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

Highlights: **Second Wave February 2021**

Published: **July 2021**

Table of Contents

List of Figures

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 and February 27th 2021, to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on households, household enterprises and farmers in Morocco. This report is part of series of panel surveys that track the evolution of the pandemic in Morocco's labour market. The survey was conducted by phone, using a random digital dialing (RDD) approach, and targeted mobile owners aged 18 to 64.

A sample of 2,007 interviews has been collected in the first wave in November 2020. 91 per cent of these respondents consented to being re-interviewed as part of the second wave. 43 per cent[1] (863 out of 2,007) were reached. An additional refresher sample of 1,139 individuals was added, using RDD methods, to reach a total of 2,002 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[2] or the previous week, depending on the variable.

The sample is weighted by taking into account households' demographics, the prevalence of mobile phones in Morocco 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] In addition to the 9 per cent of respondents in wave 1 who refused to be contacted in the future, 25 per cent of the remaining phone numbers were not in service in the second wave, causing a 57 per cent attrition.
[2] The previous week will be referred to as February 2021 and the previous month will be referred to as January 2021.

Key Findings

- **Unemployment share** in the surveyed population has increased by 29 per cent since the onset of the COVID pandemic.
- By October 2020 individuals with higher education had been the most affected by rising unemployment; graduate employment has since partly recovered. The hardest hit group by January 2021 are workers with secondary education, with a progression of unemployment of +70 percent.
- The rise in unemployment was more pronounced among **male** workers. The pandemic also led many male working age individuals who were not working in February 2020 to seek work while a significant portion of **women** instead dropped out of the labour market. Changes in unemployment and inactivity have accelerated since October 2020.
- Unemployment rate slightly decreased by one percentage point in February 2021 recording 29 per cent of the labour force, compared to 30 per cent in November 2020. However, dropping the job-search condition, 32 per cent qualify as being unemployed in the labour force compared to 35 per cent in November 2020.
- Workers in the **informal sector** have been twice as likely to fall in unemployment or drop-out of the labour market than formal sector workers
- Around six out of every ten (60 per cent) of surveyed respondents reported that their households have witnessed reduction in their monthly income since February 2020, with no indication of recovery between October 2020 and January 2021.
- While none of the females reported changes in their wages, 8 per cent of the male wage employees have faced reductions in their wages in the last 60 days. Wage employees with an educational degree less than basic are the group most affected by the decrease in wages.
- Among surveyed **business owners**, 73 per cent said their sales had fallen; on average businesses report a fall in revenues by more than 50 per cent.
- Only 11 per cent of businesses had applied for or are currently receiving public support. Special lending programmes are both the most commonly used and required form of business support.
- As for the outlook for 2021, 37 per cent of businesses foresee lower business sales in 2021 as compared to 2019; 37 per cent foresee similar levels of revenue and less than a third is foreseeing an increase in revenue.
- The percentage of the wage employees who were able to **work from home or online** in February 2021 has declined (15 per cent) compared to the findings in November 2020 (20 per cent); these were predominantly highly educated workers.
- 58 per cent of respondents reported their households were not able to buy the usual amount of **food** either on account of reduced incomes or of increased food prices in the week preceding the survey. 45 per cent of households withdrew from their **savings** in the face of hardships, and 32 percent turned to their friends and relatives in Morocco for help. About 26 per cent reported having received some form of **social assistance**.

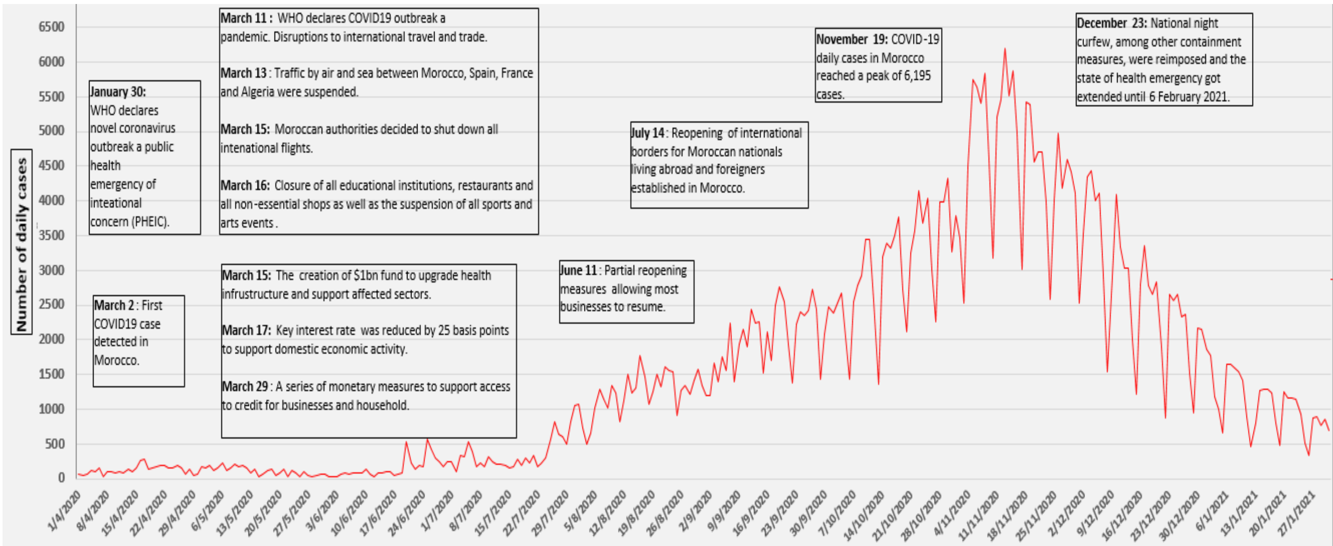
The Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco

The response of the Moroccan Government to the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has been amongst the swiftest and most resolute in the MENA region. This allowed to keep in check the pandemic throughout the spring of 2020, while the first wave was spreading in neighboring countries[3]. The economic and social cost of such a stringent lockdown led the Government to ease restrictions by the summer of 2020; international borders were reopened and most businesses were authorized to resume activity, including cafés and restaurants. The pandemic rapidly progressed reaching a peak of 6000 cases per day in November 2020. New restrictions in urban areas and bans on large gatherings and wedding parties were reintroduced in the fall. Other containment measures—including a national night curfew—were reimposed on 23 December 2020[4]. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to fall to 7.2 per cent in 2020[5].

Among the first socio-economic policy responses has been the creation of a USD 1 billion, amounting to 3 per cent of GDP and financed primarily by the public budget, to finance upgrades to the health system and support most affected economic sectors. The government has extended social transfers to employees temporarily unemployed and further deferred social contribution payments for some sectors (including tourism) until April 2021. On the monetary side, the Central Bank of Morocco reduced the key interest rate by 75 basis points to 1.5 per cent in March 2020 and introduced a series of monetary measures to bolster credit for businesses and households. To support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the self-employed, the payment of social security contributions were suspended and bank loans frozen until 30 June 2020. The Central Bank of Morocco also adopted prudential and regulatory measures to support credit institutions in covering liquidity, equity, and the provisioning of claims. In February 2021, the government launched three new facilities to provide financing loans to very small firms, real estate firms (Damane Relance Promotion Immobilière) and to firms operating in the tourism sector.

[3] EMNES. 2020. “Covid-19 in the Mediterranean and Africa - Diagnosis, Policy Responses, Preliminary Assessment and Way Forward.” April.
[4] IMF. 2021. “Policy Responses to COVID-19, Policy Tracker Database.” February.
[5] IMF. 2021. “Morocco: 2020 Article IV Consultation-Press Release, Staff Report, and Statement by the Executive Director for Morocco.” January.

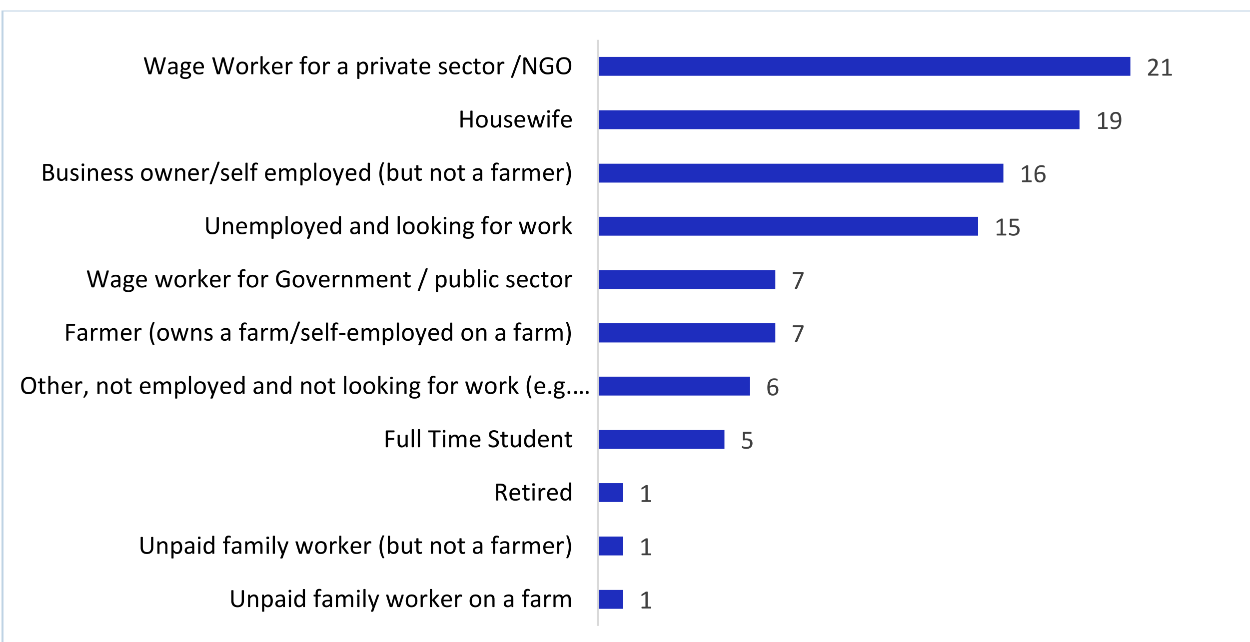
Figure 1: COVID-19 case trends in Morocco and government response



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

Figure 2 Illustrates the distribution of Moroccan 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 in February 2021, by main job/activity, as of February 2020

