October and January a significant decrease in inactivity is observed: those who were not working nor seeking work prior to the pandemic started to look for work, further increasing the pressure on the labour market and driving unemployment up.

Figure 3: Percentage change in labour force distribution, February 2020–January 2021

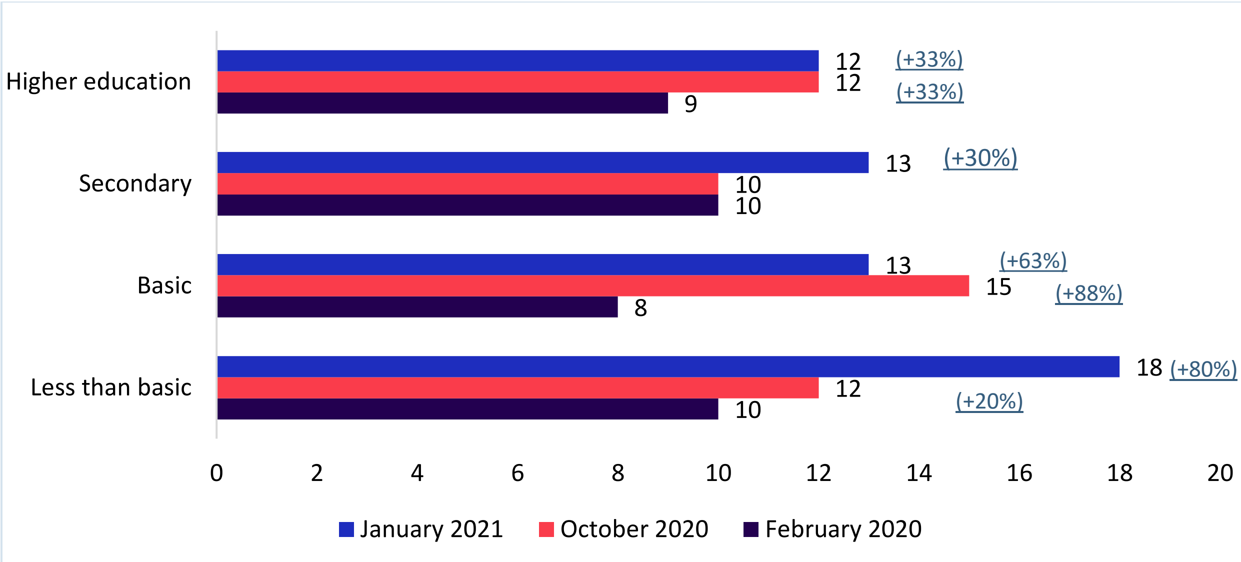


***Source**: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Individuals with low educational attainment are much more affected by rising unemployment; unemployment surged by 80 per cent among those with less than basic education and by 63 per cent among those with basic education **(Figure 4).**

[3] For the distribution of the working age population by employment status, the survey uses a one month reference period for its retrospective measure (i.e. for February 2020) and a one month reference period before February 2021 (i.e. January 2021). To measure the unemployment rate (Fig.6), the reference period is the week before the survey direct question about willingness to work and job search is used.

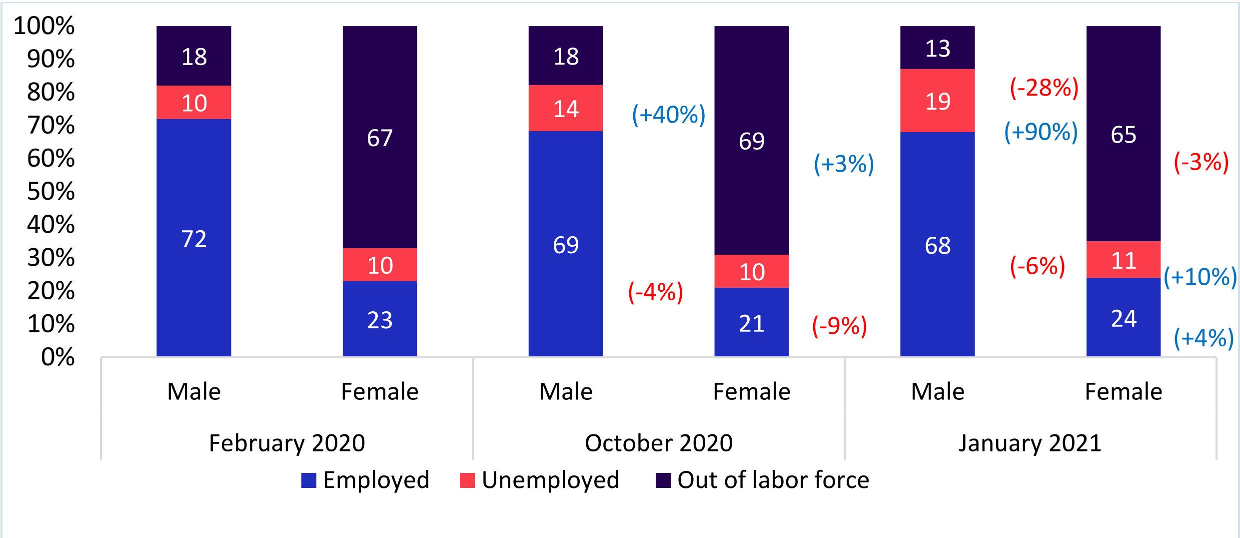
Figure 4: Percentage change in unemployment share, by educational attainment, February 2020–January 2021



***Source**: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Gendered variations in employment status are more marked for men; the increase in unemployment and decrease in inactivity is more pronounced among males. Among women, an increase in inactivity was observed between February and October 2020. This trend reversed between October and January 2021. By January 2021 more women were working or seeking to work compared to February 2020 **(Figure 5).**

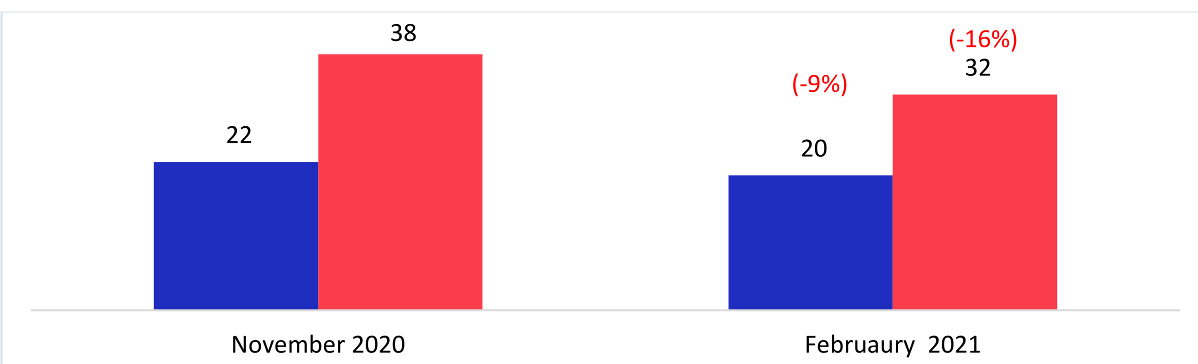
Figure 5: Percentage change in labour market status, by sex, February 2020–January 2021



***Source**: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

The unemployment rate[4] between November 2020 and February 2021 decreased by 9 per cent causing a drop in the unemployment rate from 22 to 20 per cent of the labour force. When dropping the job-search condition to count unemployment rate, as many as 32 per cent qualify as being unemployed in the labour force after 38 per cent in November 2020, which represents a 16 per cent drop and shows an improvement in labour market performance between the two periods **(Figure 6).**

Figure 6: Unemployment rates in November 2020-February 2021, standard definition (left) and including those not actively searching (right), %



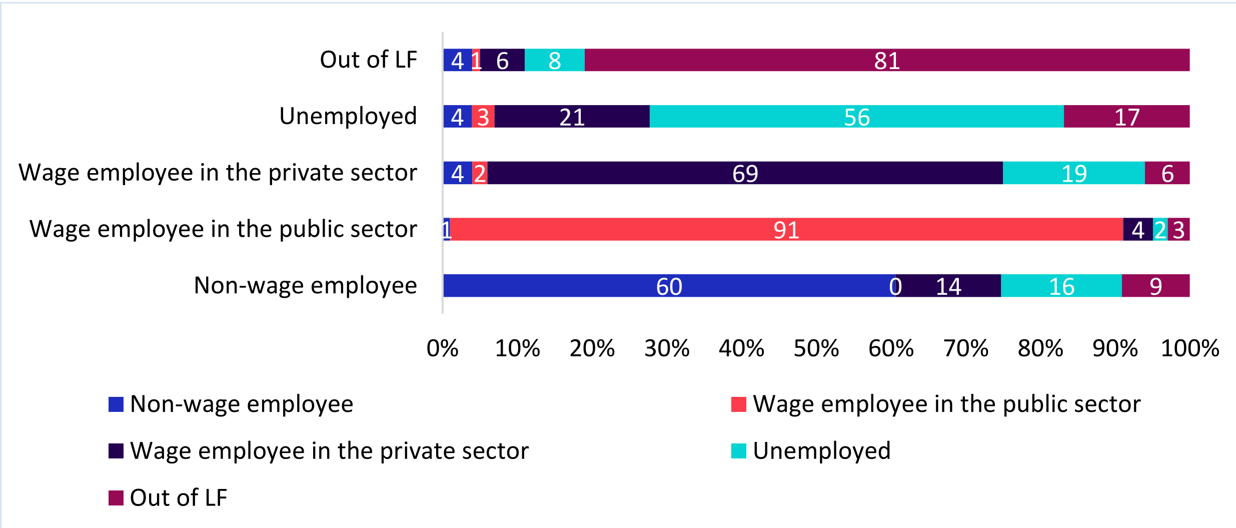
***Source**: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

