

W-T-W Women and Finance

Frauen für finanzpolitische Themen sensibilisieren



Katharina Eßmeyer
katharina.essmeyer@uni-konstanz.de

Die Pandemie aus feministischer Perspektive



Internationale Ebene und die Situation in Deutschland

- Alltag während der Corona-Krise
 - Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen
 - Gesundheitliche Auswirkungen
 - Intersektionalität
- Institutionelle Ungleichheit (gender bias policy response)

Die Pandemie aus feministischer Perspektive



...Alltag während der Corona-Krise...



Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen



Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen sind spürbar insbesondere für Frauen und Mädchen, die statistisch gesehen

- weniger verdienen,
- weniger sparen,
- sich häufiger in unsicheren Angestelltenverhältnissen befinden oder
- nahe/unterhalb der Armutsgrenze leben

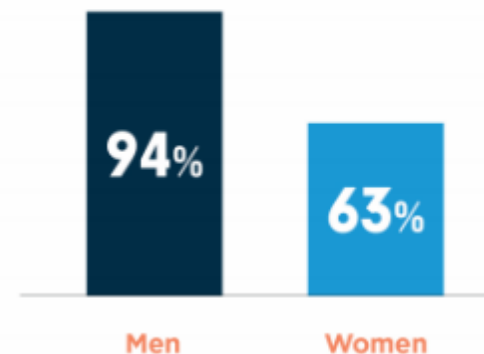
There will be aggravated impacts of COVID-19 for women already living on the economic margins

Women spend

3x

as many hours as men in **unpaid care and domestic work**, limiting their access to decent work.

More men between the ages of 25 to 54 are in the **labour force** than women:



Quelle: UN Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, April 2020, p. 6

Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen



Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen sind spürbar insbesondere für Frauen und Mädchen, die statistisch gesehen

- weniger verdienen,
- weniger sparen,
- sich häufiger in unsicheren Angestelltenverhältnissen befinden oder
- nahe/unterhalb der Armutsgrenze leben



Quelle: UN Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, April 2020, p. 7

Wirtschaftliche Auswirkungen



The unpaid care and domestic work performed by women is critical for sustaining societies, has immense economic value and needs to be supported through adequate policies.



Women on average spend
4.1 hours/day
on unpaid care and domestic work, compared to
1.7 hours/day
for men



Women's unpaid contributions to healthcare equate to
2.35%
of global GDP, or the equivalent of
US\$ 1.5 trillion



When women's contribution to all types of care (not just healthcare) is considered, this figure rises to
US\$ 11 trillion

Quelle: UN Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, April 2020, p. 14

Gesundheitliche Auswirkungen



The case of Spain

Female health-care workers infected
5,265 | 72%

Male health-care workers infected
2,064 | 28%



Total health-care workers infected in Spain
7,329

The case of Italy

Female health-care workers infected
66%

Male health-care workers infected
34%



Total health-care workers infected in Italy
10,657

● Female ● Male

Quelle: UN Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, April 2020, p. 11

Häusliche Gewalt: die stille Epidemie

The Shadow Pandemic: Violence Against Women and Girls and COVID-19

Globally,

243 million



women and girls aged 15-49 have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence perpetrated by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months.

The number is likely to INCREASE as security, health, and money worries heighten tensions and strains are accentuated by cramped and confined living conditions.

Emerging data shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, violence against women and girls (VAWG), and particularly domestic violence, has INTENSIFIED.

Below are just a few of the dozens of countries reporting an increase in violence against women

In **France**, reports of domestic violence have increased by **30%** since the lockdown on March 17.

In **Argentina** emergency calls for domestic violence cases have increased by **25%** since the lockdown on March 20.



In **Cyprus and Singapore** helplines have registered an increase in calls of **30%** and **33%**, respectively.

Increased cases of domestic violence and demand for emergency shelter have also been reported in **Canada, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom** and **the United States**.

As stay-at-home orders expand to contain the spread of the virus, women with violent partners increasingly find themselves isolated from the people and resources that can help them.

87,000 women were intentionally killed in 2017. The majority of these killings were committed by an intimate partner or family member of the victim.

Violence against women and girls is pervasive but at the same time widely under-reported. Less

than **40%** of women who experience violence report these crimes or seek help of any sort.

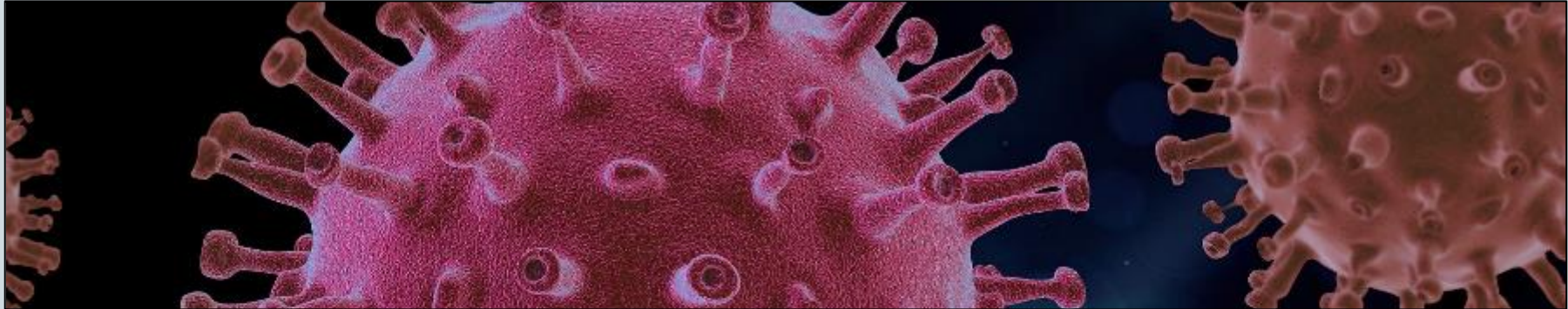
The global cost of violence against women had previously been estimated at approximately.

