



Integrating Gender into National Statistics: The Philippine Experience

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- I. Background
- II. Statistical Framework on Gender and Development Indicators System
- III. The Philippine Statistical Development Program
- IV. Other Statistical Coordination Mechanisms
- V. Concluding Remarks





- It was previously recognized in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) that in many instances, gender statistics are
 - Produced by various agencies, but at times, not easily accessible
 - Were not available in the desired form.
- Hence, the Philippines National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) committed to compile a handbook to present the latest available and relevant gender statistics in the Philippines.



I. Background



An inventory of gender statistics available in the Philippines...

- Guided by **local legal/official frameworks** such as the:

1. **The 1987 Constitution** – “The state recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men.”
2. Executive Order No. 348 of 1989, Approving and Adopting the **Philippine Development Plan for Women for 1989 to 1992**
 - Mandates the creation of **Gender and Development (GAD) focal points** within an agency, a sector or a locality.
 - Executive Order No. 273 – **The 1995-2025 Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (PPGD)**





I. Background

An inventory of gender statistics available in the Philippines... (cont.)

- Guided by local legal/official frameworks such as the:

3. Republic Act 7192 of 1992, **Women in Development and Nation-Building Act**

4. NSCB Resolution No. 8, Series of 1994 – Enjoining Different Agencies to **Promote Gender Concerns in the Generation of Statistics**

- Provides for strong data support for the effective implementation of various laws protecting the rights of women.





An inventory of gender statistics available in the Philippines... (cont.)

- Guided by **internationally agreed frameworks/commitments**, such as the:
 - Beijing Platform for Action
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)





An inventory of gender statistics available in the Philippines... (cont.)

- The first **Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines** was published in 1995.
- An output of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Project on Improving Gender Statistics funded by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and implemented by the NSCB.
- Has been sustained by the NSCB, and replicated in all its Regional Divisions (9 of the 17 regions where the NSCB is present).





But after the inventory/statistical handbook in 1995...

How did we enrich/further the development of gender statistics in the Philippines?

How did we integrate gender into national statistics?





II. Statistical Framework on Gender and Development Indicators System





- The NSCB through its Project "Improvement of Statistics on Gender Issues" and in consultation with different government departments and agencies, developed a core set of indicators that will monitor the over-all development of women as compared to men.
- *The Statistical Framework of the GAD Indicators System* was developed by the PSS, spearheaded by the NSCB.





NSCB Resolution No. 5, Series of 2001 - Approval and Adoption of the **Statistical Framework on Gender and Development Indicators System**

- Contains the key macroeconomic impact indicators needed to monitor and assess the state of gender and development in the country.
- Serves as reference for government and non-government organizations in the formulation of indicators for monitoring and assessment of outputs and impact of their GAD activities.





- The NSCB Executive Board directed all concerned government agencies to **adopt the Framework in the generation and analysis of gender and development indicators.**
- Further, the NSCB Executive Board directed the NSCB Technical Staff to study and prepare the memorandum order for the establishment of **an Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics** to ensure the continuing efforts in the generation of gender statistics and that one of the terms of reference of this Committee shall be the identification of the agency that will institutionalize the implementation of the GAD framework.





Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics (IACGS)

- Aims to resolve statistical issues and to address emerging concerns on gender statistics to be able to provide relevant reliable and timely data for planning and programming purposes concerning women.

- Composition:

Chair: Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)

Co-Chair: National Statistics Office (NSO)

Vice-Chair: National Statistical Coordination Board

Members: GAD focal points of 17 member agencies





The NSCB Technical Staff, as coordinator of the Philippine Statistical System,

- Coordinates the IAC on Gender Statistics
- Monitors the implementation of the Statistical Framework as well as other statistical activities on gender and development





BUT....

To better guide all concerned agencies, there is a need to outline the statistical programs and activities that producers and users/stakeholders need to undertake/get involved in, at least, in the medium term.





