



# Covid & Class

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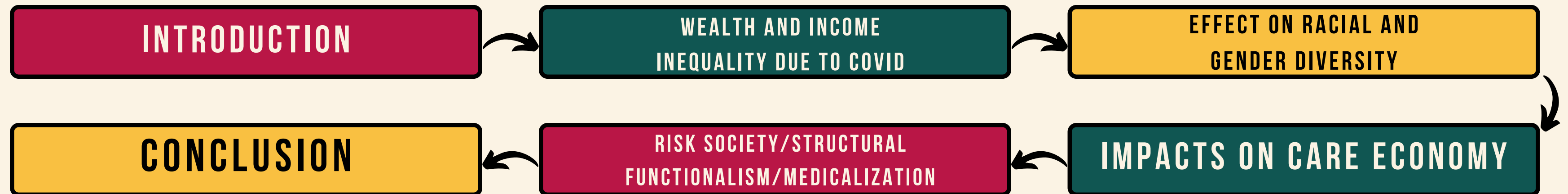
SURYA PRATAP SINGH 2021MT10248



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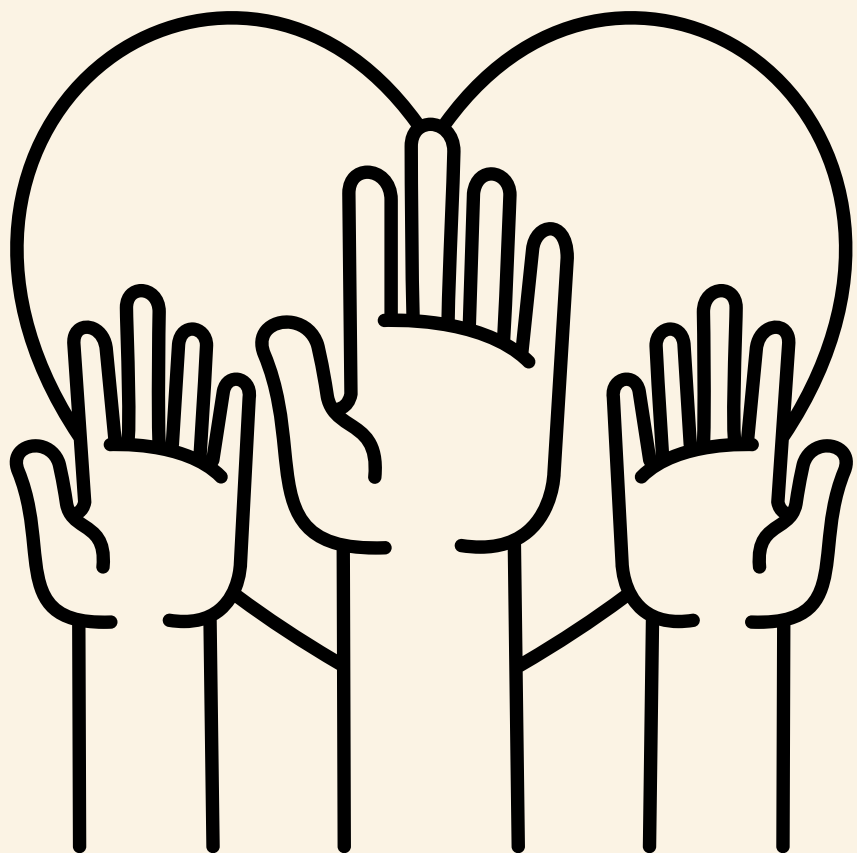
Lets explore the depth of the topic within this presentation with our comprehensive Table of Contents.

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# Introduction

Through this presentation, we'll try to show how COVID-19 pandemic impacted social class inequalities across various domains, including income, education, housing, and healthcare.



# EFFECT ON EMPLOYEMENT

The pandemic has widened the income gap with job loss, financial hardship, and struggles for low-wage workers, particularly in hospitality, retail, and transportation sectors.



# EFFECT ON STUDENT COMMUNITY

Online learning exacerbates the digital divide, affecting low-income students. Food insecurity is also a challenge, with school closures leaving students without access to meals. Policies are needed to ensure equal access to technology and nutritious meals.



# EFFECT ON HOUSING

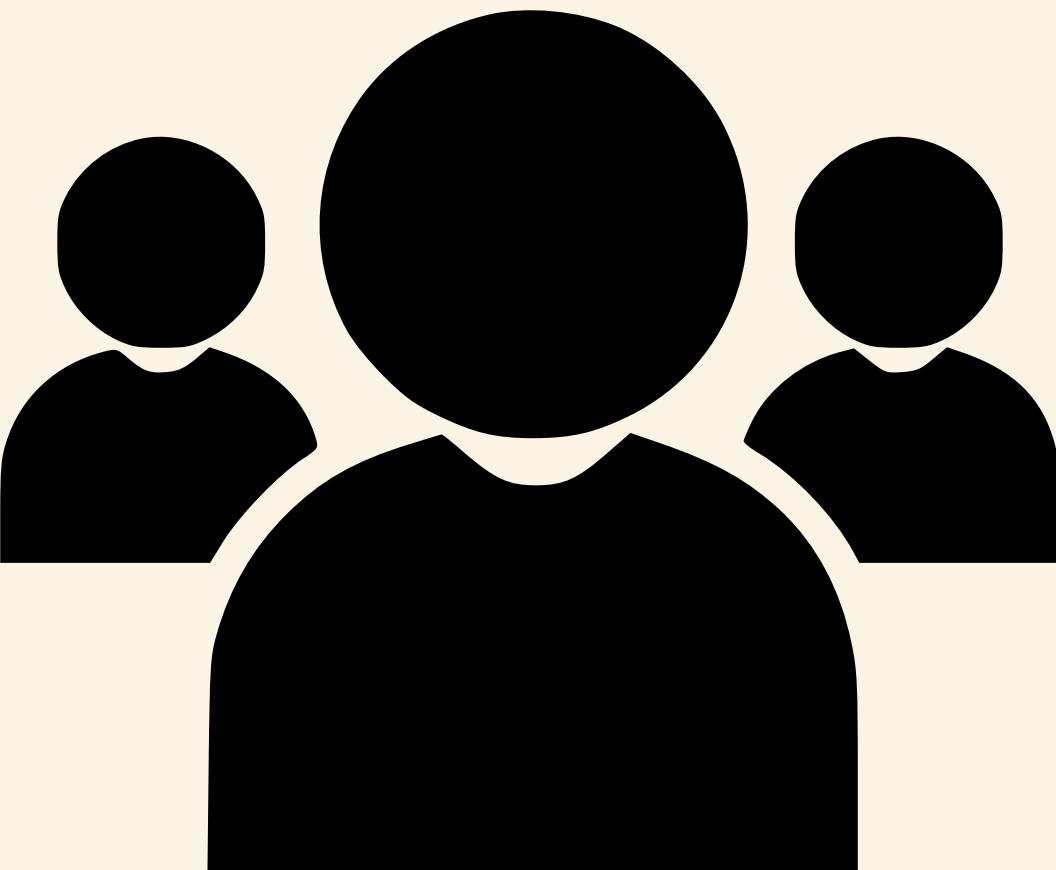
The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened existing housing inequalities due to lack of affordable housing and tenant protections, disproportionately affecting low-income and marginalized communities. Governments and policymakers must act to increase funding for affordable housing programs, implement stronger tenant protections, and expand access to rental assistance and financial support.



