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Working From Home Under COVID-19: Who Is Affected? Evidence From Latin American and Caribbean Countries*

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Abstract

Millions of individuals are required to work from home as part of national efforts to fight COVID-19. To evaluate the employment impact of the pandemic, an important point is whether individuals are able to work from home. This paper estimates the share of jobs that can be performed at home in 23 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries as well as examines the workers' characteristics associated with such jobs. To carry out this analysis, this paper uses rich harmonised household surveys and presents two measures of teleworkability. The first measure of the feasibility of working from home is borrowed from Dingel and Neiman (2020), while the second closely follows the methodology of Saltiel (2020). We use the second measure as our benchmark, as it is based on a more representative task content of occupations for LAC countries. We find that the share of individuals who are able to work from home varies from 7% in Guatemala to 16% in the Bahamas. We document considerable variation in the potential to work from home across occupations, industries, regions and workers' socioeconomic characteristics. Our results show that some individuals are better positioned to cope with the current situation than others. This highlights the need to assist the most vulnerable workers in the context of the global pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Teleworking, Employment, Demographics.

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1 Introduction

Millions of individuals are required to work from home as part of national efforts to fight COVID-19. This could become a long-term shift if we consider the possibility of a prolonged or recurring outbreak. To evaluate the employment impact of the pandemic, an important point is whether individuals are able to work from home. This strongly depends on the task content of their occupation. Recent research shows that occupations can be classified according to their feasibility of being conducted at home. Using task-content information from the O*NET, Dingel and Neiman (2020) estimate that 34% of U.S. jobs can be performed at home. Although this measure is computed for other countries, a valid concern is that the task content of occupations may differ substantially between developed and developing economies. Taking these differences into consideration, Saltiel (2020) uses information on workers' tasks in the World Bank's Skills Toward Employability and Productivity (STEP) surveys and estimates the share of jobs that can be done from home in ten developing economies. The author finds that few jobs can be done at home, ranging from 6% in Ghana to 23% in Yunnan (China).

This paper contributes to this line of research by estimating the share of jobs that can be performed at home in 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries. It examines the workers' socioeconomic characteristics associated with such jobs as well as country-level indicators linked with higher shares of teleworkability. To carry out the analysis, this study uses rich household surveys harmonised by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The harmonised household surveys cover 23 countries, including one North American country, ten South American countries, seven Central American countries and five Caribbean countries.[1] The surveys contain harmonised individual-level data on demographic, educational, labour, income and housing conditions. More specifically, we have information on workers' occupations, employment status and other labour market outcomes. The richness of the data gives us a unique opportunity to investigate how the feasibility to work from home varies across occupations and to explore the characteristics of individuals able to work from home.

Our first measure of the likelihood that the occupation can be performed at home is borrowed from Dingel and Neiman (2020) while our second measure of teleworkability is calculated by closely following the methodology of Saltiel (2020). In particular, for the second measure, we use the average share of Bolivia and Colombia by occupation and apply country-specific occupational weights. We compare the share of jobs that can be done from home based on these two measures. We find that the proportion of individuals who are able to work from home based on Saltiel (2020)'s measure is constantly lower than the proportion using Dingel and Neiman (2020)'s measure. This is not surprising since our second measure relies on information provided in Bolivia and Colombia while the first measure is based on the task content of occupations in the US. Therefore, we choose to

[1] The list of countries is as follows: Argentina, the Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

use the second measure as our benchmark, as it is more likely to be representative of the LAC region. We find that the percentage of individuals able to work from home varies from 7% to 16%. The countries with the lowest share of teleworkability in our sample are Guatemala and Honduras while the countries with the highest share are Costa Rica and the Bahamas.

We examine the share of individuals who are able to work from home by occupation and economic activity in each LAC country included in our sample. The feasibility to work from home is positively correlated with higher skilled occupations. Indeed, the share of teleworkability is much higher for managers and professionals (25% and 32% respectively). A high share of teleworkability is found as well for clerical workers (45%). On the opposite, individuals who work in elementary occupations are not likely to be able to work from home. Besides, we find important differences across countries in the feasibility of working from home in high-paying occupations. Among the different economic activities, the highest share of individuals able to work from home is in finance, insurance and the real estate sector. On the opposite, individuals working in agriculture or in the construction sector are significantly less able to work from home.

We also explore the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals who are able to work from home. The results show that the individuals who are the most educated, who live in urban areas, who have a formal job and who work in a large firm, as well as the individuals who are in the top quintile of the total labour income distribution are the most likely to be able to work from home. Women are also more likely than men to be able to work from home, a result that might be related to pre-established gender roles.

Lastly, we document the relationship between the national share of teleworkability and country-level indicators such as GDP per capita and the Human Development Index. Overall, we find a clear positive correlation between the country's level of development and the share of individuals who are able to work from home. We also investigate how the feasibility to work from home varies across regions in each country. The results obtained are important from a policy perspective, as they highlight the most vulnerable regions in each country - the ones with a low share of teleworkability. This information might help policy makers on designing policies that aim at easing the lockdown.

This study contributes to the literature on the feasibility to work from home in a number of ways. First, we closely follow two recent studies by Dingel and Neiman (2020) and Saltiel (2020) by examining the share of jobs that can be done from home in the context of Latin America and the Caribbean.[2] Therefore, our contribution is empirical rather than methodological. Our results show considerable variation in the potential to work from home across countries, and within each country, across occupations, industries and regions. Second, the richness of the harmonised data set allows us to conduct an extensive and comparable analysis on the characteristics of workers who are able to work from home. In this respect, this study is in line with recent work by Mongey and Weinberg (2020).

[2]Our empirical question focuses on estimating how many jobs can be perfomed from home. This differs from estimating the actual number of individuals that are working from home.

The results provide important insights about the potential negative employment impacts arising from COVID-19 and contribute to the discussion on how the pandemic exacerbates inequalities (Adams-Prassl et al. 2020). More generally, our results also contribute to the discussion on alternative work arrangements (Mas and Pallais 2017) by providing evidence on the feasibility to work from home in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 presents the data and explains how the measures of teleworkability were constructed. Section 3 presents evidence on the share of jobs that can be done from home, along with the worker characteristics associated with the capacity to work from home, and country-levels indicators linked with high shares of teleworkability. Lastly, Section 4 concludes.

2 Data and Measurement

This paper relies on rich household surveys harmonised by the IADB: the Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean (CMAEH).[3] This source of data is unique as it contains a set of harmonised databases corresponding to 23 countries in the region. The surveys collect information on demographic, educational, labour, income and housing conditions at the individual level. More specifically, we have information on workers' employment status, occupation, labour income and other labour market outcomes. We also have detailed information on individual sociodemographic characteristics, including gender, age, educational attainment and other indicators. This gives us a unique opportunity to study the share of individuals who are able to work from home in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The databases already include a harmonised variable for individuals' occupation. This variable has been codified by the IADB following the one-digit ISCO for all the 23 countries. In addition, we construct a variable which maps the two-digit ISCOs. We do so by following the general guidelines of the 2008 edition of the international standard classification of occupation from ILO. This exercise was feasible for 20 countries in our sample. We construct this variable in order to estimate the share of jobs than can be performed at home for each ISCO at the one-digit level. However, our preferred measure for occupation is the one-digit ISCO harmonised by the IADB. We then construct two measures of teleworkability, capturing the feasibility for each occupation to be performed from home. The first one is borrowed from Dingel and Neiman (2020) while the second closely follows Saltiel (2020).

Measuring the feasibility of teleworking following Dingel and Neiman (2020). First, the authors construct the index of teleworkability, capturing the likelihood that the occupation can be performed at home. To construct this measure, Dingel and Neiman (2020) use the responses to two O*NET surveys. O*NET provides occupation-level data for the US. It contains information on work activities by occupation, where occupations

[3]The year of the survey differs for each country. We report this information later on in the study in Table 1.

are defined based on the standard occupational classification (SOC). The measure of teleworkability is computed based on responses covering "Work Context" and "Generalized Work Activities".[4] For instance, if the occupation requires to perform general physical activities, Dingel and Neiman (2020) conclude that the occupation cannot be performed at home. If any of these statements are true, then they code the occupation as one that cannot be performed from home.

Once the measure is constructed, the authors map the six-digit SOCs to the 2008 edition of the ISCO at the two-digit level. However, each SOC do not map to a unique ISCO and vice versa. To circumvent this issue, Dingel and Neiman (2020) allocate the SOC's U.S. employment counts as weights across the ISCOs in proportion to the ISCO's employment shares in their set of countries. We replicate this exercise by using the ISCO's employment shares using the household surveys for the LAC countries. Once we apply the weights, we obtain for each country the share of jobs that can be done from home in each two-digit ISCO.