25 per cent of those who were wage employees in the private sector or self-employed in February 2020 are now in unemployment or in inactivity. Employees in the public sector

[4] Unemployment rate; using the standard definition; is the percentage of the total labour force who are not working, but actively searching for a job, and willing to work.

continue to be protected from the pandemic's effects on the world of work. About 20 per cent of those who were not economically active before the pandemic are now either seeking work or at work. **(Figure 7).**

Figure 7: Labour market transitions, February 2020–January 2021 (Situation of working-age individuals in January as per their situation in February)

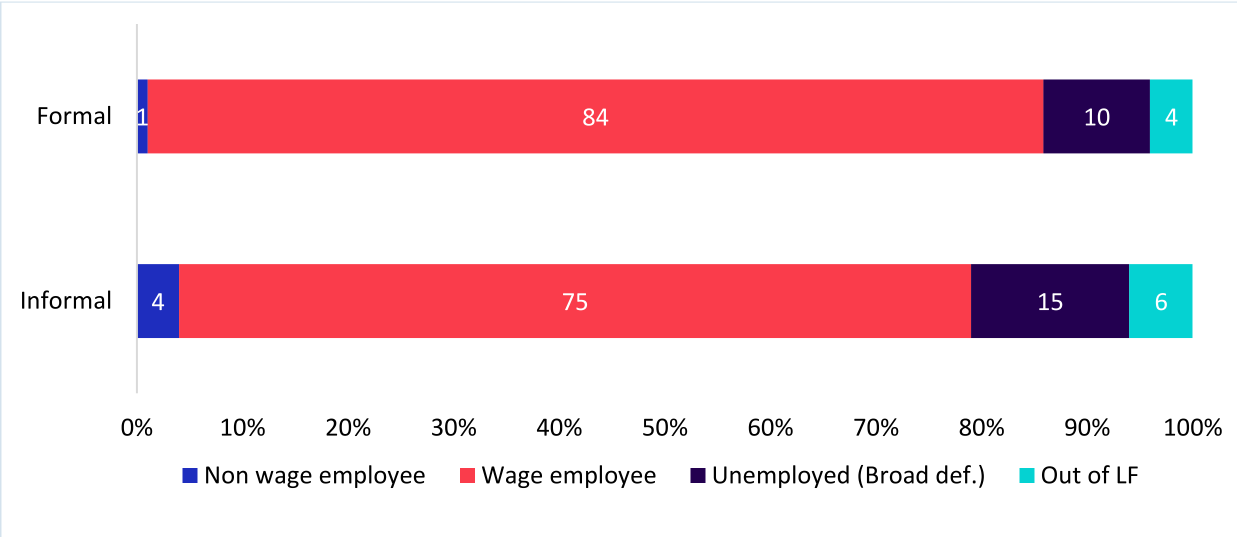


***Source**: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Note: Non-wage employees includes self-employed or employers in agriculture (26 per cent), self-employed or employers in non-agriculture activities (68 per cent) and unpaid family workers (6 per cent).

15 per cent of the informal wage employees in February 2020 became unemployed in January 2021 compared to 10 per cent of the formal wage employees **(Figure 8).**

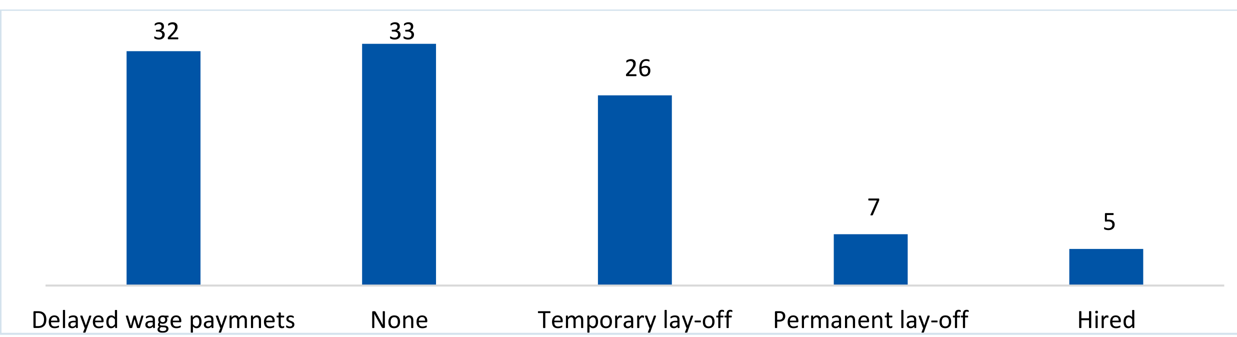
Figure 8: Labour market transitions, of formal and informal wage employees[5], February 2020–January 2021 (Situation of working-age individuals in January as per their situation in February



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

26 per cent of those who were in wage work in February 2020 had been temporarily laid off by January 2021, and an additional 7 per cent were permanently laid off. In addition, around one-third of wage employees experienced delays in receiving their wages (**Figure 9**).

Figure 9: In the last 60 days, have you experienced any of the following because of COVID-19 or related restrictions? (%)



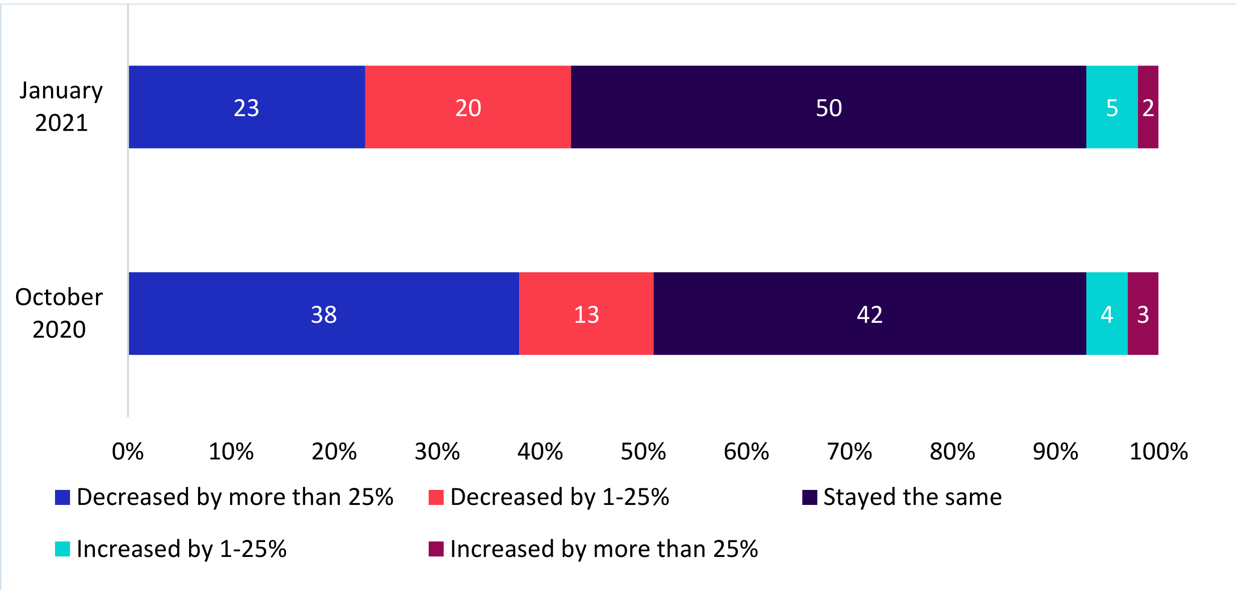
Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*
Note: Multiple answers are allowed.

5 Formality is defined as workers benefitting from social insurance. As of February 2020, 38 per cent of the wage employees were working in the government, where 75 per cent of them were formal employees. While 62 per cent were in the private sector, of which 42 per cent were formal employees.

2. Wages and income[6]

January 2021 shows a slight recovery in households' income. As half of the surveyed respondents reported that, the income in their households remained the same in January 2021 as their income in February 2020, compared to 42 per cent of the respondents in October 2020. While in October 2020, 38 per cent of the respondents reported a loss of more than 25 per cent in their incomes, only 23 per cent of respondents' households lost more than 25 per cent of their incomes one year after the start of the pandemic **(Figure 10).**

Figure 10: Households' total monthly income change, compared to February 2020



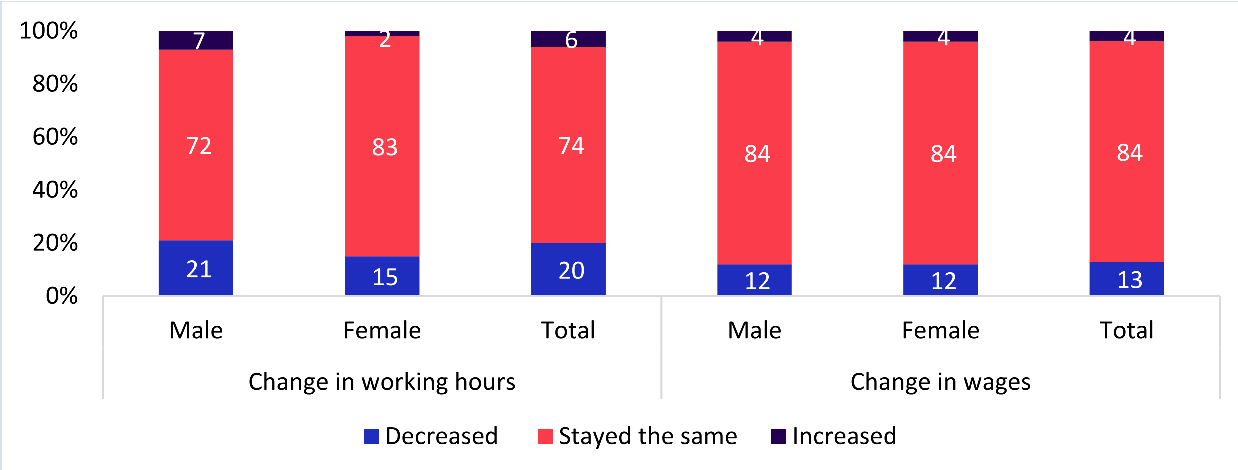
Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

One-fifth of the wage employees has faced important reductions in their working hours in the last 60 days before February 2021, 21 per cent of male and 15 per cent of female wage employees. Less percentage reported a reduction in their wages since February 2020, 12 per cent of male and female wage employees[7] **(Figure 11).** A year after the pandemic, the percentage of wage employees facing a reduction in the working hours is almost the same regardless of the educational level. However, the highest educated wage employees are the most affected by an increase in the working hours (8 per cent) and are the least affected by the decrease in the wages (4 per cent) **(Figure 12).**

[6] The analysis is based on those who were wage employees in February 2020.

