

# The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Disparities in the Labor Market in Latin America


Claudia Piras

[Claudiapi@iadb.org](mailto:Claudiapi@iadb.org)

Wilson Center Latin American Program

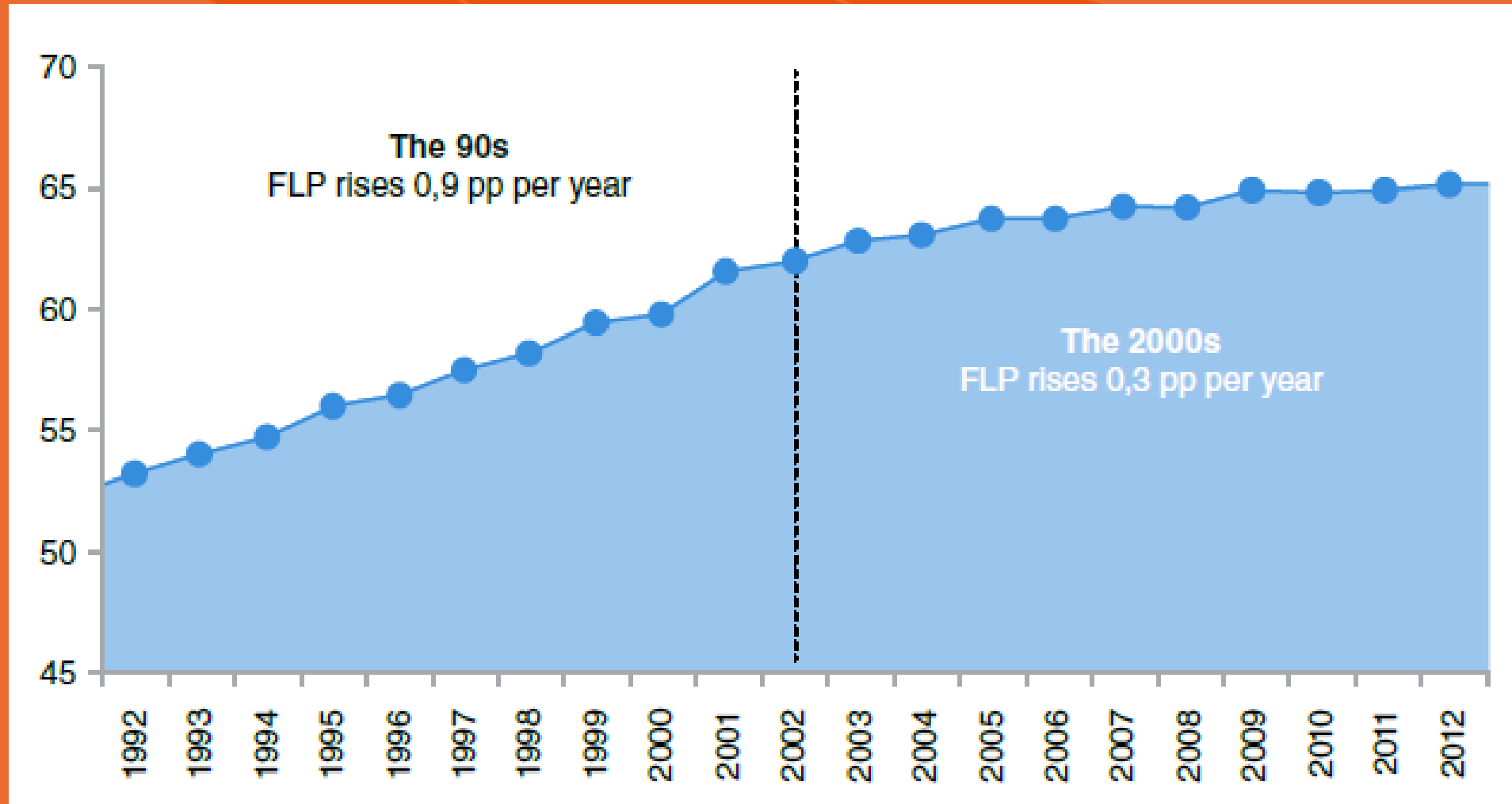
May 19, 2020





Labor market impacts of the crisis are **highly unequal** and will likely exacerbate pre-existing gender inequalities.

