



## Title: Employment and covid-19 in rural communities

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# Introduction

In December 2019, an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown origin was reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, dubbed SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus 2 SARS-CoV-2. (Ciotti et al., 2020).

## Síntomas del covid-19\*

### Síntomas más comunes



Tos



Fiebre



Cansancio



Congestión  
nasal



Secreción  
nasal



Dolor de  
garganta



Dolor de  
cabeza



Diarrea



Fatiga



Dificultad  
para respirar\*\*

# Covid-19

The effects of which ranged from the development of very mild symptoms to respiratory complications leading to death (FLORENTIN, 2020).

Las personas infectadas no necesariamente presentan todos los síntomas y algunos pueden no tener ninguno.

Si se presenta este síntoma se recomienda buscar atención médica.

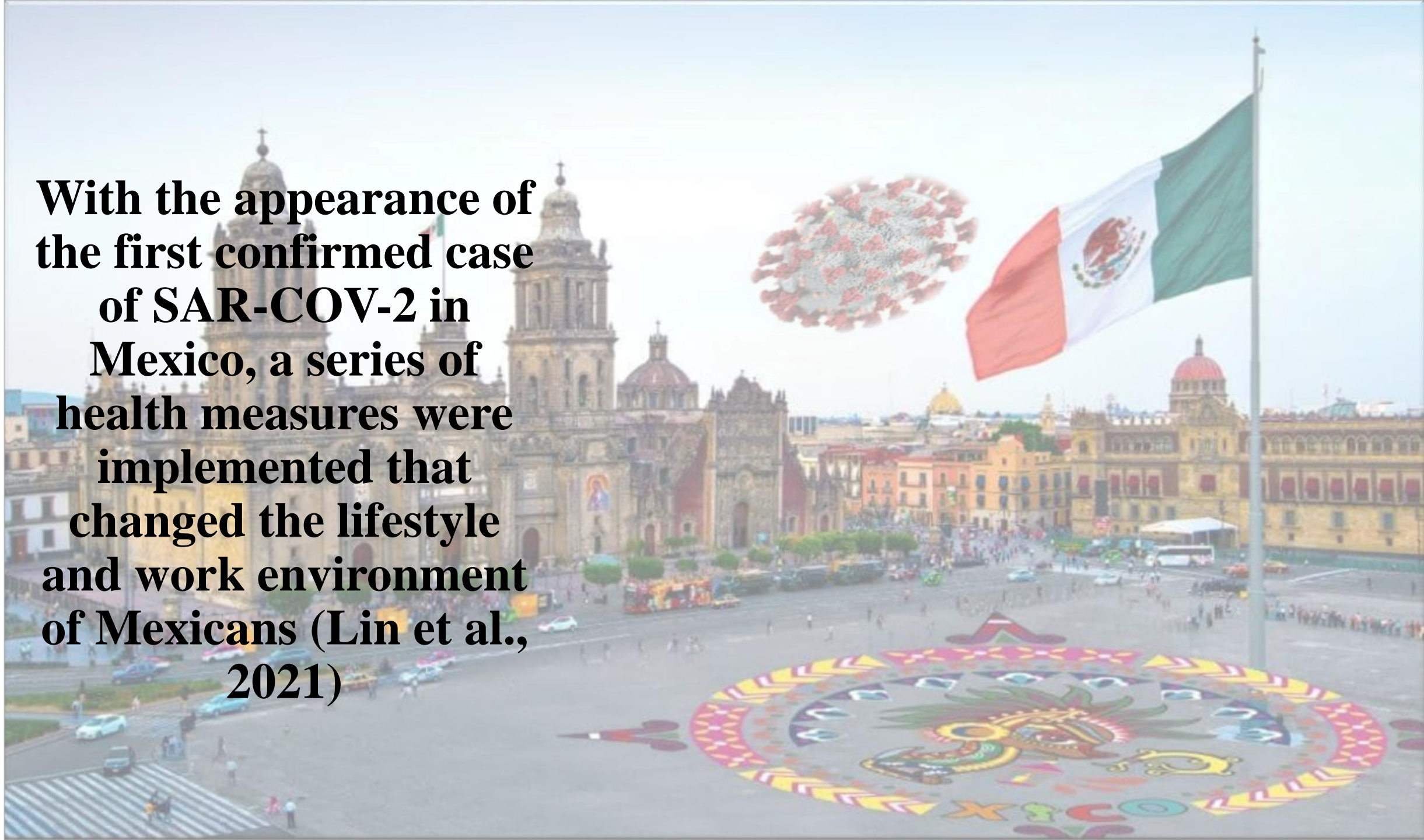
OMS, 2020. Paulo S.



