

Women in Post-Covid-19 Times:  
Pandemic, Violence and Social Reproduction in Mexico

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## **Women in Post-Covid-19 Times. Pandemic, Violence and Social Reproduction**

- Feminist struggles have shown violence as the center of dispute between social reproduction and public policies.
- Public policies ceased to favor the welfare of society as a result of the deregulation and financial liberalization processes implemented within the framework of the Washington Consensus.
- The beginning of the economic reforms, monetary policy focused on taking care of inflation and fiscal policy reorienting budget limits to the onerous service of institutional investors to the detriment of social spending.
- The result has been a dramatic situation causing a substantial increase in gender violence. COVID-19 exclaimed and evidenced the lack of functional finances, putting social reproduction at stake.
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# INDEX

1. The relationship between social reproduction & violence
2. Public expenditure on social functions and public debt
3. Informal employment, unpaid work, and income
4. Violence against women at the country and at home
5. Proposals for post-COVID public policies with a gender approach
6. Conclusions

# 1. SOCIAL REPRODUCTION AND VIOLENCE

- ❓ In the skein of the SDGs ..... 2030 Agenda...16 SDG: PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- ❓ Violence related with the implemented public policies of the ideology of austerity and employment's sacrifice and, therefore, with social reproduction.
- ❓ The feminist anthem "**A rapist in your path (Un violador en tu camino)**" points to the State as the rapist of structural changes within economy without considering the respect for life and the role of social reproduction, which is in the hands of women.
- ❓ Gender violence at home, broken down into psychological, physical, economic, and sexual violence, becomes important when related to the country's violence indicators and, at the same time, with those of the economic cycle.
- ❓ One could even argue that violence is the result of the deterioration of the living conditions of the inhabitants in an economic, political, and social formation that evidences the issues women face in confinement since the pandemic started.

# 1. SOCIAL REPRODUCTION AND VIOLENCE

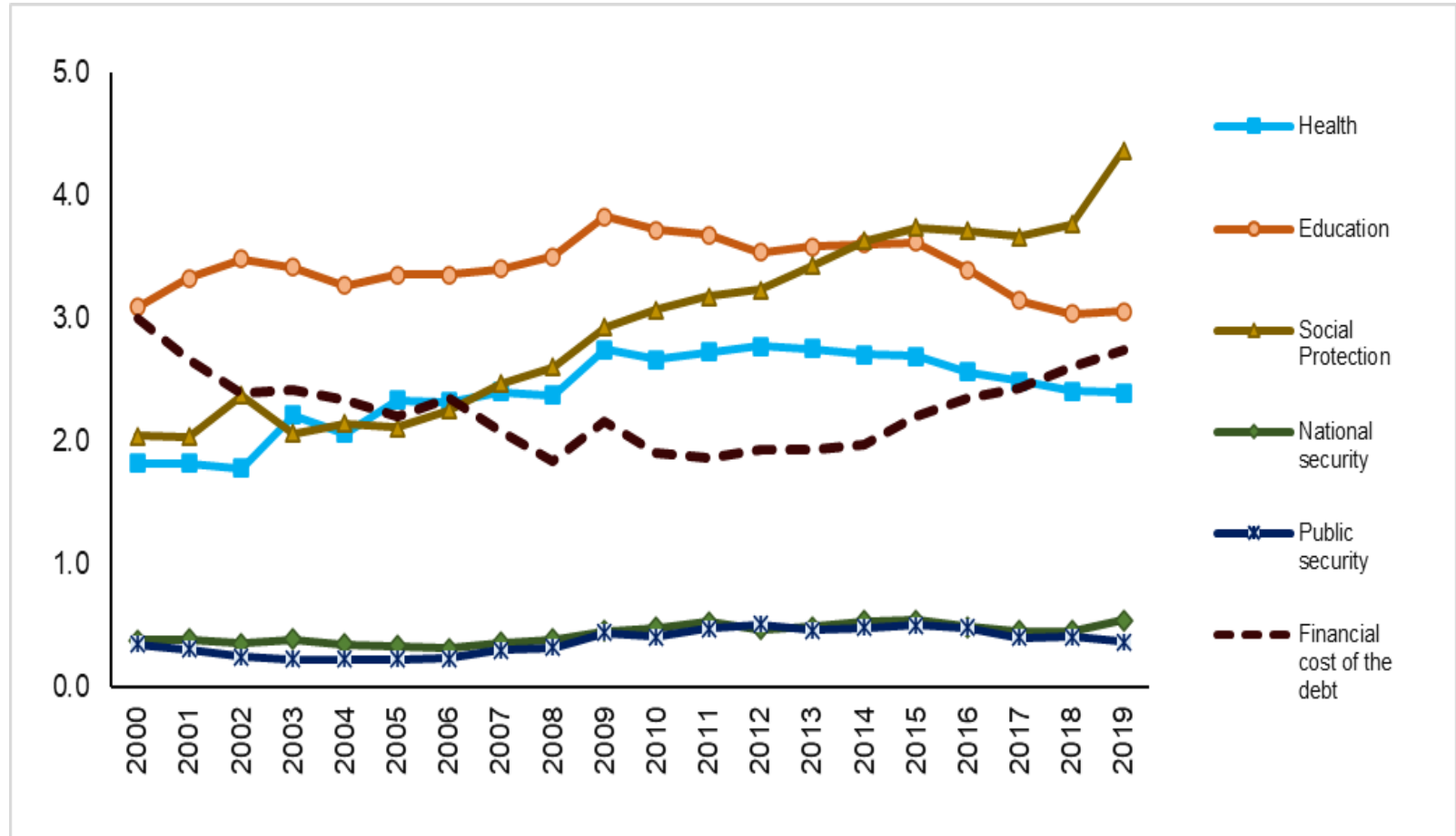
## What do we mean by social reproduction?

From the field of Feminist Economics, the concept of social reproduction is characterized from three criteria:

- ❑ Biological reproduction
- ❑ Workforce reproduction
- ❑ The conditions that support a social system: political, legal, and ideological, which create the context for economic relations of production to operate.