# Female labor force participation in Latin America



Source: Gasparini & Marchionni (2015)

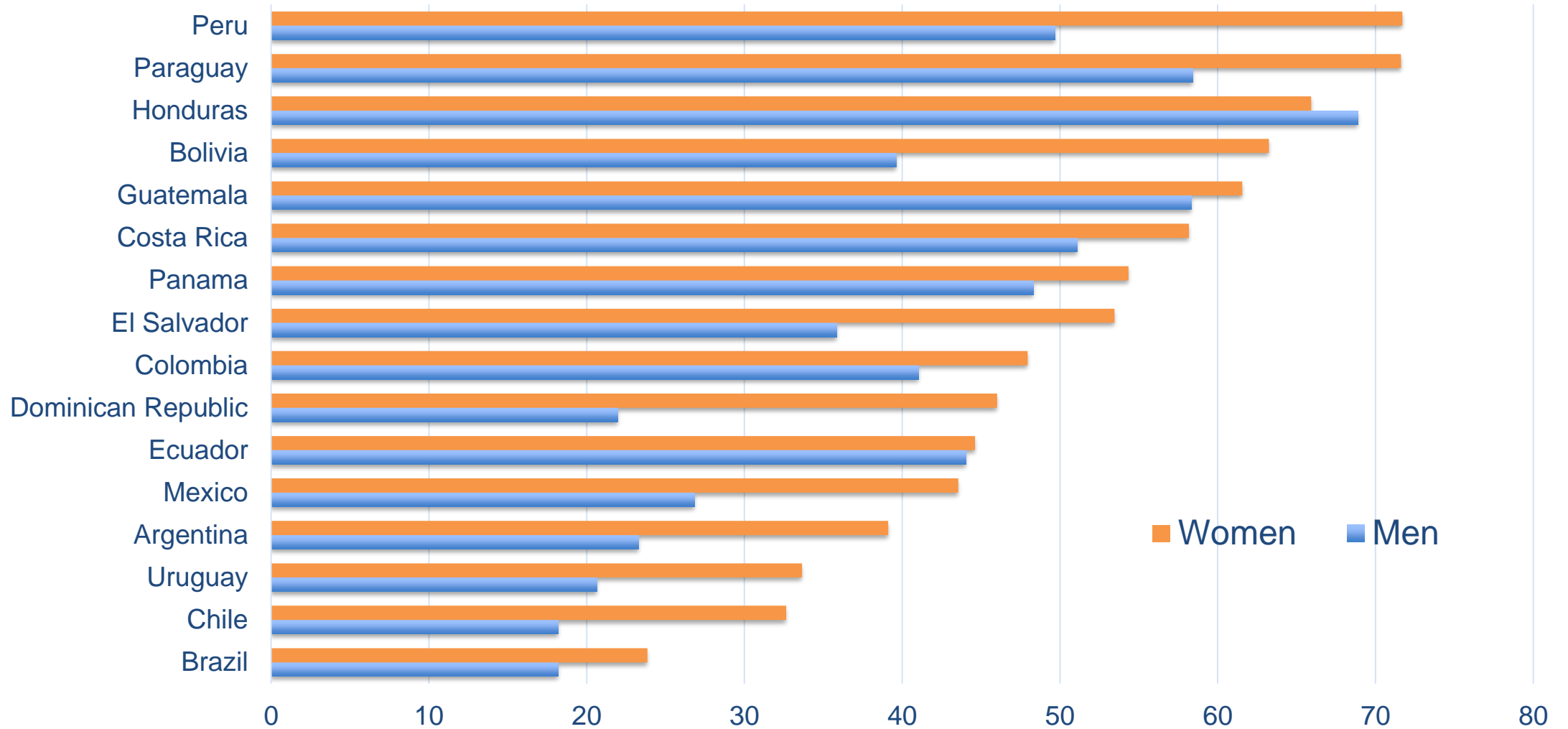
## Two relevant findings

- Female LFP in Latin America has a **counter-cyclical behavior**
- The expansion in **conditional cash transfer programs**

