

Generating Information with a gender perspective: Challenges in times of crisis

Karen García Rojas

December 2020



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia

OBJETIVOS
DE DESARROLLO
SOSTENIBLE



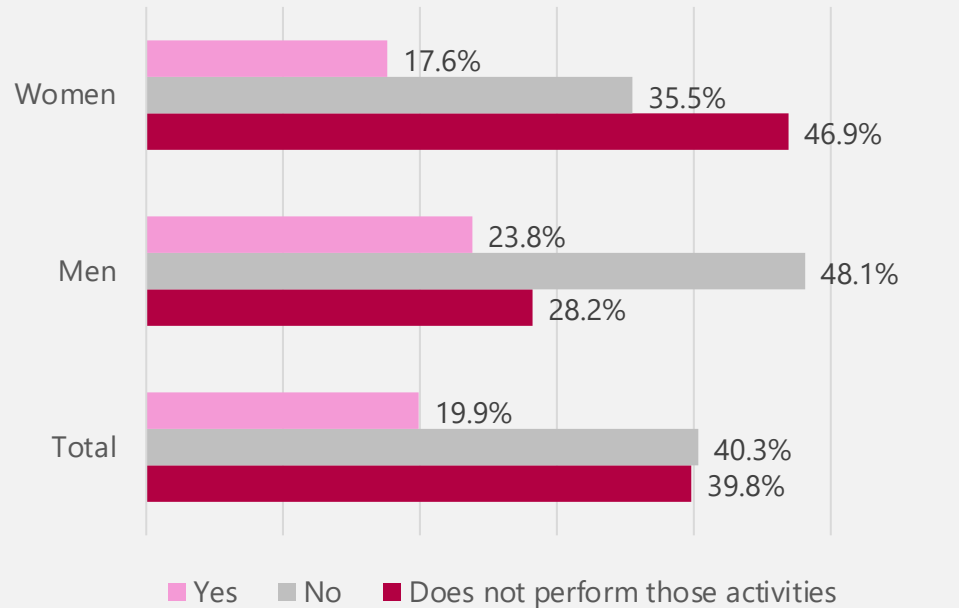
I. Crisis and Innovation: Logistical and methodological adaptations.

- **Social Pulse Survey – SPS (Encuesta de Pulso Social):** “sentiment survey” since July 2020 – by phone, supported by Unicef.
- It is a **panel** of the Great Integrated Household Survey labor market household survey. A subsample is taken from the same month of the previous year. This allows i) comparing transitions in household composition and other characteristics, and ii) accessing socioeconomic characteristics without lengthening the form.
- The SPS is structure along five (5) modules:
 1. Consumer confidence.
 2. Subjective well-being.
 - 3. Household support care networks.**
 4. Well-being of **households with children and adolescents.**
 5. Knowledge of and access to national and **local policies to support** households.

