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

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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 structured along five (5) modules:
  1. Consumer confidence.
  2. Subjective well-being.
  3. **Household support care networks.**
  5. Knowledge of and access to national and local policies to support households.

*Source: DANE – EPS*
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Job tasks</th>
<th>Household chores</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes (%)</td>
<td>No (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: DANE – EPS
How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood...?
By sex, total main 23 cities
October 2020

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

Source: DANE – EPS
Why the children did not participate in educational or learning activities?

By sex, total main 23 cities

October 2020

The educational institution is closed by COVID-19 and there are no virtual classes: 18.8% (Total), 23.3% (Men), 16.7% (Women)

The educational institution does offer distance classes, but the home does not have a radio or television: 11.1% (Total), 17.7% (Men), 0.8% (Women)

The educational institution does offer virtual classes but the home does not have devices such as a computer, tablet or cell phone: 17.7% (Total), 22.8% (Men), 15.3% (Women)

The educational institution does offer virtual classes but the home does not have internet: 20.5% (Total), 17.5% (Men), 21.9% (Women)

Cannot pay for education because of reduced income due to COVID-19 emergency: 38.4% (Total), 41.8% (Men), 31.2% (Women)

The child or adolescent needs to work to support the household economy: 3.5% (Total), 3.5% (Men), 3.5% (Women)

Source: DANE – EPS
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


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

Women and men: gender gaps in Colombia

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

October 2020


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

Communication according to target audience

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

Newsletters for the general audience.

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**.
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.

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

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