# Quality of jobs

- Informality
- Low wages
- Occupational segregation

# Workers with labor income less than or equal to the minimum wage (%)



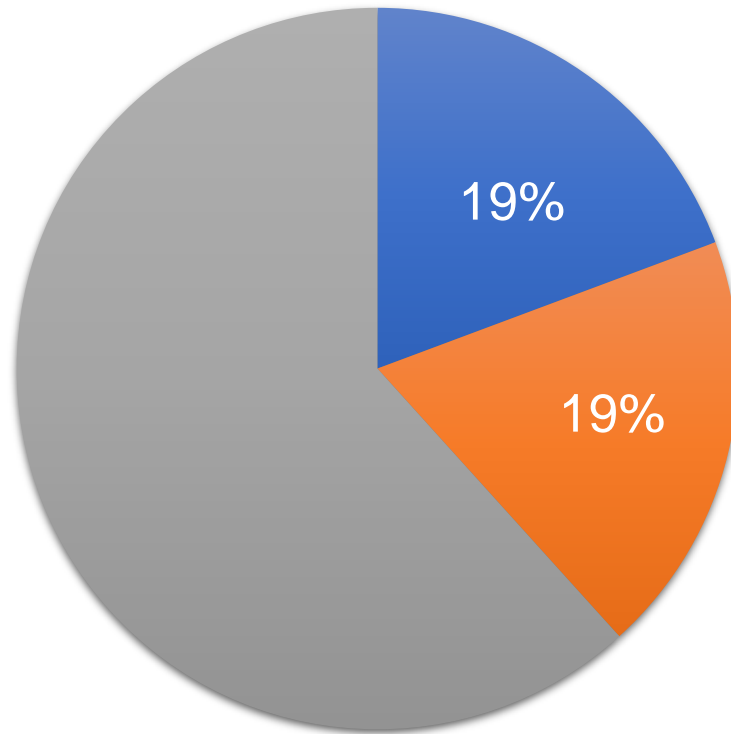
Source: IDB. SIMS (2020)



