

Good Practices on Gender Data Disaggregation and Household Surveys

*Counted and visible: Global Conference on the
measurement of gender and intersecting inequalities*

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**El futuro
es de todos**

**Gobierno
de Colombia**

How can NSOs contribute to making gender and intersecting inequalities visible through household surveys ?

1

Gender and intersectional mainstreaming

Throughout the statistical production process and the variety of household surveys



- 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.
- It is necessary to generate guidelines to promote this "**story telling**" within the NSO and in the National Statistical Systems-NSS.
- Strengthen **capacities in gender concepts** in survey teams, including **interviewers**.

2

Specialized publications and statistical operations

*Focused on **strategic gender issues***



- **Time Use Surveys** have played a fundamental role in showing **gender gaps** and measuring the care economy, since the Beijing Platform Declaration of 1995. But **they can be exploited more deeply**.
- **Bulletins or specialized publications on gender analysis** can be derived from household surveys in **all topics**.
- Specialized and constant publications on gender gaps in the **labor market** which, in general, are updated monthly, are essential to **position the problem in public opinion**.

I. Gender and intersectional mainstreaming - An example in Colombia

Household Survey - GEIH

Technical sheet (summary)

Main objective

To provide basic information on the **size and structure of the workforce** (employment, unemployment and inactivity) of the country's population, as well as the socio-demographic characteristics of the Colombian population.

Collection periodicity

23 cities with their metropolitan areas: weekly
Rural areas: on average every 21 days

Sample

Annually: **248,028 households** in 443 municipalities.
Monthly: **20,669 households** in 18,790 living units.



1. Gender mainstreaming

Disaggregations according to sex in **recurrent bulletins** on **various topics**:

Monthly (Moving quarter):

- Technical bulletin on **employment and unemployment**.
- Technical bulletin of **youth labor market**.
- Technical Bulletin on **Inactivity**.
- Technical bulletin on **informal employment**.
- **Permanent Inclusion of sex and age disaggregation at the monthly labor market press conference.**

Annual:

- Labor market technical bulletin - **Child labor** module
- Technical bulletin - **Work training** module

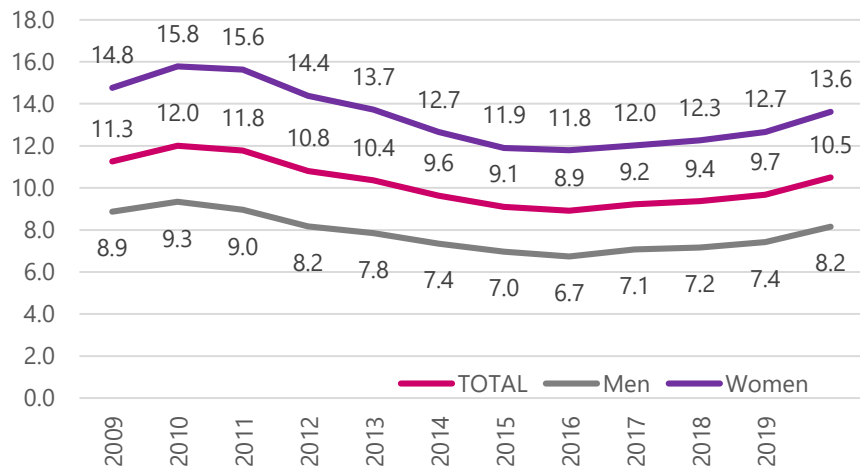
2. Specialized publication

Monthly (Moving quarter):

- Technical bulletin on **Labor market according to sex**.

Labor Market Gaps, from Household Survey – GEIH (I)

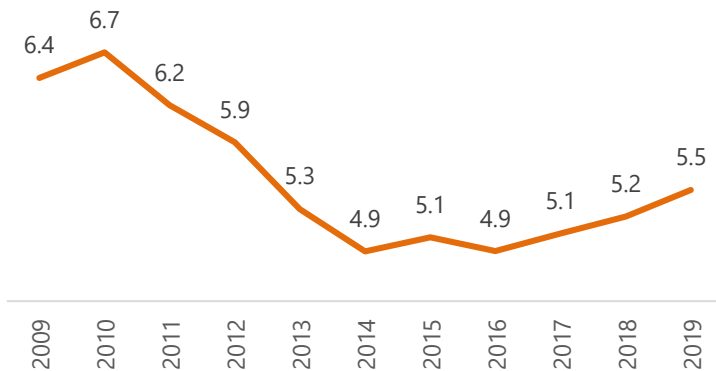
Unemployment rate (%), 2009-2019



Source: DANE – Household Survey GEIH. Annual Unemployment rate. Values in %.