Due to the high capacity of the virus to spread through human-to-human transmission, the World Health Organization declares the Covid-19 epidemic a public health emergency of international concern in January 2020 (OMS,2020).



**With the appearance of the first confirmed case of SAR-COV-2 in Mexico, a series of health measures were implemented that changed the lifestyle and work environment of Mexicans (Lin et al., 2021)**







## Identifica las actividades de mayor riesgo para contraer COVID-19

# CONTAGIÓMETRO ZONAS RURALES

**¡Peligro, tu vida está en riesgo!**



**Sé responsable ¡Protégete!**



**Las medidas preventivas son la diferencia entre la salud y la enfermedad.**



**¡Cuidate, no bajes la guardia!**



NIVELES DE CONTAGIO	MÁXIMO	<b>Asistir a:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iglesias.</li> <li>• Funerales o sepelios.</li> <li>• Mercados o tianguis.</li> <li>• Fiestas vecinales y/o comunitarias (bodas, XV años, cumpleaños, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuniones masivas (asambleas, juntas regionales o partidos políticos).</li> <li>• Parques, plazas o kioscos.</li> <li>• Actividades deportivas (pelota, charrería, etc.).</li> </ul>
	ALTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitar familiares, vecinos y amigos.</li> <li>• Viajar en transporte público, incluyendo taxis comunitarios.</li> <li>• Comprar y vender víveres en tiendas populares (LICONSA, DICONSA o similares).</li> <li>• Laborar en espacios pequeños (maquila, cocina, etc.).</li> <li>• Acudir a balnearios.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acudir a comprar ropa o zapatos.</li> <li>• Comprar en mercados y tianguis.</li> <li>• Asistir a estéticas o peluquerías.</li> <li>• Cuidar familiares enfermos de COVID-19.</li> </ul>
	MEDIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprar y vender en misceláneas, recauderías, molinos, tortillerías, farmacias, etc.</li> <li>• Comprar productos que llegan a domicilio (recaudería, pan, tortillas, elotes, etc.) con medidas preventivas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Esperar en paradas de transportes comunitario.</li> <li>• Transporte colectivo comunitario.</li> <li>• Trabajar en invernaderos o granjas con un gran número de personas.</li> </ul>
	BAJO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pastoreo y cuidado de ganado o animales de cría domiciliaria.</li> <li>• Pesca para consumo o venta.</li> <li>• Trabajo en el campo (sembrar, cosechar, etc.).</li> <li>• Acarreo de agua.</li> <li>• Trasladarse en caballo, bicicleta o a pie.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limpiar áreas verdes (patios).</li> <li>• Actividades recreativas o actividad física en el hogar.</li> <li>• Compra y venta de comida para llevar.</li> <li>• Acudir al centro de salud o unidad médica.</li> <li>• Realizar actividades físicas</li> </ul>



The indigenous population that migrated to urban destinations to work became unemployed (Dahal et al., 2022).





The hypothesis proposed is that the pandemic of covid-19 disease has affected the labor market in rural communities.





The objective of this research was to descriptively analyze employment, income and work performance in times of the Covid-19 pandemic.