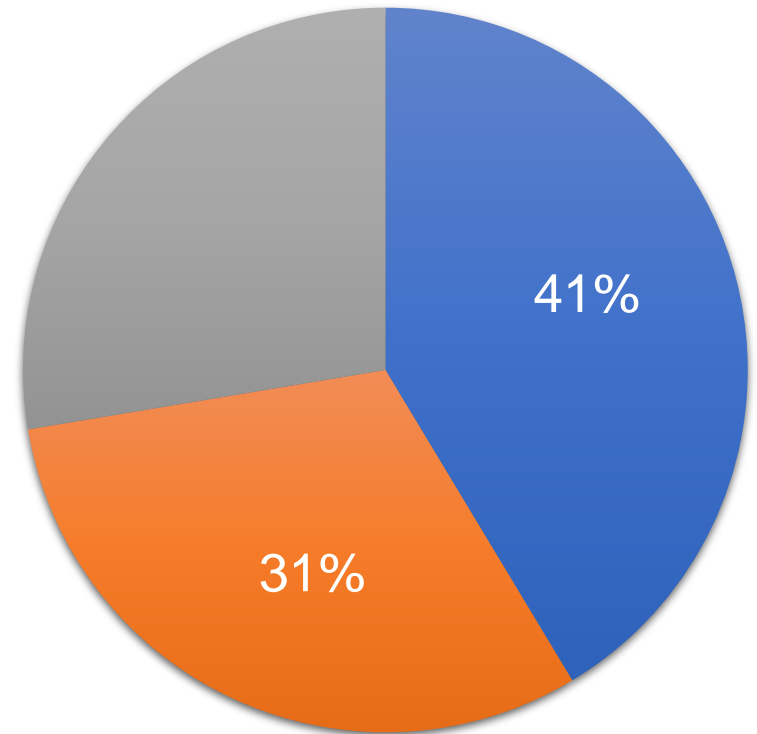


# Gender-based occupational segregation

Men



Women



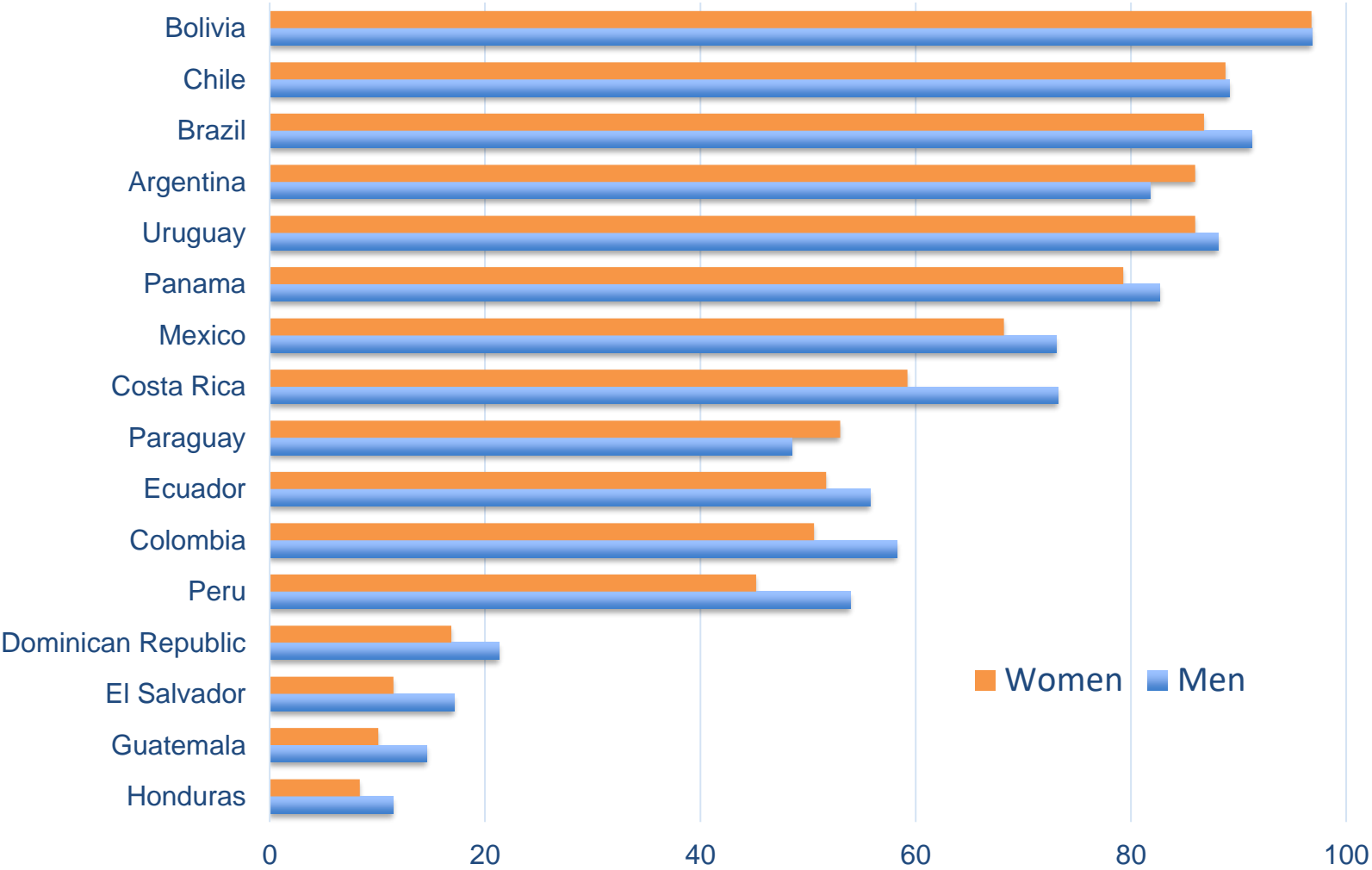
- Social, personal and community services
- Retail, restaurants and hotels
- Other sectors

