

# **Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys and gender data collection efforts during COVID-19**

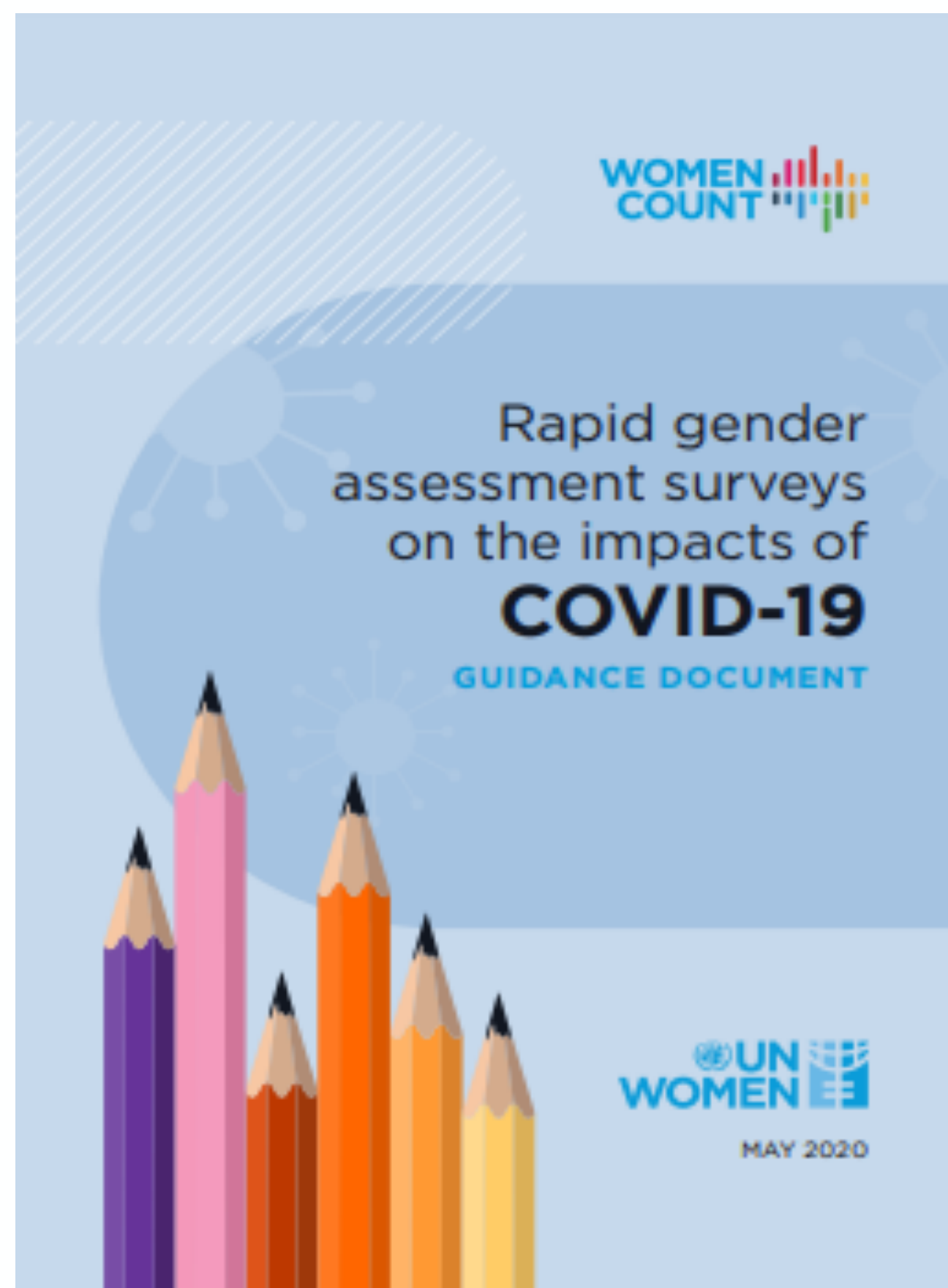
14<sup>th</sup> IAEG – Gender Statistics  
December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2020

## COVID-19 risks to further jeopardize the availability of gender data, but not its relevance

COVID-19 poses **unprecedented and unique challenges** to traditional methods of data collection and availability of **gender data**:

