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THE ECONOMIC AND GENDERED IMPACTS OF COVID-19

Sustainable Responses for a Post COVID-19 Economic Recovery: Online
Meeting for Parliamentarians of the Americas and the Caribbean
11 June 2020

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1 The OECD's outlook for the world economy

2 Women and the COVID-19 crisis

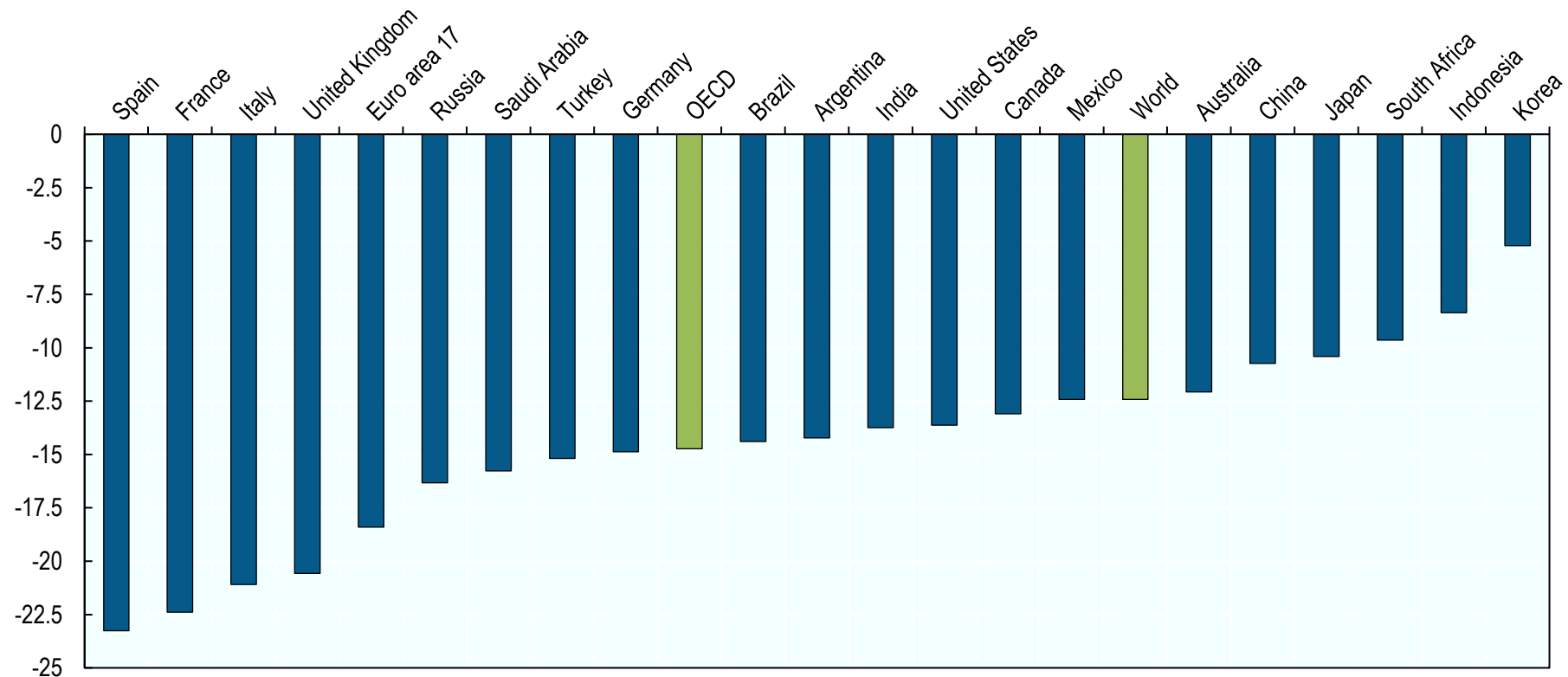
3 Policies to help women
through the COVID-19 crisis





