Poverty with a gender approach: objective measurements and intersectional impacts on subjective well-being

Juan Daniel Oviedo Arango- General Director of DANE

29th of September, 2021
Content

1. Objective Measures: Income and Multidimensional Poverty
3. Early Prevention Tools: Teenage Pregnancy
Income and Multidimensional Poverty
The incidence of income poverty is higher for female-headed households than for male-headed households in all years.

In 2020, the income incidence gap according to the gender of the head of household reached **6.6 percentage points**.

**Source**: DANE, calculations based in the Great Integrated Household Survey.
Incidence of income poverty
By gender of the head of household
Main geographic domains
2020

- The incidence of income poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Source: DANE, calculations based in the Great Integrated Household Survey.
Incidence of extreme income poverty
By gender of the head of household
National Total Net
2012 - 2020

Source: DANE, calculations based in the Great Integrated Household Survey.
The incidence of extreme income poverty is significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

The gender gap remains in urban areas (4.8 p.p.) and in rural areas (4.7 p.p.).

Source: DANE, calculations based in the Great Integrated Household Survey.
The Female Poverty Index is a comparative measure which allows us to analyze the number of poor women in relative terms to the number of poor men.

In 2020 for every 100 men in poor households there were 114 women in this condition.

Source: DANE, calculations based in the Great Integrated Household Survey.
As in income poverty, the incidence of multidimensional poverty is higher in female-headed households (19.6%) than in male-headed households (17.2%).

The incidence of multidimensional poverty is significantly higher in rural areas.

The gender gap in urban areas is 4.7 p.p and in rural areas is 4.0 p.p.

Source: DANE, calculations based on the Great Integrated Household Survey.
In 2020, 24.1% of female-headed households in Colombia were headed by women without a spouse and with children. This percentage is 1.9% for male-headed households.

The percentage of households headed by a spouse and with children is higher in rural areas: 28.0% among female-headed households and 2.1% among male-headed households.

Source: DANE, National Quality of Life Survey.
Measures of subjective well-being: Social Pulse Survey
Social Pulse Survey

- In response to the health emergency caused by COVID-19, DANE generated a new statistical operation to respond to the urgent needs for information.

- The Social Pulse Survey includes measurements of subjective well-being, as well as relevant gender issues.

- As the interviews were made by phone, it was possible to include topics that require a higher level of privacy.

- The Survey uses a subsample of the Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH), the official source for the measurement of income poverty, allowing to disaggregate the people who reside in low-income and average or high-income households.

Considering the results of the Survey, the gender effects of poverty are also noted in subjective well-being measures: **women are more affected by situations** such as perception of insecurity, overload of unpaid domestic work, difficulties in accessing products of menstrual hygiene and gender-based violence.
During the last month, have you had financial difficulties in acquiring the necessary items to take care of your menstrual period?

By income poverty in 2020
Total 23 cities
May - July 2021

- There is a lack of official statistics in the world about the experience of menstruation and its effects on women’s lives (Criado, C., 2019).

- In Colombia’s main cities, 18.8% of poor women had economic difficulties in acquiring the necessary items to attend their menstrual periods.

- The inclusion and dissemination of these interview questions has promoted a national debate.

Source: DANE, Social Pulse Survey
Last month, did you have to suspend or interrupt your usual work, study or household activities because of your menstrual period?

By income poverty in 2020
Total 23 cities
May - July 2021

- In Colombia, 7.5% of women have had to suspend or interrupt their usual activities because of their menstrual period.
- This percentage is higher for women in households with poverty (8.8%) than for women in households without poverty (5.7%).

Source: DANE, Social Pulse Survey
How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood at night?
By gender and income poverty 2020
Total 23 cities
January 2021 - July 2021

For the period January 2021-July 2021, of male heads of household in income poverty, 26.4% said they felt safe walking alone at night. For women in income poverty, this percentage was 19.4%.

Source: DANE, Social Pulse Survey
Early Prevention Tools: Teenage Pregnancy
DANE, together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), developed a geographic viewer to produce and disseminate information on vulnerability about teenage pregnancy in the country.


**Objective:** To spatially identify the points where girls and young women are most vulnerable to pregnancy. In this way, it is possible to provide information that allows to be focused in the planning and implementation of public policies and preventive interventions against pregnancy in childhood and adolescence.

Poverty with a gender approach: objective measurements and intersectional impacts on subjective well-being

Juan Daniel Oviedo Arango- General Director of DANE

29th of September, 2021