Source: IDB. SIMS (2020)





# Population aged 65 + who declare receiving a contributive or non-contributory benefits



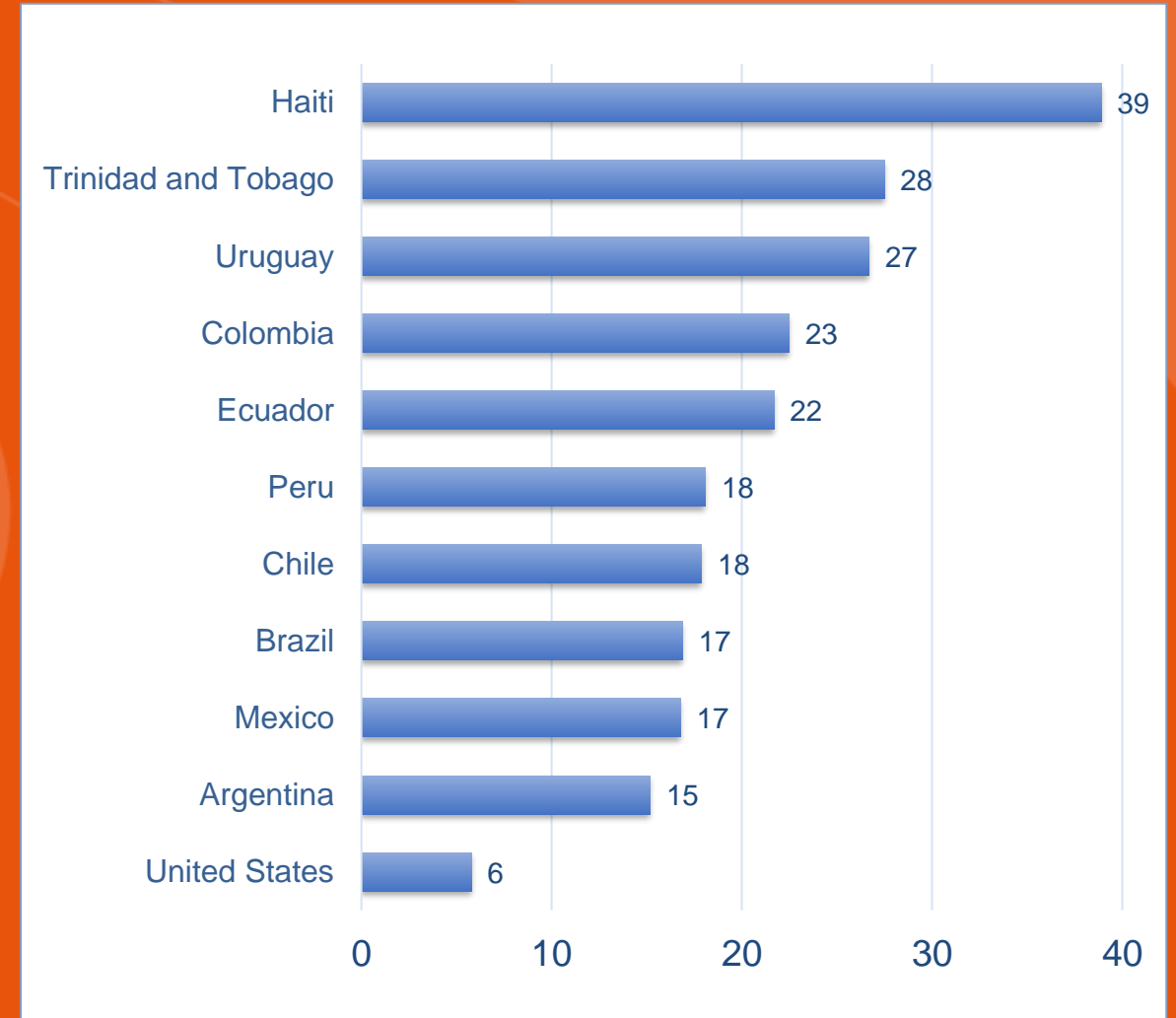
Source: IDB. SIMS (2020)