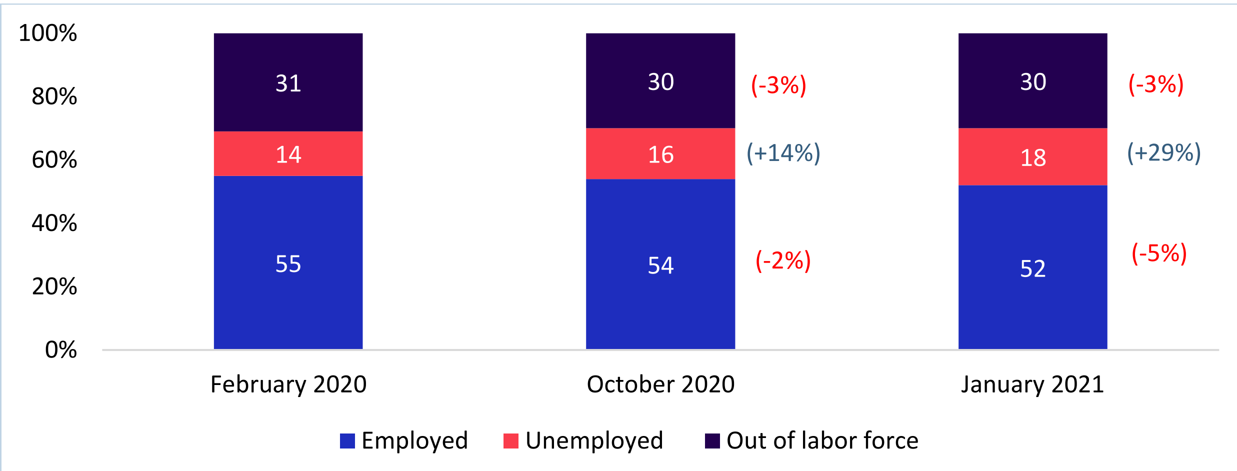


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

1. Employment and unemployment

Unemployment in the surveyed population has increased substantially since the onset of the COVID pandemic. An increase of 29 per cent was reached by January 2021 compared to February 2020 (**Figure 3**)[6]. As for inactivity rates, only a slight decrease is to be noted (-3 per cent); the pandemic did not compel a large share of those that were not working before February 2020 to seek work.

Figure 3: Percentage change in labour force distribution, February 2020–January 2021[7]



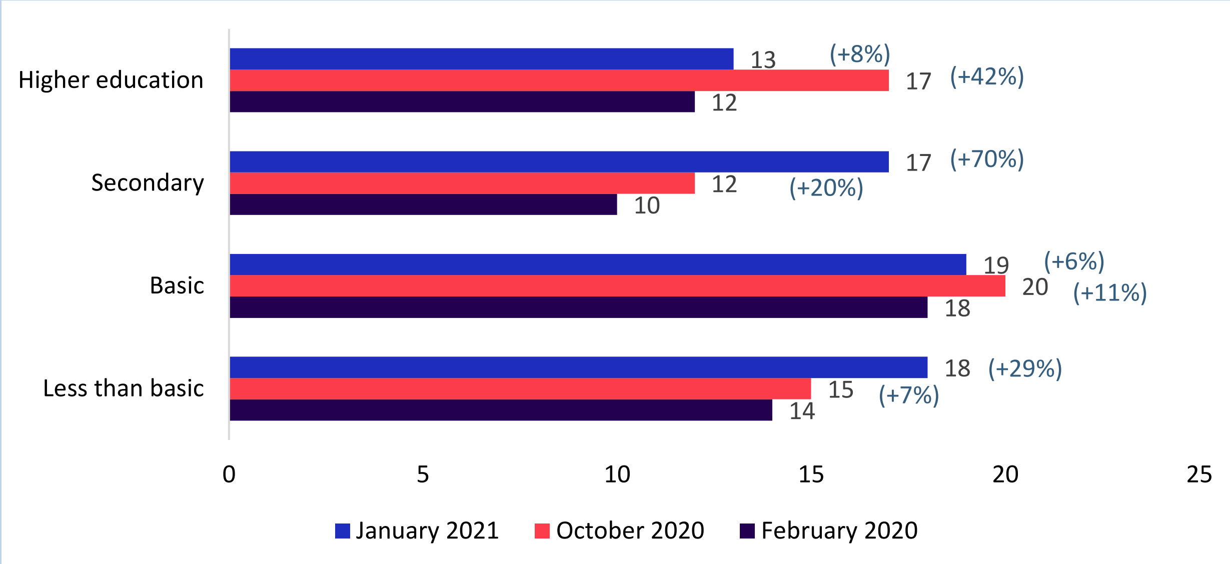
Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

By October 2020 individuals with higher education had been the most affected by rising unemployment; graduate employment has since partly recovered. The hardest hit group by early 2021 are workers with secondary education, with a progression of unemployment of +70 per cent **(Figure 4).**

[6] 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.

[7] Labour force status in February 2020 is constructed for the respondents of first wave and second wave.

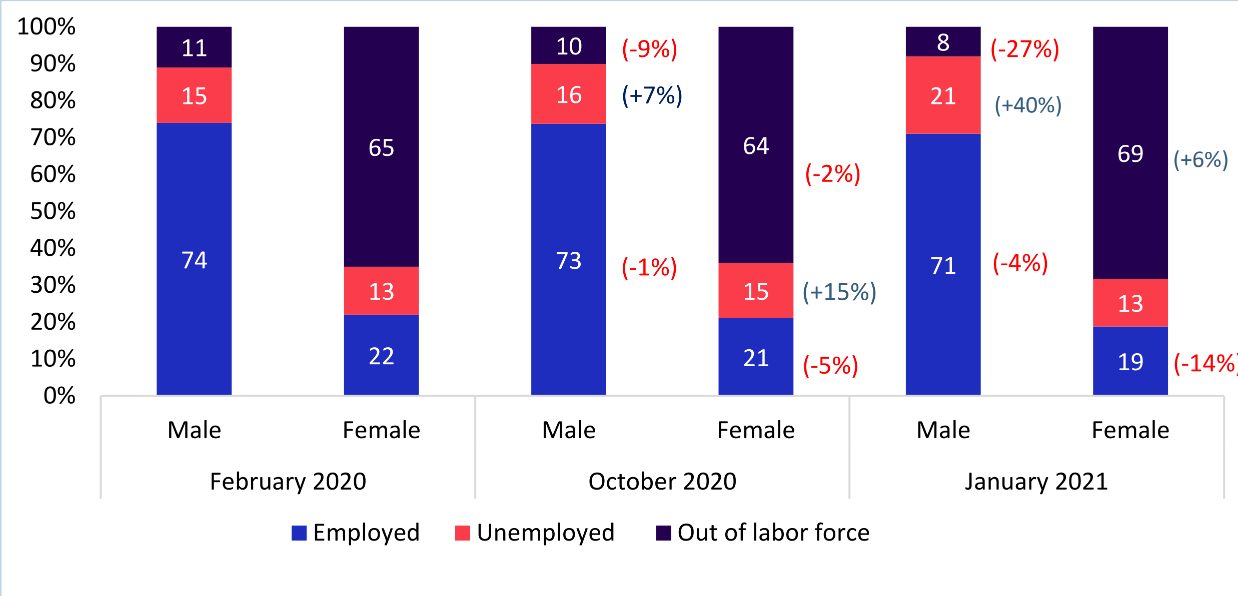
Figure 4: Percentage change in unemployment, by educational attainment, February 2020–January 2021



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

The rise in unemployment was more pronounced among male workers, with an increase by 40 per cent recorded by January 2021. Among females, unemployment rates have risen by 2 percentage points by October but then recovered pre-COVID-19 levels by January. The pandemic also led many male working age individuals who were not working in February 2020 to seek work. Conversely, the pandemic has led more women to drop out of the labour market. Changes in unemployment and inactivity have accelerated since October 2020 **(Figure 5).**

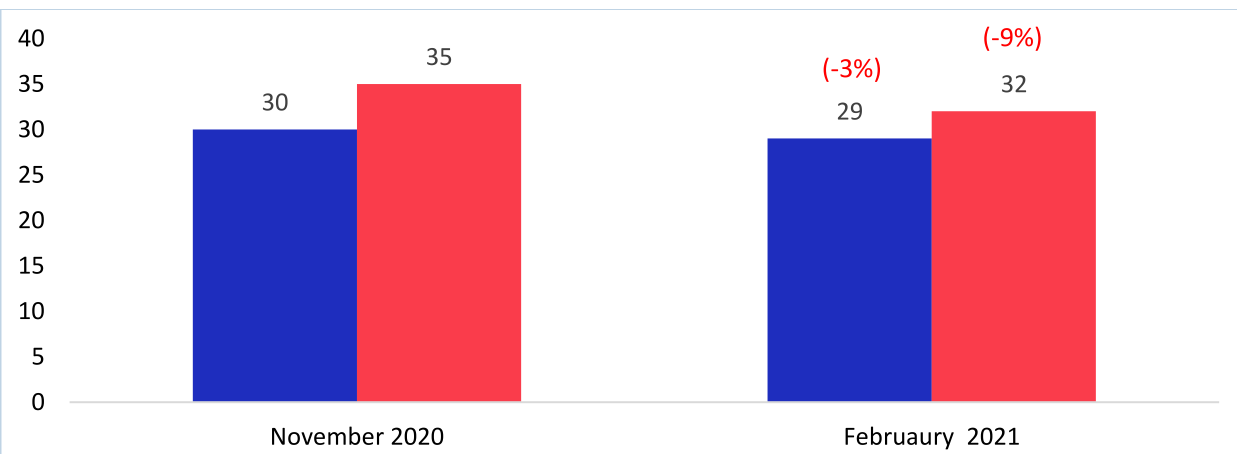
Figure 5: Percentage change in labour market status, by sex, February 2020–January 2021



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

Unemployment rate[8] between November 2020 and February 2021 slightly decreased by one percentage point from 30 to 29 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 compared to 35 per cent in November 2020 **(Figure 6).**

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

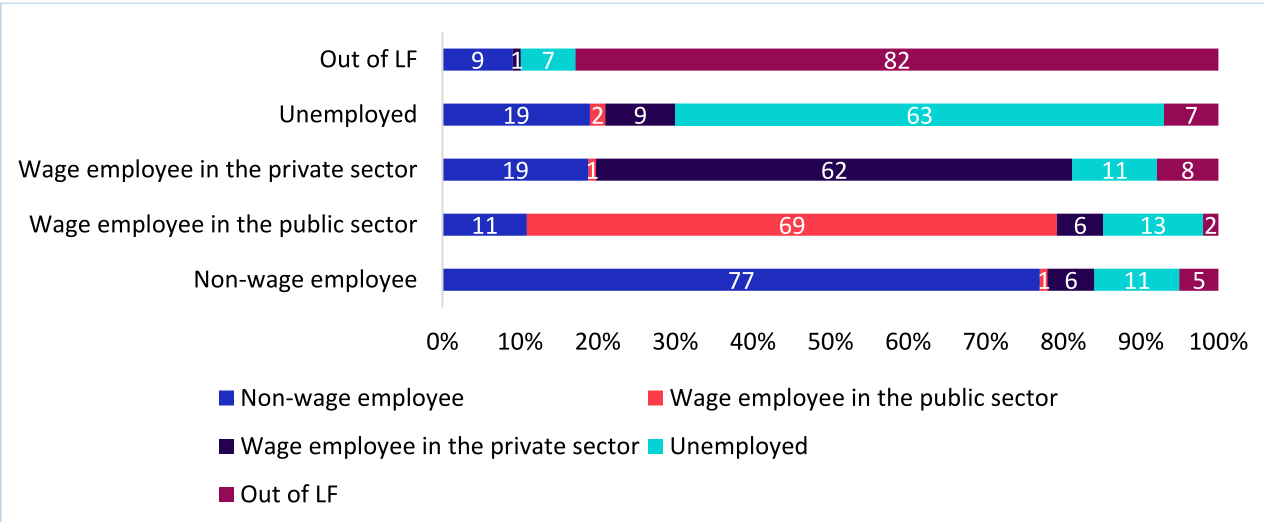


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

[8] 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.

