Operationalizing CD4.0 in the Philippines: Capacity development to strengthen subnational gender statistics for community-based SDGs monitoring

The Importance of Gender Statistics in Policy Making

05 November 2020
Objectives of the Seminar

• Forge a common understanding on gender statistics:
  What are gender statistics?

• Link the value of gender statistics to better policymaking at the sub-national level:
  Why are gender statistics so important?

• Identify various gender statistics in CBMS for policy making:
  How can gender statistics in the CBMS be improved and utilized more?
  How can the training seminars of the CD4.0 project support such initiatives?
By the end of the seminar, participants will be able to:

1. Distinguish between sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics.
2. Enumerate the characteristics of gender statistics.
3. List the uses of gender statistics.
4. Identify development goals and platforms that use gender statistics - global, Asia Pacific region, national, subnational.
5. Enumerate some efforts of the Philippines in using gender statistics in successful gender sensitization.
6. Identify uses of gender statistics that LGUs can prioritize to enhance for subnational policy making.
Outline

• Section 1: Introduction to Gender Statistics in the Philippines

• Section 2: Gender statistics and their characteristics

• Section 3: Gender Statistics for Global, Regional, National, Subnational Goals and Platforms

• Section 4: Gender Statistics for Policy: Some Illustrations

• Section 5: Gender Statistics: Focus on subnational efforts
Section 1: Introduction to Gender Statistics in the Philippines
2018 POVERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Updated as of 4 June 2020

Republic Act 8425 of 1997 (Social Reform & Poverty Alleviation Act)

defines Poor as “individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold as defined by NEDA and/ or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life.”

-Section 3 of the RA 8425
POVERTY AMONG THE BASIC SECTORS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Poverty Incidence (%)  Magnitude of Poor
(in millions)

16.6  11.8
2018  2015

23.9  8.7
2015  2018

WOMEN

r - revised; The 2015 estimates were revised/updated based on the following: a) rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket of prices from 2006 to 2012; b) adoption of the 2015 Census of Population (PopCen) results for the weights in the merged FIES-LFS; and c) updated urban-rural classification.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
Farmers, fisherfolks, and individuals residing in rural areas had higher poverty incidences compared to other basic sectors in 2015 and 2018.

Individuals residing in rural areas, children, and women were the sectors with higher magnitude of poor in 2018 compared with the other sectors.

**Footnotes:**

1. Poverty incidence is the percentage of the population whose income falls below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or is statistically significant. To provide more basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities. It is the proportion of households with per capita income below the poverty threshold. It is the proportion of the lowest-income households that are considered poor. The poverty line is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the National Statistical Office. It is a monetary threshold that reflects the minimum income level below which households are considered poor.

2. The data in this report are based on the results of the 2015 Socioeconomic Survey (SUE), which was conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The survey covered all households in the country and was designed to provide information on income, employment, education, health, and housing conditions.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
PHILIPPINE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS
JULY 2020 LABOR FORCE SURVEY

Key Employment Indicators of Total Population 15 Years Old and Over, Philippines

Employment Status, by Sex: July 2020

- Labor Force Participation Rate
  - Female: 48.5%
  - Male: 75.3%

- Employment Rate
  - Female: 90.0%
  - Male: 90.0%

- Unemployment Rate
  - Female: 10.0%
  - Male: 10.0%

- Underemployment Rate
  - Female: 14.5%
  - Male: 19.0%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
Section 1: Gender statistics and their characteristics

- Sex and Gender
- Gender statistics
- Gender roles
- Characteristics of gender statistics
Sex or Gender?

Sex ≠ Gender

Source: Communicating Gender Statistics, PARIS21 Academy
Sex: A Physiological Distinction

Sex refers to physiological reproductive and secondary characteristics that determine whether a person is male or female.

Source: Communicating Gender Statistics, PARIS21 Academy
Gender: a cultural definition

- Gender is not biologically determined; it is socially constructed.
- Gender reflects the different attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female.
- The expectations around gender vary among cultures.

Source: Communicating Gender Statistics, PARIS21 Academy
Gender roles refer to how we are perceived and expected to think and act as women and men.

Source: Communicating Gender Statistics, PARIS21 Academy
Let’s have a poll!
Gender Statistics refer to gender indicators and other information created as a result of the analysis and interpretation of gender-relevant data.
Four characteristics of gender statistics:

• Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification;

• Data reflect gender issues;

• Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; and,

• Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.
## Characteristic 1: Sex Disaggregation

### Table 1. Labor Force Participation by Sex, Balanga, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Labor Participation</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>17,360</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9,716</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,076</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages are computed with respect to population total per row

Source: CBMS Core Indicators, Balanga, 2015
Table 1. Labor Force Participation by Sex, Balanga, 2015

<table>
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<th>Sex</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>27,076</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percentages are computed with respect to population total per row