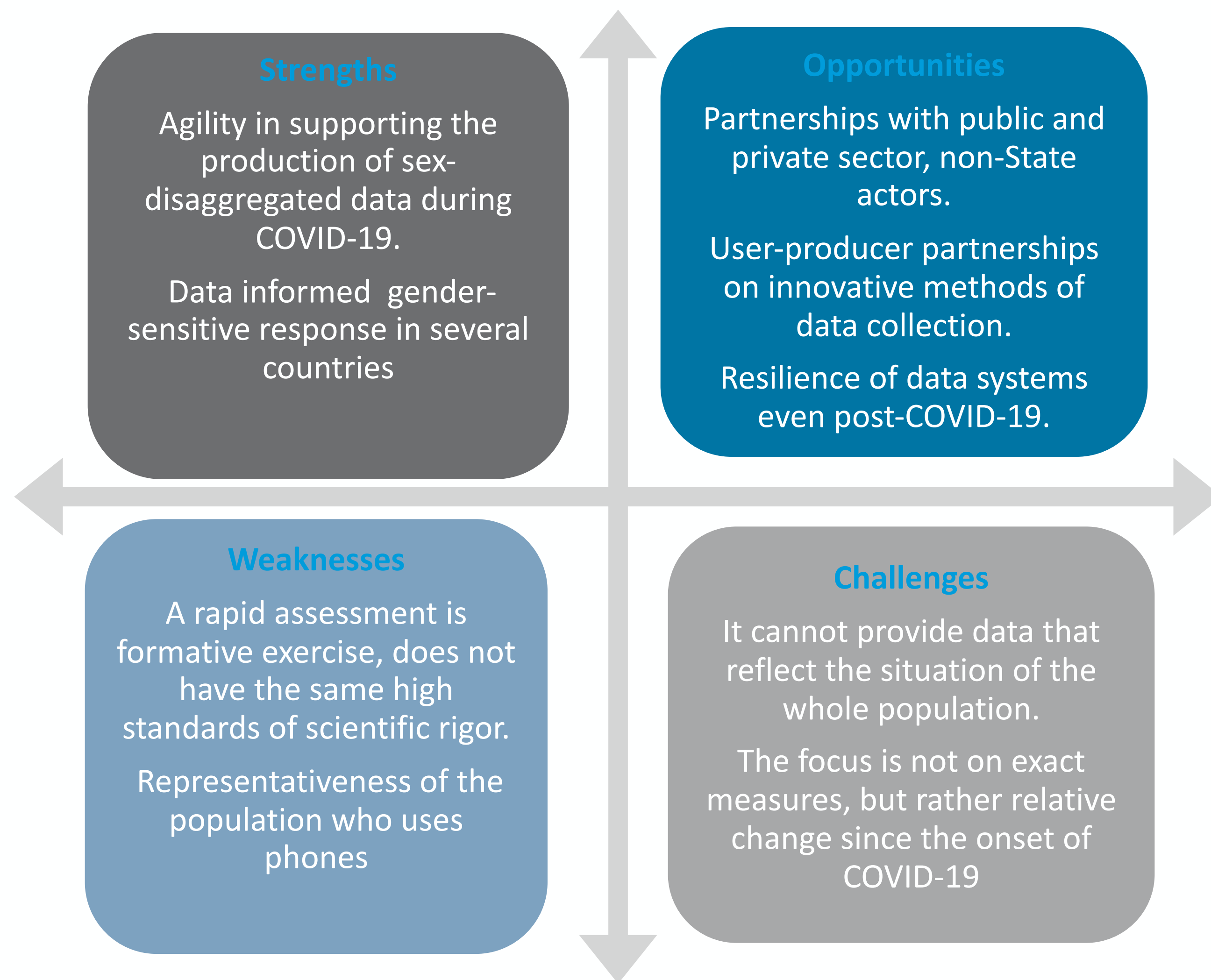
- Face-to-face data collection methods not feasible due to lockdown regulations and risks of contagion;
- Unequal coverage of complete sampling frames for CATI and CAWI among countries;
- Household as unit of analysis, use of proxy respondent for gender data;
- Prioritization of economic indicators as main measurement domain, limited sex disaggregation;
- Measurement of unpaid domestic and care work particularly relevant during COVID-19: the household absorbed increased demands for care and domestic work. No substitution effects with services in public and private sector (e.g. homeschooling);
- Pre-existing severe gender data gaps (e.g. between 2000-2018, about 91 countries conducted at least one Time-Use Survey).

## Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys: methodological overview