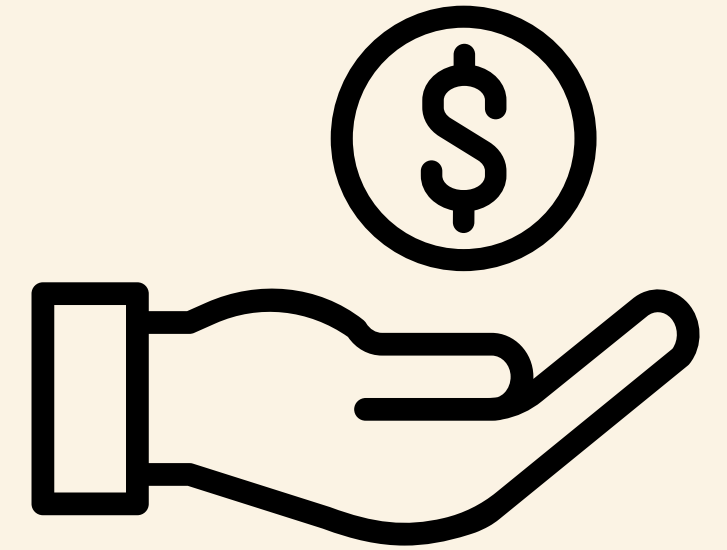


# EFFECTS ON MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

Low-income and marginalized communities face barriers to healthcare access such as lack of insurance, transportation, and childcare. The COVID-19 pandemic highlights the need to improve access to care and address systemic racism in healthcare.



# WEALTH AND INCOME INEQUALITIES



- Technology companies profited from increased demand for online services and remote work.
- Low-interest rates made it easier for the wealthy to invest in real estate, leading to a surge in high-end property demand.
- Government support, while beneficial, also benefited larger companies and wealthy individuals.

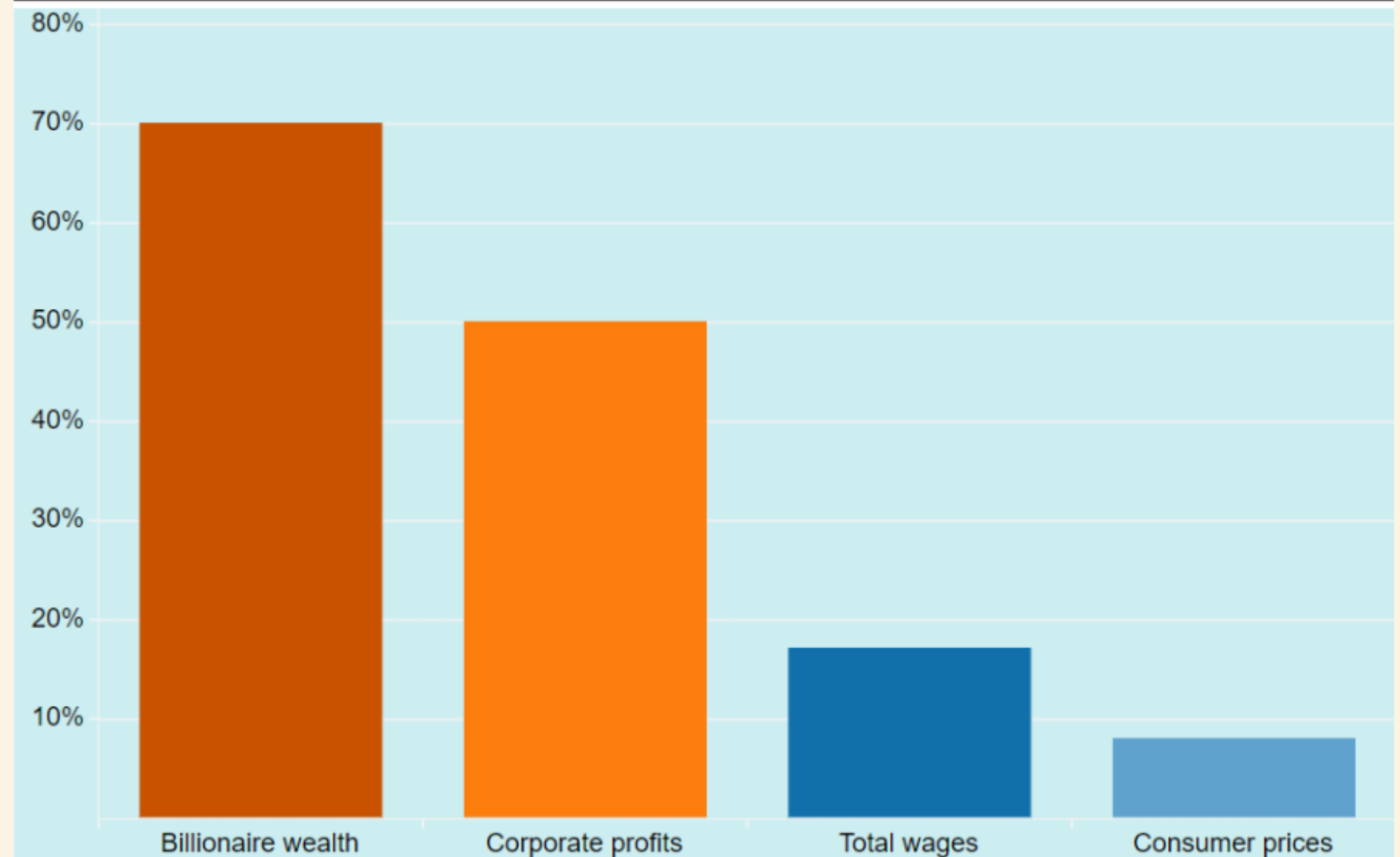




# Income inequality

Analysis shows that Corporate profits hit record high, further enriching wealthy executives and shareholders.

