Statistical Institute of Jamaica

Jamaican Labour Market: Impact of COVID-19

July 2020

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ISSN: 0799-6527

Published by the STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

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Preface

In response to the call for data to assess the impact of the novel coronavirus (SARS CoV-2 or CoV_2) on the labour market in Jamaica, The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) included a COVID-19 module on the July 2020 quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The Labour Force Survey is a quarterly household survey with the primary objective to collect comprehensive information on labour force participation and economic activities of the non-institutionalized population 14 years and older. The reference period for the July 2020 Labour Force Survey was June 21 -27, 2020.

The Jamaican Labour Market: Impact of COVID-19 Report provides information on the changes in the number of persons employed, unemployed and outside the labour force in July 2020 compared with the findings from the July 2019 LFS. The report provides insights into the impact of the pandemic on households' source of livelihood, changes in household income and coping strategies used to compensate for losses incurred. Additionally, the report provides information on the number of persons who were temporarily absent from work because of COVID-19. The tables and analysis also present information on changes in working hours and other working arrangements such as working from home which was implemented by some employers to help curb the spread of COVID-19.

At the time this report was prepared, the number of COVID positive cases was on the increase. The Government of Jamaica continues to monitor the positivity rate and implement measures such as all-island curfews in an attempt to flatten the curve. STATIN will continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the Labour Force through the additional COVID-19 module. To date, STATIN has fielded the COVID-19 module in the July 2020, October 2020 and the January 2021 Labour Force Surveys.

We invite persons to read the report and encourage our stakeholders and data users to utilize the information contained herein. You can visit our website at https://statinja.gov.jm/ for additional tables from the quarterly Labour Force Survey and other STATIN releases.

Carol Coy
Director General
Statistical Institute of Jamaica

1. Introduction

In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Since the declaration and the first confirmed case in Jamaica, the Government implemented measures to safeguard public health. These measures include travel restrictions, school closures, curfews, and restrictions on public gathering and entertainment events.

These actions resulted in reduced operations of some businesses and in some instances, even closure. The socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and the measures to curb the virus was immediate. In the second quarter of 2020 (April-June), the Jamaican economy declined by 18.4 per cent and there was a 10.8 per cent decline in the number of persons employed as at July 2020 compared to July 2019 (STATIN, 2020).

The value of imports fell by 30.4 per cent during the period January to July 2020 when compared to the similar period in 2019. Revenue from exports also fell during the period to US$719.4 million, a decline of 28.6 per cent.

The July 2020 Labour Force Survey (LFS) was the primary data source used in this report to explore the impact of the novel coronavirus on the labour market. Additional questions were included in the survey to gather information on the impact on work and aspects of social life, as well as the work from home experience in an effort to assess the effects of the pandemic and its related control measures on households and individuals. The July 2020 Labour Force Survey was conducted during the period July–September 2020 with the reference week being June 21 -27, 2020.

At the household level, the LFS COVID-19 module sought to:

- Determine the sources of livelihood for households;
- Determine if households' income from employment had changed since the implementation of the COVID-19 measures in Jamaica (March 2020);
- Identify coping strategies used by households to supplement any loss of income.

At the individual level, the questions sought to measure the impact of COVID-19 on employment, hours worked and income. The questions were designed to identify:

- Persons who were temporarily absent from work because of COVID-19;
- Changes in income associated with COVID-19 control measures;
- Change in working arrangements; and
- Job loss associated with COVID-19 control measures.

2. Impact of COVID-19 on Households' Source of Livelihood

Measures to control the spread of the novel coronavirus (SARS CoV-2 or CoV_2) caused major work disruptions and adverse economic outcomes globally. Research has shown that among other things, the effects have been reflected in increased unemployment, reduced working hours and loss of income. These have far-reaching implications for individuals and families in meeting their basic needs and financial obligations.

To measure the impact of COVID-19 on households' livelihood and the coping strategies used by householders to mitigate the effects, respondents were asked to state their households' source(s) of income in the past 12 months and to indicate if, since March 2020, the household income from the specified source(s) had changed. Persons who experienced a decrease in their income were asked to specify how they compensated for the loss.

The main sources of income identified were 'Wages from employment of household members' (57.1%), 'Non-farm family business' (24.7%) and 'Family farming, livestock or fishing' (19.2%) (Figure i).

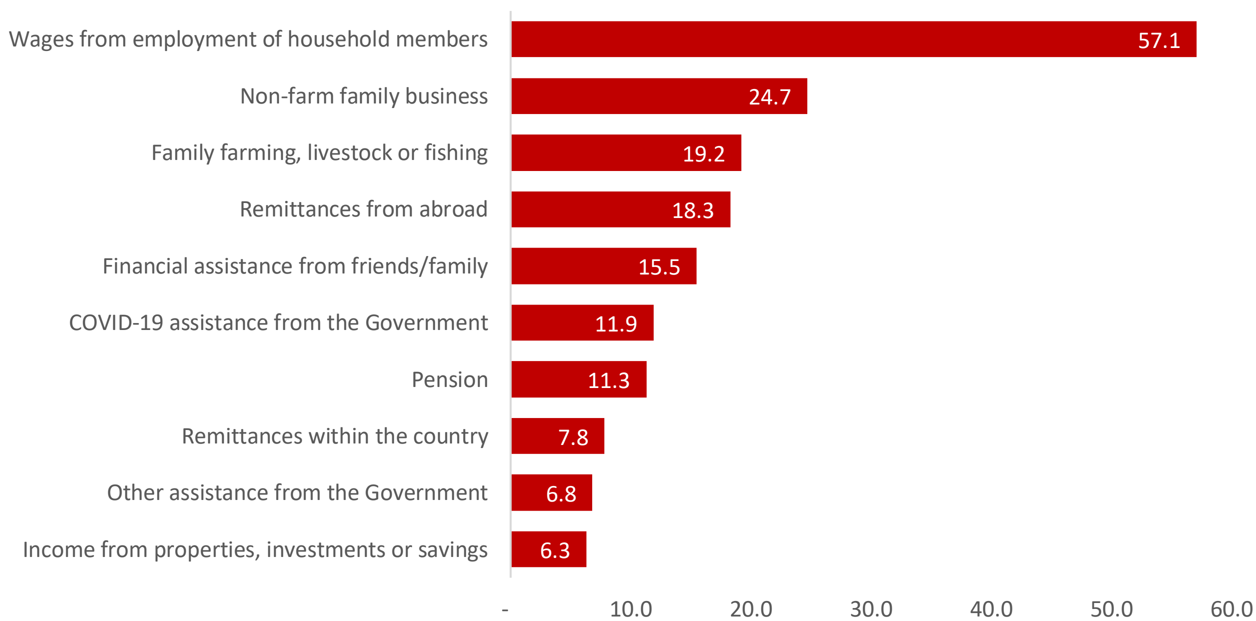

Figure i Households' Sources of Livelihood in the Past 12 Months, July 2020

When the data are disaggregated by area of residence, 'Wages from employment of household members' was identified as the main source of income in the past 12 months by the majority of households in all three regions. In the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA)[1]the top three sources identified in GKMA were 'Wages from employment of household members' (68.3%), 'Non-farm family business' (25.4%) and 'Financial assistance from friends/family' (16.8%). In Other Urban Centre (OUC), 57.2 per cent of households identified 'Wages from employment of household members', 26.4 per cent

[1] The Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) includes Kingston, St. Andrew, Portmore and Spanish Town.

'Financial assistance from friends/family' and 21.0 per cent 'Remittance from abroad' as their main sources of income.

Almost one-half of the households (48.8%) in the Rural Areas indicated 'Wages from employment of household members' as their main source of income; 34.3 per cent indicated 'Family farming, livestock or fishing', while 23.5 per cent indicated 'Non-farm family business'.

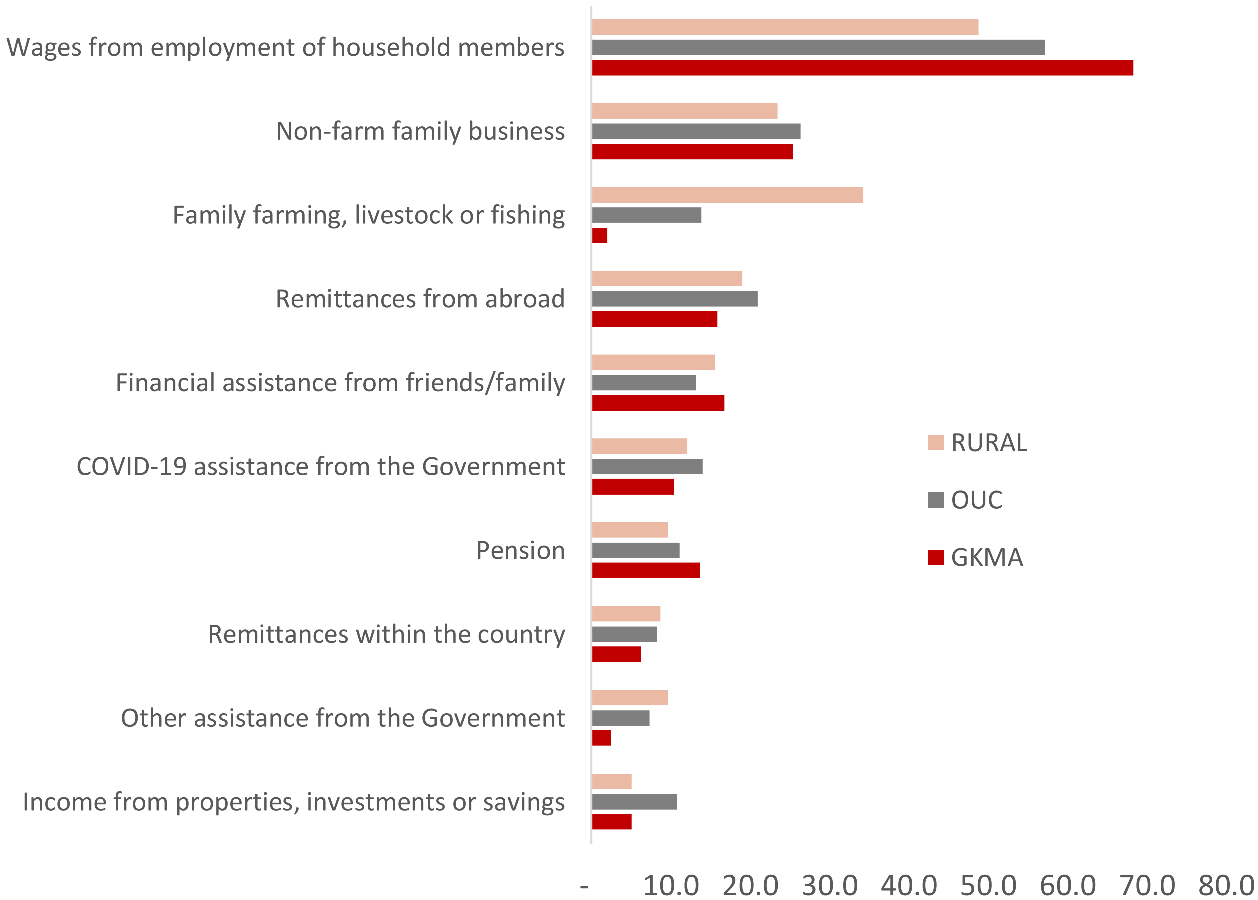

Figure ii: Households' Sources of Livelihood in the Past 12 Months by Region, July 2020

Nearly 60.0 per cent (57.4% or 515,200) of households experienced a decrease in their income since March 2020, while the income for 37.9 per cent (339,600) of households remained unchanged. Approximately one-half of the households in the GKMA reported that their income had declined. In OUC and Rural Areas, about three out of every five households had a reduction in their income.

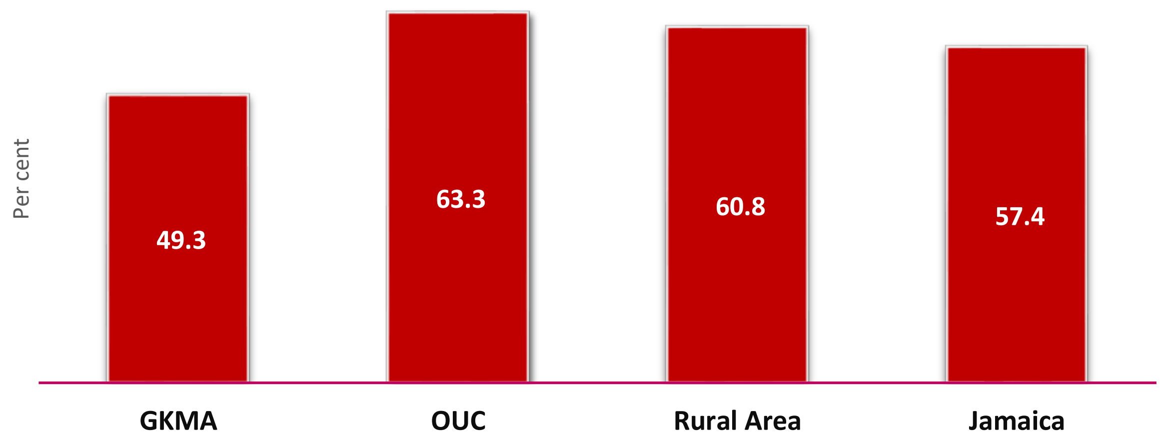

Figure iii: Proportion of Households that Experienced Reduction in Income by Region, July 2020

Of the households that experienced a reduction in income, 262,900 (51.0%) reported that their source of income was from wages earned by household members. For 166,200 households, non-farm family business was their source of income, while 106,300 earned their income from family farming, livestock or fishing.

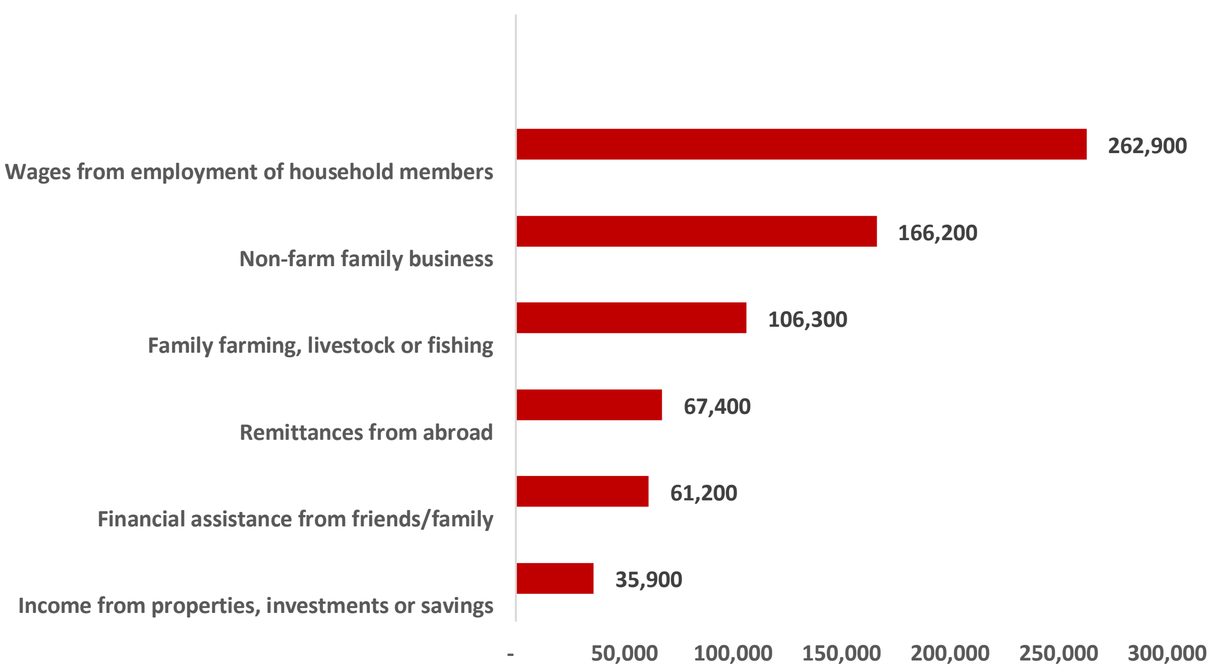

Figure iv: Number of Households that Experienced Reduction in Income by Source of Income, July 2020

To compensate for the loss of income, 40,500 households indicated that they received government aid or support while 26,900 received a loan from friends, neighbours, or relatives. Approximately 14,000 households indicated that they had started, among other things, farming, keeping animals and fishing to produce food for the family.