We are seeing an unprecedented collapse in output through the first half of 2020

Per cent change in GDP between 2019Q4 and 2020Q2



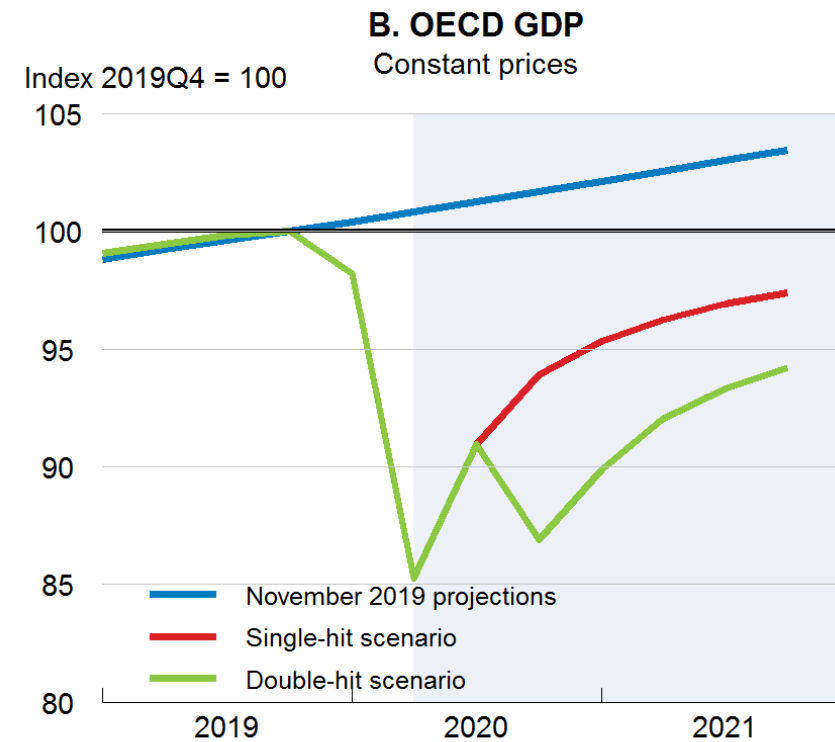
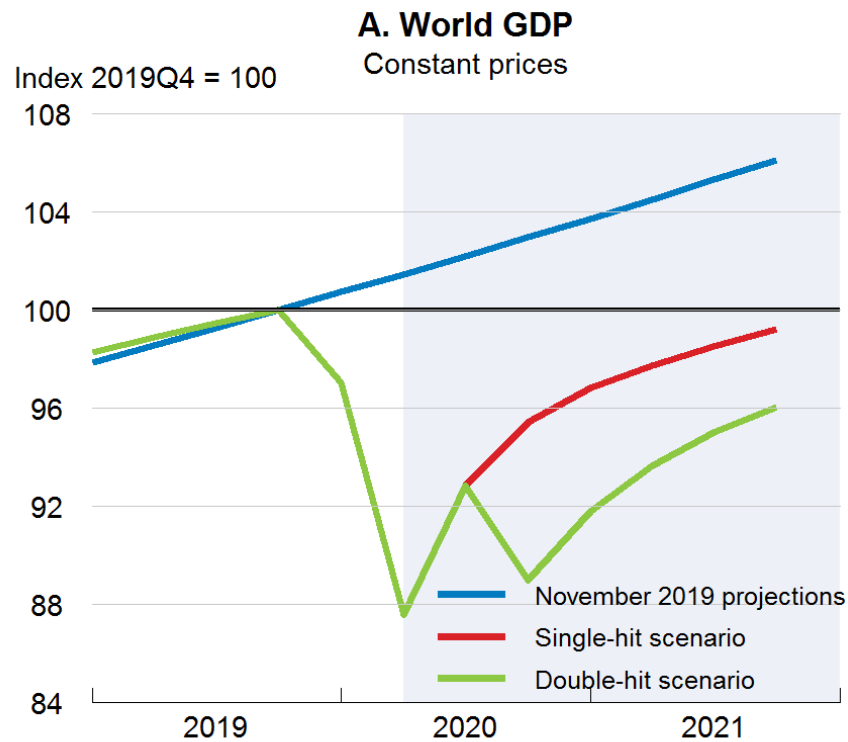
Notes: GDP at constant prices. Data for China refer to the change in output between 2019Q4 and 2020Q1.

