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

Module 1: Data Production and Management for Gender Statistics

17-19 November 2020
OBJECTIVES

• To discuss the importance of data management in enhancing the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) of local government units with inclusion of gender statistics.

• To enhance the technical capacity of operational staff in managing and utilizing the CBMS database for gender reports and studies.
By the end of the training module, participants will be able to:

1. Define data management
2. Discuss the importance of data management in the generation of gender statistics
3. Enumerate the different aspects of data management
4. Illustrate data management using CBMS data
5. Generate tables on gender statistics
6. Package gender statistics for use in presenting insights on gender issues that may be addressed through gender policies & programs
Section 1: Introduction and Data Management for CBMS
- Definition of data management
- Data management in CBMS
- Issues in data management
- Moving forward: CBMS as envisioned by PSA & PSRTI

Section 2: Data Management in Excel for Gender Statistics from CBMS database
A. Preliminaries
B. Use of Excel in navigating around the CBMS database
C. Construction of Statistical Tables in Excel

Section 3: Packaging CBMS data to produce insights on gender issues in the LGUs
Section 1: Introduction and Data Management for CBMS
DEFINITION OF DATA MANAGEMENT

• Data management is the practice of managing data as a valuable resource to unlock its potential for an organization.

Source: Data Management: What it is and why it matters, SAS Insights

Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

• Managing data effectively requires having a data strategy and reliable methods to:
  ✓ access
  ✓ integrate
  ✓ cleanse
  ✓ govern
  ✓ store
  ✓ prepare data for analytics
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

DATA MANAGEMENT IN CBMS

1. DATA COLLECTION
2. DATA PROCESSING OR CONSOLIDATION
3. VALIDATION OF DATA
4. DATABASE MANAGEMENT
5. DISSEMINATION

Source. Celia Reyes et. al., Community Based Monitoring System: A Tool to Fight Poverty
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

DATA MANAGEMENT IN CBMS

1. DATA COLLECTION

Collection of data on households using the household questionnaire (CBMS Form 1) and data on barangays using the barangay profile questionnaire (CBMS Form 2).
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

DATA MANAGEMENT IN CBMS

2 DATA PROCESSING OR CONSOLIDATION

This includes:

- filling up tally sheets and manuals
  *(if the LGU would adopt the manual data processing)*
- encoding data using a computerized processing software
  *(if the LGU would adopt the computerized data processing)*
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

DATA MANAGEMENT IN CBMS

3 VALIDATION OF DATA

Conduct of validation workshops.

4 DATABASE MANAGEMENT

Storing and updating the CBMS Database.
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

DATA MANAGEMENT IN CBMS

5 DISSEMINATION

Publication of CBMS-related reports, construction of data boards, and organization of fora to present results and recommendations to stakeholders.
ISSUES IN DATA MANAGEMENT

• Data dictionary, metadata, statistical standards
• Quality Assurance
• Data privacy, data sharing

Source: Data Management: What it is and why it matters, SAS Insights
Related issues in data management

• Data dictionary- collection of names, definitions, and attributes about data elements that are being used or captured in a database, information system, or part of a research project.

(https://www.google.com/search?q=data+dictionary&oq=data+dictionary&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l7.5144j1j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LABEL</th>
<th>QUESTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUFREG</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFPRV</td>
<td>Province Code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFPRRCOD</td>
<td>Province Recode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUHNUM</td>
<td>Household Unique Sequential Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFURB2K10</td>
<td>2010 Urban-Rural FIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFPGTFIN</td>
<td>Final Weight Based on Projection (provincial projections)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFSYMO</td>
<td>Survey Month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFYYR</td>
<td>Survey Year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFPSU</td>
<td>PSU Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFRPL</td>
<td>Replicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUHHSIZE</td>
<td>Household Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUF2C01LNO</td>
<td>C101-Line Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUF2C03REL</td>
<td>C03-Relationship to Household Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUF2C04SEX</td>
<td>C04-Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUF2C05AGE</td>
<td>C05-Age as of Last Birthday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Related issues in data management

• Metadata - "data that provides information about other data". In other words, it is "data about data". Many distinct types of metadata exist, including descriptive metadata, structural metadata, administrative metadata, reference metadata and statistical metadata.

(https://www.google.com/search?q=what+is+metadata%3F&oq=what+is+metadata%3F&aqs=chrome..69i57j0i457j0l6.8915j1j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)
C04-Sex (PUFC04_SEX)
File: Ifs_april2016

Overview

Type: Discrete  Valid cases: 0
Format: numeric  Invalid: 0
Width: 1  Decimals: 0
Range: 1-2

DEFINITION
The sex of a person should be accurately recorded using the appropriate codes, i.e., "1" for male and "2" for female.

Questions and instructions

LITERAL QUESTION
Is ___ male or female? (Enter code)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.
Related issues in data management

• Statistical standards - agreed rules or guidelines on how one or more parts of the statistical business process should be carried out, conforming with requirements for professionalism (Source: Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) Content-oriented Guidelines, 2009)

Related issues in data management

• Quality Assurance (QA) - a management method that is defined as “all those planned and systematic actions needed to provide adequate confidence that a product, service or result will satisfy given requirements for quality and be fit for use”. (ISO, 1994).
Related issues in data management

• Data privacy or information privacy is a branch of data security concerned with the proper handling of data – consent, notice, and regulatory obligations.

(https://ura.uchicago.edu/page/data-sharing-agreements#:~:text=A%20data%2Dsharing%20agreement%20is,the%20data%20can%20be%20used.&text=Second%20it%20prevents%20miscommunication%20on,about%20data%20use%20are%20discussed.)
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

GENDER STATISTICS IN CBMS

GENDER STATISTICS
- Sex disaggregation
- Gender issues
- Reflect diversity
- Avoid stereotypes
Section 1: Introduction of Data Management

MOVING FORWARD: CBMS AS ENVISIONED BY PSA

“As the lead implementing agency of the CBMS, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) envisions to amplify the services in health, nutrition, housing, water, sanitation, among others, of local level key indicators of various aspects of quality of life in cities and municipalities.

Moreover, the PSA envisions to enable stronger linkages between the PSA and the Local Government Units (LGUs) for better use of reliable data in a more targeted approach for policy development towards poverty alleviation.

With the Act’s main objective to assess the localized generated poverty statistics, the AmBisyon 2040 is more attainable whereas improved policies and programs with the goal of making Filipinos strongly rooted, comfortable, and secured will have stronger support through the CBMS.”

Source: speech of NS Dennis Mapa during the launching of the IRR of the CBMS Act
"With the passage of the CBMS act, the PSRTI has the responsibility to train all LGUs in data collection, data processing, and data analysis, so *magkikita po muli tayo* after this training that we are conducting for [the CD4.0 project]. When we already have the CBMS, PSRTI will give you all the capacity trainings that you need for CBMS."

Source: Speech of Dr. Josefina Almeda, Executive Director of PSRTI, during the opening program of the seminar on Gender Statistics for Policy, 05 November 2020
Let’s have a poll!
Let us have a 15-minute break.