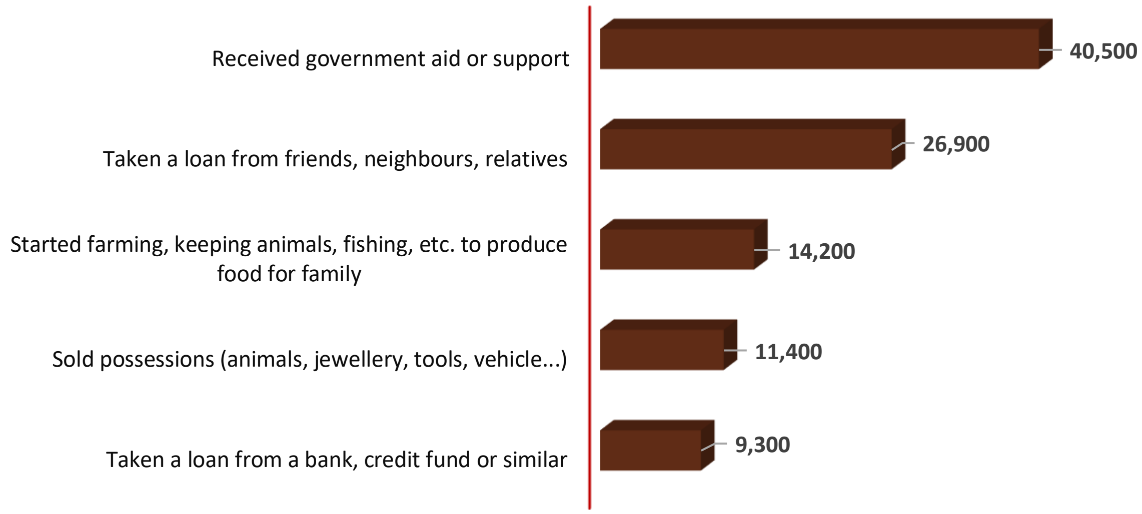

Figure v: Coping Strategies Used by Households to Compensate for the Loss of Income, July 2020

3. The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Children's Education

COVID-19 significantly impacted the educational services sector in Jamaica. The closure of schools was one of the first measures implemented by the Government of Jamaica to control the spread of the virus. Additionally, there were disruptions and or the cancellation of assessments at all educational levels. Where possible, educational institutions provided online teaching and sent assignments via email, WhatsApp or personal delivery to students. Educational television programmes were also aired by media houses in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Information.

> "In any emergency, children are always the most vulnerable" (Kagoshima, 2020).

Among households with children, the survey sought to determine if the children were attending school before the closure of schools due to COVID-19. Of the 897,900 households, three out of every 10 households (34.2% or 307,300 households) had children between the ages of six and 18 years who were attending school prior to COVID-19. For households with children who were attending school, respondents were asked to indicate the types of education or learning activities the children were engaged in since March 2020. The majority of households (82.5%) indicated that the children completed assignments provided by their teachers. Approximately seven out of every 10 households (67.9%) stated that the children attended online classes (Figure vi).

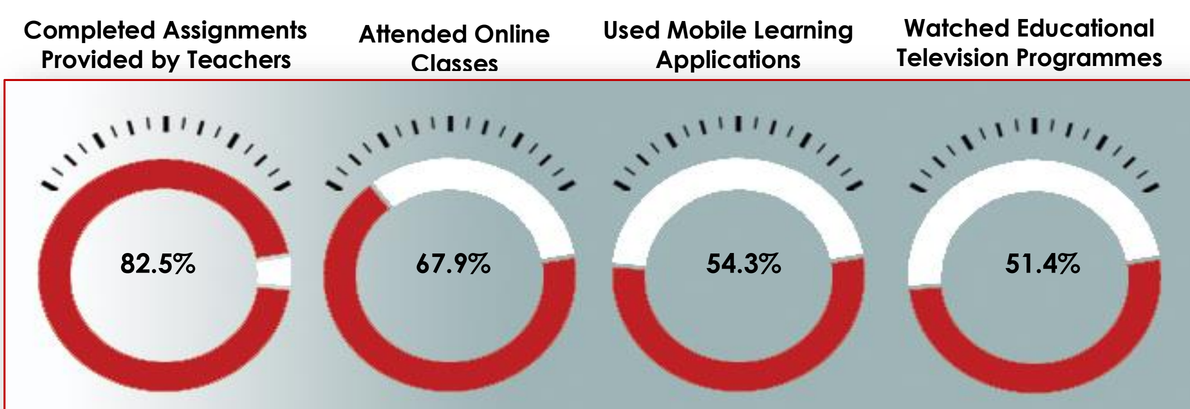

Figure v: Percentage of Children by Type of Educational Activities Engaged, July 2020

Data disaggregated by region showed that of the 307,300 households that had children attending school prior to the closure of schools due to COVID-19, Rural Areas had the largest number (150,100) of households with children compared to 93,200 in GKMA and 64,000 in OUC.

Table 1: Number of Households with Children Attending School Before Schools were Closed due to the Coronavirus (COVID -19) by Area, July 2020

Response	Area of Residence						Total	
	GKMA		OUC		Rural			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	93,200	95.4	64,000	94.1	150,100	95.1	307,300	95.0
No	4,500	4.6	4,000	5.8	7,400	4.7	15,800	4.9
Not Stated	*	*	*	*	*	*_	100	0.1
Total	97,700	100	68,000	100	157,700	100	323,300	100

Figure vi shows the learning activities in which children were engaged by region. The results were almost similar across the households in all three regions. In each of the three regions, more than 80.0 per cent of households indicated that their children were engaged in completing assignments provided by teachers. However, when compared with GKMA (76.4%) and OUC (73.5%), fewer households (60.2%) in Rural Areas reported that the children were engaged in online classes.

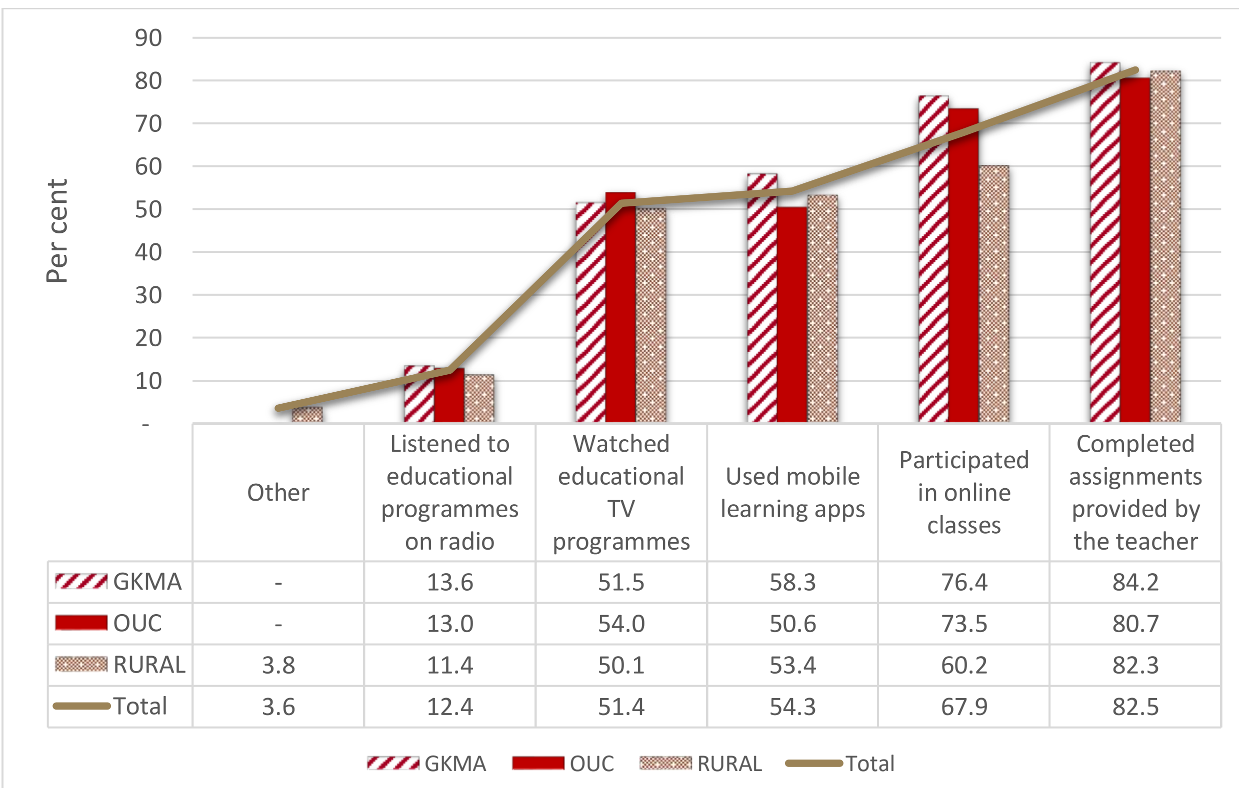

Figure vi: Learning Activities in which Children were Engaged by Region, July 2020

4. Impact of COVID-19 on Employment

Employment is a critical economic indicator that impacts the level of productivity in the various industries in the economy. As stated by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2020), "Employment adjustment typically follows economic contraction." The Jamaican Government, like other administrations globally, implemented measures to control the spread of COVID-19. As a result, some businesses and organizations reduced their activities, which resulted in decreased work hours, temporary layoffs, and permanent employment termination. Where possible, some businesses allowed their employees to work from home, depending on the nature of their job.

1,118,300 persons were employed in July 2020

4.1 The Impact of COVID-19 by Demographic Groups and Geographic Region

In July 2020, 1,118,300 persons (53.6%), 14 years and older, were employed in Jamaica. This was 135,800 persons or 10.8 per cent less than the number of persons employed in July 2019. There was a 51.2 per cent (54,600) increase in the number of unemployed[2] and an 11.1 per cent (80,600) increase in the number of persons outside the labour force relative to July 2019.

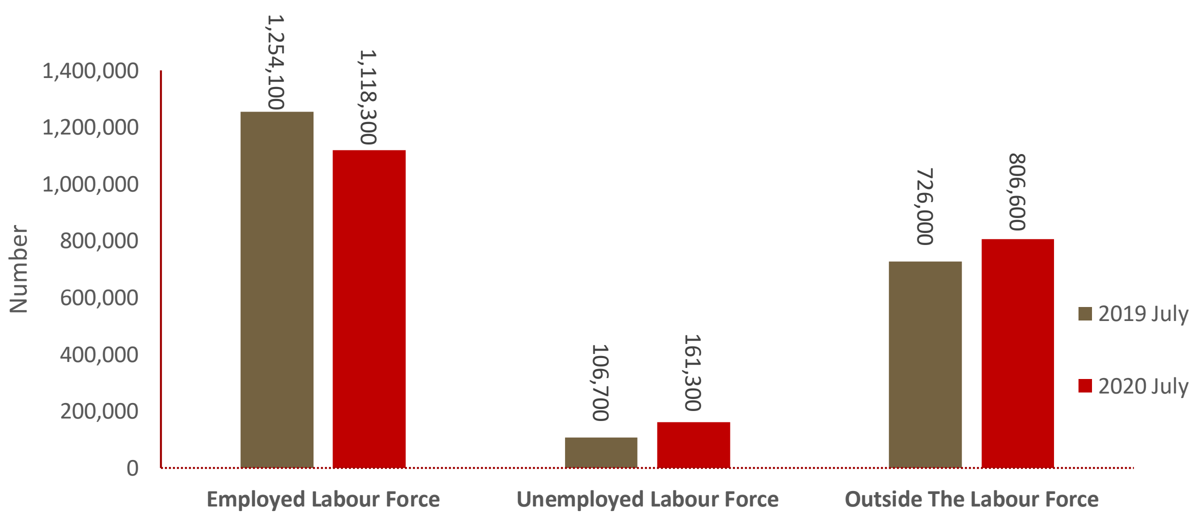

Figure vii: Labour Force Status, July 2019 and July 2020

[2] Persons are considered unemployed if at the reference week they were seeking, willing and available for work. While those outside the labour force are non-seekers and tend to include persons who are full-time students, retired, disabled and persons not interested in finding employment.

The impact of COVID-19 differs across demographic groups. Women, youth and persons residing in rural areas are more vulnerable to the adverse socio-economic effects of the virus. According to the ILO (2020), women's employment is likely to be affected more severely than men's due to the impact of the downturn on the service sector and the increased burden of unpaid care. Similarly, UN Women stated that women are more affected by economic crisis because they:

> *"tend to earn less; have fewer savings; are disproportionately more in the informal economy; have less access to social protections; are more likely to be burdened with unpaid care and domestic work, and therefore have to drop out of the labour force; and make up the majority of single-parent households."*[3]

Women are more affected by economic crisis because they:

- tend to earn less;
- have fewer savings;
- are disproportionately more in the informal economy;
- have less access to social protections;
- are more likely to be burdened with unpaid care and domestic work, and therefore have to drop out of the labour force; and
- make up the majority of single-parent households.

Historically, labour force statistics in Jamaica support the argument presented by the ILO and UN Women concerning women's vulnerability in the labour market and the economy. Data from the July 2019 Labour Force Survey showed that females accounted for 45.9 per cent of persons in the labour force and 44.7 per cent of the employed labour force. (STATIN, 2020). While there are fewer women than men in informal employment, the data showed that there are more females employed in the service industries and are therefore more vulnerable as indicated by the ILO. The data also showed that household workers are more likely to be females. According to the July 2019 Labour Force Survey, 78.8 per cent of the number of persons employed in private households were females (STATIN, 2020). Additionally, data from the 2017 Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions showed that the prevalence of poverty in female-headed households was 14.8 per cent; while more than one-half of the poorest female-headed households (54.8%) were single parent households (PIOJ, 2017). This concurs with the assertions made by both the ILO and UN WOMEN.

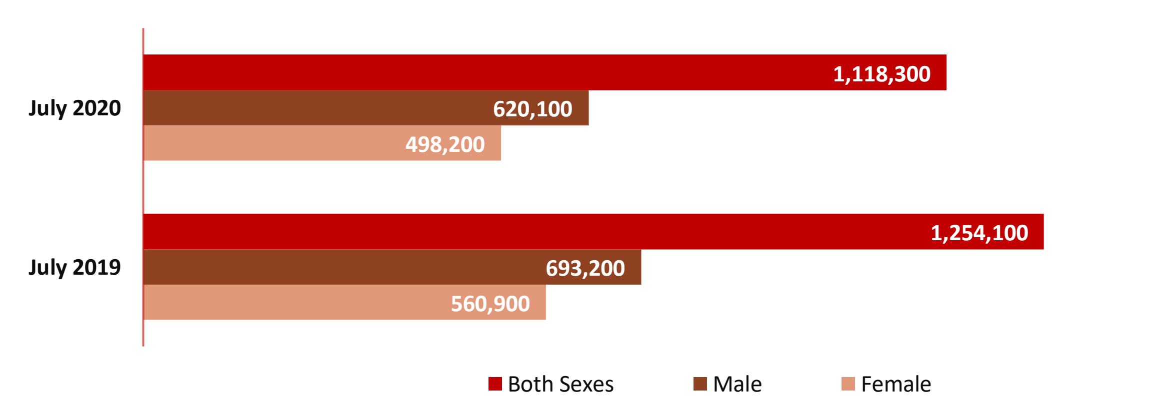

Figure viii: Employed Labour Force by Sex July 2019 – July 2020

[3] UN Women, 2020

Data from the July 2020 Labour Force Survey revealed that of the employed labour force, more than one-half (55.5% or 620,100) were males. This was 73,100 (10.5%) less than the number of males employed in July 2019. There were 498,200 employed females in July 2020, which is 62,700 (11.2%) less than the number employed in July 2019. This data showed that the loss in employment as a percentage affected females slightly more than males.

A disaggregation of the data by age cohort showed a reduction in employment for all age groups. Table 1 presents a comparison of the employed labour force by age group between July 2019 and July 2020. The data showed that the largest decline, 42,500, was in the 25-34 years age group, while the lowest decline of 14,700 was in 55 years and over age cohort. For most age groups, the declines in the numbers employed were higher for males than females. In the 25-34 years age group, the number of employed males declined by 24,100 while females declined by 18,400.

Table 2: Employed Labour Force by Age Group, July 2019-July 2020

Age Group	2019			2020		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
14 - 24	98,800	71,700	170,500	80,600	54,000	134,600
25 - 34	174,000	150,200	324,200	149,900	131,800	281,700
35 - 44	157,600	145,500	303,100	144,700	135,900	280,600
45 - 54	137,000	112,500	249,500	126,300	103,000	229,300
55 - 64	81,800	58,700	140,500	78,400	52,600	131,000
65 and over	44,000	22,300	66,300	40,200	20,900	61,100
Total	**693,200**	**560,900**	**1,254,100**	**620,100**	**498,200**	**1,118,300**

4.2 Youth Employment

The pandemic has heightened the challenges youth (14-24 years) face with employment. As indicated by the ILO (2020), youth faced higher rates of unemployment than adults (25 years and older) because of their relative lack of experience and the fact that they are also more likely than adults to work in less-secure and lower-wage employment. The crisis, it is argued, is negatively impacting the prospects for youth as "Young people are experiencing job disruptions from reduced working hours to layoffs, disruptions in education and training as they try to complete studies, and difficulties transitioning from school to work and moving between jobs."[4]

According to the July 2020 Labour Force Survey, youth (14-24 years old), accounted for 15.1 per cent (193,500) of the Jamaican labour force. The number of employed youth moved from 170,500 in July 2019 to 134,600 in July 2020. This represents a 21.1 per cent (35,900) decline in youth employment relative to July 2019. Of the employed youth, almost six out of every 10 (80,600) were males while 54,000 were females. The percentage decline in youth employment was higher for females (24.7%) than males (18.4%) relative to July 2019.

In all three areas, there was a decline in youth employment. However, the most significant decline was in rural areas. As shown in Figure x, the number of employed youth in the rural areas declined by 62,200 moving from 580,300 in July 2019 to 518,100 in July 2020. In the GKMA, youth employment declined by 42,500 while in OUC the decline was 31,200.