63 per cent of persons who were unemployed in February 2020 were still found to be unemployed a year later in January 2021. Among those who found a job, the majority is self-employed (19 per cent vs 11 per cent in wage 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)

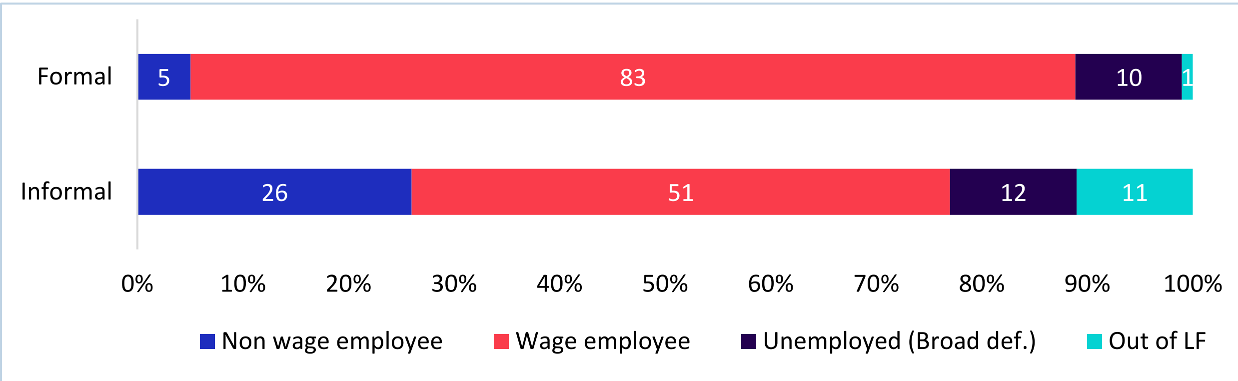


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Note: Non-wage employees includes self-employed or employers in agriculture (30 per cent), self-employed or employers in non-agriculture activities (62 per cent), and unpaid family workers (8 per cent).

Workers in the informal sector have been twice as likely to fall in unemployment or drop-out of the labour market than formal sector workers (**Figure 8**).

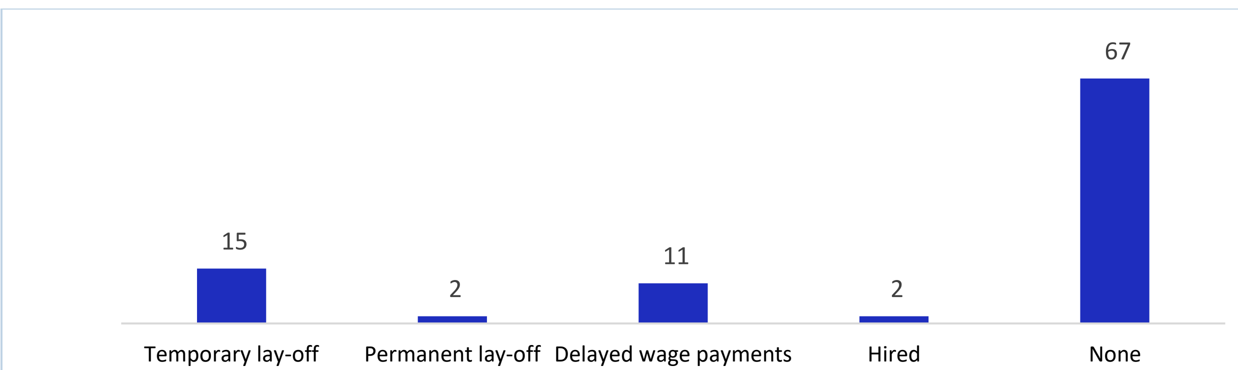
Figure 8: Labour market transitions, of formal and informal wage employees[9], February2020–January 2021 (Situation of working-age individuals in January as per their situation in February)



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

Only looking at the two months prior to the survey, 15 per cent of workers suffered a temporary lay-off and 11 per cent were not payed their wages in time (**Figure 9**).

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



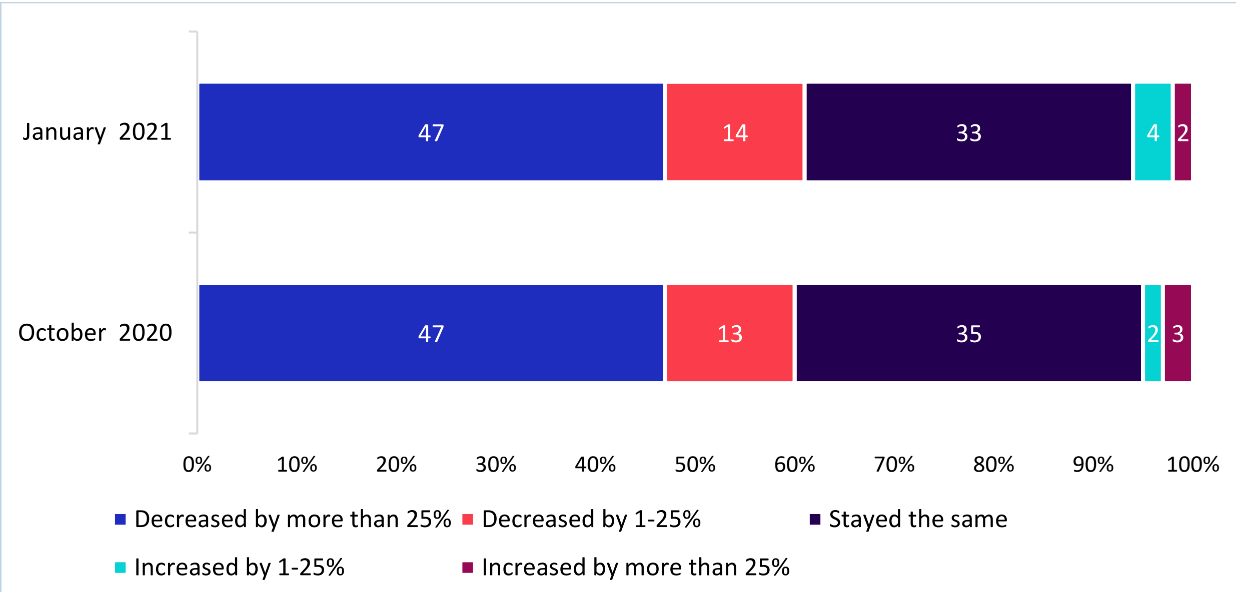
Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*
Note: Multiple answers are allowed.

9 Formality is defined as workers benefitting from social insurance. As of February 2020, 26 per cent of the wage employees were working in the government, where 52 per cent of them were formal employees. While 74 per cent were in the private sector, of which 42 per cent were formal employees

2. Wages and income[10]

More than 60 per cent of the surveyed respondents reported that their households have seen their monthly income decreased since February 2020, with no indication of recovery between October 2020 and January 2021.

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

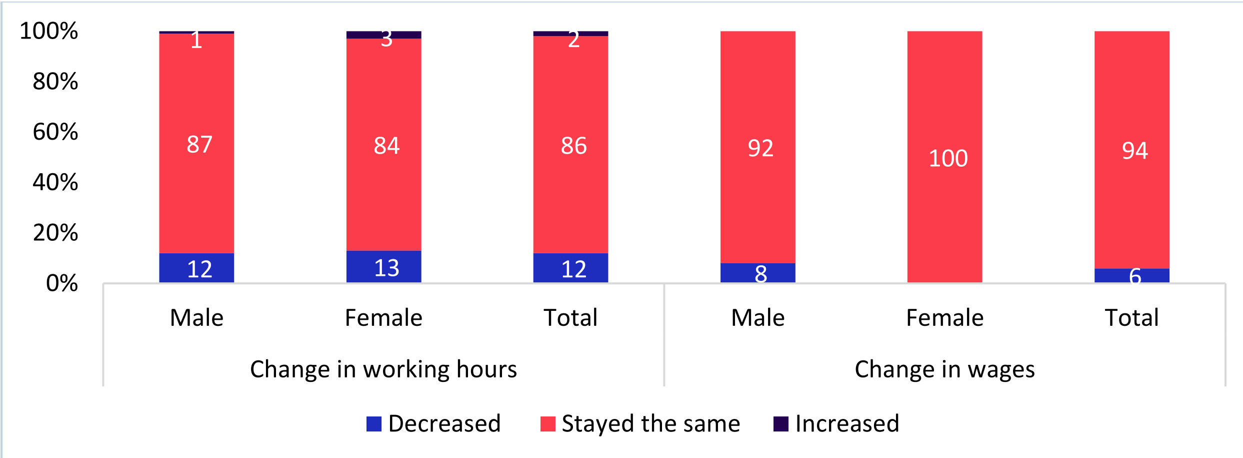


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

In the last 60 days prior to the survey, 13 per cent of the female wage employees were impacted by a reduction in the working hours, compared to 12 per cent of the male wage workers. While none of the females reported changes in their wages , 8 per cent of the male wage employees have faced reductions in their wages in the last 60 days (Figure 11). Wage employees with an educational degree less than basic are the group most affected by the decrease in wages **(Figure 12).** Workers in the agriculture sector have been most affected by wage reductions and a decline in the working hours **(Figure 13).**

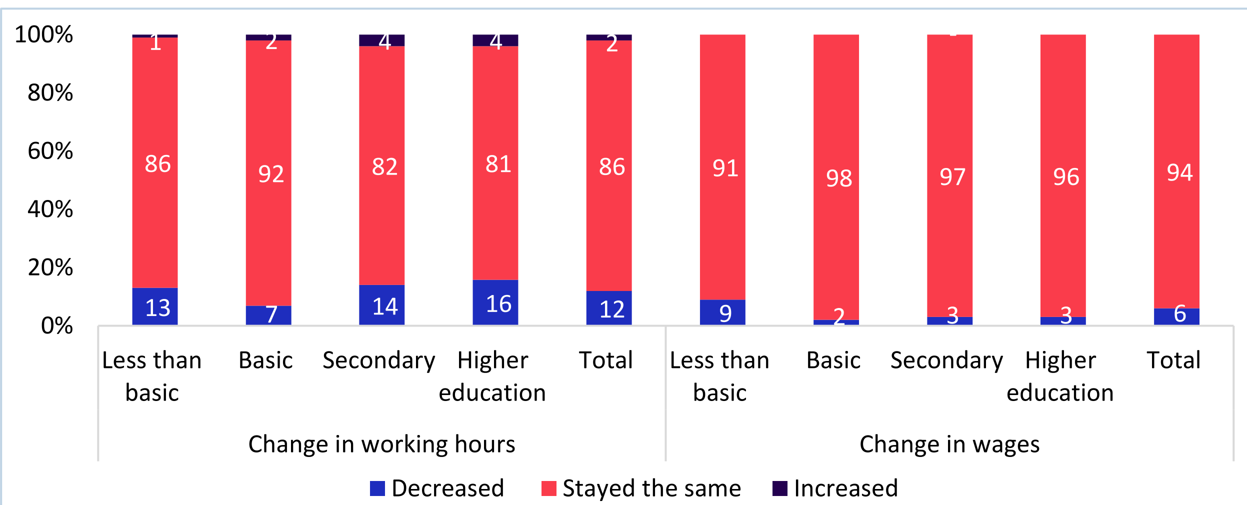
[10] Analysis is based on those who were wage employees in February 2020.