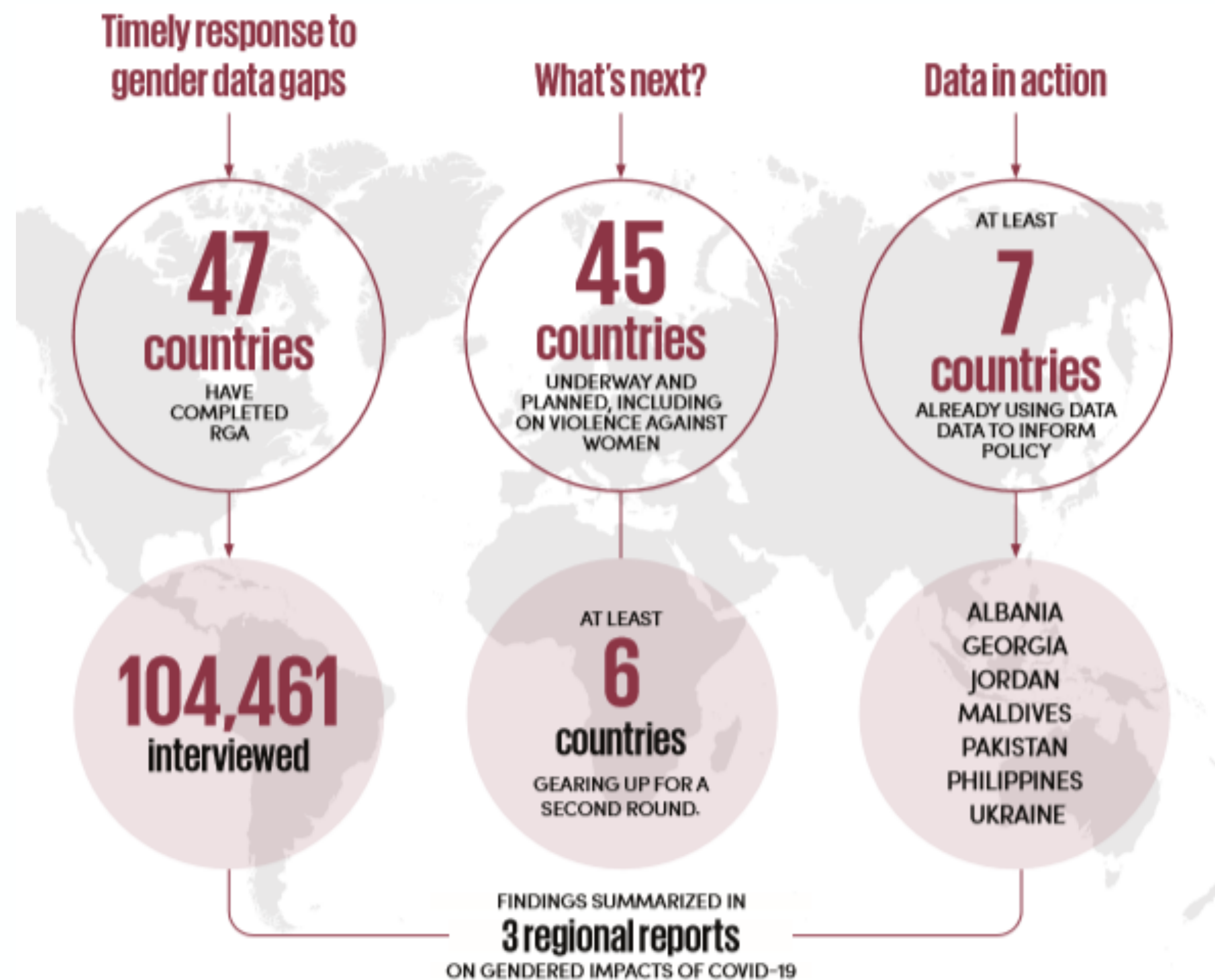
- Rapid assessment surveys can be used to gather information on knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviors related to a thematic topic in a community.
- RGAs use a **simple random sampling technique** from a respondent database – a list of mobile subscribers.
- The reference questionnaire provides simple, straightforward questions both on:
  - **Core topics:** employment and livelihood resources, knowledge on COVID-19, access to basic goods and services, and unpaid care and domestic work.
  - **Thematic topics:** feelings of safety, coping mechanisms and household food production
- Survey instruments translated into national languages; average duration of the interview/compilation: 15 minutes.

## Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys: strengths, opportunities, weaknesses, and challenges