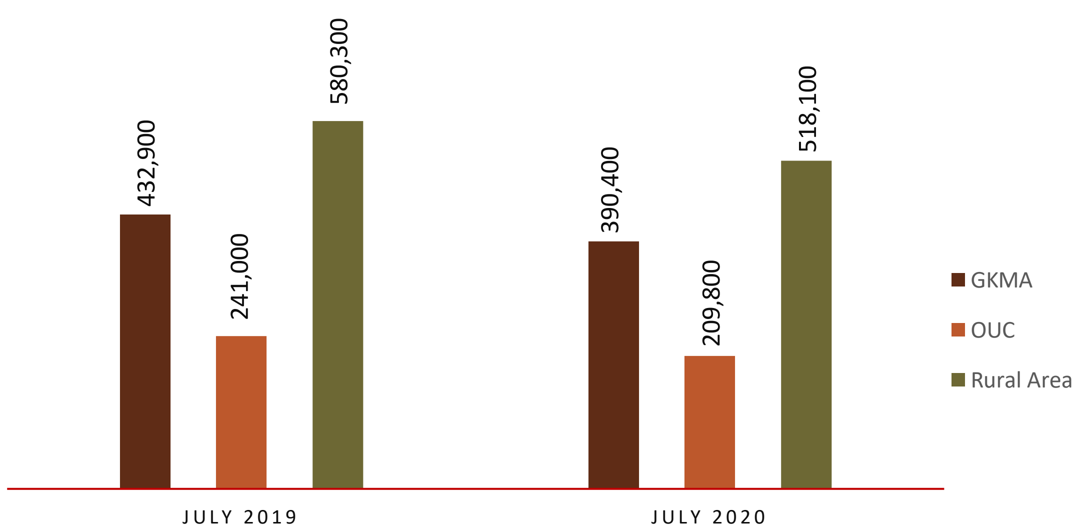

Figure ix: Employment by Area of Residence, July 2019 and July 2020

[4] International Labour Organization and Asian Development Bank, 2020

5. Employment by Industry

The ILO has assessed the impact of the pandemic on industries and classified them based on the level of risks to workers' job security. The sectors at risk are described as labour-intensive and often employ a large number of low-paid, low-skilled workers. Such industries include 'Wholesale & Retail Trade', 'Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles', 'Manufacturing', 'Real Estate & Other Business Services', and 'Accommodation & Food Service Activities'.

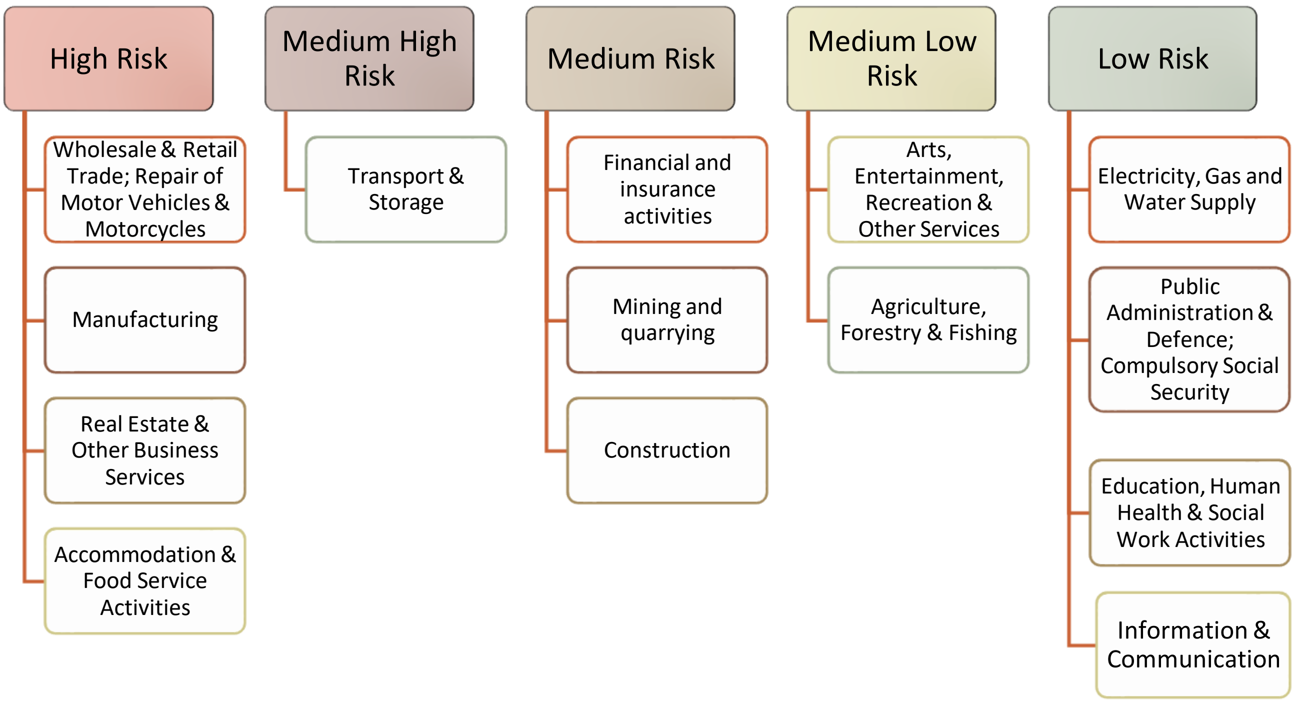

Figure x: Workers at risk: Sectorial Perspective (ILO, 2020)

The Covid-19 mitigation measures implemented by the Government significantly impacted areas of the economy, such as tourism-related activities, recreation and culture and commerce. Value-added for the 'Hotels & Restaurants' industry declined by 85.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2020 when compared to the similar quarter in 2019. The 'Wholesale & Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles' fell by 15.6 per cent, 'Transport, Storage & Communication' by 20.8 per cent and 'Construction' by 14.5 per cent.[5]

Figure xi shows the number of persons employed by industry for July 2019 and July 2020. For both periods, most persons were employed in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles'. In 2020, while the majority of females (117,800) were employed in 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles', most males (140,400) were working in the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' industry. In all industries, there was a reduction in the number of persons employed.

[5] STATIN, (2020) *Quarterly Gross Domestic Product, April-June 2020*.

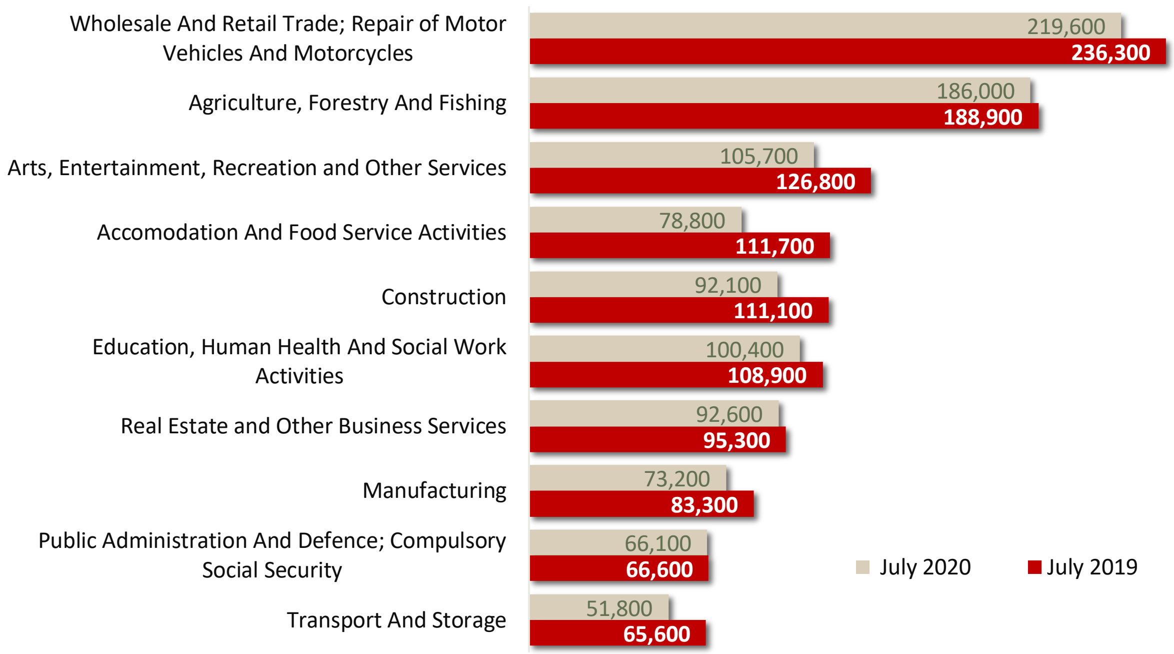

Figure xi: Employed Labour by Industry, July 2019 and July 2020

The industries that recorded the largest declines in employment are shown in Figure xii below. Based on the ILO's classification, most of these industries are within the high and the medium-high risk categories.

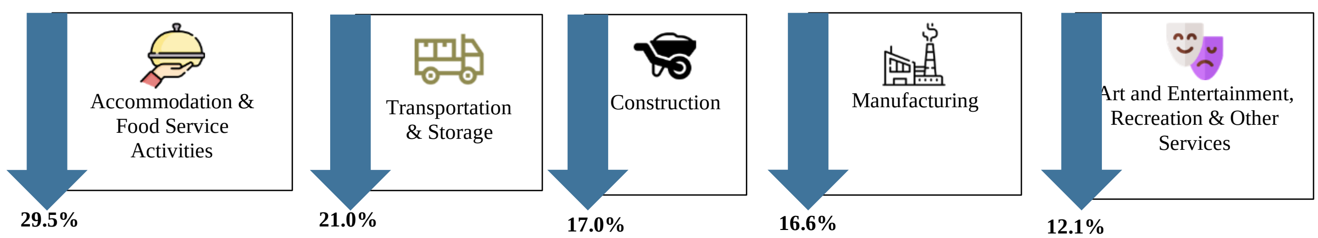

Figure xii: Industries with the Largest Percentage July 2019 - July 2020

The changes in employment within industries differ for males and females. For males, employment in the 'Construction' industry had the largest decline of 19,300, followed by 'Accommodation and Food Service Activities' (13,100) and the 'Transport and Storage' industry (10,000). For females, the largest declines were in the 'Accommodation and Food Service Activities' industry (19,800); 'Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services' (15,200) and 'Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles' (11,000).

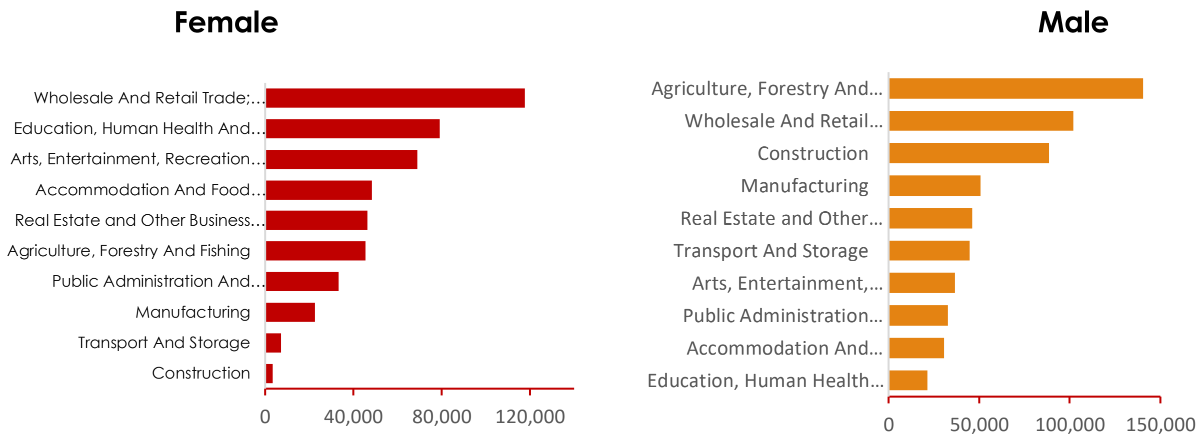

Figure xiii: Employed Labour Force by Industry by Sex, July 2020

6. Impact of COVID-19 on Tourism

In 2019, Tourism contributed 9.8 per cent to Jamaica's Gross Domestic product and is a source of employment for many Jamaicans. Since the onset of COVID-19, governments worldwide implemented travel-related measures to contain the spread of the virus. Such measures included the closure of borders, and travel ban to some countries and resulted in a downturn in the global travel industry. During the initial phase of the pandemic, the measures resulted in the suspension of operations of hotels, attractions, restaurants and other tourist-related activities which have had an adverse impact on the sector. For the January to July 2020 period, tourist arrivals in Jamaica declined by 62.5 per cent, moving from 1,661,145 stopovers in 2019 to 623,260 in 2020.[6]

Tourism-related activities span several industries and include accommodation and food services, transport, arts and entertainment. From the July 2020 LFS, it is estimated that there were 122,400 persons employed in the sector compared to 161,500 persons in July 2019. This represented a 24.2 per cent decline in employment. The decrease in employment was higher for females (20,500 or 25.6%) than males (18,500 or 22.8%) relative to 2019. The number of unemployed persons whose last employment was in the tourism-related sector increased by 137.4 per cent, moving from 13,900 in July 2019 to 33,000 in July 2020.

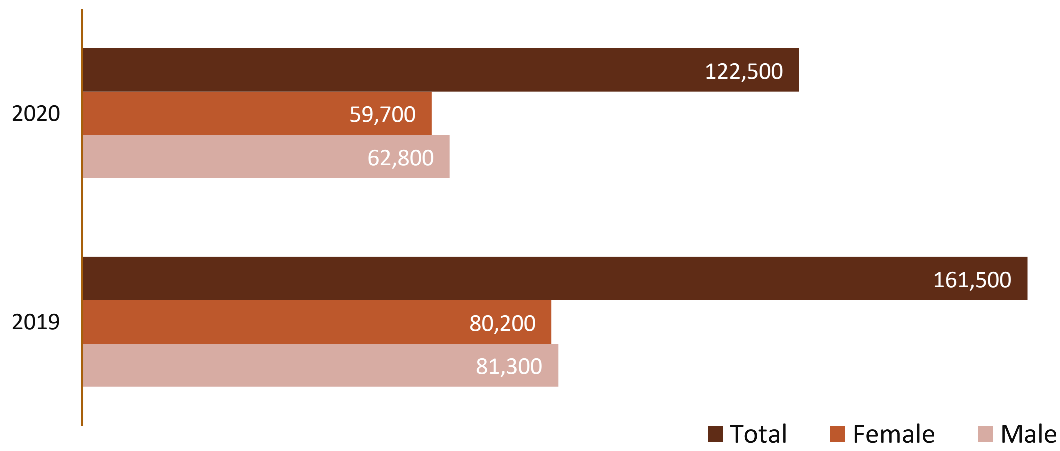

Figure xiv: Employment in Tourism-related Activities by Sex, July 2019 and July 2020

[6] Jamaica Tourist Board (2020) *Summary of July 2020 Visitor Arrivals.*

7. Occupation Group

Data relating to the employed labour force by occupation groups showed decreases across all categories compared with July 2019. The largest decline was in the group Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers which decreased by 45,100 (15.6%) persons. The group with the second highest decrease was Elementary Occupations with a reduction of 39,000 persons from 169,200 in July 2019 to 130,200 in July 2020. These workers are usually low-skilled low-wage workers and are employed in one of the high-risk industries based on the ILO classification system. Low skilled workers are at a higher risk of being impacted by the economic fallout from the pandemic because they are most times employed to low paying jobs, and are without social protection or health and safety benefits at the workplace.

For males, employment in all the occupation groups decreased with the largest decline of 20,500 (23.0%) in the Elementary Occupations, followed by Craft and Related Trades Workers (16,800). For females, the largest decline was in the group Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers, 33,100 (18.1%) followed by Elementary Occupations, 18,500 (23.1%). However, the number of employed females in the Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians group increased by 6,600 (4.1%) persons relative to July 2019.

Table 3: Employed Labour Force by Occupation Group by Sex, July 2019 and July 2020

OCCUPATION GROUP	July 2019			July 2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professionals, Senior Officials & Technicians	109,900	161,100	271,000	99,500	167,700	267,200
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers	105,800	183,300	289,100	93,800	150,200	244,000
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	143,800	42,600	186,400	139,800	43,100	182,900
Craft and Related Trades Workers	145,900	13,600	159,500	129,100	10,600	139,700
Elementary Occupations	89,100	80,100	169,200	68,600	61,600	130,200
Clerks	26,300	75,000	101,300	26,200	61,500	87,700
Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	68,100	4,900	73,000	59,100	2,900	62,000
Occupation not specified	4,300	300	4,600	4,000	600	4,600
TOTAL EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE	**693,200**	**560,900**	**1,254,100**	**620,100**	**498,200**	**1,118,300**

8. Impact of COVID-19 on Income

Temporary absence from work

In July 2020, a total of 61,400 employed persons indicated that they were temporarily absent from work. Of those who were absent, 51,300 (83.7%) indicated that it was due to either temporary layoff or reasons attributed to COVID-19. Such reasons included quarantine or government lockdown, COVID-19 related closure of business or COVID-19 related changes to work arrangements.

