Gender Statistics in the Philippine Statistical System

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Outline of Presentation

I. Institutional and Coordination Mechanism
II. Status of Gender Data and Statistics/Products
III. Issues/Challenges and Opportunities
A. Republic Act No. 9710 (Magna Carta of Women) mandates all government offices, including GOCCs and LGUs to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and attaining its objectives.

B. Republic Act No. 10625 - Philippine Statistical Act

- Re-organized the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) which shall consists of statistical organizations at all administrative levels... consisting of the ff.:
  - Statistical Policy-making body – The PSA Board
  - Coordinating body with primary data collection capability - Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) attached to the National Economic and Development Authority for purposes of policy coordination.
  - A statistical research and training institute - PSRTI, and
  - All government agencies with statistical activities either as part of their primary function or as part of their administrative and regulatory functions (Sec. 4)
B. Republic Act No. 10625 - Philippine Statistical Act

Philippine Statistical System

• RA 10625, Section 4 provides that the PSS shall consist of statistical organizations at all administrative levels, the personnel therein and the national statistical program. This includes: – a policy-making body; – a coordinating body with primary data collection capability; – a statistical research and training institute.

The following are the statistical coordination mechanism:

• The PSA Board
• Interagency Committee on Gender, Children and Youth Statistics
• Regional and Provincial Statistics Committees
I. Institutional and Coordination Mechanism

Statistical Coordination Structures and Mechanism

PSA Board

Prescribe appropriate frameworks for the improvement of statistical coordination, and establish mechanisms for statistical coordination at the regional and LGU levels

• Provide technical assistance and exercise supervision over major statistical activities
• Recommend executive and legislative measures to enhance the development and efficiency of the system, including the internal structure of statistical agencies
C. Statistical Policies on Gender and Development

• PSA Board Resolution No. 8, Series of 2022.
  ✓ 2022. Approval and Adoption of the Updated Core Gender and Development Indicators
• NSCB Resolution No. 8,
  ✓ 2009. Approving and Adopting the Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes for the Gender and Development Sector
• NSCB Resolution No. 5,
  ✓ 2001. Approval and Adoption of the Statistical Framework on Gender and Development Indicators System
• NSCB Resolution No. 8
  ✓ 1994. Enjoining Different Agencies to Promote Gender Concerns in the Generation of Statistics
Interagency Committees (IAC) on Gender Statistics

Chair: Philippine Commission on Women
Vice-Chair: National Economic and Development Authority
Philippine Statistics Authority

Member Agencies:
1. Council for the Welfare of Children
2. Department of Social Welfare and Development
3. Department of Trade and Industry

Coordinator/Secretariat: PSA – Social Sector Statistics Service – Poverty and Human Development Statistics Division (SSSS-PHDSD)
### Status of data Sources: 32 identified possible data sources of gender statistics that...

#### EXIST IN THE COUNTRY AND USE FOR PRODUCTION OF GENDER STATISTICS IN THE COUNTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Civil registration records</td>
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<td>Health administrative records</td>
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<td>Education administrative records</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Labor administrative records</td>
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<td>Population registers</td>
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<td>Judiciary records</td>
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<td>Parliamentary records</td>
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<td>Police records</td>
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<td>Shelter records</td>
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<td>Trade records</td>
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<td>Business register</td>
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<td>Social security records</td>
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<td>Financial records</td>
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<td>Electoral register</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Population census</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Agriculture censuses and surveys</td>
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<td>Establishment census/surveys</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Demographic &amp; Health Survey</td>
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<td>Income &amp; expenditure Survey</td>
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<td>Labor Force Survey</td>
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<td>Time-use modules</td>
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<td>Migration surveys</td>
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#### DOES NOT EXIST IN THE COUNTRY

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<td>1.</td>
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<td>Victimization Survey</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Geospatial data</td>
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<td>Citizen-generated data</td>
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<td>Geospatial data</td>
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<td>Private sector data</td>
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### II. Current Status of Gender Data and statistics/Products
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Web-page on Women & Men i the PSA website
PSS Efforts in the Continuous Development and Enhancement of Gender Statistics

II. Current Status of Gender Data and statistics/Products

2 DATABASE on Women & Men in the PSA website

Updating of the Women and Men Database

The primary objective of updating the Women and Men Database is to provide information focusing on the socio-economic indicators that mirror the current situation of women and men in the Philippines. It proposes to look at the gender gaps and opportunities in reducing disparities and discrimination between women and men in the education, economic context, employment and social welfare. It also gives importance in making available updated and relevant statistics on women and men.

In recognition of the Philippines’ commitment to achieving the SDGs, it is deemed important to compile multi-dimensional information on women and men based on available data sources. The following are the sectors covered in the database:

1. Population and Families;
2. Work and Economic Participation;
3. Agriculture;
4. Education;
5. Health and Nutrition;
6. Social Welfare;
7. Public Life;
8. Migration;
9. Peace and Human Rights;
10. Violence Against Women;
11. Environment; and

About the Women and Men Database

The Magna Carta of Women or the Republic Act 9710 mandates all government offices to generate and maintain gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation. This database is an innovation on one of the functions of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to collect, compile and publish statistical information relating to the country’s economic, social, demographic and general activities and condition of the people under R.A. 10625.