Measuring the feasibility of teleworking following Saltiel (2020). We closely follow the methodology of Saltiel (2020) to construct the second measure of teleworkability. More specifically, the author classifies workers as unable to work from home if they either do not use a computer at work, lift heavy objects, repair electronic equipment, operate heavy machinery or report that customer interaction is very important. The share of individuals who are able to work from home can then be computed by occupation and by country. Among the ten developing economies sampled by the STEP survey, there are two LAC countries: Bolivia and Colombia. The information provided in these two countries regarding the task content of occupations is likely to be representative for the all region.[5]

Therefore, we follow the methodology of Saltiel (2020) to obtain the share of individuals who are able to work from home in Bolivia and Colombia and construct an average share for each occupation. This gives us a share for all 2-digit ISCOs. The fact that the two countries have different levels of development reinforces the representativeness of this average for the LAC region. We can then merge this information to our individual-level data using our two-digit ISCO variable and the one-digit ISCO variable harmonised by the IADB. We apply weights using the country-specific ISCO's employment shares. As previously mentioned, the share of individuals who are able to work from home differs

[4]The statements from the "Work Context" are the following: 1) average respondent says they use email less than once per month; 2) majority of respondents say they work outdoors every day; 3) average respondent says they deal with violent people at least once a week; 4) average respondent says they spent majority of time wearing common or specialized protective or safety equipment; 5) average respondent says they spent majority of time walking or running; 6) average respondent says they are exposed to minor burns, cuts, bites, or stings at least once a week; and 7) average respondent says they are exposed to diseases or infection at least once a week. The statements from the "Generalized Work Activities" are the following: 1) performing general physical activities is very important; 2) handling and moving objects is very important; 3) controlling machines and processes [not computers nor vehicles] is very important; 4) operating vehicles, mechanized devices, or equipment is very important; 5) performing for or working directly with the public is very important; 6) repairing and maintaining mechanical equipment is very important; 7) repairing and maintaining electronic equipment is very important; 8) inspecting equipment, structures, or materials is very important.

[5]One limitation of the STEP surveys used for Colombia and Bolivia for the year 2012 is that they only collect information on urban areas. In this respect, our share of teleworkability might be overestimated.

across countries since the ISCO employment shares vary across countries.

Summary statistics. Table 1 presents summary statistics for the sample used. The first column provides the summary statistics for the whole sample. It includes 23 countries and more than 1,385,000 individuals. For the purpose of the analysis, we have excluded individuals who are younger than 16 years old. Therefore, we use sample weights to make the results representative of the population older than 16 in each country.

A bit less than half of the individuals are men. The average individual is 41 years old. Around 57% of the individuals in the sample are with a partner. There are important cross-country differences in terms of educational attainment. However, the average individual in the full sample has completed 8.9 years of education. On average, about 79% of the individuals live in urban areas. In terms of employment outcomes, informality is common in Latin America and the Caribbean. On average, 54% of the workers in the full sample are informal. Furthermore, the majority of the individuals work in small firms. Around 43% of the individuals live with children. The rest of the measures such as access to basic infrastructure and "dwelling overcrowded" provide an idea of the wealthiness of the population.[6]

[6]On a side note, the proportion of individuals who have more than one occupation remains low on average (7%). However, for some countries, it reaches more than 20%. Not taking into account individuals' secondary occupations might underestimate the share of workers who are able to work from home. Further research should investigate this. However, for the sake of simplicity, we focus on the individuals' main occupation.

Table 1. Summary Statistics, by Country

	All (1)	*ARG* (2)	*BHS* (3)	*BLZ* (4)	*BOL* (5)	*BRA* (6)	*BRB* (7)	*CHL* (8)	*COL* (9)	*CRI* (10)	*DOM* (11)	*ECU* (12)
Sociodemographic Characteristics												
Male	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48
Age	41	42.3	41.7	37.6	39.4	41.9	46.9	43.5	40.6	41.9	40.5	39.5
With partner	0.57	0.54			0.60	0.57	0.28	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.59
Years of education	8.9	11.1		8.3	9.4	8.3	11.3	10.6	8.7	9	8.8	9.2
Urban	0.79			0.50	0.70	0.86		0.87	0.79	0.74	0.68	0.70
Employment Outcomes												
More than one occupation	0.07	0.08		0.03	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05
Informal	0.54	0.48			0.82	0.38		0.31	0.64	0.31	0.61	0.54
Public sector	0.11	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.34	0.12	0.20	0.11	0.04		0.14	0.10
Underemployment	0.07	0.09		0.02	0.02		0.03	0.09	0.07	0.14	0.11	0.10
Hours worked per week		37.8		43.4	43.4	38.6	40.8	41.9	43.3	42.9	41.4	38.5
Size firm - Small	0.53	0.44			0.73	0.45		0.38	0.62	0.47	0.52	0.62
Size firm - Medium	0.17	0.29			0.21	0.09		0.30	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15
Size firm - Large	0.29	0.26			0.06	0.46		0.32	0.25	0.37	0.32	0.23
Environment at home												
Household size	3.4	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.6	2.9	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7
Living with children	0.43	0.37		0.55	0.49	0.34		0.37	0.46	0.36	0.41	0.52
Dwelling overcrowded	0.05	0.07			0.20	0.002		0.006	0.05	0.008	0.03	0.07
Access to water pipe	0.88	0.90		0.87	0.67	0.85		0.95	0.89	0.99	0.75	0.88
Access to electricity	0.97			0.92	0.92	1		1	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.99
Access to phone	0.89			0.42	0.90	0.94		0.98	0.95	0.98	0.85	0.92
Access to computer	0.41			0.19	0.24	0.49		0.58	0.37	0.46	0.22	0.41
Access to internet	0.34				0.15	0.42		0.53	0.36	0.65		0.33
Sample size	1,385,992	90,273	4,998	5,550	24,895	275,615	13,450	168,834	145,537	28,147	18,854	75,499
Survey year		2015	2012	2007	2015	2014	2015	2013	2015	2016	2015	2015

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 1 presents the summary statistics by country for individuals aged 16 and above. The "Environment at home" category indicates the share of households in each country who belong to each category. "Underemployment" is equal to 1 if the person works less than 30 hours per week but desires to work more, and is equal to 0 otherwise. "Dwelling overcrowded" is equal to 1 if there is more than 2.5 persons per room in the dwelling, 0 otherwise. Argentina and the Bahamas only have information from urban areas. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

Table 1. Summary Statistics, by Country (Continued)

	GTM (13)	*HND* (14)	*JAM* (15)	*MEX* (16)	*NIC* (17)	*PAN* (18)	*PER* (19)	*PRY* (20)	*SLV* (21)	*TTO* (22)	*URY* (23)	*VEN* (24)
Sociodemographic Characteristics												
Male	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.50
Age	36.8	38.1	40	40.1	37.4	42.4	42.1	39.7	40.2	43.5	44.7	39.6
With partner	0.59	0.53		0.60	0.56		0.54	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.57	
Years of education		6.7	9.8	9.1	7.2	10.3	9.4	9.2	7.6		9.2	9.9
Urban	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.79	0.60	0.71	0.78	0.62	0.62		0.84	
Employment Outcomes												
More than one occupation	0.18	0.27	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.22	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.02
Informal	0.81	0.84		0.68	0.77	0.48	0.80	0.78	0.72		0.25	0.58
Public sector	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.10		0.16	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.24	0.15	0.21
Underemployment		0.13	0.04				0.04	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.02
Hours worked per week		36.6		42.1	41.3	37.5	38.8	40.8	42.1	39.4	38.6	38.9
Size firm - Small	0.61	0.96	0.57	0.54		0.44	0.65	0.66	0.49	0.14	0.40	0.53
Size firm - Medium	0.22	0.04	0.27	0.29		0.16	0.14	0.22	0.20	0.06	0.22	0.14
Size firm - Large	0.17	0.005	0.16	0.17		0.41	0.20	0.12	0.32	0.79	0.37	0.32
Environment at home												
Household size	4.8	4.3	3	3.8	5.4	3.5	3.9	4	3.6	3.1		3.9
Living with children	0.66	0.61	0.39	0.49	0.74	0.41	0.47	0.50	0.47	0.30		0.48
Dwelling overcrowded	0.41	0.11		0.05	0.30	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.03		0.06
Access to water pipe		0.88		0.97	0.65	0.94	0.84	0.81	0.79		0.94	0.94
Access to electricity	0.81	0.88		0.99	0.80	0.92	0.93	0.99	0.97		0.99	1
Access to phone	0.83	0.90		0.86	0.90	0.91	0.87	0.96	0.94		0.98	0.41
Access to computer		0.17		0.30		0.38	0.31	0.29	0.16		0.66	0.40
Access to internet	0.08	0.26		0.28	0.02	0.64	0.23	0.23	0.17		0.53	0.29
Sample size	33,677	15,481	14,104	51,094	19,909	30,596	85,090	21,661	53,895	24,970	99,252	84,611
Survey year	2014	2017	2012	2014	2014	2017	2014	2015	2017	2013	2013	2015

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 1 presents the summary statistics by country for individuals aged 16 and above. The "Environment at home" category indicates the share of households in each country who belong to each category. "Underemployment" is equal to 1 if the person works less than 30 hours per week but desires to work more, and is equal to 0 otherwise. "Dwelling overcrowded" is equal to 1 if there is more than 2.5 persons per room in the dwelling, 0 otherwise. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