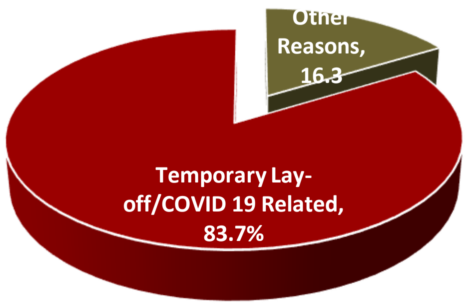

Figure xv: Employed Persons who were Temporarily Absent from Work Due to COVID-19 Related Reasons, July 2020

Employees from the private sector accounted for the majority (68.0%) of employees who were temporarily absent from work due to layoff or COVID-19 related reasons. Employers and own-account workers accounted for 17.7 per cent.

Figure xvi: Temporary Absent Employed Persons by Sector, July 2020

More than one-half (53.9%) of employed persons who were temporarily absent from work due to layoff or COVID-19 related reasons indicated that they expected to return to the same job/businesses after three months or were unsure if they would return. The remaining 46.1 per cent had expectations of returning to work within three months. Of those who expected to return to work within three months, 13.7 per cent were expecting to be compensated.

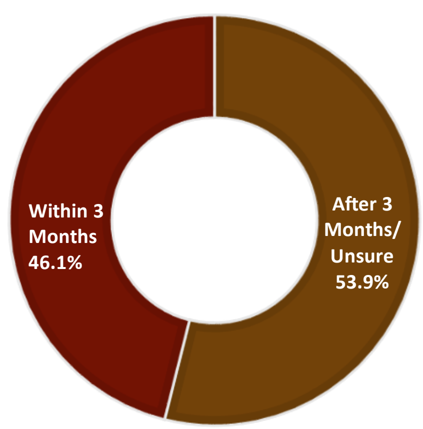

Figure xvii: Persons temporarily absent due to layoff or COVID-19 who are expected to return to work, July 2020

Hours Worked

One impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and measures implemented to flatten the curve has been a reduction in working hours. According to ILO (2020), Latin America and the Caribbean is the region most affected in terms of hours worked and labour income. During the first three quarters of this year, working hours dropped by 20.9 per cent, while labour income declined by 19.3 per cent.

For the reference week, in comparison to 2019, more persons worked shorter hours. There was a reduction in the number of persons who worked for 35 or more hours. However, the number of persons (211,000) who worked part-time, that is for 34 hours or less, during the reference week was 81.9 per cent more than the 116,000 recorded in 2019.

Table 4: Proportion of Employed Persons by Hours Usually Worked & Hours Worked in Survey Week, July 2019-July 2020

Hours	July 2019				July 2020			
	Hours Usually Worked		Hours Worked in Survey Week		Hours Usually Worked		Hours Worked in Survey Week	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
34 Hours or Less	84,600	6.7	116,000	9.2	98,500	8.8	211,000	18.9
35-40 Hours	613,100	48.9	594,400	47.4	530,600	47.4	490,700	43.9
More than 40 Hours	556,400	44.4	543,700	43.4	489,200	43.7	416,600	37.3
Total	1254100	**100.0**	1,254,100	**100.0**	**1,118,300**	**100.0**	**1,118,300**	**100.0**

A comparison between 2019 and 2020 showed that most employed females usually worked between 35 and 40 hours per week while most males usually worked more than 40 hours weekly. In July 2020, more than one-half (52.4%) of the employed males usually worked more than 40 hours per week. For females, 56.5 per cent worked between 35-40 hours.

Comparing the number of hours worked during the reference week in July 2020 with July 2019, there was an increase in the number of males (40,600) and females (54,400) who were working part-time. Less employed males and females were working for 35-40 hours or more than 40 hours.

Table 5: Proportion of Employed Persons by Hours Usually Worked & Hours Worked in Survey Week by Sex, July 2019-July 2020

Hours Usually Worked Per Week								
Hours	2019				2020			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
34 Hours or Less	37,400	5.4	47,200	8.4	46,000	7.4	52,500	10.5
35-40 Hours	287,200	41.4	325,900	58.1	249,300	40.2	281,300	56.5
More than 40 Hours	368,600	53.2	187,700	33.5	324,800	52.4	164,400	33.0
Total	693,200	100.0	560,800	100.0	620,100	100.0	498,200	100.0
Hours Worked During Survey Week								
Hours	2019				2020			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
34 Hours or Less	59,600	8.6	56,400	10.1	100,200	16.2	110,800	22.2
35-40 Hours	278,500	40.2	315,900	56.3	242,100	39.0	248,700	49.9
More than 40 Hours	355,100	51.2	188,600	33.6	277,800	44.8	138,700	27.8
Total	693,200	100.0	560,900	100.0	620,100	100.0	498,200	100.0

In July 2020, of the respondents who worked fewer hours in the reference week than they usually worked per week, 71.1 per cent stated that this was a result of COVID-19. Of the employed females who worked fewer hours for the reference week, 77.9 per cent indicated that it was due to COVID-19 compared to 65.5 per cent of employed males.

Income

Almost 50.0 per cent of employed persons (47.5%) indicated that since March 2020 they had partial loss of income, while for 43.8 per cent their income was unchanged. A higher proportion of males (52.5%) than females (41.4%) reported a partial loss of income. On the other hand, a higher percentage of females (49.9%) than males (39.0%) continued to receive the same income that they received prior to March 2020.

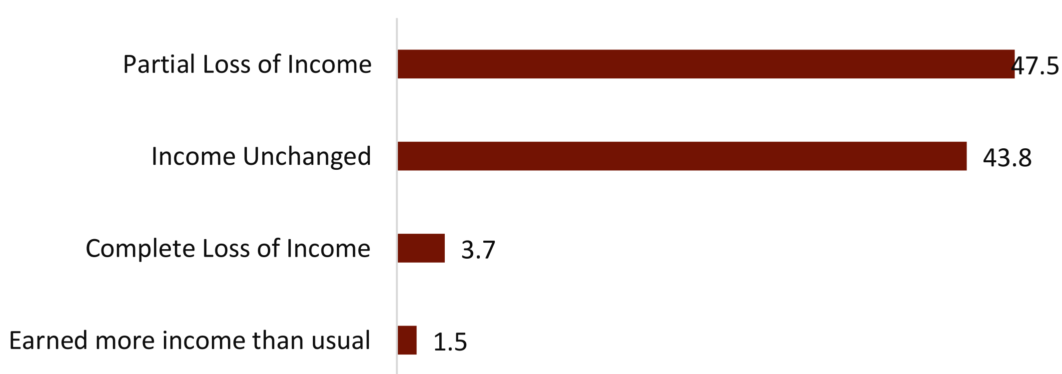

Figure xviii: Income Received Since March 2020, July 2020

9. Work from Home

Several businesses implemented work from home arrangement to reduce direct person-to-person contact. This was consistent with the Government's recommendation that workplaces introduce the Work from Home (WFH) modality where possible as a precautionary measure to control the spread of the virus.

> *"Work from Home is a working arrangement in which a worker fulfils the essential responsibilities of his/her job while remaining at home, using information and communications technology (ICT). In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the term "working from home" is used to refer uniquely to home-based teleworking as a temporary, alternative working arrangement. It requires a shared responsibility and commitment by both employers and workers to ensure business continuity and employment."[4] (WHO, 2020)*

The COVID-19 module in the July 2020 LFS included a series of questions to determine the frequency of remote work and to measure the impact and experiences of employed persons to this 'new normal'.

Of the employed persons in July 2020, 11.8 per cent (131,700) indicated that they had worked from home at least one full day in the last four weeks. As shown in Figure xx, 8.5 per cent (95,200) worked every day from home, while 0.8 per cent (8,700) worked at least once per week from home. However, the majority (88.1% or 985,200) of respondents indicated that they did not work from home during the reference period.

More females than males worked from home over the period. While 18.7 per cent of females worked from home at least one full day in the reference period, only 6.3 per cent of males worked from home. Thirteen point five per cent of females worked from home every day compared to 4.5 per cent of males.

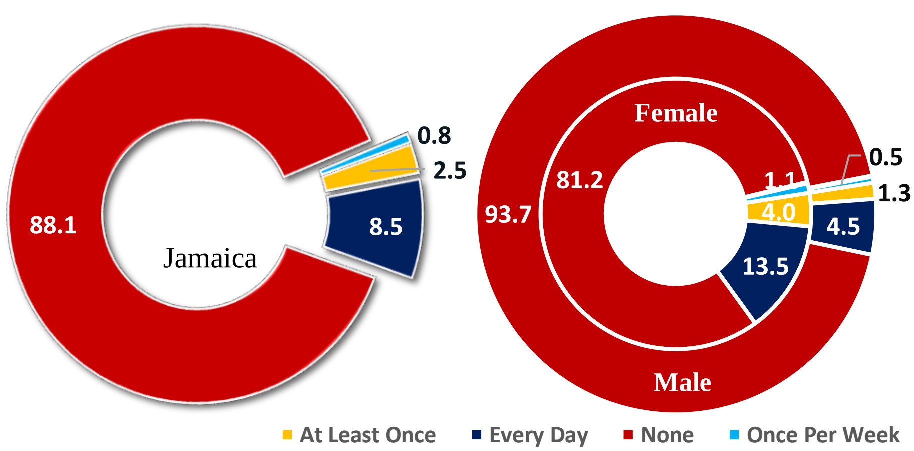

Figure xix: Proportion of Employed Persons who worked from Home by Sex, July 2020

Respondents who indicated that they had worked from home at least one full day during the reference period were asked if they had worked from home due to social distancing restrictions related to COVID-19. Respondents were also asked if they had worked from home before the pandemic. These questions were to determine if the home was the usual place of work and if work from home was a regular occurrence or temporary due to COVID-19. Of the persons who indicated they had worked from home or a similar location at least one full day during the reference period, almost 60.0 per cent (77, 700) did so due to social distancing restrictions related to COVID-19. Approximately three out of every five females (57,200 or 61.8%) worked from home due to social distancing restrictions related to COVID-19, compared to 53.0 per cent (20,500) of males.

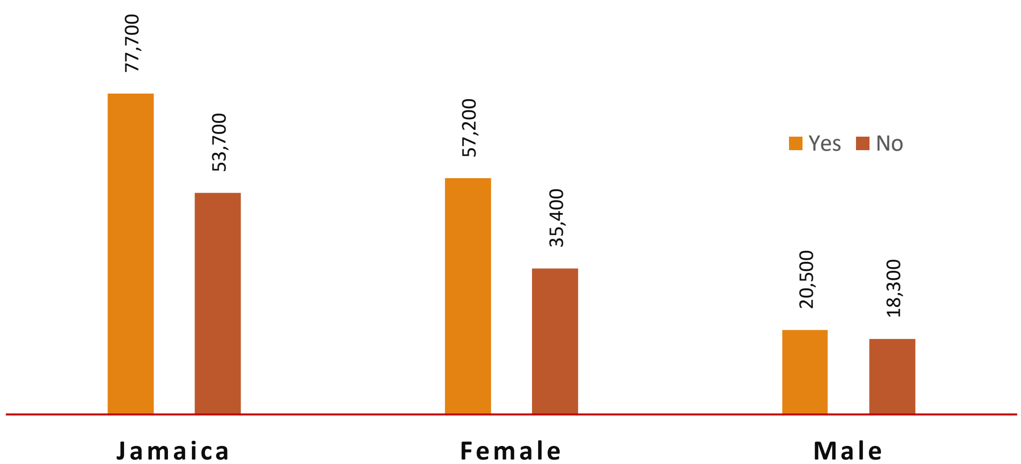

Figure xx: Number of Employed Persons Who Worked from Home Due to Social Distancing Restrictions Related to COVID-19, July 2020

Among the persons who worked from home at least once during the reference period, 69,000 (52.0%) were working from home for the first time, while 63,000 (47.4%) indicated that prior to the pandemic, they had worked from home.

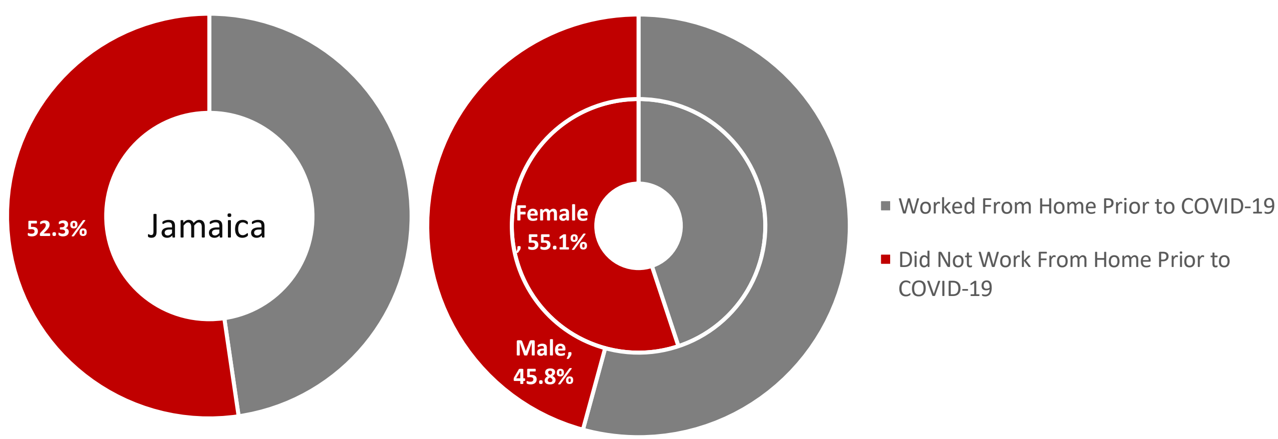

Figure xxi: Percentage of Employed Persons Who Did Not Work from Home Prior to COVID-19, July 2020

10. Respondents' Experience Working From Home

According to ILO (2020), working from home can be beneficial to workers. These benefits include a reduction in commuting time; better work-life balance; greater autonomy and flexibility in the organization of work; increased motivation and enhanced productivity and efficiency. However, employers and their staff may be unprepared physically, mentally or infrastructure-wise to meet the challenges posed by work from home. (ILO, 2020)

10.1 Working Hours

During the survey, persons were asked whether their working hours from home fit with family or social commitments outside of work. More than 30.0 per cent (37.4% or 49,200) thought the working hours fit better with family or social commitments; 25.8 per cent (34,000) felt the hours were different but neither better nor worse and 14.3 per cent (18,800) thought they were the same as not working from home. However, 8.4 per cent (11,100) felt the hours did not fit with their family or social commitments.

The experience was almost similar for males and females. Just over one-third of females (37.9% or 35,200) and males (36.1% or 14,000) found that the hours they worked from home fit better with their family or social commitments outside of work. Approximately 26.3 per cent (24,400) of females compared to 24.7 per cent (9,600) males thought it was different but not better or worse. However, 9.2 per cent of females and 6.6 per cent of males felt the hours worked from home did not fit with their family or social commitments.

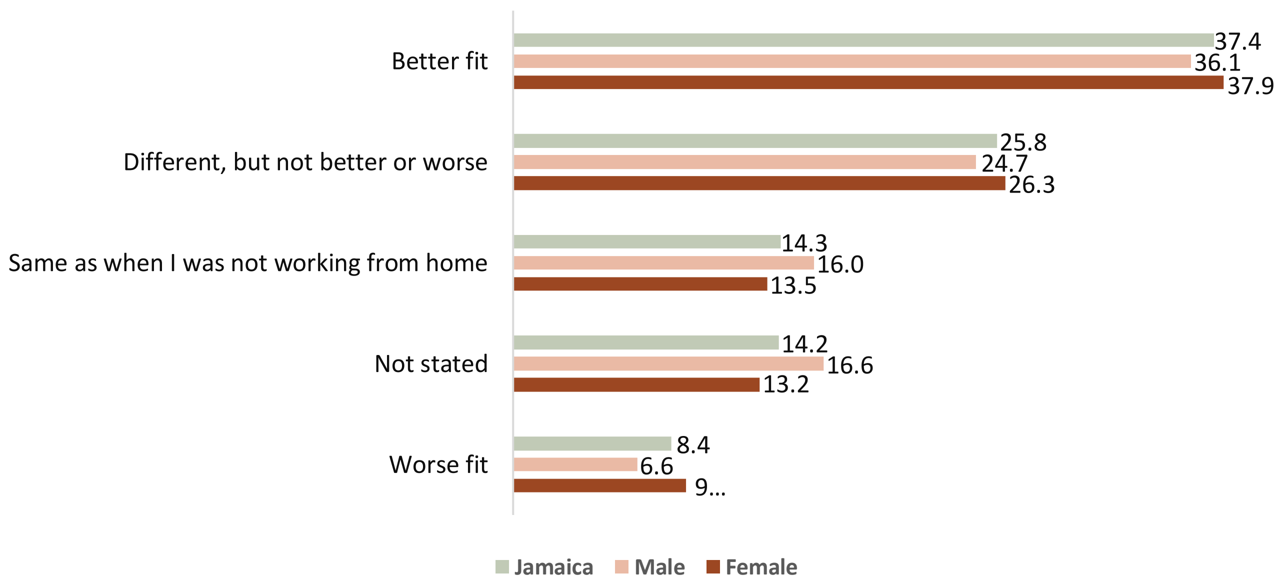

Figure xxii: Percentage of Employees by Opinion on How Working Hours Fit with Family or Social Commitments Outside Work by Sex, July 2019

Just about one-half (47.1%) of the persons working from home indicated that it was likely for them to work in the evenings and on weekends while working from home. A higher proportion of males (55.8%) than females (43.4%) were likely to work during this period. Disaggregating the data by region showed that 49.0 per cent of employed persons living in OUC compared to 47.4 per cent in GKMA and 45.3 per cent in Rural Areas were more likely to work in the evenings and on weekends while working from home.