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



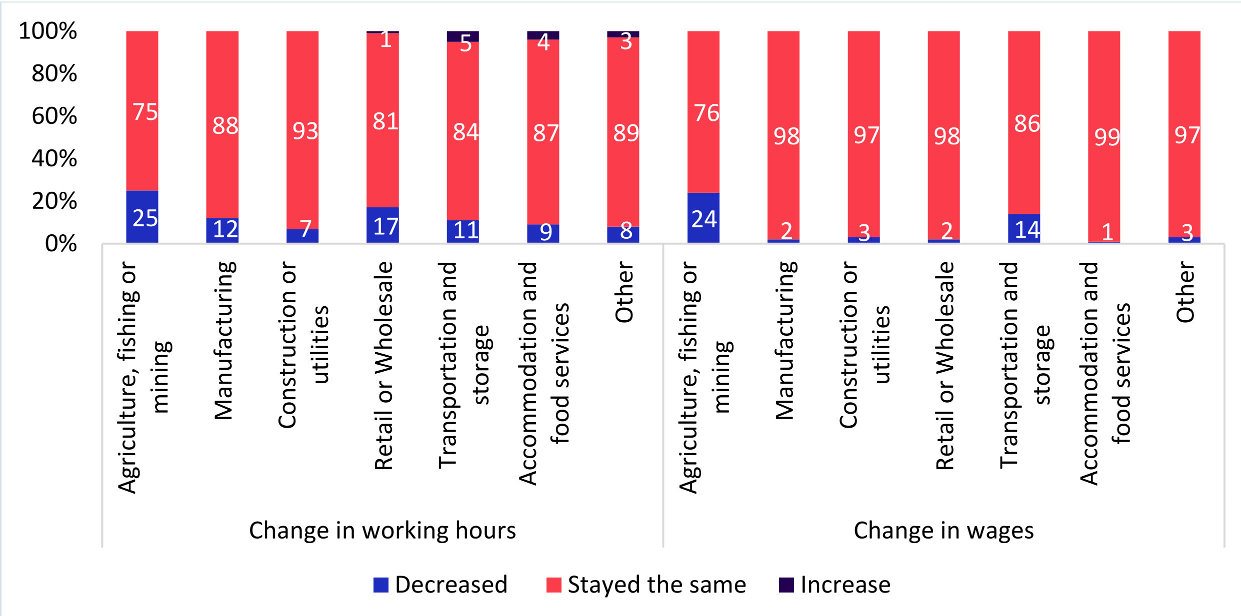
Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

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



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

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

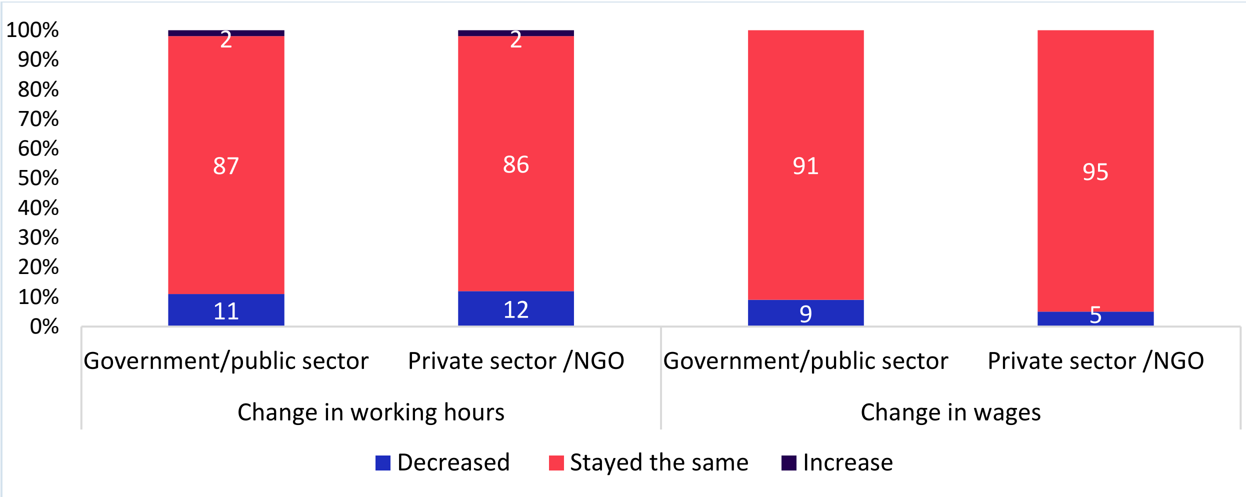


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Considering that wage employees in the informal sector in February 2020 were less likely to maintain their wage job in January 2021 **(Figure 8)** less percentage of those who continued as wage employees experienced a reduction in working hours and wages than the wage employees in the formal sector **(Figure 15)**[11].

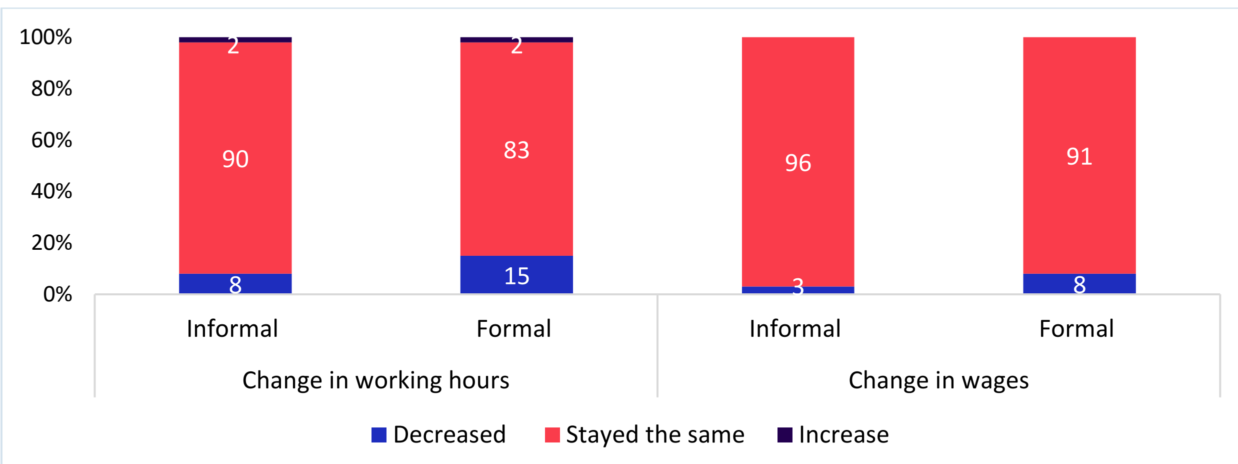
[11] It must be noted that informal wage employees who didn't continue as wage employees in January 2021 had an average wage of 2148 Dirham vs 2531 Dirham among those who continued as wage employees.

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



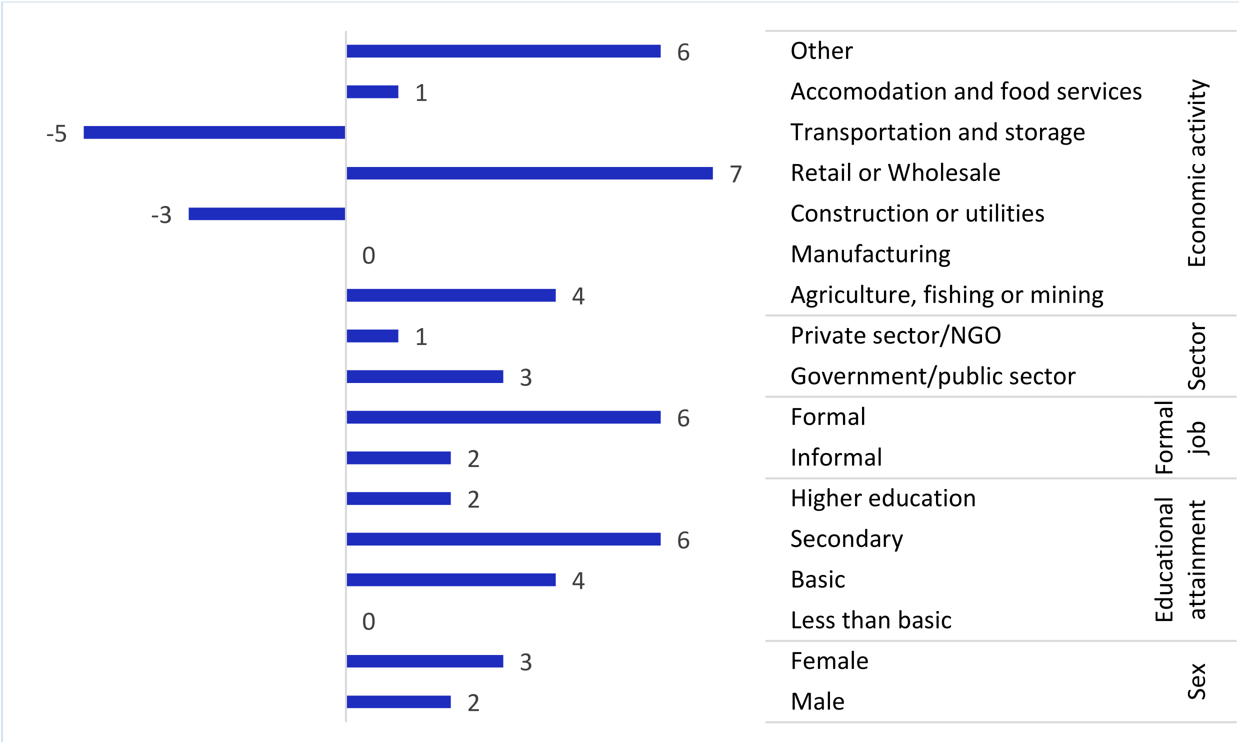
Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