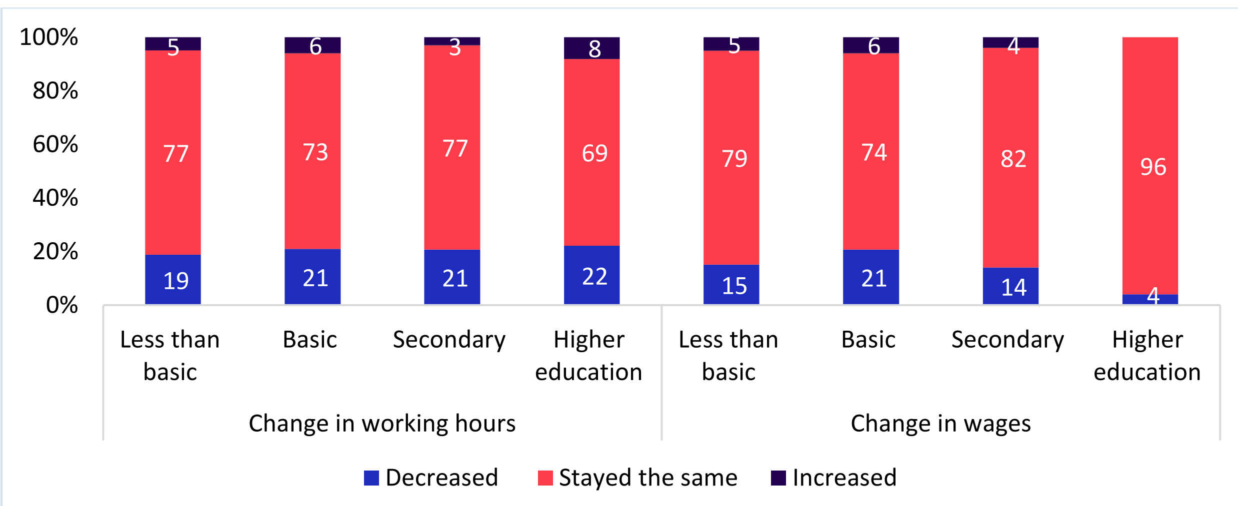
[7] Around 35 per cent of the female wage employees were working in the government sector in February 2020 compared to 39 per cent of the male wage employees.

Figure 11: Changes in wages and working hours in the 60 days preceding the survey, by sex



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

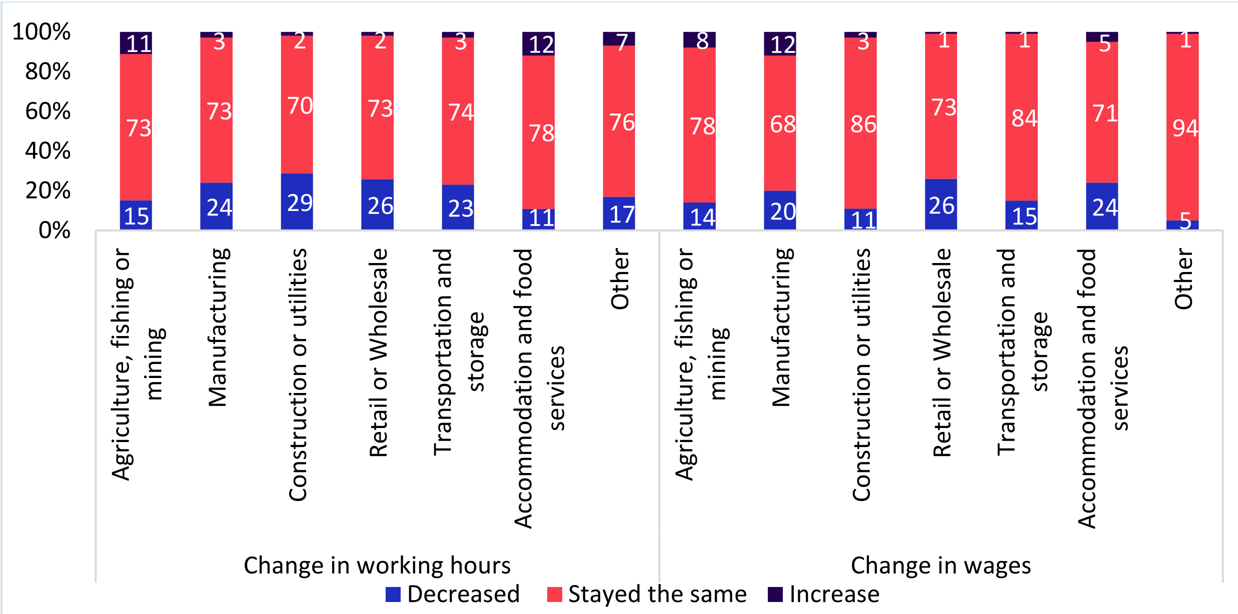
Figure 12: Changes in wages and working hours in the 60 days preceding the survey, by educational attainment



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

A year after the pandemic, workers in the accommodation sector are still one of the most affected by wage reductions, where 24 per cent suffered from a wage reduction. In order to compensate for the reduction in the wages, 12 per cent of the workers in the accommodation sector have their working hours increased while only 11 per cent faced a decrease in the working hours **(Figure 13).** However, the workers in the aforementioned sector faced an average change of -12 per cent in their nominal wages **(Figure 16).** Although 29 per cent of the wage employees in the construction/utility sector have their working hours reduced compared to February 2020, only 11 per cent suffered wage reduction.

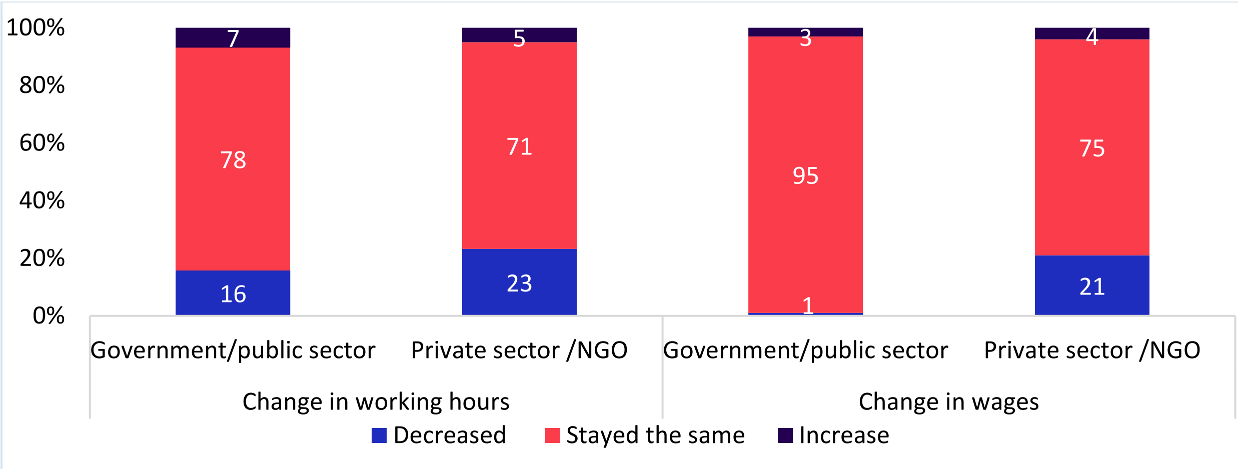
Figure 13: Changes in wages and working hours in the 60 days preceding the survey, by economic activity of February 2020



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

23 per cent of wage employees in the private sector reported a decrease in working hours, compared to 16 per cent for those who worked in the public sector in February 2020. Regarding changes in wages, only one per cent of those who were in the public sector faced a decrease in their wages after a year, compared to 21 per cent of those who were in the private sector wage in February 2020 **(Figure 14).** In addition, the average percentage change in nominal wages was more pronounced for private sector wage employees (-6 per cent) than those who work for the public sector (-4 per cent), as shown in **(Figure 16).**