**The Rich Have Gotten Richer by Squeezing Workers & Customers**  
% rise in US billionaire wealth, corporate profits, wages, & consumer prices during the pandemic



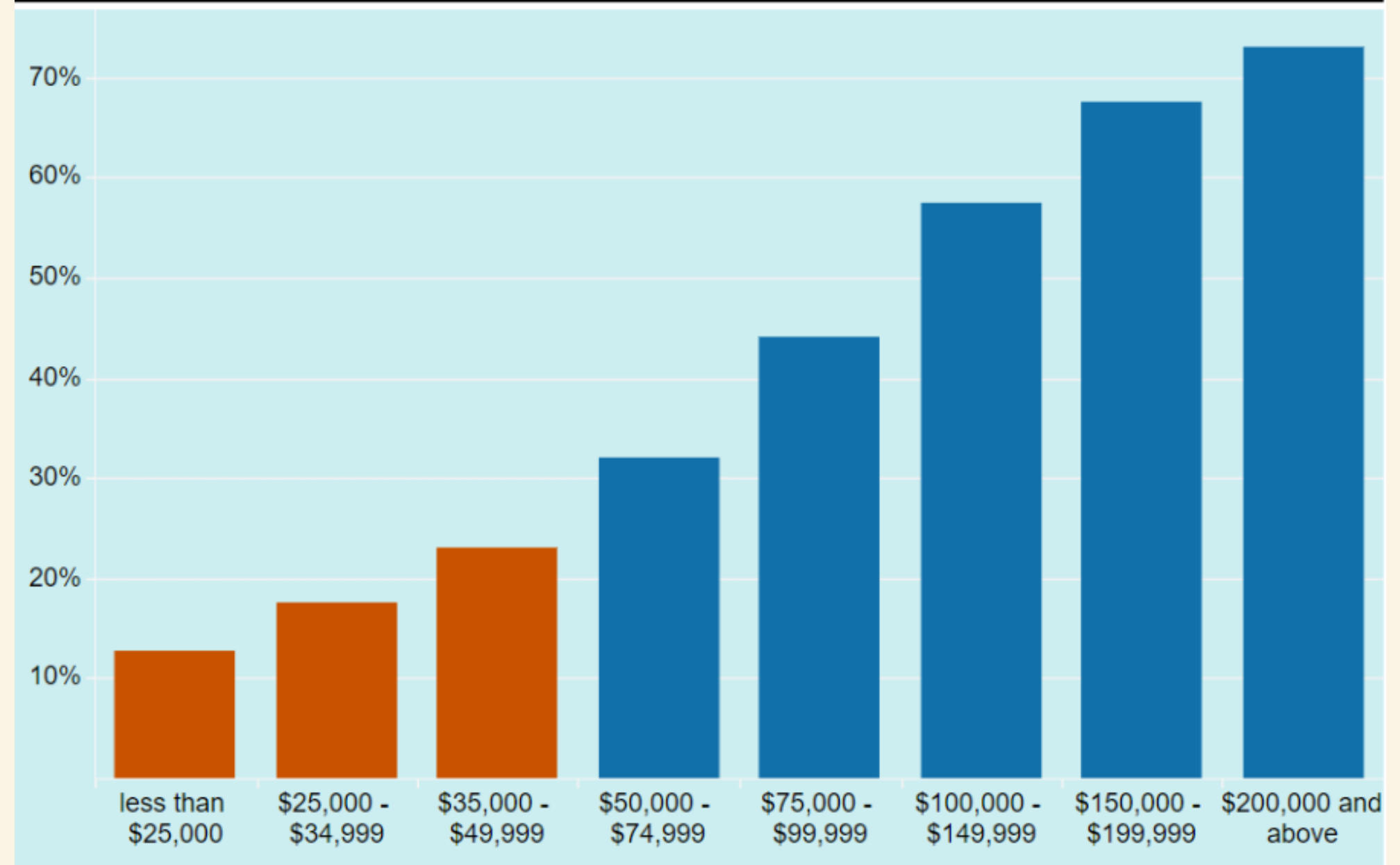
Source: Forbes and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



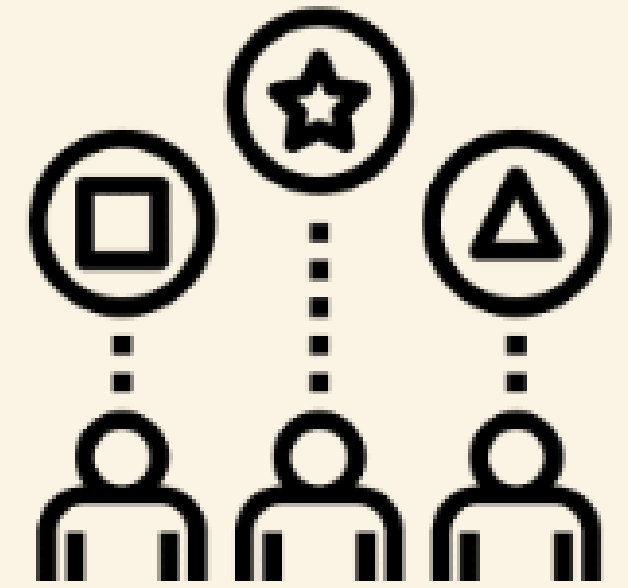
# Income inequality

Higher income population have had more opportunity to telework, which has reduced their exposure to Covid-19, while those with lower incomes have been less able to do so.