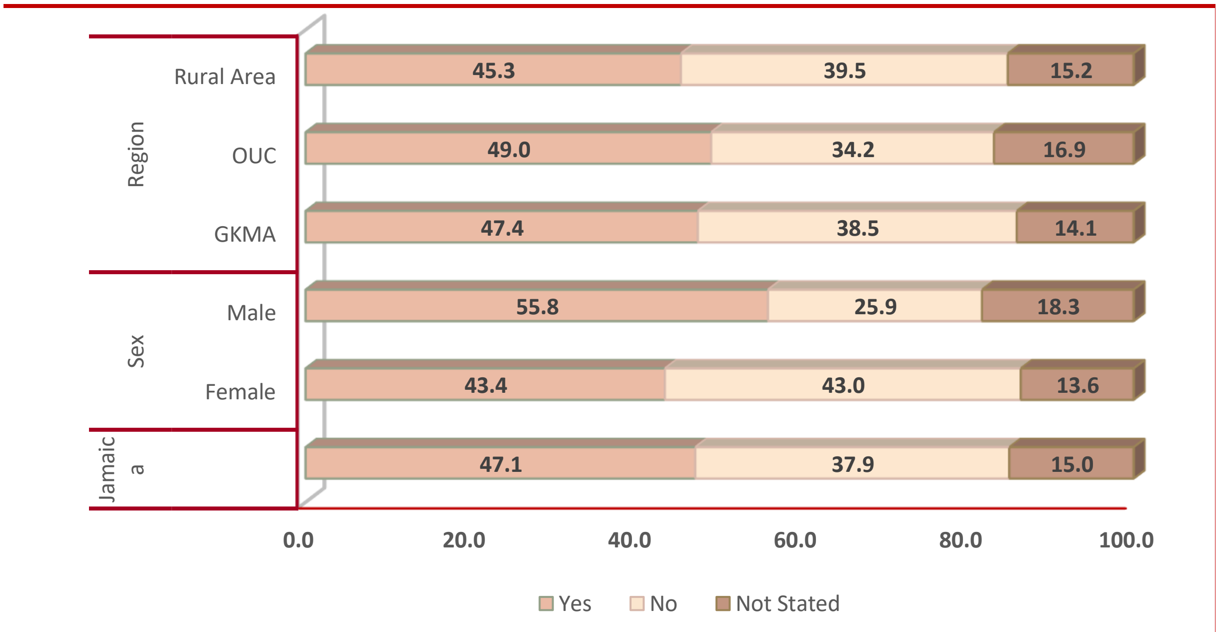

Figure xxiii: Percentage of Persons Who were Working from Home Who Worked Evenings and Weekends4, July 2020

10.2 Child Care Responsibilities

As shown in Figure xxiv, 60,700 (46.1%) persons who worked from home at least one full day had to care for children. Of this number, the majority (83.4% or 50,600) were females. The majority of persons (26,700 or 44.0%) who worked from home and also had childcare responsibilities resided in GKMA while 21,300 (35.1%) were from Rural Areas.

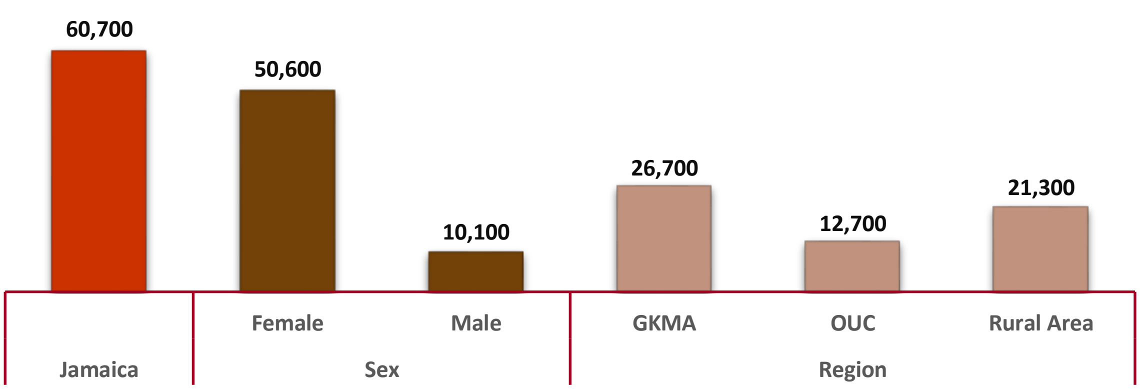

Figure xxiv: Number of Persons Working from Home who had to Care for Children, July 2020

More than one-half (52.6% or 70,000) of the persons who worked from home stated that they did not experience any challenge while working from home. Of those who experienced challenges, one-quarter (25.2% or 33,500) had internet connectivity issues followed by childcare responsibilities (9.3% or 12,400) and home duties (8.2% or 10,800).

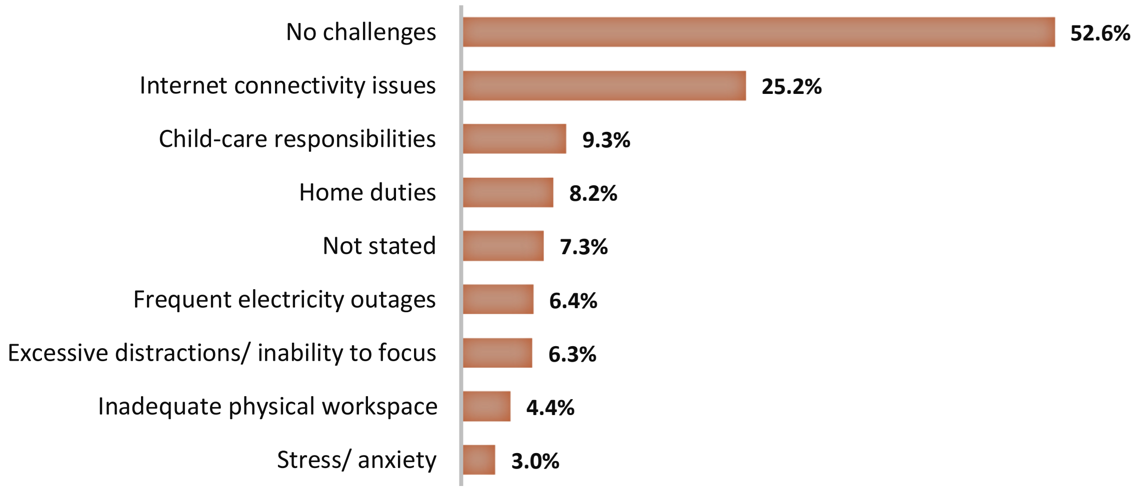

Figure xxv: Proportion of Persons Who Encountered Challenges Working from Home, July 2020

Despite the challenges faced by some workers, most (61.2% or 201,900) indicated that they would be willing to continue working from home after the pandemic if they had the choice. Of the males who worked from home, 61.5 per cent (24,100) stated that they would be willing to continue working from home compared to 61.4 per cent (57,200) of the females. The highest (63.5% or 40,800) proportion of persons who were willing to continue working from home lived in GKMA compared to 60.7 per cent (16,400) in OUC and 58.0 per cent (24,085) in Rural Areas.

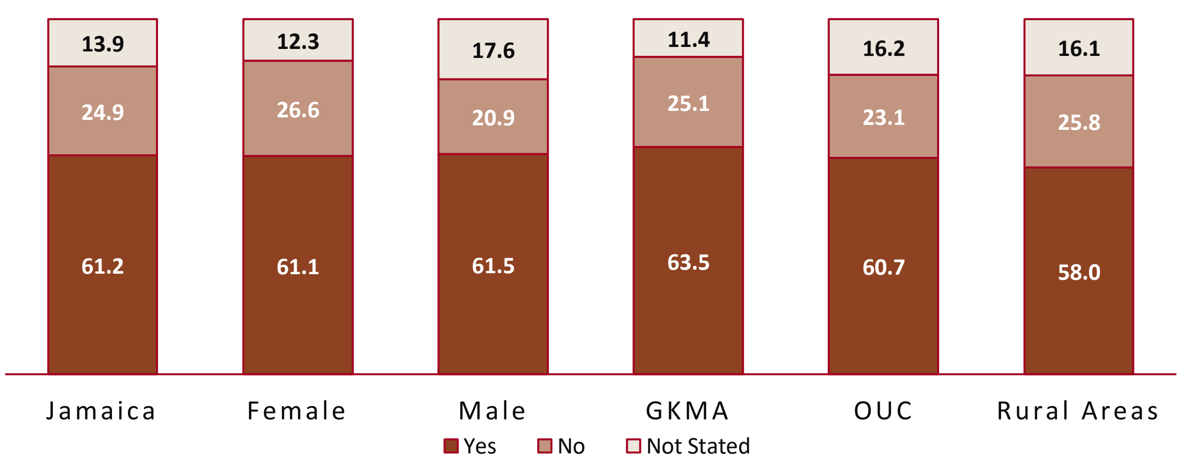

Figure xxvi: Proportion of Person Who Would Willingly Work From Home by Sex, July 2020

11. Unemployment

While the measures recommended and implemented may be effective in controlling the spread of COVID-19, they created adverse conditions for persons in the labour market. According to the ILO (2020), the economic and labour crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic could increase global unemployment by almost 25 million.

Data from the July 2020 Labour Force Survey showed that the employment to population ratio declined by 6.5 percentage points to 53.6 per cent compared with the July 2019 quarter. There was also a 3.9 percentage points decline in the labour force participation rate[7] moving from 65.2 per cent in 2019 to 61.3 per cent in July 2020. The unemployment rate of 12.6 per cent in July 2020 was 4.8 percentage points higher than the 7.8 per cent recorded in July 2019.

Of the 161,300 unemployed persons in July 2020, 80,800 females compared to 80,500 males. The unemployment rate for females was 14.0 per cent compared to 11.5 per cent for males. Compared to July 2019, the increase in the number of unemployed males (37,800) was more than twice the increase for females (16,800) when compared to July 2019.

The **employment to population ratio** represents the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.
A high ratio means that a large proportion of that segment of the country's population is employed.

[7] The labour force participation rate *(labour force as a percentage of population 14 and over)* is a measure of the population aged 14 years and older that is economically active.

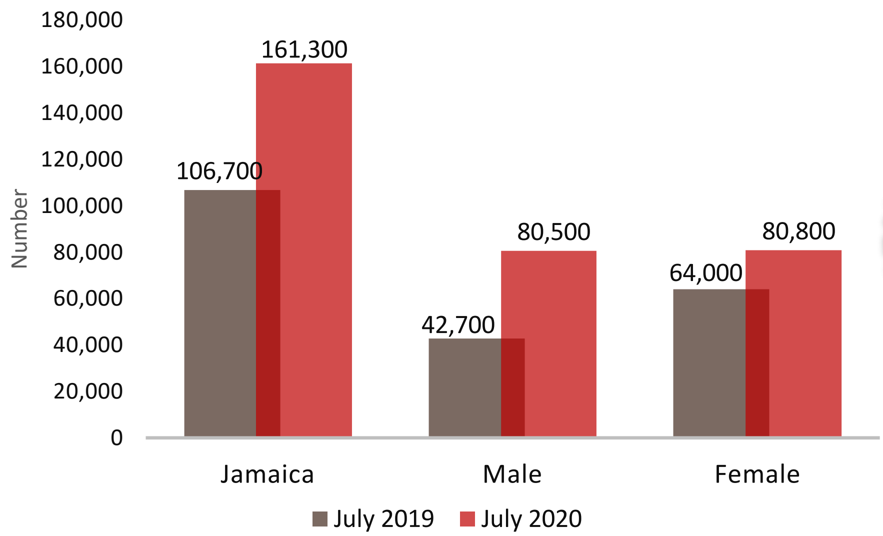

Figure xxvii: Number of Persons Unemployed by Sex, July 2019 and July 2020

There were 15,700 more unemployed youth in July 2020 than in July 2019. The youth unemployment rate increased by 10.2 percentage points to 30.4 per cent in July 2020. There was an increase in the unemployment rate for both male and female youth compared to July 2019. The unemployment rate for female youth increased to 33.1 per cent, 8.6 percentage points higher than the rate in July 2019. For male youth, the unemployment rate was 28.5 per cent compared to 16.8 per cent in July 2019.

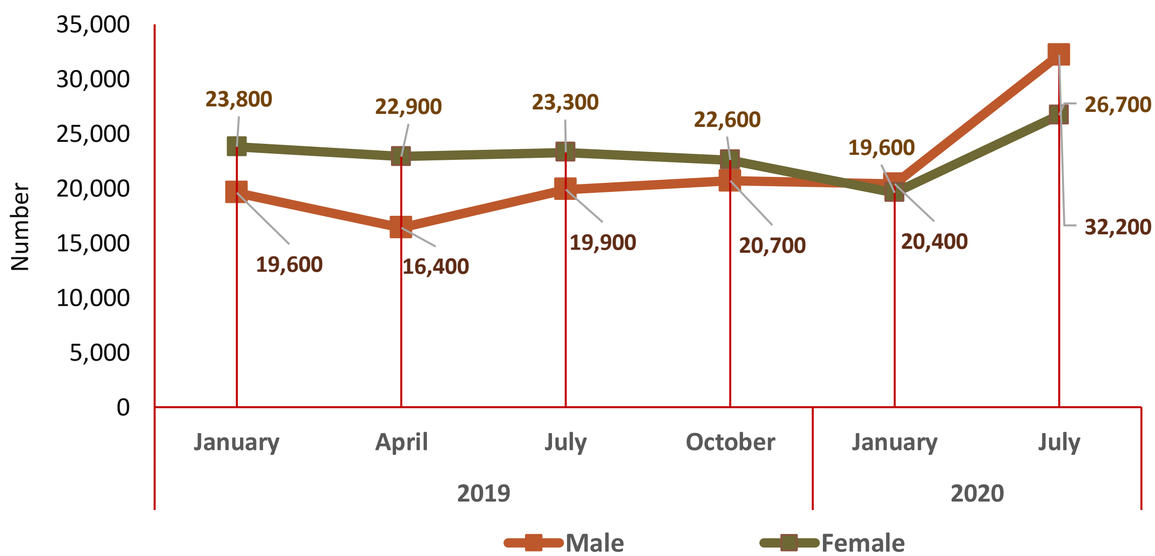

Figure xxviii: Youth Unemployment by Sex, January 2019 – July 2020

The largest proportion (48.0% or 77,400) of the unemployed labour force resided in rural areas; a 32.8 per cent increase compared to July 2019. For OUC, unemployment increased by 43.8 per cent moving from 29,900 in July 2019 to 43,000 in July 2020. The GKMA which had the least number of unemployed persons in July 2019 and July 2020, had a 120.0 per cent increase relative to 2019. The number of unemployed persons in this region moved from 18,600 in July 2019 to 40,900 in July 2020.

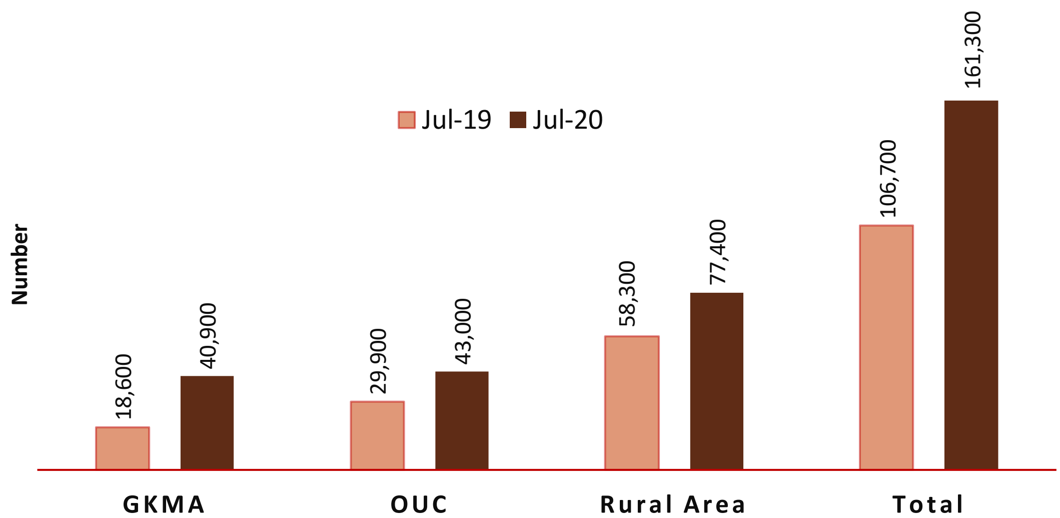

Figure xxix: Unemployed Labour Force by Region, July 2019 and July 2020

An assessment of the data by region and by sex showed that there were increases in unemployment for both males and females in all three regions. However, the percentage increase was higher for males than females in all the regions. Of note, in comparison to July 2019, the data showed the gap in unemployment narrowing between males and females in July 2020.