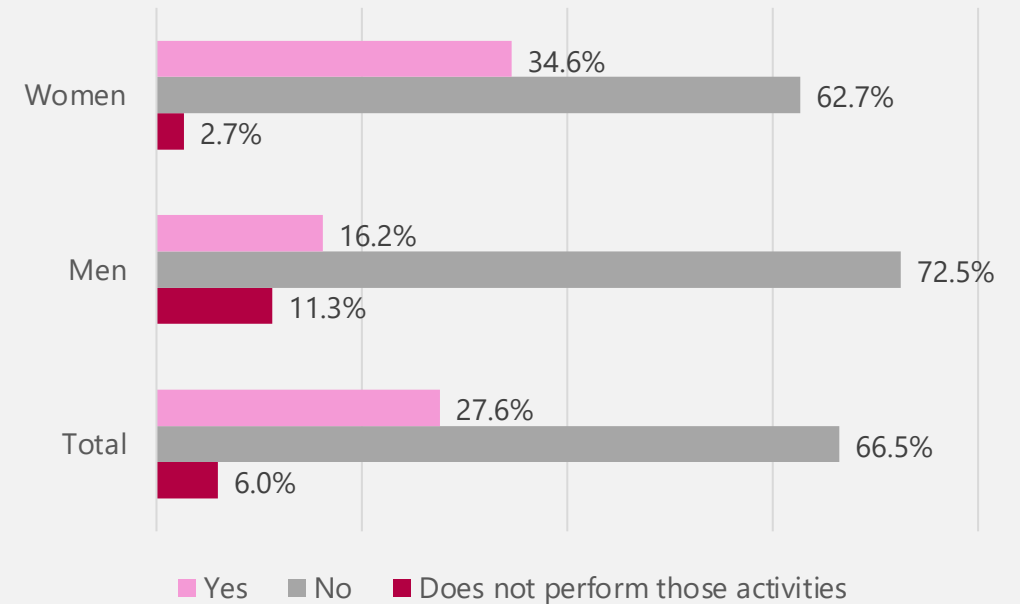


During the last 7 days, and compared to the daily routine before the start of the quarantine / preventive isolation, do you feel that you are more overloaded with ...
By sex, Total 23 main cities
October, 2020

