

# Survey on the economic, social and psychological impacts of the coronavirus on women and men

14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group  
on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

3, 4 and 7 December 2020

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# Introduction

- The pandemic has led to a dramatic loss worldwide.
- Threatening public health and devastating economic and social disruption.
- Threatening access to quality health care and access to productive assets.
- Threatening individual safety, the businesses and jobs sustainability.
- Especially Informal workers and vulnerables due to lack social protection.



# Covid-19 and Women

- The crisis risks worsening & deepening pre-existing inequalities;
- Impacting, differently, livelihoods and wellbeing of women and men;
- Women are more vulnerable exposed to risks of the crisis;
- High risk sectors in term of lack of health safety & social security;
- Risk of increase of gender-based violence;
- Industries with crowded work places
- Segregation labor Market : Women are in front line;
- Nursing, social care, domestic and personal services, others services;
- Burden of Women has overloaded: Unpaid domestic work mainly care;

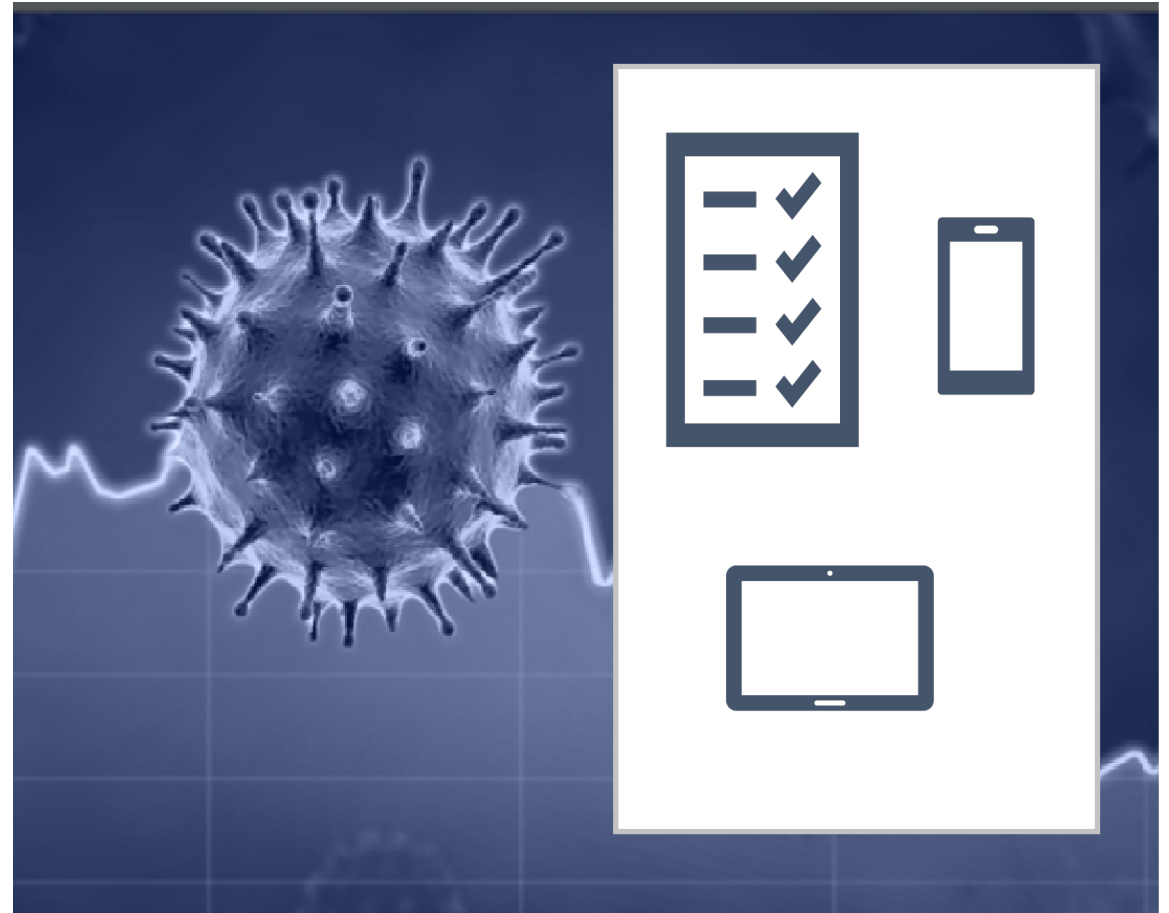


# Why this survey?

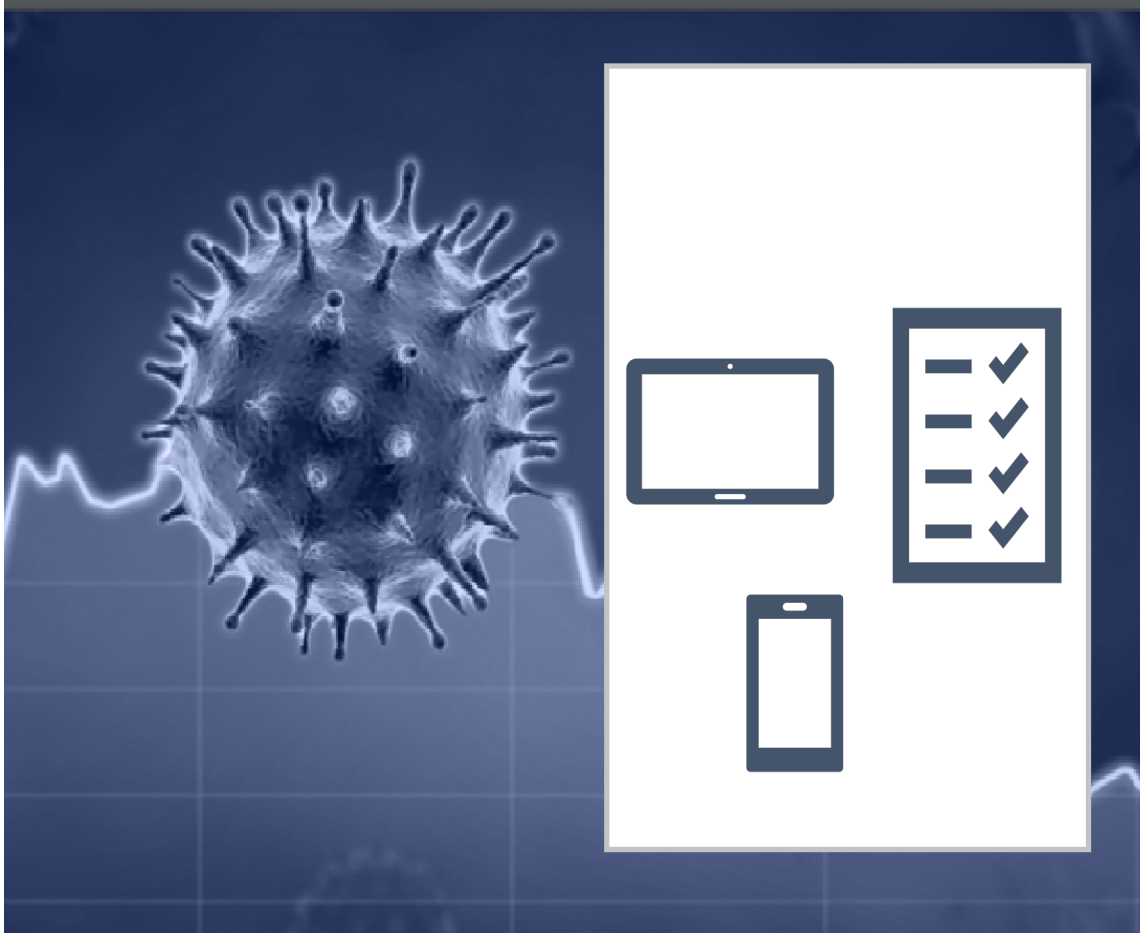
- Understand the changes in the behaviors in the pandemic context;
- Assess the repercussions in terms of access to basic goods;
- Access to basic services, education, healthcare, health safety, information.
- Assess the changes in employment, income and living conditions;
- Explore the changes in social and gender relations and roles;
- Assess the differentiated and specific effects on gender dimension;
- Understand the changes in behavior & preventive responses;

# The methodology adopted

- Main stratification criteria (Master sample)
  - ✓ Urban : Region, gouvernorats, Housing categories
  - ✓ Rural: areolar Unit according to relief type (Plains, Plateaus, Mountains and Sand dunes).
- Criteria plus
  - ✓ Labor force resilience
  - ✓ Access to social protection
  - ✓ Living conditions
- Observation Unit
  - ✓ The household (Head) for expenditures, Budget transferts, perceptions, others;
  - ✓ HH members for other modules;
  - ✓ Reference (women and women) : Using Kish table (50% women and 50% Men).



