

# **Governance Statistics amid the pandemic: Insights from Colombia**



**El futuro  
es de todos**

**Gobierno  
de Colombia**

**February 23, 2021**

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**DANE's per block  
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## Technical specifications

### Objective

Generate statistical information on persons aged 15 years and older who have suffered harm as a result of criminal actions such as:

- Theft (residences, livestock or livestock, persons and vehicles).
- Quarrels and fights.
- Extortion or attempted extortion of persons..

It also allows measuring the **perception** of insecurity and the actions taken to denounce victimization.

- 1 Collection period:**
  - August – October 2020
- 2 Reference Period:**
  - Victimization: 2019.
  - Insecurity perception: 2020.
  - Legal needs: 2018 & 2019.
- 3 Geographical disaggregation:**
  - National
  - Municipal seats
  - Population centers and dispersed rural areas.
  - Total 28 cities.
  - 13 individual cities.
- 4 Sample:**
  - 3.714 segments..
- 5 Available Information:**
  - 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2019.



## The results of the Coexistence and Citizen Security Survey (ECSC) 2020 will allow:

- 1** To know if **people aged 15 years and older suffered any crime in 2019**, if they reported it to any competent authority, and what is their **perception about security and coexistence in 2020**.
- 2** To know how, **when and where the criminal events under study occurred** and to understand their general characteristics.
- 3** To characterize **the effective access to justice in Colombia of persons 18 years of age and older**, in terms of the attention, support and results obtained to solve their **problems, disagreements, conflicts, disputes or justiciable problems**.



## Improvements in the 2021 ECSC

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- The current situation associated with the COVID-19 pandemic has led people to make **more frequent use of virtual tools** to carry out daily activities that were traditionally performed in person. This, in turn, may result in an increase in the occurrence of **cybercrime** and the possibility of more people falling victim to this scourge.
- DANE has sought to improve its measurement of victimization by including the characterization of cybercrime through the inclusion of the cybercrime module. This module was proposed and developed by the Initiative for the Crime Victimization Survey in Latin America and the Caribbean (VICLAC), adapted for the ECSC.
- On January 2021, DANE signed an agreement with the IDB in order to pilot the inclusion of this module in the ECSC, which will take place in March 2021.
- In addition, questions were included to obtain information on sexual and physical harassment and assaults experienced by individuals in 2020 ( i.e., during the months of the pandemic)

Realease Date of 2020's ECSC results:  
24th of february 2021.

# Political Culture Survey (ECP) 2021



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## Technical specifications

### Objective

Generate strategic statistical information to characterize aspects of the Colombian political culture, based on the perceptions and practices of citizens about their political environment, as an input to design public policies aimed at strengthening Colombian democracy.

### Thematic Content

-  **Participation**
-  **Elections and parties**
-  **Democracy**
  - Citizen attention component
  - Corruption perception component
  - Social capital component

-  **1 Collection period:**
  - August-September 2021
-  **2 Geographical disaggregation:**
  - National
  - Municipalities
  - Urban and rural areas
-  **3 Target population:**
  - Civilian population +18.
  - Foreigners with no Colombian citizenship are not included.
-  **4 Sample size:**
  - 1.878 segments i.e., +18000 households, that represent almost 43000 people.
-  **5 Available information:**
  - 2007, 2008, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 y 2019.

**Data for the SDG's:**  
**Inclusión of questions in the 2021 operative**

**SDG Indicator 16.5.1**  
*Bribery*

- Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.
  - Inclusion of three (3) related questions, following the metadata indicator, as shown below:
1. Could you indicate if during the last 12 months, you have had direct contact with personnel of any government institution to carry out any administrative procedure, request any service or ask for information?
  2. And during the last 12 months, did any of these government institutions with which you had contact, directly or indirectly ask you to give any gift or pay extra money to facilitate the procedure or service?
  3. Were you obligated to give the gift or pay the extra money requested?

**SDG indicator 16.b.1**  
*Discrimination*

- Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.
- Inclusion of one (1) question- have you experienced during **the last 12 months** any form of discrimination, for any of the following reasons?