Job tasks

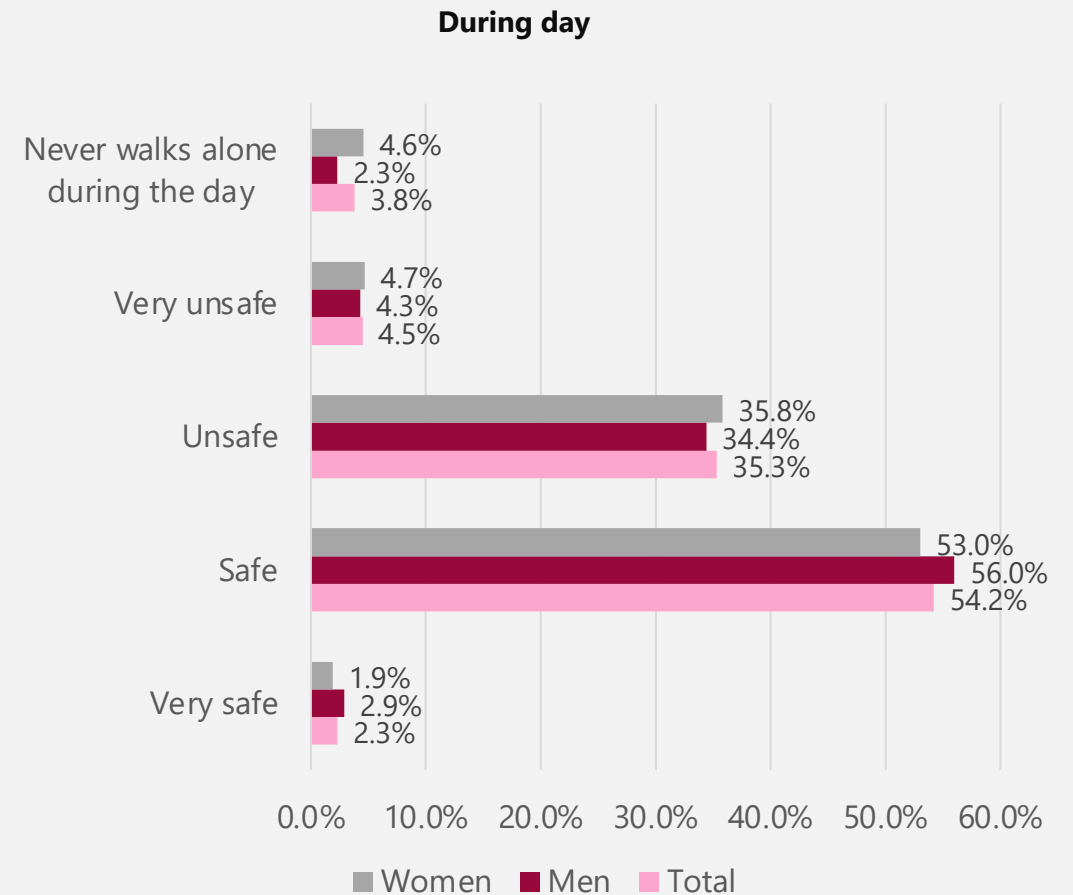
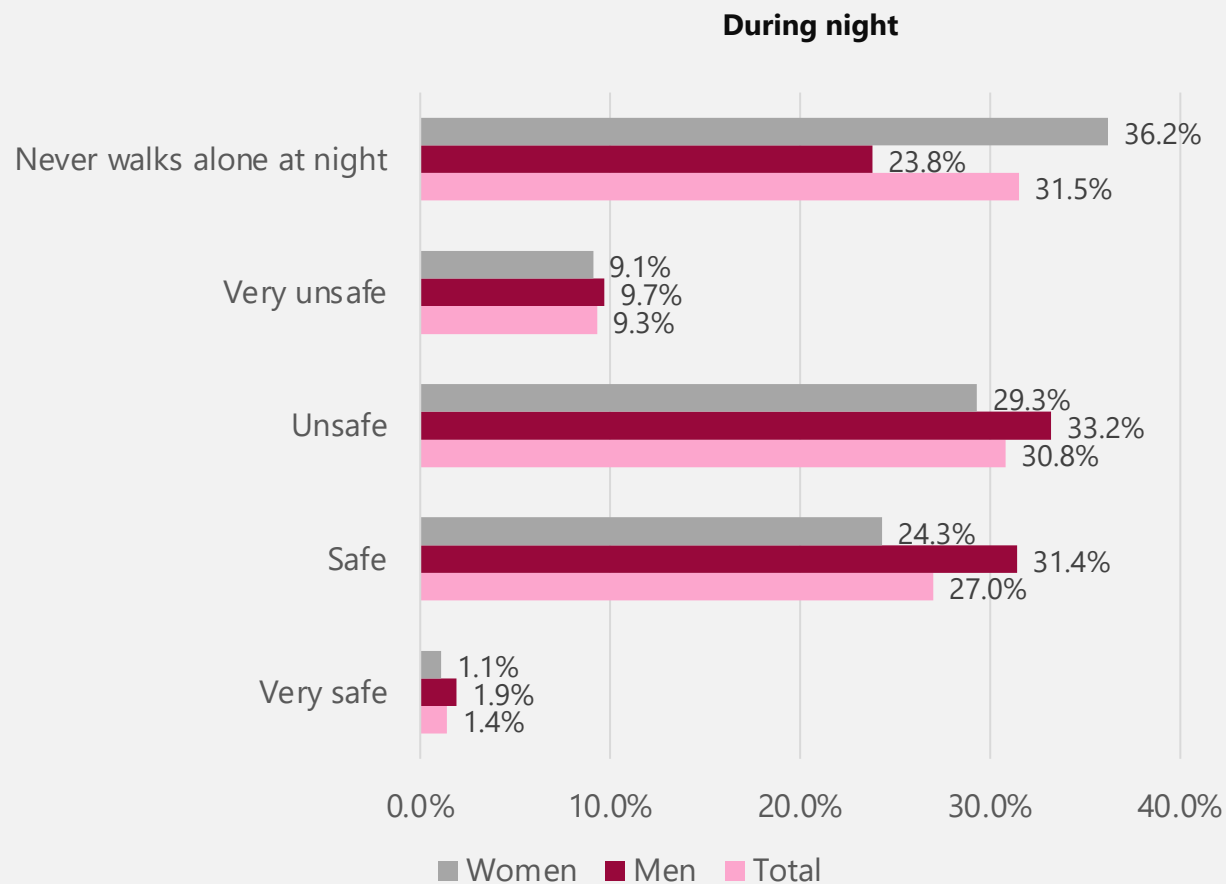


