



15TH NATIONAL CONVENTION ON STATISTICS

03-05 OCTOBER 2022

Organized by the Philippine Statistical System
Spearheaded by the Philippine Statistics Authority



2021 National Household Care Survey

Counting Care Matters: Approach to measuring Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW) in the time of COVID-19 Pandemic

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Oxfam Pilipinas

Gender Statistics Session

Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria

October 4, 2022 | 10:30-12Noon



Title

Oxfam pilipinas

Patas na Bukas

The Future is Equal—
Together we can end
poverty and injustice

Oxfam has been working with local partners in the Philippines for **over 30 years** – formally registered in 1988, supporting long-term humanitarian, development, and advocacy work .

- 50 staff
- Average annual portfolio size of Euros 5.5 mn
- Geographic priorities: Bicol, Eastern Samar, Bangsamoro. Also working in Metro Manila
- Funding partners: EU, ECHO, GAC, DFAT, Oxfam affiliates, private sector





This research aims to:

- Gather information on Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW); measure care activities which is often underreported in standard time use measures, as UCDW may be aggregated or conflated with other time uses.
- In the context of COVID-19 pandemic, NHCS will provide evidence on how COVID emergency has affected care work roles and loads of women, men, children within the household.

Research Partners:





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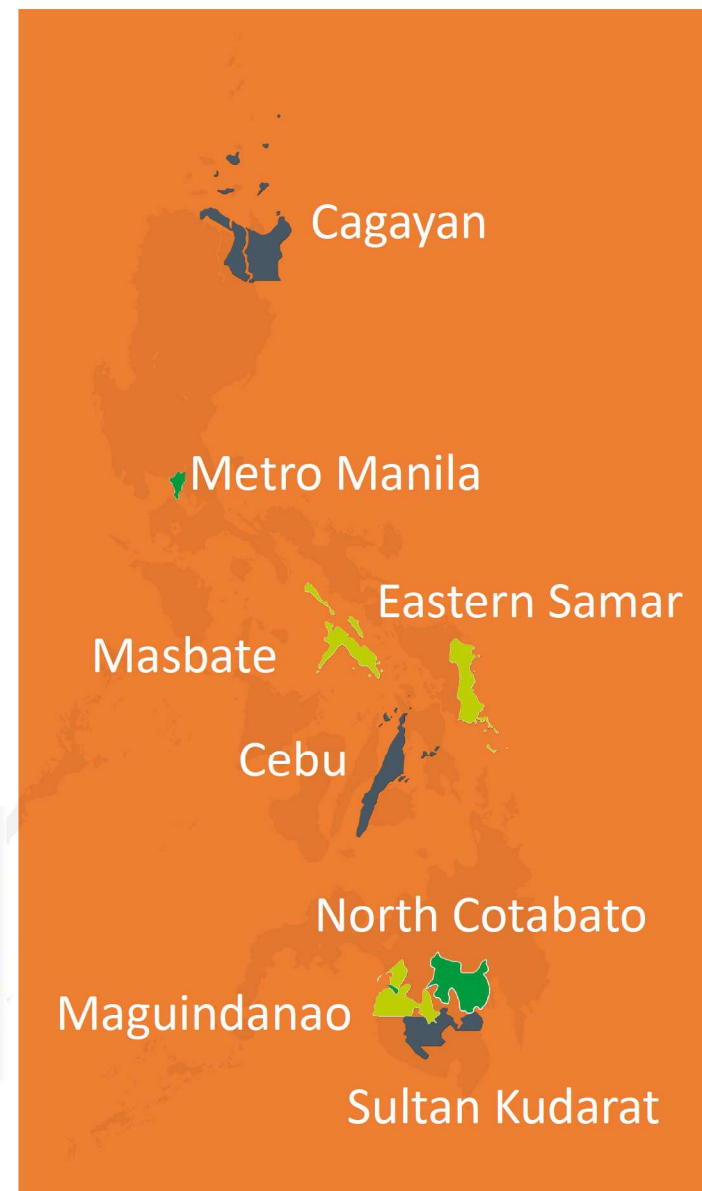
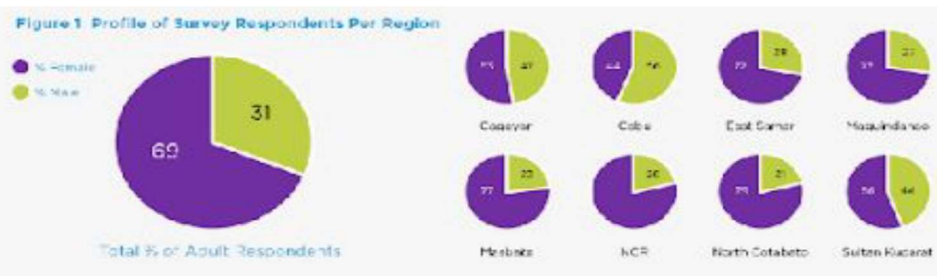
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METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