Women's unemployment rate **has not reached values of a single digit.**

Unemployment rate gap (women-men), 2009-2019

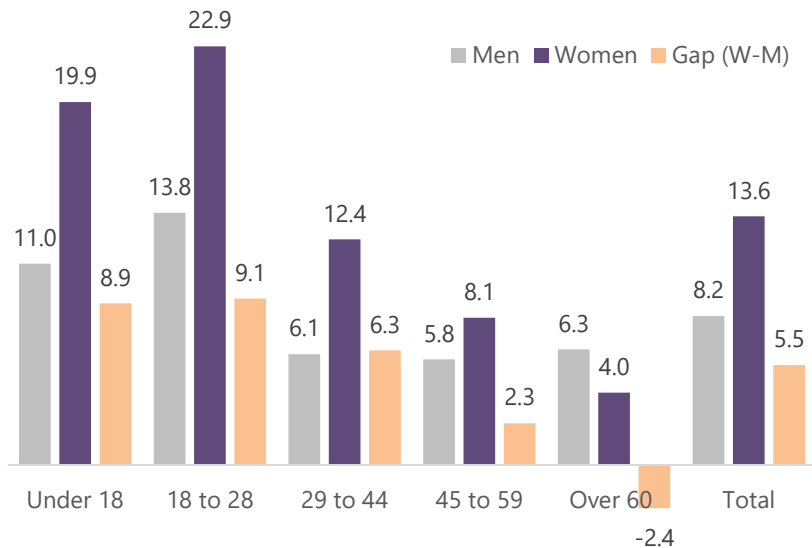


Source: DANE – Household Survey GEIH. Calculation with annual unemployment rate. Values in % points.

- In the last decade, the unemployment women rate has been higher than men rate by at least **4,9 percentage points (pp)**.
- In the last 10 years the gap has decreased by 0,9 pp.

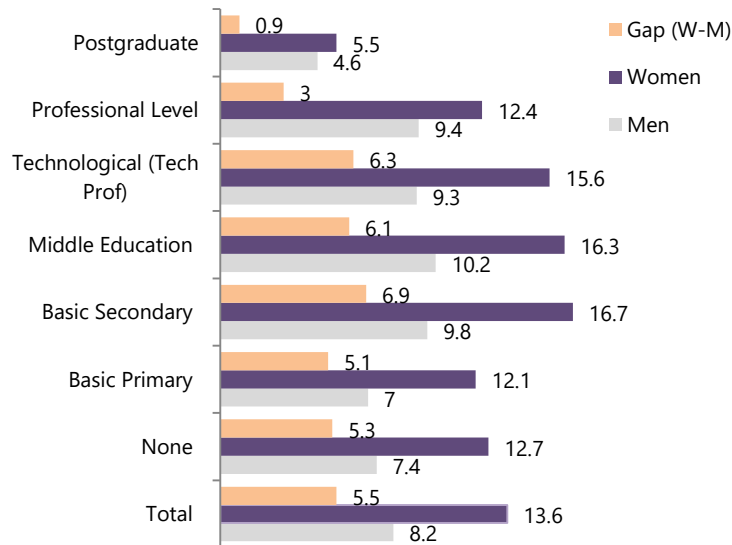
Labor Market Gaps, from Household Survey – GEIH (II)

Unemployment rate (%) by sex and age groups, 2019



Source: DANE – Household Survey GEIH. Annual Unemployment rate. Values in %.

Unemployment rate (%) by sex and education level, 2019

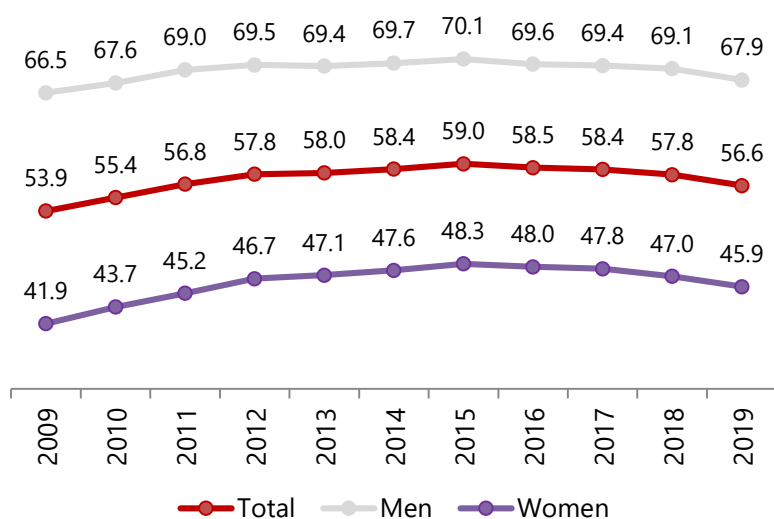


Source: DANE – Household Survey GEIH. Annual Unemployment rate. Values in %.