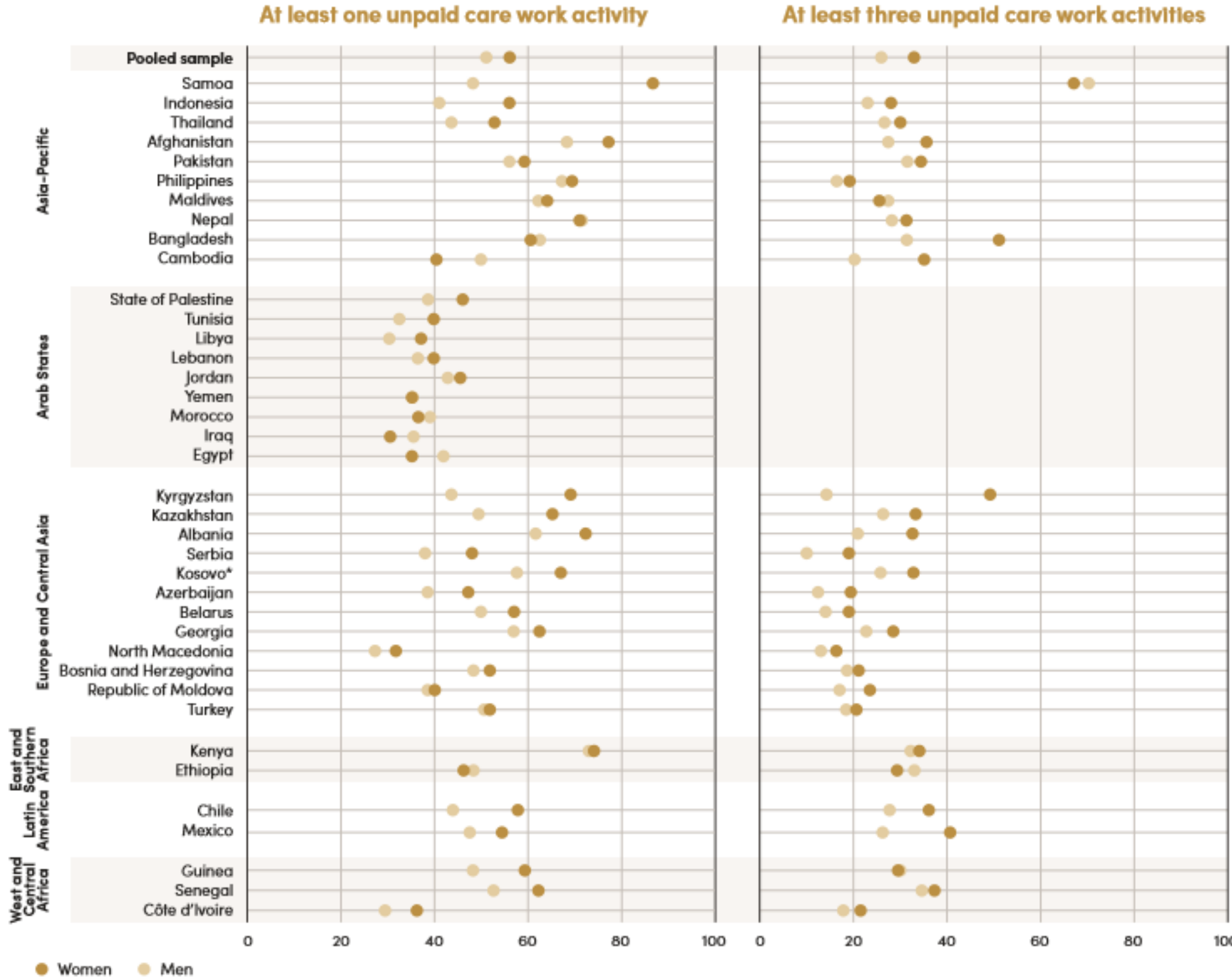


## UN Women's joint work on COVID-19: AP, ESA, ECA, WCA, LA, AS and HQ Research & Data



# WHOSE TIME TO CARE? UNPAID CARE WORK DURING COVID-19

Proportion of people who reported an increase in time spent on unpaid care work since COVID-19, by sex, country and number of activities (percentage)



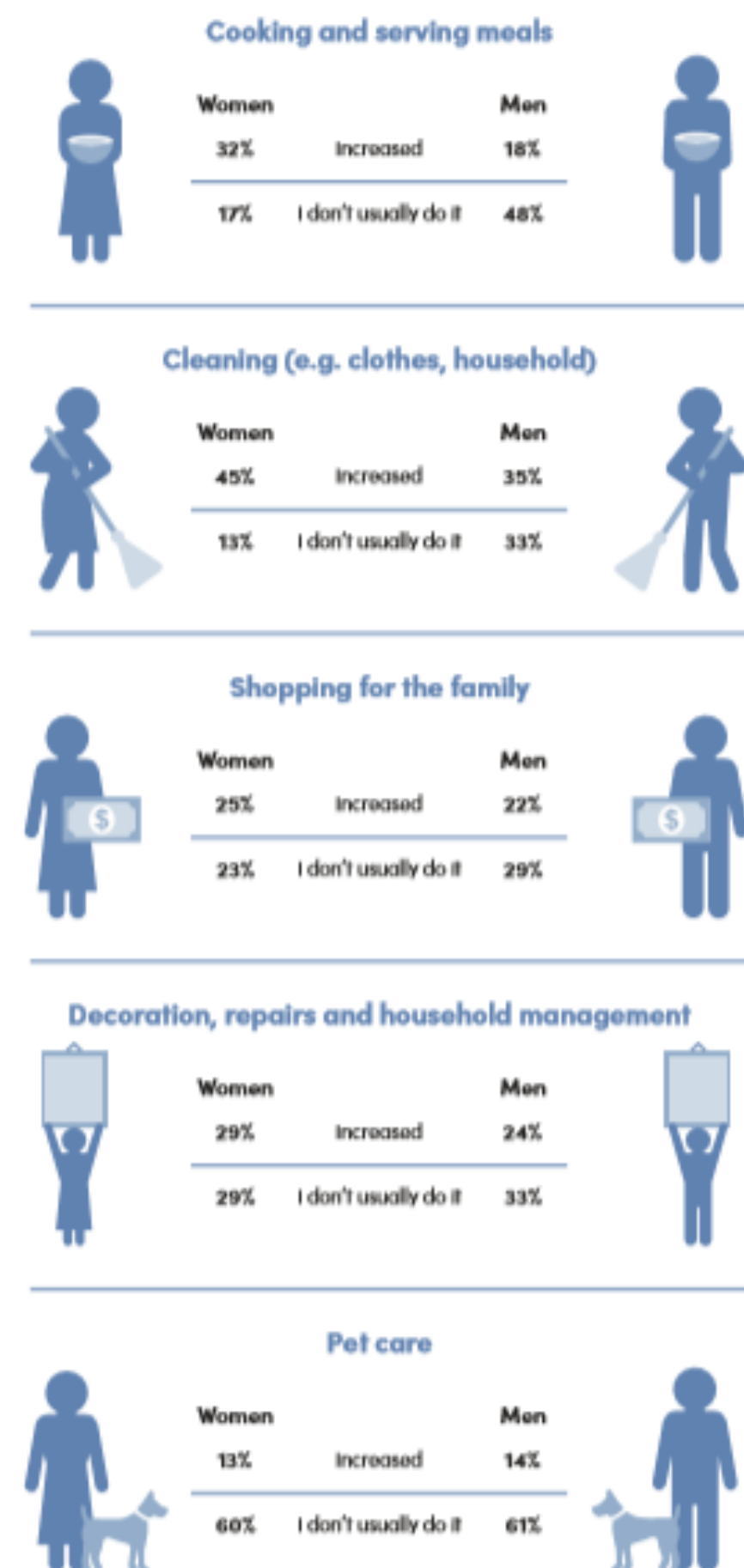
\* All references to Kosovo are made in the context of UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).  
Source: UN Women Rapid Gender Assessments on the Impacts of COVID-19, April–November 2020.

