

Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Colombian Labor Market: Disentangling the Effect of Sector-Specific Mobility Restrictions

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1111/caje.12549>

Publicado:

Martes, 8 Marzo 2022

Authors:

 [Leonardo Fabio Morales-Zurita,](#)

 [Leonardo Bonilla-Mejía,](#)

 [José David Pulido,](#)

 [Luz Adriana Flórez,](#)

 [Didier Hermida-Giraldo,](#)

 [Karen L. Pulido-Mahecha,](#)

 [Francisco Javier Lasso-Valderrama](#)

Clasificación JEL:

I14, I18, J21

[Descargar documento](#)



Lo más reciente

[Documentos de Trabajo sobre Economía Regional y Urbana - El impacto de las tiendas de descuento en los mercados laborales locales: Evidencia de Colombia](#)

Lukas Delgado-Prieto, Andrea Sofía Otero-Cortés, Andrés Calderón

[Documentos de Trabajo sobre Economía Regional y Urbana - Desastres naturales, declaratoria de emergencia y corrupción](#)

Jhorland Ayala-García

[Borradores de Economía - Impuestos a la deuda durante las crisis, ¿bendición encubierta?](#)

Julián Andrés Parra-Polanía, Carmiña Ofelia Vargas-Riaño

[Otras Publicaciones](#)

We assess the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and particularly the sector-specific mobility restrictions on the Colombian labour market. We exploit the sectoral and temporal variation of the restriction policies to identify their effect. Mobility restrictions significantly reduced employment, accounting for approximately a quarter of the total job loss between February and April of 2020. The remaining three quarters of the job losses could be attributed to the

disease's regional patterns and other epidemiological and economic factors affecting the whole country. Therefore, we should expect important employment losses even in the absence of such restrictions. We also assess the effect of restrictions on the intensive margin, finding negative, although smaller effects on the number of hours worked and wages. Most of the employment effect is driven by salaried workers, while self-employment was more responsive to the disease spread. Finally, we find that women are disproportionately affected: mobility restrictions account for a third of the recent increase of the gender gap in salaried employment.