Household chores



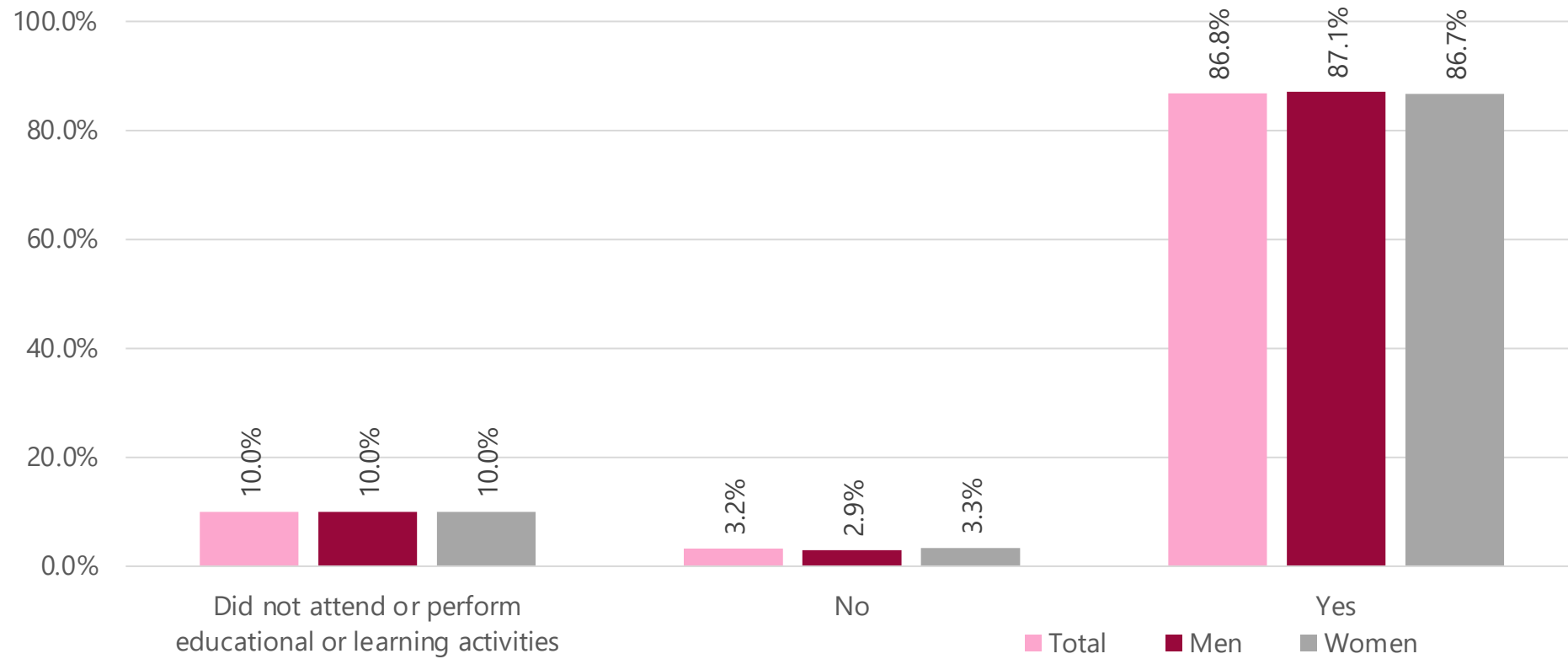


How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood...? By sex, total main 23 cities October 2020





**Have the children in this household continued educational or learning activities since the schools closed?
By sex, total main 23 cities
October 2020**