III. The Philippine Statistical Development Program





The PSDP

- Sets strategic directions, thrusts and priorities of the PSS in the medium term in support of the Philippine Development Plan, MDGs, and other international commitments
- Integrates statistical activities of government and promotes optimum use of available resources





PSDP 2011-2017

In terms of process

- **More inclusive**; wider consultations among government and private sector (national, regional/local, and multi-sectoral)
- **Strategic and outcome orientation**
- Assessment of previous PSDPs by **independent consultants**

In terms of content

- Inclusion of a **medium term expenditure framework** (including human resource framework) for more concrete basis of investment for statistics
- **Prioritization** of activities vis-à-vis resources
- Strong thrust on generation of **statistics on new/emerging concerns** (i.e., hunger, children, social protection, innovation, information society, climate change, and disaster risk reduction, governance)
- **Greater focus to develop/improve local statistics, administrative data, and business processes**



III. The Philippine Statistical Development Program



Cluster 1: PSS-wide concerns

- Chapter 1 – Management and coordination of the PSS
- Chapter 2 – Statistical capacity development (human resource and research and development)
- Chapter 3 – Statistical information management and dissemination
- Chapter 4 – Local level statistics development

Cluster 2: Macroeconomy and finance

- Chapter 5 – Macroeconomic and related accounts and statistics
- Chapter 6 – Monetary and financial statistics

Cluster 3: Agriculture, industry, and services

- Chapter 7 – Agriculture, fisheries and agrarian reform statistics
- Chapter 8 – Industry, trade and investment statistics
- Chapter 9 – Tourism statistics

Cluster 4: Infrastructure

- Chapter 10 – Transport statistics
- Chapter 11 – Energy statistics
- Chapter 12 – Information society statistics



III. The Philippine Statistical Development Program



Cluster 5: Social development

Chapter 13 – Population and housing statistics

Chapter 14 – Income, poverty, and hunger statistics

Chapter 15 – Labor and employment statistics

Chapter 16 – Education and cultural statistics

Chapter 17 – Health and nutrition statistics

Chapter 18 – Social protection statistics

Chapter 19 – Statistics on children and gender and development

Cluster 6: Environment and technology

Chapter 20 – Environment and natural resources statistics

Chapter 21 – Science and technology and innovation statistics

Cluster 7: Governance, peace and security

Chapter 22 – Governance statistics

Chapter 23 – Peace and security statistics





Scope and Coverage

1. Statistics on Children

- Poverty and disparities
- Education
- Health and Nutrition
- Child Protection/Social Welfare
- Other emerging concerns/issues on statistics on children

2. Statistics on Gender and Development (GAD)

- Education and Training
- Economy
- Health
- Poverty
- Institutional Mechanisms
- Media
- Power and Decision-Making
- Environment
- Violence against Women/Girl Child
- Armed Conflict/Human Rights
- Other emerging concerns/issues on statistics on GAD





Issue and Concern

1. Insufficient coordination mechanisms to respond to evolving and emerging demands/concerns on statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Programs/Activities

- 1.1 Strengthening statistical coordination on children and GAD
 - Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics (IAC-GS)
 - Establishment and monitoring of the GAD database as provided in the Magna Carta of Women (MCW)
- 1.2 Development and improvement of new statistical frameworks and standards on children and GAD concerns and continuous improvement of existing ones
 - Core GAD framework
 - Statistical framework on children





Issue and Concern

2. Demand for better quality statistics on children, GAD and other related concerns

Proposed Programs/Activities

- 2.1 Rationalization/Review of the PSS censuses/surveys collecting data on children and GAD
 - Redesign of the master sample
 - Conduct of a National Time Use Survey (TUS)
 - Updating of the Women's Safety Module
 - Review of the questionnaire and objectives of the TUS, Survey of Children (SOC) and Women's Safety Module
- 2.2 Enhancement of the System of Designated Statistics concerning statistics on children and GAD
 - Designation of new/critical statistics on children and GAD





Issue and Concern

3. Need to ensure quality of statistics on children, GAD, and other related statistics

Proposed Program/Activity

- 3.1 Development and implementation of a **data quality assessment framework** for statistics on children, GAD, and other related indicators





Issue and Concern

4. Demand for priority information needs on statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 4.1 Review/Development/Improvement of methodologies, data gaps, and updating of critical indicators concerning statistics on children and GAD
 - Valuation of Unpaid Work
 - Gender-related Development Index (GDI)
 - Child Development Index (CDI) by life stages
 - Integration of the existing Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) system
 - Sex-disaggregated poverty and MDG statistics