# COVID-19 IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

In rural communities there was a context of skepticism, so it was very common to hear the majority of the population say:

HAVE YOU SEEN  
A RELATIVE OR  
ACQUAINTANCE  
WITH  
CORONAVIRUS?

it's a  
collusion of  
governments

"is an  
invention to  
keep us in  
the house".

"coronavirus  
doesn't exist"

## Habitantes de Ayahualulco, rechazan la sanitización

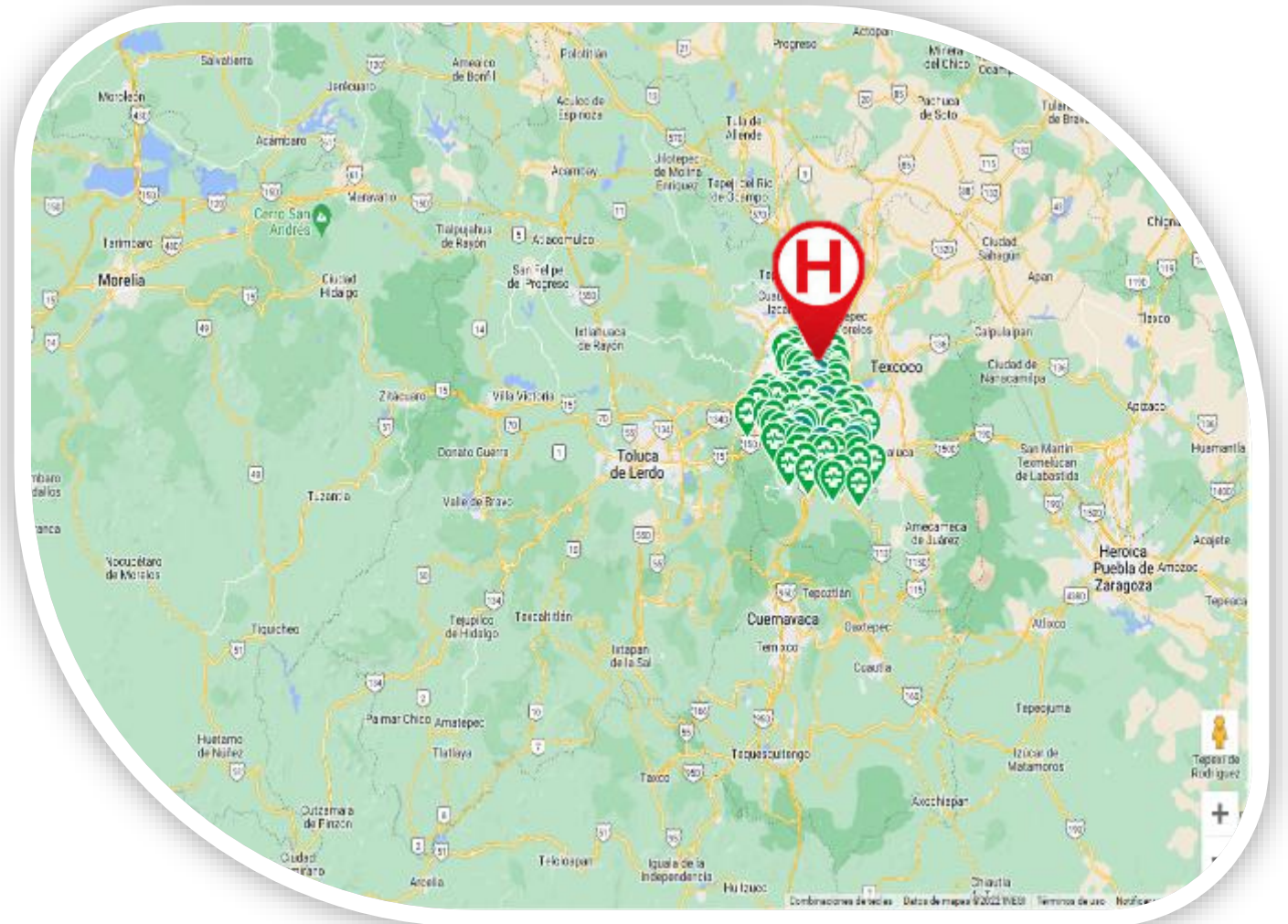


Skepticism causes people to have a very low risk perception of the disease, which interferes with the practice of health measures (FLORENTIN, 2020).