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Migration Status</b>	<b>Marital and family Status</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>Socioeconomic condition</b>	<b>Sexual orientation or gender identity</b>
<b>Disability or health condition</b>	<b>Geographic location or place of residence</b>	<b>Political opinion</b>
<b>Ethnicity, color or language</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Other motives</b>



# Governance Statistics and the Differential Approach

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## Guide for the inclusion of the differential and intersectional approach in the statistical production of the National Statistical System

- **Main Objective:** Promote and guide the inclusion of the Differential and Intersectional Approach in the process of producing statistical information in order to promote the generation of disaggregated data that take into account the diversity of population groups in a specific manner and based on consistent conceptual frameworks.
- **Launched** in December 2020.
- Subject to **Public Consultation:** 59 specific comments from 20 participating entities.
- **Structure of the Guide:** Divided into four (4) chapters:
  - **Conceptual framework**
  - Reference Framework
  - Diagnosis
  - Guidelines for mainstreaming





## International Inputs for the design, and elaboration of the Guide

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- Being conscious of the progress of the international community on the matter. DANE incorporated specific contributions into the guide from: the Inclusive Data Charter and **the Praia Group Handbook on Governance Statistics.**
- We took into account the cross-cutting principle of the **Human Rights Based Approach (HBRA)** included in the Handbook, specially in reference to the “Non-discrimination and equality” dimension.
- Our objective was to emphasize that data disaggregation is the first step to eliminate the statistical invisibility of historically discriminated groups, and to serve as a source of information for public policy decisions on the recognition of their rights,

Typologies of sources and differential approach

- Considering the various sources of statistical information that can be integrated, as well as their thematical and representativity advantages and disadvantages, we carried out an exercise –based on the inputs from the Praia Handbook- to adapt the analysis of information sources to the Colombian case.

Source	Subjects best suited for measurement	Examples of Sources Used in Colombia
<p><b>Surveys (households, businesses and others)</b></p>	<p><b>Structures</b> Can estimate society's support for principles such as democracy/rule of law and rejection of practices such as corruption.</p> <p><b>Results</b> Only citizens can judge the actual coverage of government programs and how these goods and services impact their lives and decisions..</p> <p><b>Perceptions</b> Surveys provide an unfiltered channel for obtaining opinions on a specific topic.</p>	<p>The Great Integrated Household Survey provides monthly labor market indicators with intersectional disaggregation's.</p> <p>The Political Culture Survey generates indicators of discrimination, perception of discrimination and subjective self-identification of peasants.</p>
<p><b>Administrative Records</b></p>	<p><b>Processes</b> Objective data on government operations.</p>	<p><b>Number of femicides perpetrated by partners or ex-partners</b> (National Institute of Legal Medicine - INML).</p> <p><b>Number of children and adolescents with rights violations and reasons for entering programs</b> (Colombian Institute of Family Welfare - ICBF).</p>



Source	Subjects best suited for measurement	Examples of Sources Used in Colombia
<p><b>Census</b></p>	<p><b>Structures</b> They can measure the formal adoption of standards and frameworks.</p> <p><b>Process</b> They estimate the regular operation of governments accurately.</p> <p><b>Results</b> Surveys provide an unfiltered channel for obtaining opinions on a specific topic.</p>	<p>The socioeconomic and demographic data of the national population collected from a census can be used as a benchmark when assessing the representation in public service and administration of traditionally excluded groups.</p> <p>From CNPV 2018: family/household typologies, population with ethnicity, census source multidimensional poverty measure, housing deficit measure with intersectional disaggregations.</p>
<p><b>Expert Evaluations</b></p>	<p><b>Structure</b> Experts tend to have experience evaluating elements related to complex concepts.</p> <p><b>Processes</b> Measuring processes often requires expertise that only experts or officials of a certain rank can have..</p>	<p><b>Committee of experts to make methodological decisions for official poverty measurements.</b></p>
<p><b>“New Sources” (Web scraping,, Big Data, text minning)</b></p>	<p><b>Processes and results</b> These sources can estimate government operation and delivery of goods and services in an automated manner.</p>	<p>Poverty measurement with satellite data.</p> <p>Analysis of gender violence in social networks.</p>

# DANE's per block vulnerability Index

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## General context

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### Inter-institutional group

- Provide statistical information and build tools.
- Facilitate decision-making for the line ministries to create effective policies in the COVID-19 emergency.



### Vulnerability to COVID-19

- Age and comorbidity conditions that represent greater frailty in patients who acquire COVID-19.
- Population: Age over 60 years; comorbidities; cohabitation conditions



### Vulnerability index

- Construction of the index from the identification and selection of 13 variables.
- Sources: 2018 National Population and Housing Census, and administrative records.
- Groups generated by k-means method.

## Who are the most vulnerable to Covid-19?

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Population that, due to its demographic characteristics and health conditions, may have more complications in case of getting COVID-19.

