

# Micro-level economic consequences of the CoViD-19 crisis

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## Background

- LISS: Online Panel in the Netherlands, running since 2007
- Based on probability sample
- Roughly 5,000 households / 7,500 individuals
- Each month, respondents get 30 minutes of questionnaires
  - Background data on Work, Health, Income, ...
  - Questionnaires designed by researchers (~85c / minute / respondent)
- Around 85% of respondents can be linked to administrative microdata

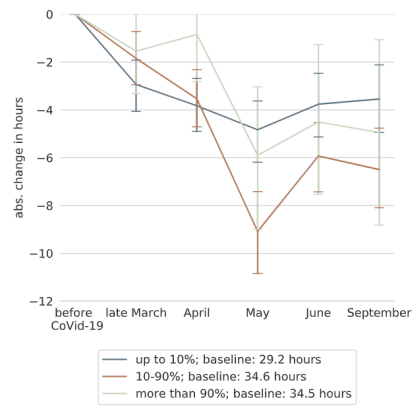
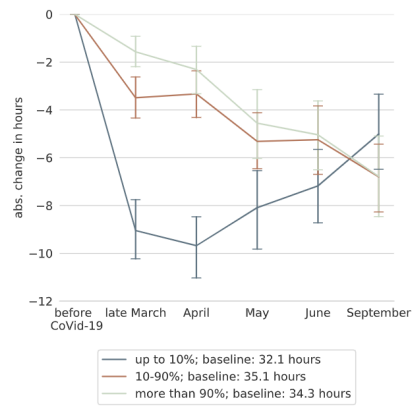
## CoViD-19 surveys

- See <https://liss-covid-19-questionnaires-documentation.readthedocs.io/>
- **March 20-31:** Risk perceptions, behavioural reactions and preferences re social distancing policies, changes in the work and childcare situation, intentions and expectations regarding consumption/savings decisions, mental health
- **April 6-28:** Risk perceptions, number of personal contacts, changes in the work situation, income and macro expectations
- **May** Mostly labour, some health, home schooling
- **June** Mostly labour, lots of job search, how do parents deal with opening of daycares / primary schools?
- **September:** Risk perceptions, support for policies, changes in the work situation, income and macro expectations

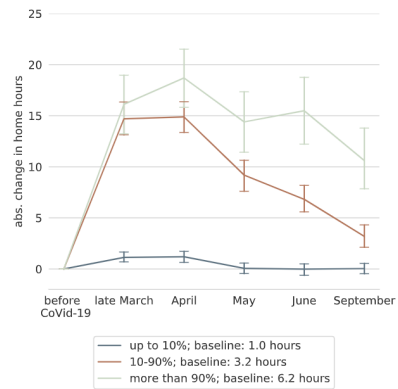
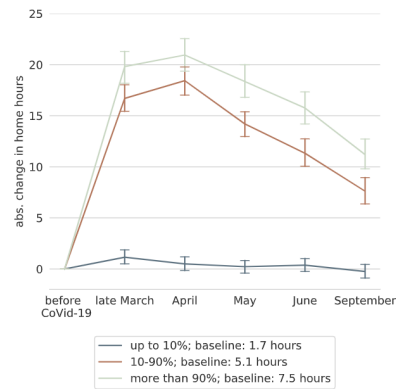
## (CoViD-19) Time use & consumption

- **November 2019:** Baseline, helped redesign survey
- **April 21-28:** Similar to November 2019 edition, adapted to lockdown situation
- **November:** Similar to November 2019, adapted to current situation