[data.unwomen.org/publications/whose-time-care-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-during-covid-19](https://data.unwomen.org/publications/whose-time-care-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-during-covid-19)

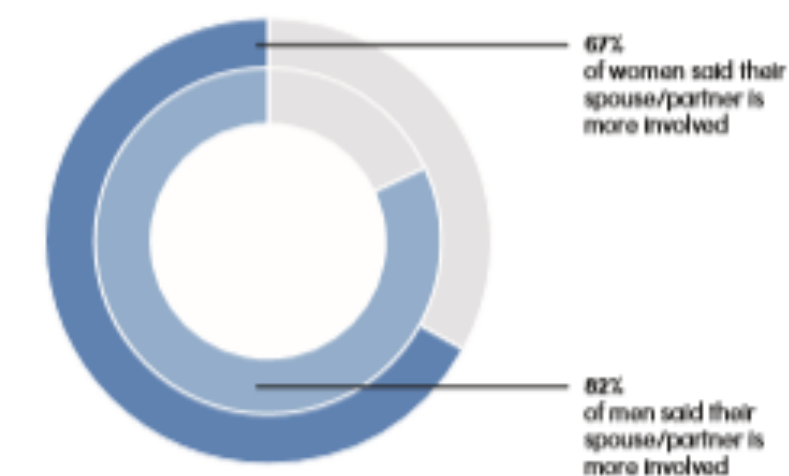


# WHOSE TIME TO CARE? UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK DURING COVID-19

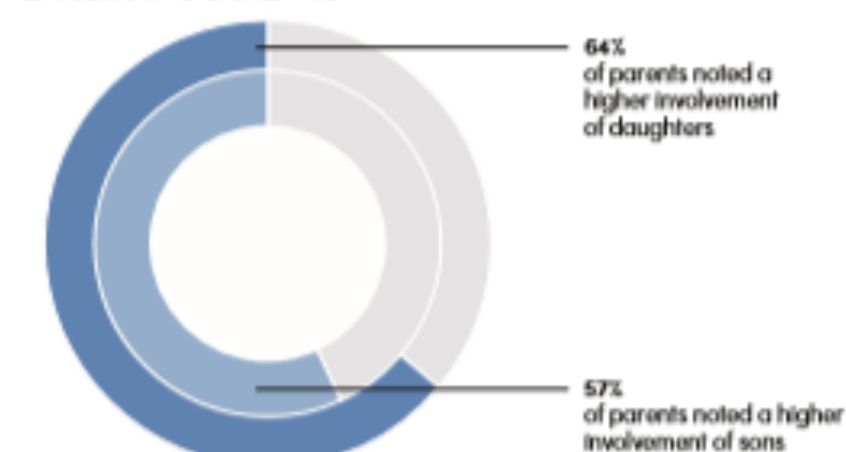
## WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO INCREASE THE TIME SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD CHORES