## Women should work only if the couple does not earn enough (% agree)



Source: Latinobarómetro. 2015.

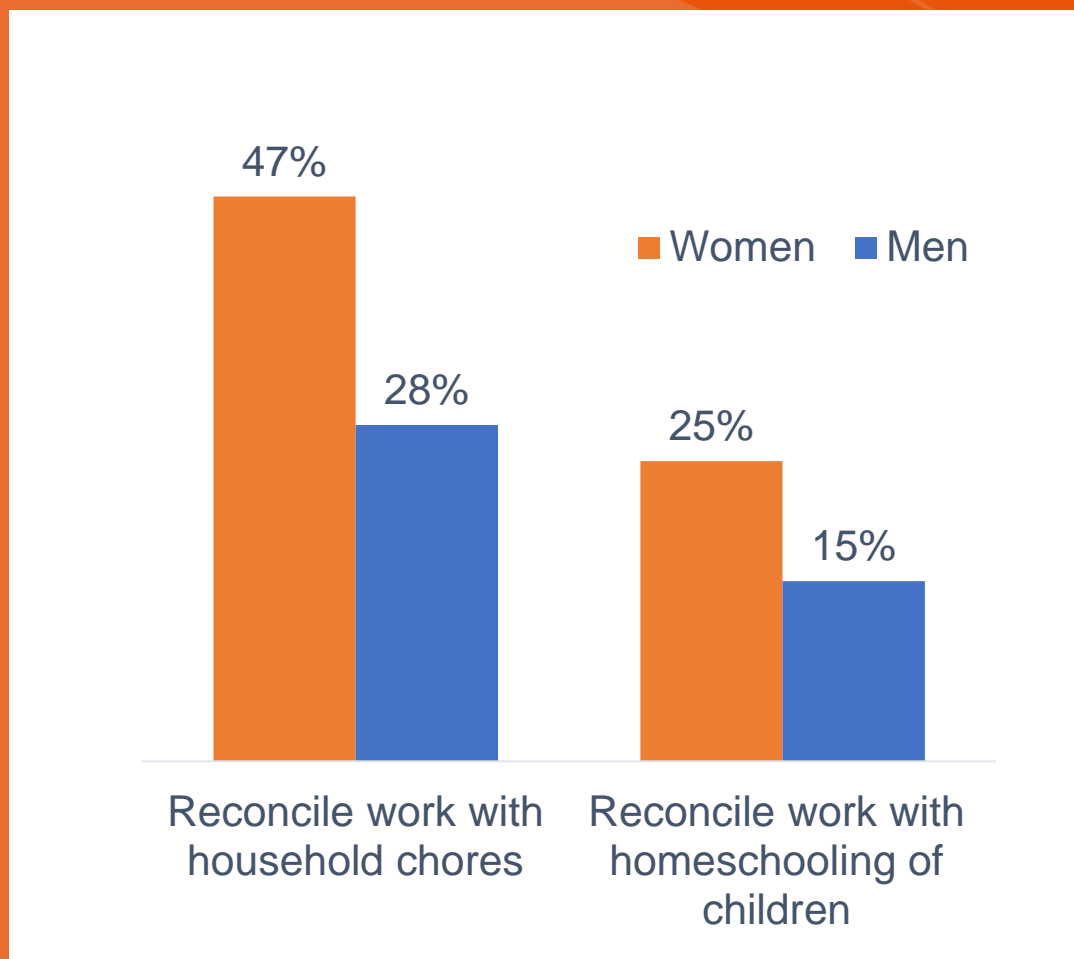
## When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women (% agree)