SAMPLING

- 8 out of 13 Regions covered
- Data collection:
 - January to March 2021
 - Randomly sampled households in selected barangays (with presence of Oxfam, Partners and PCW-GWP)
- No control for seasonality





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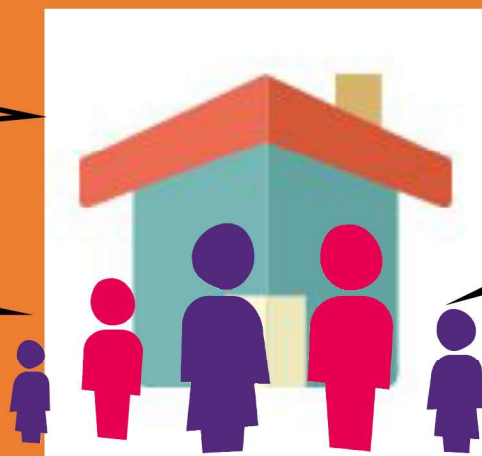


DEMOGRAPHIC

1,119 adults
interviewed

5 is the average
household size

Women average
43 years old



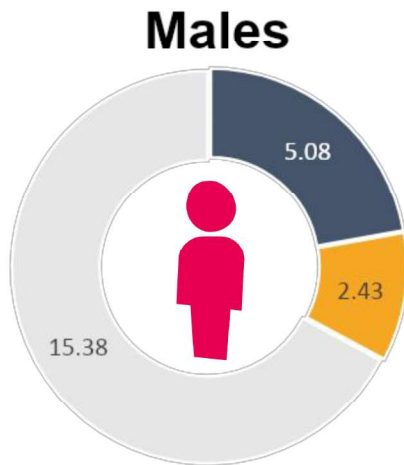
Covering 775 households
(Rural – 353; Urban – 422)




58 children, adolescents
and young adults
interviewed (between 8
and 21 years old)

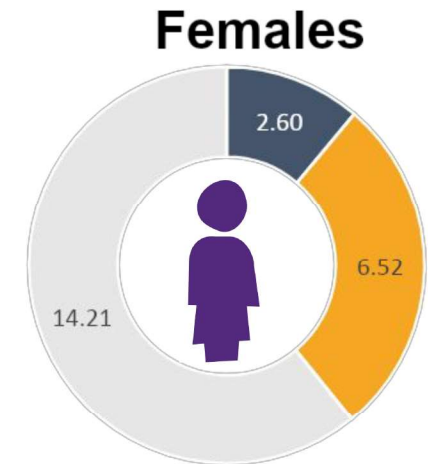


TIME SPENT

A DAY IN THE LIFE: Philippines
Number of hours spent per day, by sex



Paid work 
Care work (primary) 
Non-work (leisure, sleep, education, personal care, social and religious functions) 

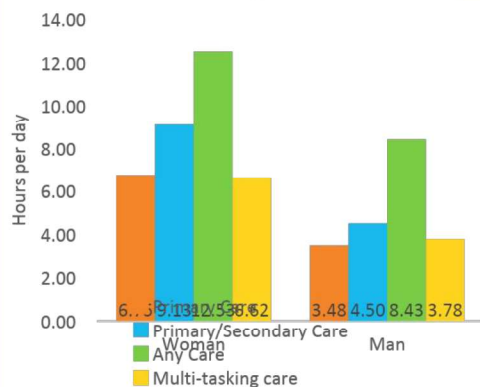


Women spend on average 6.5 hours a day on care as a **primary activity**.
This is almost 3 times more hours than men.