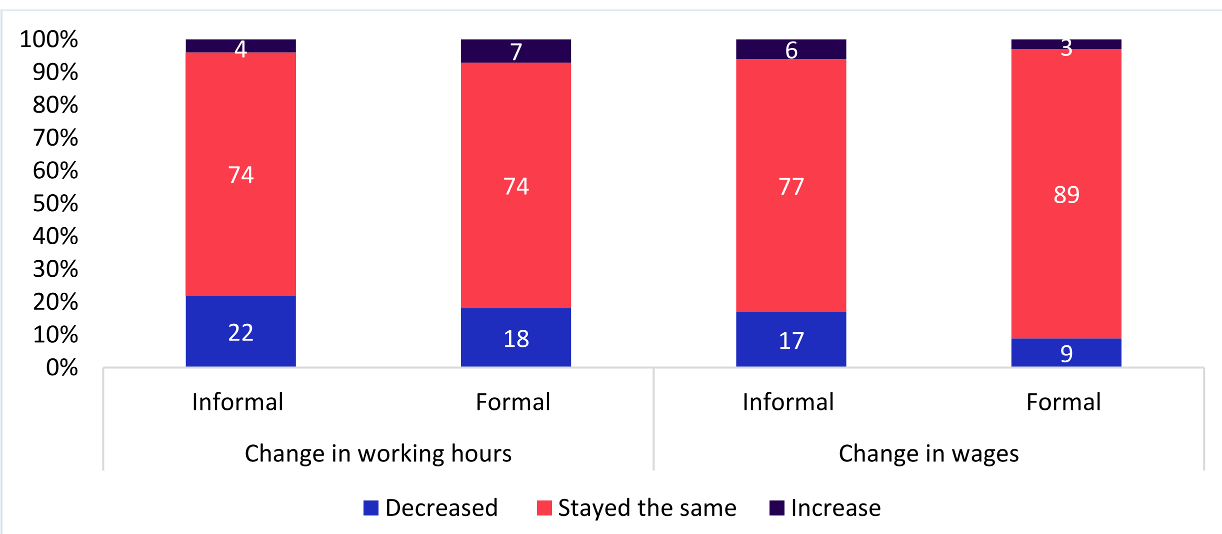
Figure 14: Changes in wages and working hours in the 60 days preceding the survey, by sector type of February 2020



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

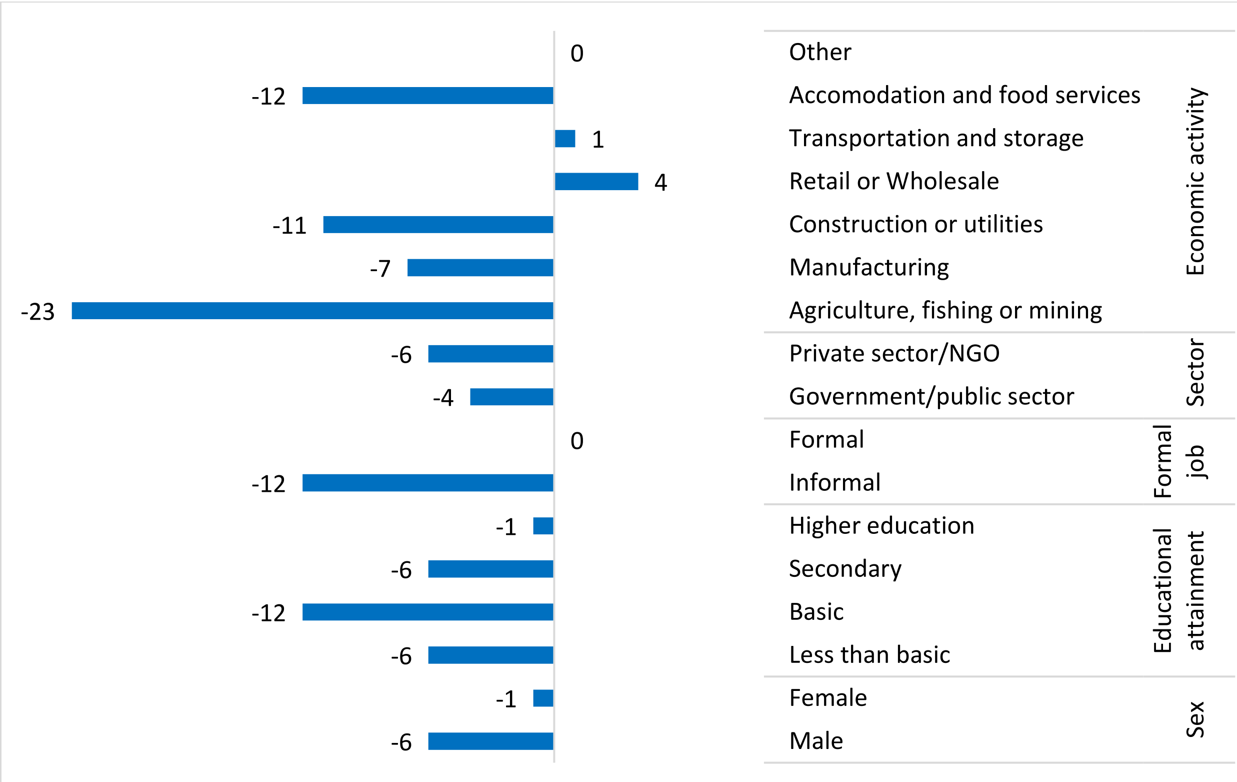
Informal workers were more unguarded against the COVID-19 repercussions. Data in Figure 15 shows that 17 per cent of informal workers witnessed wage reduction, compared to 9 per cent with respect to formal wage employees. Moreover, the nominal wage reduction magnitude was incomparable with -12 per cent in the informal sector and almost 0 in the formal one, as indicated in **Figure 16.**

Figure 15: Changes in wages and working hours in the 60 days preceding the survey, by job formality in February 2020



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Figure 16: Average percentage change in nominal wages by sex, educational attainment, formality, sector type, economic activity (%)[8]



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

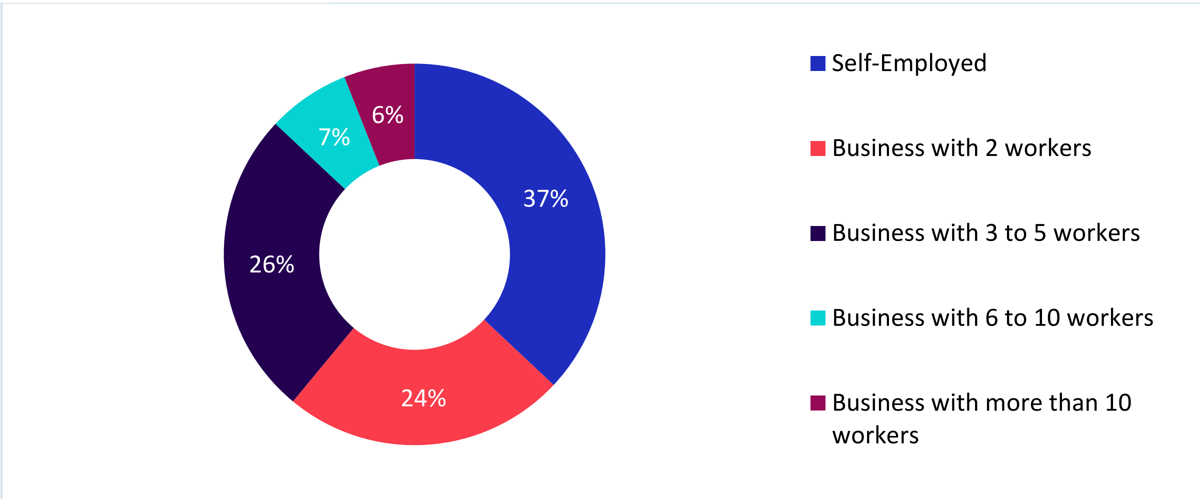
Note: Changes in wages are calculated using the reported wages in February 2020 and January 2021, after excluding the highest 1 per cent. Almost 20 per cent of wage employees didn't report their wages of February 2020 and 15 per cent of wage employees didn't report their wages of January 2020.

3. Entrepreneurs and small businesses[9]

The surveyed population of enterprises is presented in the figure below **(Figure 17).** One-third of businesses were run by a self-employed individual, and about 50% are micro-enterprises employing 2 to 5 employees.

[8] Inflation rate in February 2021 was 4.9 per cent compared to February 2020.
Source: http://dataportal.ins.tn/ar/DataAnalysis?gAj1iU6wZUWdjTbI0slKMg.
[9] The analysis is based on those who were business owners in February 2020.

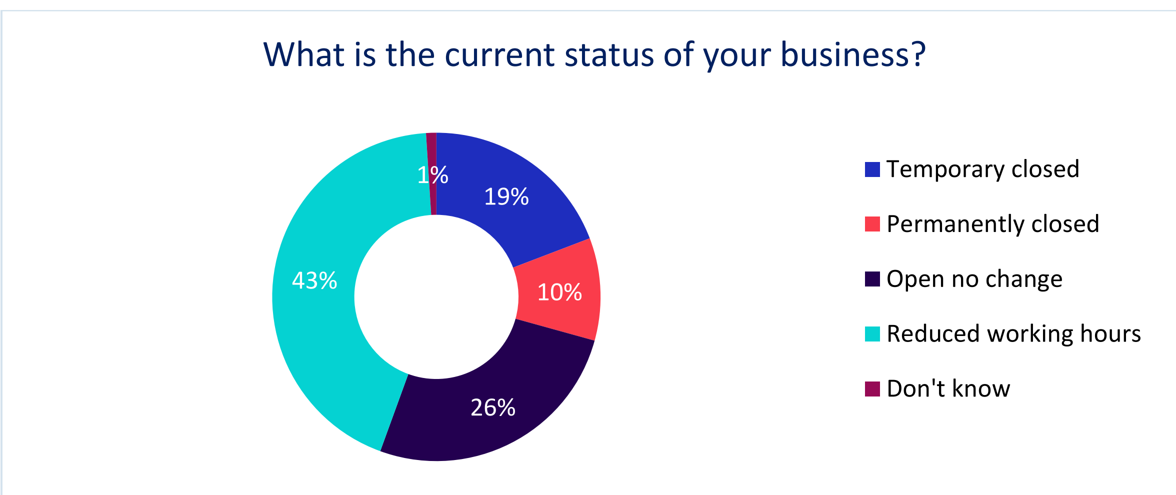
Figure 17: Percentage distribution of enterprises, by number of workers in February 2020