**The Higher the Income, the More Likely to Work From Home**  
*Percentage of U.S. households that switched to telework in 2020, by income group*



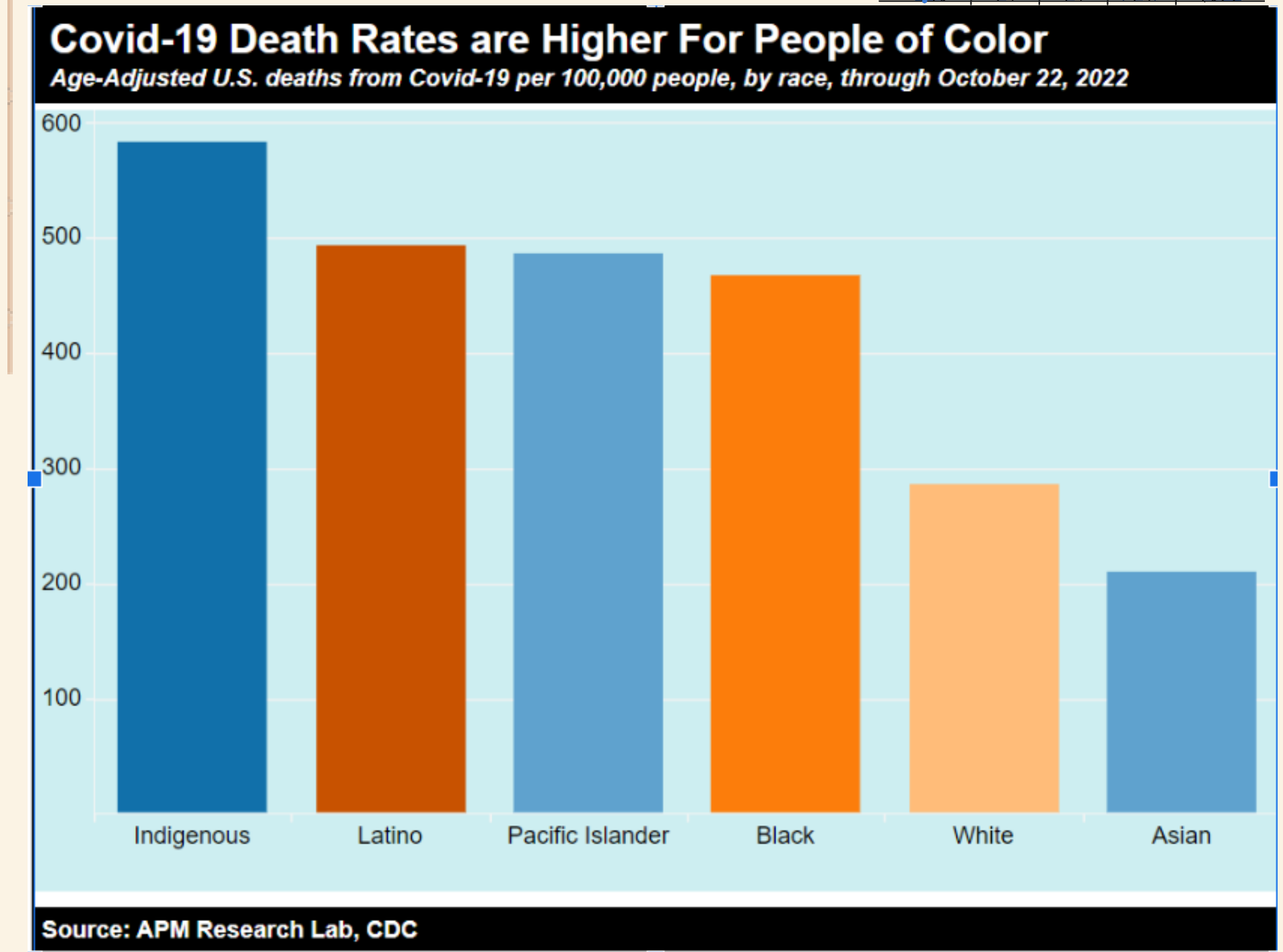
# IMPACTS ON RACIAL DIVERSITY



- COVID-19 highlights and worsens existing racial disparities.
- Anti-Asian sentiment increases due to COVID-19, leading to hate crimes.
- Immigration and travel face increased scrutiny and restrictions, disproportionately affecting people of color.