The database contains information from the various surveys and censuses of PSA and different agencies which aim to present data that are available and relevant to the situation of women and men in the Philippines.

Updating of the Women and Men Database

The primary objective of updating the Women and Men Database is to provide information...
Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

PSS Efforts in the Continuous Development and Enhancement of Gender Statistics

II. Current Status of Gender Data and statistics/Products

• It contains various indicators covering 20 areas of concern:

1) Population

2) Education

3) Health and Nutrition

4) Work and Economic Participation

5) Economic Status

6) Agriculture

7) Public Life

8) Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 5

9) Tourism

10) Social Welfare

11) Trade and Industry

12) Violence Against Women

13) Child Abuse

14) The Filipino Youth

15) Women Empowerment

16) ASEAN

17) Media

18) Environment

19) Social Protection

20) Institutional Mechanism

• Data are collected from various agencies.
4 National and Regional Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines

- The Handbook focuses on the situation women relative to men in the following areas:

  1) Population and Families
  2) Work
  3) Economic Participation
  4) Agriculture
  5) Education
  6) Health and Nutrition
  7) Social Welfare
  8) Public Life
  9) Overseas Filipinos
  10) Peace and Human Rights
  11) Violence Against Women
  12) Environment
  13) Sustainable Development Goals

- It presents tables, graphs and short analysis.
- Data are collected from various agencies.
Consists of 13 chapters, updated annually, the GSLE brings together indicators and data on labor and employment for women and men, compiled from various government agencies.

It also aims to promote the use of gender data in the formulation of plans and programs and in the monitoring of projects designed to promote gender equality in the country.
II. Current Status of Gender Data and statistics/Products

6 Sustainable Development Goals

GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Target 5.1
End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce, and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

Baseline Data Year Data Source/Agency

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months

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Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age

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Proportion of women and girls aged 15-24 years subjected to sexual violence by_perpetrator_other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months

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Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age

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Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority

PSS Efforts in the Continuous Development and Enhancement of Gender Statistics
Philippine indicator classification: (a) Global indicator is an indicator present in the Philippines that have the same definition and method of computation likewise at the international level; (b) Supplemental indicator is an additional indicator relevant in achieving the target in a specific goal; (c) Proxy indicator is an alternative indicator to the global indicators due to lack of country context on the indicator as describe at the international level; and (d) Country level indicator is indicator that are answerable by yes or no by satisfying the requirement, 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise;

GENDER concerns is a cross-cutting disaggregation dimension across different sectors which is why gender-related indicators can be found not only in SDG Goal 5: Gender Equality, but also in other SDG goals.

Gender relevant indicators

- Global indicator (23 or 52.2%)
- Proxy indicator (9 or 20.5%)
- Supplemental indicator (12 or 27.3%)
**Achieve Gender Equality**

**Goal 5 indicators**

- **Tier I Global indicators (10)**
- **Tier II indicators (3)**
- **Proxy indicators (3)**
- **Tier III indicators (2)**
- **Supplemental indicators (3)**

**Philippine SDG Indicators**

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**Tier II indicators (3)**

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

**Tier III indicators (2)**

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control

* **Philippine indicator classification:** (a) **Global indicator** is indicator present in the Philippines that have the same definition and method of computation likewise at the international level; (b) **Supplemental indicator** is an additional indicator relevant in achieving the target in a specific goal; (c) **Proxy indicator** is an alternative indicator to the global indicators due to lack of country context on the indicator as describe at the international level; and (d) **Country level indicator** is indicator that are answerable by yes or no by satisfying the requirement, 1 if the country satisfies the requirement of the indicator and 0 if otherwise;
2023-2029 Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP)

- The PSDP is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts and strategies of the PSS and for defining the priority statistical development programs and activities to be undertaken in the medium term.

- one of the chapters in the PSDP is Chapter 24. Statistics on Children and Gender and Development, which particularly addresses the concerns on the generation, dissemination, and utilization of statistics on children and gender and development.
III. Opportunities and Challenges

ISSUES/CHALLENGES

✓ Need to enhance the availability of gender statistics among government agencies

OPPORTUNITIES

✓ Inclusion of statistical development program/activity to formulate Guidelines on Establishing and Maintaining Statistical Gender and Development Database among Government Agencies
III. Opportunities and Challenges

ISSUES/CHALLENGES
✓ Need to address data gaps in the monitoring of gender-related indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals
a. Maternal Mortality Ratio
b. Unpaid Care Work
c. Proportion of girls and women who experienced genital mutilation

OPPORTUNITIES
✓ Inclusion of statistical development program/activity on the following:
  a. Development of methodology using CRVS in estimating Maternal Mortality Ratio
  b. Improve the dissemination of the result of the pilot survey on time spent on unpaid care and domestic work and ensure institutionalization of its data collection in existing surveys, like the Labor Force Survey
  c. Explore reporting practices of other countries
B. Participation to international conferences and meetings

- Philippines is a member of the **Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)**, which aims to review and identify key initiatives and programmes that support and enhance national statistical offices’ capacity to identify, produce and disseminate relevant gender statistics.

- A member of the **ASEAN Working Group on SDG Indicators**
Thank You!

http://www.psa.gov.ph
http://openstat.psa.gov.ph
https://twitter.com/PSAgovph
https://www.facebook.com/PSAgovph