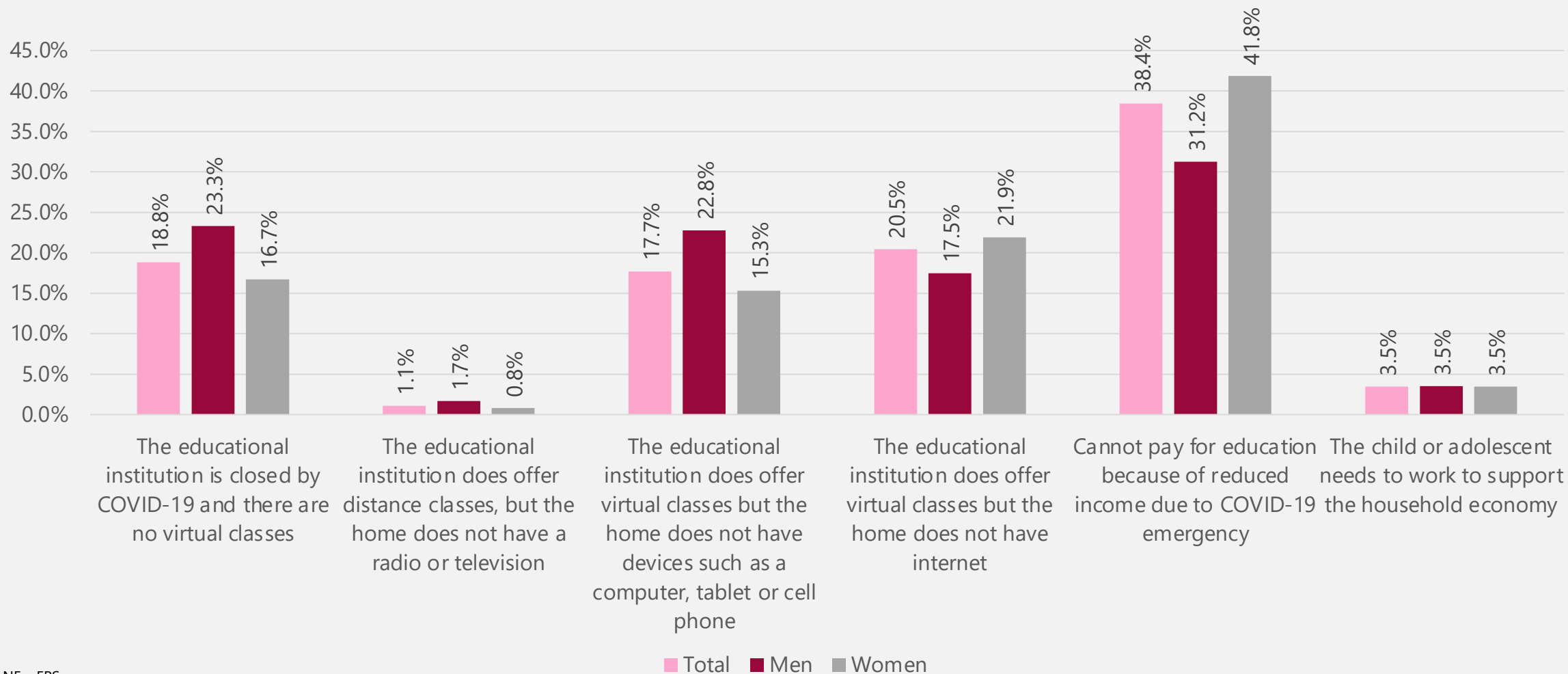




Why the children did not participate in educational or learning activities?

By sex, total main 23 cities

October 2020





Application of Time Use Survey in times of pandemic

Questionnaire improvement

- Chapter B: **home conditions.**
Addition of the internet option (fixed or mobile) within the services available.
- Chapter D: **household composition.**
Two new questions to know the decision making related to property.
- Chapter E: **health.**
Improvement of the question about limitations to carrying out activities.
- Chapter I: **use of time.**
Inclusion of a virtual shopping option (related to the situation caused by COVID-19 and technological change) and inclusion of a question on decision-making within the household in different situations, for analysis of bargaining power.
- Chapter J: **Health emergency situation.**
New chapter with three questions about the effects of the pandemic.
- Publication of **quarterly results** to address information needs during the pandemic.