The effects of COVID-19 in rural communities are more prominent due to:

- Lack of sanitary resources.
- Routine changes.
- COVID-19 Hospitals are located in the cities.



(Bombal Díaz, 2020)



# PANDEMIC EMPLOYMENT

Virus containment measures such as temporary closures brought new forms of employment such as HOME OFFICE.  
(Jaspreet Singh, 2020).





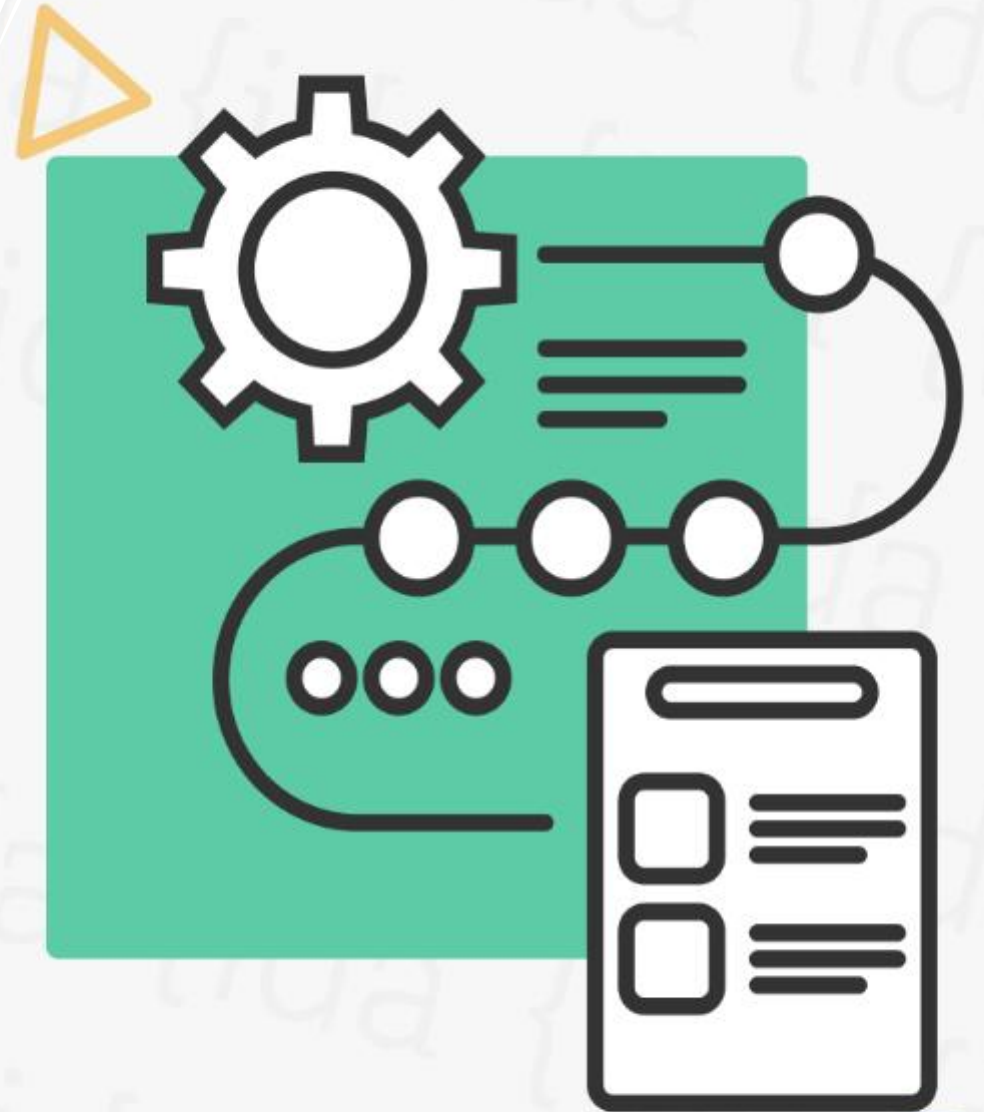
## PANDEMIC EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

For rural communities, knowledge of remote work is very limited and some activities impossible to apply, which led to the closure of businesses (Davies, 2021).