Relative to July 2019, in the GKMA, there was a 160.3 per cent increase in the number of unemployed males compared to 86.5 per cent for females. Male unemployment moved from 7,500 in 2019 to 20,200, while female unemployment increased from 11,100 to 20,700. In the Rural Area, male unemployment increased by 88.5 per cent to 39,000 in July 2020, while female moved from 35,300 to 38,400.

Table 6: Unemployed Labour Force by Area of Residence by Sex, July 2019 - July 2020

Area of Residence	July 2019		July 2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
GKMA	7,500	11,100	20,200	20,700
OUC	12,200	17,700	21,300	21,800
Rural Area	23,000	35,300	39,000	38,400
Total	**42,700**	**64,000**	**80,500**	**80,800**

Of the unemployed labour force, 138,600 indicated that they were previously employed. Of those who ever worked, 87,800 (63.4%) stopped working in 2020. The majority (83.2%) of those who stopped working in 2020 did so between March and July. More than one-half (58.6%) of those who stopped working between March and July did so because of reasons relating to COVID-19.

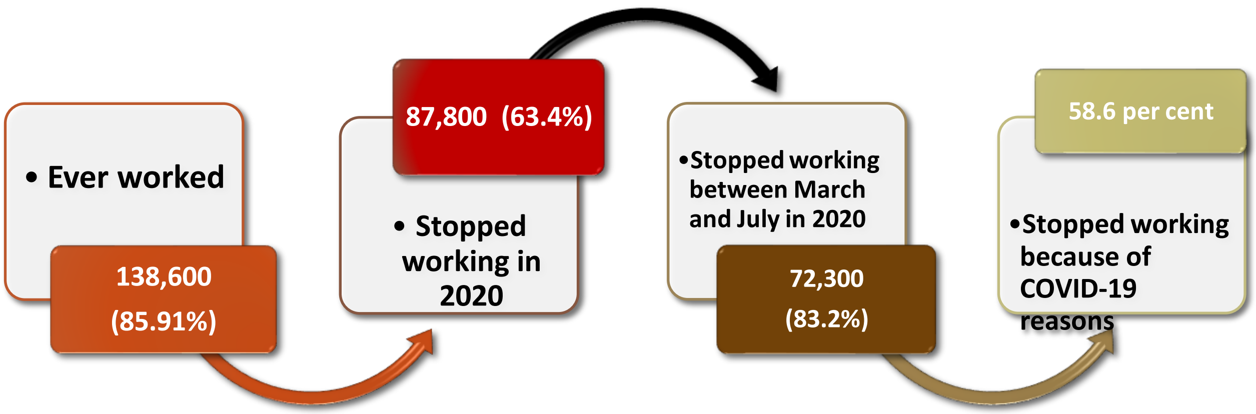

Figure xxx: Proportion of Unemployed Labour Force who Stopped Working Because of COVID-19, July 2020

12. Conclusion

Jamaica, like the rest of the world, has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As projected by the ILO, the impact of COVID-19 and the measures implemented to control the spread, negatively impacted employment in several industries. In the case of Jamaica, the numbers employed based on the July 2020 LFS declined in industries such as 'Accommodation and Food Service Activities', 'Transportation and Storage', 'Manufacturing', 'Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services' and 'Construction' compared to July 2019. The overall unemployment rate increased while labour force participation and the employment to population ratio decreased.

The data revealed that the pandemic has also negatively impacted households' livelihood with many households indicating a reduction in their income. Supporting the findings from ILO and UNWOMEN that youth, women and persons residing in rural areas as some of the most vulnerable, the employment numbers reveal that these groups were disproportionately impacted by the virus. For females, the largest declines in employment were in the industries that were classified by the ILO as medium to high-risk industries as it relates to job security. there was an increase in youth unemployment of which the largest proportion resided in rural areas. Similarly, levels of engagement in educational activities since the closure of schools showed that children in rural areas were less likely to participate in online classes.

As the coronavirus continue to spread, its impact on the economy and labour market continues to be of major concern to government, policy makers and researchers. STATIN, through the additional COVID-19 module in its quarterly Labour Force Surveys will collect, compile, analyse and publish statistical information that can be used to measure the impact of COVID-19 on the Labour Force and aid in decision making.

We therefore encourage our stakeholders and data users to utilize the information contained in this report. Additional tables from the quarterly Labour Force Survey and other STATIN releases are also available on our website at www.statinja.gov.jm,

13. References

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Form: STATIN-QLFSH-2020-V2

Survey						
Q	1	/	2	0	2	1

QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Parish ☐☐ **Const.** ☐☐ **ED** ☐☐☐ **Dwell.** ☐☐☐☐ **HH Num.** ☐☐

Name of Household Head:		**Q1. Access Type** ☐ 1. Gated with guard ☐ 2. Gated without guard ☐ 3. Unrestricted
Telephone Number:		
Email Address:		

Good day, my name is …… I am an interviewer from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). We are currently conducting the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) which measures the labour market activity of people in Jamaica. Your participation in this survey would be greatly appreciated to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the survey results. I assure you that any answer you provide will be kept confidential. May I ask you some questions at this time?

CONTACT HISTORY

Visit Number	Date *(dd/mm/yy)*	Visit Time *(24 hr)* Start Time	End Time	A. Initial Contact Code	B. Result Code	C. Refusal Code
1	/ /	:	:			
2	/ /	:	:			
3	/ /	:	:			
4	/ /	:	:			

CODES

A. Initial Contact Code	B. Result Code	C. Refusal Code
01 Contact made with household	**01** Completed interview	**01** Does not have the time
02 Temporarily absent	**02** Partially completed interview	**02** Questions too personal
03 Non-contact	**03** Inadequate respondent	**03** Does not trust surveys/ confidentiality
04 No access to household	**99** Other (specify)	**04** Does not get anything in exchange
05 Refused		**05** Is tired of answering surveys
06 Vacant dwelling		**06** Does not respond to surveys
07 Demolished dwelling		**07** Is prevented from answering
08 Listing error/ not a dwelling		**08** No reason given
09 Closed		**96** Other (specify)
96 Other (specify)		

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR COMMENTS:

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

	INTERVIEWER	FIELD SUPERVISOR	DATA CODING OFFICER	DATA ENTRY OFFICER
Name:				
Signature:				
Date:				

1 HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

Respondent Number: ☐☐ ☐ **Proxy Respondent**

1.1 STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, PLEASE GIVE ME THE NAMES OF THOSE PERSONS WHO ARE THE USUAL RESIDENTS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD.

Include persons who usually live here, but are temporarily absent for less than six (6) months e.g. away at school, at hospital, overseas etc. Do not include visitors or people who are only staying with you for a short time (i.e. less than 6 months), or persons who have permanently left the household.

No.	Name	Age (at Last Birthday)	Sex	Relationship to Head
01				01
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				

CODES

Sex	
1	Male
2	Female

Relationship to Household Head	
01	Head of household
02	Spouse or Partner of head
03	Child of head or spouse
04	Spouse/ Partner of child
05	Grandchild of spouse/ head
06	Parent of spouse or head
07	Brother/ Sister of spouse/ head
08	Other relative of spouse/ head
09	Domestic employee
10	Other non-relative
99	Not stated

1.2 HOW MANY PERSONS USUALLY LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?

☐☐

2 CORONAVIRUS/ COVID-19 MODULE

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

2.1 IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WERE YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD?			2.2 SINCE MARCH 2020 HAS THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM THIS SOURCE DECREASED, INCREASED OR REMAINED UNCHANGED?			99. N/S
Source	**1. Y**	**2. N**	**1. Decreased**	**2. No Change**	**3. Increased**	
a. Family farming, livestock or fishing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Non-farm family business, including family business	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Wage employment of household members	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Remittances from abroad	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Remittances within the country	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Income from properties, investments or savings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Pension	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. COVID-19 assistance from the Government	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Other assistance from the Government	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. Financial assistance from friends/family	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. Assistance from NGOs / charitable organization	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
l. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____________	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
m. Total Household Income			☐	☐	☐	☐

[IF ANY INCOME SOURCE AT 2.1 HAS DECREASED]

2.3 TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF INCOME, HAVE YOU OR ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD DONE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:	1. YES	2. NO	99. DON'T KNOW
a. Taken a loan from friends, neighbours, relatives	☐	☐	☐
b. Taken a loan from a bank, credit fund or similar	☐	☐	☐
c. Received government aid or support	☐	☐	☐
d. Received aid from a NGO or international organization	☐	☐	☐
e. Sold possessions (animals, jewellery, tools, vehicle…)	☐	☐	☐
f. Started farming, keeping animals, fishing, etc. to produce food for family	☐	☐	☐

EDUCATION

ARE THERE CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN 6 & 18 YEARS OLD? *[DO NOT ASK, CHECK AGAINST ROSTER]*

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

2.4 WERE ANY OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL BEFORE SCHOOLS WERE CLOSED DUE TO CORONAVIRUS?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 99. Not stated

2.5 HAVE THE CHILDREN BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY EDUCATION OR LEARNING ACTIVITIES SINCE THE SCHOOLS CLOSED?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 99. Not stated

2.6 IN WHAT TYPES OF EDUCATION OR LEARNING ACTIVITIES HAVE THE CHILDREN BEEN ENGAGED SINCE THE SCHOOLS CLOSED?

	1. Yes	2. No	99. N/S
a. Completed assignments provided by the teacher	☐	☐	☐
b. Used mobile learning apps	☐	☐	☐
c. Watched educational TV programs	☐	☐	☐
d. Listened to educational programs on radio	☐	☐	☐
e. Online classes	☐	☐	☐
f. Other (specify)	☐	☐	☐

3 NON-RESPONDENT BASIC INFORMATION

[TO BE OBTAINED FROM OBSERVATION, THE PERSON REFUSING, AND/OR NEIGHBOURS]

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PERSON REFUSING

a. Estimated age

- ☐ 1. Under 14 years old
- ☐ 2. 14 – 18 years old
- ☐ 3. 19 – 24 years old
- ☐ 4. 25 – 40 years old
- ☐ 5. 41 – 65 years old
- ☐ 6. 66 – 80 years old
- ☐ 7. 81+ years old
- ☐ 9. Unable to determine

b. Sex

☐ 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐ 9. Unable to determine

3.2 HOW MANY PERSONS LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *[PROVIDE AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE]*

	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 years old			
14+			
Total			

3.3 TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE, HOW MANY PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED? *[PROVIDE AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE]*

[FOR PERSONS 14+]		Males	Females	Total
Employed	Formal job			
	Odd jobs, hustling etc.			
	Farming, fishing etc			
	Total			
Unemployed & Outside the Labour Force				
Total				

3.4 HOUSING UNIT TYPE

- ☐ 1. Separate House-Detached
- ☐ 2. Apartment Building *[→Q3.9]*
- ☐ 3. Townhouse *[→Q3.9]*
- ☐ 4. Other Attached
- ☐ 5. Part of Commercial Building
- ☐ 6. Improvised Housing Unit
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________

3.5 HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS ARE LOCATED ON THIS PREMISES? *[PROVIDE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE]*

☐ **Households** ☐ 9. Not stated

3.6 MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

- ☐ 1. Concrete, block and steel
- ☐ 2. Wood (excluding ply)
- ☐ 3. Improvised material
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________

3.7 DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD SHARE KITCHEN FACILITIES WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 9. Unable to determine

3.8 DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD SHARE TOILET FACILITIES WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 9. Unable to determine

3.9 WHAT IS THE CURRENT STATE OF REPAIRS OF THIS DWELLING? *[PROVIDE YOUR BEST ESTIMATE]*

- ☐ 1. No obvious repairs needed
- ☐ 2. Minor to moderate repairs needed
- ☐ 3. Derelict building/ major repairs needed
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________

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Form: STATIN-QLFSI-2021-v1

Survey						
Q	1	/	2	0	2	1

QUARTERLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Parish ☐☐ **Const.** ☐☐ **ED** ☐☐☐ **Dwell** ☐☐☐☐ **HH Num.** ☐☐ **Indv. Num.** ☐☐

		Respondent Number
Name:		
Telephone Number:		
Email Address:		☐ Proxy Respondent

Good day, my name is …… I am an interviewer from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). We are currently conducting the quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) which measures the labour market activity of people in Jamaica. Your participation in this survey would be greatly appreciated to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the survey results. I assure you that any answer you provide will be kept confidential. May I ask you some questions at this time?

CONTACT HISTORY

Visit Number	Date *(dd/mm/yy)*	Visit Time *(24 hr)*		A. Initial Contact Code	B. Result Code	C. Refusal Code
		Start Time	End Time			
1	/ /	:	:			
2	/ /	:	:			
3	/ /	:	:			
4	/ /	:	:			

CODES

A. Initial Contact Code
- **01** Contact made with Individual
- **02** Temporarily absent
- **03** Non-contact
- **04** No access to household
- **05** Refused
- **06** Closed
- **99** Other (specify)

B. Result Code
- **01** Completed interview
- **02** Partially completed interview
- **03** Inadequate respondent
- **99** Other (specify)

C. Refusal Code
- **01** Does not have the time
- **02** Questions too personal
- **03** Does not trust surveys/ confidentiality
- **04** Does not get anything in exchange for answering
- **05** Is tired of answering surveys
- **06** Does not respond to surveys
- **07** Is prevented from answering
- **08** No reason given
- **99** Other (specify)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR COMMENTS:

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

	INTERVIEWER	FIELD SUPERVISOR	DATA CODING OFFICER	DATA ENTRY OFFICER
Name:				
Signature:				
Date:				

1 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

1.2 RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

- ☐ 1. Head
- ☐ 2. Spouse/ Partner
- ☐ 3. Child of Head/ Spouse
- ☐ 4. Spouse of Child
- ☐ 5. Grandchild
- ☐ 6. Parent of Head/ Spouse
- ☐ 7. Other Relative
- ☐ 8. Helper/ Domestic
- ☐ 9. Other Not Relative

1.3 SEX

- ☐ 1. Male
- ☐ 2. Female

1.4 AGE

☐☐☐ **Years Old** ☐ 999.Not stated

END OF INTERVIEW FOR PERSONS UNDER 14 YEARS OLD

1.5 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] MARITAL STATUS?

- ☐ 1. Married
- ☐ 2. Never Married
- ☐ 3. Divorced
- ☐ 4. Legally Separated
- ☐ 5. Widowed
- ☐ 9. Not Stated

1.6 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] UNION STATUS?

- ☐ 1. Married
- ☐ 2. Common Law
- ☐ 3. Visiting
- ☐ 4. Single

TRAINING (FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OLDER)

1.7 HAVE / HAS [YOU/ NAME] RECEIVED ANY TRAINING FROM ANY SOURCE?

☐ 1. Yes, previously ☐ 2. Yes, currently ☐ 3. No *[→Q1.13]* ☐ 9. Not Stated *[→Q1.13]*

1.8 WHAT TYPE OF TRAINING (FROM ANY SOURCE) HAVE/HAS [YOU/ NAME] RECEIVED?

- ☐ 1. Vocational without certificate
- ☐ 2. Vocational with certificate
- ☐ 3. Professional or Technical without certificate
- ☐ 4. Professional or Technical with Certificate
- ☐ 5. Apprenticeship
- ☐ 6. On the job
- ☐ 7. Learnt from more experienced person
- ☐ 99. Not Stated

1.9 DID [YOU/ NAME] EVER RECEIVE ANY TRAINING FROM HEART/NTA?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 3. Not Stated

1.10 DID [YOU/ NAME] RECEIVE SPECIAL TRAINING FOR A JOB?

☐ 1. Yes, current job ☐ 2. Yes, previous job ☐ 3. No

1.11 FOR WHAT OCCUPATION WERE/WAS [YOU/ NAME] TRAINED?

....

....

☐☐☐☐ JSOC CODE

1.12 IN WHAT YEAR WERE/WAS [YOU/ NAME] TRAINED?

☐☐☐☐ ☐ 9999. Don't Know/ Refused

EDUCATION (FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OLDER)

1.13 HOW MANY YEARS OF PRIMARY/ELEMENTARY EDUCATION HAVE /HAS [YOU/ NAME] HAD?

☐ **Years** *[IF '0' →Q1.18]* ☐ 99. Not Stated

1.14 PRIMARY LEVEL (1-6) GRADE ATTAINED

☐ **Grade** ☐ 99. Not Stated

1.15 HOW MANY YEARS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION HAVE /HAS [YOU/ NAME] HAD?

☐ **Years** [IF '0' → Q1.18] ☐ 99. Not Stated

1.16 SECONDARY LEVEL (7-13) GRADE ATTAINED

☐☐ **Grade** ☐ 99. Not Stated

1.17 WHAT IS THE HIGHEST (ACADEMIC) EXAMINATION THAT [YOU/ NAME] HAVE/HAS PASSED?

☐ 1. None
☐ 2. CXC Basic, JSC 5 SSC, 3rd JL
☐ 3. CXC Gen, GCE 'O' 1-2
☐ 4. CXC Gen, GCE 'O' 3-4
☐ 5. CXC Gen, GCE 'O' 5+
☐ 6. GCE 'A' 1-2, CAPE 1-2
☐ 7. CAPE, GCE 'A' 3+
☐ 8. Degree and/or Diploma
☐ 9. Other (specify) ____________________
☐ 99. Not Stated

1.18 ARE/IS [YOU/ NAME] CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN/ ATTENDING AN ACADEMIC PROGRAMME/ SCHOOL?