## 2. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AND SECURITY

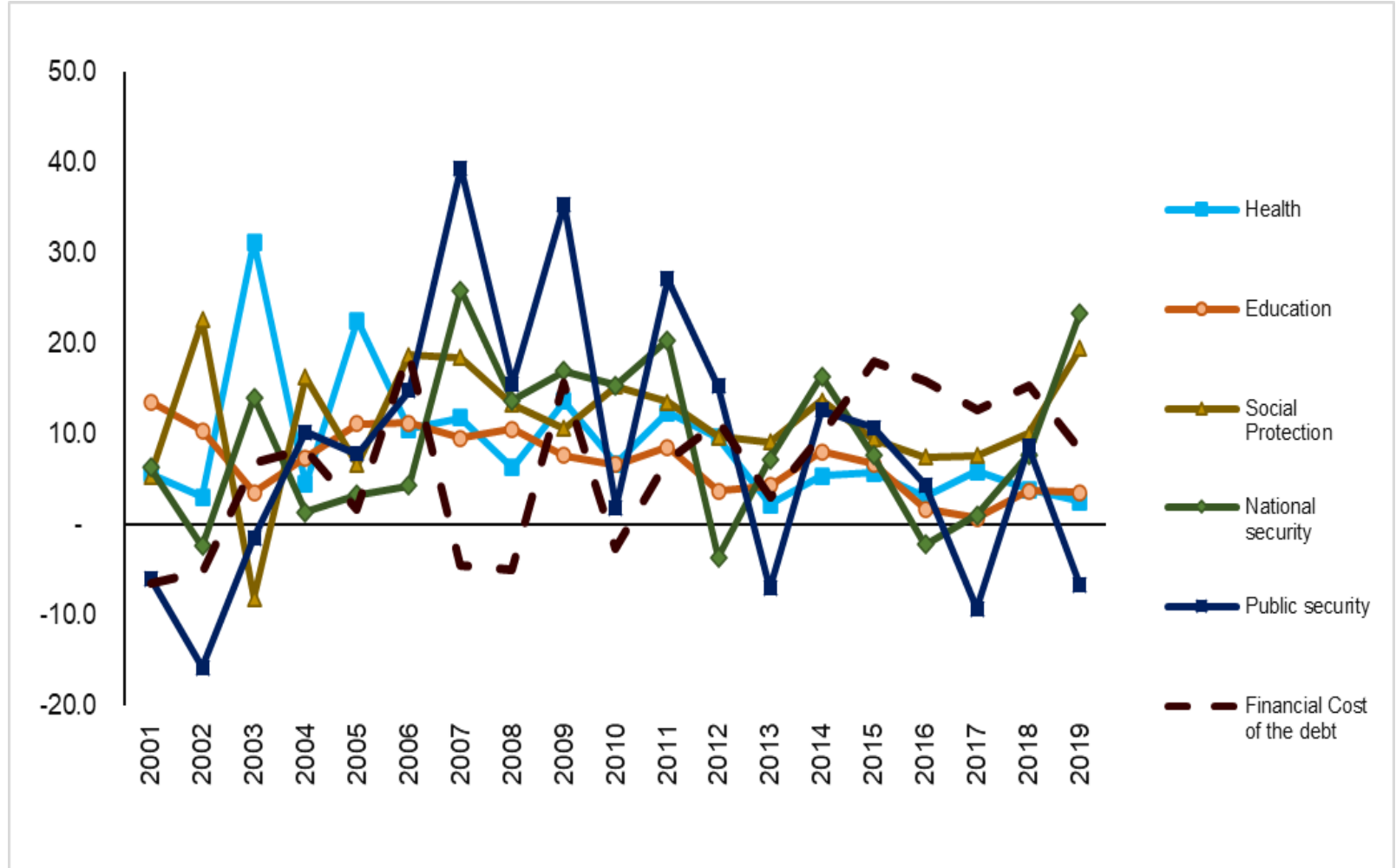
**Graph 1.**  
**Mexico. Public expenditure on specific functions and financial cost of the debt, GDP %, 2000-2019**



Source: own elaboration with data from the Public Account of the SHCP and the Public Transparency website  
 \* According to the CONAC (2010), the function of public security consists of justice and matters on public order and security.

# 2. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AND SECURITY

**Graph 2**  
**Mexico. Public expenditure on specific functions and financial cost of the debt,**  
**annual growth rates, 2000-2019**



Source: own elaboration with data from the Public Account of the SHCP, 2020  
 Available at <https://bit.ly/3pa1laz>

## **2. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE EFFECT ON WOMEN'S QUALITY OF LIFE**

According to estimates from the CONEVAL, during 2018 there were:

- 109.3 women for every 100 men living in poverty
- 104.7 women for every 100 men in extreme poverty

Main gaps for women:

- Educational gap, 106.5 women for every 100 men
- Household income inferior to the minimum welfare line, 104.3 for every 100 men

Minor gaps, but just as important:

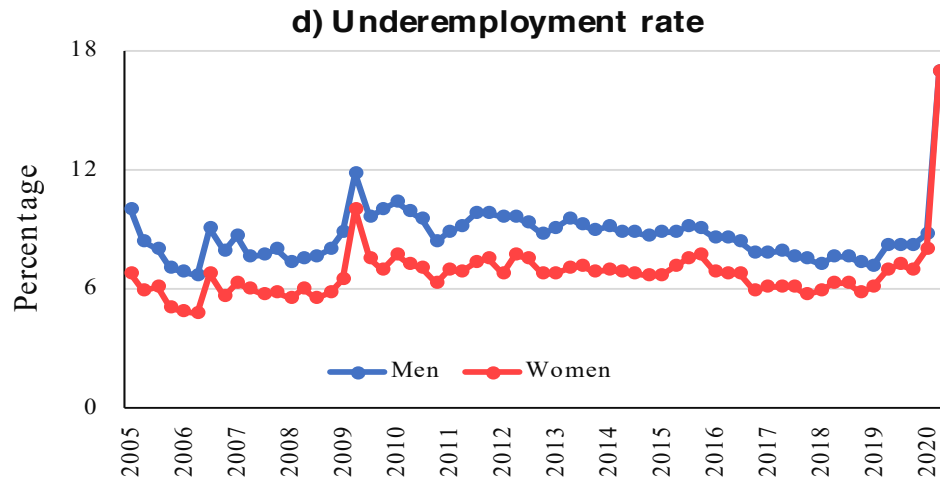
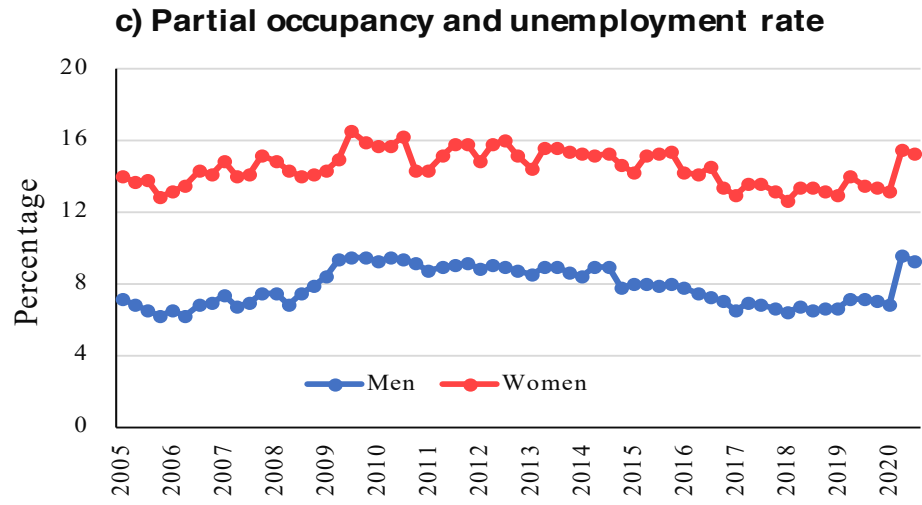
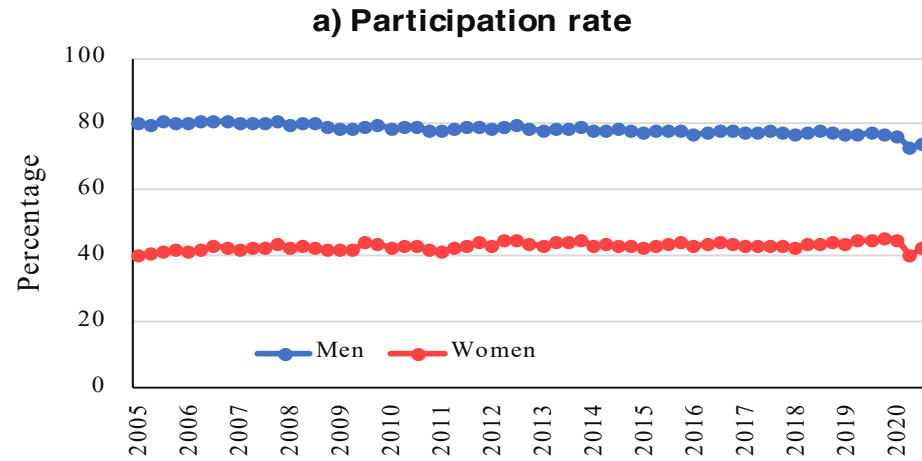
\* Access to health services, 76 women for every 100 men