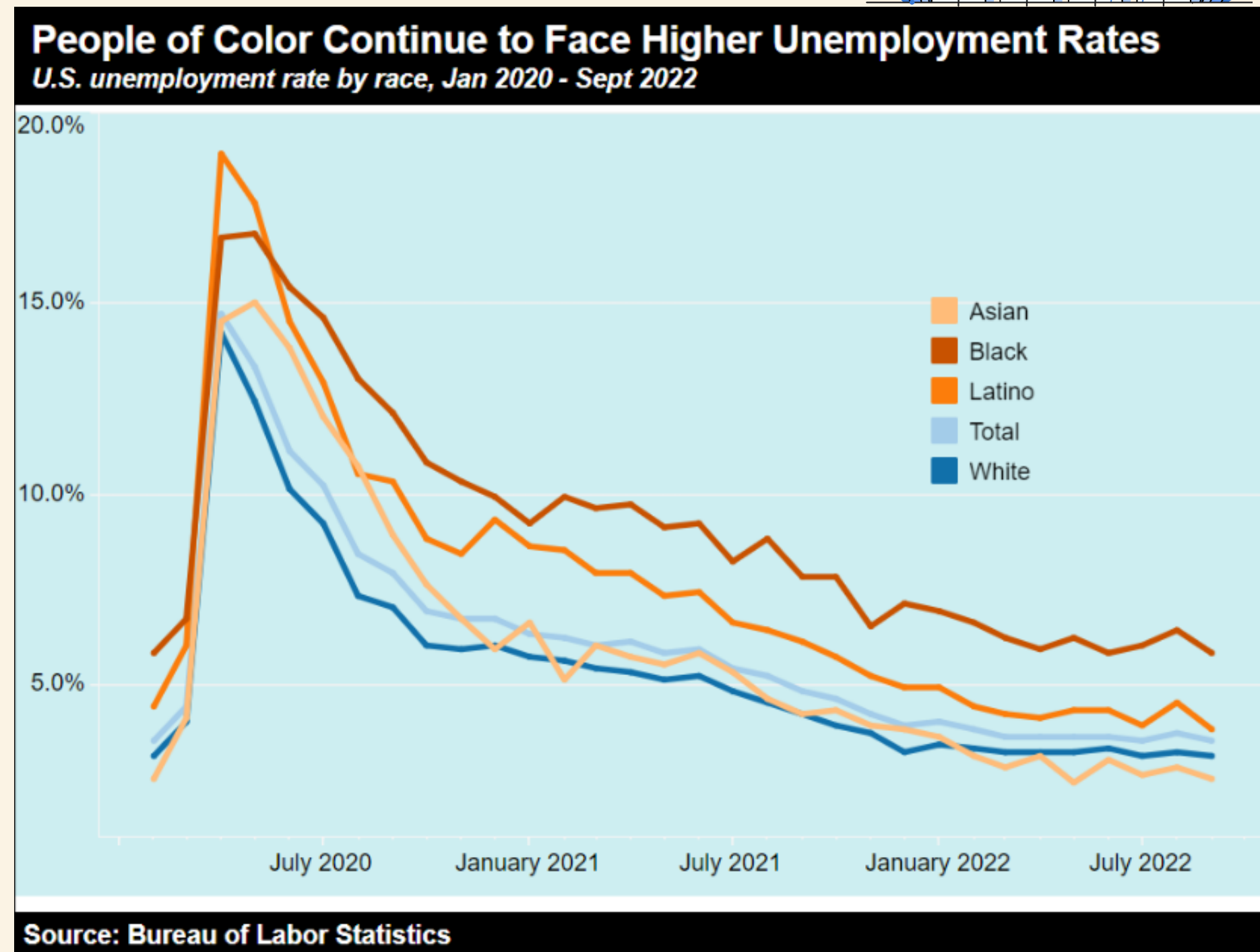
# Racial inequality

Indigenous people had a significantly higher Covid-19 mortality rate compared to white and Asian Americans.



# Racial inequality

Bureau of Labor Statistics claims that individuals who identify as people of color are more likely to experience unemployment than those who do not, highlighting structural inequality in the labor market.



# IMPACT ON GENDER DIVERSITY



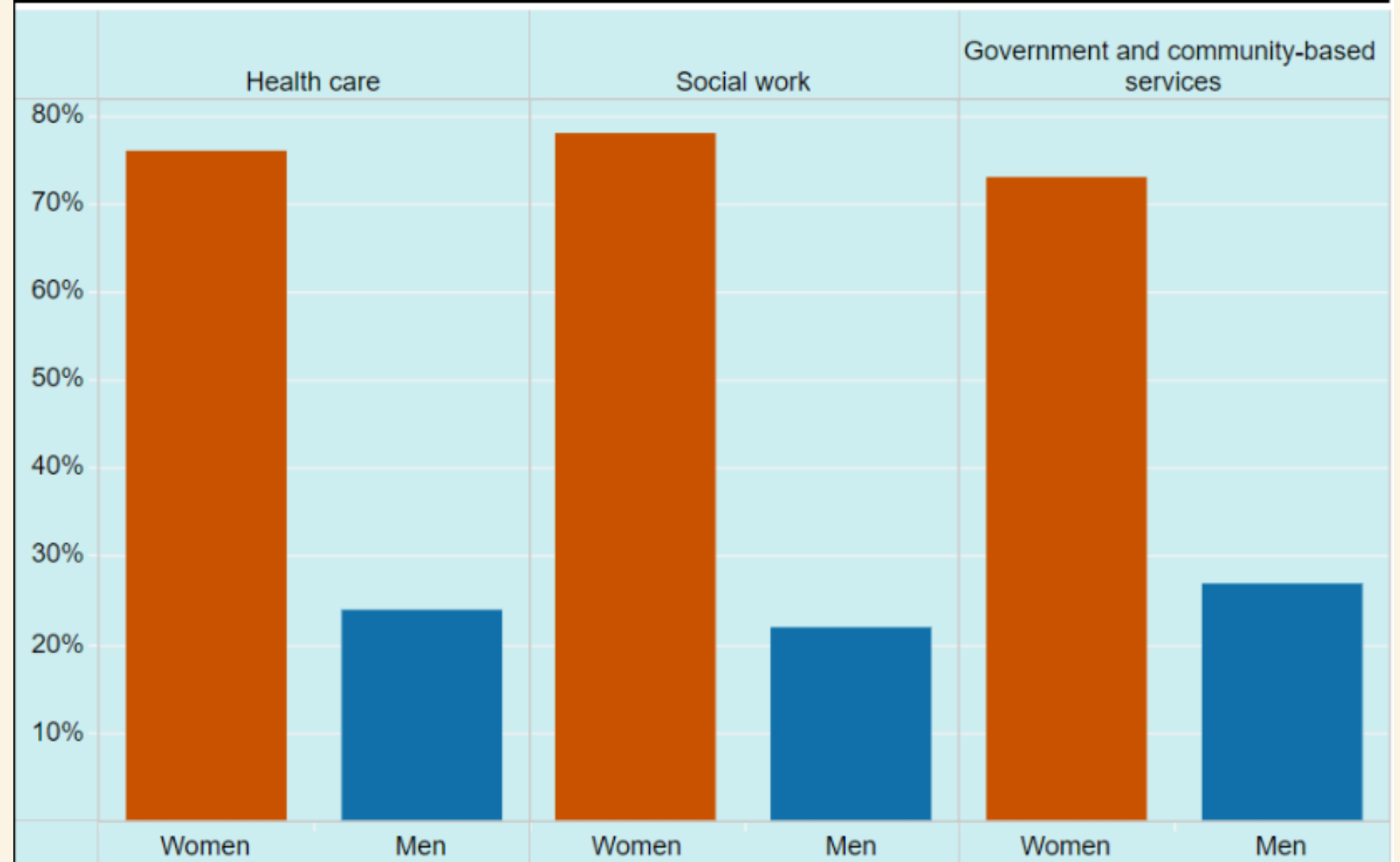
- Pandemic caused disproportionate job loss and economic insecurity for women of color.
- Increased caregiving responsibilities have led to women leaving the workforce or reducing their hours.
- Remote work offers flexibility, but also creates new challenges such as blurring work-life boundaries and burnout.
- Female leadership has been recognized for effective crisis management during the pandemic, highlighting the value of gender diversity in leadership roles.