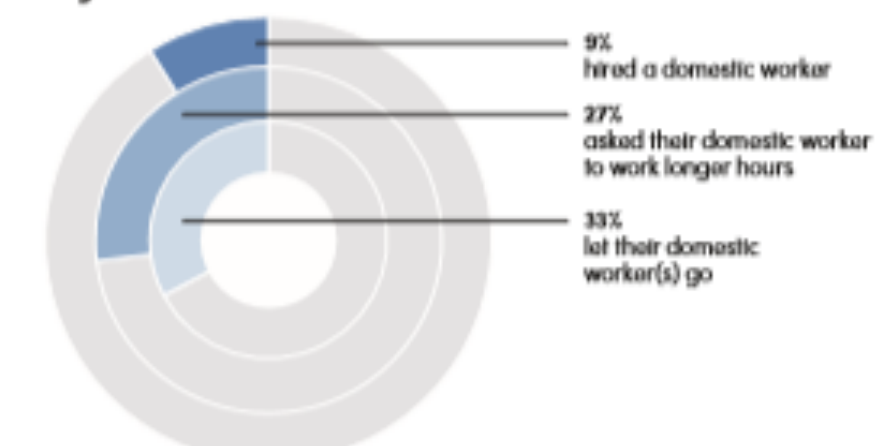
## EVERYBODY IS PITCHING IN AT HOME, BUT WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE BEARING THE HEAVIEST BURDEN



## SOCIAL NORMS ARE STILL AT PLAY DURING COVID-19



## DOMESTIC WORKERS FACE OVERWORK OR JOB LOSS



[data.unwomen.org/publications/whose-time-care-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-during-covid-19](https://data.unwomen.org/publications/whose-time-care-unpaid-care-and-domestic-work-during-covid-19)



## Uses of gender-sensitive indicators: evidence-based COVID-19 response

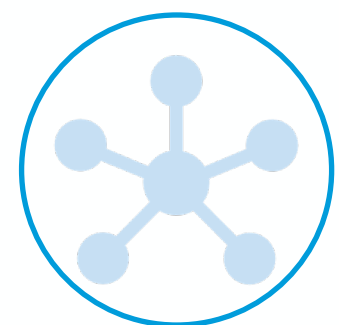
Women Count **monitors** how the **results** of its nearly 50 RGAs are being used to improve the design of COVID-19 programs and interventions.

Few examples:

- UN Women Georgia has used the RGA in its advocacy to shape the **Government-commissioned COVID-19 Impact Assessment Study**, brokering a stronger emphasis on the impact of COVID-19 on **domestic workers** and on **women employed in the health-care sector** as front-line responders;
- In the Maldives, the President's Office has used the RGA results to inform **recovery plans for the social sector** and created a 'Population Team' focused specifically on safeguarding the rights of women and girls. Findings on **women's informal workers** losing their jobs led to the extension of the COVID-19 Income Support Allowance to those who are self-employed and in the informal employment.



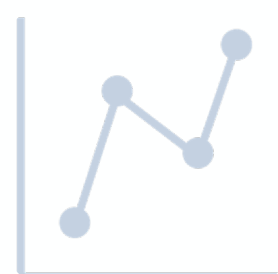
## Additional data collection: Digitalization and Big Data



UN Women partnered with **Pulse Lab Jakarta** and **GOJEK**



To better understand the extent to which **COVID-19** is affecting **women-owned/women-run micro businesses** and coping strategies



Availability of **new evidence/statistics** on women-owned micro and small (digital) enterprises as drivers for economic growth, particularly in the context of **COVID-19** recovery