Adaptation of the operative

Actions to mitigate rejections of the survey in middle of the emergency of COVID-19:

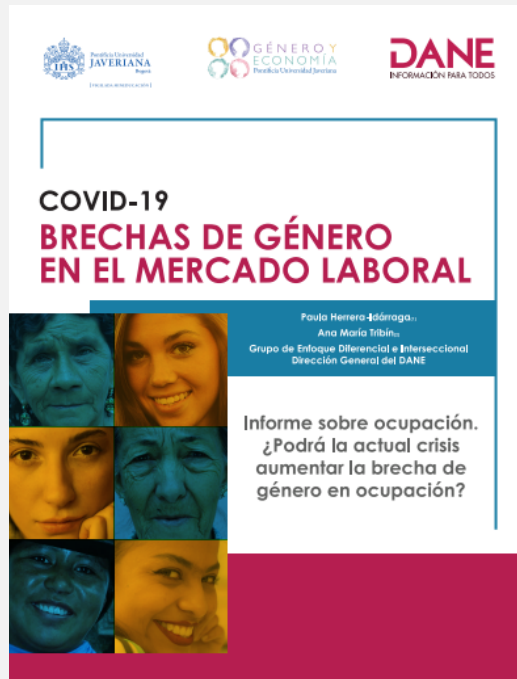
- Implementation of the strategy *Toolbox*, designed for **sensitization of households**, which includes several pieces of awareness such as: posters, brochures, letters, guides and presentations.
- **Prior communication** with the administrations and administrative boards of the residential complexes.
- Use of **biosecurity elements** according to the protocols of Colombian Ministry of Health and international standards.
- Provide the option of **telephone collection** to those households that express fear of contagion.



II. Strong dissemination and communication strategy

- Promote **disaggregations** according to sex intersected with other characteristics (age, ethnicity, disability) **in recurrent and non-recurrent publications**, and not just in specialized publications.
- **Disaggregation is necessary but not sufficient:** presenting data without context of social gender relations, can deepen stereotypes. Gender statistics are those who tell the story.
- **Leveraging existing information:** Bulletins or specialized publications on **gender analysis** can be derived from surveys in **all topics:** Sometimes the potential of some statistical operations might be underestimated (f.e. economic surveys or operations).
- **Specialized and constant publications**, with appropriate language and context, are essential for the positioning of gender issues in the public agenda.
- Design specific communication and dissemination strategies **according the target audiences.**

Partnering with the academy to leverage existing information



Covid-19 Gender gaps in labor market

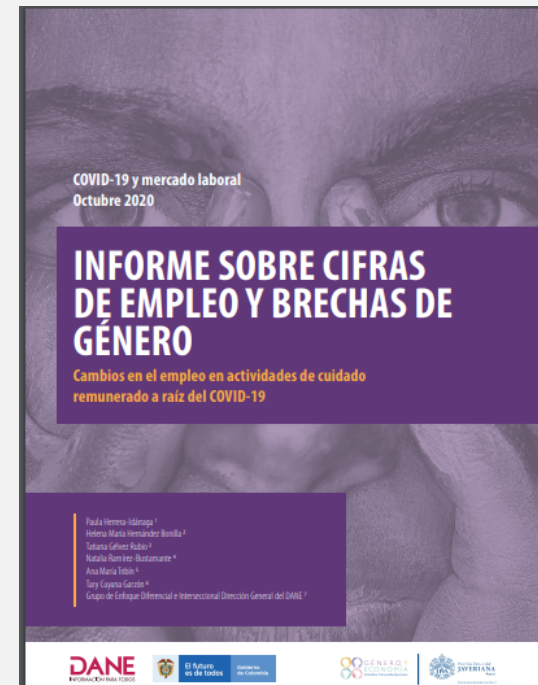
Occupation report: could the current crisis increase the gender gap in employment?