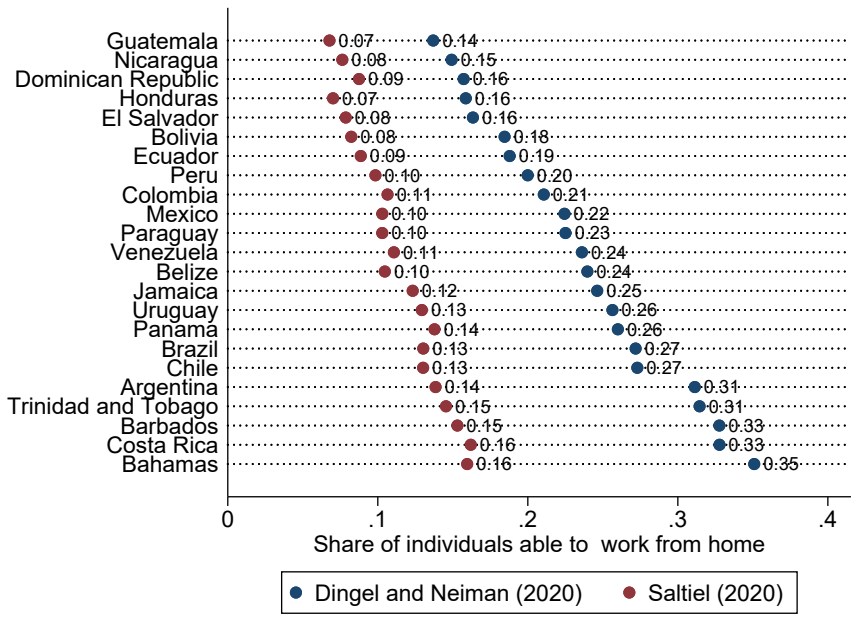
3 Results

In this section, we provide empirical evidence on the share of workers who are able to work from home. We compute the national share for all LAC countries in our sample. We also look at the variation in the share of teleworkability across occupations and economic activities within each country. Second, we examine the socioeconomic characteristics of the workers who are able to work from home. Finally, we document the relationships between countries' share of teleworkability and a number of country-specific measures. We investigate the share of individuals who are able to work from home at the regional level for most of the countries in our sample.

3.1 Share of Individuals Who Can Work From Home

Figure 1 shows the share of jobs which can be done from home in each country.[7] We report two shares per country: the first one based on Dingel and Neiman (2020)'s measure of teleworkability and the second, based on Saltiel (2020)'s methodology. The share of individuals who are able to work from home is much lower when we use the method of Saltiel (2020). This is not surprising since the second measure has been calculated based on the task content of occupations for developing countries. For the rest of the analysis, we report the shares obtained by using the index of Saltiel (2020) since it is more likely to be representative of Latin America and the Caribbean. Therefore, the share of individuals who are able to work from home varies between 7 and 16%. The countries with the lowest shares of teleworkability in our sample are Guatemala and Honduras while the countries with the highest shares are Costa Rica and the Bahamas.

Figure 1. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done from Home, by Country



Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure 1 shows the proportion of individuals who are able to work from home by country. This proportion varies across countries, from the lowest (7%) in Guatemala to 16% in the Bahamas.

The share of individuals who can work from home differs across occupations. Table 2 reports the shares by one-digit occupation and country. The results show that the feasibility of working from home is positively correlated with occupation-level wages. Indeed, the share of teleworkability is much higher for managers and professionals (25% and 32% respectively). A high share of teleworkability is found as well for clerical workers (45%). On the opposite, individuals who work in skilled agricultural jobs and in elementary occupations are not likely to be able to work from home. There are important differences

[7] Alternatively, Figure A.1 in the appendix provides a map of Latin America where the share of jobs that can be done at home is reported by country. The shares are based on Saltiel (2020)'s measure, which is our preferred measure as it gives a better approximation for developing countries in the LAC region.

across countries in the feasibility of working from home in high-paying occupations. For instance, 55% of the managers in Brazil are able to work from home, compared to only 13% of their peers in Paraguay. There is much less variation across countries for lower-skilled occupations.

Table 2. Share of Individuals Who Can Work from Home, by One-digit Occupation and Country

	All (1)	*ARG* (2)	*BHS* (3)	*BLZ* (4)	*BOL* (5)	*BRA* (6)	*BRB* (7)	*CHL* (8)	*COL* (9)	*CRI* (10)	*DOM* (11)	*ECU* (12)
1 Manager	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.46	0.24	0.55	0.25	0.29			0.35	0.31
2 Professional	0.32	0.24	0.31	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.37	0.39			0.29	0.30
3 Technician	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.25			0.28	0.28
4 Clerical	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45			0.47	0.45
5 Services/Sales	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.05			0.07	0.08
6 Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
7 Craft/Trades	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.008	0.008			0.03	0.03
8 Machine Operators	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.0003	0.0008			0.002	0.002
9 Elementary Occupations	0.01	0.006	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.008	0.004			0.01	0.01

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 2 reports the share of workers who can work from home by one-digit occupation and by country. The share has been calculated as a weighted average of all the shares of the two-digit occupations within the one-digit occupation. Besides, the share is based on Saltiel (2020)'s measure of teleworkability. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

Table 2. Share of Individuals Who Can Work from Home by One-digit Occupation and Country (Continued)

	GTM (13)	*HND* (14)	*JAM* (15)	*MEX* (16)	*NIC* (17)	*PAN* (18)	*PER* (19)	*PRY* (20)	*SLV* (21)	*TTO* (22)	*URY* (23)	*VEN* (24)
1 Manager	0.19	0.25	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.13	0.30	0.26	0.31	
2 Professional	0.26	0.30	0.36	0.32	0.36	0.32	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.41	0.30	
3 Technician	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.10	0.30	0.29	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.27	0.24	
4 Clerical	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.39	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.41	
5 Services/Sales	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.08	
6 Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Craft/Trades	0.03	0.03	0.006	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.001	0.02	0.03	0.008	0.02	
8 Machine Operators	0.002	0.003	0.0005	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.0001	0.0006	0.003	0.001	0.002	
9 Elementary Occupations	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.02	0.004	0.01	0.001	0.005	0.009	0.007	0.01	

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 2 reports the share of workers who can work from home by one-digit occupation and by country. The share has been calculated as a weighted average of all the shares of the two-digit occupations within the one-digit occupation. Besides, the share is based on Saltiel (2020)'s measure of teleworkability. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

Table 3 presents the share of individuals who can work from home across countries and across economic activities. The highest share of teleworkability is found in finance, insurance and the real estate sector (24% for the full sample). It varies however considerably across countries, from 17% in Colombia and in Jamaica to 36% in Peru. A significant share of individuals are able to work from home as well in social and community services (19% for the full sample). On the opposite, individuals are much less likely to be able to work from home when they work in agriculture and in the construction sector (0.007% and 0.04% respectively).

Table 3. Share of Individuals Who Can Work from Home by Economic Activity and Country

	All (1)	*ARG* (2)	*BHS* (3)	*BLZ* (4)	*BOL* (5)	*BRA* (6)	*BRB* (7)	*CHL* (8)	*COL* (9)	*CRI* (10)	*DOM* (11)	*ECU* (12)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.007	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.003	0.006		0.03	0.006	0.05	0.006	0.009
Mining and quarrying	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.11		0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10
Manufacturing industries	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.11		0.08	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.07
Electricity, gas and water	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.19		0.15	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.15
Construction	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04		0.06	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.04
Wholesale and retail trade	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.13		0.13	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.09
Transport and storage	0.09	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.04	0.10		0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08
Financial, insurance and real estate	0.24	0.23	0.29	0.21	0.30	0.28		0.25	0.17	0.31	0.33	0.20
Social and community services	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.20		0.19	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.18

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 3 reports the share of workers who can work from home by economic activity and by country. The share is based on Saltiel (2020)'s measure of teleworkability. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

Table 3. Share of Individuals Who Can Work from Home by Economic Activity and Country (Continued)

	GTM (13)	*HND* (14)	*JAM* (15)	*MEX* (16)	*NIC* (17)	*PAN* (18)	*PER* (19)	*PRY* (20)	*SLV* (21)	*TTO* (22)	*URY* (23)	*VEN* (24)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.003		0.002	0.006	0.02	0.02	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.02	0.03	0.008
Mining and quarrying	0.04		0.10	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.08	0.12
Manufacturing industries	0.05		0.08	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.08	0.07
Electricity, gas and water	0.02		0.17	0.15	0.12	0.23	0.23	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.16
Construction	0.05		0.03	0.05	0.04	0.22	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04
Wholesale and retail trade	0.13		0.11	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.10
Transport and storage	0.34		0.15	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.06
Financial, insurance and real estate	0.30		0.17	0.22	0.31	0.28	0.36	0.30	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.20
Social and community services	0.17		0.18	0.16	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.17

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 3 reports the share of workers who can work from home by economic activity and by country. The share is based on Saltiel (2020)'s measure of teleworkability. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

3.2 Characteristics of Individuals Who Can Work From Home

We now examine the characteristics of the workers who can perform their job from home. To examine which observed characteristics are associated with occupations that are more feasible to do from home, we estimate the following OLS regression:

$$WFH_{ijc} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \tag{1}$$

where the dependent variable WFH_{ij} is a binary variable which equals 1 if the share of teleworkability at the one-digit occupational level is above the median, and 0 otherwise. In other words, this variable is equal to 1 if the individual is working in an occupation that is relatively more feasible to be performed from home, and 0 otherwise. X_{ij} is a vector of characteristics including gender, age, being with a partner, educational attainment, whether the individual lives in a urban area, informality, the size of the firm where the individual works, and lastly, the quintiles in terms of the total labour income distribution.