Younger women and **women with middle educational levels** are the **most affected** by unemployment, compared to men.

The gender division of labor, from Household Survey – GEIH (I)

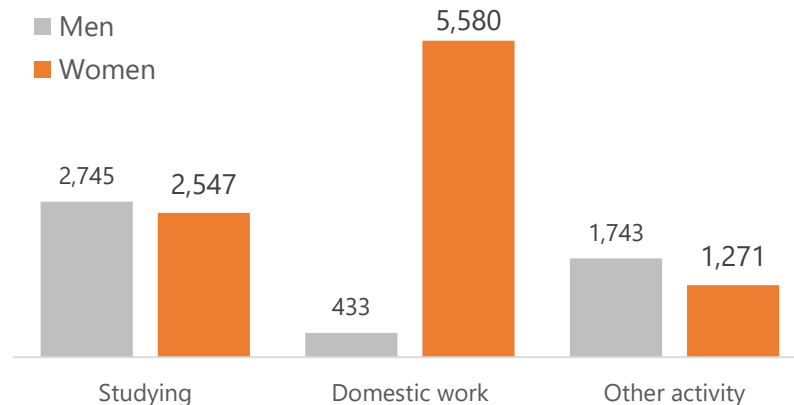
Employment Rate (%), 2009-2019



FUENTE: DANE GEIH.

The **gender gap in employment rate** has been an average of **22.6 percentage points** during the last decade.

“Inactive” population according to type of activity and sex
National Total - Quarter Oct-Dec 2019 (Numbers in thousands)



FUENTE: DANE GEIH. Note: “Other activity” includes the categories “person with permanent disability to work, rentier, pensioner or retiree and people who are not attracted to attention or believe that it is not worth working”.

- **59.4% of “inactive” women** are engaged in **domestic work**, this percentage is **8.8% for inactive men**.
- **55.8% of inactive men study**, compared to **27.1% of inactive women**.

II. Specialized publications and statistical operations

Time Use Survey - ENUT

Technical sheet (summary)

○ **Main objective**

Generate information about the time spent by the population of 10 years and more to work and personal activities.

○ **Collection periodicity**

Triennial - continuous collection for 52 weeks. Applications 2012-13 and 2016-17

○ **Sample**

Approx. **45,000 households**

○ **The Care Economy Law –1413, 2010**

Political movements of women achieved periodicity of the survey and the Care Economy Satellite Account by mandate of law.



Specialized publications

Bulletins every 3 years:

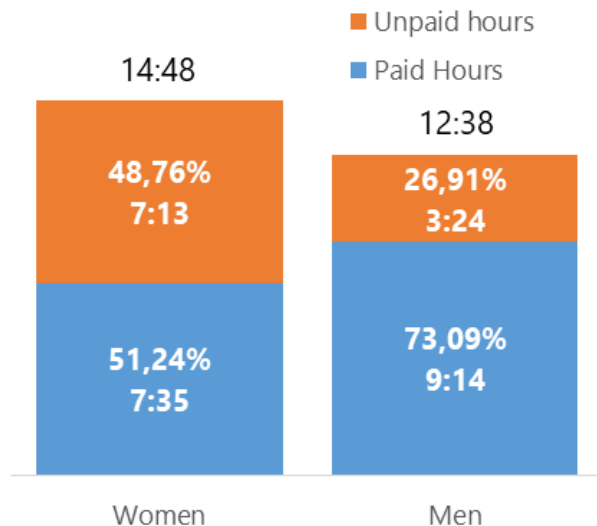
- Main Results Bulletin: **Time use gender gaps indicators.**
- **Care Economy Satellite Account** Bulletins:
 - ✓ Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work and Context Indicators.
 - ✓ Production account of the care economy.
- **Time and Income Poverty** Bulletin.