\* Housing without basic services, 97.7 women for every 100 men



**Graph 3**

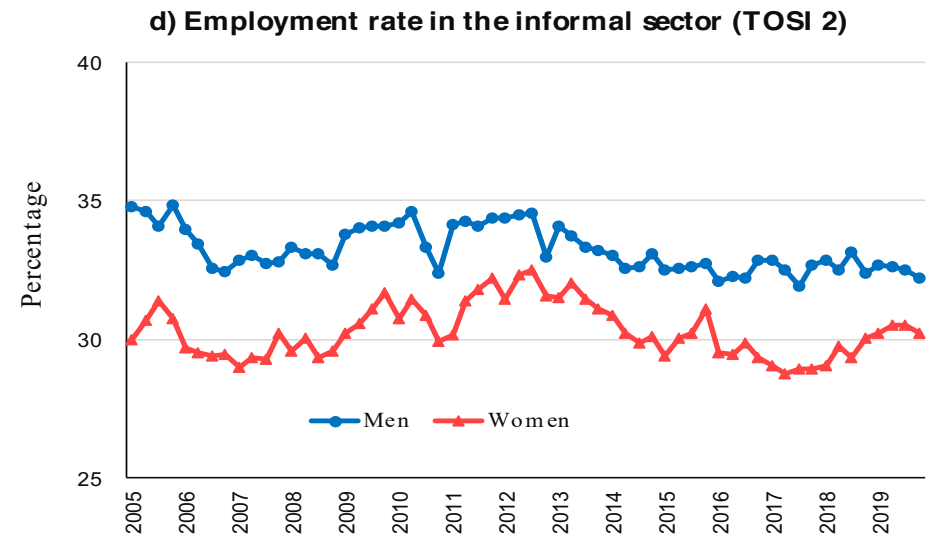
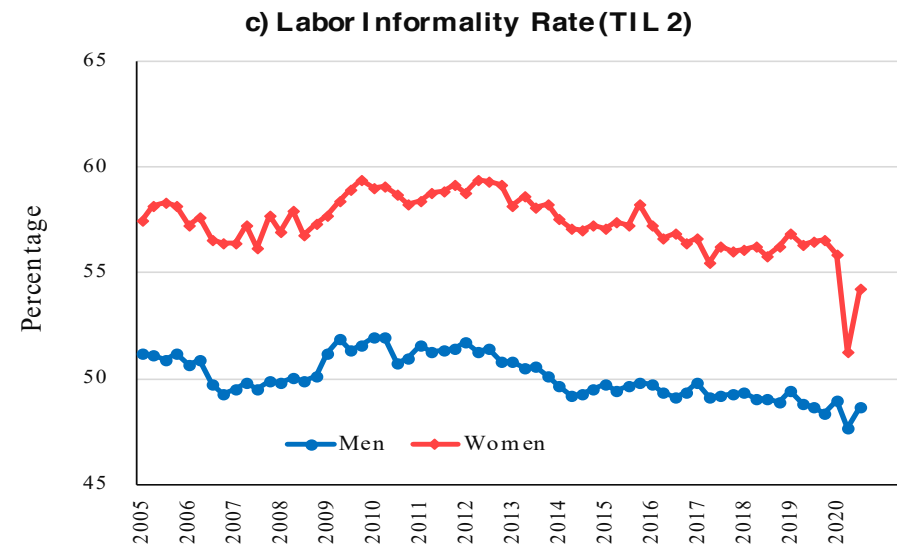
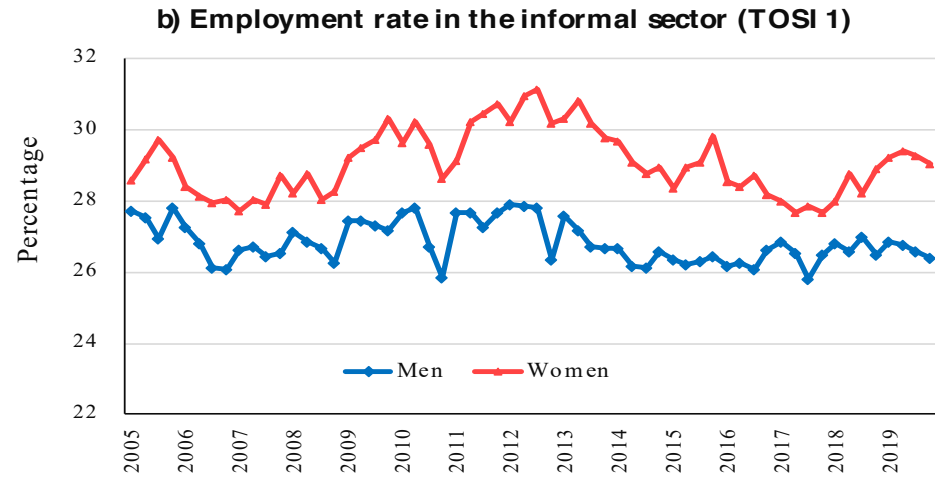
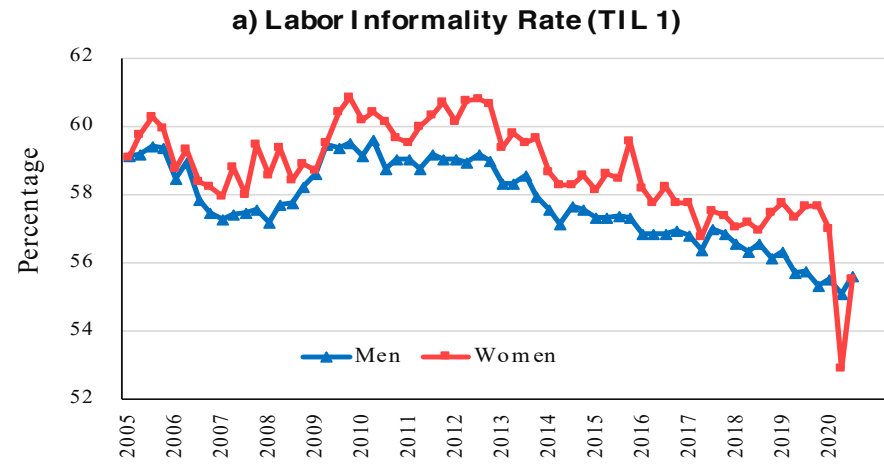
**Mexico. Occupancy and employment rates, 2005Q1-2020Q4**



Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) INEGI, 2020.