[INCLUDES THOSE EITHER ENROLLED IN A SUMMER PROGRAMME OR THOSE WHO HAVE A GUARANTEED PLACEMENT FOR THE UPCOMING SCHOOL TERM]

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 99. Not Stated

2 DETERMINATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE LABOUR FORCE

2.1 DID [YOU/ NAME] DO ANY WORK DURING WEEK ENDING......? [INCLUDES WORKING FROM HOME]

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

2.2 WHAT WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] DOING MOST OF THE TIME DURING WEEK ENDING......?

☐ 1. Working [→ Q3.2]
☐ 2. With job not working
☐ 3. Looking for work
☐ 4. At home
☐ 5. At School Full-Time [IF SECONDARY, → Q5.1]
☐ 6. Incapable of working [→ Q5.2]
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________

2.3 DURING THE WEEK ENDING .... DID [YOU/ NAME]	1. Yes	2. No
a. Do anything like farming, buying & selling, odd jobs or hustling?	☐ → Q3.2	☐
b. Do any form of work for others or in your/his/her/ own business (including unpaid work in a family business but not work in and around the house)?	☐ → Q3.2	☐ IF 2 AT Q2.2 → Q3.1
c. Have a job or business from which you/he/she were/ was temporarily absent (e.g. on vacation or sick leave)?	☐ → Q3.1	☐ IF 1 AT Q2.1 → Q3.2 IF 3 AT Q2.2 → Q4.1

2.4 DID [YOU/ NAME] WISH TO WORK AT ANY TIME DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING......?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→ Q5.2]

2.5 WHAT WOULD PREVENT [YOU/ NAME] FROM TAKING A JOB IF ONE WERE AVAILABLE DURING WEEK ENDING......?

☐ 1. Nothing, would accept [→ Q4.1]
☐ 2. Awaiting, promised job [→ Q4.1]
☐ 3. Pregnancy [→ Q5.2]
☐ 4. Have/ Has to stay with children/relative [→ Q5.2]
☐ 5. Home Duties [→ Q5.2]
☐ 6. Do/Does Not Need Job [→ Q5.2]
☐ 7. Illness [→ Q5.2]
☐ 8. At School [→ Q5.2]
☐ 9. Quarantine or Government lockdown [→ Q4.1]
☐ 10. Fear of COVID-19 [→ Q5.2]
☐ 96. Other (specify) _______________ [→ Q5.2]

3 EMPLOYED PERSONS

3.1 WHY WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK OR BUSINESS?

☐ 1. Illness [→Q3.3]
☐ 2. Vacation/Holiday/Leave [→Q3.3]
☐ 3. Bad Weather [→Q3.3]
☐ 4. Labour Dispute [→Q3.3]
☐ 5. Temporary Lay-Off
☐ 6. Maternity/Paternity Leave
☐ 7. Quarantine or Government lockdown
☐ 8. COVID related closure of business
☐ 9. COVID related changes to work arrangements
☐ 96. Other (specify) _______________ [→Q3.3]

3.1B DO / DOES [YOU/ NAME] EXPECT TO RETURN TO THAT SAME JOB/BUSINESS WITHIN 3 MONTHS?

☐ 1. Within [3 months or less]
☐ 2. After [3 months]
☐ 3. Once COVID-19 restrictions are lifted
☐ 4. Will not return [→Q4.1]
☐ 5. Unsure to return
☐ 98. Don't know (Proxy only)

3.1C DO/DOES [YOU/ NAME] CONTINUE TO RECEIVE AN INCOME, INCLUDING PARTIAL OR DEFERRED/ EXPECTED, FROM YOUR/HIS/HER JOB OR BUSINESS DURING THIS ABSENCE? [→Q3.3]

☐ 1. Yes, the same ☐ 2. Yes, reduced/ deferred ☐ 3. No

3.2 DO / DOES [YOU/ NAME] WORK REGULARLY AT LEAST 5 DAYS (EVERY TWO WEEKS) IN YOUR/HIS /HER PRESENT JOB?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

3.3 HOW MANY HOURS DO / DOES [YOU/ NAME] USUALLY WORK PER WEEK? [IF 35 HOURS OR MORE →Q3.5]

			Hours

☐ 999.Not stated

3.4 WHY DO /DOES [YOU/ NAME] USUALLY WORK 34 HOURS OR LESS PER WEEK?

☐ 1. Only part-time work available
☐ 2. Illness
☐ 3. Do/Does not want to work more hours
☐ 4. Have/has to care for children/relative
☐ 5. Temporary Lay-off
☐ 6. Attending School
☐ 96. Other (specify) _______________
☐

3.5 HOW MANY HOURS DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK DURING WEEK OF......?

			Hours

☐ 999.Not stated

3.6 WHY DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK 34 HOURS OR LESS DURING THE WEEK OF.......?

[ASK IF Q3.5 IS LESS THAN 35 HOURS. THEN IF Q3.5 LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO Q3.3 →Q36_2]

☐ 1. Started new Job
☐ 2. Job Terminated
☐ 3. Only Part-time work available
☐ 4. Illness
☐ 5. Did not want to work more hours
☐ 6. Labour Dispute
☐ 7. Holidays/Vacation
☐ 8. Bad Weather
☐ 9. Attending School
☐ 10. Caring for family members
☐ 96. Other (specify) ______________________

3.6_1 WHY DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK ADDITIONAL HOURS DURING THE WEEK OF......? [ASK IF ACTUAL HOURS (Q3.5) IS MORE THAN USUAL HOURS (Q3.3)]

☐ 1. Increased workload
☐ 2. Increased clients or demand
☐ 3. New job
☐ 4. Reduction in staff
☐ 96. Other (specify) ______________________
☐ 99. Not Stated

3.6_2 IS THIS BECAUSE OF COVID-19? [ASK IF USUAL HOURS (Q3.3) IS DIFFERENT FROM ACTUAL HOURS (Q3.5)]

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No 99. Not Stated

3.6A DID [YOU/ NAME] SEEK A NEW JOB OR ADDITIONAL WORK DURING THE WEEK OF.....?

☐ 1. No
☐ 2. More hours at present job
☐ 3. Other job in addition to present one
☐ 4. Other job to replace present one
☐ 96. Other (specify) ______________________

3.6B WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME, UP TO AND INCLUDING SURVEY WEEK, THAT [YOU/ NAME] LOOKED FOR ADDITIONAL WORK?

- ☐ 1. Less than 1 Week
- ☐ 2. 1 week but less than 1 month
- ☐ 3. 1 month but less than 3 months
- ☐ 4. 3 months but less than 6 months
- ☐ 5. 6 months but less than 9 months
- ☐ 6. 9 months but less than 12 months
- ☐ 7. 12 months and over
- ☐ 8. Never looked for additional work
- ☐ 99. Not stated

CURRENT WORK EXPERIENCE

3.7 HOW MANY INCOME-EARNING ACTIVITIES DID [YOU/ NAME] CARRY OUT DURING WEEK OF.....?

[ASK Q3.8 & Q3.9 ALSO IF "WITH JOB, NOT WORKING " AT Q2.1A]

☐ **Activities**

3.8 WHAT WAS THE MAIN KIND OF WORK THAT [YOU/ NAME] WERE/WAS ENGAGED IN DURING WEEK OF.....?

a. Main Job

JSOC CODE

b. Second Job

JSOC CODE

3.9 IN WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] WORKING?

a. Main Job

JIC CODE

b. Second Job

JIC CODE

3.10 HOW MANY MONTHS DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK DURING THE 12 MONTHS PERIOD ENDING.........?

- ☐ 1. Less than 1 month
- ☐ 2. 1 month but less than 3 months
- ☐ 3. 3 months but less than 6 months
- ☐ 4. 6 months but less than 9 months
- ☐ 5. 9 months but less than 12 months
- ☐ 6. 12 months
- ☐ 99. Not stated

3.10A IS THIS BECAUSE OF COVID-19? *[IF Q3.10 IS LESS THAN 12]*

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 99. Not Stated

3.11 FOR HOW LONG HAVE /HAS [YOU/ NAME] BEEN WORKING IN YOUR/HIS/HER CURRENT JOB?

- ☐ 1. Less than 3 months
- ☐ 2. 3 months but less than 6 months
- ☐ 3. 6 months but less than 9 months
- ☐ 4. 9 months but less than 12 months
- ☐ 5. 1 year but less than 2 years
- ☐ 6. 2 years but less than 5 years
- ☐ 7. 5 or more years
- ☐ 99. Not stated

PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE

3.12 OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS, HAVE /HAS [*YOU/ NAME*] EVER WORKED IN ANY OTHER JOB (EITHER FOR OTHERS OR IN YOUR/HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS)?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No *[→ Q3.17]*

3.13 WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE /WAS [*YOU/ NAME*] DOING IN THAT JOB? (MOST RECENT)

....

....

JSOC CODE			

3.14 IN WHAT INDUSTRY WERE /WAS [*YOU/ NAME*] WORKING?

....

....

JIC CODE			

3.15 WHEN DID [*YOU/ NAME*] LAST CHANGE JOB?

Month	

☐ 99. Not stated

Year			

3.16 WHY DID [*YOU/ NAME*] CHANGE JOB?

☐ 1. Job Completed
☐ 2. Resigned- Personal reasons
☐ 3. Resigned-Job conditions
☐ 4. Lost Job Dismissed
☐ 5. Laid-off
☐ 6. Business Failed
☐ 7. Retired
☐ 8. Moved to new area
☐ 9. Made Redundant
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

3.23 WHAT IS [*YOUR/ NAME'S*] EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN YOUR/HIS/HER PRESENT OR MAIN JOB?

☐ 1. Employee of Central or Local Government
☐ 2. Employee of other Government Agencies
☐ 3. Employee of Private Sector
☐ 4. Unpaid family worker
☐ 5. Employer
☐ 6. Own Account worker
☐ 99. Not stated

3.23A WHERE DO [*YOU/ NAME*] MAINLY CARRY OUT THIS WORK?

☐ 1. At family dwelling *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 2. Plantation, farm, garden
☐ 3. Employer's house *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 4. Industry/factory/Office *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 5. Construction site *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 6. On the street (fixed location) *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 7. On the street (No fixed location) *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 8. Shop, store *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 9. Market, stall *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 10. Other (specify) _______________ *[→ Q3.24]*
☐ 99. Don't know/ Not stated *[→ Q3.24]*

3.23B THINKING ABOUT THE WORK IN FARMING, REARING ANIMALS, FISHING AND/OR FISH FARMING [*YOU/ NAME*] DO/DOES, ARE THE PRODUCTS INTENDED ENTIRELY OR MOSTLY FOR SALE?

☐ 1. Yes, entirely sale
☐ 2. Yes, mostly for sale
☐ 3. No, mainly for family use
☐ 4. No, only for family use
☐ 8. Don't know

3.24 HOW MANY PERSONS INCLUDING [*YOURSELF/ NAME*] ARE WORKING IN THE BUSINESS OR AT THE WORKPLACE?

☐ 1. 1 Person
☐ 2. 2-4 Persons
☐ 3. 5-9 Persons
☐ 4. 10-49 Persons
☐ 5. 50+ Persons
☐ 99. Not stated

INCOME

3.25 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] GROSS AVERAGE INCOME, TO THE NEAREST $, OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

a. From Employment (all jobs) $ ☐ 9. Not stated

☐ 1. Weekly ☐ 2. Fortnightly ☐ 4. Monthly ☐ 7. Yearly

b. From Other Sources $ ☐ 9. Not stated

☐ 1. Weekly ☐ 2. Fortnightly ☐ 4. Monthly ☐ 7. Yearly

3.25A SINCE MARCH 2020, HAS [YOUR/ NAME'S] INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT CHANGED?

☐ 1. Complete loss of income
☐ 2. Partial loss of income (reduction)
☐ 3. Income unchanged
☐ 4. Earned more income than usual
☐ 98. Don't know

3.26 ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] CURRENTLY A MEMBER OF A TRADE UNION OR A STAFF ASSOCIATION

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→Q3.28] ☐ 3. Don't know/Not Stated [→Q3.28]

3.27 WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE TRADE UNION OR A STAFF ASSOCIATION THAT [YOU/ NAME] ARE/IS A MEMBER?

☐ 1. Bustamante Industrial Trade Union - (BITU)
☐ 2. National Workers Union -(NWU)
☐ 3. Jamaica Ass. of Local Gov't Officers - (JALGO)
☐ 4. Jamaica Teachers Association - (JTA)
☐ 5. Nurses Association of Jamaica - (NAJ)
☐ 6. Jamaica Workers Union - (JWA)
☐ 7. Jamaica Civil Service Association - (JCSA)
☐ 8. Jamaica Airline Pilots Association - (JAPA)
☐ 9. Union of Pub. Officers & Pub. Emp. - (JUPOPE)
☐ 10. University and Allied Workers Union - (UAWU)
☐ 11. Union of Clerical, Admin. & Sup. Emp. (UCASE)
☐ 12. Union of Schs Agri. & Allied Workers - (USAAW)
☐ 13. Union of Tech Admin & Sup Personnel - (UTASP)
☐ 14. United Union of Jamaica - (UUJ)
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
☐ 99. Don't know/ Not stated

3.28 ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN A RETIREMENT PENSION SCHEME(PLAN)?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→NEXT SECTION] ☐ 9. Not stated [→NEXT SECTION]

3.29 WHAT TYPE OF PENSION SCHEME (PLAN) ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] ENROLLED IN?

☐ 1. Contributory (Private)
☐ 2. Non-Contributory (Private)
☐ 3. Government
☐ 4. National Insurance Scheme (NIS)
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
☐ 99. Don't know/ Not Stated

4 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

4.1 HOW LONG HAVE/HAS [YOU/ NAME] BEEN AVAILABLE FOR WORK AND IN A POSITION EITHER TO ACCEPT A JOB OR START A BUSINESS?

☐ 1. Less than 1 week
☐ 2. 1 week but less than 1 month
☐ 3. 1 month but less than 3 months
☐ 4. 3 months but less than 6 months
☐ 5. 6 months but less than 9 months
☐ 6. 9 months but less than 12 months
☐ 7. 12 months but less than 2 years
☐ 8. 2 years and over
☐ 99. Not stated

4.2 WHAT IS THE MOST RECENT EFFORT [YOU/ NAME] MADE TO GET A JOB OR START A BUSINESS?

☐ 1. Applied in writing
☐ 2. Applied in person
☐ 3. Registered at Employment Bureau
☐ 4. Advertised on radio or in newspaper
☐ 5. Asked Friends
☐ 6. Tried to start business
☐ 8. None
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
☐ 99. Not stated

4.3 WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME, UP TO AND INCLUDING SURVEY WEEK, THAT [YOU/ NAME] TRIED TO GET A JOB OR START A BUSINESS?

- ☐ 1. Less than 1 week [→Q4.5]
- ☐ 2. 1 week but less than 1 month [→Q4.5]
- ☐ 3. 1 month but less than 3 months [→Q4.5]
- ☐ 4. 3 months but less than 6 months [→Q4.5]
- ☐ 5. 6 months but less than 9 months
- ☐ 6. 9 months but less than 12 months
- ☐ 7. 12 months but less than two years
- ☐ 8. Two years and over
- ☐ 9. Have/Has not tried
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

4.4 WHY DID [YOU/ NAME] NOT LOOK FOR WORK FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE?

- ☐ 0. Pregnancy
- ☐ 1. No work available
- ☐ 2. Cannot find suitable job
- ☐ 3. Awaiting recall to job
- ☐ 4. Tired of looking
- ☐ 5. Needed at home
- ☐ 6. Awaiting replies to applications
- ☐ 7. Illness
- ☐ 8. Awaiting agricultural season
- ☐ 9. COVID-19 lockdowns
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

4.5 HAVE /HAS [YOU/ NAME] EVER WORKED?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→Q4.12] ☐ 9. Not Stated

4.6 WHEN DID [YOU/ NAME] STOP WORKING EITHER FOR SOMEONE OR IN YOUR OWN BUSINESS (INCLUDING AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER IN A FAMILY BUSINESS)?