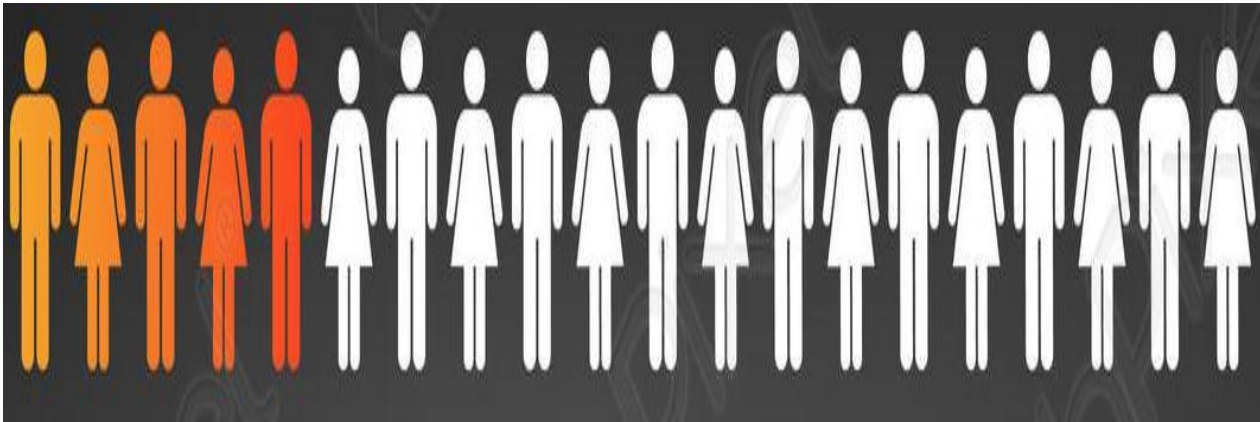


# Methodology

- ❑ Quantitative and Descriptive Research
- ❑ An analysis of employment, income and labor performance in rural communities was conducted
- ❑ A semi-structured survey with a general data section and an employment and income section was administered in the pandemic by COVID-19 in the period June to July 2022.