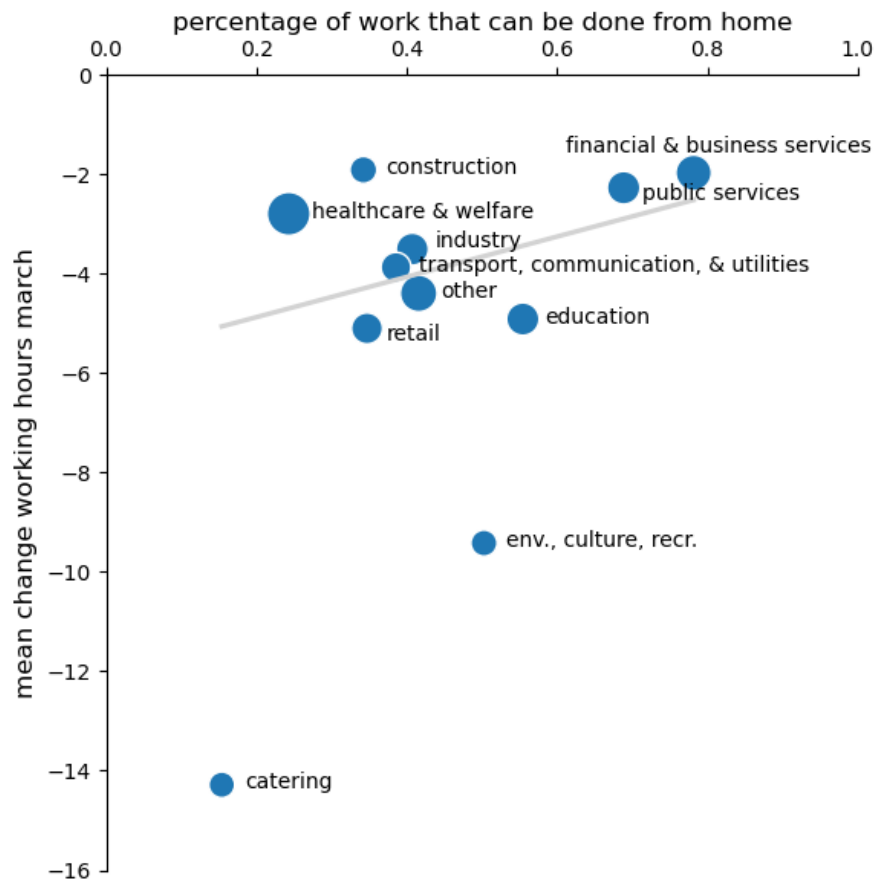
## Hours worked



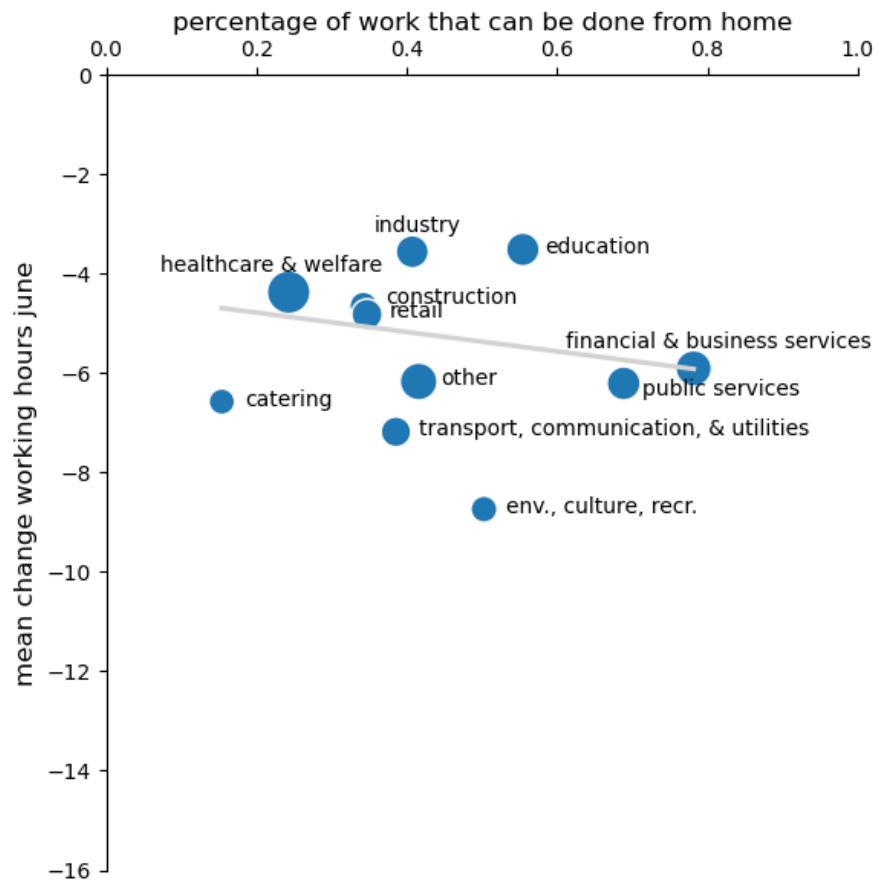