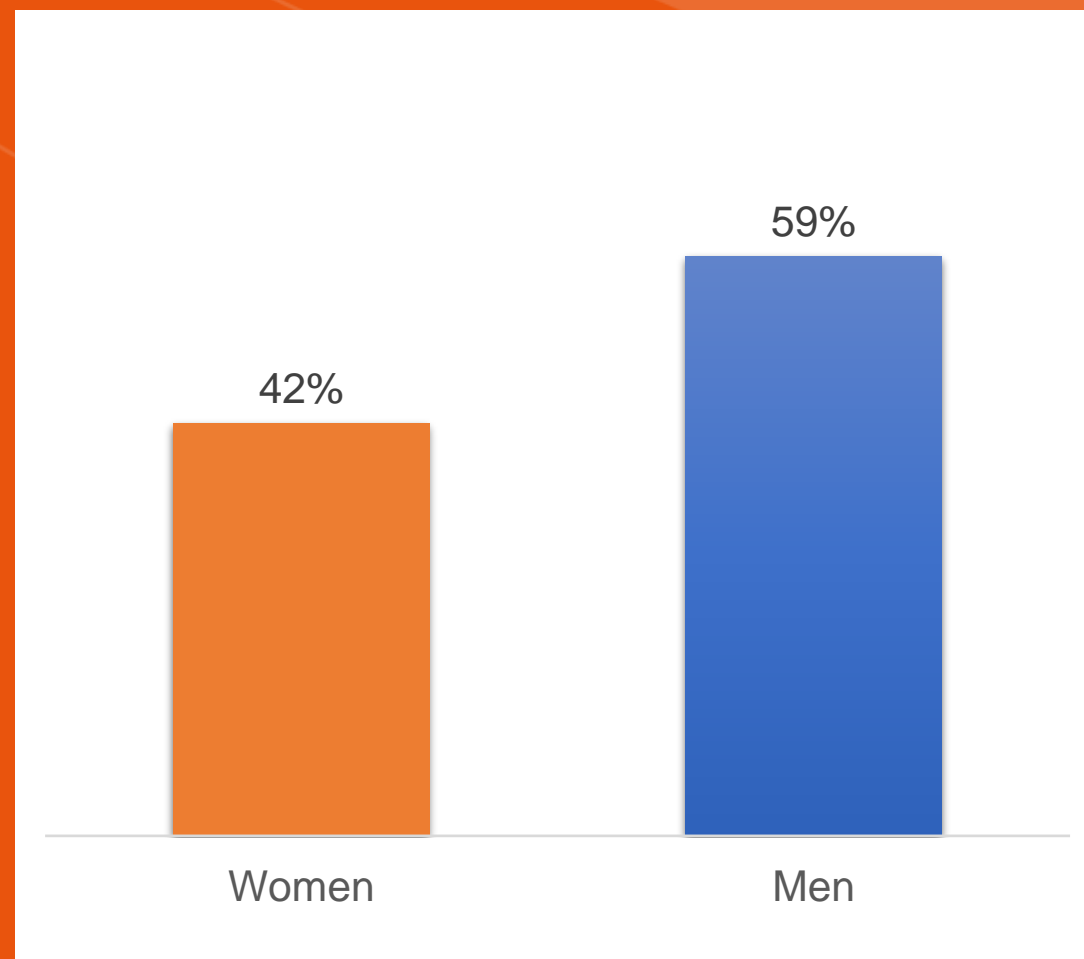
Source: World Values Survey Wave 6: 2010-2014.

# Teleworking during COVID-19 in Chile

## Main challenges of telework



## Teleworking has been a good experience



# The reality of COVID-19 on gender equality

- **Sectors** and **firms** with higher percentage of women
- Tenure and **gender bias** of employers
- Expansion of **social protection** programs
- Extra **burden** of healthcare at home
- Reopening of **schools**



**Thank you.**