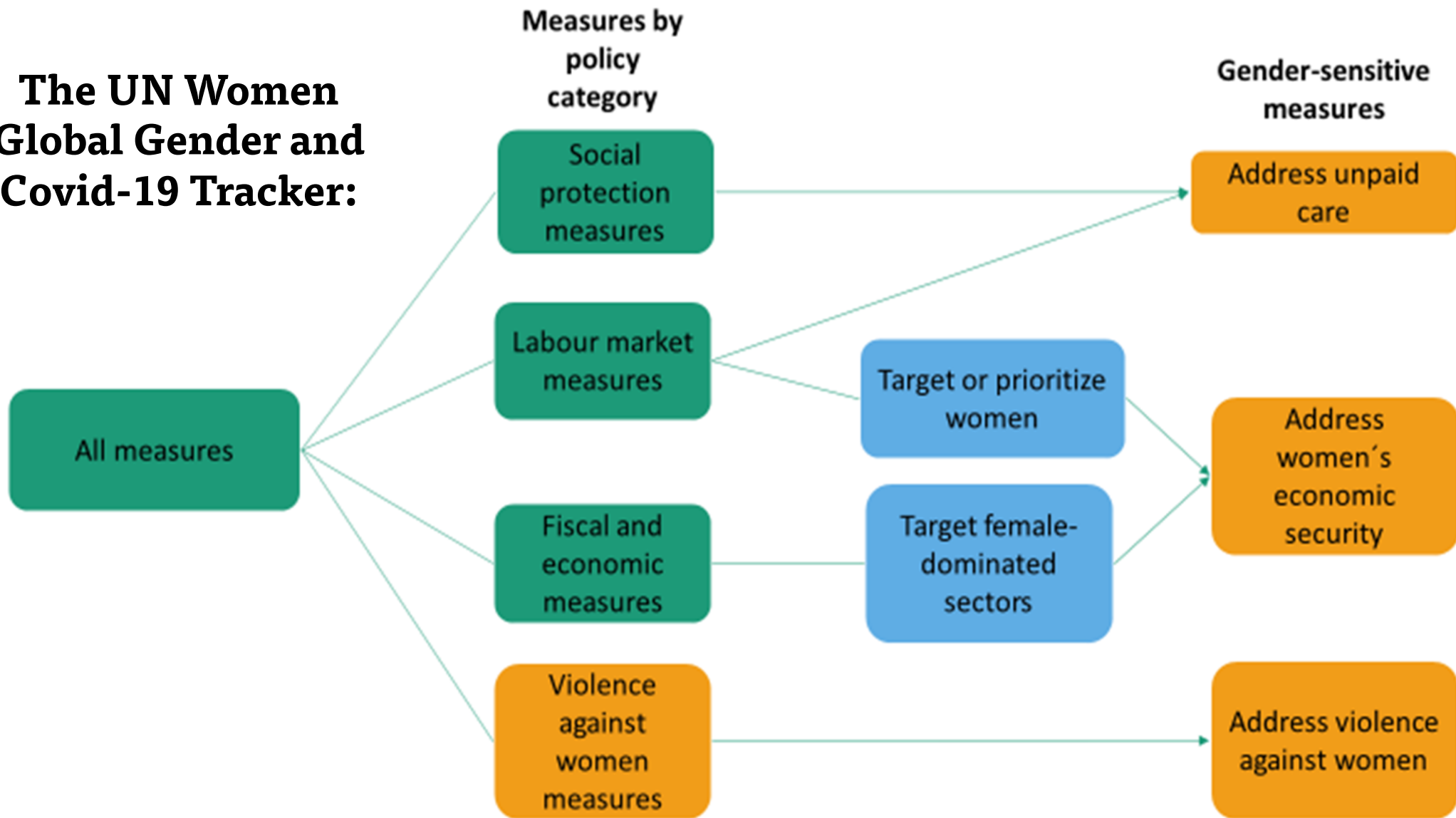
**Graph 4**

**Mexico. Informal employment rates, 2005Q1-2020Q4**



Source: Own elaboration with data from the National Survey of Occupation and Employment (ENOE) INEGI, 2020.

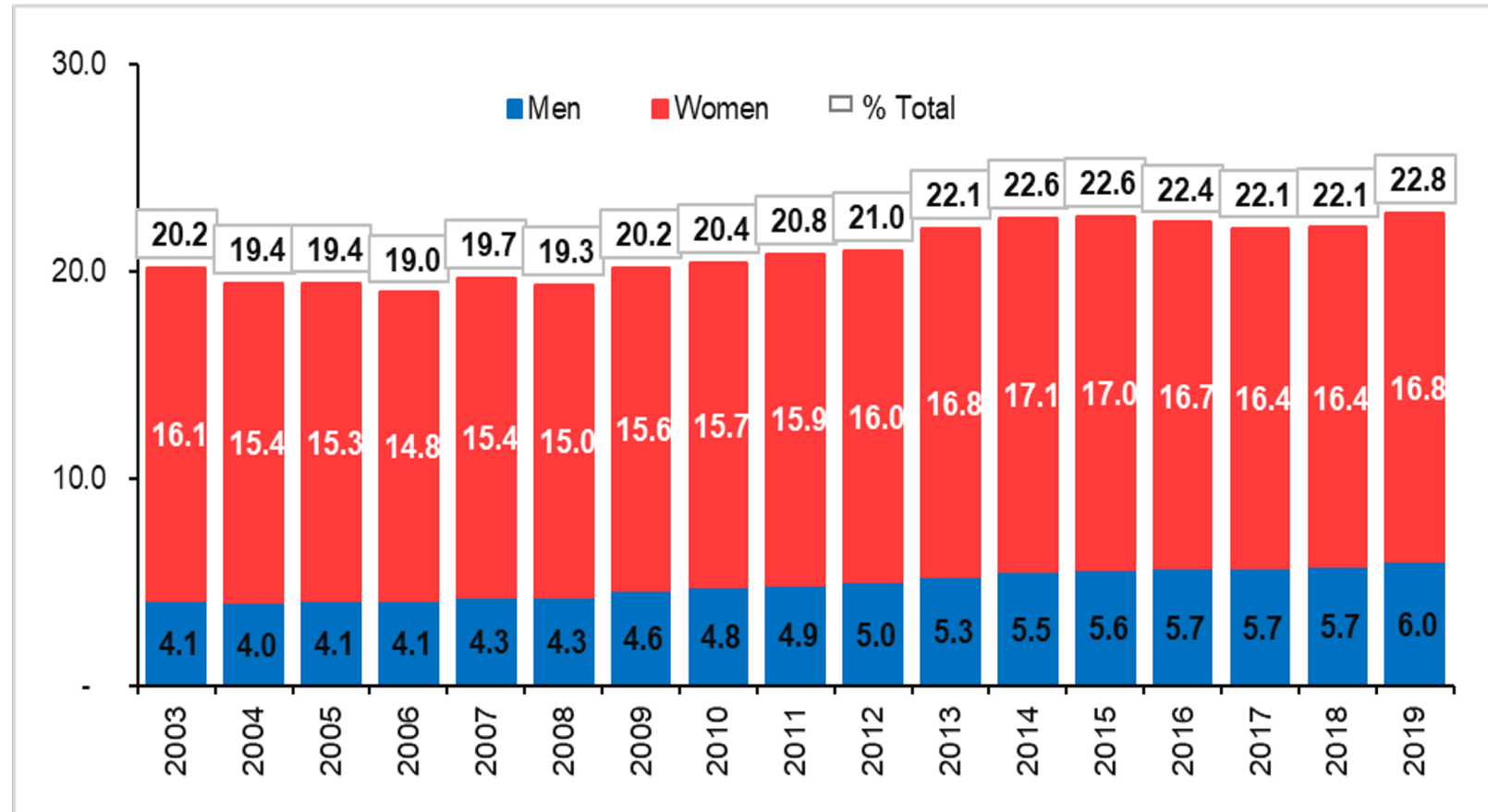
# The UN Women Global Gender and Covid-19 Tracker:



Source: UN Women (2020), COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker (October 2020).