# The methodology adopted Cont.



- **Data collection period** in two stages:
  - First wave : 14th to 23rd April 2020, (Sample size : 2350 HH : 1500 Urban and 850 Rural)
  - Second wave: 15th to 24th June 2020, (Sample size : 2169 HH).
- **Data collection mode** : CATI assisted by CAPI (Due to social distancing measures,
- Survey was conducted using mobile phone interviews combined to CAPI.
- Response rate
  - 1<sup>st</sup> wave : 91.7%
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> wave 92.4%
- **Interview duration** : 30 mn.

# Questionnaire & Modules

- Preventive behaviors and responses;
- Changes in consumption habits & ability to meet their needs;
- Financial commitments, budget constraints ;
- Repercussions on the income and living standards and conditions;
- Benefits & social programs transfers and public aid;
- Effects on relationships and roles within HH: between couples and HH members;
- Psychological consequences of lockdown and impacts on mental health;
- Perceptions/main concerns regarding the socio-economic aspects after the lockdown;
- Attitudes on the quality and effectiveness of “virtual learning” and involvement of pupils.
- Assess the access to the health products, care and services;
- one of the four modules themes covered by the second panel on the impact of this pandemic on the situation economic, social and psychological population.

# Questionnaire & Modules (Main topics)

- Expenditures/Budget
- Saving/loan
- Income/social protection
- Job & business losses
- Safety in workplace
- Cost & charges (employers)
- TUS (Domestic work (Time and change), Paid/unpaid workload, Education/learning, socializing)
- More missed activity
- Work-life balance
- Roles distribution/ conflicts couples HH members
- Transfers (all)
- Lock down restrictions
- Health care access ( maternal, reproductive, child, vaccine)
- Test Covid-19
- Access to Safety masks and pdts
- Opinion on Covid-19 Vaccine
- Opinion on lockdown/ post lockdown responses;
- Education (mode, effectiveness)
- Access devices/internet
- Attitudes on GVT measure
- During/ post lockdown
- Traveling/vacation

# Findings : Time use & pandemic

## During lockdown

- More time spent in socializing & leisure (ICT)
- Average time spent ICT for socializing and leisure (1h 57mn for men and 1h 23mn for women).
- Three times longer among young 18-24, especially students.