April 2020

Analysis of the possible impacts of the crisis on labor market indicators

Available:

<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/publicaciones/tiempo-de-cuidados-cifras-desigualdad-informe.pdf>



Employment and gender gaps report

Changes in paid care employment as a result of Covid-19

October 2020

Analysis of crisis impacts on labor market indicators in care sectors

Available:

<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/Informe-sobre-cifras-de-empleo-y-brechas-de-genero-10-2020.pdf>

Specialized publications with strategic partners – UN Women Colombia

Women and men: gender gaps in Colombia



Data collection of the gender gaps in Colombia, using multiple sources.

October 2020

Available: <https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/publicaciones/tiempo-de-cuidados-cifras-desigualdad-informe.pdf>

Time of care: inequality data



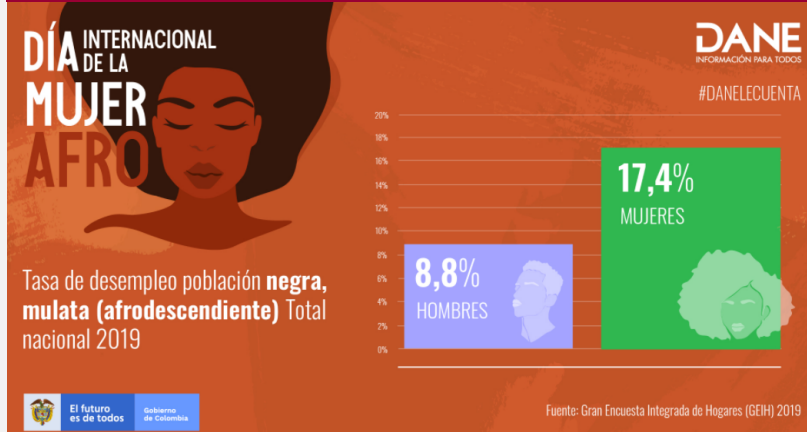
Detailed exposition of unpaid care work in Colombia and projection of future care necessities demand; based on Time Use Survey (ENUT).

July 2020

Available: <https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/publicaciones/tiempo-de-cuidados-cifras-desigualdad-informe.pdf>

Communication according to target audience

Infographics for social media on commemorative dates that recognize the rights of population groups



Newsletters for the general audience.

DANE INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS LAS MUJERES CUENTAN ONU MUJERES

TRABAJO DOMÉSTICO REMUNERADO EN COLOMBIA: UN APORTE CENTRAL DE LAS MUJERES
MARZO, 2020.



Actuemos ahora:

- Las personas empleadoras deben asegurar un pago justo por el trabajo doméstico y el debido acceso a la seguridad social.
- En la emergencia por COVID-19 es fundamental:
 - Que las personas empleadoras mantengan la vinculación y el pago a las trabajadoras y trabajadores domésticos, considerando que su ausencia en los lugares de trabajo es por razones de salud pública.
 - Que el Estado incluya a los y las trabajadoras domésticas remuneradas en las medidas de especial protección.
- Es importante adoptar medidas como sociedad, asumiendo la responsabilidad individual y colectiva, para que las personas trabajadoras domésticas trabajen en condiciones de dignidad y reconocimiento.

6 de cada 10 mujeres, dedicadas al trabajo doméstico remunerado, ganan un salario mínimo o menos (62%).

Nivel de ingreso	Porcentaje
Un salario mínimo o menos	62%
Entre 1 y 1.5 salarios mínimos	26%
Más de 1.5 salarios mínimos	12%

Solo el 17% del total de **mujeres dedicadas al trabajo doméstico (111 mil)** tiene **acceso a seguridad social**.

