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

14th 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;
- Asses 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, governorats, 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
  - 1st wave: 91.7%
  - 2nd 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).
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

- 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%).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Status</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopped working</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive or unemployed</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Covid-19 and the food security & nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ensemble</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urbain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>36.4 %</td>
<td>31.2 %</td>
<td>28.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viandes rouges</td>
<td>30.7 %</td>
<td>28.3 %</td>
<td>27.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poissons</td>
<td>30.5 %</td>
<td>27.8 %</td>
<td>26.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viandes blanches</td>
<td>24.3 %</td>
<td>20.8 %</td>
<td>19.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Légumes</td>
<td>25.2 %</td>
<td>19.5 %</td>
<td>16.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farines et céréales</td>
<td>23.1 %</td>
<td>18.7 %</td>
<td>16.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Légumineuses</td>
<td>20.5 %</td>
<td>16.4 %</td>
<td>14.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lait et produits laitiers</td>
<td>14.3 %</td>
<td>12.5 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huiles</td>
<td>11.8 %</td>
<td>9.2 %</td>
<td>8.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucres</td>
<td>10.5 %</td>
<td>8.2 %</td>
<td>7.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Links to the reports and results
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?