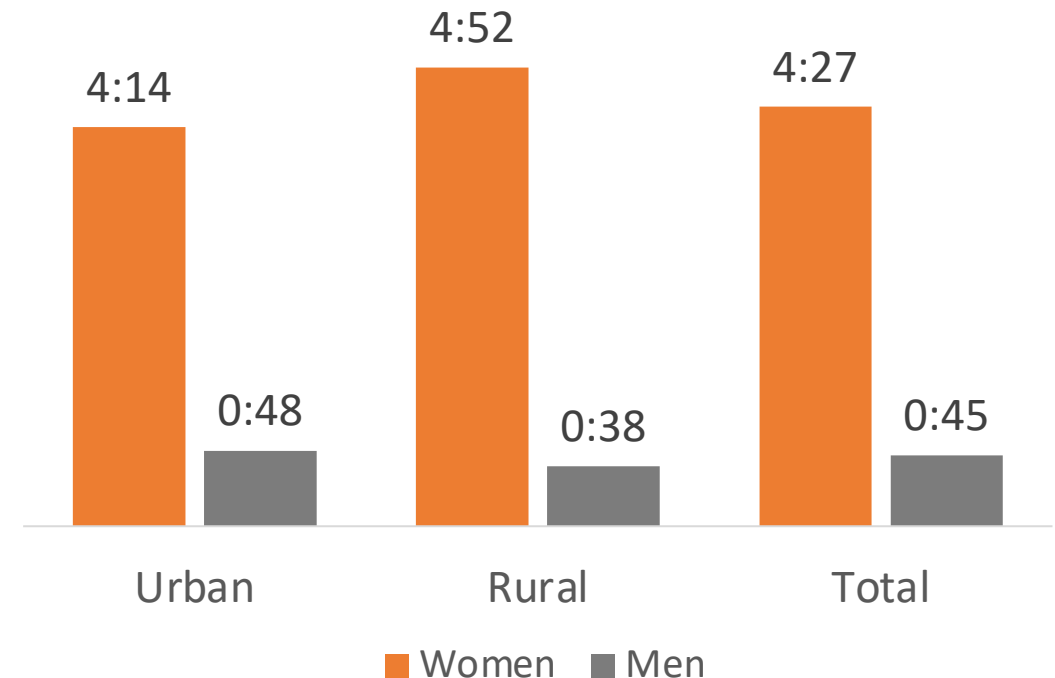
## Compared to the period before lockdown

- More time : 49.4% women vs. 53.3% men;
- Same time : 37.8% of women vs. 38.4% men;
- Less time: 10.8% women vs. 7.1% men
- First time during lockdown: 2% women vs. 1.2% of men.



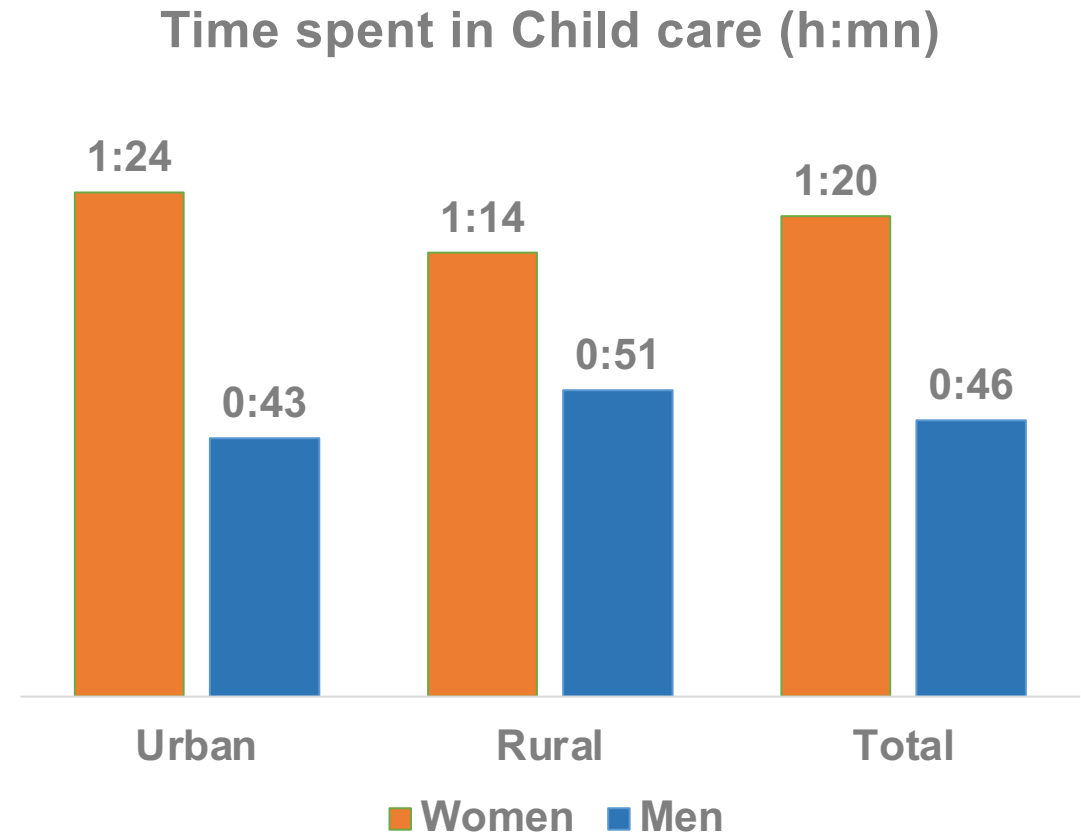
# Men more involved in housework

- Women spend 6 times more time in housework than men
- Men are more involved in housework than before (45% against 13.1% in 2012).
- 19.3% men contributed for the first time to the housework, (1,9% women);
- More time than before: 35.2% women vs. 40.1% men.
- Same time : 56.2% women vs. 32.5% men.
- less time : 6.7% women vs. 8.1% men.



# Child care: men more involved than before

- Men spent **4 times more than before** lockdown.
- Looking after children : 1h20mn for women against 46mn men,
  - For the first time during lockdown (5.6% of men and 1.6% of women),
- More time (**57.0%** of men and **38.1%** women),
- Same time (27.9% of men and **55.8%** of women)
- Less time (9.5% men and 4.5% women).