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



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

Figure 12: Average percentage change in nominal wages by sex, educational attainment, formality, sector type, and economic activity between February 2020 – January 2021 (%)[12]



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

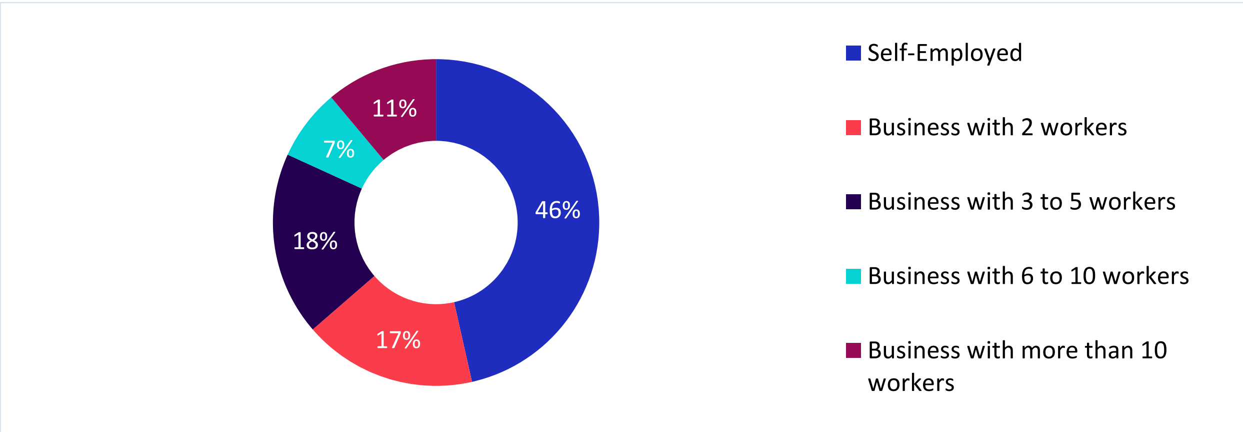
Note: Changes in nominal wages are calculated using the reported wages in February 2020 and January 2021, after excluding the highest 1 per cent. Almost 18 per cent of wage employees didn't report their wages for February 2020 and 19 per cent of wage employees didn't report their wages for January 2021.

[12] Inflation rate in February 2021 compared to February 2020 is 0.3 per cent. Source: https://www.hcp.ma/L-indice-des-prix-a-la-consommation-IPC-du-mois-de-Fevrier-2021_a2673.html

3. Entrepreneurs and small businesses[13]

The sample of businesses surveyed includes 46 percent of self-employed individuals and 35 percent of microenterprises with 2 to 5 employees (**Figure 13).**

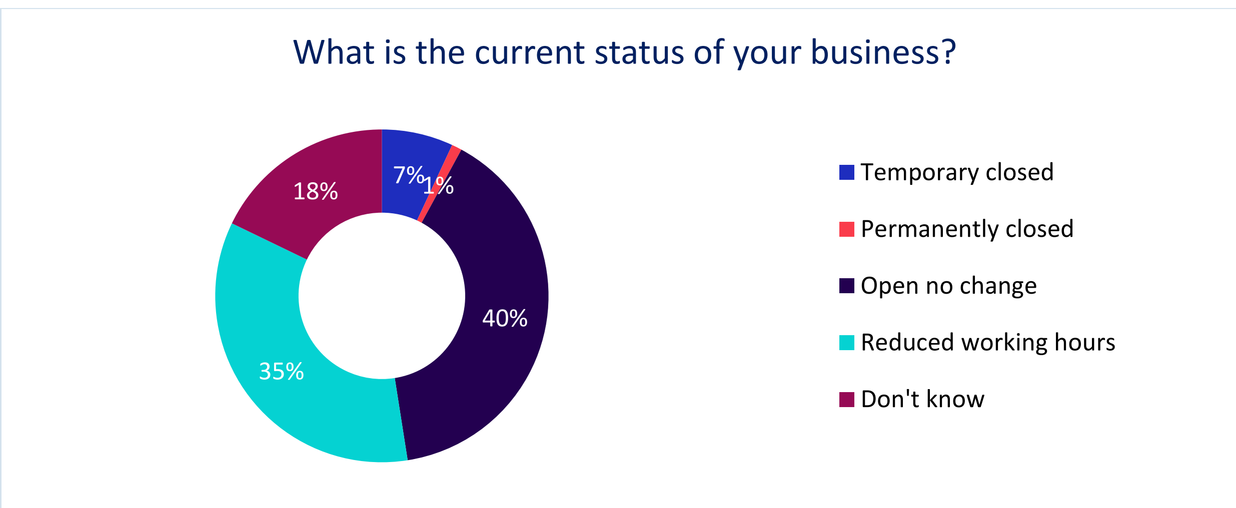
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of enterprises, by number of workers in February 2021



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

40 per cent of reported enterprises reported no significant changes in their activity levels since February 2020. 7 per cent have temporarily suspended their operations and 35 per cent reported having reduced their working hours **(Figure 18).**

Figure 18: Percentage distribution of enterprises' current status

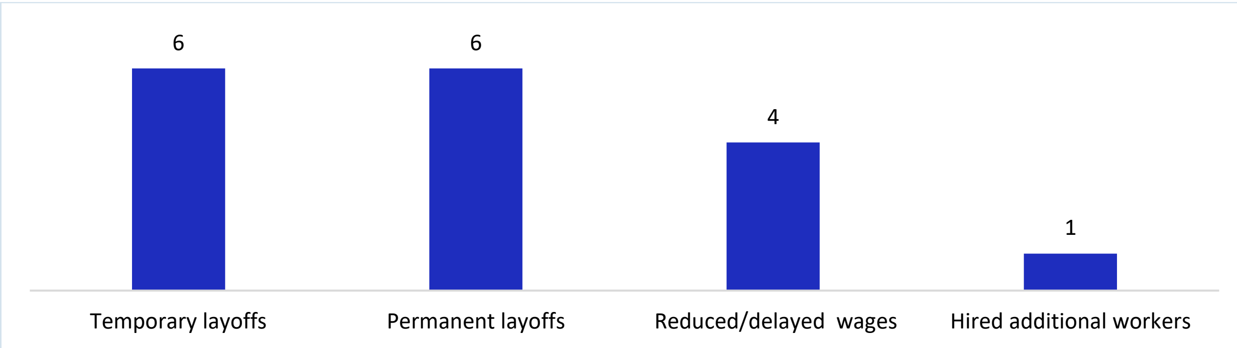


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

[13] Analysis is based on those who were business owners in February 2020.

Around 6 per cent of employers or enterprises surveyed had to temporarily or/and permanently lay off some of their workers (**Figure** 19).

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

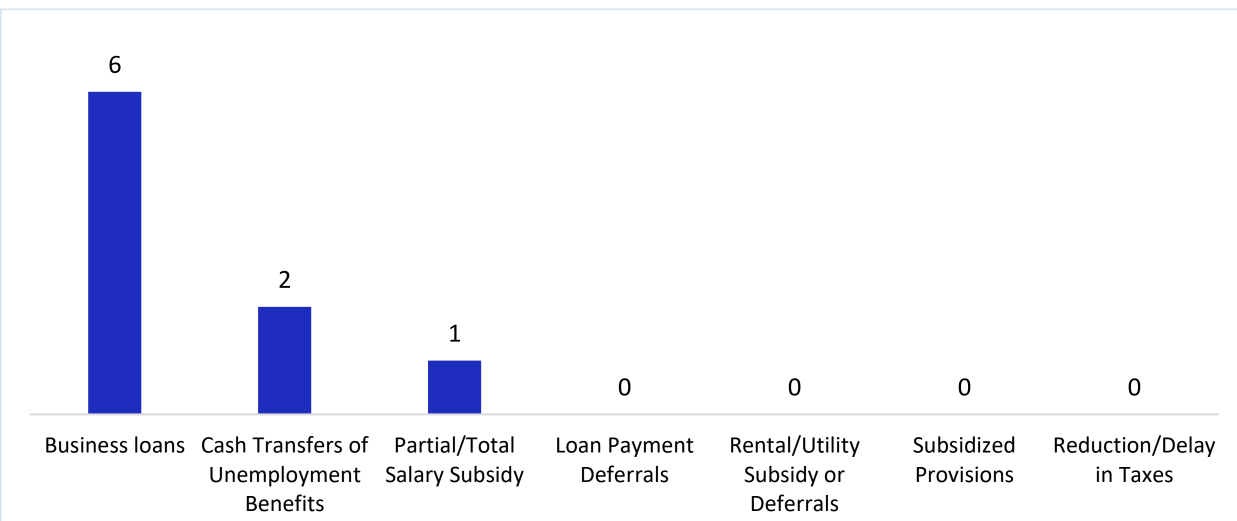


Source: Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.

Note: Changes reported only for employers.

Only 11 per cent had applied for or are currently receiving public support[14] (**Figure 20**). Special lending programmes are the most commonly used and required form of business support (**Figure 21**).

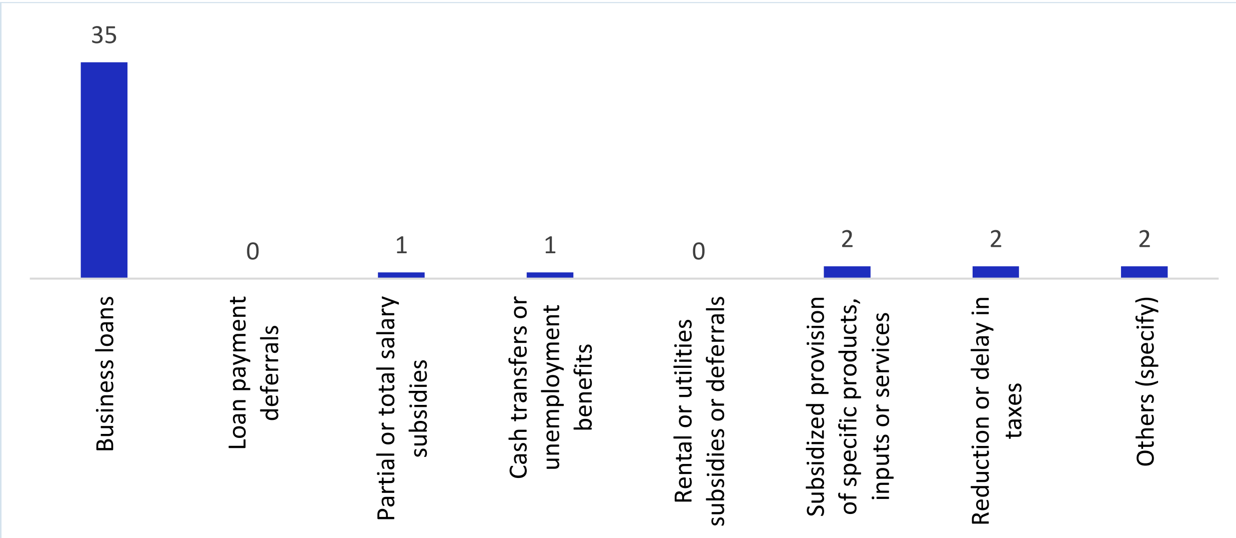
Figure 20: Percentage of employers or business-owners who applied for or currently receive any government support



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

[14] Multiple answers are allowed.