Source: OECD (2020), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 107 (Edition 2020/1)", <http://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/june-2020/#:~:text=Global%20economic%20activity%20falls%206,across%20the%20economy%20by%202021.>



We expect a slow recovery, especially in the case of a 'double-hit'

Actual and projected gross domestic product, constant prices, quarterly, 2019-2021





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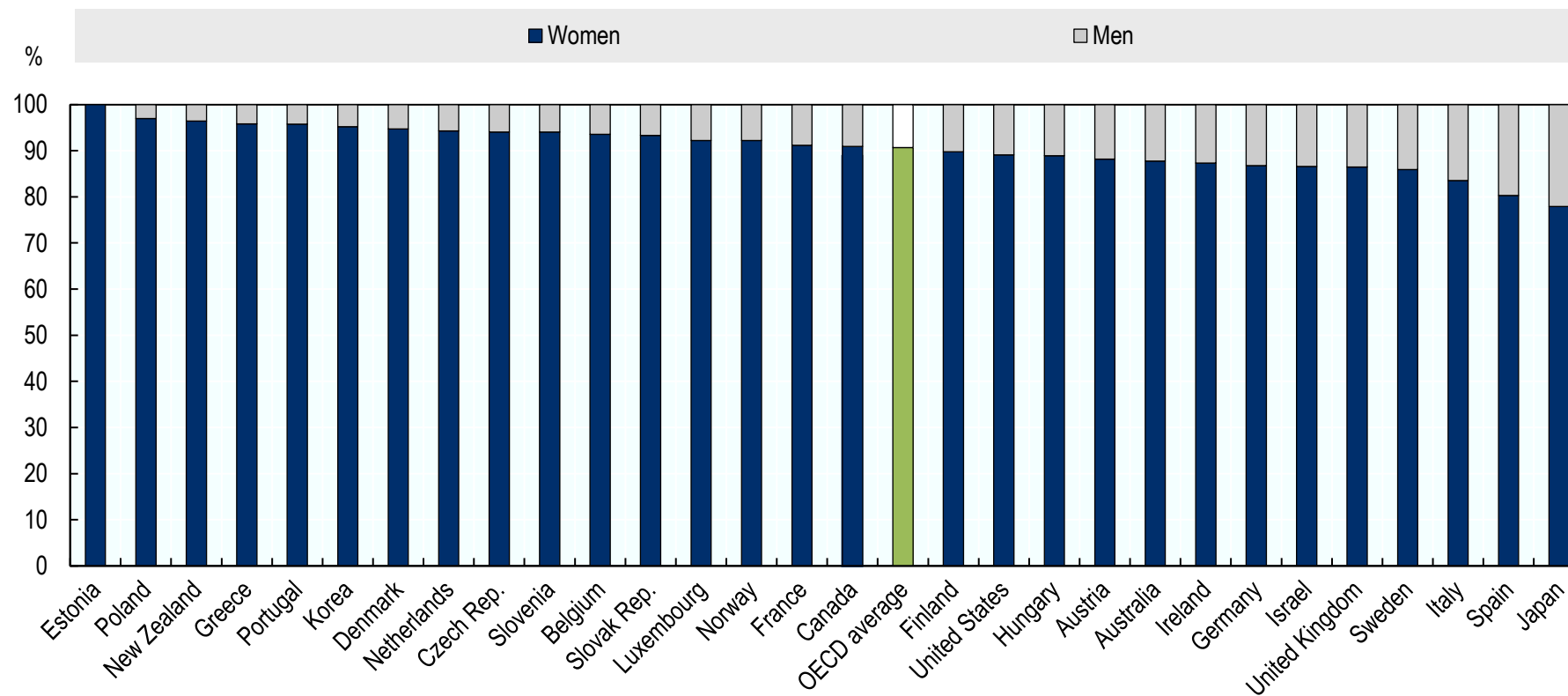
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Women are often over-represented among essential service workers