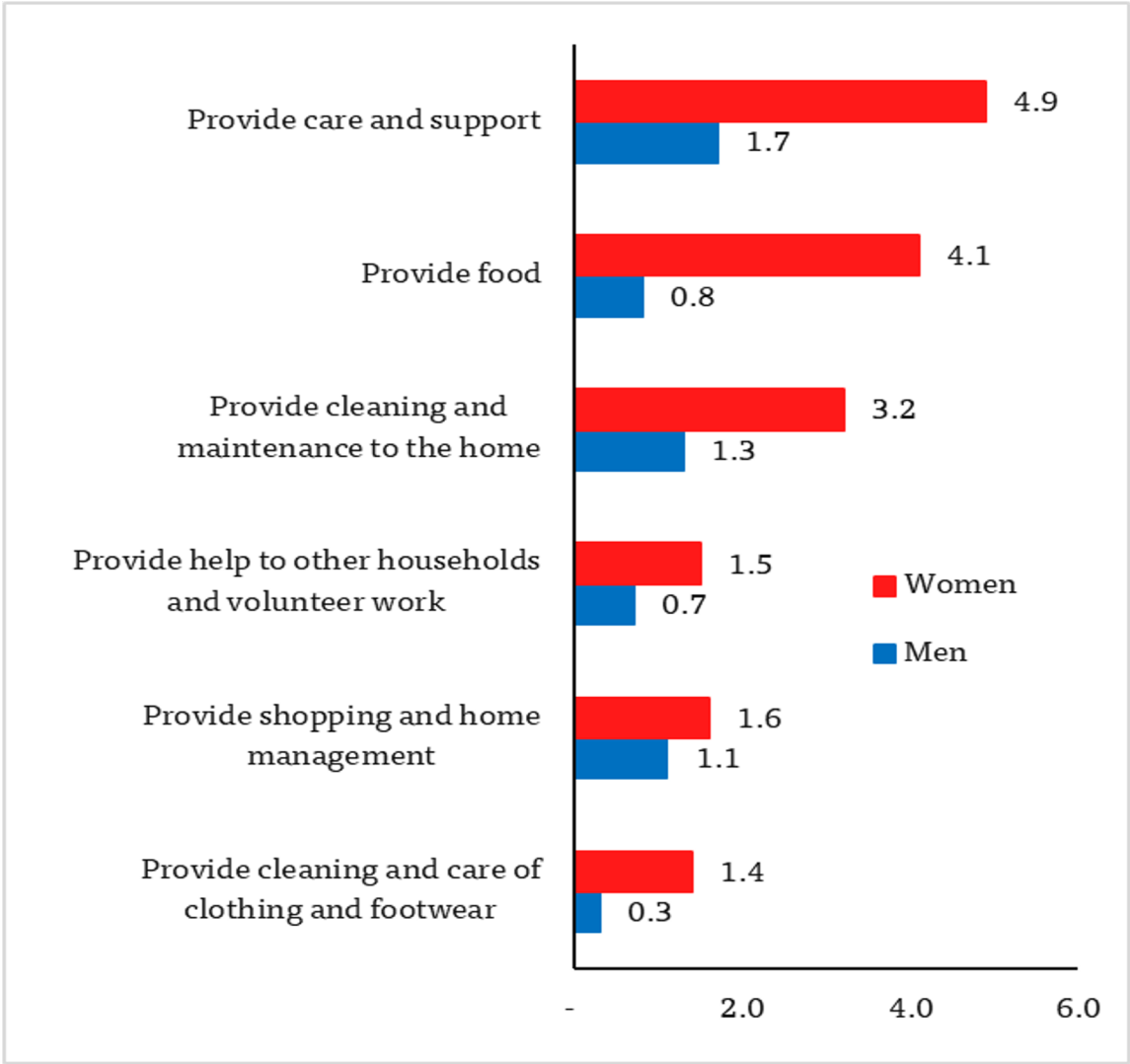
### 3. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, UNPAID WORK, AND INCOME

**Graph 5**  
**Mexico. Economic value of unpaid housework and care work as a percentage of national GDP, 2003-2019\***



Source: own elaboration with data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) 2021. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2XMedEY>  
\* Preliminary current figures

**Graph 6**  
**Mexico. Share of the gross value of unpaid work at households, GDP percent, 2019p\***



During 2018, according to the INEGI:



54.5 million of women over 12 years of age, engaged in unpaid housework vs. 45.9 million men.



39.4 hours a week dedicated to housework and care, compared to 14.4 from men.

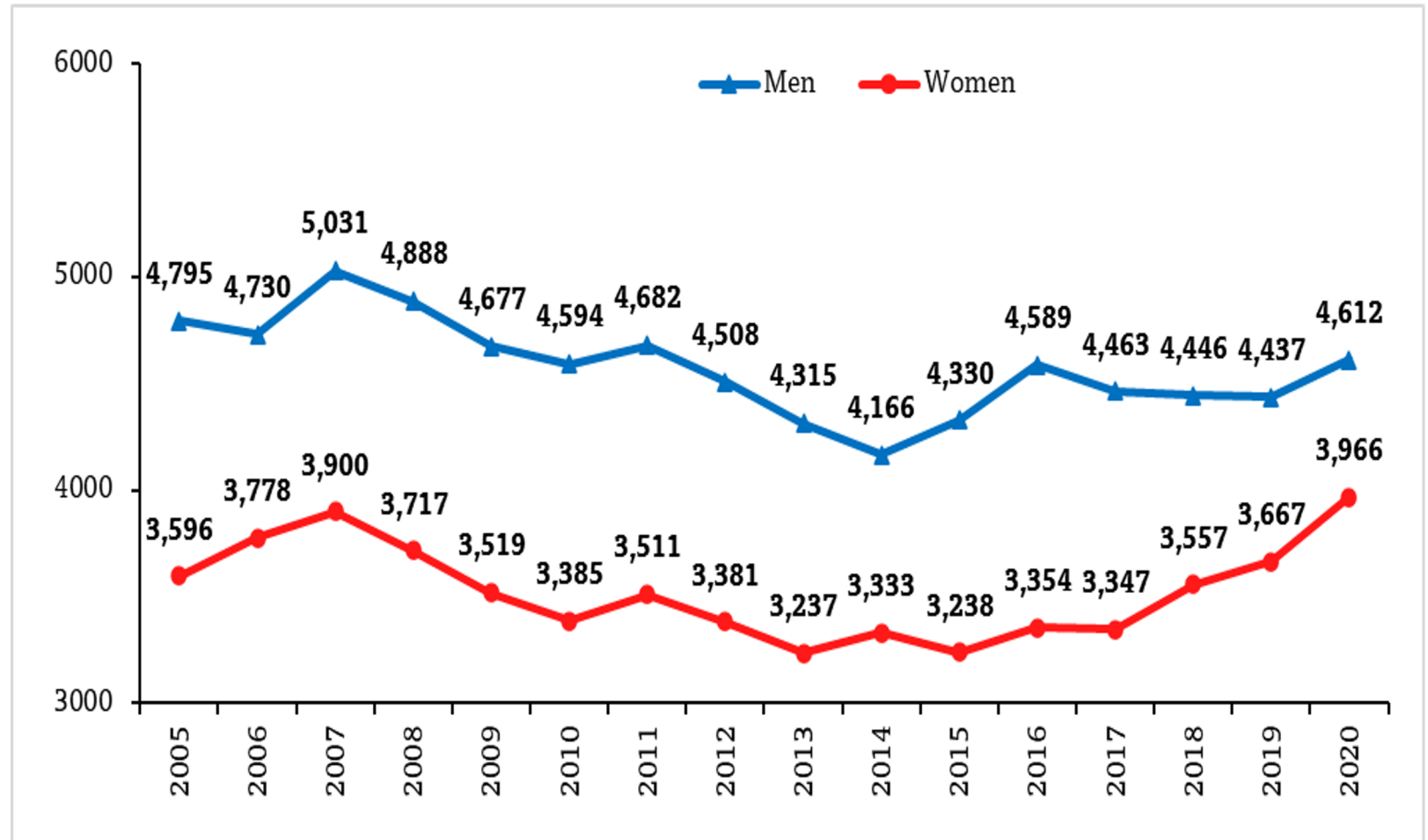


20% of the hours devoted to specialized care within the household are covered by women, compared to a 7.7% by men.

Source: update of the original graph from the "Women and men in Mexico 2019" report of the Documentation Center (CEDOC) - National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), page 124. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2XNp8hC>; with statistics from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) 2020 Available at: <https://bit.ly/2XMedEY>  
 \*Preliminary current figures