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Only 26 per cent of businesses surveyed reported no significant changes in their level of activity. 10 per cent of businesses that were operating in February 2020 were reported permanently closed by January 2021. 19 per cent were reported temporarily closed. 43 per cent reported reduced hours of work **(Figure 18).**

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of enterprises' current status

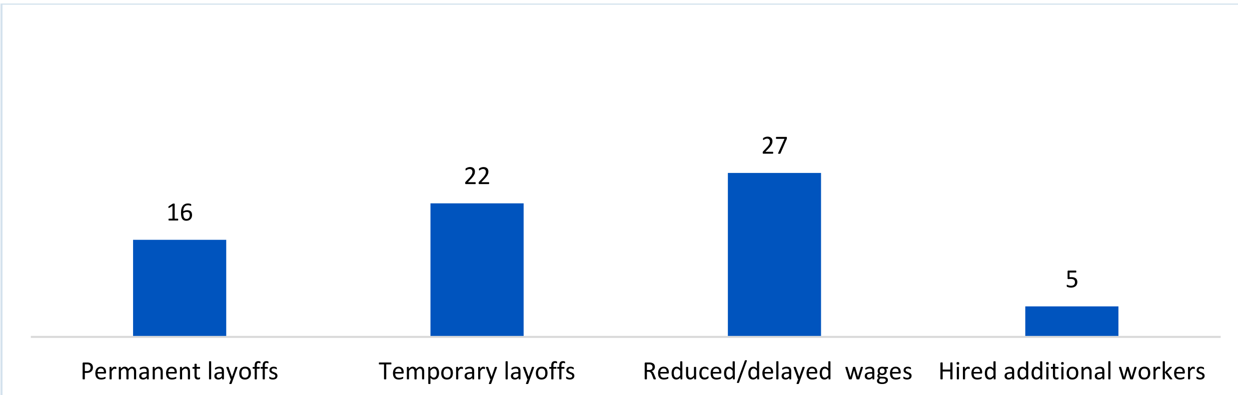


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Note: Temporary closure includes those who closed directly following Government lockdown (6 per cent), due to other challenges related to the COVID-19 outbreak (7 per cent) or those who temporarily closed due to factors unrelated to the COVID-19 outbreak (5 per cent).

Since the onset of the pandemic 27 per cent of the employers had to reduce or delay paying wages, 22 per cent had to temporarily lay off some of their workers, and 16 per cent had to permanently lay off some of their workers **(Figure 19)**[10].

Figure 19: Reported changes due to COVID-19 outbreak and related restrictions (%)

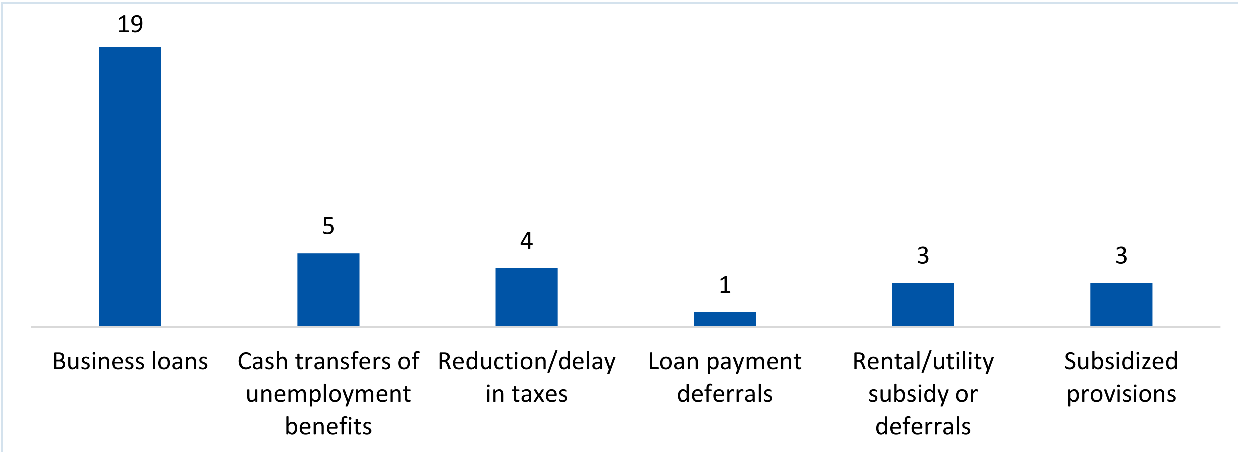


Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.
Note: Changes reported only for employers.

Of all surveyed households that indicated owning a business, only 27 per cent said they had applied for or are currently receiving Government support. Special lending programme are both the most commonly used and the most cited requirement among businesses **(Figure 20, Figure 21)** but a range of other measures are also called for.

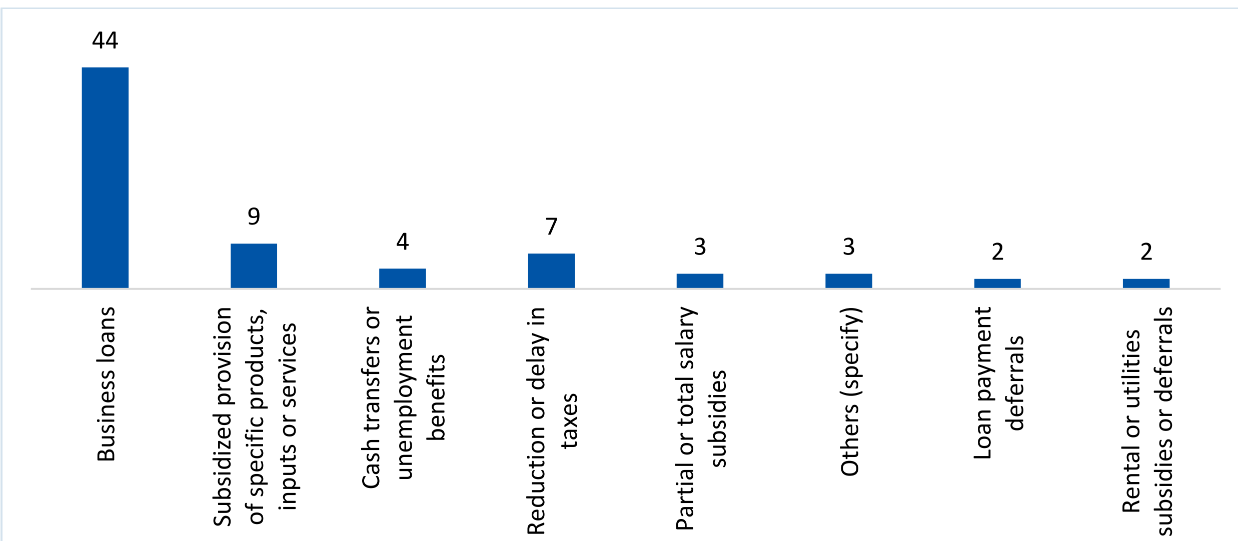
[10] Multiple answers are allowed.

Figure 20: Percentage of employers or business-owners who applied for or currently receive any government support



Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

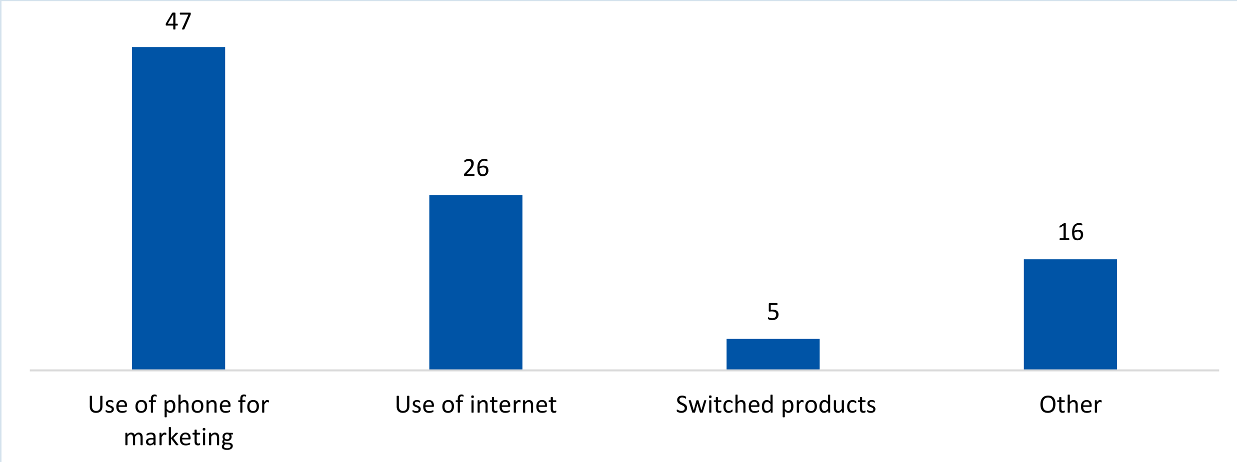
Figure 21: Employers' or business-owners' most-requested policy support for COVID-19 (%)



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Around half of the enterprises managed to reduce being directly in physical proximity with customers (47 per cent) by using the phone for marketing or/and placing orders, while 26 per cent did use the internet as an alternative (**Figure 22**).

