



Efforts of the Philippine Statistical System on the Compilation of Gender Statistics

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Outline of the Presentation



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- II. PSS Efforts on the Compilation of Gender Statistics
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- IV. Concluding remarks and recommendations

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I. Background



Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

- The Philippine Statistical System is a decentralized statistical system
- Many agencies of government generate statistics, hence, the need for a coordinating agency
- NSCB serves as the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the country



II. PSS Efforts on the Compilation of Gender Statistics



1. Coordination mechanisms on Gender Statistics

- 1.1 Inter-Agency Committee on Gender Statistics (IAC-GS)
- 1.2 2005-2010 Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP)
- 1.3 National Convention on Statistics (NCS)
- 1.4 National Women's Month



II. PSS Efforts on the Compilation of Gender Statistics



2. PSS products and services

2.1 NSCB products and services on gender statistics

- Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines
- Factsheet on Women and Men in the Philippines
- GAD online database, <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/gender/index.asp>
- Statistically Speaking,
<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/headlines/StatsSpeak/default.asp>
- Statistical Series on Reported Rape Cases in the Philippines
- MDGWatch, http://www.nscb.gov.ph/stats/mdg/mdg_watch.asp



II. PSS Efforts on the Compilation of Gender Statistics



2. PSS products and services (cont.)

2.2 Other PSS products and services on gender statistics

- Aside from "conventional" gender statistics produced from censuses and surveys, following are some of the new statistics on gender in the Philippines:

Area of Concern	Indicators	Source
1. Health	Attitude on sex-related issues	Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study
2. Peace and human rights	Awareness or experiences of violation of women/men's ancestral domains and lands	CHR-NCIP-NSCB-NSO-SRTC Metagora Project
3. Public life	Judges and lawyers trained; bar passers, etc.	
4. Agriculture	Access to microfinance credit; beneficiaries of agrarian reform	Department of Agriculture
5. Violence against women	Module on VAW	National Demographic and Health Survey



II. PSS Efforts on the Compilation of Gender Statistics



3. Developmental activities on gender statistics

Activity	Indicators used/generated	Area for improvement
3.1 Local-level gender-related development index (GDI)	Provincial and municipal GDI follows the HDI framework (Note: For the estimation of the municipal gender-related health index, proportion of population aged 50 and above was used instead of life expectancy.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Replication in all cities and municipalities in the country; •Greater data support from local government units •Users/stakeholders need to demonstrate actual policy uses
3.2 Estimation of women's contribution to the economy	Expansion of the SNA production boundary to include unpaid work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Methods for valuing unpaid work •Institutionalization

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II. PSS Efforts on the Compilation of Gender Statistics



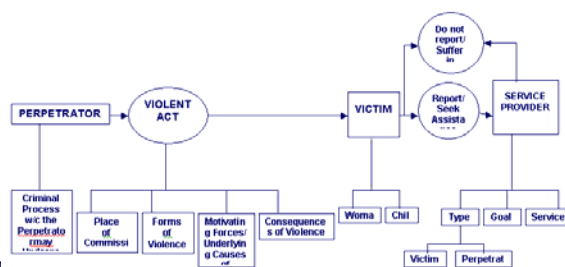
3. Developmental activities on gender statistics (cont.)

3.3 NSCB-CIDA Project on the Development of a Methodology to Generate Statistics on VAW

Major Outputs:

- NSCB Resolution No. 6, Series of 2001, Approval and Adoption of the Statistical Framework and Glossary Related to the Protection of Women
- Statistical Handbook on VAWC

Conceptual Framework for VAWC



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III. Issues on the measurement of violence against women



1. Records-based statistics on VAW

- 1.1 VAW cases reported to the Philippine National Police (PNP)
- 1.2 VAW cases served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

- Disaggregated by case, region

2. Survey-based statistics on VAW

- 2.1 2002 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study (YAFSS)
 - VAW cases among Filipino youth
- 2.2 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey:
 - Module on VAW with 36 questions



III. Issues on the measurement of violence against women



Records-based statistics on VAW

Strengths:

1. Lesser cost of implementation as mechanisms are already in place (e.g., police, service providers)
2. Provide a valuable source of information on the number of VAWC cases covered by police'/service providers' records
3. Can be used to monitor women who come forward for help
4. Can help to estimate the cost to society of responding to VAW

Weaknesses:

1. Do not normally cover all forms of VAW (e.g., psychological, economic)
 - commonly reported cases are based on physical and sexual abuse
2. Underreporting of VAW cases
 - cover only those reported to the police, served by providers



III. Issues on the measurement of violence against women



Survey-based statistics on VAW

Strengths:

1. Possible to estimate the overall prevalence of VAWC cases in a country/area
2. Can reach women who would not otherwise report to a police
3. Can reflect actual occurrences of VAW rather than what is reported to police, service providers

Weaknesses:

1. Costly to implement (e.g., specialized training of interviewers)



IV. Concluding remarks and recommendations



1. Aside from the compilation of "conventional" gender statistics, it is possible to produce new statistics on gender despite limited budgetary and manpower resources (e.g., youth's attitude on sex-related issues, rights to ancestral domains and lands, etc.).
2. The international community should push the agenda on the improvement/refinement of developmental activities undertaken by national statistical systems (e.g., estimation of local level GDI, women's contribution to the economy accounting for unpaid work, and prevalence of VAWC) to benefit from the learnings, experiences of other countries.
3. Statistical capacity building, not only of the producers, but also the data users must be pursued.
4. Data users should demonstrate actual policy uses of the statistics they say they need.





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