### 3. INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT, UNPAID WORK, AND INCOME

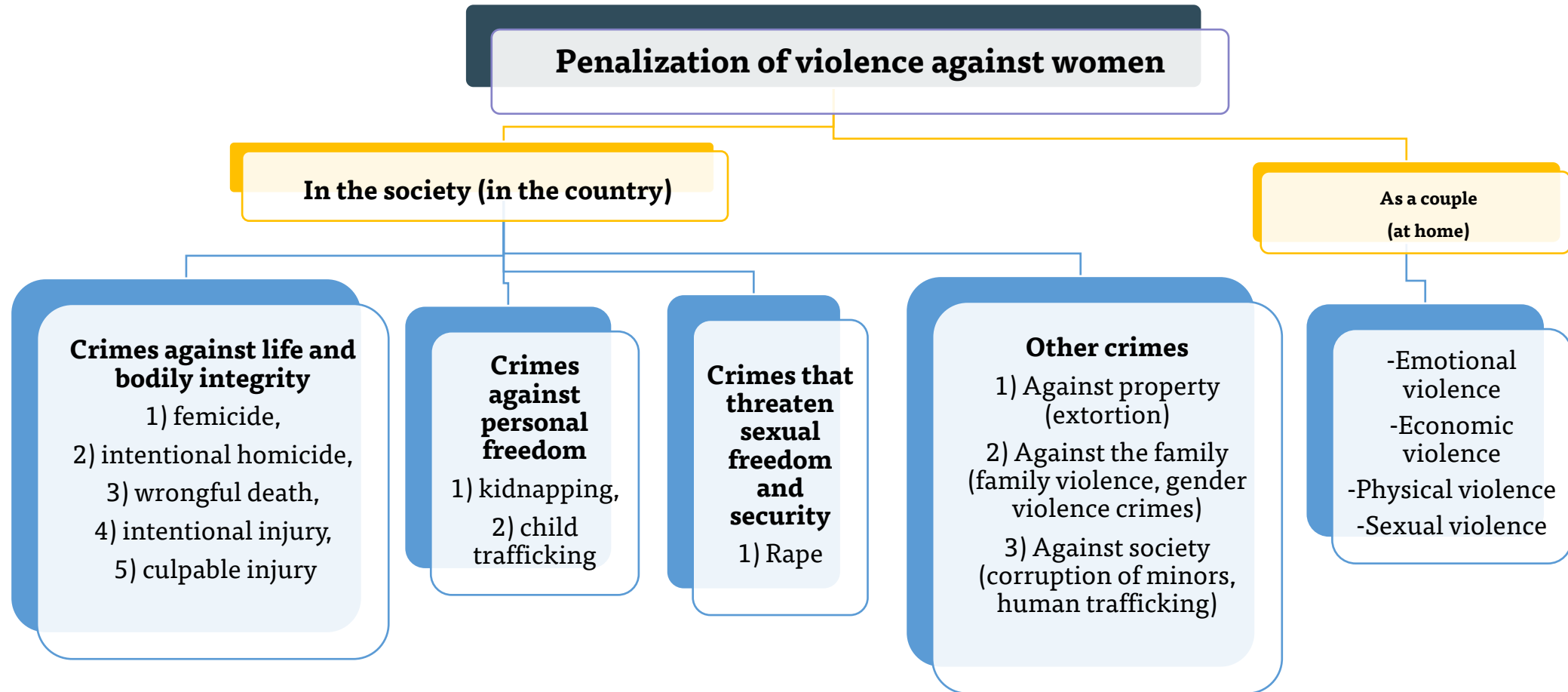
**Graph 7**  
**Mexico. Real monthly income for employed women and men (pesos)**  
**2005Q1-2020Q2**



Source: update of the original graph from the "Women and men in Mexico 2019" report of the Documentation Center (CEDOC) - National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), page 111. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2XNp8hC>; with statistics from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) 2020 available at: <https://bit.ly/38T21sH>

\*Data corresponds to the median income of employed population aged 15 years and older

# 4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT THE COUNTRY AND AT HOME

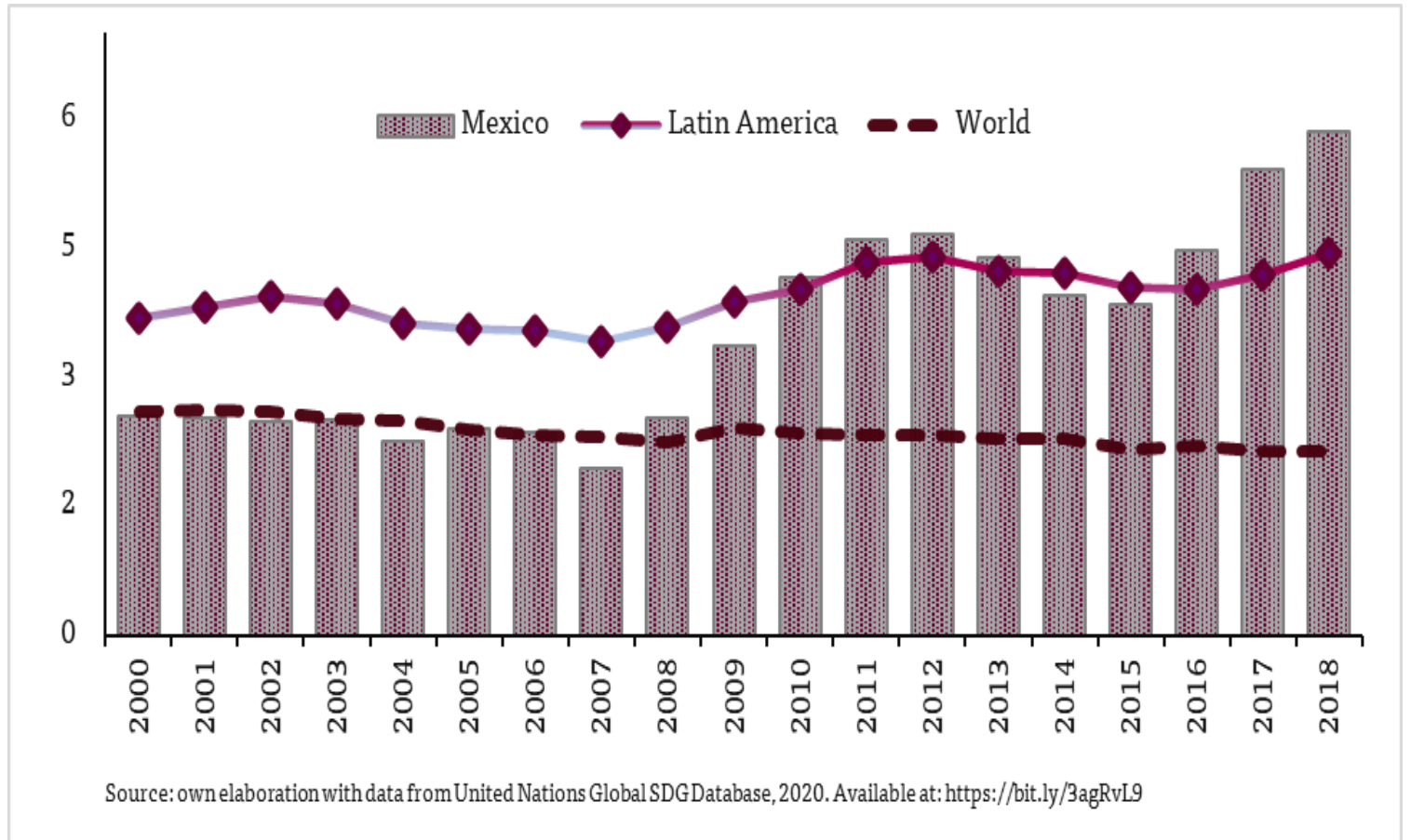


# 4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT THE COUNTRY AND AT HOME

➤ Mexico exceeded Latin America, and the world, in the number of intentional homicides of women; 5.8 for every 100,000 women vs. 4.4 and 2.4, respectively in 2018.

➤ 83% of women over 18 years of age perceived insecurity in public transportation and spaces.