# Gender inequality

Economic Policy Institute shows that Frontline jobs, such as healthcare and retail, were dominated by women. This led to disproportionate levels of exposure to COVID-19 and highlights the need to improve working conditions and pay equity.

**Frontline Workers are Overwhelmingly Women**  
*Percentage of U.S. workforce in certain occupations by gender, 2019*

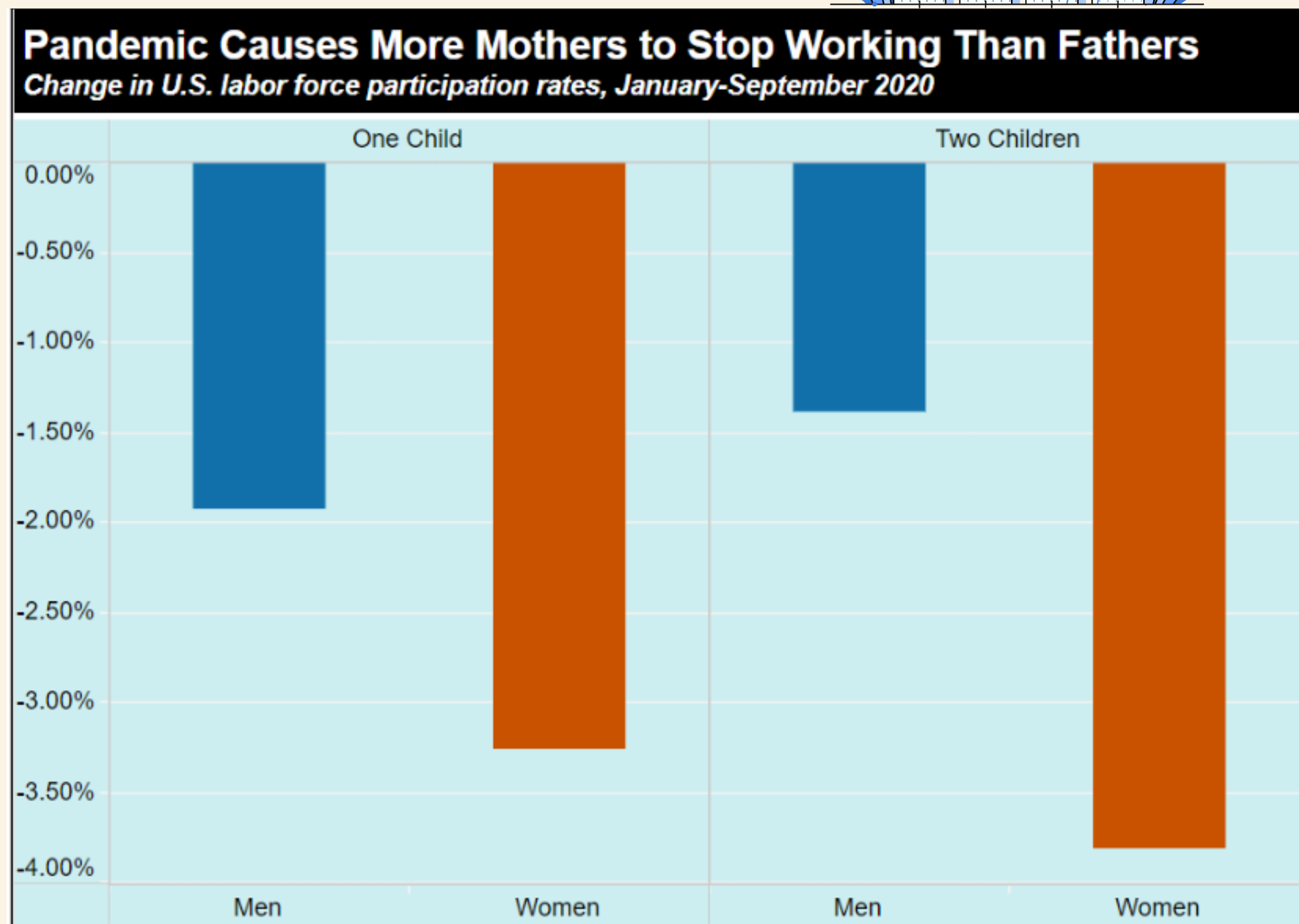


Source: Economic Policy Institute



# Gender inequality

The pandemic disproportionately affected women's labor force participation due to caregiving responsibilities, particularly for those with children. Affordable childcare became a barrier to their return to work in low-wage sectors.



# IMPACT ON CARE ECONOMY

- Increased demand for care leads to greater unpaid work, particularly for women.
- Shortage of paid care workers leads to increased workload and decreased quality of care.
- Closure of care facilities reduces access to essential care services, particularly in rural areas.
- Financial strain on care facilities results in decreased quality of care and increased risk of closures.