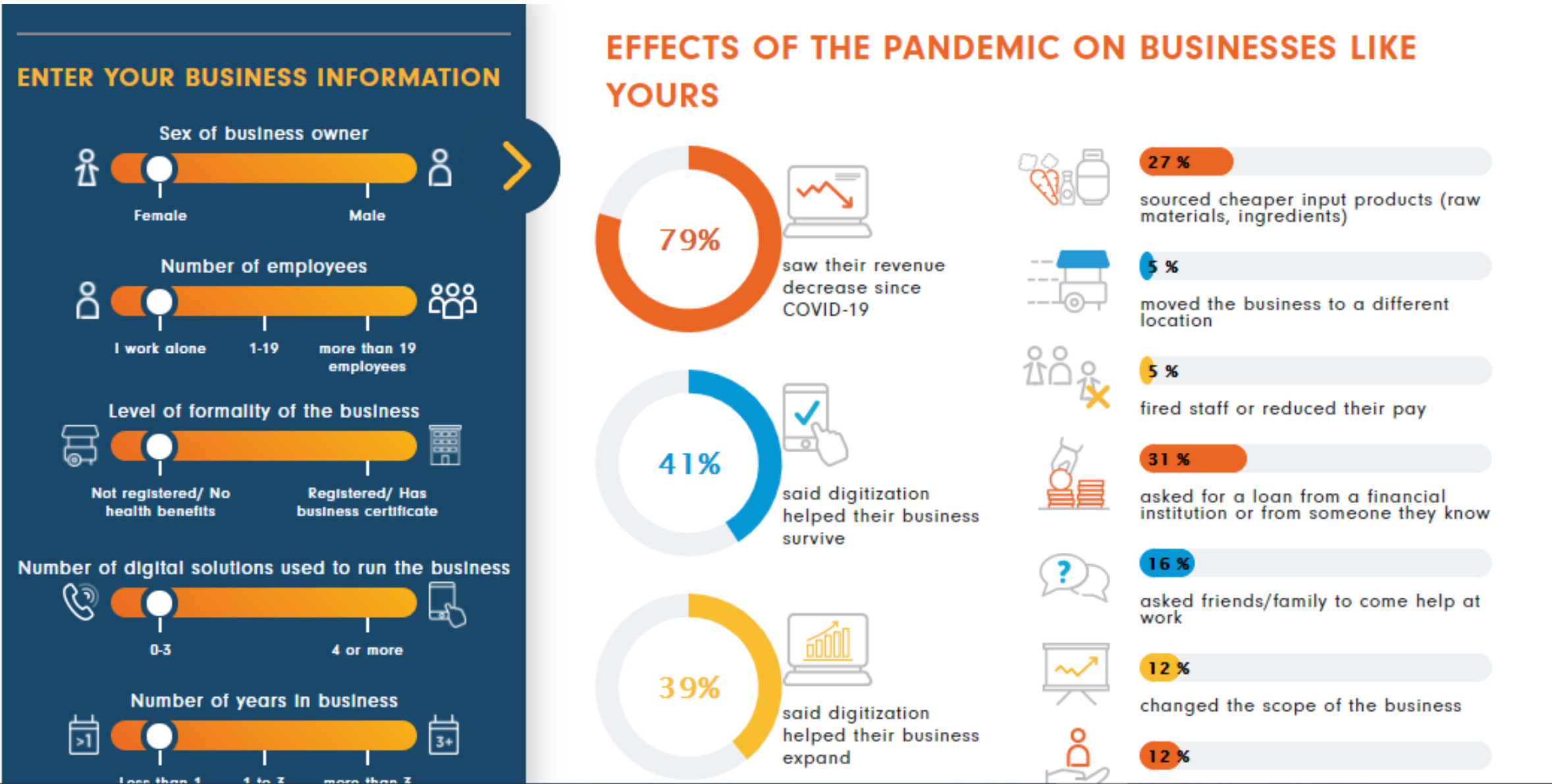
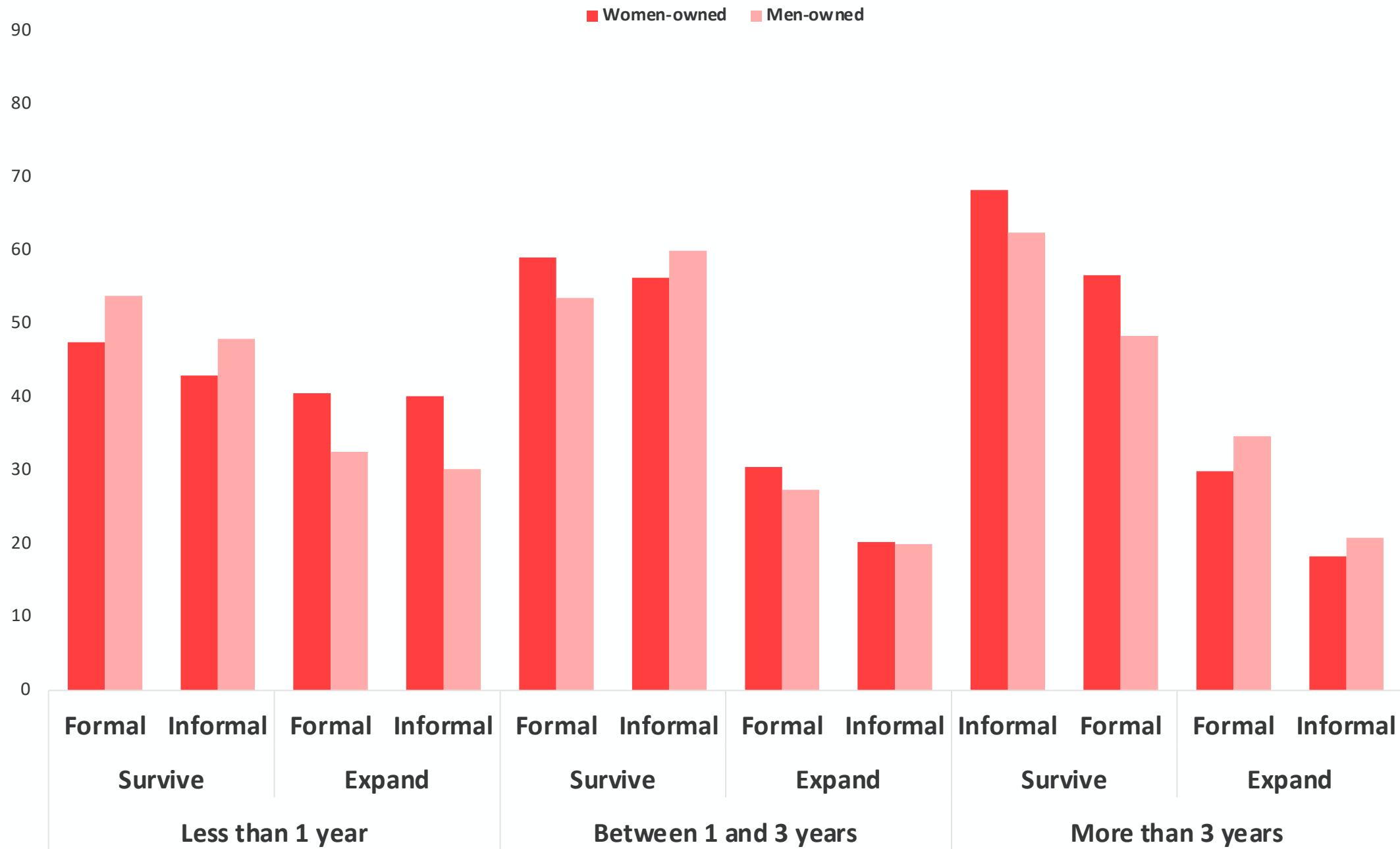
Mixed method: big data, quantitative survey, in-depth qualitative research and innovative methodologies for data collection that can effectively **inform national policy responses to support the government**