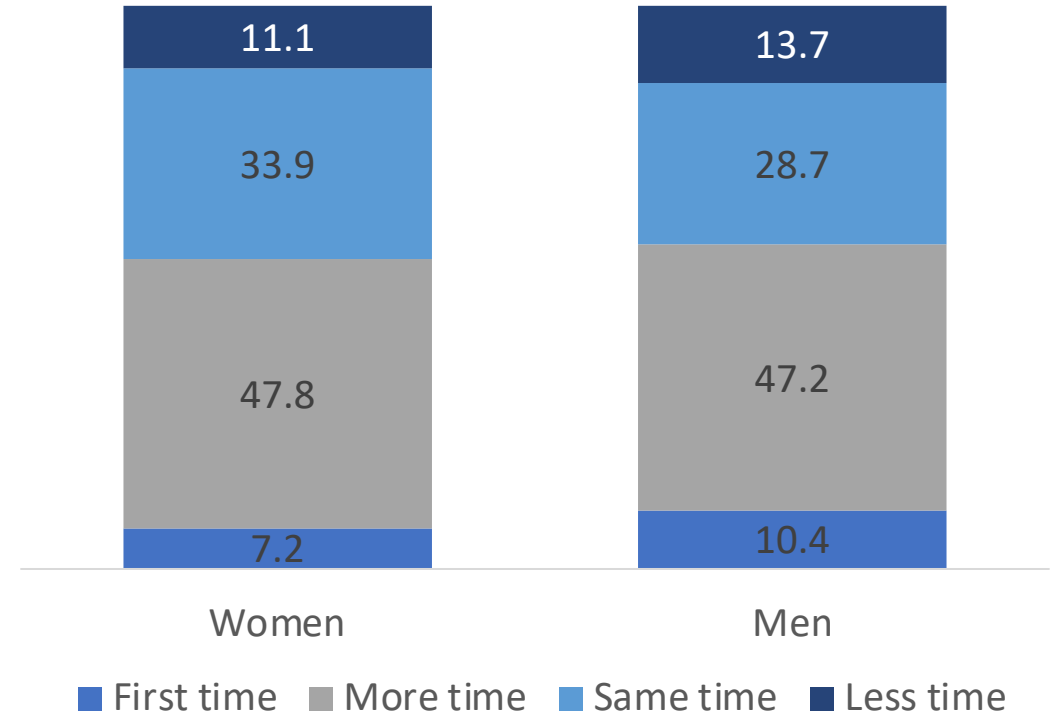


# Child care: men more involved than before

## Supporting children education

- For the first time (10.4% of men and 7.2% women),
- More time (47.2% of men and 47.8% women),
- Same time (28.7% men and 33.9% women)
- Less time (13.7% of men and 11.1% of women).

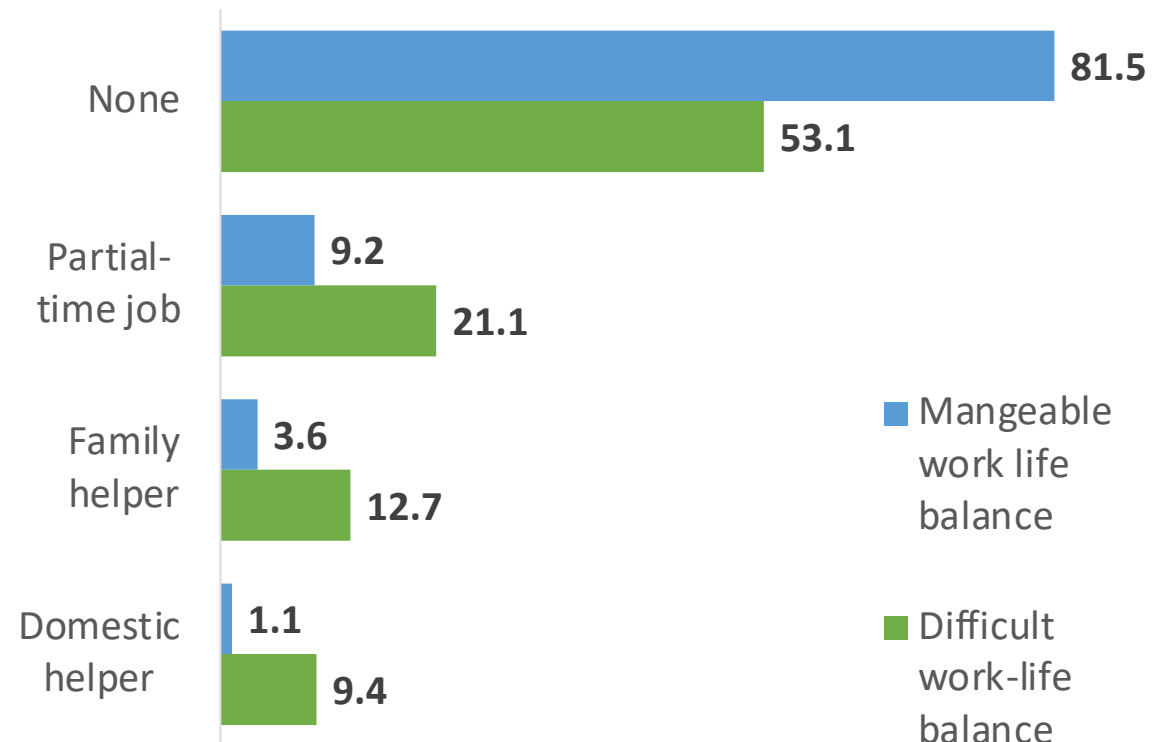
Comparing time spent in child education  
(before and after lockdown) %



# Women(%) : measures for better managing work life balance after lockdown

Increase in daily workload: mainly for women  
(27% women against 8% men)

- Three quarters (73.4%) of employed women manage paid and domestic works during lockdown.
- Continued to work during lockdown (Easy manage, 18% with difficulty and 8.7% very hardly).
- 74.7% of active do not plan to lighten their workload, 13.1% plan to work part-time, 6% seek for a childcare helper and 3.1% hire domestic helper.
- The Graphic shows this distribution for the two groups.