Source: CBMS Core Indicators, Balanga: 2015

Gender issue: Lower labor force participation rate of women compared to that of men
### Table 2. Labor Force Participation Rate of Barangays, Samal, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barangay</th>
<th>Labor Participation Rate(%)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Calaguiman(Pob)</td>
<td></td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Daan Bago</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gugo</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibaba</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imelda</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalawigan(Core)</td>
<td></td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sta Lucia</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Juan(Pob)</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Roque(Pob)</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapa</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabing Ilog</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Calaguiman(Pob)</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Daang Bago(Pob)</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Core Indicators, Samal, 2017

Characteristic 3: Reflect diversity

Data show diversity, not just among women and men but also across barangays of Samal.
**Characteristic 4: Avoid stereotypes**

Table 3. Labor Force Participation by Sex, Dinalupihan, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Labor Participation</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16,104</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7,501</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,605</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Core Indicators, Dinalupihan, 2017-2018

Avoid stereotypes: Was part-time work also considered to measure labor force participation? This could be an issue for women being left out in the analysis.
Not all Gender Statistics are Sex-Disaggregated

There are certain issues that affect both WOMEN or MEN exclusively

For example: Maternal Mortality Rate
Lessons Learned

• There is an important distinction between sex and gender
• Gender statistics are more than data disaggregated by sex

GENDER STATISTICS

- Sex disaggregation
- Gender issues
- Reflect diversity
- Avoid stereotypes
Gender equality: women and men, everywhere, have equal rights and opportunities, & are able to live free from violence & discrimination

Source: Communicating Gender Statistics, PARIS21 Academy
How are gender statistics useful?

Gender statistics help us...

- Improve understanding of the situation between women and men
- Advance analysis and research
- Monitor progress towards gender equality
- Create sustainable development policies
Lessons Learned

Gender statistics are important for raising awareness of the status of women and men, as well as guiding actions towards gender equality.

Communicating gender statistics is key to advancing the use of these statistics as evidence for policy making.
What are the characteristics of Gender Statistics?

- SEX DISAGGREGATION
- REFLECT DIVERSITY
- AVOID STEREOTYPES
- GENDER ISSUES
- ALL OF THE ABOVE
Let us now have a 15 minute break.
Section 2: Gender Statistics for Global, Regional, National, Subnational Goals and Platforms

• Gender statistics in Global Initiatives
• Philippines’ efforts in supporting gender statistics
• Subnational gender statistics
Gender statistics for Global Initiatives

• The Beijing Platform for Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Areas of Concern</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Power and decision-making</th>
<th>Violence against women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td></td>
<td>Armed conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• The Sustainable Development Goals

• Reports about SDGs (ADB, UNESCAP, UNDP)
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- **ONLY 52% of women**
  - Married or in a union freely make their own decisions about, sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care

- **49 COUNTRIES**
  - Lack laws protecting women from domestic violence

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Almeda, Josefina (2020). Gender-related Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (UN Women)
Gender Issues: Not just in SDG5

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages

More children in the Philippines are surviving early childhood than ever before.

Under-5 mortality has sharply declined.
• 1993: 54 deaths per 1,000 live births
• 2017: 27 deaths per 1,000 live births

Approximately 1 in every 37 children in the Philippines does not survive until their fifth birthday.

Source: 2017 National Demographic Health Survey, PSA
Breast milk is Best for Babies!

Breastfeeding is important
EVER breastfed infants and young children

Breastfeeding should be timely
newborn infants who started breastfeeding within 1 hour after birth

Early initiation of breastfeeding is important for both the mother and the newborn infant.

Source: 2017 National Demographic Health Survey, PSA
SDG 5 in Asia Pacific Countries

• Women earn less than men in almost all Asian and Pacific countries with available data (the Philippines and Turkey are the exceptions).

• The female share of top management in South-East Asia was above the Asian average of 14.4 per cent, led by the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore.

Source: ADB, UNESCAP, UNDP(2020)Driving Asia-Pacific Transformation
Philippines' efforts in supporting gender statistics

• SDGs Watch

• Factsheet of Women and Men

• Data Visualization
Philippines’ efforts in supporting gender statistics

- National Demographic and Health Survey
- Open Stat SDG Database
How about Region III and Bataan?

![Vital Statistics Table]

- **Registered Births**: 2018: 189,015
- **Registered Marriages**: 2018: 51,712
- **Registered Deaths**: 2018: 70,706
- **Life expectancy at birth (in years)**: 2010-2015: Male 68.7, Female 75.4
- **Education**: 2013: 98.2
- **Simple literacy rate (90 years old and over)**: 2013: 92.3

![Available Statistics](rss03.psa.gov.ph/sites/default/files/Q3_Central%20Luzon%20QuickStats%20Apr%202020.pdf)
CBMS Philippines Coverage as of June 15, 2016

75 PROVINCES, 32 OF WHICH ARE PROVINCE-WIDE,
895 MUNICIPALITIES
76 CITIES
COVERING 24,146 BARANGAYS

At least 239 LGUs have more than 1 round of CBMS census (of which over 66 LGUs have at least 3 rounds of data collection)
CBMS Core Indicators

**Basic Needs**

A. Health
   - Proportion of children under 5 years old who died
   - Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes

B. Nutrition
   - Proportion of children aged 0-5 years old who are malnourished
   - Proportion of households living in makeshift housing