Month			**Year**		

☐ 99. Not stated ☐ 9999. Not stated

4.7 HOW LONG DID THAT JOB LAST?

- ☐ 1. Less than 1 Month
- ☐ 2. 1 month but less than 3 months
- ☐ 3. 3 months but less than 6 months
- ☐ 4. 6 months but less than 12 months
- ☐ 5. 1-3 years
- ☐ 6. 3 years and over
- ☐ 99. Not stated

4.8 WAS THE JOB A REGULAR ONE (FOR AT LEAST 5 DAYS EVERY TWO WEEKS)?

☐ 1. Regular ☐ 2. Not Regular

4.9 WHY DID [YOU/ NAME] STOP WORKING?

- ☐ 1. Job Completed [→4.10]
- ☐ 2. Resigned-Personal reasons
- ☐ 3. Resigned-Job conditions
- ☐ 4. Lost job-Dismissed
- ☐ 5. Laid-Off
- ☐ 6. Business failed
- ☐ 7. Retired [→4.10]
- ☐ 8. Moved to new area
- ☐ 9. Made Redundant
- ☐ 10. COVID-19 control measures [→4.10]
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

4.9A WAS THIS BECAUSE OF COVID-19?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐ 99. Not stated

4.10 HOW MANY HOURS DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK PER WEEK IN YOUR/HIS/HER LAST JOB?

[ ] **Hours** ☐ 99. Not stated

☐ 1. Less than 35 hours ☐ 2. 35 hours and over

4.11 HOW MANY HOURS WOULD [YOU/ NAME] LIKE TO WORK IN YOUR/HIS/ HER NEXT JOB?

[ ] **Hours** ☐ 99. Not stated

☐ 1. Regular with more hours ☐ 2. Regular with same hours ☐ 3. Regular with Less hours

4.12 IN WHAT OCCUPATION WOULD [YOU/ NAME] LIKE TO WORK IN YOUR/HIS/HER NEXT JOB?

JSOC CODE			

4.13 IN WHAT INDUSTRY WOULD [YOU/ NAME] LIKE TO GET THIS JOB?

JIC CODE			

4.14 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] PRESENT MEANS OF SUPPORT?

a. Type of Support

- ☐ 1. Overseas Remittance
- ☐ 2. Other support
- ☐ 99. Not Stated

b. Source

- ☐ 1. Parent/Guardian
- ☐ 2. Spouse/Partner
- ☐ 3. Other relatives
- ☐ 4. Friend
- ☐ 5. Savings
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

WORK EXPERIENCE

4.15 HOW MANY MONTHS DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDING …?

- ☐ 1. Never worked [→ Q4.24]
- ☐ 2. None
- ☐ 3. Less than 1 month
- ☐ 4. 1 month but less than 3 months
- ☐ 5. 3 months but less than 6 months
- ☐ 6. 6 months but less than 9 months
- ☐ 7. 9 months but less than 12 months
- ☐ 8. 12 months
- ☐ 99. Not stated

4.16 WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] DOING WHEN YOU/HIM/HER LAST WORKED?

JSOC CODE			

4.17 IN WHAT BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK?

JIC CODE			

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

4.24 WHAT WAS [YOUR/ NAME'S] EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN YOUR/HIS/HER LAST JOB?

- ☐ 1. Employee of Central or Local Government
- ☐ 2. Employee of Other Government Agencies
- ☐ 3. Employee of Private Sector
- ☐ 4. Unpaid Family worker
- ☐ 5. Employer
- ☐ 6. Own Account Worker
- ☐ 7. Never Worked [→ Q4.25]
- ☐ 99. Not stated

4.24A WHERE DO [YOU/ NAME] MAINLY CARRY OUT THIS WORK?

- ☐ 1. At family dwelling
- ☐ 2. Plantation, farm, garden
- ☐ 3. Employer's House
- ☐ 4. Industry/Factory/Office
- ☐ 5. Construction Site
- ☐ 6. On the street (fixed location)
- ☐ 7. On the street (no fixed loc)
- ☐ 8. Shop, Store
- ☐ 9. Market, Stall
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Don't Know/Not Stated

4.25 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] GROSS AVERAGE INCOME, TO THE NEAREST $, OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

a. From Employment (all jobs) $ ☐ 99. Not stated

☐ 1. Weekly ☐ 2. Fortnightly ☐ 3. Monthly ☐ 4. Yearly

b. From Other Sources $ ☐ 99. Not stated

☐ 1. Weekly ☐ 2. Fortnightly ☐ 3. Monthly ☐ 4. Yearly

4.25A SINCE MARCH 2020, HAS [YOUR/ NAME'S] INCOME CHANGED?

☐ 1. Complete loss of income
☐ 2. Partial loss of income (reduction)
☐ 3. Income unchanged
☐ 4. Earned more income than usual
☐ 99. Not Stated

4.26 ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN A RETIREMENT PENSION SCHEME(PLAN)?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→ NEXT SECTION] ☐ 99. Don't Know/Not Stated [→ NEXT SECTION]

4.27 WHAT TYPE OF PENSION SCHEME (PLAN) ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] ENROLLED IN?

☐ 1. Contributory (Private)
☐ 2. Non-Contributory (Private)
☐ 3. Government
☐ 4. National Insurance Scheme (NIS)
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
☐ 99. Don't Know/Not Stated

5 PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

5.1 WERE [YOU/ NAME] INVOLVED IN ANY INCOME-EARNING ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING UNPAID FAMILY WORK) DURING WEEK OF......?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→Q5.2] ☐ 9. Not stated

5.1A HOW MANY HOURS DID [YOU/ NAME] WORK DURING WEEK OF....?

Hours ☐ 9. Not stated

5.1B WHAT WAS THE MAIN KIND OF WORK THAT [YOU/ NAME] WERE/WAS DOING AT THAT TIME?

JSOC CODE

5.1C IN WHAT INDUSTRY WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] WORKING? [→Q5.11]

JIC CODE

5.2 HAVE /HAS [YOU/ NAME] EVER WORKED, EITHER FOR OTHERS OR IN YOUR/HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→Q5.6] ☐ 9. Not stated

5.2A WHAT KIND OF WORK WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] DOING AT THAT TIME?

JSOC CODE

5.3 IN WHAT INDUSTRY WERE/WAS [YOU/ NAME] WORKING?

JIC CODE

5.4 WHEN DID [YOU/ NAME] STOP WORKING?

Month ☐ 99. Not stated **Year** ☐ 9999. Not stated

5.5 WHY DID [YOU/ NAME] STOP WORKING?

- ☐ 1. Job Completed
- ☐ 2. Resigned-Personal reasons
- ☐ 3. Resigned-Job conditions
- ☐ 4. Lost job-Dismissed
- ☐ 5. Laid-Off
- ☐ 6. Business failed
- ☐ 7. Retired
- ☐ 8. Moved to new area
- ☐ 9. Made Redundant
- ☐ 96.Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

5.5A WAS THIS BECAUSE OF COVID-19?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 99. Not stated

5.6 WILL [YOU/ NAME] BE SEEKING OR MAKING YOURSELF/HIMSELF/HERSELF AVAILABLE FOR WORK FOR OTHERS IN YOUR/HIM/HER OWN BUSINESS IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No [→Q5.10]
- ☐ 3. Don't Know [→Q5.10]

5.7 FOR HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK WOULD [YOU/ NAME] WANT TO WORK?

Hours ☐ 9. Not stated

5.8 IN WHAT OCCUPATION WOULD [YOU/ NAME] LIKE TO WORK?

....

....

JSOC CODE			

5.9 IN WHAT INDUSTRY WOULD [YOU/ NAME] LIKE TO WORK?

....

....

JIC CODE			

5.10 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] PRESENT MEANS OF SUPPORT?

a. TYPE OF SUPPORT

- ☐ 1. Overseas Remittance
- ☐ 2. Other Sources

b. SOURCE

- ☐ 1. Parent/Guardian
- ☐ 2. Spouse/Partner
- ☐ 3. Other relatives
- ☐ 4. Friend
- ☐ 5. Savings
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

5.10A SINCE MARCH 2020, HOW HAS THIS SUPPORT CHANGED?

- ☐ 1. Complete loss of income
- ☐ 2. Partial loss of income (reduction)
- ☐ 3. Income unchanged
- ☐ 4. Earned more income than usual
- ☐ 9. Not Stated

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

5.17 WHAT WAS [YOUR/ NAME'S] EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN YOUR/HIS/HER HER LAST JOB?

- ☐ 1. Employee of Central or Local Government
- ☐ 2. Employee of Other Government Agencies
- ☐ 3. Employee of Private Sector
- ☐ 4. Unpaid Family worker
- ☐ 5. Employer
- ☐ 6. Own Account Worker
- ☐ 7. Never Worked [→Q5.18]
- ☐ 99. Not stated

5.17A WHERE DO/ DID [YOU/ NAME] MAINLY CARRY OUT THIS WORK?

- ☐ 1. At family dwelling
- ☐ 2. Plantation, farm, garden
- ☐ 3. Employer's House
- ☐ 4. Industry/Factory/Office
- ☐ 5. Construction Site
- ☐ 7. On the street (no fixed loc)
- ☐ 8. Shop, Store
- ☐ 9. Market, Stall
- ☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ 99. Not stated

☐ 6. On the street (fixed location)

INCOME

5.18 WHAT IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] GROSS AVERAGE INCOME, TO THE NEAREST $, OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

I. FROM EMPLOYMENT (ALL JOBS)

$ ______ ☐ 9. Not stated

☐ 1. Weekly ☐ 2. Fortnightly ☐ 3. Monthly ☐ 4. Yearly

II. FROM OTHER SOURCES

$ ______ ☐ 9. Not stated

☐ 1. Weekly ☐ 2. Fortnightly ☐ 3. Monthly ☐ 4. Yearly

5.19 ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN A RETIREMENT PENSION SCHEME (PLAN)?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No [→ next section] ☐ 99. Don't Know/Not Stated [→ next section]

5.20 WHAT TYPE OF PENSION SCHEME (PLAN) ARE /IS [YOU/ NAME] ENROLLED IN?

☐ 1. Contributory (Private)
☐ 2. Non-Contributory (Private)
☐ 3. Government
☐ 4. National Insurance Scheme (NIS)
☐ 96. Other (specify) ____________________
☐ 99. Not stated

6 INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT *[FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS]*

6.0 WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT WHERE [YOU/ NAME] WORK(S)?

a. Establishment Name ______________________________ ☐ 9. Not stated

[OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS → Q6.5]

6.0A IN WHAT PARISH DO YOU WORK?

☐ 1. Kingston and St. Andrew
☐ 3. St. Thomas
☐ 4. Portland
☐ 5. St. Mary
☐ 6. St. Ann
☐ 7. Trelawny
☐ 8. St. James
☐ 9. Hanover
☐ 10. Westmoreland
☐ 11. St. Elizabeth
☐ 12. Manchester
☐ 13. Clarendon
☐ 14. St. Catherine
☐ 99. Don't know/ Not stated

6.1 WERE /WAS [YOU/ NAME] EMPLOYED ON THE BASIS OF A CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT (INCLUDING VERBAL AGREEMENTS) [MAIN JOB]?

☐ 1. Yes, written contract ☐ 2. Yes, verbal agreement ☐ 99. Not stated

6.2 IS [YOUR/ NAME'S] CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT OF A LIMITED DURATION?

☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No (Permanent without time limit) [→ Q6.6] ☐ 99. Not stated

6.3 WHAT IS THE DURATION OF [YOU/ NAME] CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT?

☐ 1. Daily
☐ 2. Less than 1 month
☐ 3. 1 to < 3 months
☐ 4. 3 to < 6 months
☐ 5. 6 to < 12 months
☐ 6. Twelve months or more
☐ 99. Don't Know/Not Stated

6.4 HOW LONG HAVE/HAS [YOU/ NAME] CURRENT EMPLOYMENT BEEN BASED ON A FIXED TERM CONTRACT?

☐ 1. Less than 6 months
☐ 2. 6 months < 1 year
☐ 3. One Year < 2 years
☐ 4. Two years < 3 years
☐ 5. Three years or more
☐ 9. Not stated

		1. Yes	2. Not Sure	3. No	9. Don't know *PROXY ONLY*
6.5	Does [*your/ name's*] employer deduct contributions for the National Insurance Scheme (NIS)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.6	Do/does [*you/ name*] receive or are/is [*you/ name*] entitled to employment related insurance benefits from the National Insurance Scheme (NIS)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.7a	Do /does [*you/ name*] benefit from paid annual leave?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.7b	Do /does [*you/ name*] benefit from compensation for unused leave?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.8	Would [*you/ name*] benefit from paid sick leave in case of illness?	☐	☐	☐	☐
6.9	If [*you/ name*] wished to have a baby would you/she benefit from maternity leave with pay? *[FOR WOMEN 15-49 YEARS ONLY]*	☐	☐	☐	☐

6.10 WHAT IS THE TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AT THE PLACE WHERE [*YOU/ NAME*] WORK?

- ☐ 1. Government (central or local)
- ☐ 2. Statutory or public body
- ☐ 3. A corporate business company
- ☐ 4. A Cooperative
- ☐ 5. Business owned by an individual a family or a group
- ☐ 6. Other non-government or private organization
- ☐ 9. Not stated

6.11 IS THE PLACE IN WHICH [*YOU/ NAME*] WORK REGISTERED BY ANY OF THESE (NATIONAL/STATUTORY OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT) AGENCIES?	1. Yes	2. No	3. In the process	9. I don't know
a. Inland Revenue	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Business registration at the Companies Office of Jamaica	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. National Insurance Scheme (NIS)	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Other forms of business Registration	☐	☐	☐	☐

6.12 WHAT KIND OF ACCOUNTS OR RECORDS DOES THE (BUSINESS/FARM) KEEP?

- ☐ 1. A complete set of written accounts for tax purposes
- ☐ 2. Simplified written accounts not for tax purposes
- ☐ 4. Informal records of orders, sales, purchases
- ☐ 5. No records are kept
- ☐ 9. Don't Know/Not Stated

7 CORONAVIRUS/ COVID-19 MODULE *[FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS]*

7.1 IN YOUR MAIN JOB, HOW OFTEN HAVE/HAS *[YOU/ NAME]* WORKED FROM HOME OR A SIMILAR LOCATION IN THE LAST FOUR WEEKS?

- ☐ 1. Once during the four weeks
- ☐ 2. More than once during the four weeks, but less than once per week
- ☐ 3. Once per week
- ☐ 5. Every day (work days)
- ☐ 6. None *[End Interview]*
- ☐ 99. Not stated

7.2 ARE/IS *[YOU/ NAME]* WORKING FROM HOME DUE TO SOCIAL DISTANCING RESTRICTIONS RELATED TO COVID-19?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 99. Not stated

7.3 PRIOR TO THE PANDEMIC, DID *[YOU/ NAME]* WORK FROM HOME?

- ☐ 1. Yes
- ☐ 2. No
- ☐ 99. Not stated

7.4 NOW THAT *[YOU/ NAME]* ARE/IS WORKING FROM HOME, HOW DO *[YOU/ NAME]* FIND THAT *[YOUR/ NAME'S]* WORKING HOURS FIT WITH FAMILY OR SOCIAL COMMITMENTS OUTSIDE WORK?

- ☐ 1. Better fit
- ☐ 2. Same as when I was not working from home
- ☐ 3. Different, but not better or worse
- ☐ 4. Worse fit
- ☐ 9. Not stated

7.5 NOW THAT *[YOU/ NAME]* ARE/IS WORKING FROM HOME, ARE/IS *[YOU/ NAME]* MORE LIKELY TO WORK IN THE EVENINGS OR ON WEEKENDS?

- ☐ 1. Yes, both evenings and weekends
- ☐ 2. Yes, evenings only
- ☐ 3. Yes, weekends only
- ☐ 4. No
- ☐ 9. Not stated

7.6 WHILE WORKING FROM HOME, HOW OFTEN HAVE/ HAS *[YOU/ NAME]* HAD TO ALSO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN?

- ☐ 1. Always
- ☐ 2. Often
- ☐ 3. Sometimes
- ☐ 4. Rarely
- ☐ 5. Never
- ☐ 9. Not stated

7.7 PRIOR TO WORKING FROM HOME, HOW LONG PER DAY DID *[YOU/ NAME]* USUALLY SPEND TRAVELLING FROM HOME TO WORK AND BACK?

Hours ☐☐ : ☐☐ **Minutes** ☐ 9. Not stated

7.8 IF *[YOU/ NAME]* HAD THE CHOICE TO CONTINUE WORKING FROM HOME AFTER THE PANDEMIC IS OVER, WOULD *[YOU/ NAME]* WANT TO CONTINUE?

- ☐ 1. Yes, on a full-time basis
- ☐ 2. Yes, on a regular basis (one or two days a week)
- ☐ 3. Yes, occasionally (less than one day a week)
- ☐ 4. No
- ☐ 9. Not stated

7.9 OVERALL, IS YOUR EXPERIENCE WORKING FROM HOME POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE?

- ☐ 1. Positive
- ☐ 2. Neither positive nor negative
- ☐ 3. Negative
- ☐ 9. Not stated

7.10 WHAT CHALLENGES, IF ANY, HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED WHILE WORKING FROM HOME? *[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]*

- ☐ A. No challenges
- ☐ B. Internet connectivity issues
- ☐ C. Frequent electricity outages
- ☐ D. Inadequate physical workspace
- ☐ E. Excessive distractions/ inability to focus
- ☐ F. Home duties
- ☐ G. Child-care responsibilities
- ☐ H. Other family-care responsibilities
- ☐ I. Stress/ anxiety
- ☐ X. Other (specify) ____________________
- ☐ Z. Not stated

8* COMPLIANCE WITH COVID-19 CONTROL MEASURES *[FOR ALL PERSONS]*

8.1 IN THE PAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN HAVE [YOU/ NAME]:	Never 1	Rarely 2	Occasionally 3	Often 4	Always 5
A. Practiced social distancing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Wore a mask when in public	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Taken Public Transport	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Stayed inside during curfew hours	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Attended public gatherings e.g. parties, etc.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Attended private gatherings with more than 15 persons	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
G. Been to Bars, Night Clubs or other Places of Amusement	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
H. Been to Beaches and Water Attractions	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I. Visited elderly relatives and friends	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
J. Attended church or other places of worship	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

***Note: Question 8 was included on the questionnaire for the first time in the January 2021 Survey.**

END INTERVIEW

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