# The increase of VAW risk and vulnerability



## Domestic and conjugal VAW

- 25.4% has experienced conflict with HH members
- 28% among women and 22% among men.
- 34% among couples.
- 56% with a HH member other than the spouse/partner

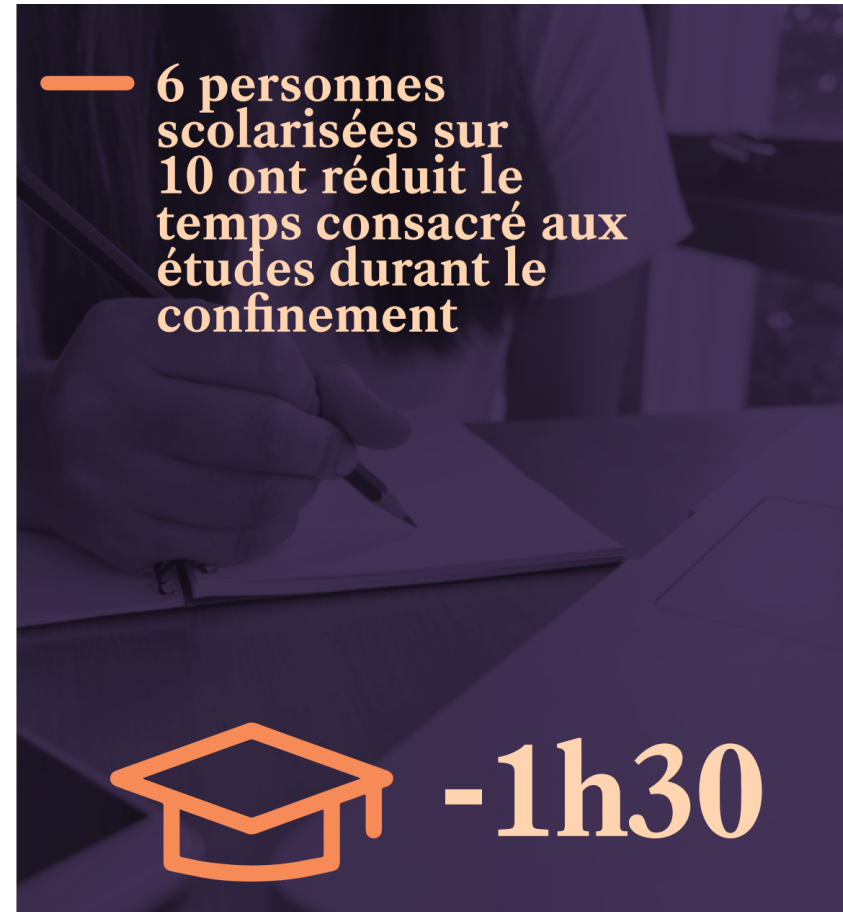
# Main topic of couple conflicts/arguing

- Children's education, budget management and domestic work
- 20.3% among women and 17.2% among men argue with the spouse about activities related to support children education.
- Financial issues are the source tension between couples (26%) .
- Management of leisure activities are also subjects disputes (8.7% among women compared to 4.8% among men).



# Less time spent in learning for girls than boys

- 6 of 10 pupils confirm the decrease of time spent in distance education
- Time allocated to studying decreases by more than 1h:30, average per day
- This time has decreased by 01h36mn (1h35mn among men and 01h48mn women) compared to a normal day before lockdown.



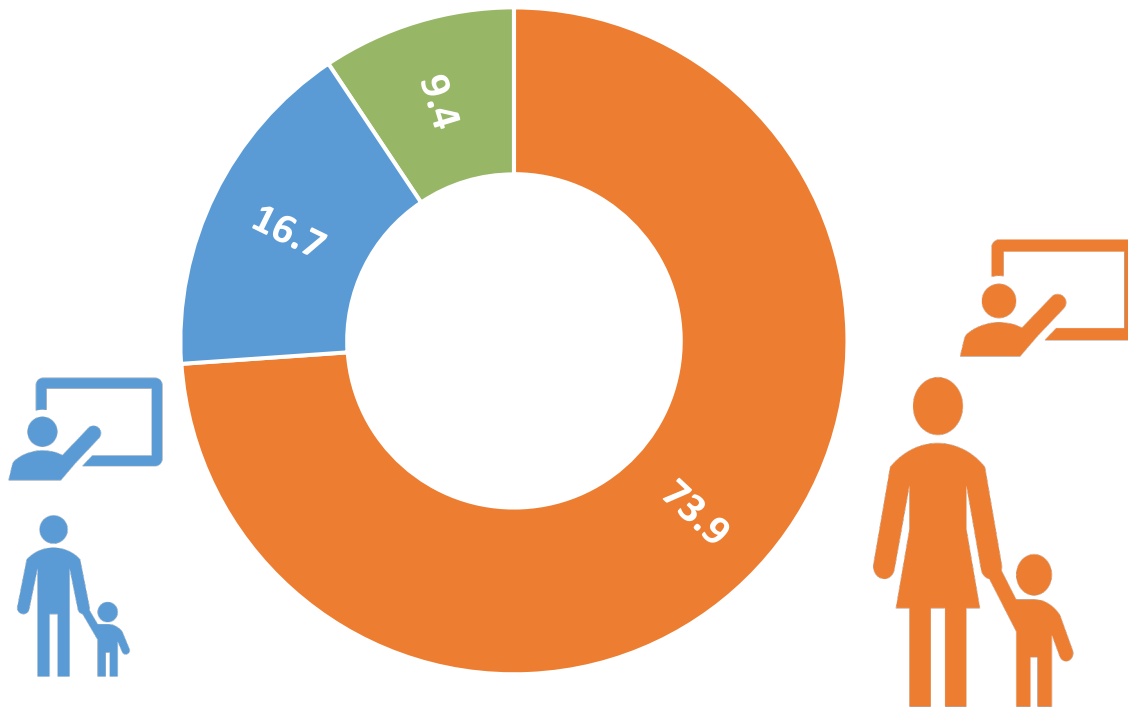
# Mothers almost fully supporting child online learning