Table 4. Characteristics of Individuals Able to Work from Home

	All	*ARG*	*BHS*	*BLZ*	*BOL*	*BRA*	*BRB*	*CHL*	*COL*	*CRI*	*DOM*	*ECU*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Male	-0.114***	-0.173***	-0.227***	-0.126***	-0.087***	-0.160***	-0.237***	-0.193***	-0.048***	-0.095***	-0.166***	-0.108***
	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.020)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.016)	(0.005)
Aged 41 and above	0.010***	0.071***	-0.030*	0.100***	0.021***	-0.019***	-0.080***	-0.035***	-0.004	-0.006	0.013	0.016***
	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.005)
With partner	-0.041***	-0.003			-0.036***	-0.060***	0.033***	-0.022***	-0.037***	-0.031***	-0.024*	-0.037***
	(0.002)	(0.007)			(0.007)	(0.003)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.005)
Above 9 years education	0.258***	0.326***		0.398***	0.186***	0.262***	0.156***	0.177***	0.185***	0.307***	0.239***	0.188***
	(0.002)	(0.007)		(0.020)	(0.007)	(0.003)	(0.017)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.005)
Urban	0.019***			0.051***	0.030***	0.046***		0.048***	0.026***	0.024***	0.026*	0.046***
	(0.002)			(0.018)	(0.007)	(0.004)		(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.005)
Informal	-0.063***	0.022**			-0.345***	-0.038***		-0.041***	-0.064***	-0.019*	-0.144***	-0.079***
	(0.003)	(0.010)			(0.012)	(0.004)		(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.031)	(0.006)
Ref group: small firm												
Firm Size - Medium	0.099***	0.085***			0.158***	0.045***		0.111***	0.142***	0.138***	0.191***	0.134***
	(0.003)	(0.010)			(0.010)	(0.005)		(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.030)	(0.008)
Firm Size - Large	0.110***	0.149***			0.075***	0.084***		0.116***	0.196***	0.196***	0.184***	0.209***
	(0.003)	(0.011)			(0.017)	(0.004)		(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.033)	(0.009)
Ref group: first quintile												
Second quintile	0.003**	0.058***	0.116***	-0.015	-0.011	-0.010**	0.078***	-0.005***	0.001	0.032***	0.011	0.013**
	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.023)	(0.026)	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.015)	(0.009)	(0.005)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.005)
Third quintile	0.027***	0.090***	0.310***	-0.056**	0.005	0.029***	0.225***	0.114***	-0.021***	0.090***	0.024	0.007
	(0.003)	(0.011)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.007)
Fourth quintile	0.102***	0.181***	0.512***	-0.025	0.046***	0.106***	0.438***	0.260***	0.006	0.280***	0.086***	0.037***
	(0.003)	(0.012)	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.010)	(0.004)	(0.017)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.014)	(0.021)	(0.008)
Fifth quintile	0.317***	0.331***	0.695***	0.010	0.101***	0.339***	0.670***	0.512***	0.240***	0.430***	0.231***	0.291***
	(0.003)	(0.013)	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.010)	(0.005)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.010)
R-squared	0.3069	0.2784	0.2968	0.2502	0.3796	0.2629	0.3207	0.3016	0.3140	0.4391	0.4057	0.4050
Observations	549,505	35,629	2,877	2,056	13,835	113,620	6,565	73,927	84,429	11,194	7,671	40,535
Region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 4 presents the estimates coefficients from equation (1) for the full sample in column 1 and separately for each country in the sample from column 2 to column 24. The results are weighted using sample weights to represent the population aged 16 and above. Robust standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Table 4. Characteristics of Individuals Able to Work from Home (Continued)

	GTM	*HND*	*JAM*	*MEX*	*NIC*	*PAN*	*PER*	*PRY*	*SLV*	*TTO*	*URY*	*VEN*
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Male	-0.105***	0.003	-0.098***	-0.071***	-0.049***	-0.154***	-0.076***	-0.118***	-0.065***	-0.350***	-0.114***	-0.176***
	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.022)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.006)
Aged 41 and above	-0.015**	0.020***	0.107***	0.024***	0.043***	0.024***	0.024***	0.040***	0.018***	-0.079***	0.025***	0.024***
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.024)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.005)
With partner	-0.028***	0.0005		-0.032***	-0.029***		-0.041***	-0.028***	-0.024***	-0.007	-0.004	
	(0.008)	(0.007)		(0.006)	(0.011)		(0.003)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.003)	
Above 9 years education		0.170***	0.144***	0.276***	0.316***	0.262***	0.162***	0.267***	0.238***		0.364***	0.208***
		(0.016)	(0.024)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.003)	(0.012)	(0.008)		(0.004)	(0.005)
Urban	0.053***	0.036***	0.020	0.019***	-0.015	0.038***	0.052***	0.010	0.032***		0.037***	
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.026)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.011)	(0.003)	(0.011)	(0.006)		(0.004)	
Informal	-0.220***	-0.270***		-0.065***	-0.303***	-0.063***	-0.171***	-0.177***	0.016**		-0.005	-0.140***
	(0.017)	(0.058)		(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.008)	(0.018)	(0.012)		(0.004)	(0.009)
Ref group: small firm												
Firm Size - Medium	0.111***	0.128***	0.118***	0.088***		0.187***	0.132***	0.136***	0.144***	-0.021	0.066***	0.070***
	(0.009)	(0.036)	(0.025)	(0.008)		(0.019)	(0.005)	(0.014)	(0.010)	(0.019)	(0.005)	(0.009)
Firm Size - Large	0.042***	0.020	0.102***	0.031***		0.223***	0.319***	0.146***	0.184***	-0.064***	0.163***	0.210***
	(0.016)	(0.093)	(0.034)	(0.011)		(0.018)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.005)	(0.010)
Ref group: first quintile												
Second quintile	0.006	-0.001	0.016	0.026***	-0.034**	0.036**	0.017***	0.004	0.006	0.160***	-0.001	0.038***
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.028)	(0.007)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.003)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.008)
Third quintile	0.016**	0.004	0.126***	0.049***	-0.009	0.165***	0.014***	0.020	-0.036***	0.343***	0.059***	0.072***
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.032)	(0.008)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.004)	(0.014)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.005)	(0.007)
Fourth quintile	0.072***	0.009	0.025	0.143***	0.070***	0.296***	0.043***	0.081***	0.022*	0.476***	0.139***	0.129***
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.52)	(0.010)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.005)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.006)	(0.009)
Fifth quintile	0.256***	0.168***	0.500***	0.361***	0.154***	0.392***	0.149***	0.239***	0.282***	0.668***	0.290***	0.148***
	(0.013)	(0.022)	(0.040)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.006)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.006)	(0.008)
R-squared	0.2966	0.2485	0.3073	0.3432	0.3890	0.4213	0.4226	0.3821	0.3549	0.3192	0.3965	0.3296
Observations	16,064	6,103	1,511	28,867	8,162	11,044	51,227	5,834	18,672	8,803	57,232	38,322
Region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 4 presents the estimates coefficients from equation (1) for the full sample in column 1 and separately for each country in the sample from column 2 to column 24. The results are weighted using sample weights to represent the population aged 16 and above. Robust standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

We include in all regressions region fixed effects. Lastly, we estimate equation (1) for the full sample and then separately by country. We apply sample weigths for the results to be representative of the all population above 16 years old.

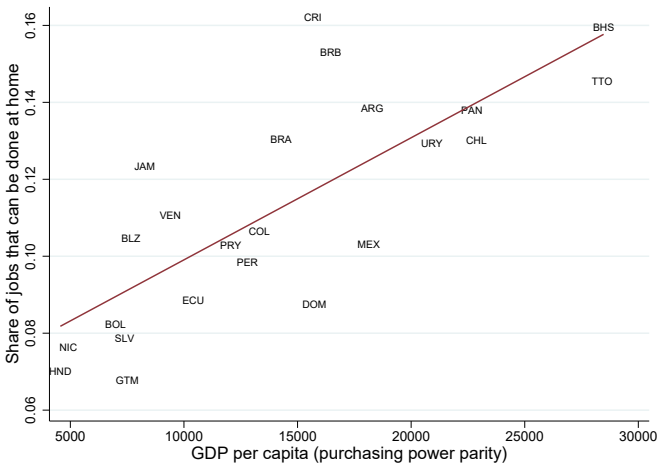
Table 4 presents the results of the OLS regressions.[8] The results for the all sample indicate that men are less likely to be able to work from home compared to women. This might be due to pre-established gender roles, where women have had to ask for more flexible working arrangements to be able to take care of children. A higher educational attainment as well as living in a urban area increases the likelihood to work in an occupation which involves tasks that can be done from home. Informality is associated with a lower probability of being able to work from home. Among other reasons, this is likely related to the fact that informality often involves businesses where a lot of interactions with others are required. As for the effect of working in large firms, the probability of being able to work from home increases. Lastly, being in the top quintile of the total labour income distribution increases the likelihood to be able to work from home. The coefficients differ across countries in terms of magnitude. However, the direction of the effects remains in general the same. Overall, our results are in line with recent works by Saltiel (2020) and Mongey and Weinberg (2020).