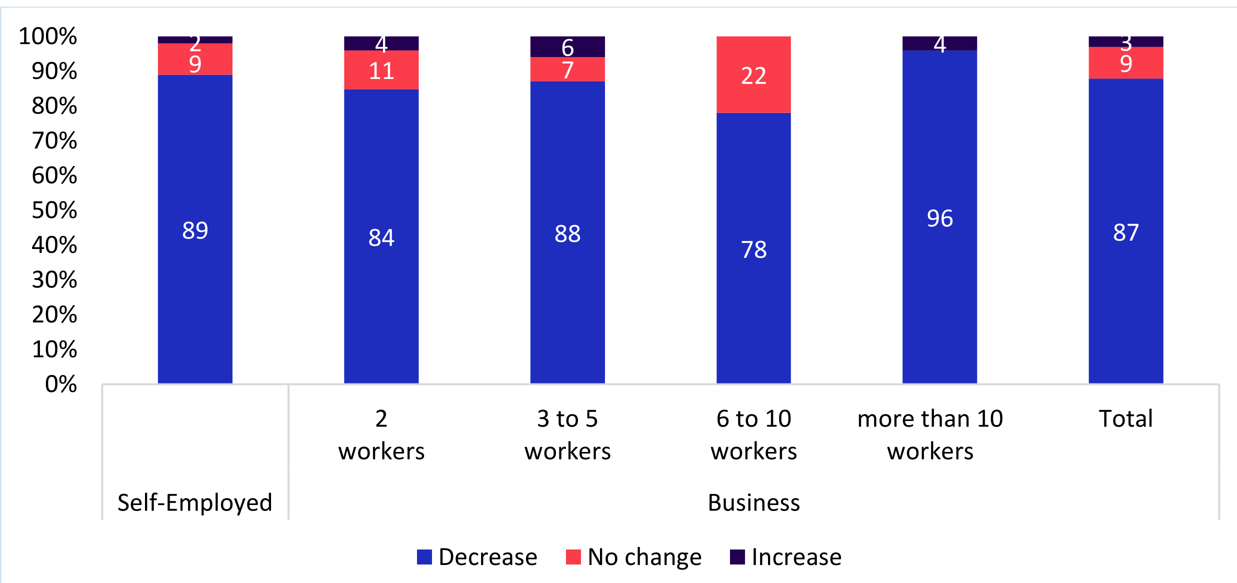
Figure 22: Businesses' strategies to reduce physical proximity with customers (%)



Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

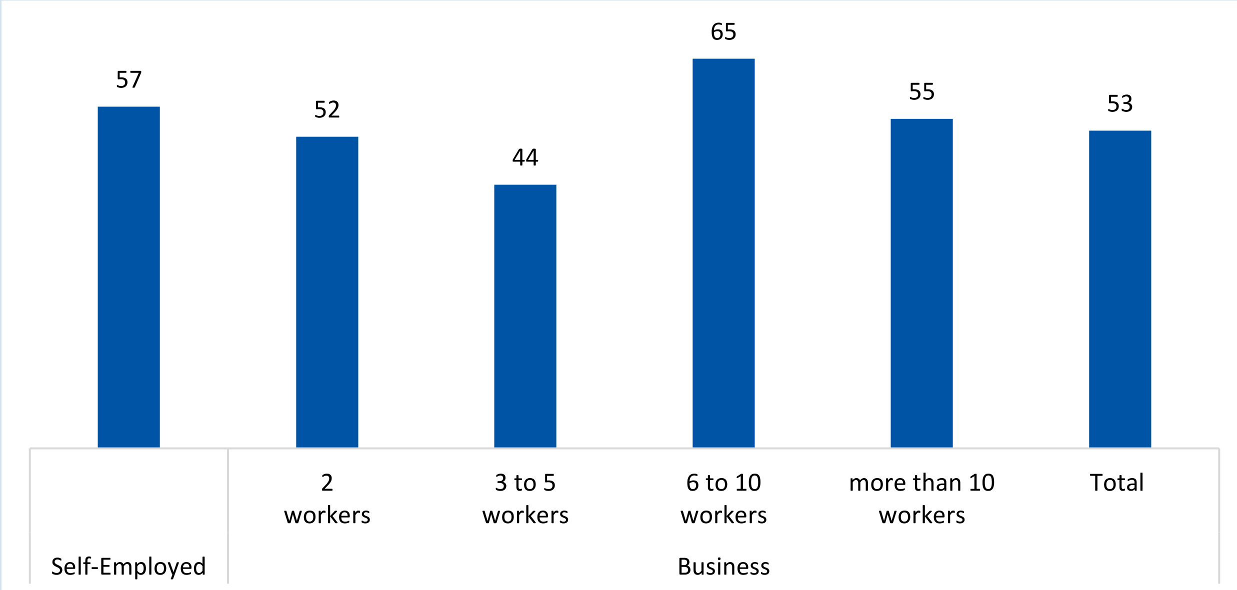
87 per cent of surveyed businesses said their sales had fallen by more than half. Larger enterprises were the most affected, as 96 per cent reported a decline, with an average decline of 55 per cent (Figure 23, Figure 24). The outlook for businesses remains gloomy for 2021, with more than half of the surveyed enterprises anticipating reduced sales in 2021 compared to 2019 **(Figure 25).**

Figure 23: Average change in sales/revenues in the last 60 days compared to sales/revenue in the same period last year, by enterprise size



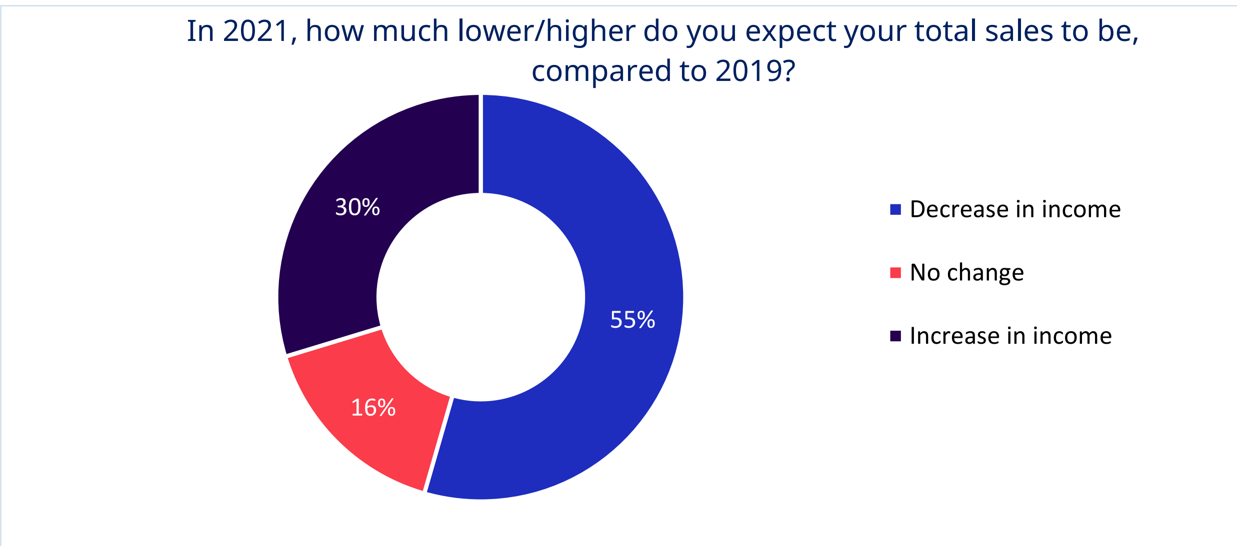
Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

Figure 24: Average percentage decrease in sales/revenue reported by enterprises, by enterprise size



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Figure 25 : Sales expectations for 2021 compared to 2019