Distribution of the long-term care workforce, by sex, 2016 or nearest year



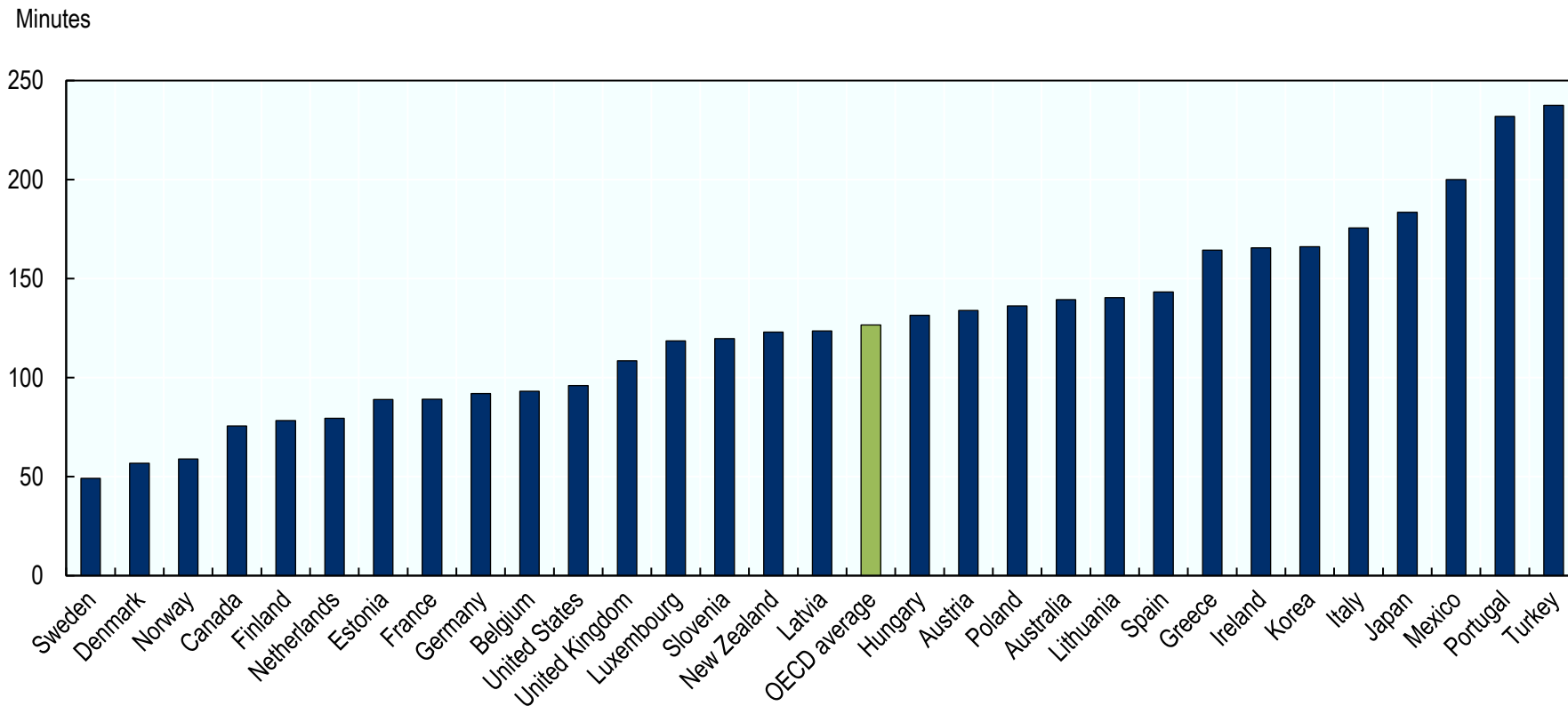
Notes: The OECD average is the unweighted averages of the 29 OECD members shown in the chart. EU-Labour Force Survey data are based on ISCO 4 digit and NACE 2 digit classifications. Data for Greece, Italy and Portugal are based on ISCO 3 digit and NACE 2 digit classifications. Data for Greece must be interpreted with caution because of small samples.

Source: OECD (2020), Who Cares? Attracting and Retaining Care Workers for the Elderly, OECD Health Policy Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/92c0ef68-en>.



Women are also shouldering much of the additional unpaid work at home

Gender gap (female minus male) in minutes per day spent on unpaid work, 15-64 year-olds, by sex, OECD countries, latest available year