# Mother almost fully engaged in online learning

Member supporting online learning of children in preschool

■ Other HH member ■ Father ■ Mother



- More than quarter (27.9%) rely on support from parents mainly mothers;
- 88% for children in preschools, parents engaged 32.9% full-time and 55.5% part-time.
- The assistance provided by mothers represents 73.9% of cases vs. fathers 16.7% and 9.4% provided by other HH member.

# Labor : women more impacted than Men

## Employment rate

- Decrease of the employment rate for women (-3 points) vs for men (-2.6 points).
- Lower unemployment rate for women (-3.7 points) than for men (-3.6 points).

## Massive loss in working hours

- Decrease in the number of hours worked per week was higher among women
- (-25.1%, from 80 million to 60 million hours) than among men
- (-12.5%, from 399 million to 349 million hours).

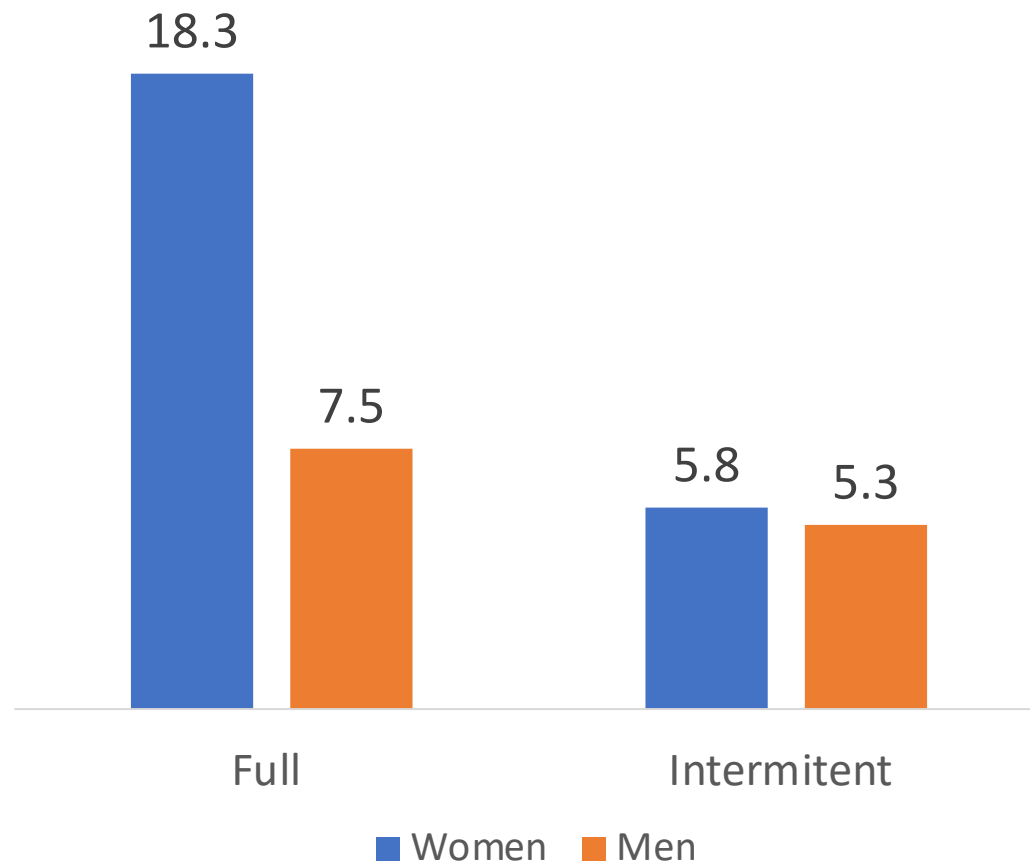


# Job loss : Women more exposed than men



- Employed who had stopped temporarily their job : 63.7% women 67.1% men.
- Employed after a sick leave
  - ✓ Resumed : 31% women 37.9% men
  - ✓ Lost their jobs : 22% women 7,3% men