**Graph 8**  
**Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female)**  
**2000-2018**

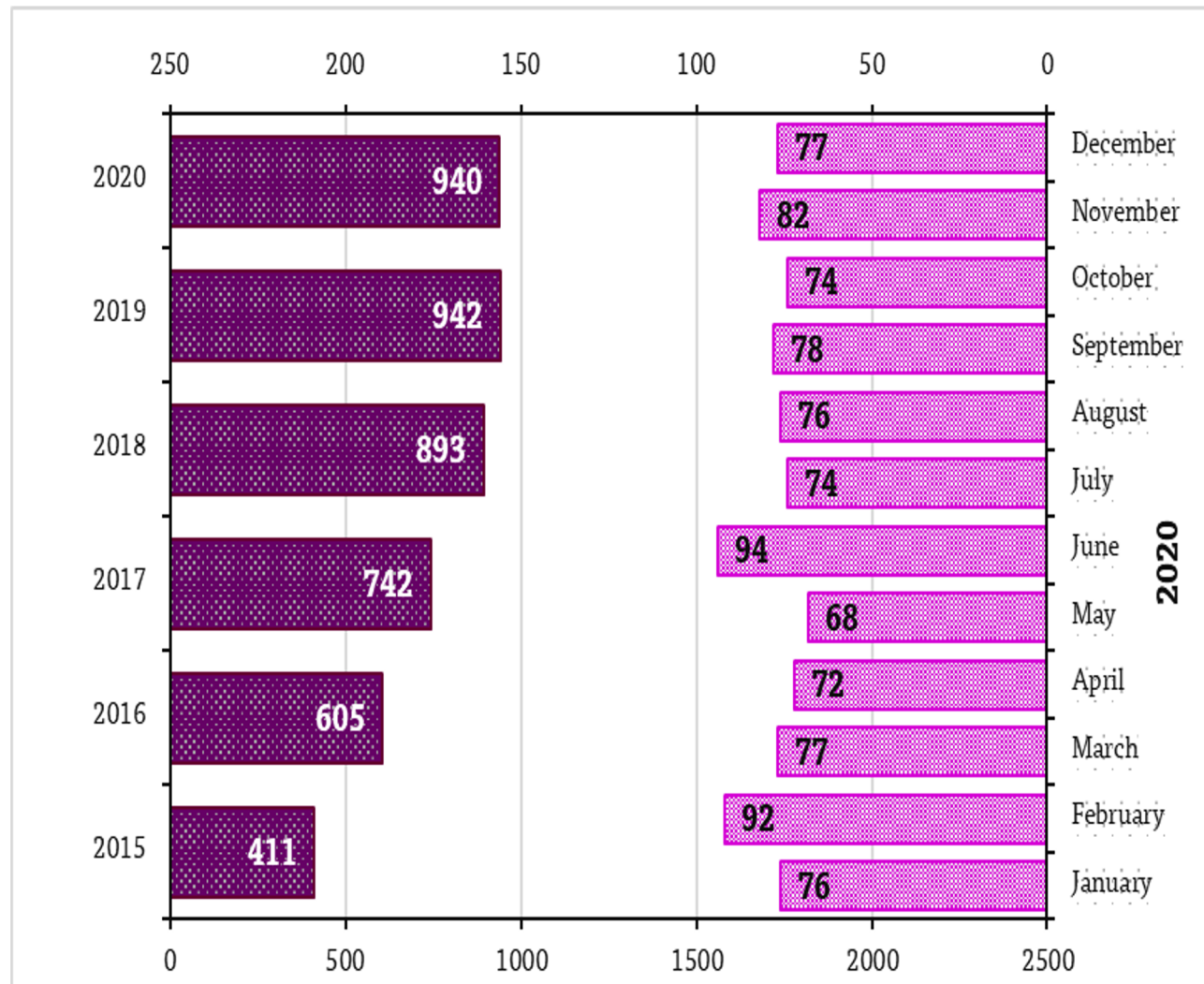




# 4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT THE COUNTRY AND AT HOME

- States with the highest number of victims during 2020: State of Mexico (150), Veracruz (84), and Nuevo Leon (67).
- 1 in 10 femicides is committed against girls and adolescents under 17 years of age. (86 victims in 2020)

**Graph 9**  
**Mexico. Alleged victims of feminicide, 2015-2020\***



Source: own elaboration with data from the "Report on violence against women. Crime incidence and emergency calls 911" from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP), 2021. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2Yd819p>  
Notes: \* nationwide data. The 2020 figures include records as of December 31st. The upper horizontal axis corresponds to the 2020 data series and the lower horizontal axis to the 2016-2020 series.

**Graph10**

**Mexico. Alleged female victims by type of homicide, 2015-2020\***

Guanajuato was the state with the highest number of female victims for both crimes during 2020:

- 413 intentional homicides
- 680 wrongful death

Nationwide, 4.3 and 4.8 intentional homicides and wrongful death were registered for every 100,000 women.

In total, due to femicide, intentional homicide, and wrongful death, over 6 thousand women died during 2020.

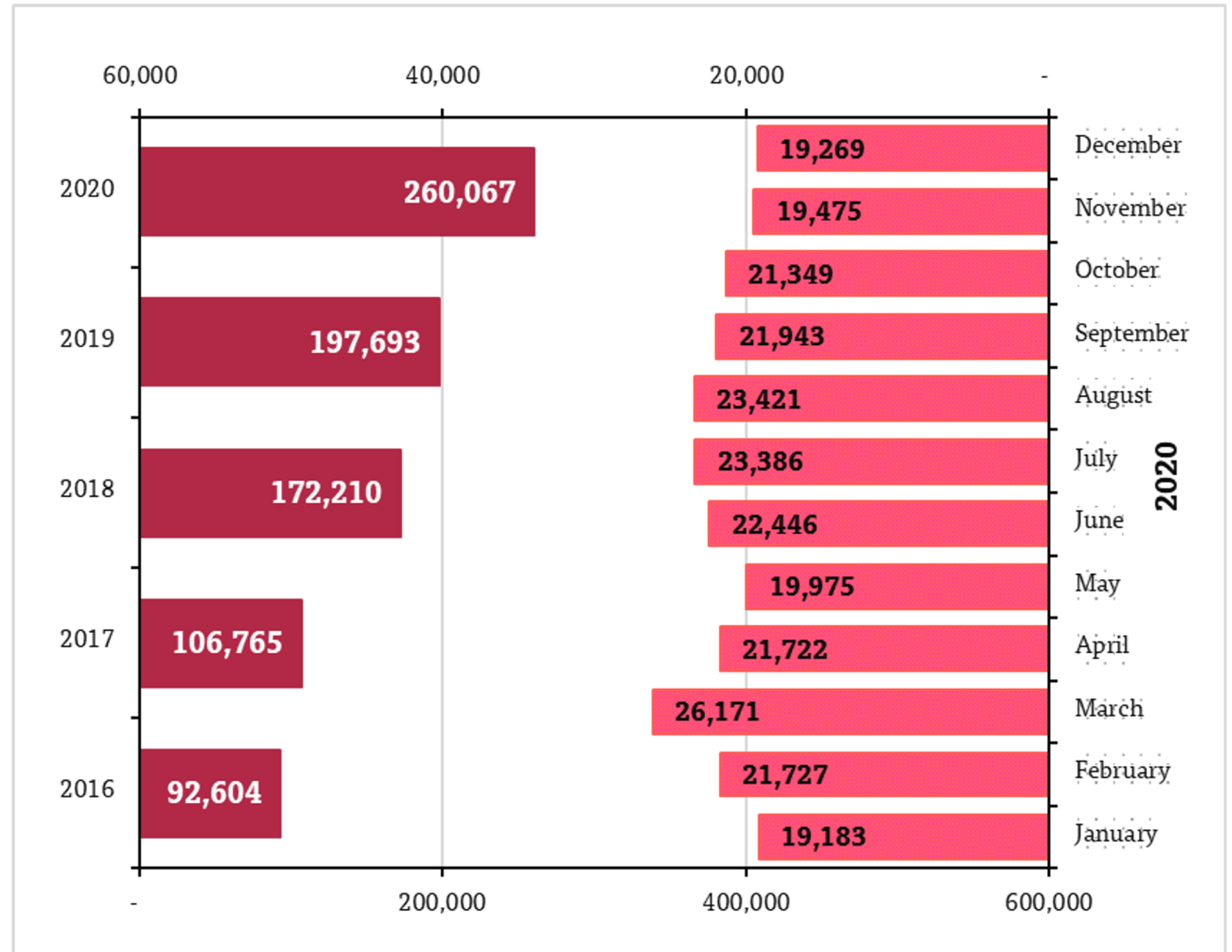


Source: own elaboration with data from the "Report on violence against women. Crime incidence and emergency calls 911" of the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP), 2021. Available at: <https://bit.ly/2Yd819p>

Notes: \* nationwide data. The 2020 figures include records as of December 31st. The upper horizontal axis corresponds to the 2020 series and the lower horizontal axis to the 2015-2020 series