3.3 Share of Teleworkability and Level of Development

We also want to examine the relationship between the country's share of teleworkability and some country-level indicators. An important indicator that is susceptible to be highly correlated with the share of jobs that can be done from home is the level of development of the country. Figure 2 shows a clear positive relationship between the share of individuals able to work from home and the level of development. Countries with higher levels of GDP per capita such as the Bahamas or Trinidad and Tobago are clearly countries where more individuals have the potential to work from home. On the opposite, countries characterised by low levels of GDP per capita, such as Honduras and Nicaragua, have lower shares of teleworkability. Similarly, Figure 3 documents a positive relationship between the share of jobs that can be performed from home and the Human Development Index. Our results echo the findings of previous research by Dingel and Neiman (2020) and Gottlieb, Grobovšek and Poschke (2020).

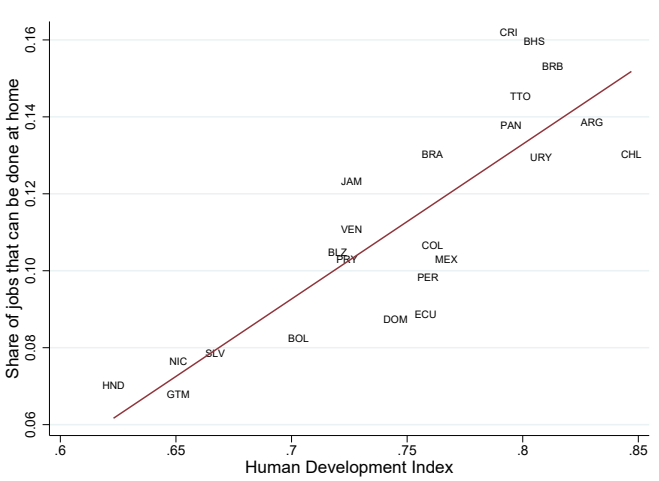
[8] Alternatively, Table A.2 in the Appendix reports the share of individuals who are able to work from home along several characteristics.

Figure 2. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home, by GDP (PPP) per capita



Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure 2 illustrates a positive relationship between the share of teleworkability and GDP per capita. The measures for GDP per capita were taken from World Bank (2020).

Figure 3. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home, by HDI



Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure 3 illustrates a positive relationship between the share of teleworkability and the Human Development Index. The measures for HDI were taken from United Nations (2019).

Lastly, we explore within-country heterogeneity by examining the variation in the feasibility to work from home at the regional level.[9] This might be informative given the fact that some countries in Latin America and the Caribeean have implemented social distancing policies recently to contain the virus.[10] We find significant differences across regions. The capitals are often in areas in which the share of teleworkability is high. However, for other regions, the share of individuals who are able to work from home might be far below the national average share. The results obtained are important from a policy perspective, as they highlight the most vulnerable regions in each country - the

[9]The maps for each country are reported in the Appendix from Figure A.2 to A.18.
[10]Information about the level of the lockdown in each country is provided in Table A.1 in the Appendix.

ones with a low share of teleworkability. This information might help policy makers on designing policies that aim at easing the lockdown.

4 Conclusion

To stop the spread of COVID-19, countries around the world have started to put in place broad social distancing policies. One of the implications is that individuals have to work from home. The employment effect of such policy is likely to vary depending on the feasibility of the job to be performed from home. Indeed, some individuals might be more affected than others due to the impossibility to carry certain tasks from home. In order to identify the individuals who are able to work from home, we construct two measures of teleworkability: the first one follows the methodology of Dingel and Neiman (2020) while the second measure closely follows Saltiel (2020). We use as our benchmark the second measure, as it better reflects the task content of occupation in the LAC region.

We find that the percentage of individuals able to work from home varies from 7% to 16%. The countries with the lowest share of teleworkability are Guatemala and Honduras while the countries with the highest share are Costa Rica and the Bahamas. We examine the share of individuals who are able to work from home by occupation and economic activity in each LAC country included in our sample. The feasibility to work from home is positively correlated with higher skilled occupations. Besides, we find considerable variation across occupations and across countries. Among the different economic activities, the highest share of individuals able to work from home is in finance, insurance and the real estate sector. On the opposite, individuals working in agriculture or in the construction sector are significantly less able to work from home.

We also explore the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals who are able to work from home. The results show that the individuals who are the most educated, who live in urban areas, who have a formal job and who work in a large firm, as well as the individuals who are in the top quintile of the total labour income distribution are the most likely to be able to work from home. Women are also more likely than men to be able to work from home, a result that might be related to pre-established gender roles.

Lastly, we explore the relationship between the national share of teleworkability and country-level indicators such as GDP per capita and the Human Development Index. We find a clear positive correlation between the country's level of development and the share of individuals who are able to work from home. Furthermore, we also investigate how the feasibility to work from home varies across regions in each country. The results obtained are important from a policy perspective, as they highlight the most vulnerable regions in each country - the ones with a low share of teleworkability. The results obtained provide important insights about the potential negative employment impacts arising from COVID-19 and highlight the need to assist the most vulnerable workers in the context of the global pandemic.

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Appendix

Table A.1. Situation Under COVID-19, by Country

Country	Country code	Lockdown	Valid up to
Argentine	ARG	Total	15-Apr
Bahamas	BHS	Total	15-Apr
Belize	BLZ	Partial	15-Apr
Bolivia	BOL	Total	16-Apr
Brazil	BRA	Partial	16-Apr
Barbados	BRB	Partial	16-Apr
Chile	CHL	Partial	16-Apr
Colombia	COL	Total	16-Apr
Costa Rica	CRI	Partial	8-Apr
Dominican Republic	DOM	Partial	16-Apr
Ecuador	ECU	Total	17-Apr
Guatemala	GTM	Total	19-Apr
Honduras	HND	Total	19-Apr
Jamaica	JAM	Partial	16-Apr
Mexico	MEX	Partial	16-Apr
Nicaragua	NIC	Partial	9-Apr
Panama	PAN	Total	16-Apr
Peru	PER	Total	15-Apr
Paraguay	PRY	Total	15-Apr
El Salvador	SLV	Total	15-Apr
Trinidad & Tobago	TTO	Partial	15-Apr
Uruguay	URY	Partial	16-Apr
Venezuela	VEN	Total	25-Mar

Source: Information from Inter-American Development Bank (2020) and International Monetary Fund (2020).

Table A.2. Share of Individuals Who Can Work From Home by Individual Characteristics and by Country

	All (1)	*ARG* (2)	*BHS* (3)	*BLZ* (4)	*BOL* (5)	*BRA* (6)	*BRB* (7)	*CHL* (8)	*COL* (9)	*CRI* (10)	*DOM* (11)	*ECU* (12)
Dingel and Neiman National level	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.24	0.18	0.27	0.33	0.27	0.21	0.33	0.16	0.19
Saltiel National level	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.09
Male	0.09	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.07
Female	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.13	0.19	0.19	0.12
Aged 16-40	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.15	0.10
Age 41 and above	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.08
Not with partner	0.13	0.16			0.10	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.18	0.15	0.10
With partner	0.11	0.15			0.07	0.12	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.08
Below 9 years of education	0.05	0.07		0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.03
Above 9 years of education	0.17	0.19		0.18	0.12	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.22	0.19	0.14
Rural	0.04			0.07	0.03	0.05		0.06	0.03	0.11	0.09	0.04
Urban	0.13			0.14	0.10	0.14		0.14	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.11
Informal	0.07	0.11			0.05	0.07		0.09	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.04
Formal	0.17	0.20			0.19	0.16		0.15	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.14
Size firm - Small	0.07	0.11			0.05	0.10		0.10	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.05
Size firm - Medium	0.14	0.17			0.16	0.15		0.14	0.14	0.18	0.19	0.10
Size firm - Large	0.17	0.22			0.17	0.16		0.16	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.17
Quintile total labour income - First	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.8	0.09	0.04
Quintile total labour income - Second	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.04
Quintile total labour income - Third	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.08
Quintile total labour income - Fourth	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.13	0.22	0.13	0.10
Quintile total labour income - Fifth	0.19	0.23	0.22	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.19	0.24	0.18	0.18

Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 4 presents the share of individuals able to work from home along individuals' characteristics. Argentina and the Bahamas only have information for urban areas. This might lead to an overestimation of the share of jobs that can be done from home. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