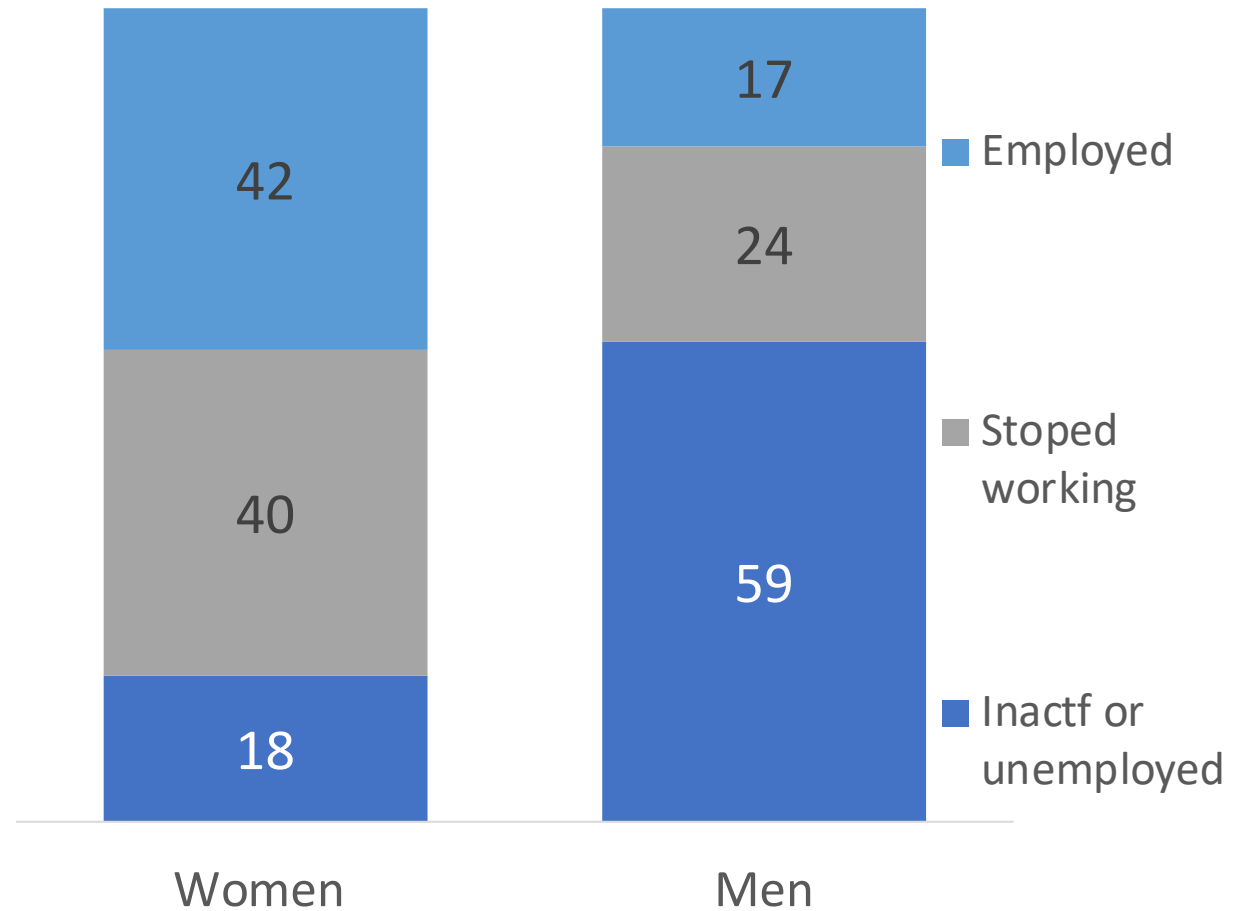
# Lockdown : Teletravail (from home) and income



- The drop in the monthly average income : 51% women vs 65% men.
- This drop concerned 42% of women and 52% men
- Among employed who work from home: 24% among women against 13% among men;
- Among women who worked from home 18,3% full-work time and 7,5 intermittent.

# Job loss benefits & cash transfers

- 10% of women (1.4 million) vs. 35% of men (4.6 million).
- Beneficiaries by activity status( chart).
- Aid granted in private sector for both formal or informal
- Compensate, in average, 35% the income loss : women (20%).vs. en (39%).