# Resultados



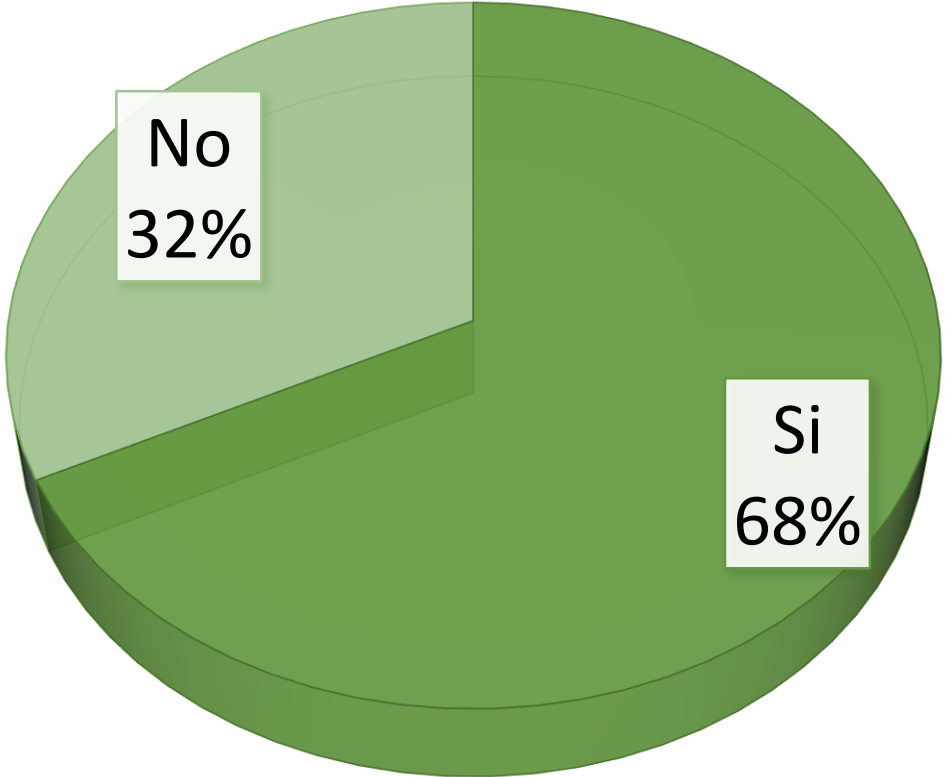
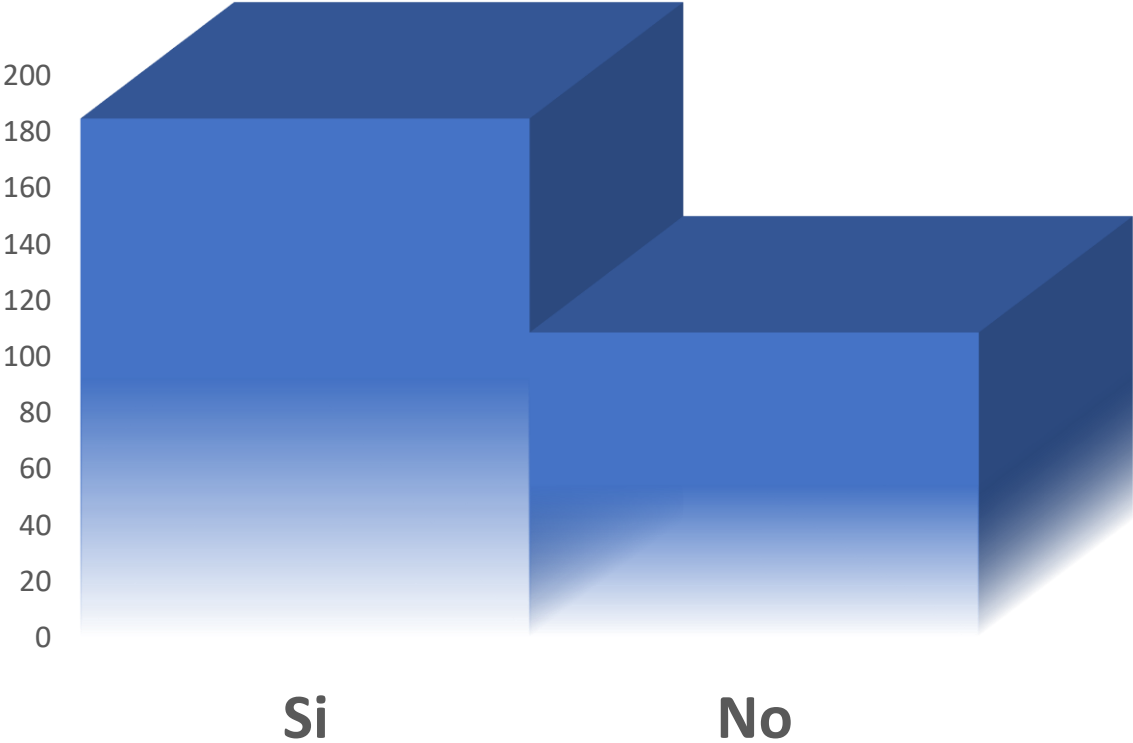
24 % Lost their Jobs.

28%

To their original rural communities.