Table A.2. Share of Individuals Who Can Work From Home by Individual Characteristics and by Country (Continued)

	GTM (13)	*HND* (14)	*JAM* (15)	*MEX* (16)	*NIC* (17)	*PAN* (18)	*PER* (19)	*PRY* (20)	*SLV* (21)	*TTO* (22)	*URY* (23)	*VEN* (24)
Dingel and Neiman National level	0.14	0.16	0.25	0.22	0.15	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.31	0.26	0.24
Saltiel National level	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.11
Male	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.08
Female	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.21	0.17	0.17
Aged 16-40	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.12
Age 41 and above	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.10
Not with partner	0.09	0.08		0.12	0.12		0.12	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.13	
With partner	0.06	0.06		0.10	0.09		0.08	0.09	0.07	0.14	0.13	
Below 9 years of education	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.04		0.06	0.05
Above 9 years of education	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.14		0.21	0.15
Rural	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.04		0.06	
Urban	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.13	0.10		0.14	
Informal	0.04	0.05		0.07	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05		0.06	0.06
Formal	0.16	0.17		0.16	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.14		0.15	0.17
Size firm - Small	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07		0.07	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.08	0.06
Size firm - Medium	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.14		0.19	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.11
Size firm - Large	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.14		0.23	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.18
Quintile total labour income - First	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.08
Quintile total labour income - Second	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.10	0.12
Quintile total labour income - Third	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.15	0.13	0.12
Quintile total labour income - Fourth	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.14	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.16	0.13
Quintile total labour income - Fifth	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.15	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.12

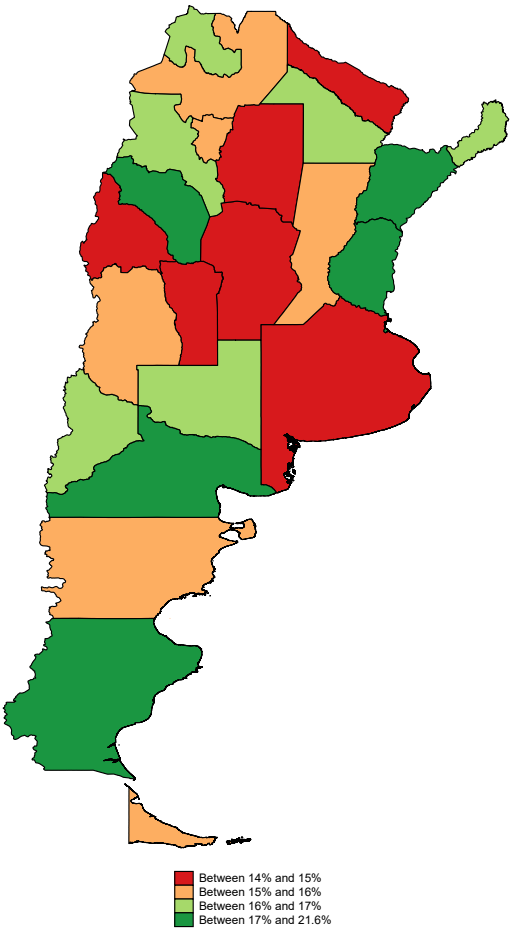
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.

Notes: Table 4 presents the share of individuals able to work from home along individuals' characteristics. When the information was not available, we leave the cells as empty.

Figure A.1. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home, by Country

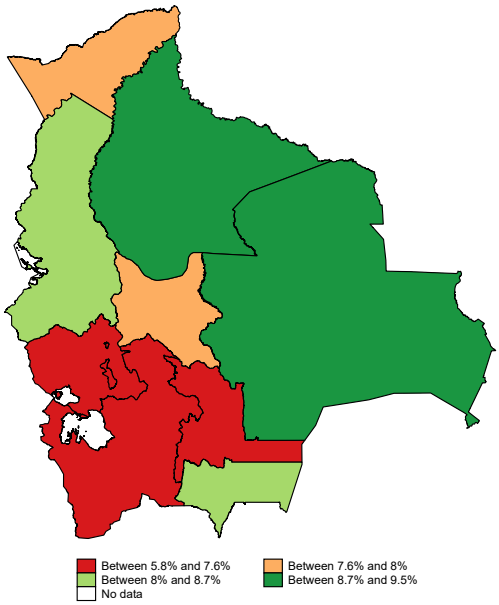
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.1 provides the share of individuals who are able to work from home by country in Latin America and the Caribbean. The red shaded countries have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 6.8 and 8.5%) while the green shaded countries have the highest share (between 13 and 16.2%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.2. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Argentina



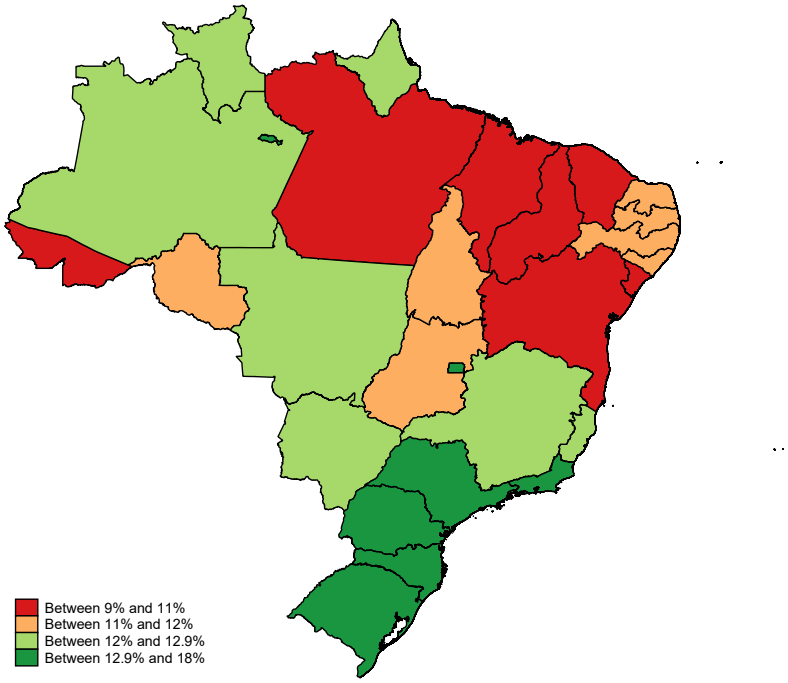
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.2 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Argentina. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 14 and 15%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 17 and 21.6%). Even though the percentage is low in Buenos Aires (14%), it should be noted that the percentage is much higher for Ciudad de Buenos Aires which is within the region of Buenos Aires (22%).

Figure A.3. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Bolivia



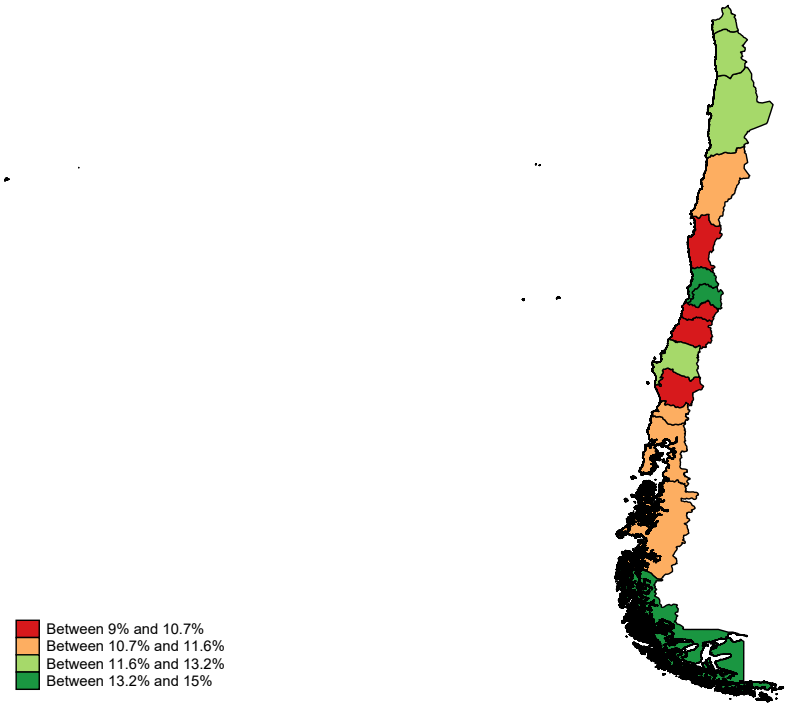
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.3 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Bolivia. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 5.8 and 7.6%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 8.7 and 9.5%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.4. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Brazil



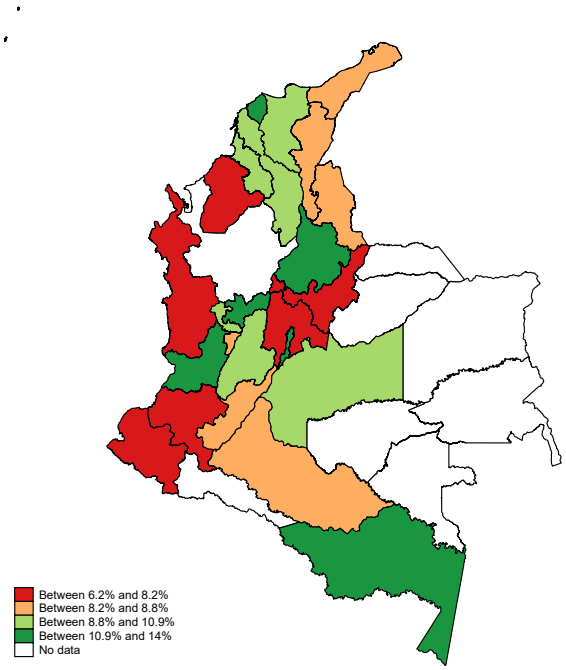
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.4 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Brazil. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 9 and 11%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 12.9 and 18%).