Annual:

- **“Simulator** of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work for home and community”, **to promote a cultural change towards valuing this work.**
 - ✓ It is an interactive tool that each person can fill the hours worked on different domestic work activities and discover the value of payment simulation for them.
 - ✓ It is updated annually with prices according to the minimum wage.
- Special study: **Care trends in Colombia** (Forthcomming), by DANE and UNWomen, as part of the *Women Count* Program.
 - ✓ New disaggregations and analysis **in order to guide the design of public care policy in Colombia.**

The gender division of labor, from *Time Use Survey (ENUT)*

Working Hours per day, by sex (hh:mm)

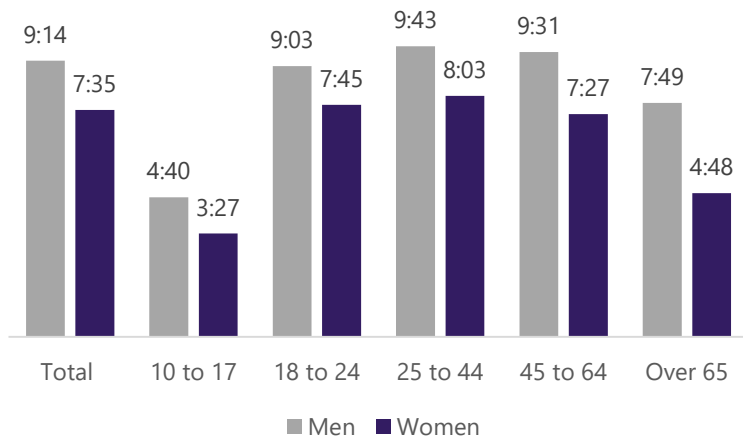


- Although, in total, **Colombian women work about 2 hours more than men**, women receive **remuneration** for their work in **51.2%** of their total working time,
- **Men** are paid in **73%** of their total daily working hours.

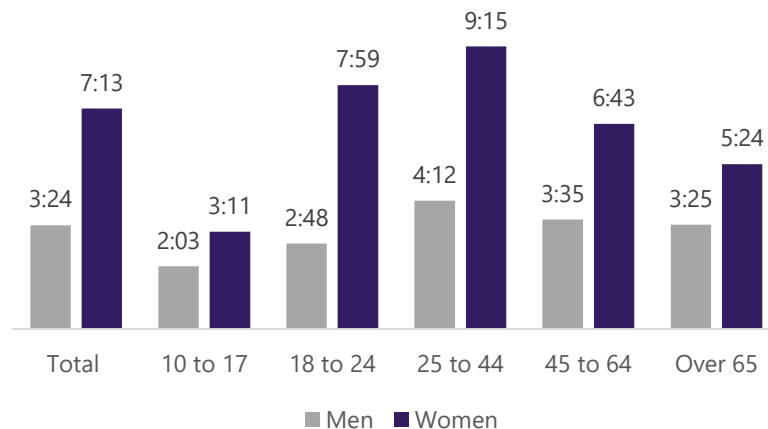
Source: DANE, Time Use Survey ENUT, 2016-17. Note: Paid Hours include work accounted in the System of National Accounts (SNA). Unpaid hours includes work activities not covered by the SNA

Time Use, by sex and age group, ENUT

Time per participant in daily work activities covered by the SNA and related activities - *Paid work* (hours per day, hh:mm)



Time per participant in work activities not covered by the SNA and related activities - *unpaid work* (hours per day, hh:mm)

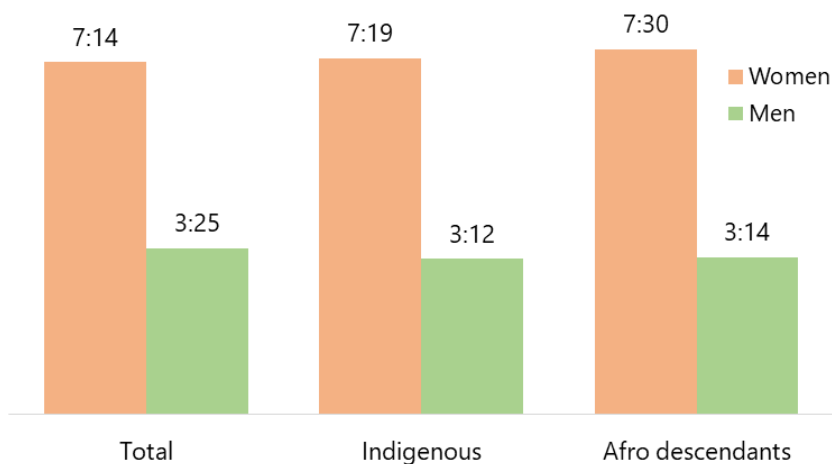


Source: DANE, Time Use Survey ENUT, 2016-17.

Time use differences patterns are observed from childhood and adolescence. **Women assume a greater number of work hours not included in the System of National Accounts**, that is, in unpaid work.