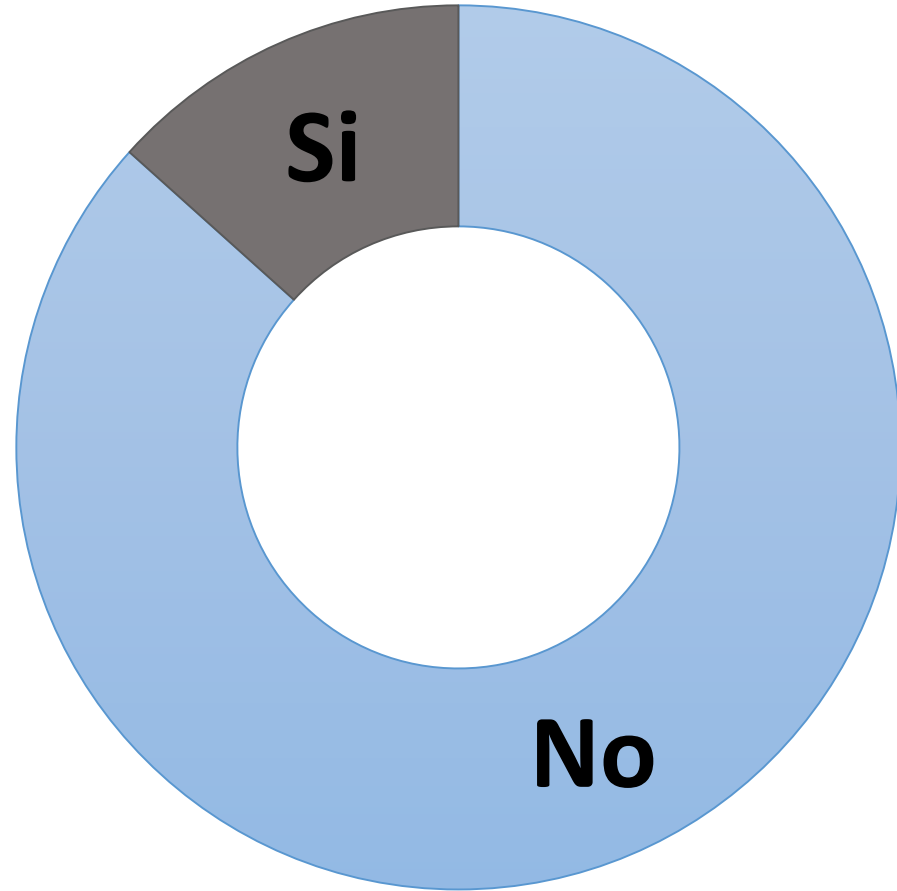
RETURN

Has your monthly entry, salary or earnings been reduced due to the pandemic?



Was your work or academic performance affected during the pandemic?





Did you receive  
employment  
supports during  
the pandemic from  
the government?

# Conclusions



# From the analysis of the results, it is concluded that:



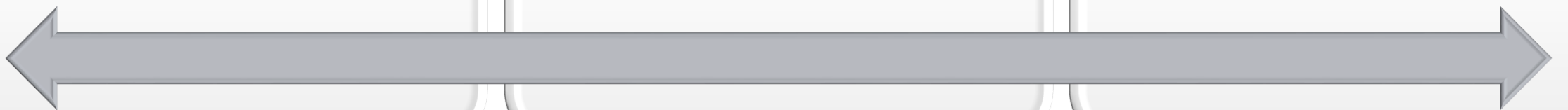
The pandemic in Mexico in Rural Communities presented a 24% unemployment rate.



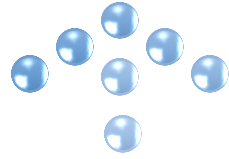
Employees' monthly incomes were affected by the pandemic.



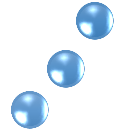
Twenty-eight percent of employees returned to their rural community of origin because they lost their jobs in urban communities.







The Government minimally supported employees with some pandemic support.



The pandemic also led to poor work performance.

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