# IMPACT ON CARE ECONOMY

Increased demand  
for care services



# IMPACT ON CARE ECONOMY

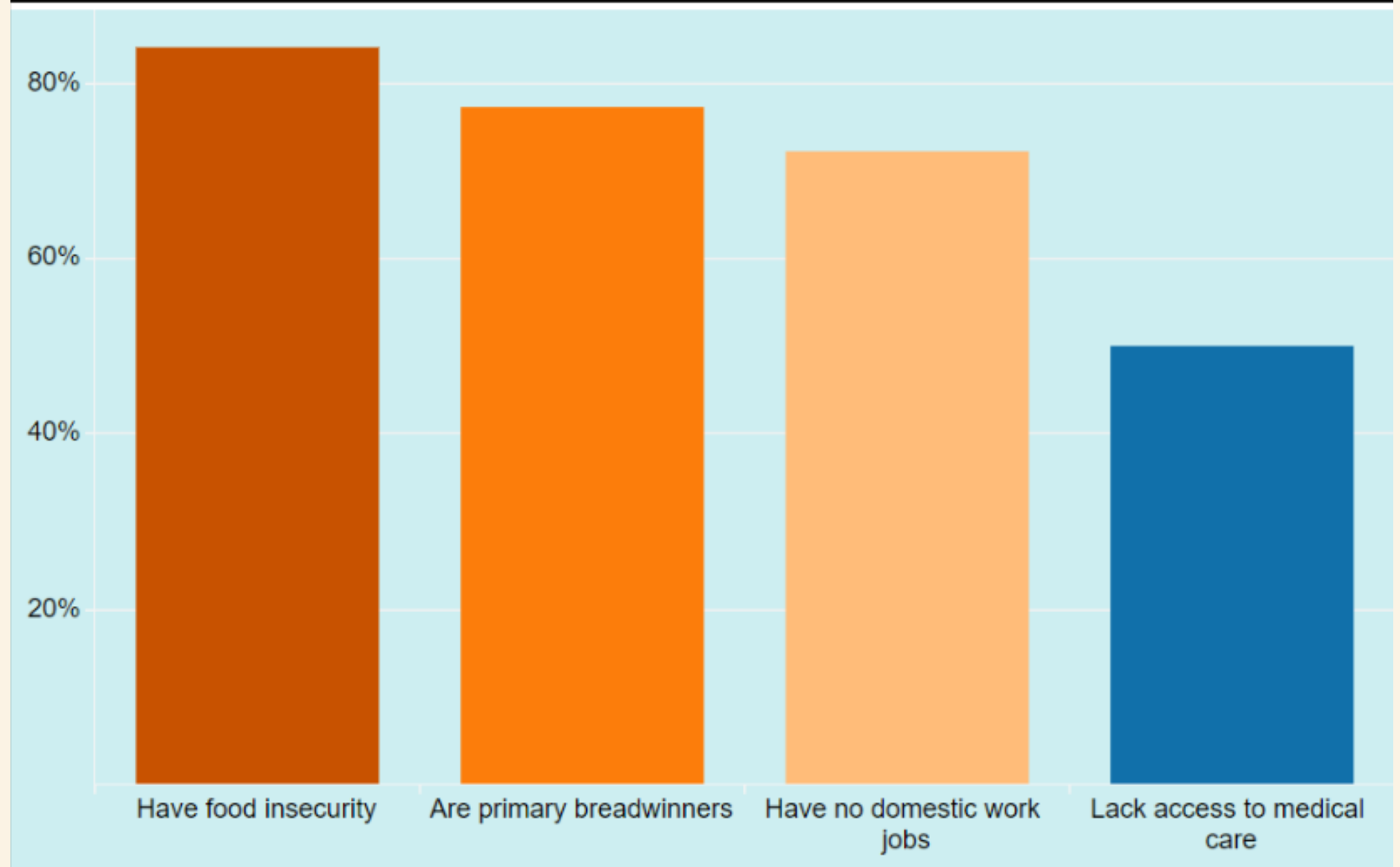
Job loss for care  
workers



# Care economy

NDWA states that domestic workers, who perform various tasks in private homes, are under immense stress during the pandemic. They are vulnerable and are experiencing food insecurity, job loss, and lack of medical care.

**Domestic Workers are Under Immense Stress During the Pandemic**  
*Percentage of U.S. domestic workers reporting various issues, April 2020*