Fuente: Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares - GEIH 2019

DANE.GOV.CO
DANE Colombia
DANE Colombia
DANE Colombia

COLOMBIA.UNWOMEN.ORG
onumujerescol
ONUMujeresCol
onumujerescol

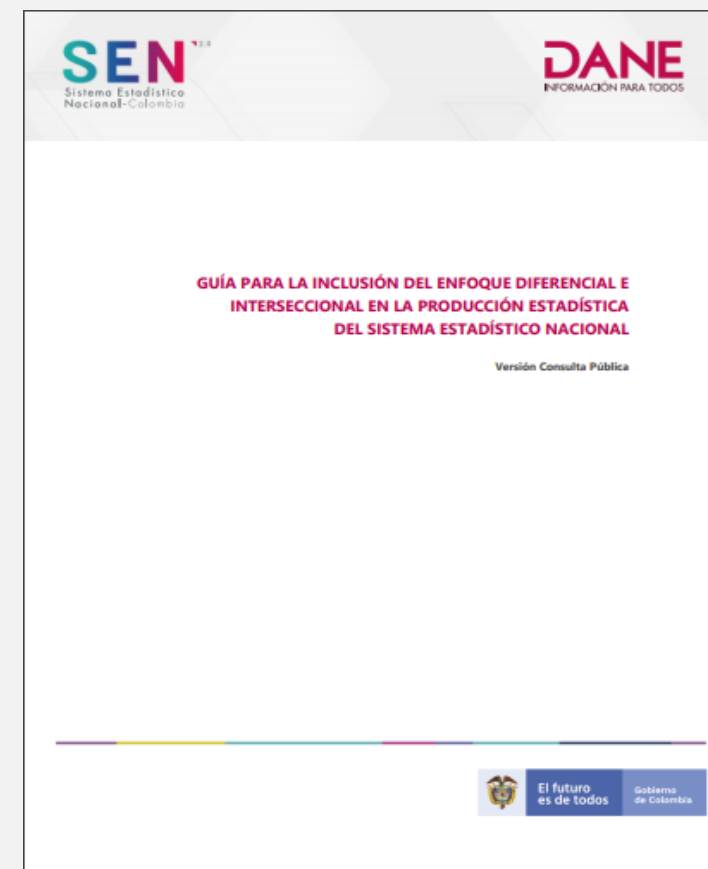
Publication aimed at policy makers to support paid domestic workers.

III. Standards and recommendations

Guidelines for differential and intersectional mainstreaming in the national statistical system (soon release on December 9th).

f.e.

- **Awareness and training** in differential and intersectional approach.
- Use of **neutral-gender language**.
- Avoid the reproduction of **stereotypes**.
- Involvement of the **group or unit specialized** in differential approach, and consultation to expert people and organizations.
- **Data disaggregation**.



Available:

https://www.sen.gov.co/files/sen/novedades/20201014/2020_10_09_GUIA_EDI.pdf

IV. *Alternative sources*

- We generated a newsletter on the gender pay gap. Using data from Household Survey (GEIH) , Administrative records of workers' contributions to social security and Population Census.
- It is necessary to deepen the exploration of **alternative sources of information** on gender statistics to generate experimental statistics with an intersect approach.
- **Administrative records** may be essential to explore **gender pay gaps** and monitor **gender-based violence**.



Available:

[file:///C:/Users/aleja/Downloads/nov-2020-brecha-salarial-de-genero-colombia%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/aleja/Downloads/nov-2020-brecha-salarial-de-genero-colombia%20(1).pdf)



Two questions for discussion

1. Gender statistics should be aimed at promoting transformation. What have been the main developments/innovations in the communications area to adapt to reach a wider audience and promote social/policy dialogue?
2. Which of the innovations made during the pandemic will be incorporated or remain in a post covid-scenario?

***Challenges for generating information with
a gender perspective:
Timely responses in times of crisis***

Karen García Rojas

kagarcia@dane.gov.co

December 2020



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia

**OBJETIVOS
DE DESARROLLO
SOSTENIBLE**