# 4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT THE COUNTRY AND AT HOME

**Graph11**  
**Mexico. Emergency calls related to incidents of violence against women, 2016-2020\***



Source: Own elaboration with data from the "Report on violence against women. Crime incidence and emergency calls 911" of the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP), 2021

# OTHER CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN NATIONWIDE JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020 (ALLEGED FEMALE VICTIMS)



- 57 thousand for **intentional injuries**  
(81.1 per 100,000 women)
- 14 thousand for **wrongful injuries**  
(22.3 per 100,000 women)



2,864 for **extortion**  
4.4 per 100,000 women



221 for **kidnapping**  
(0.3 per 100,000 women)



453 for **human trafficking**



9 **child trafficking**

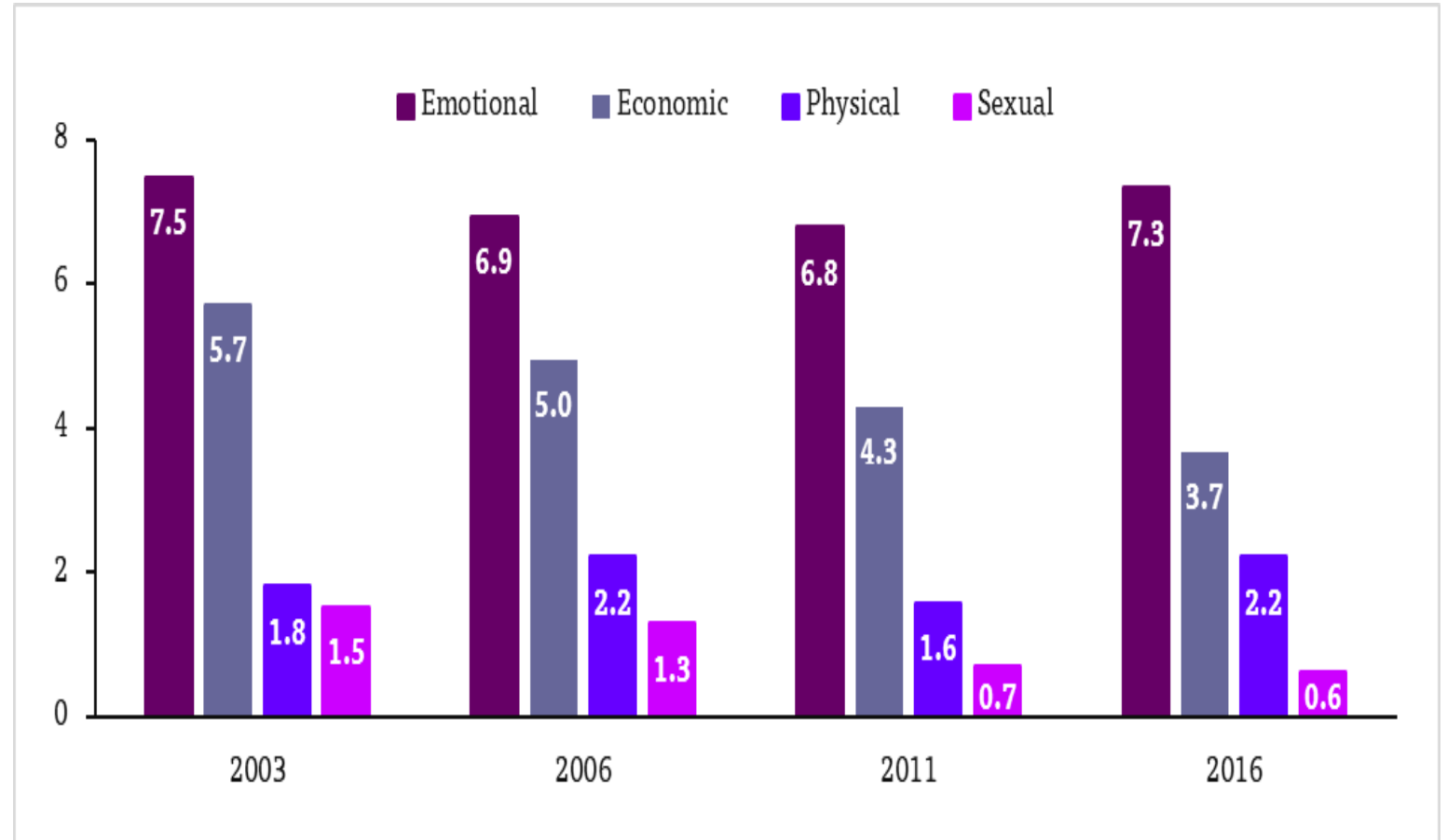


1,464 for **corruption of minors**

**March, the month with more crimes since 2015: 168**

**Graph 12**  
**Mexico. Women of 15 years of age and older, married or living with their partner, who have suffered some type of violence from their partner, millions, 2003-2016**

## **4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT THE COUNTRY AND AT HOME**



Source: own elaboration with data from INMUJERES, 2020

# Overall results of the four characteristics of intimate partner and domestic violence during 2016



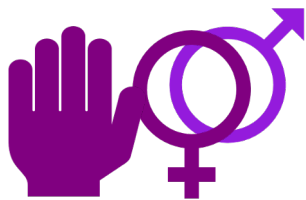
Women of 50 years of age and older are the main victims, more specifically of emotional and economic violence: 1.7 million and 881 thousand, respectively.



Women between 30 and 39 years of age are in second place as victims of violence, with physical and sexual violence standing out with 578 thousand and 177 thousand, respectively.



Over **4 billion pesos** is the total cost of lost workdays, paid and unpaid, because of violence, which equals to **31 million lost days**.



43.9% of women of 15 years of age and older have experienced some form of violence by their partner throughout the relationship.



The State of Mexico, Mexico City, Aguascalientes, Michoacán, Yucatán, Puebla, Querétaro, and Morelos are the States with the higher prevalence rates of the 4 types of violence.

# 5. PROPOSALS FOR POST-COVID PUBLIC POLICIES WITH A GENDER APPROACH

**From the COVID-19 Global Gender Tracker, in support of women's economic security and of unpaid care work:**

## Social protection

- Locating resources in kind or cash through specific groups or main beneficiaries (compensation for parents in support for the closure of schools and the payment for caregivers' education), to establish measures in support of income and/or include resources for women, for example, programs for public employment.

## Work market

- Strengthen the access to paid work and to training through: flexible/short hours, additional wage subsidies, protection against dismissal, provide care services (childcare facilities).

## Fiscal and economic

- Establish fiscal and economic support measures for activities and sectors where there is overrepresentation of women, in comparison to men.

## Against violence

- Increase resources in favor of shelters, telephone lines, online counseling, and psychosocial support. Prioritize attention and expediting investigations on violence incidents against women and girls.



## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ Violence acquires the face of a woman in the moment in which unpaid work is made invisible and there is a lack of public policies regarding labor, policies that look to support the distribution of care work as well as work within the household, which include wages, the deprivation of basic and support services due to cuts in public expenditure.
- ❑ Therefore, violence against women nationwide is nothing more than the reflection of the deterioration of the living conditions of the population and of the institutions, manifested in public expenditure cuts in matters of security and a lack of efficiency of a legal system that guarantees the access to justice.
- ❑ The latter has led violence to be the pandemic that never ends in Mexico, a pandemic that needs emergency measures
- ❑ and which should not be perceived as the “new normality”.



# ACRONYMS

- ❑ **OSD:** Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda
- ❑ **ENOE:** National Survey of Occupation and Employment
- ❑ **CONEVAL:** National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy
- ❑ **INEGI:** National Institute of Statistic and Geography
- ❑ **INMUJERES:** National Institute of Women
- ❑ **CONAC:** National Council for Accounting Harmonization
- ❑ **CEDOC:** Documentation Center Assigned to INMUJERES
- ❑ **SCNM:** National Accounts System of Mexico
- ❑ **OIG:** Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean
- ❑ **SHCP:** Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit
- ❑ **SESSP:** Executive Secretariat of the National Public Safety System

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