**Source: National Domestic Workers Alliance**

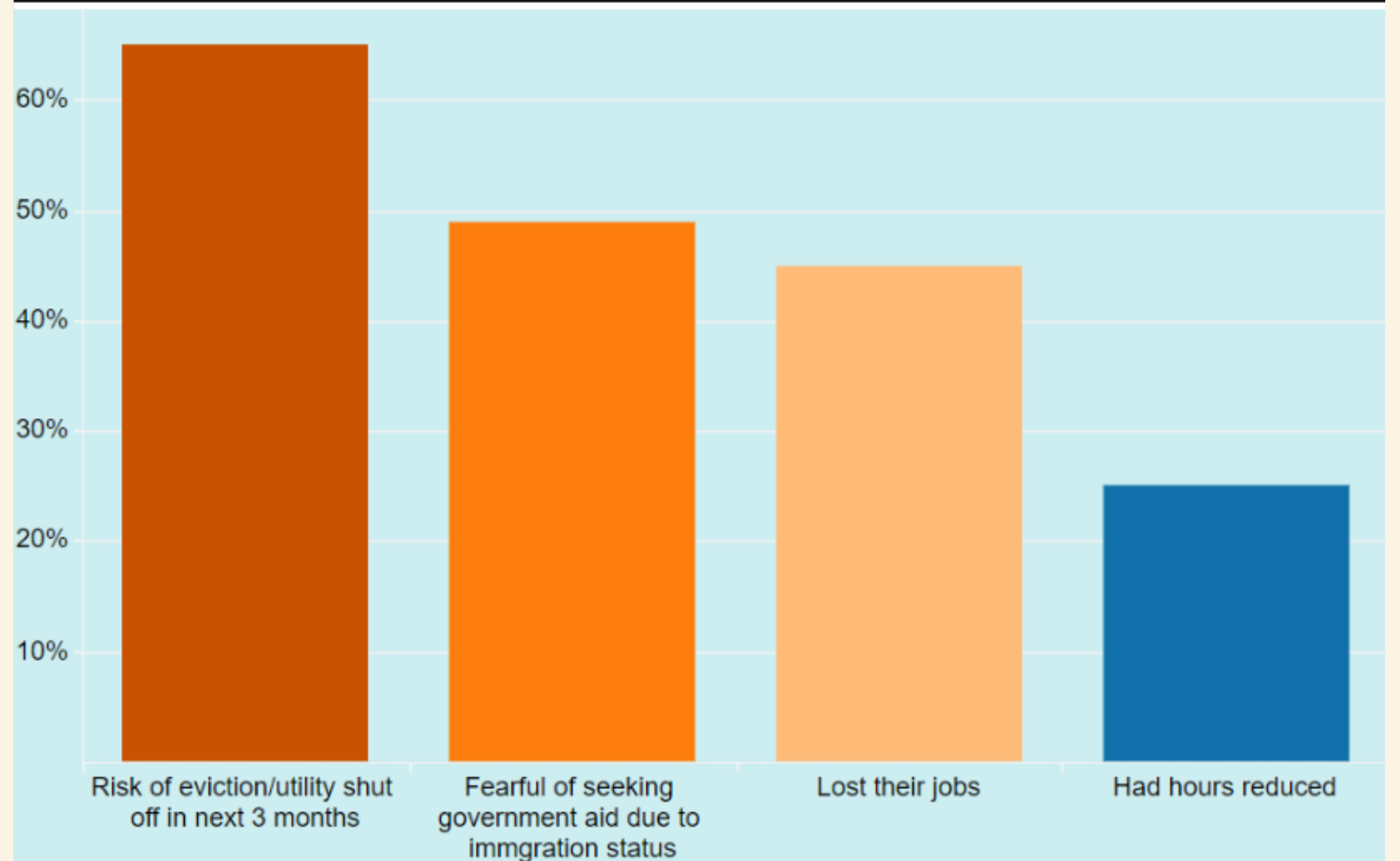




# Care economy

Institute for policy studies shows that Black immigrant domestic workers are particularly vulnerable during the pandemic with job loss, reduced hours, and fear of seeking aid due to immigration status, according to a survey.

**Black Immigrant Domestic Workers are Especially Vulnerable**  
*Percentage of Black immigrant domestic workers in select cities reporting these issues, June 2020*

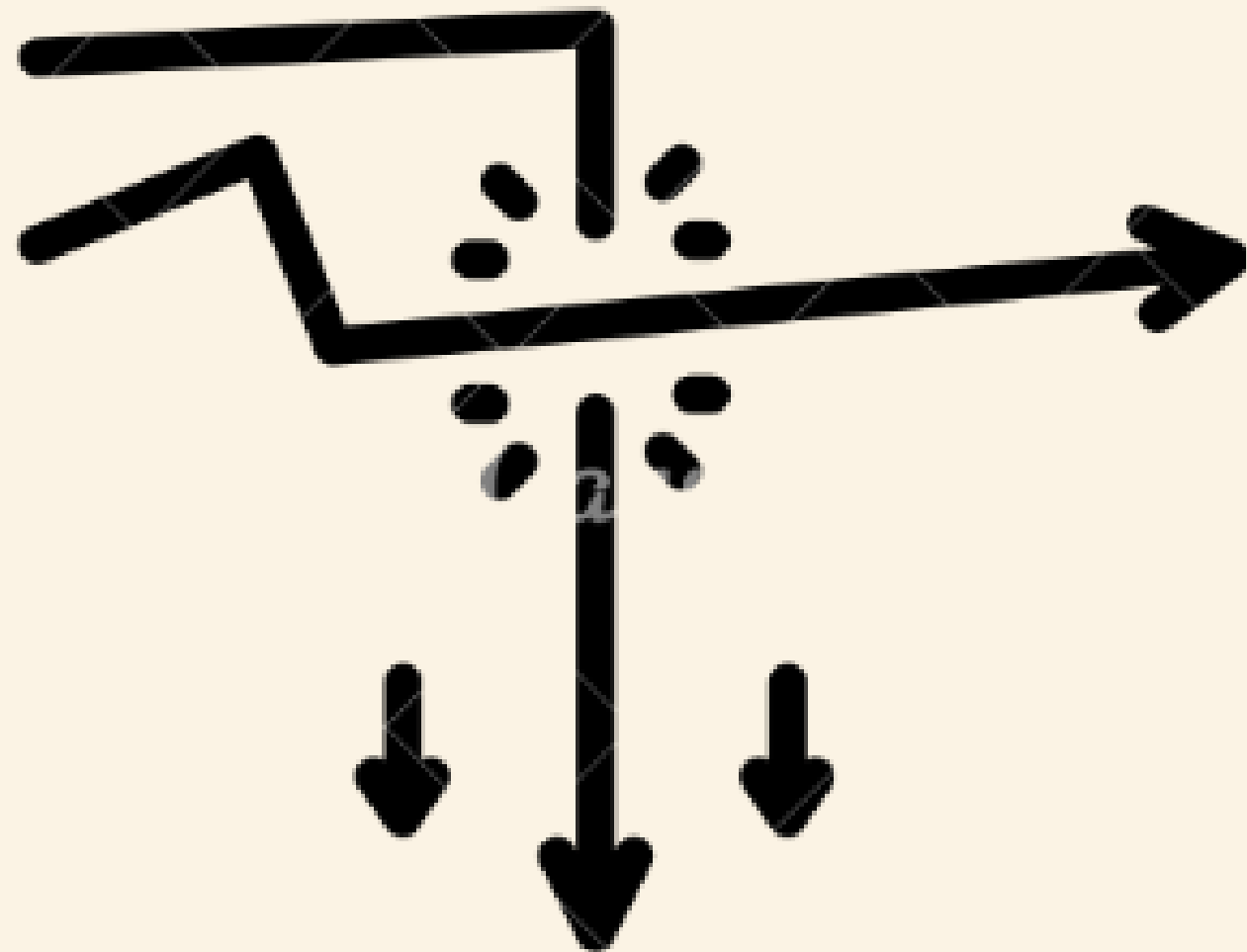


**Source: Institute for Policy Studies and the National Domestic Workers Alliance**



# IMPACT ON CARE ECONOMY

Disruptions to  
care services



# IMPACT ON CARE ECONOMY

Increased health  
risks for care  
workers



# IMPACT ON CARE ECONOMY



Increased  
recognition of the  
value of care work

# SOME SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS



## RISK SOCIETY

Covid-19 has intensified the concept of risk society, where risks are amplified, globalized, and interdependent.



## STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM

Structural functionalism sees society as a system that adapts to crises, such as Covid-19, to maintain social stability.



## MEDICALIZATION

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the medicalization of many aspects of daily life, with healthcare professionals and institutions taking a central role.





*CONCLUSION*



# REFERENCES

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*Thank  
You*

