## A Socially Just Recovery

Women were impacted in disproportionate ways during the pandemic through greater exposure, job loss and the double-duty of paid work and care giving.

Professions that predominantly employ women include nursing where 90 per cent are women, respiratory therapists where 75 per cent are women and medical lab technicians where 80 per cent are women. Additionally, up to 90 per cent of the personal support workers in long-term care homes and home care are women.<sup>2</sup>

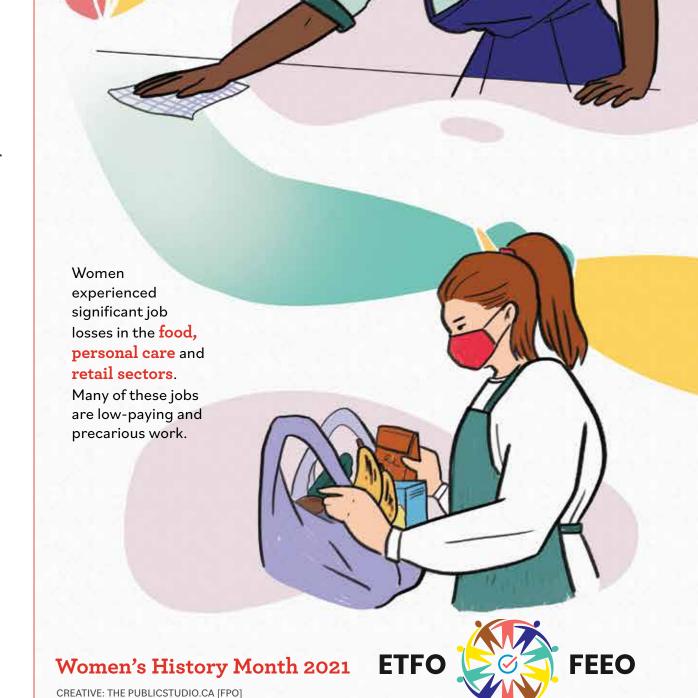


This women's history month is a call to rebuild a more equitable world with an understanding of how gendered inequities were compounded by the pandemic.

A socially just recovery needs to be intersectional by addressing the additional barriers that race, class, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity posed for women workers.

As we rebuild, let us consider some critical questions:

- How can gendered inequities be addressed through government policies?
- What social supports exist for women workers who were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic? Are these supports intersectional?
- How can we advocate for workers whose voices may not always be heard?
- What does gender equity look like in our schools, communities and workplaces?



64%

of women reported that

they mostly performed homeschooling or helping children with homework.<sup>1</sup>

Leclerc, K. (2020, December 14). Caring for their children: Impacts of COVID-19 on parents. Statistics Canada. Retrieved from: 150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/45-28-0001/2020001/article/00091-eng.htm.
 Scott, K. (2021). Women, work and COVID-19 Priorities for supporting women and the economy. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. p. 11 Retrieved from: policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/National%200ffice/2021/03/Women%20work%20and%20COVID.pdf.