US\$1.5 trillion

That figure can only be rising as violence increases now, and continues in the aftermath of the pandemic.

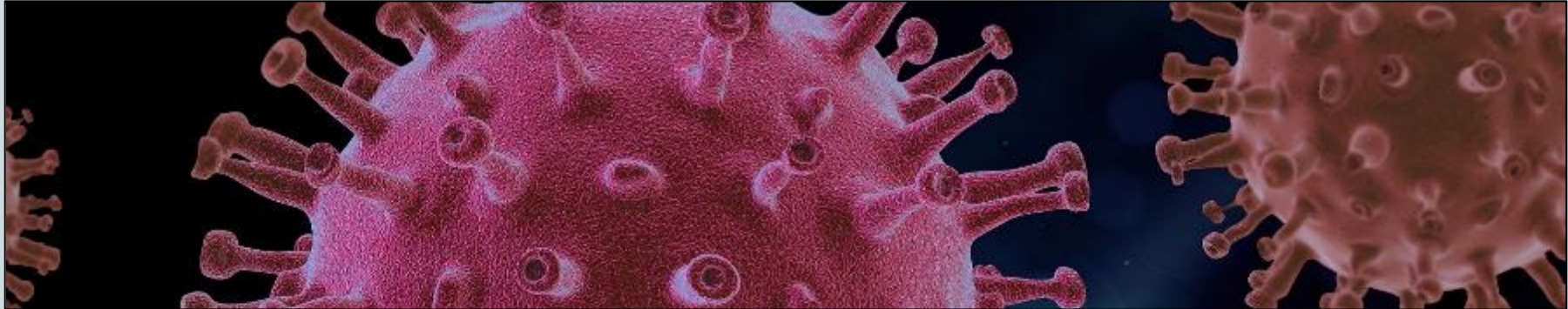
Quelle: UN Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women, April 2020, p. 19

Weitere Aspekte



- Intersektionalität
- Def.: Intersektionalität kommt von „Intersection“ (engl. „Straßenkreuzung“). Diskriminierungen haben häufig unterschiedliche Gründe und Quellen und überlagern sich gegenseitig. Anders gesagt, in der Lebenswirklichkeit vieler Menschen „kreuzen“ oder verknoten sich soziale Kategorien wie Gender, Rasse oder Klasse.

Weitere Aspekte



- Institutionelle Ungleichheit /Gender Blind Policy Response: Wer trifft die Entscheidungen in der Bekämpfung des Virus?
- Und nun? → Fehlende Daten, fehlende Erkenntnisse



Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!

Fragen?

Katharina Eßmeyer
Universität Konstanz
katharina.essmeyer@uni-konstanz.de

info@w-t-w.org

Literaturverzeichnis



[Care and Connection in Crisis: Feminist Strategy to Confront COVID-19](#) - a MADRE briefing

[COVID-19: The Gendered Impacts of the Outbreak](#) - Clare Wenham, Julia Smith, and Rosemary Morgan (on behalf of the Gender and COVID-19 Working Group) for The Lancet (March 2020)

[Eine feministische Analyse der Corona-Krise](#) - Julia Trippo and Marieke Eilers for WILPF Germany (March 2020)

['I Feel Like I Have Five Jobs': Moms Navigate the Pandemic](#) - Jessica Bennett for the New York Times (March 2020)

[Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women](#) - UN (April 2020)

[Power, Privilege and Priorities](#) - a Global Health 50/50 report (2020)

Literaturverzeichnis



[Schwangerschaftsabbrüche in Corona-Zeiten](#) – Hessenschau.de im Interview mit Dr. Hänel (März 2020)

[What does feminist leadership look like in a pandemic?](#) - Leila Billing (March 2020)

[Why gender matters in the impact and recovery from Covid-19](#) - Sara E Davies, Sophie Harman, Jacqui True, and Clare Wenham for The Interpreter (March 2020)

[Why Nigeria knows better how to fight corona than the US](#) - Crystal Simeoni for International Politics and Society (March 2020)

[Why Women May Face a Greater Risk of Catching Coronavirus](#) - Alisha Haridasani Gupta for the New York Times (March 2020)

[Why Women's Rights Must be Central to the UN Security Council's Response to COVID-19](#) - The NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security (April 2020)