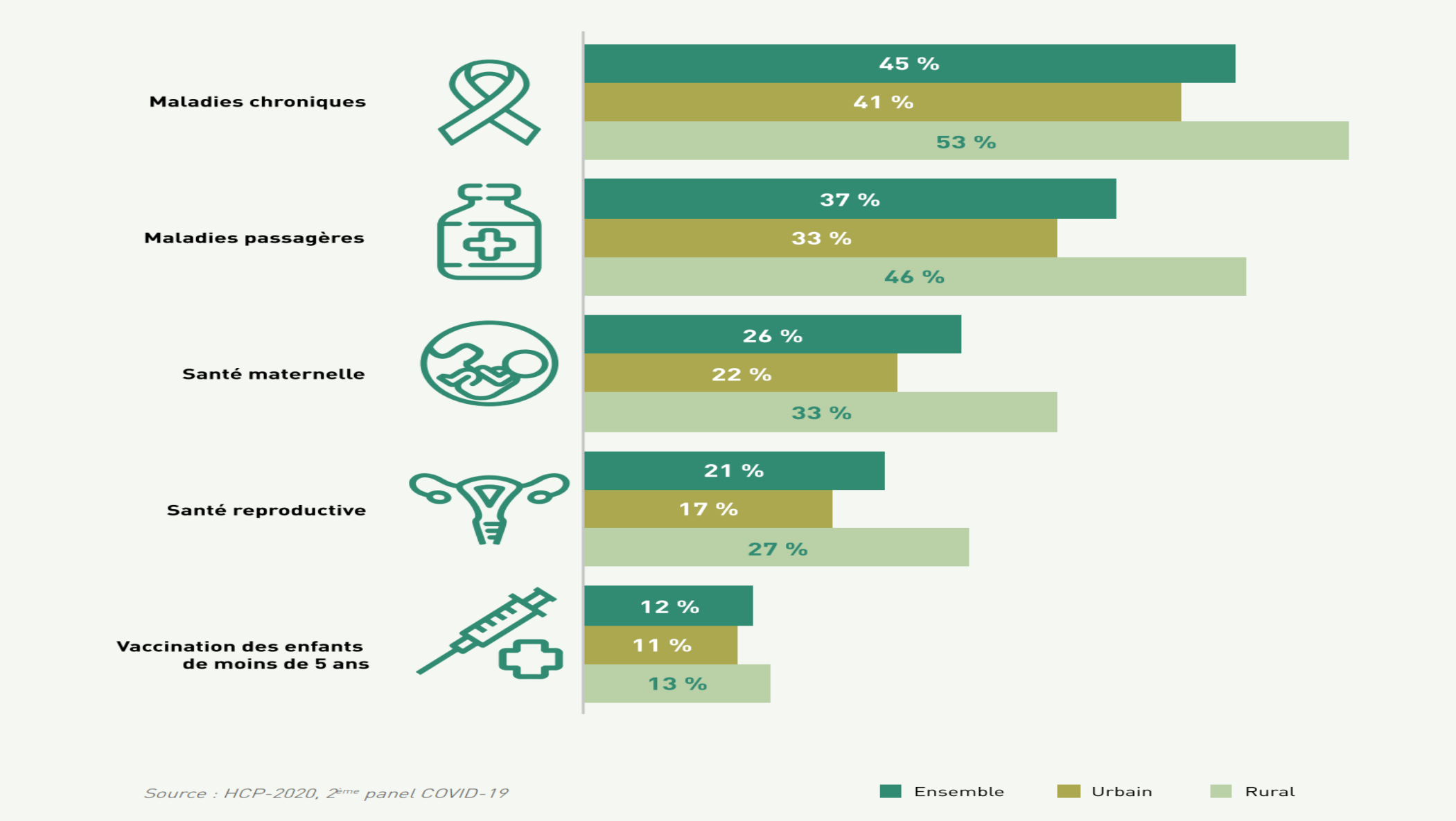


# Safety measures and risks in the workplace

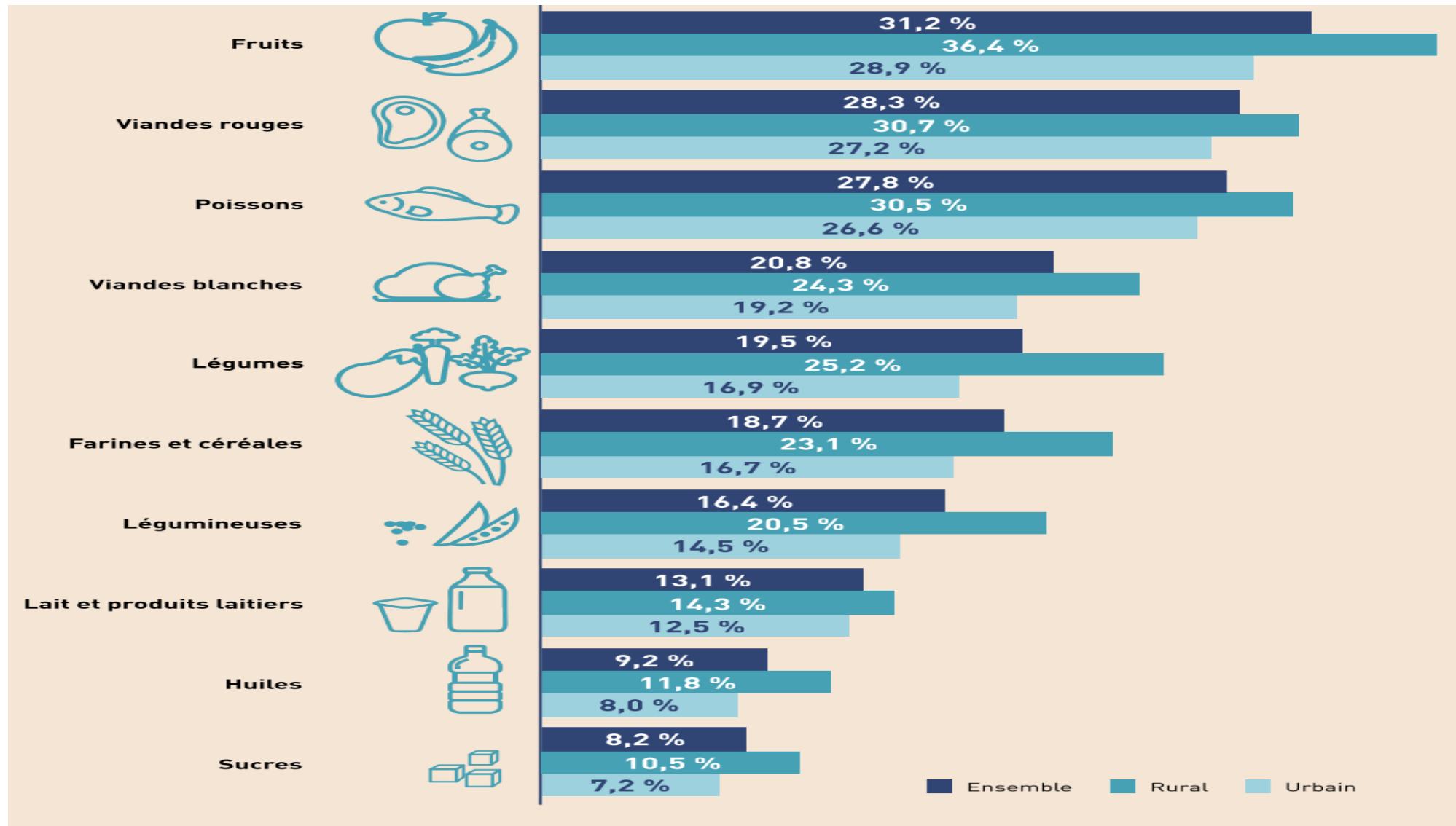
- Employed that reported working in a workplace with no protection measure at all
  - 31.3% among women against
  - 25% among men



# Health cares category & unmet need access



# Covid-19 and the food security & nutrition



# Links to the reports and results



[youtube.com/marochcp](https://youtube.com/marochcp)



[twitter.com/hcpmaroc](https://twitter.com/hcpmaroc)



[facebook.com/HCPMaroc](https://facebook.com/HCPMaroc)

JMS2020.HCP.MA

# Questions

- What are data collected & the innovative tools/measures adopted in your countries to ensure that women and girls are well protected?
- How is the community dialogue/mechanism strengthened to include women's voices in research of a crisis response both immediate, Short-term and long-Term for better recovery?