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ABSTRACT

Title	Deepening the gender divide in labour: new measurements of subjective well-being and evidence from the objective measurement of the time use survey
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Session	Covid-19 and gender statistics: guidance for the measurement of the impact of the pandemic on women and men

The COVID-19 pandemic implied new demands of information to mitigate its effects from social and economic approaches. Since the beginning of the pandemic, experts pointed out the differential gender impacts due to the breakdown of care networks and services outside households. This was not different for Colombia. DANE's labour market indicators began to show, from the first month of closures and restrictions, that women were being mostly affected by job losses, given that the most feminized branches of economic activity were hit the hardest.

To deliver quick and relevant information, DANE launched the Social Pulse Survey, the first statistical operation executed entirely by telephone in Colombia, with the objective of generating subjective well-being indicators. The information was gathered through a short questionnaire with intersectional disaggregation for its monthly publications, including the gender approach on the consumer confidence index, perception of overload of work and domestic work, school attendance of girls and boys, income perception and perception of insecurity.

Some of the first results (July 2020) included, for example, that women felt more overloaded with housework, compared to their routine before the restrictions (38% vs. 23,5% of men) and regarding emotions, women felt more worried or nervous (42,1% vs. 37,6% men), sad (26% vs.16,7% of men) and lonely (14,9% vs. 11,4% of men). Consistently, findings of the Time Use Survey, gathered during the pandemic, observed a statistically significant increase of one hour a day in unpaid work time for women, against no significant changes evidenced for men, widening the gender gap in the division of labour.

Therefore, this new availability of information has had, and it's expected to provide the evidence base needed for decision making process during the pandemic, such as labour market, security and care economy in a context of economic reactivation with a gender approach.