Data innovation work **under the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund**

# Additional data collection activities: Big Data and Digitalization

Proportion of micro and small businesses that noted Gojek helped their business survive/expand, by sex of the owner, formality and age of the business (percentage, n= 1,632)



[data.unwomen.org/resources/digitization-helping-businesses-yours-cope-effect-covid-19](https://data.unwomen.org/resources/digitization-helping-businesses-yours-cope-effect-covid-19)

## Additional data collection on Violence Against Women: Big Data

Due to limitations to collect prevalence data (protocols foresee f2f and through specialized household surveys), alternative options were sought

- Analysis of **on-line searches** on Google, Bing, Facebook, Instagram, etc. to understand if victims of violence are seeking help;
- **Geographical scope**: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Singapore and Malaysia;
- Peaks of help seeking took place during the months immediately after the lockdown measures were stricter (in most countries April-May);
- In many cases **victims failed to find the information needed** (e.g. instead of local shelters and other local services, information appeared around services in the States, US or Australia);
- **Future plans** to expand similar analysis in some Pacific Island Countries

## Other related activities: Assessing the impact of COVID19 on VAW

The UN Secretary-General has developed a political engagement strategy to support concrete policy action to address GBV in the context of COVID-19 – UN Women is leading the implementation of the Strategy

Rapid Gender Assessment Surveys in 20-25 countries (supported by the Gates Foundation with a grant of \$834,462)

Timeline - UN Women survey on COVID & GBV

Project Start: Fri, 10/30/2020					Completed		Pending		2020		2021			
Activity #	Activity Description	Leads	Participates	Progress	Start mm/dd/yy	End mm/dd/yy	Days		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr-Sept
<b>1</b>	<b>Increased availability of reliable, cross country and nationally representative data on violence against women</b>													
1.1	Plan, design and conduct multi-country VAW surveys	UN Women	Survey company, external expert group	0%	11/1/20	11/30/20	30							
1.2	Coordination and consultation with experts	UN Women	Survey company, external expert group	0%	11/15/20	4/30/21	167							
1.3	Implementation of surveys in 20-25 LMICs	Survey company	UN Women	0%	12/1/20	1/31/21	62							
1.4	Validation, summary and analysis of data	Survey company	External expert group, UN Women	0%	1/1/21	2/15/21	46							
<b>2</b>	<b>Improved measures and guidelines on VAW data collection</b>													
2.1	Updating recommendations and data collection training programmes	UN Women	External expert group	0%	2/1/21	4/30/21	89							
<b>3</b>	<b>Accelerated use of VAW data to inform policymaking, service-provision and advocacy by global stakeholders</b>													
3.1	Develop and implement outreach strategy	UN Women Women Count Team	UN Women Comms & ERAW teams	0%	11/1/20	4/30/21	181							
3.2	Production of report key findings	UN Women	External expert group	0%	2/1/21	2/28/21	28							
3.3	Data visualizations developed and published on the Women Count Data Hub	UN Women Women Count team	UN Women Comms	0%	2/1/21	4/30/21	89							
3.4	Preparation and production of regional briefs to support UNSGs engagement strategy	UN Women	External expert group	0%	2/1/21	4/30/21	89							
3.5	Outreach during key global events/campaigns on ERAW (16 days of activism, Generation Equality Forum, UNSG engagement campaign on	UN Women	BMGF	0%	11/21/20	4/30/21	161							



## Discussion

What are the lessons learned to ensure a gender focus into rapid statistical responses to crises?

Moving into the prolonged crisis, what are the priority informal needs to assess sex-differentiated impacts of the pandemic?

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**[data.unwomen.org](http://data.unwomen.org)**