C. Housing
   - Proportion of households who are informal settlers

D. Water and Sanitation
   - Proportion of households without access to safe water supply
   - Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities

E. Education
   - Proportion of children aged 6-15 years old who are not attending elementary school
   - Proportion of children 12-15 years old who are not attending secondary school
   - Proportion of children aged 6-15 years old who are not attending school

F. Income
   - Proportion of households with income below the poverty threshold
   - Proportion of households with income below the food (subsistence) threshold
   - Proportion of households who experienced hunger due to food shortage

G. Employment
   - Proportion of persons in the labor force who are unemployed

H. Peace and Order
   - Proportion of persons who are victims of crimes
Lessons Learned

Many global initiatives resulted in the production of statistics that address gender and development in the Philippines. They can be used to gender statistics for various uses.
Let’s have another poll!
Let us have a 15-minute break.
Section 3: Gender Statistics for Policy: Some Illustrations

• Gender statistics to attain sustainable and just economies.

• Gender statistics to strengthening well-being and capabilities.
Economic empowerment

Gender parity in the labor market would yield a 28 trillion dollars increase in global GDP

Women having more income under their control results in bigger investment in health, education, and wellbeing of their children

Source: UN Women (2017)

Source: Communicating Gender Statistics, Module 01.1, PARIS21 Academy, slide 12
Shifting Towards Sustainable and Just Economies
Employment Status, by Sex: July 2020

- **Labor Force Participation Rate**
  - Female: 48.5%
  - Male: 75.3%

- **Employment Rate**
  - Female: 90.0%
  - Male: 90.0%

- **Unemployment Rate**
  - Female: 10.0%
  - Male: 10.0%

- **Underemployment Rate**
  - Female: 14.5%
  - Male: 19.0%

Key Employment Indicators of Total Population 15 Years Old and Over, Philippines
Strengthening Well-being and capabilities
Educational Status of Women and Men in the Philippines

Distribution of the Population 6 years old and over, by Highest Educational Attainment

Source: 2018 LFS, PSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Education</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Elementary</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Elementary</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some High School</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed High School</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Secondary</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College or higher</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank[^a]</td>
<td>Province</td>
<td>HDI (2012)[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Benguet</td>
<td>0.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Metro Manila[^b]</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rizal</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4T</td>
<td>Ilocos Norte</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4T</td>
<td>Cavite</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Laguna</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7T</td>
<td>La Union</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7T</td>
<td>Bulacan</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7T</td>
<td>Pampanga</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10T</td>
<td>Bataan</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10T</td>
<td>Iloilo</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10T</td>
<td>Siquijor</td>
<td>0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Philippines (average)</td>
<td>0.658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^a]: Rank indicates the position of the province.  
[^b]: Metro Manila is an administrative region that includes several provinces. 

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Philippine_provinces_by_Human_Development_Index>
Trends in Place of Birth
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey

Delivered at home

Delivered in health facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, PSA

2017 PHILIPPINES NATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
What does the tracker reveal about the gender-related impacts of COVID-19?

At the global level, what does the data show?

For the Philippines...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.92%</td>
<td>1.55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For every 10 deaths among confirmed cases in women... ...there are 12 in men

Date: 9/28/20
Total number of sex-disaggregated cases: 307,288. Total number of sex-disaggregated deaths: 5,381
Lessons Learned

Many policies for Gender and Development can be developed using gender statistics.

These policies encompass various areas in human development and wellbeing (labor force, education, health) and even surveillance and vital statistics such as causes of death and covid-19 statistics.
Let’s have another poll!
Section 4: Gender Statistics: Focus on Subnational Efforts
## CBMS Core Indicators, Dinalupihan, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members of the labor force</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed members of the labor force</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6-17 years old not attending school</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Dinalupihan CBMS Census 2017 - 2018
Table 2.5 Victims of Crime by Sex, Municipality of Dinalupihan, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
<th>Victims of Crime*</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinalupihan</td>
<td>86,292</td>
<td>42,868</td>
<td>43,424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Persons who are victimized by murder, rape, physical injury, theft, etc.

** Number of victims of crime over total population

Source: CBMS Census 2014
EXPERIENCE OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Among ever-married women age 15-49 in the 12 months preceding the survey...

11% Ever experienced physical violence
4% Ever experienced sexual violence

Trends
Percentage of ever-married women who reported to have experienced spousal violence, by their current or most recent husband/partner

SPOUSAL VIOLENCE BY REGION

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their any husband/partner in the past 12 months

National Capital Region 8%
MIMAROPA 17%
CARAGA 38%

ARMM 4%

NDHS 2008 29
NDHS 2013 26
NDHS 2017 24
Gender statistics are available in the CBMS of the LGUs and they can enrich policies at the LGU level.
Open Forum

• May I open the discussion on the areas of CBMS for which you want to package gender statistics for policy?
• May I call on someone from Dinalupihan?
• Now, may I call on Balanga?
• How about Samal?
• May I hear from the province?
Moving Forward: Other Activities of the CD4.0 Project

• Training Module 1: Data Management (November 17-19)

• Training Module 2: Data Visualization (November 24-26)
Thank you!