Figure A.5. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Chile



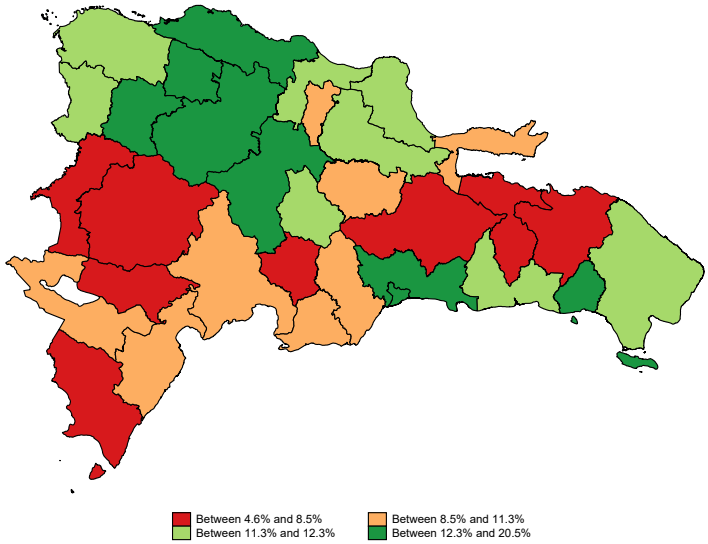
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.5 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Chile. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 9 and 10.7%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 13.2 and 15%).

Figure A.6. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Colombia



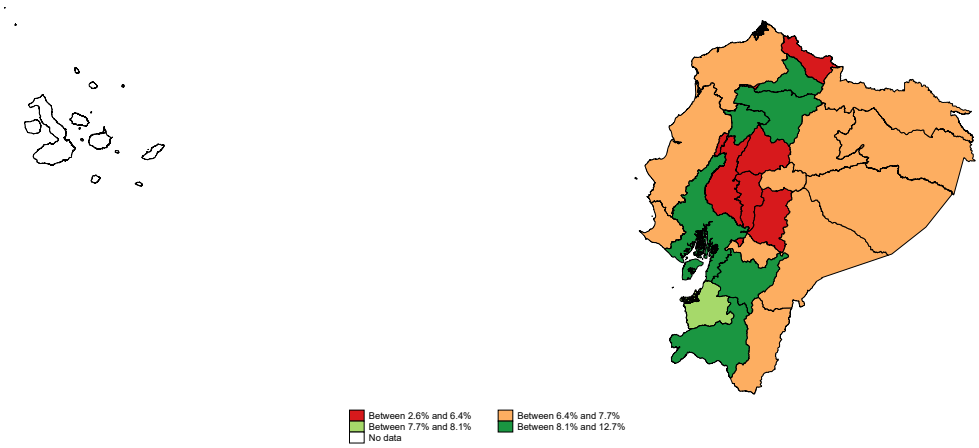
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.6 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Colombia. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 6.2 and 8.2%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 10.9 and 14%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.7. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in the Dominican Republic



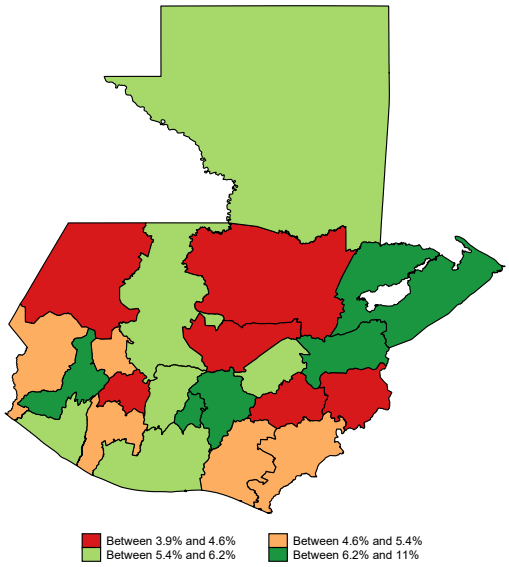
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.7 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in the Dominican Republic. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 4.6 and 8.5%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 12.3 and 20.5%).

Figure A.8. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Ecuador



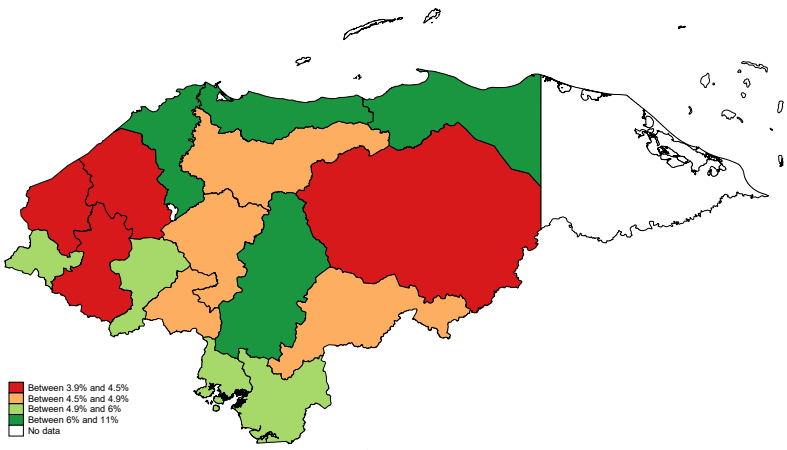
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.8 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Ecuador. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 2.6 and 6.4%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 8.1 and 12.7%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.9. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Guatemala



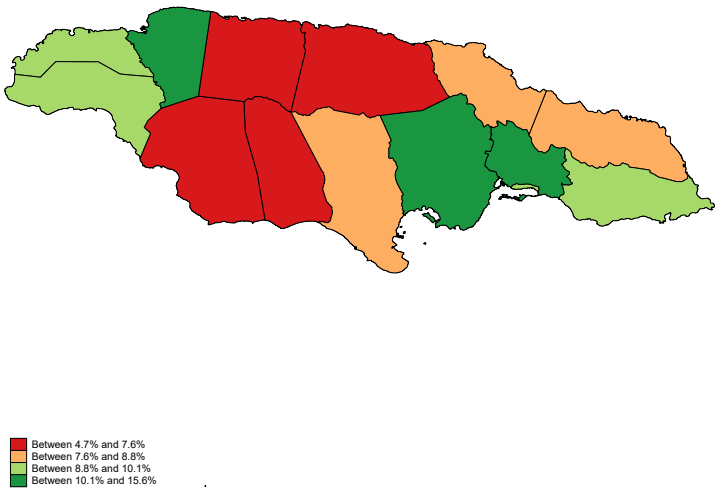
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.9 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Guatemala. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 3.9 and 4.6%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 6.2 and 11%).

Figure A.10. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Honduras



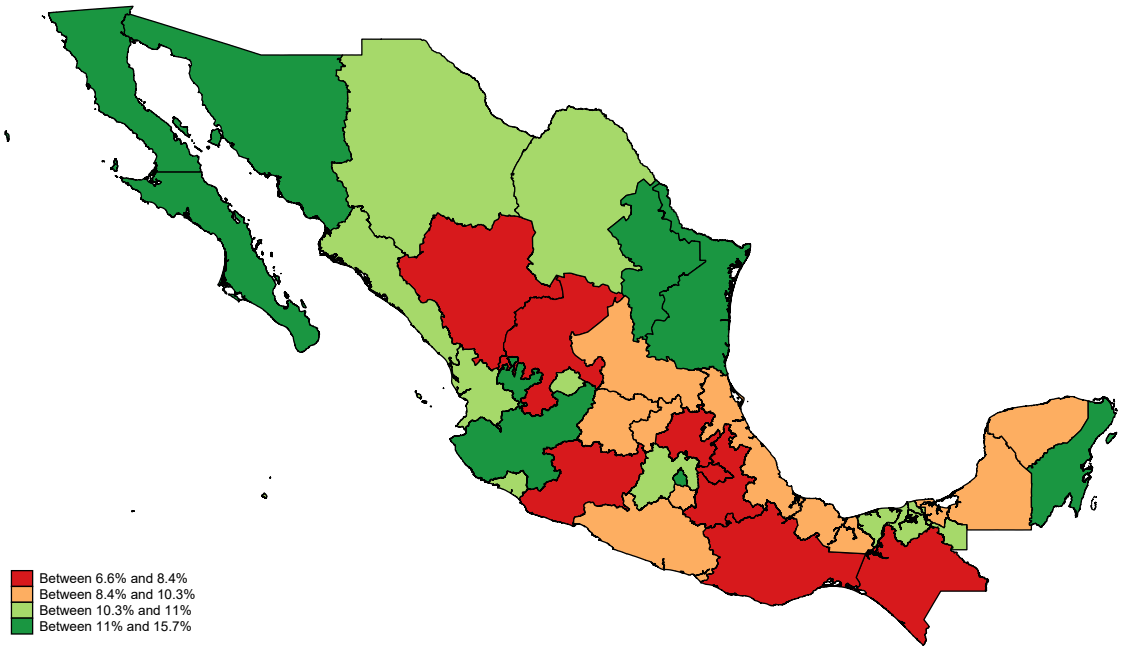
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.10 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Honduras. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 3.9 and 4.5%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 6 and 11%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.11. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Jamaica



