

Exploring the unequal social and economic burden of the COVID-19 pandemic on women

Women are more likely to be essential workers, facing higher exposure to COVID-19, increased stress and difficulty reconciling work and care responsibilities.

The adverse economic impacts of the pandemic interact with and exacerbate existing gender employment inequalities.

Evidence suggests that the mental health impacts of the pandemic are worse for women than men.

Lockdowns have enabled increased intimate partner violence against women.

Women have taken on a disproportionate share of additional unpaid care and increased household duties.

Lone mothers and guardians, Black, Asian and minority ethnic women and disabled women are, among others, experiencing some of the worst social, economic and clinical impacts of the pandemic.

Women are under-represented within pandemic task forces and decision-making bodies.

Failure to incorporate a gendered perspective within pandemic recovery efforts will **worsen outcomes for women.**

It is **vital** that social and economic recovery policy and practice respond in ways which **challenge existing gender characterisations** and **address longstanding gender inequalities**

Find out more: www.policyscotland.gla.ac.uk/covid-women/