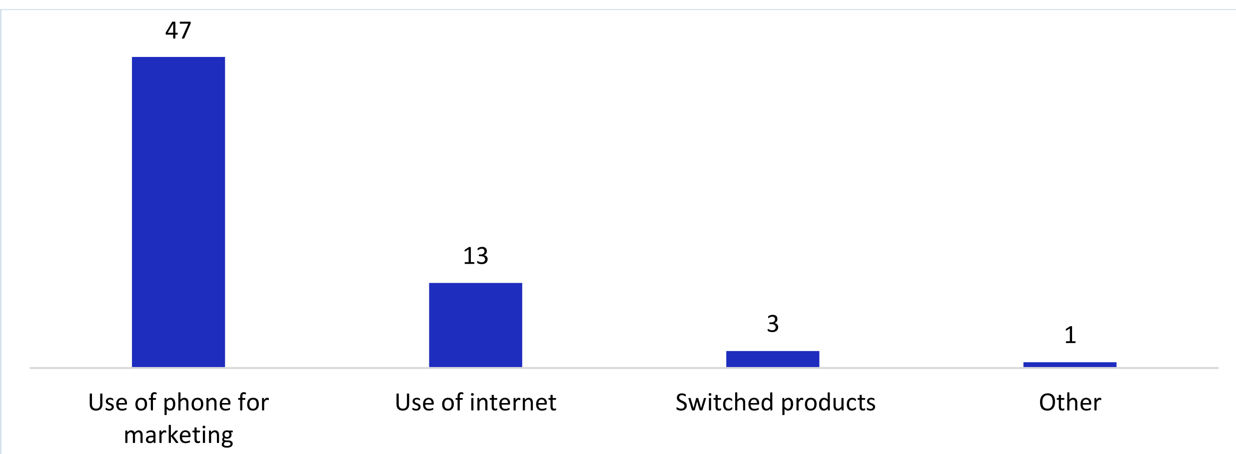
Figure 21: Employers' or business-owners' most-requested policy support for COVID-19 (%)



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

The two main strategies adopted by businesses to comply with social distancing measures and reduce direct physical proximity with customers were the use of phone for business (47 per cent) and the internet (13 per cent) **(Figure 14).**

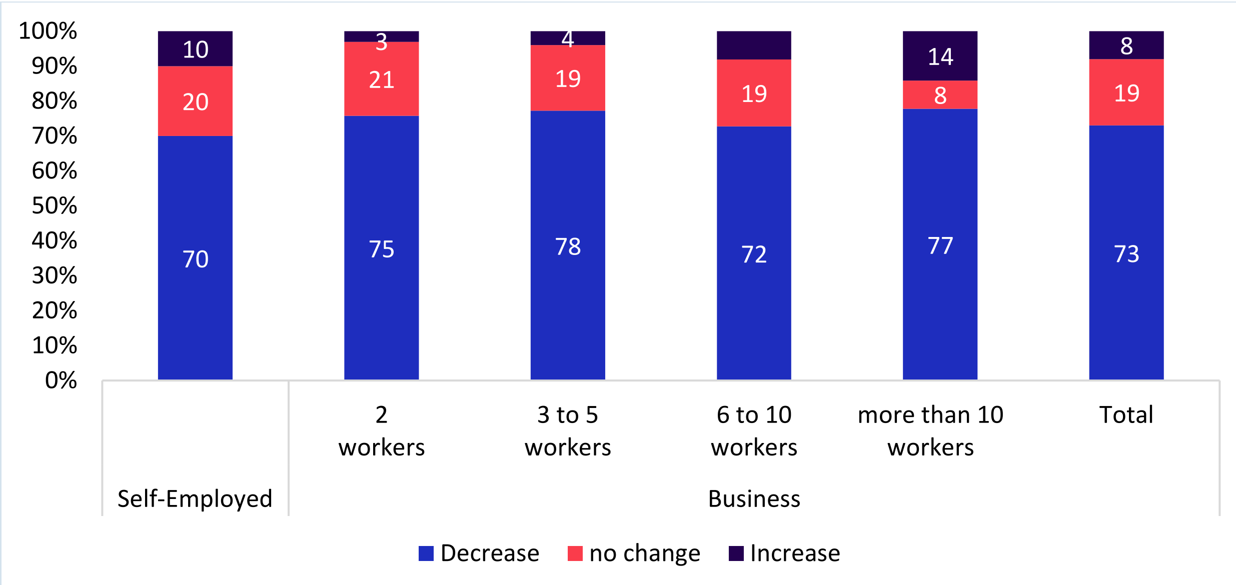
Figure 14: Businesses' strategies to reduce physical proximity with customers (%)



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

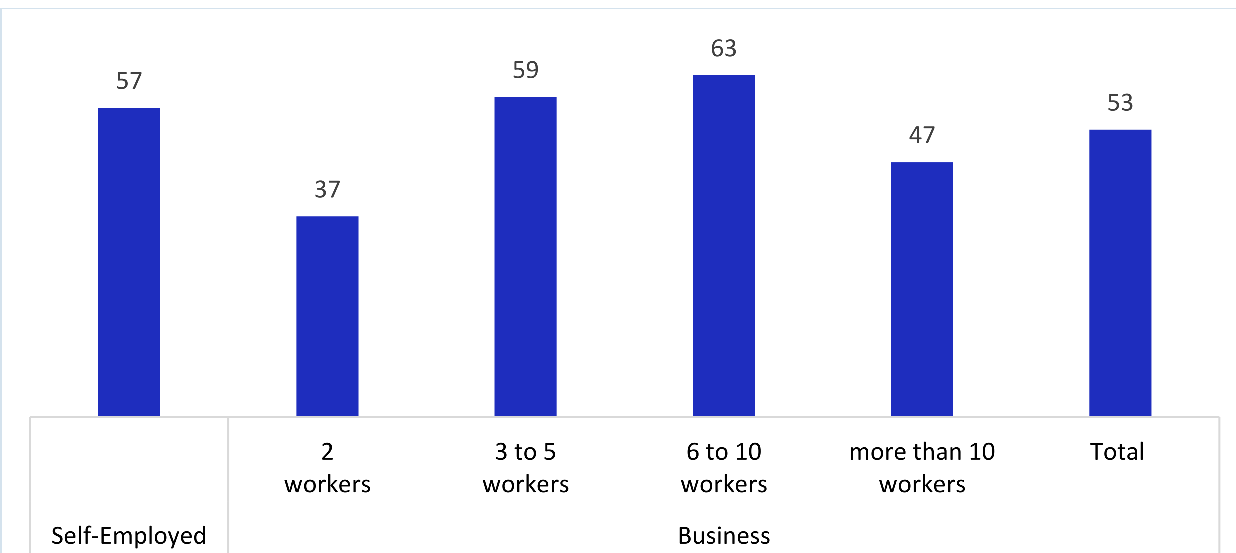
When asked to compare enterprises' sales in the last two months prior to the survey with the same period a year earlier, 73 per cent of respondents said their sales had fallen; on average businesses reported a fall in revenues by more than 50 per cent). As far as the outlook for 2021, about a third of businesses (37 per cent) foresee lower sales in 2021 as compared to 2019; 37 per cent foresee similar levels of revenue and the less than a third is foreseeing an increase in revenue (**Figure 16**).

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



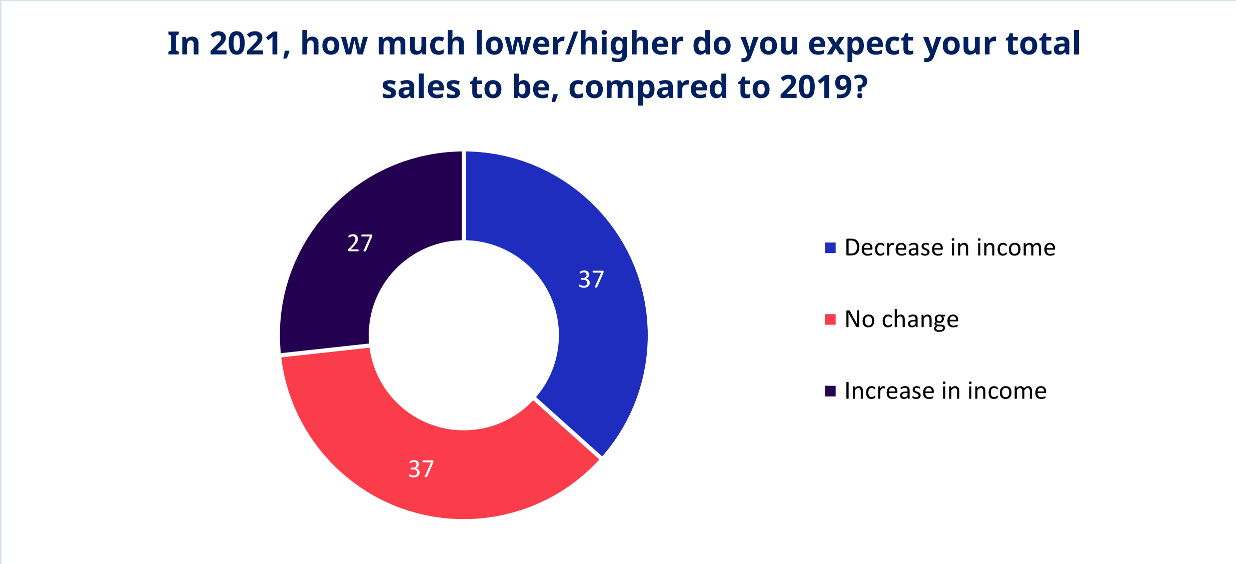
Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

Figure 15: Average decrease in sales/revenue reported by enterprises, by enterprise size (%)