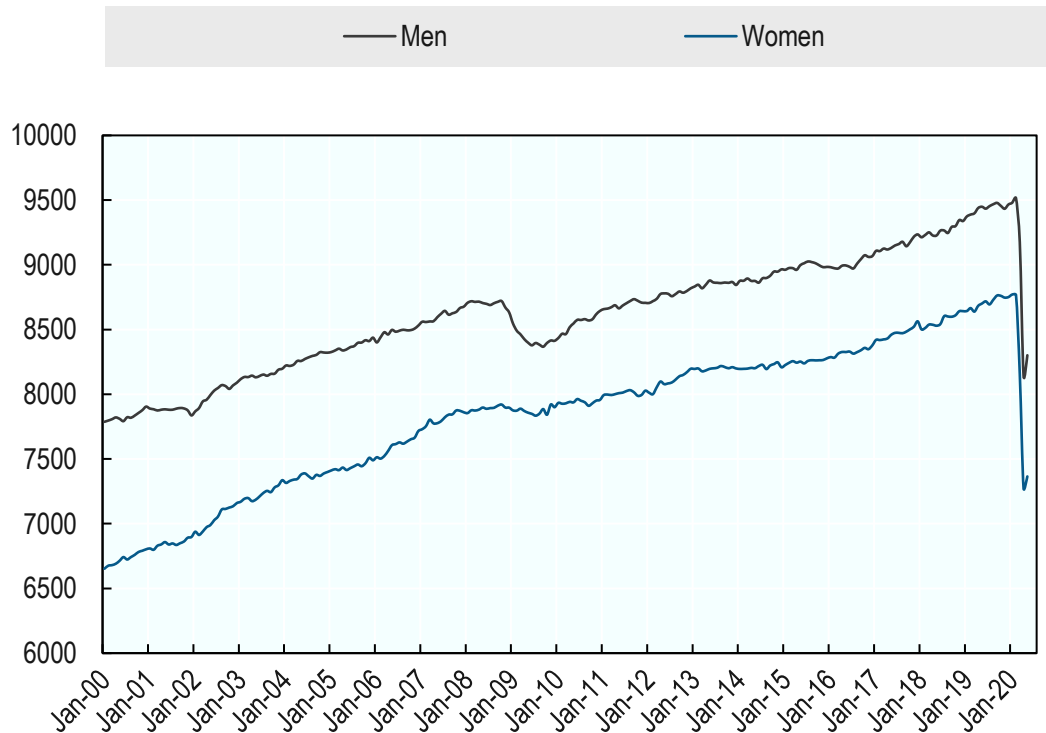
Notes: Data for Lithuania refer to 20- to 64-year-olds. Reference years vary across countries. Data for Slovenia refer to 2000/01, for Latvia and Lithuania to 2003, for Austria 2008/09, for Estonia, Finland, France, New Zealand and Spain to 2009/10, for Hungary and Sweden to 2010, for Norway to 2010/11, for Germany to 2012/13, for Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg and Poland to 2013, for Italy to 2013/14, for Mexico to 2014, for Turkey and the United Kingdom to 2014/15, for Canada to 2015, for Japan and the Netherlands to 2016, and for United States to 2018.

Source: OECD Time Use Database, https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TIME_USE

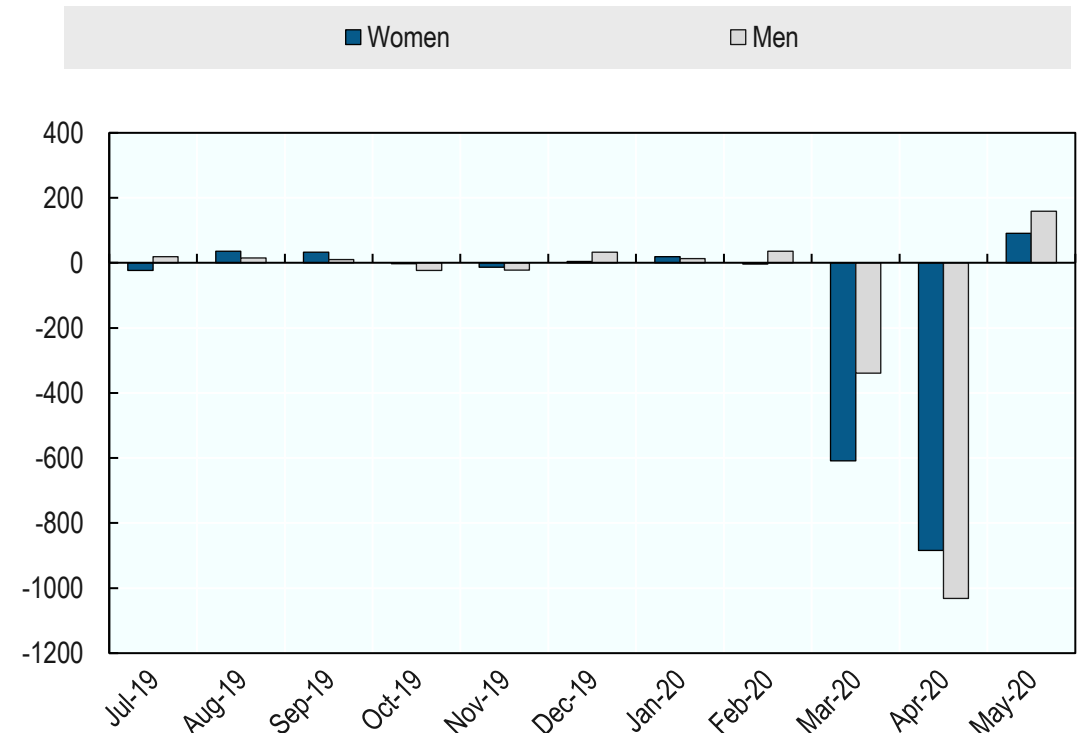


Unlike past crises, women's jobs may be at most risk from the pandemic

Employment (1000s), by sex, 15- to 64-year-olds, Canada, 2000-2020



Monthly change in employment (1000s), by sex, 15- to 64-year-olds, Canada, July 2019- May 2020



Notes: Data refer to women's share of employment in ISIC Rev 4. category 47 (Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles)
Source: OECD calculations based on data from ILO ILOSTAT, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.