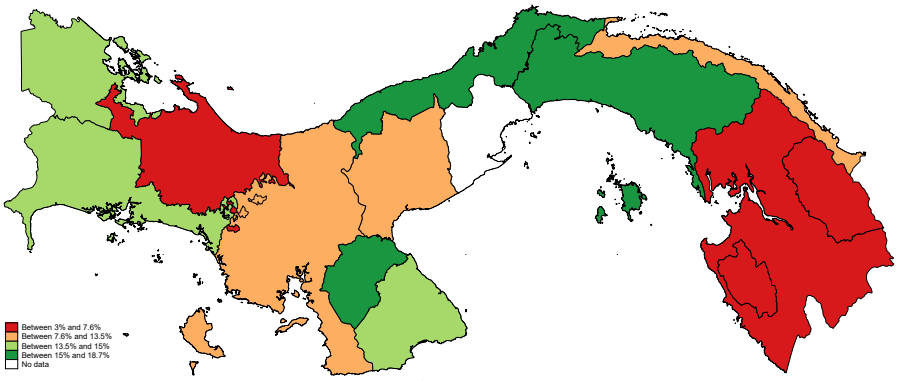
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.11 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Jamaica. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 4.7 and 7.6%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 10.1 and 15.6%).

Figure A.12. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Mexico



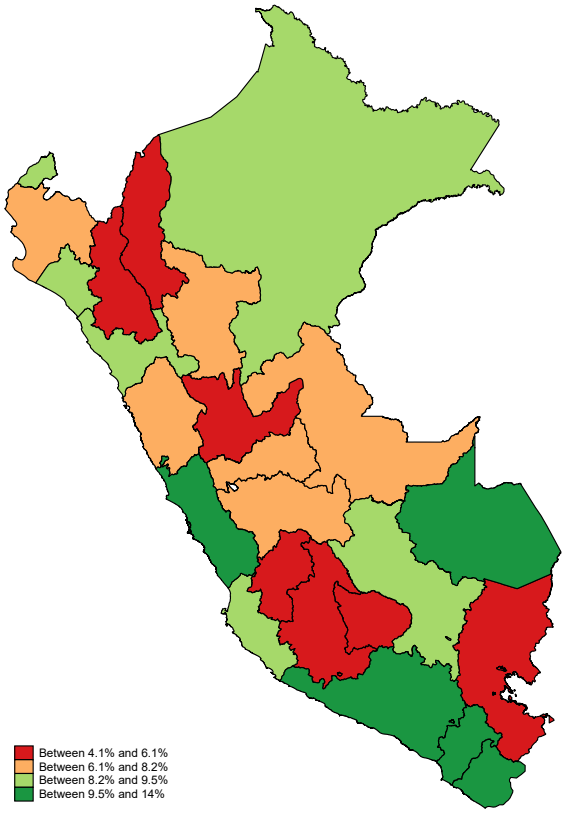
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.12 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Mexico. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 6.6 and 8.4%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 11 and 15.7%).

Figure A.13. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Panama



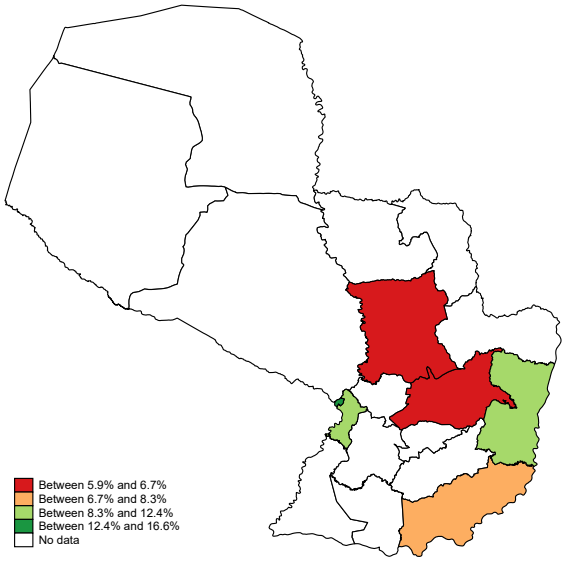
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.13 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Panama. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 3 and 7.6%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 15 and 18.7%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.14. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Peru



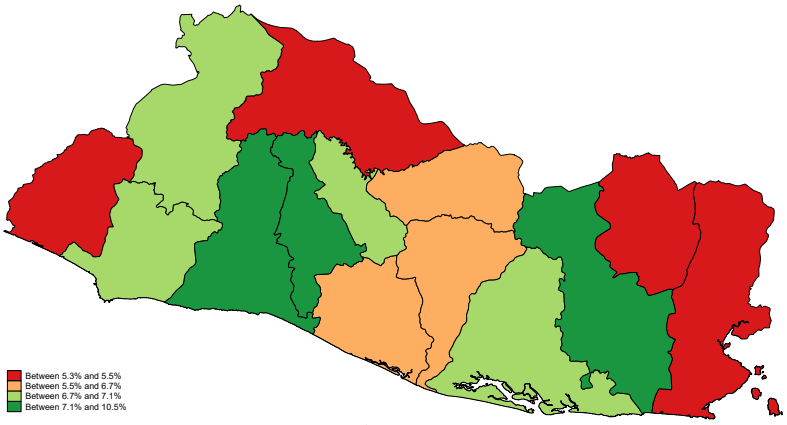
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.14 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Peru. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 4.1 and 6.1%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 9.5 and 14%).

Figure A.15. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Paraguay



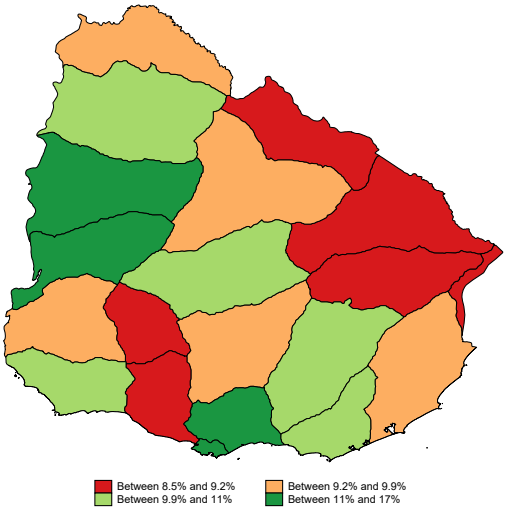
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.15 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Paraguay. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 5.9 and 6.7%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 12.4 and 16.6%). The white shaded areas represent regions where no data was available.

Figure A.16. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in El Salvador



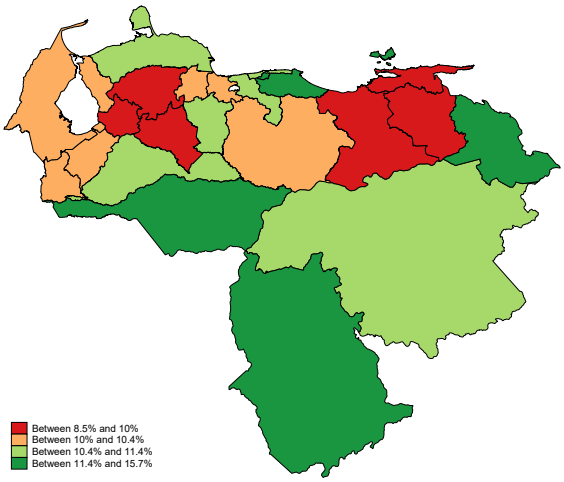
Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.16 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in El Salvador. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 5.3 and 5.5%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 7.1 and 10.5%).

Figure A.17. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Uruguay



Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.17 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Uruguay. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 8.5 and 9.2%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 11 and 17%).

Figure A.18. Share of Jobs Which Can Be Done From Home in Venezuela



Source: Harmonized Household Surveys of Latin America and the Caribbean, authors' own calculations.
Notes: Figure A.18 presents the share of individuals who are able to work from home by regions in Venezuela. The red shaded regions have the lowest share of teleworkability (between 8.5 and 10%) while the green shaded regions have the highest share (between 11.4 and 15.7%).