Issue and Concern

5. Need for the improvement of dissemination/communication of statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Programs/Activities

- 5.1 Strengthening advocacy/communication on the importance and rational use of statistics on children and GAD
 - consultative and dissemination forums
 - briefing/appreciation seminars for media
 - information materials, social networks, more user-friendly papers, special studies, and publications
- 5.2 Development and improvement of the **Philippine Statistics on Children and GAD Portal with links to GAD databases**





Issue and Concern

6. Inadequate assessment tools to measure effectiveness and efficiency of government programs on the welfare children and women

Proposed Programs/Activities

- 6.1 Development and improvement of archiving systems/**documentation of actual policy uses of statistics** on children and GAD by all government agencies
- 6.2 Development and implementation of a **monitoring and evaluation system or communication strategy/feedback mechanism** of the government programs on children and women





Issue and Concern

7. Need to undertake significant researches towards better quality statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 7.1 Conduct of methodological studies/research on statistics on children and GAD
 - local-level poverty statistics for children and women, Human Development Index (HDI), GDI and CDI





Issue and Concern

8. Inadequate institutional capacity on the compilation and use of statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 8.1 Training of compilers and users statistics on children and GAD at the national and local governments, media, and in other relevant sectors
 - compilation, analysis and utilization of statistics on children and GAD





Issue and Concern

9. Demand for more responsive local-level statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 9.1 Conduct of a study on the use of administrative-based data for the generation of local-level statistics on children and GAD
 - local-level statistics on the welfare of children and women (e.g., on their education and health)





Issue and Concern

10. Insufficient capacity of local government units (LGUs) in the generation of local-level statistics on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 10.1 **Training of LGUs** in the generation, implementation and use of local-level statistics on children and GAD for local planning and ensure utilization of skills acquired after the training





Issue and Concern

11. Lack of human resources to undertake critical statistical activities on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 11.1 Strengthening of institutional coordination with DBM and other oversight agencies for approval of provision of personnel for the continuous improvement and regular compilation of statistics on children and GAD
 - Creation of statistical units/positions





Issue and Concern

12. Demand for increased government investments on critical statistical activities on children and GAD

Proposed Program/Activity

- 12.1 Implementation of sustainable financing scheme for critical statistical activities on children and GAD
 - regular/new surveys
 - training
 - ICT resources





Issue and Concern

13. Need to enhance knowledge and capacity of PSS on internationally recommended standards, methodologies and best practices, and to strengthen relations with the international community

Proposed Programs/Activities

- 13.1 Participation in and hosting of international conferences, training, workshops, and expert group meetings on statistics on children and GAD
 - country sharing of experiences
 - EGMs (e.g., UN Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), UNESCAP Technical Advisory Group on Social Statistics, and Global Forum on Gender Statistics)





Proposed Programs/Activities

- 13.2 Participation in international cooperation and capacity building programs/projects, and standards and methodological development activities on statistics on children and GAD
- standards and methodological frameworks/manuals (e.g., Manual on Gender Statistics)
 - technical assistance to other national statistical systems
- 13.3 Compliance with/adherence to international principles, frameworks, and declarations on statistics on children and GAD with consideration of the country's situation e.g., UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, MDG indicators, Beijing Platform for Action (BPA), UN's Minimum set of indicators





The PSDP

PSDP Volume 1 – strategic plan, including major statistical programs

PSDP Volume 2 – matrix of detailed statistical activities, implementation schedule, and budget

Medium Term Expenditure Framework - proposed investment plan to finance the PSDP/PSS





IV. Other statistical coordination mechanisms





Magna Carta of Women (15 September 2009)

Mandates all government offices to

- adopt **gender mainstreaming as a strategy** - planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development,
- creation and/or strengthening of **gender and development focal points**, and
- **generation and maintenance of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases** to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation.

Section 27 of the **General Appropriations Act of the Republic of the Philippines**

- States that all departments, bureaus, offices and agencies shall set aside an amount to be used **for gender-responsive projects** with the **minimum amount of 5%** of an agency's total **appropriation**.