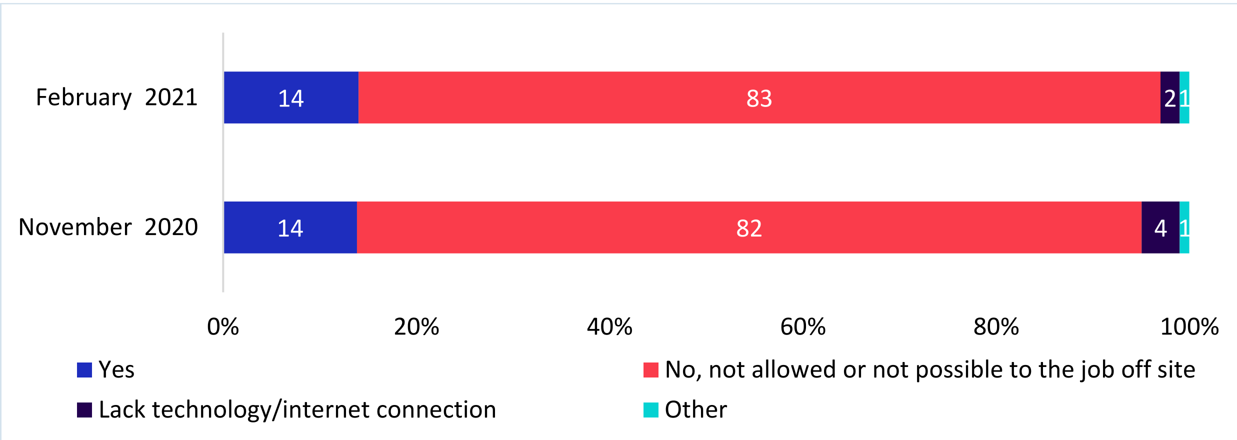


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ERF COVID-19 Monitor*

4. Shift to online and home-based work

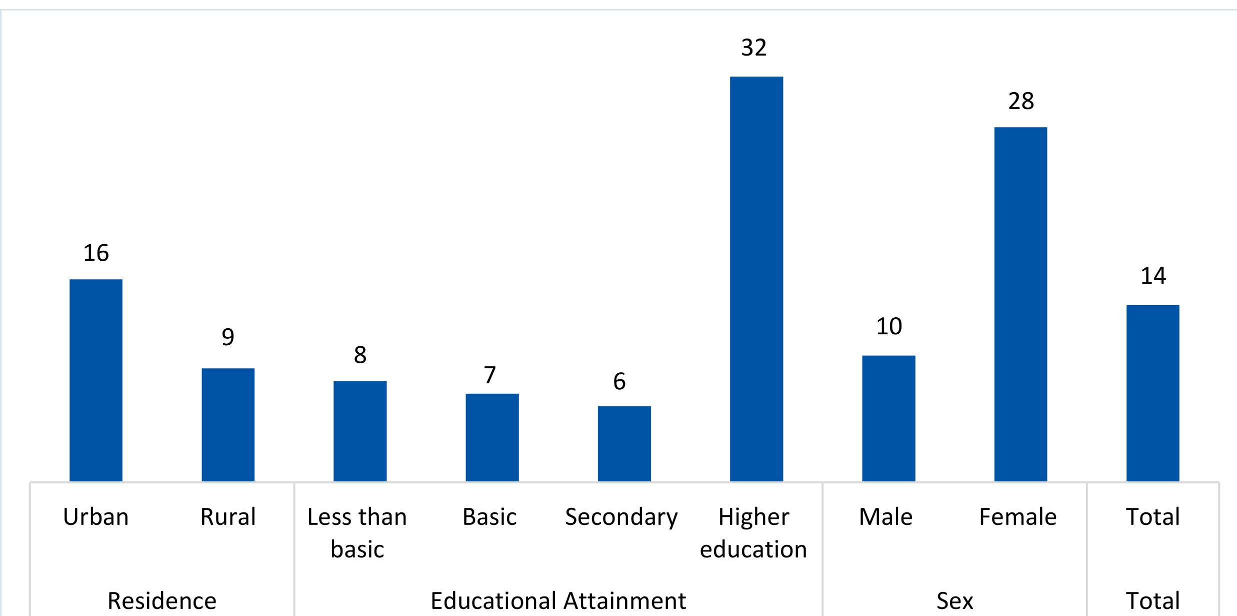
The ability for wage employees to shift to online work has not changed since the October 2020 wave. 14% report having been able to shift to online work, while about 84% report their work does not allow for such a solution wage employee **(Figure 26).** Workers with high educational attainment were four to five times more likely to shift to online work than those with lower educational attainment **(Figure 27).**

Figure 26: Ability to work online



Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

Figure 27: Ability to work from home, by residence, sex, educational attainment (%)

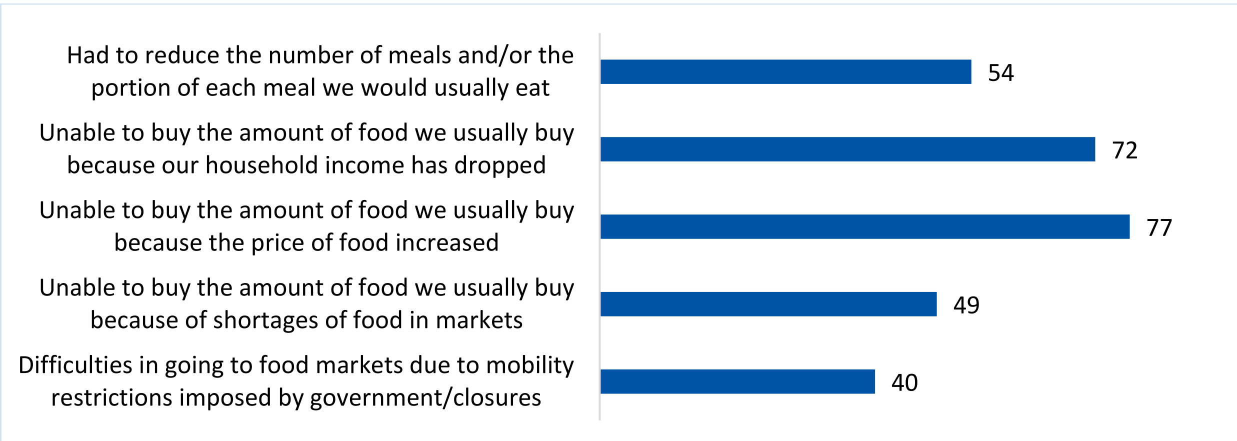


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

5. Have you had to…? Household coping strategies

77 per cent of respondents mentioned that their households were not able to buy the usual amount of food because of the increase in food prices, and 72 per cent because of reduced incomes. In addition, 54 per cent reported that they had to reduce the amount of food they usually eat **(Figure 28).** Food security challenges were more common among respondents with lower levels of education.

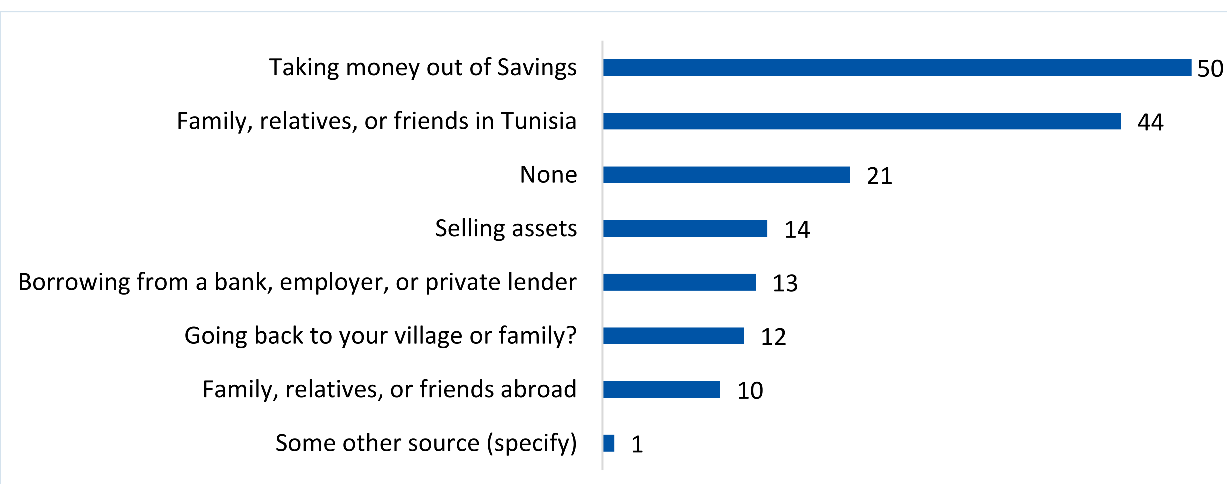
Figure 28: Food security: In the past 7 days, have you or any household member experienced any of the following? (%)



Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

In order to face these obstacles, half of the households had to use their savings or had to turn to their friends and relatives for help (**Figure 29**).

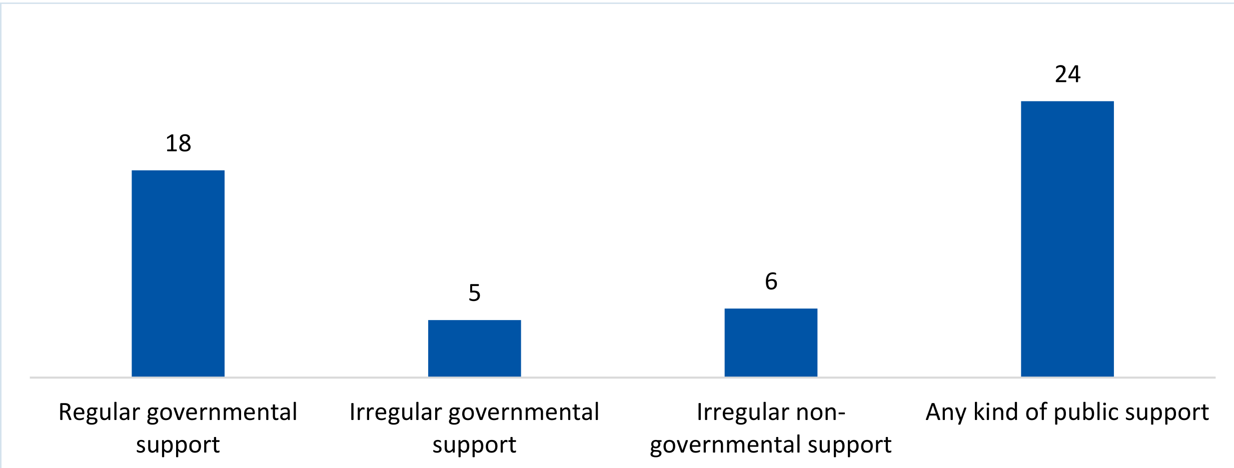
***Figure 29: Did you need to resort to any of these coping strategies since the end of February 2020?* (%)**



Source: *Constructed by authors using ERF COVID-19 Monitor*

Almost one-quarter (24 per cent) of the households in the sample did receive some kind of public support[11]. Around 18 per cent reported receiving regular governmental support[12]. The month prior to the survey 5 per cent have received an irregular governmental support and 6 per cent have received an irregular non-governmental support **(Figure 30).**

Figure 30: Which kind of support did you receive in the past month? (%)