Daily time in unpaid work, by sex and ethnicity, ENUT

Daily time unpaid work (not included in SNA), by sex and ethnicity (hh:mm)



Source: DANE, Time Use Survey ENUT, 2016-17. Note: Unpaid work includes work activities not covered by the SNA

The gender gap in daily unpaid work varies according to the ethnic group people recognize themselves:

- The **total gender gap** in work activities not covered in the System of National Accounts is **3 hours 49 minutes per day**.
- Population recognized as **Indigenous** has a gender gap **18 minutes higher**.
- Population recognized as **Afrodescendants** has a gender gap **27 minutes higher**.

Sexist perceptions, ENUT

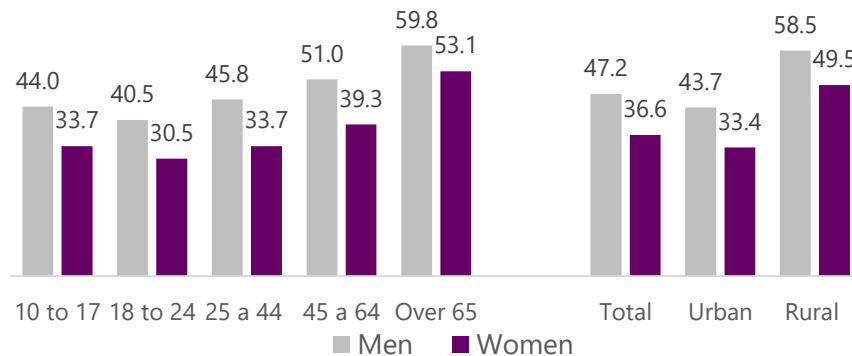
At the end of the las Time Use Survey (2016-17), DANE included a a package of questions in order to test sexist perceptions among Colombian population.

Percentage of people, by sex, who agree with the statement		
Statements	Women	Men
"A man's duty is to earn money, a woman's duty is to take care of the home and family"	36.2%	40.9%
"Women are better for domestic work than men"	67.1%	69.0%
"A working mother can form a relationship as warm and safe with her children as a mother who does not work"	60.0%	57.7%
"The head of the home must be the man"	36.6%	47.2%
"The husband must make the decisions related to the wife's life"	15%	22%

Source: DANE, ENUT, 2016 - 2017

Note: Agree groups the categories: "Strongly Agree" and "Agree".

In Agreement with "The head of the home must be the man", by sex, age and location (%)



Source: DANE, ENUT, 2016 - 2017

The **elderly** and those residing in **rural areas**, are comparatively **more in agreement** with the statement.

Time Poverty by sex, age, employment and location, ENUT

Incidence of adult poverty, 18 years and over (%) Total, men and women, 2016-2017				
Group	Category	Total	Men	Women
Age	18-29	22,1	20,8	23,3
	30-45	37,3	33,7	40,6
	46-60	30,0	31,5	28,7
	Over 60	10,7	13,5	8,2
Employed	No	2,6	0,2	3,6
	Yes	42,0	33,8	54,5
Location	Urban	25,0	23,1	26,6
	Rural	34,0	37,1	31,1
Income Poverty	No	29,0	27,6	30,4
	Yes	21,2	22,3	20,3
Total		26,9	26,3	27,5

Source: DANE, ENUT, 2016 - 2017

The time poverty of adults is 26.9%
27.5% for women and **23.6% for men.**

- In general, the adults with **the highest incidence of time poverty are those who are employed (42.0%)** and those who have the lowest incidence are those who are unemployed.
- The biggest **gender gap** is in the condition of employees. The **incidence of time poverty of female employees is 20.7 p.p. superior than that of the employed men.**

Opportunities and challenges

- NSOs can **further exploit** their household surveys to **disseminate gender statistics with intersectional perspective**.
- Gender statistics should be presented with an appropriate language and **context** that takes into account **historical and structural gender inequalities**.
- Gender statistics have to address the **different dimensions of women's empowerment**.
- In general, **recurring indicators for ethnic populations and people with disabilities** (for example in the labor market) have **sampling challenges** in order to be to be **representative**. Generating **oversampling** is financially expensive, so it is an issue where ingenious solutions are needed.
- It is necessary to deepen the exploration of **alternative sources of information** on this topic. For example, **administrative records** may be essential to explore **gender pay gaps** and monitor **gender-based violence**.
- This evidence can lead to **greater visibility of inequities**, for **cultural change**, the **recognition** of such inequalities and motivate better interventions and policy design.

What about LGBTI population on household surveys?

- It is important to address issues such as **sampling challenges**, the need of **direct informant** and a methodology that provides privacy and **protects human rights**.
- In Colombia, DANE is conducting **a pilot test in the largest household survey: GEIH**, in order to identify LGBTI population by self-recognition.
- This is a very interesting topic and it is material for another presentation, but we are interested in exchanging visions and lessons.



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