Reports suggest increased risks of domestic violence, as also seen in past lockdown situations

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Reproductive rights (developing countries)
'Calamitous': domestic violence set to soar by 20% during global lockdown

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CORONAVIRUS E VIOLENZA DI GENERE
Violenza sulle donne, cresce il sommerso: «Difficile chiedere aiuto»

Con l'isolamento forzato aumentano i casi di violenza, ma diminuiscono quelli emersi. Crollano le denunce in Procura e gli arrivi ai pronto soccorso, l'allarme dei centri antiviolenza, la quarantena per le vittime e le app per chiedere aiuto

The New York Times

The Coronavirus Outbreak > **LIVE** Latest Updates Maps and Tracker Living at Home Newsletter

Domestic Violence Calls Mount as Restrictions Linger: 'No One Can Leave'

The coronavirus has created new tensions. Staying at home has worsened abusive situations. Shelters worry about the spread of the virus.

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Feminicidios en la pandemia

En México son más los casos diarios de violencia en contra de las mujeres que los diagnósticos de coronavirus



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Examples of emergency measures that have been particularly valuable for women

Workers with additional family care needs

- Targeted child care options for parents in “essential” occupations
 - Special paid leave for workers affected by school or child care closures
 - Special paid leave for workers who need to care for sick or quarantined children or relatives
-

Workers facing job and income loss

- Improved and extended short-time work schemes
- Improved and extended out-of-work benefits, especially for non-standard workers



Examples of emergency measures that have been particularly valuable for women

Small businesses owners and the self-employed

- Dedicated financial facilities to help small businesses address the short-term consequences of the outbreak
 - Access to financial measures, especially if they do not qualify for out-of-work benefits
-

Victims and survivors of domestic violence

- Ensure health supports to survivors is not sacrificed as health systems move on to a “war mind-set”
- Make sure shelters and women’s centres remain open through lockdown
- Pro-actively engage with women and children at risk
- Use remote hearings to ensure that lockdown measures do not obstruct women’s access to justice



Recovery policies must take women into account

Use gender impact assessment processes and tools in emergency management

- But this integration requires a well-functioning system of gender mainstreaming, ready access to gender-disaggregated evidence in all sectors, and technical skills.
-

Use gender budgeting for response and stimulus packages

- This can help ensure that a gender perspective is applied to response measures, and allow governments to understand the collective impact of the package on gender equality objectives.
-

Ensure women's voices are well heard in decision-making processes

- Step up measures to increase the role and numbers of women (and women's agencies) in both decision-making and advisory positions



Thank you

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TACKLING CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)
CONTRIBUTING TO A GLOBAL EFFORT

Women at the core of the fight against COVID-19 crisis

The COVID-19 pandemic is harming health, social and economic well-being worldwide, with women at the centre. First and foremost, women are leading the health response: women make up almost 70% of the health care workforce, exposing them to a greater risk of infection. At the same time, women are also shouldering much of the burden at home, given school and child care facility closures and longstanding gender inequalities in unpaid work. Women also face high risks of job and income loss, and face increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse or harassment during times of crisis and quarantine.

Policy responses must be immediate, and they must account for women's concerns. Governments should consider adopting emergency measures to help parents manage work and caring responsibilities, reinforcing and extending income support measures, expanding support for small businesses and the self-employed, and improving measures to help women victims of violence. Fundamentally, all policy responses to the crisis must embed a gender lens and account for women's unique needs, responsibilities and perspectives

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic is creating a profound shock worldwide, with different implications for men and women. Women are serving on the frontlines against COVID-19, and the impact of the crisis on women is stark. Women face compounding burdens: they are over-represented working in health systems, continue to do the majority of unpaid care work in households, face high risks of economic insecurity (both today and tomorrow), and face increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse or harassment during times of



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<http://oe.cd/il/covid19briefgender>



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