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

Figure 16 : Sales expectations for 2021 compared to 2019



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

4. Shift to online and home-based work

The percentage of the wage employees surveyed in Morocco who said they were able to work from home or online in February 2021 has declined (15 per cent) compared to the findings in November 2020 (20 per cent) **(Figure 26).** The percentage of those who were able to work from home remained substantially higher among the highly educated and urban residential wage employees **(Figure 27).**

Figure 26: Ability to work online

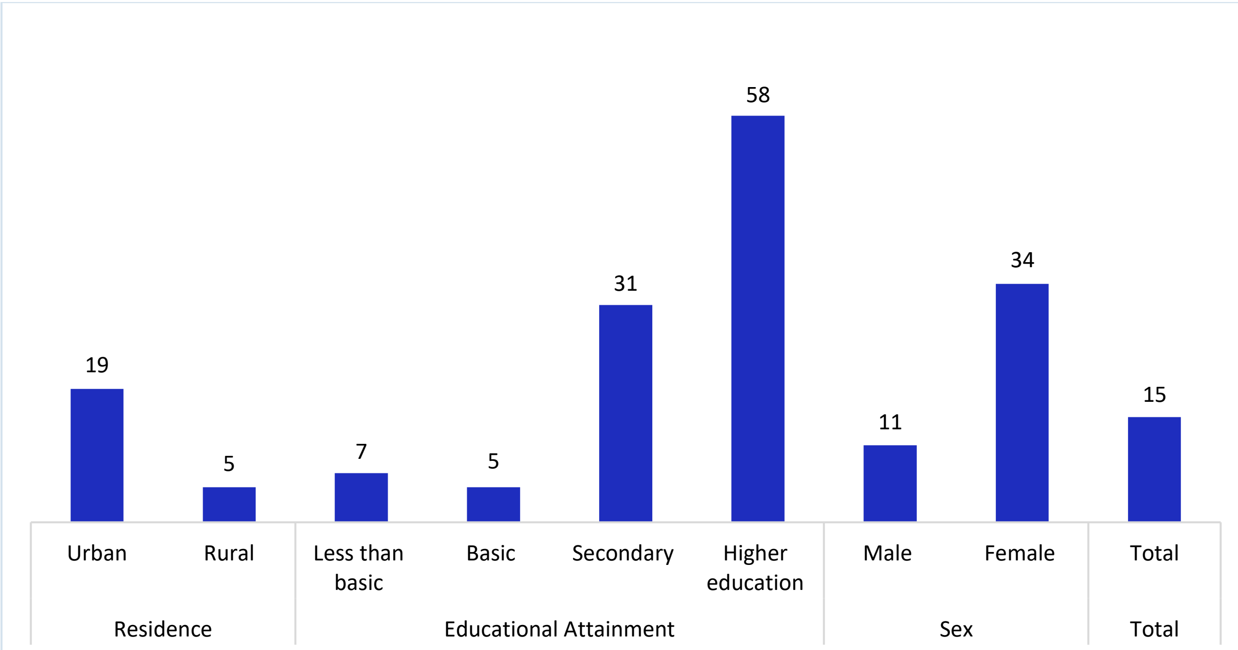
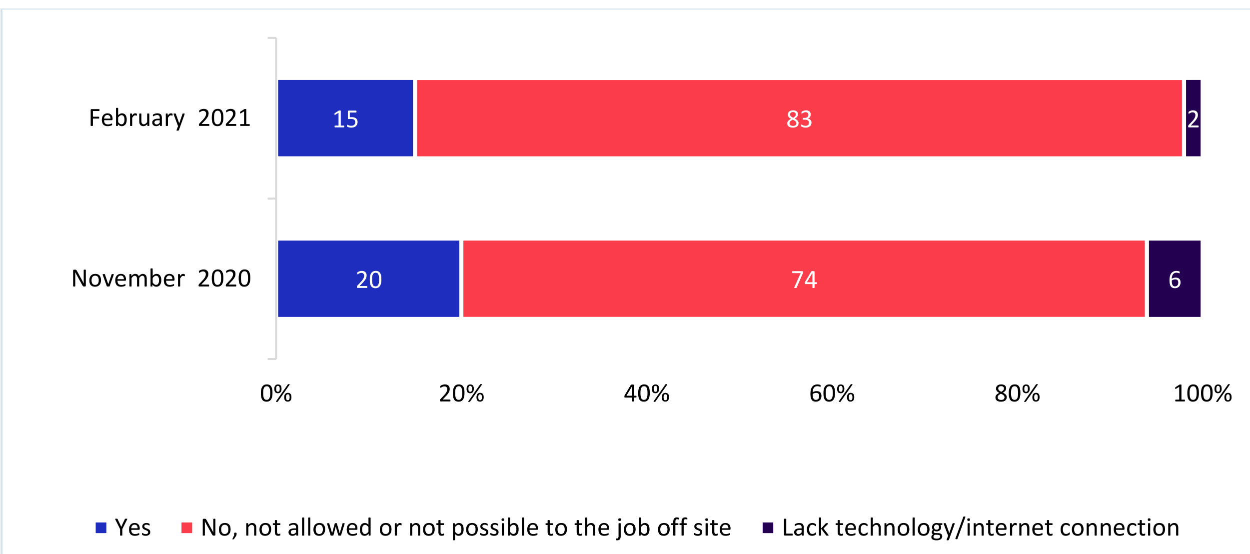
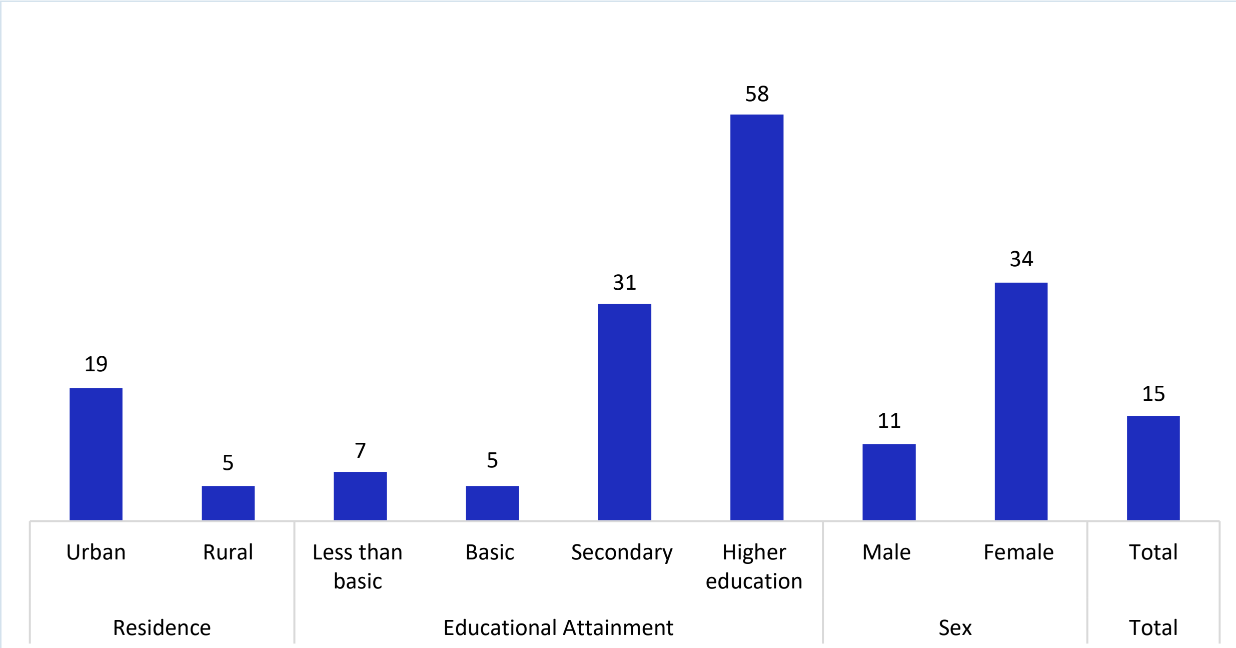


Figure 26: Ability to work online



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

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

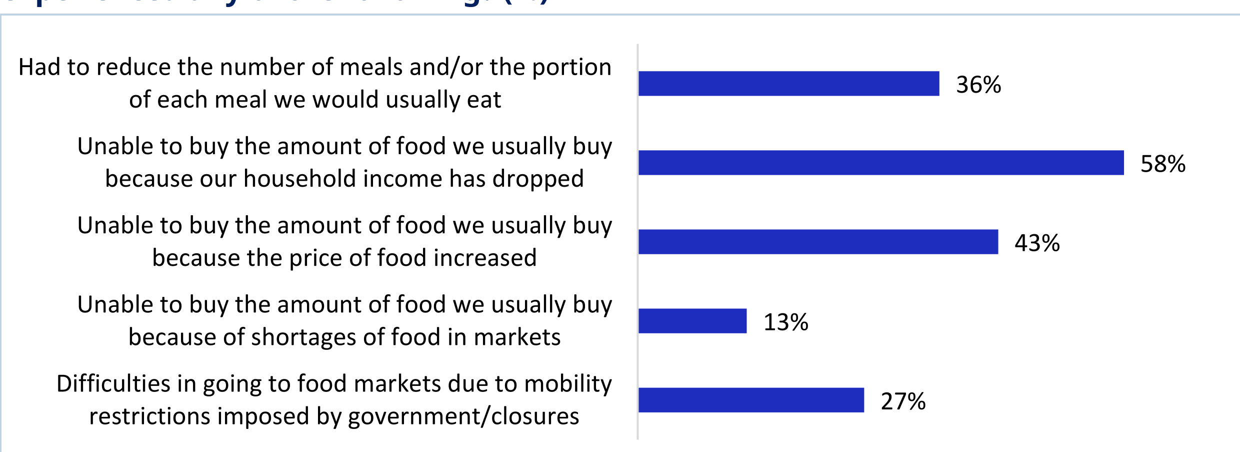


Source: *Constructed by authors using the ILO/ ERF COVID-19 Monitor.*

5. Have you had to…? Household coping strategies

Considering only the last seven days preceding the survey, 58 per cent of respondents reported their households were not able to buy the usual amount of food: on account of reduced incomes (58 per cent) and/or increase in food prices (43 per cent). 36 per cent reported that they had to reduce the amount of food they usually eat (**Figure 28**).