### General definitions

#### Population over 60 years old

#### Population with comorbidities



Hypertension



Ischemic  
Cardiopathy



Lung Conditions



Diabetes



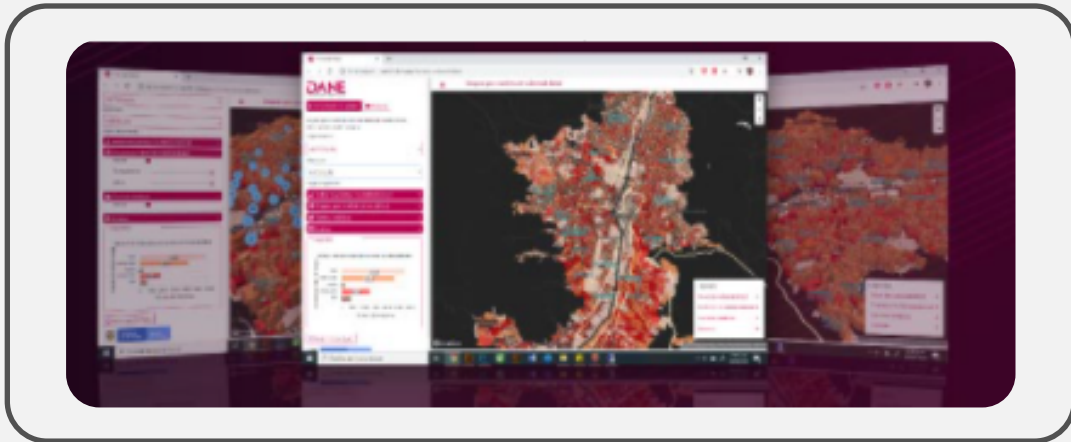
Cancer

#### Population in the following cohabitation conditions:

- Overcrowded population
- Older adults in single-person households
- Older adults cohabiting with youth (20-29)