## Hours worked from home



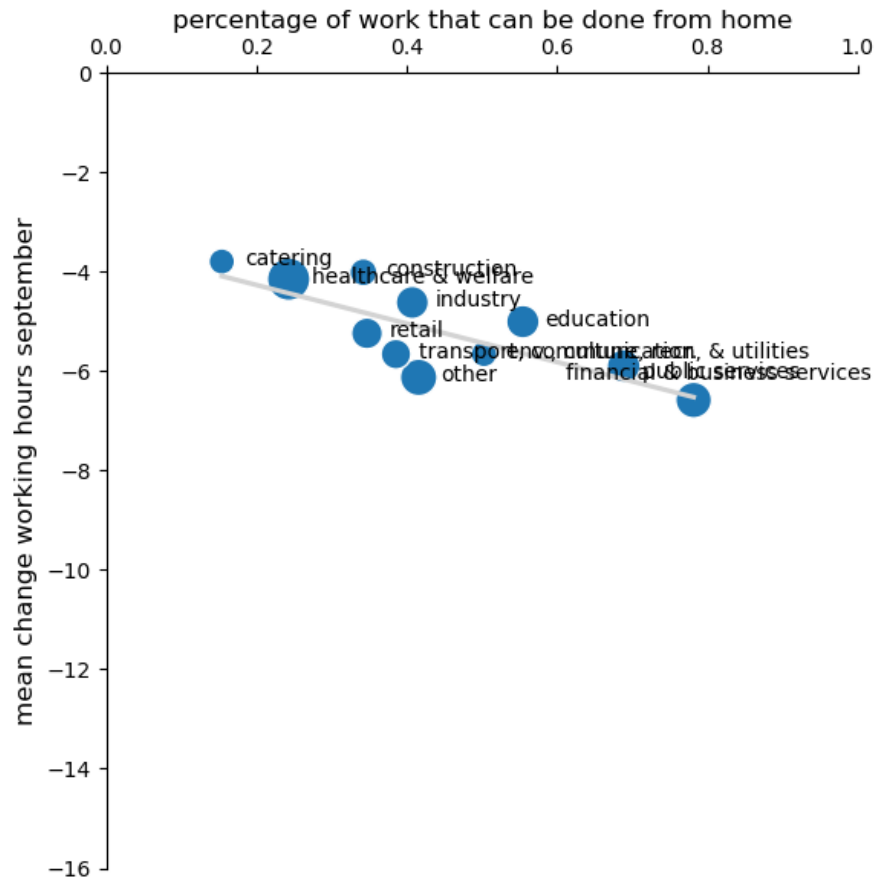
## Hours worked by sector (March)