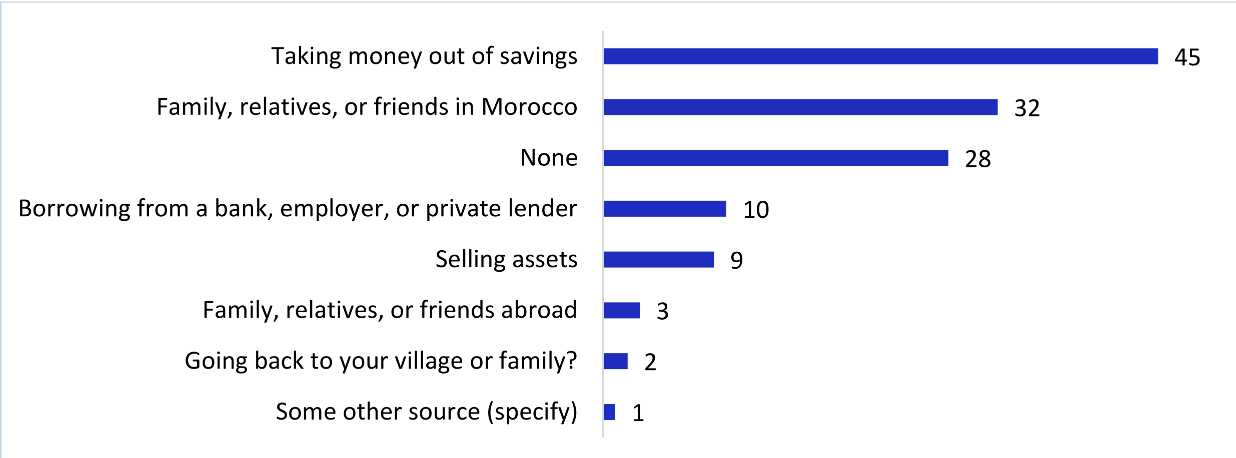
Figure 28: Food security: In the past 7 days, have you or any household member experienced any of the following? (%)



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

45 per cent of households withdrew from their savings in the face of hardships, and 32 percent turned to their friends and relatives in Morocco for help **(Figure 29).**

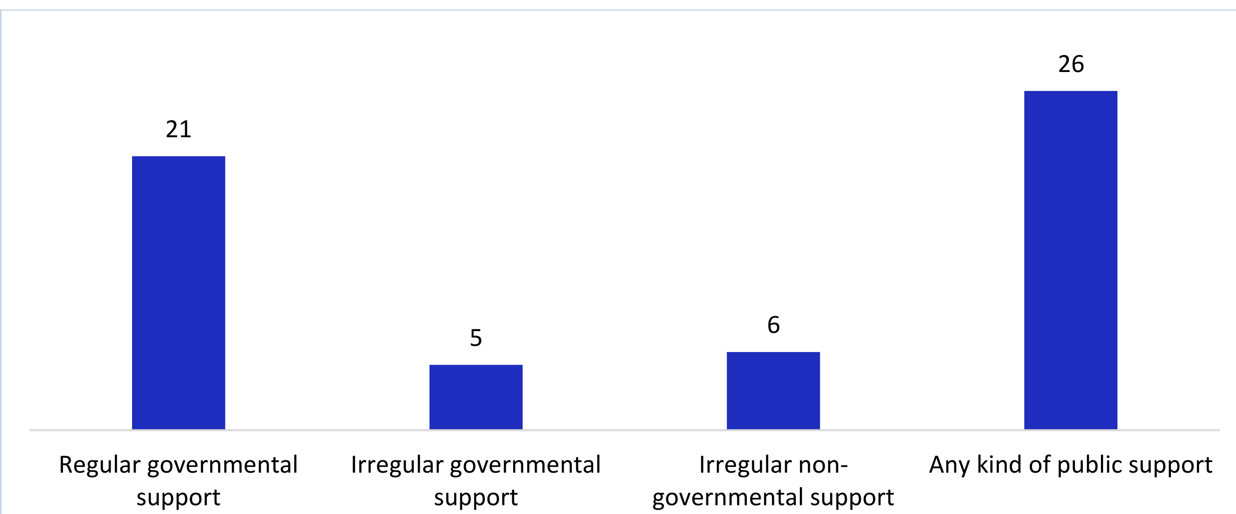
***Figure 29: Did you need to resort to any of these coping strategies since the end of February 2020?* (%)**



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

Around one out of every four (26 per cent) of survey respondents reported receiving some kind of support[15]. Around 21 per cent reported receiving regular governmental support. The month prior to the survey, 5 percent have received an unusual governmental support and 6 per cent have received non-governmental support **(Figure 30).**

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



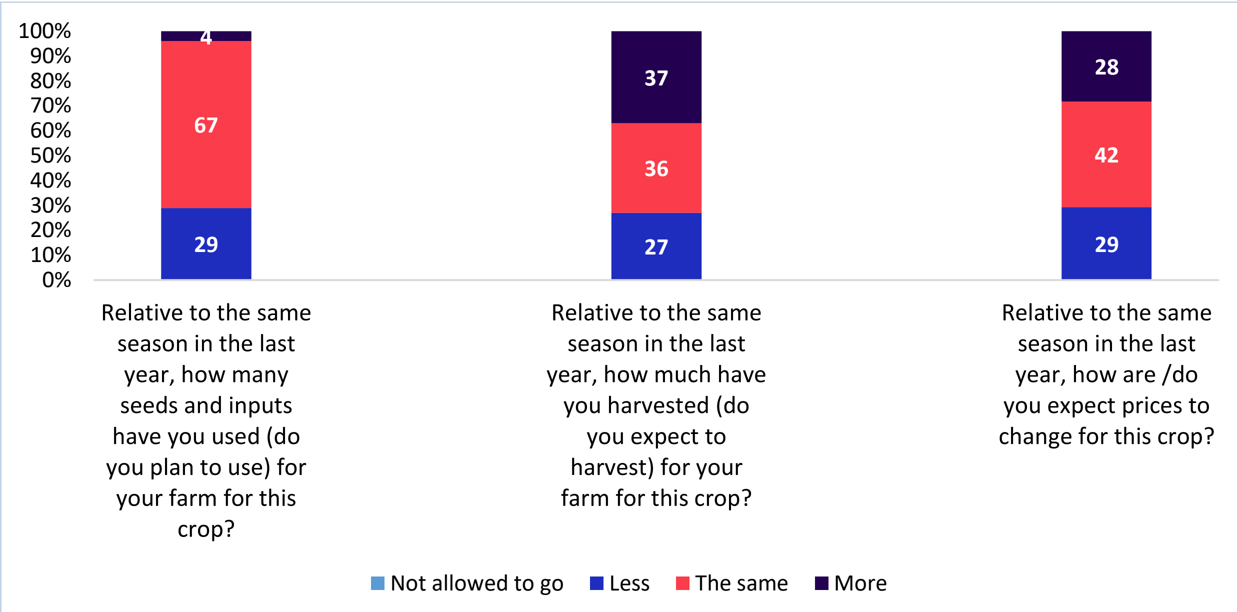
Source: *Constructed by authors using ERF COVID-19 Monitor*

[15] This includes regular and irregular governmental and non-governmental support.

6. Farmers

Surveyed farmers in February 2021 constituted 7 per cent of the respondents. 29 per cent indicated they used (or planned to use) fewer seeds and inputs than they had used during the same season the previous year); only 4 per cent reported an increased use of seeds and other inputs **(Figure 31).**

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 Morocco.

The sample for the household survey were 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 re-contacted 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 is:

- Telephone operator
- Household income (categorically) in Feb. 2020
- Base wave labour market status (employed, unemployed (search required), out of labour 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; 43.0 per cent (863 of 2,007) November 2020 respondents in Morocco were successfully tracked to February 2021.

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

Morocco Panel Sample	**Count**	**%**
Mobile owners who consented to being re-interviewed in future waves	1,817	91
Phone disconnected/ busy try for up to 3 times	147	8.09
Not in service	453	24.93
Did not answer/ try for up to 3 times	72	3.96
Picked up and refused	203	11.17
Incomplete, and refused	79	4.35
Complete	863	47.5
Total	1,817	100

For the refresher sample, around 16,700 random numbers were generated as a refresher individual, of which more than half were not in service. The total sample size of those who completed the survey was 783.

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

Morocco Refresher Sample	**Count**	**%**
Phone disconnected/ busy try for up to 3 times	3,143	18.75
Not in service	9,565	57.06
Did not answer/ try for up to 3 times	1,473	8.79
Picked up and refused	932	5.56
Incomplete, and refused	417	2.49
Incomplete, and call returned try for up to 3 times	3	0.02
Complete	1,139	6.79
Not Eligible	91	0.54
Total	16,763	100

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%	5%	87%	1%	0%
	Female	1%	12%	84%	2%	1%
Educational attainment	Less than basic	8%	5%	86%	1%	0%
	Basic	3%	4%	92%	2%	0%
	Secondary	3%	11%	82%	2%	2%
	Higher education	5%	11%	81%	1%	3%
Economic activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	24%	1%	75%	0%	0%
	Manufacturing	3%	9%	88%	0%	0%
	Construction or utilities	3%	4%	93%	0%	0%
	Retail or Wholesale	9%	8%	81%	1%	0%
	Transportation and storage	2%	9%	84%	3%	2%
	Accommodation and food services	3%	6%	87%	4%	0%
	Other	3%	5%	89%	2%	1%
Sector	Government/public sector	9%	2%	87%	2%	0%
	Private sector/NGO	4%	8%	86%	1%	1%
Formal job	Informal	2%	6%	90%	1%	1%
	Formal	9%	6%	83%	2%	0%

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	5%	3%	92%	0%	0%
	Female	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Educational attainment	Less than basic	5%	4%	91%	0%	0%
	Basic	2%	0%	98%	0%	0%
	Secondary	3%	0%	97%	0%	0%
	Higher education	2%	1%	96%	0%	0%
Economic activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	24%	0%	76%	0%	0%
	Manufacturing	2%	0%	98%	0%	0%
	Construction or utilities	3%	0%	97%	0%	0%
	Retail or Wholesale	0%	2%	98%	0%	0%
	Transportation and storage	3%	11%	86%	0%	0%
	Accommodation and food services	1%	0%	99%	0%	0%
	Other	1%	2%	97%	0%	0%
Sector	Government/public sector	9%	0%	91%	0%	0%
	Private sector/NGO	2%	3%	95%	0%	0%
Formal job	Informal	2%	1%	96%	0%	0%
	Formal	5%	3%	91%	0%	0%

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

Main Characteristics		**Average change in wages in Dinar**	**Average percentage change in wages (%)**
Sex	Male	-17	2%
	Female	68	3%
Educational attainment	Less than basic	-66	0%
	Basic	58	4%
	Secondary	134	6%
	Higher education	103	2%
Economic activity	Agriculture, fishing or mining	154	4%
	Manufacturing	-56	0%
	Construction or utilities	-180	-3%
	Retail or wholesale	-91	7%
	Transportation and storage	-290	-5%
	Accommodation and food services	22	1%
	Other	145	6%
Sector	Government/public sector	80	3%
	Private sector/NGO	-34	1%
Formal job	Informal	-160	-3%
	Formal	130	6%

Sweden
Sverige

Acknowledgements

This report is funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation's (ILO), and the project Advancing the Decent Work Agenda in North Africa – ADWA' Project.