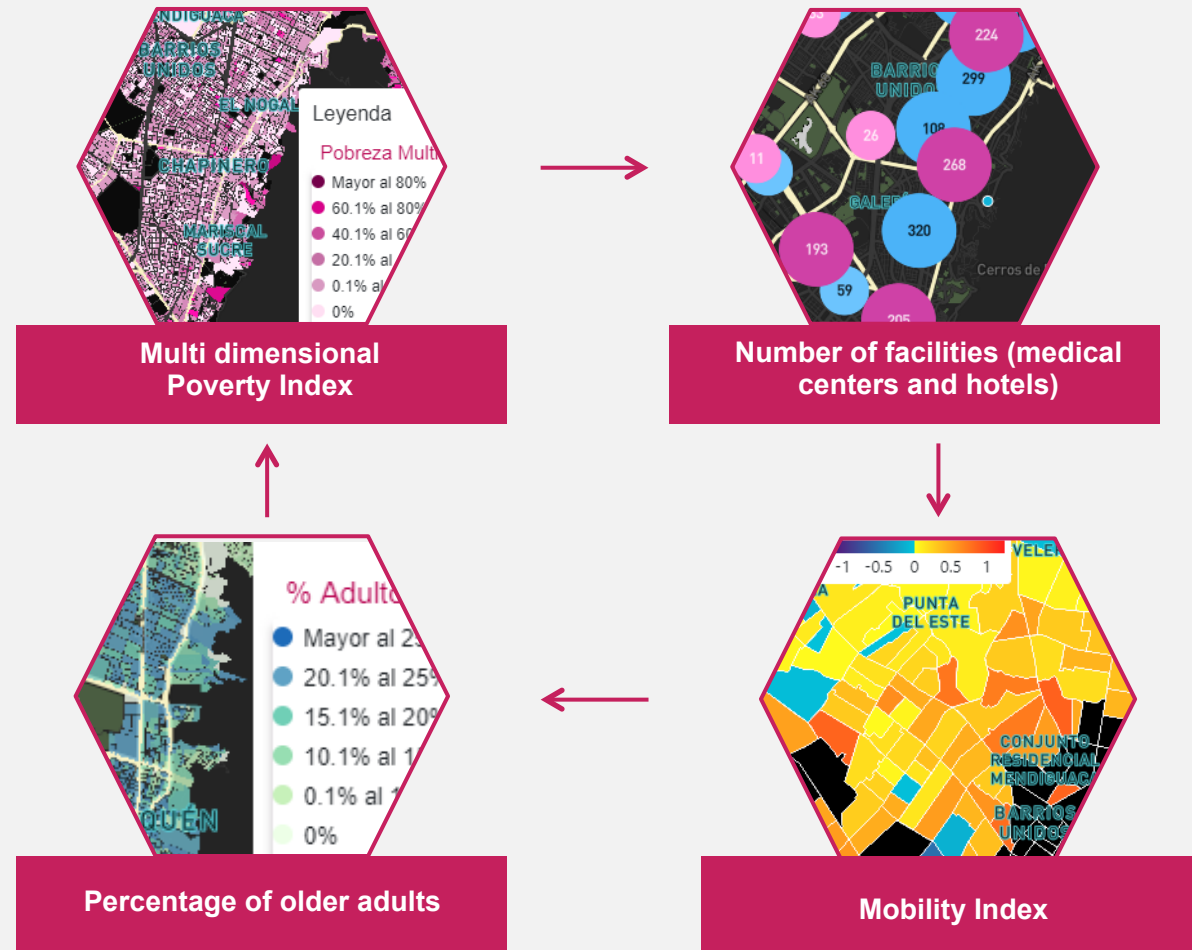


## Per block Vulnerability Geovisor



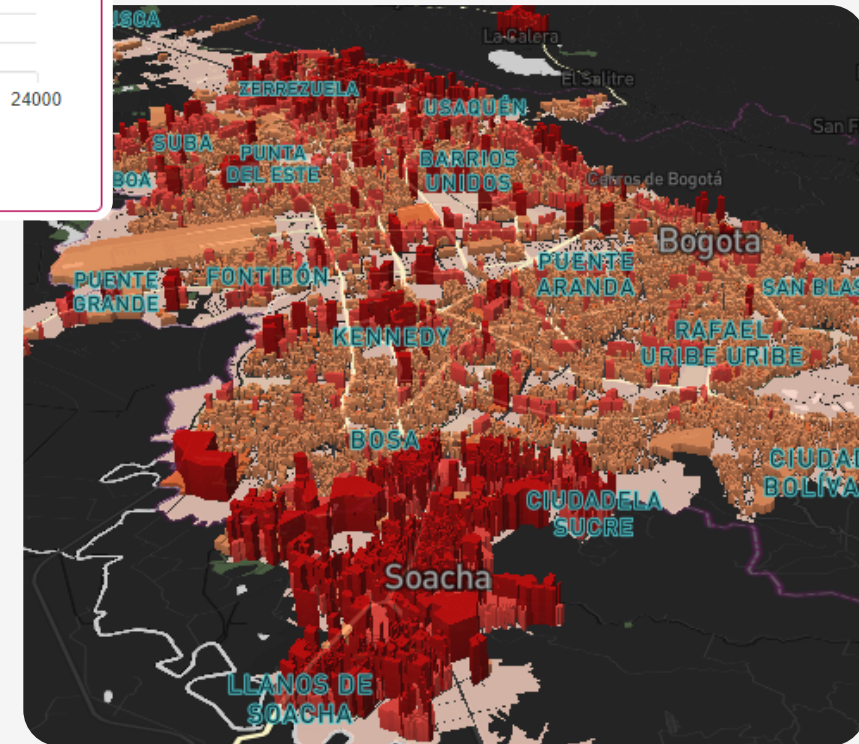
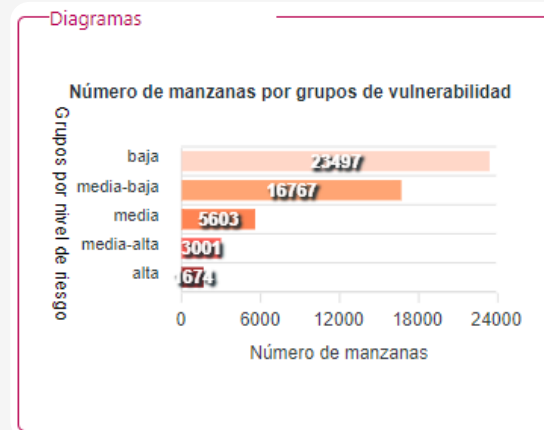
Geospatial information platform, in which you can identify the vulnerability of the environment, neighborhood or block, to the phenomenon of contagion by COVID-19

<http://visor01.dane.gov.co/visor-vulnerabilidad/>



## Geovisualization of vulnerability

- Groups by levels of vulnerability at the block level.
- Diagrams and filters by territorial levels.
- Enable layers, transparencies, and 3D views.
- Video tutorial, methodological note and shapefile download.



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