Understanding the socioeconomic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on women

Maria Demertzis
26 October 2021
Figure 1: Employment shares by gender in frontline and close contact sectors, EU28

Note: Data for 2019Q4. Source: Eurostat LFSQ_EGAN22D
Female employment share and the social intensity of sectors

Figure 1: Female employment share and the social intensity of occupations

Note: Occupations at 3-digit ISCO level. Source: Bruegel based on social interaction score for occupations from Sostero et al. (2020) and employment data for 2019Q4 from the Labor Force Survey, Eurostat.
Unemployment rate by gender and education

Figure 1: Unemployment rate by gender and educational attainment

Note: Educational attainment levels based on ISCED2011. Low educated means primary or lower secondary education, intermediate education means upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary education, highly educated means tertiary education and higher. Source: Eurostat uneEduc_q.
Financial fragility in single parent households

Figure 1: Financial fragility among single parent households

% change in financial fragility 2020 vs. 2019
% of financially fragile households in 2020, right axis
Figure 1: Financial fragility rate of households, 2020

Source: EU SILC
Financial fragility gender gap 2020 vs 2019

Figure 1: Financial fragility gender gap, 2020 vs. 2019

Note: the gender gap is derived by subtracting the financial fragility rate of single male households from financial fragility rate of single female households. A positive (negative) change therefore indicates a widening (narrowing) of the gender gap between 2019 and 2020. Source: Bruegel based on EU SILC.
Recent job leavers by gender

Figure 1: Recent job leavers by sex in 2020Q2

Source: Eurostat lfsi_lea_q.
**Teletasking as the future**

*Figure 1: Remote work preferences by gender*

![Bar chart showing remote work preferences by gender](image)

Note: Data from survey round 3 (Feb/Mar 2021). Respondents were asked: “If you had the choice, how often would you like to work from home if there were no restrictions due to COVID-19?” Source: Eurofound (2020), Living, working and COVID-19 dataset