1. National Convention on Statistics (NCS)

- **Triennially conducted**/ spearheaded by the NSCB, provides a forum for practitioners and theoreticians in the field of statistics to discuss emerging statistical issues and concerns.
- A **session on gender statistics** is regularly organized and has always been **one of the most popular sessions** during the NCS.





2. National Women's Month

-Spearheaded by the Philippine Commission on Women, which aims **to promote** the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (**CEDAW**) and widen its reach among policy makers, planners and other stakeholders with emphasis on promoting women's economic rights and empowerment.

3. Millennium Development Goals

-NSCB serves as repository of official Philippine MDG statistics
-MDG Report is the collaborative effort of various agencies

4. Hosting of International Conferences (the 3rd Global Forum on Gender Statistics)



IV. Other statistical coordination mechanisms



5. Cadre of Gender and Development (GAD) focal points in the different government agencies (Magna Carta of Women)

6. Conduct of consultative meetings with data users and data producers to thresh out issues –established tradition in the PSS





7. Dissemination/Communication of gender statistics

STATISTICAL PRODUCTS AND DATABASES

7.1 Online interactive gender database

(<http://www.nscb.gov.ph/gender/index.asp>)

- Focuses on the situation of women relative to men in the following major areas of concern, in accordance with the BPA:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| i) Population and Families (6) | vii) Social Welfare (6) |
| ii) Work (10) | viii) Public Life (6) |
| iii) Economic Participation (4) | ix) Migration (4) |
| iv) Agriculture (7) | x) Peace and Human Rights (3) |
| v) Education (8) | xi) Violence Against Women and Children(10) |
| vi) Health and Nutrition (11) | xii) Environment (2) |





7. Dissemination/Communication of gender statistics

7.2 RESEARCH PAPERS, STUDIES

7.2.1 Web articles

Statistically Speaking Beyond the Numbers Sexy Statistics

- These are NSCB web articles, which presents viewpoints and perspectives of the members of the NSCB Technical Staff on various statistical concerns.
- It seeks to assist the users by informing, enlightening, and guiding them on various statistical concerns, including GAD.

7.2.2 NSCB papers/studies on women's contribution to the economy

- NSCB studies in 1998, 1999, 2007, and 2010 on the measurement of the contribution of women and men, accounting for unpaid work.





7. Dissemination/Communication of gender statistics

7.3 Communicating statistics, in partnership with the media

- From 2010 to 2011, the **Philippine Center for Investigative Journalism (PCIJ)**, conducted **Knowledge Sharing Sessions for Journalists** on the MDGs, specifically on MDG 5 (i.e., on MMR with very low probability of achieving the target by 2015)
- Aimed to **promote among the media that meeting the MDGs is a governance issue**





V. Concluding remarks



V. Concluding remarks



Implications of gender mainstreaming in statistics at organizational level...The Philippine experience in terms of:

Areas of concern	Status of implementation	Some illustration
Leadership	✓	IAC on Gender Statistics
Legal framework	✓	Magna Carta, RA, NSCB Board Resolutions
Cooperation between users and producers of statistics	✓	IAC on Gender Statistics
Collaboration for developing and improving concepts and methods	✓	PSS with development partners
Training	✓	With media/PCIJ
Re-focus of activities and position of gender units and gender focal points within the national statistical systems	✓	GAD focal points





V. Concluding remarks

1. The Statistical Framework should address new/emerging concerns.
2. In relation with no. 1, it is thus important that knowledge sharing among national statistical systems as well as development partners are continuously undertaken.
3. The formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program is just half of the job – the other half remains to be a challenge for all concerned agencies, that is, to implement the statistical programs and activities identified.
4. Further, the PSDP should serve as a living document – may be updated/revised depending in priorities of the PSS.



V. Concluding remarks



5. While in the PSS, there are a relatively wide array of gender statistics available, the greater challenges, however, are for:

- Producers to more effectively communicate these statistics
- Users to more clearly demonstrate the use of these statistics in actual policy-/decision-making
- Government to invest more in statistics, on statisticians, and on the national statistical system.





Maraming Salamat po!

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