## Hours worked by sector (June)



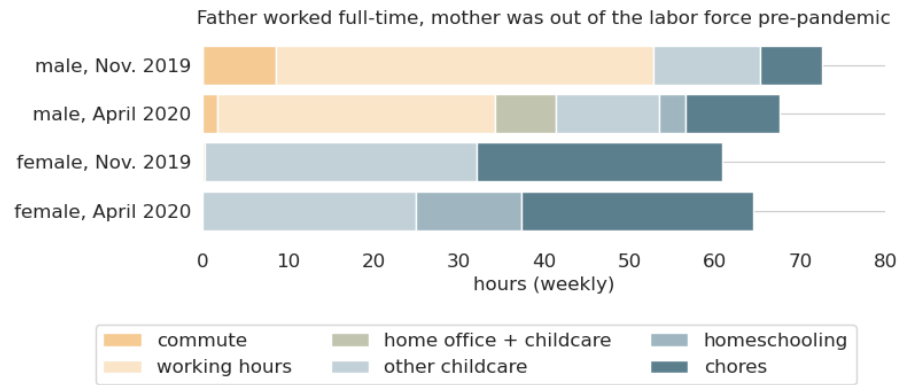
## Hours worked by sector (September)



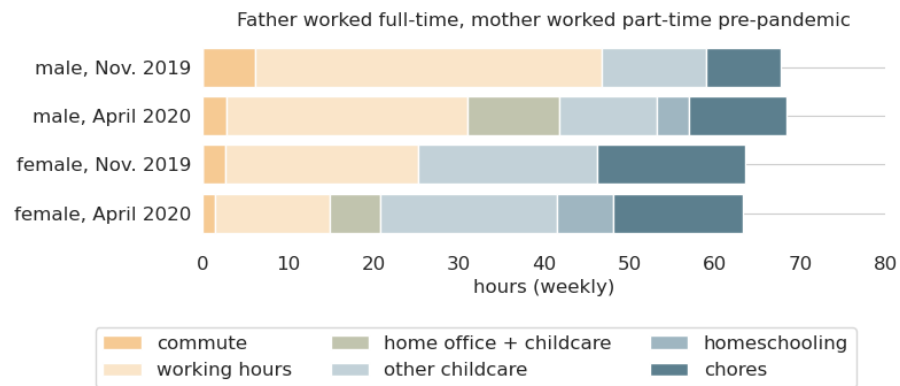
## Gender division of tasks

- On average, women reduce one hour extra during lockdown, effect vanishes by June
- No additional effect of children being present in the household on either parent!
- If both parents work full-time before pandemic: roughly equal shares of additional childcare
  - Typically 37 + 32 hours than 45 + 45
- Combinations FT / PT or FT / no work: Gender care gap increases

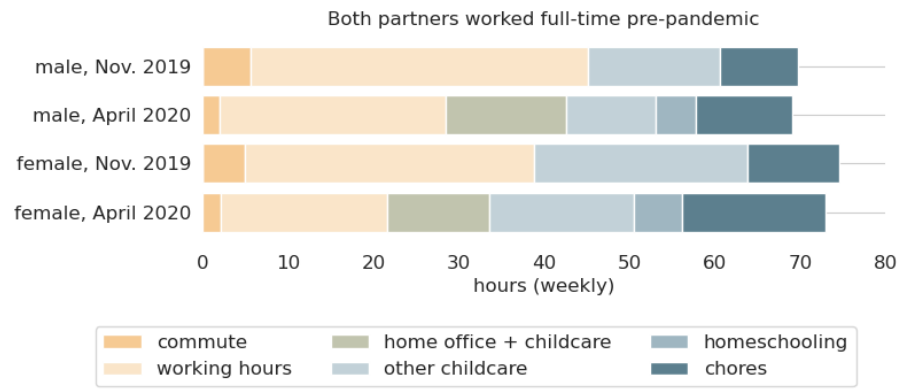
## Full-time / Non-working couples



## Full-time / Part-time couples



## Full-time x2 couples



## Overall conclusions

- Cross-country evidence: No effect of restrictions on aggregate economic activity
- Inequality impact
  - mitigated by keeping lockdowns short
  - employment / income protection crucial in the short run
- Gender division: Heterogeneous
  - Not back to the 1950s
  - Western European model more resilient during crisis than Anglo-Saxon one
  - Some glimpses of hope by changed norms in long run (home office days also for men)