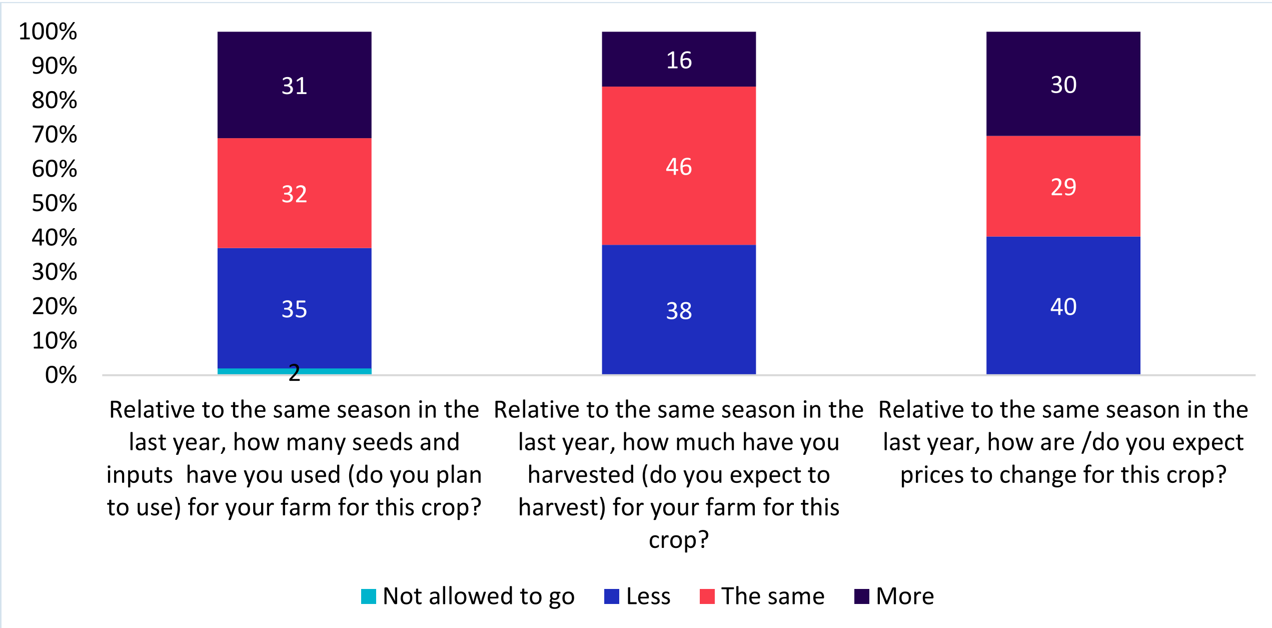
Source: *Constructed by authors using ERF COVID-19 Monitor*

6. Farmers[13]

COVID-19 has also had a negative impact on farmers, who constituted only 3 per cent of the respondents' economic status in February 2020 in both waves. 35 per cent of the farmers surveyed said they had to use fewer seeds and inputs than they had used during the same season the previous year, and 38 per cent did harvest (or expect to harvest) less this year. While 30 per cent said they are expecting an increase in crop prices, 40 per cent said they are not optimistic and are expecting a drop in prices **(Figure 31).**

[11] This includes regular and irregular governmental and non-governmental support.
[12] This includes the social protection programs: PNAFN and AMGII.
[13] Only 65 per cent of those who were farmers in February 2020 remained farmers in January 2021.

Figure 31: Difficulties farmers face since February 2020



Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

Appendix

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a particular challenge for low- and middle-income countries, as well as vulnerable groups, such as informal and casual workers, and those engaged in survival self-employment. Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of residents of countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is critically important to designing and assessing policy responses to the crisis and to formulating plans for an equitable and sustained recovery. This survey, and the subsequent series of short panel phone surveys, are planned as a means to monitor the effects of the crisis on households in Tunisia.

The sample for the household survey was mobile phone users aged 18–64. Random digit dialing, within the range of valid numbers, was used, with up to three attempts if a phone number was not picked up/answered, was disconnected or busy, or picked up but the respondent could not complete the interview at that time. Samples were stratified by country-specific market shares of mobile operators.

For follow-up waves, previous wave respondents were recontacted if they consented to follow-up in the previous wave. Up to three attempts were used, including contacting second and family/friend numbers, if provided in wave one, on the third call. If the individual could not be reached or refused, a refresher individual was added to the sample in their place, randomly selected as with base wave respondents.

Inverse probability weighting was undertaken to reduce bias along with a number of observable dimensions. Weights were created on three levels: Individual, household, and household member. Weights had the following inputs:

- Telephone operators and their market shares, provided by the data-collection firm
- Number of phones by the operator for individuals (individual weight) and household members (household weight and household member weight)
- Representative data with comparable demographic and household characteristics to weigh for non-responses

The panel attrition models use a few base wave variables in addition to those used for initial weighting. Specific additional variable are:

- Telephone operator
- Household income (categorically) in Feb. 2020
- Base wave labour market status (employed, unemployed (search required), out of labor force)
- Interactions with sex for categorical income and base wave labour market status

The refresher weights are created in an identical fashion to the base wave, initial weights, but for the refresher samples within the subsequent waves of the panel.

For subsequent waves (waves after the base wave), cross-sectional weights combine the panel and refresher data. Weights are normalized to one within each of the panel and refresher samples and then combined into a single, representative cross-sectional weight.

All respondents who consented to follow up in the prior wave were contacted in an attempt to include them in the subsequent wave. Varying degrees of follow-up occurred; 64.7 per cent (1,294 of 2,000) Nov. 2020 respondents in Tunisia were successfully tracked to Feb. 2021.

Table 1: *Phone calls outcomes for the panel sample*

Tunisia Panel Sample	Count	%
Mobile owners who consented to being reinterviewed in future waves	1917	96
Phone disconnected/ busy try for up to 3 times	102	5.35
Not in service	67	3.51
Did not answer/ try for up to 3 times	184	9.65
Picked up and refused	157	8.23
Incomplete, and refused	102	5.35
Incomplete, and call returned try for up to 3 times	1	0.05
Complete	1,294	67.86
Total	1,907[14]	100

Around 12,100 random numbers were generated as a refresher individual, of which one-fourth did not answer. The total sample size of those who completed the survey was 783.

Table 2: *Phone calls outcomes for the refresher sample*

Tunisia Refresher Sample	Count	%
Phone disconnected/ busy try for up to 3 times	2,509	20.63
Not in service	5,073	41.71
Did not answer/ try for up to 3 times	3,108	25.55
Picked up and refused	404	3.32
Incomplete, and refused	159	1.31
Incomplete, and call returned try for up to 3 times	7	0.06
Complete	783	6.44
Not Eligible	121	0.99
Total	12,164	100

[14] There are 10 phone numbers their owners were not reachable.

Table A 1: *Changes in working hours, February 2020 – January 2021, by sex, educational attainment, economic activity, sector type and formality*

Main Characteristics		Decreased by more than 25%	Decreased by 1-25%	Stayed the same	Increased by 1-25%	Increased by more than 25%
Sex	Male	7%	14%	72%	4%	3%
	Female	4%	11%	83%	1%	1%
Educational attainment	Less than basic	9%	10%	77%	4%	1%
	Basic	6%	15%	73%	3%	3%
	Secondary	7%	14%	77%	1%	2%
	Higher education	4%	18%	69%	4%	4%
Economic activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	1%	14%	73%	12%	0%
	Manufacturing	4%	20%	73%	3%	0%
	Construction or utilities	12%	17%	68%	1%	1%
	Retail or Wholesale	8%	17%	74%	1%	1%
	Transportation and storage	17%	6%	74%	2%	1%
	Accommodation and food services	4%	7%	78%	7%	5%
	Other	4%	12%	77%	3%	4%
Sector	Government/public sector	6%	10%	78%	3%	4%
	Private sector/NGO	7%	16%	71%	4%	1%
Formal job	Informal	6%	16%	74%	3%	1%
	Formal	7%	11%	74%	4%	3%

Table A 2: *Changes in wages, February 2020 – January 2021, by sex, educational attainment, economic activity, sector type, and formality*

Main Characteristics		Decreased by more than 25%	Decreased by 1-25%	Stayed the same	Increased by 1-25%	Increased by more than 25%
Sex	Male	6%	6%	84%	3%	1%
	Female	5%	7%	84%	3%	1%
Educational attainment	Less than basic	8%	7%	79%	4%	1%
	Basic	6%	15%	74%	3%	3%
	Secondary	7%	7%	82%	4%	0%
	Higher education	2%	2%	96%	0%	0%
Economic activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	7%	7%	78%	8%	0%
	Manufacturing	7%	13%	68%	12%	0%
	Construction or utilities	3%	10%	84%	3%	0%
	Retail or Wholesale	12%	15%	72%	0%	1%
	Transportation and storage	11%	4%	84%	0%	1%
	Accommodation and food services	12%	12%	71%	0%	5%
	Other	1%	2%	95%	0%	1%
Sector	Government/public sector	0%	1%	95%	2%	1%
	Private sector/NGO	10%	11%	75%	3%	1%
Formal job	Informal	7%	10%	77%	6%	0%
	Formal	5%	4%	89%	1%	2%

Table A 3: *Average change in wages, February 2020 – January 2021, by sex, educational attainment, formality, sector type, economic activity*

Main Characteristics		**Average change in wages in Dinar**	**Average percentage change in wages (%)**
Sex	Male	-1287	-6%
	Female	-1066	-1%
Educational attainment	Less than basic	-1388	-6%
	Basic	-3383	-12%
	Secondary	-654	-6%
	Higher education	-457	-1%
Economic activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	-3824	-23%
	Manufacturing	-1251	-7%
	Construction or utilities	-2324	-11%
	Retail or Wholesale	-2381	4%
	Transportation and storage	-275	1%
	Accommodation and food services	-374	-12%
	Other	-358	0%
Sector	Government/public sector	-1165	-4%
	Private sector/NGO	-1296	-6%
Formal job	Informal	-1967	-12%
	Formal	-681	0%

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