Time use vs. care work

Including **supervision of dependents and secondary activities (any care)** increases women's hours of care responsibility to **13 hours per day** and to **8 hours for men**.

Proportion of time spent by adult women and men on primary care, primary or secondary care, any care and multi-tasking care



- Women spend almost 7 hours a day on **multi-tasking care** (doing at least two care activities at the same time).
- Women devote more hours than men to all care tasks¹ except for water/fuel collection
- 18% of men reported **no time spent on any care** activity the day before the survey
- 3 in 4 men approve that men should do care work

¹ Other care tasks include meal preparation, cleaning, preparing clothes, childcare, community care, and shopping

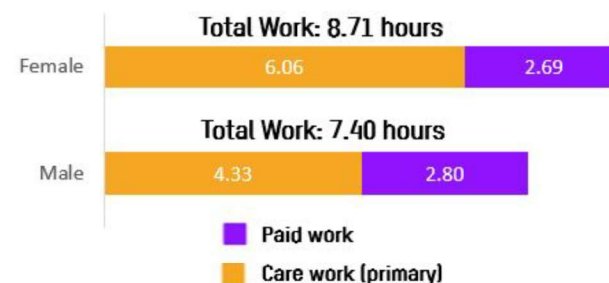
PROBLEMATIC HOUSEWORK

Both women (26%) and men (30%) found procuring household needs the most problematic care work during quarantine.

	Women	Men
1 st	Washing clothes (32%)	Water collection (42%)
2 nd	Water collection (30%)	Fuel collection (24%)
3 rd	Fuel collection (16%)	Washing clothes (11%)

TIME USE BY YOUNG PEOPLE

CARE WORK takes up a large proportion of young people's total work hours



GENDER INEQUALITY STARTS EARLY:
 Girls spend more time on care work and total work than Boys in their same age group

CARE WORK VS. WELL-BEING

HEAVY CARE WORK affects women's WELL-BEING

1/3 of women had experienced an injury, illness, disability or other harm from their care work in the past six months

TOP 3

- Backache, muscle or joint ache
- Headache/ dizziness
- Stress/irritability

CARE & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

For **ADULT MEN**, some answered that beating women (0.66%), yelling at women (0.98%), and shaming fellow men (1.31%) for doing housework are acceptable.

For **ADULT WOMEN**, some answered that beating women (0.39%), yelling at women (0.26%), and shaming men (0.13%) for doing housework are acceptable.





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RECOMMENDATION



Representation

Meaningful inclusion of unpaid and paid care givers and care receivers in budgets, planning, decision-making and social dialogue, ensuring their rights, needs and contributions are reflected in these processes. Although the country—through the Philippine Commission on Women and the Gender and Development units in various government and private organizations—continues to advocate for the meaningful participation of women in decision making processes at all levels but this should be consistently practiced in both public and private platforms.



Reward

Making sure paid care workers are adequately rewarded and remunerated for their work by employers and the state, for example, through stable, living wage incomes for reasonable hours, employment benefits, pensions and carers' benefits. In the formal sector, the reward will come in the form of supportive workplace policies such as subsidizing care work of their employee, more flexible work hours and extended paternity leave.



Recognition

Recognize that unpaid care work is still work, make its contribution be visible to society and the economy. This includes government policies, budget allocations; collection of quantitative and qualitative data that recognise the care economy as a fundamental element of the total economy, and secure investments in the care economy. Strengthening public-private partnerships is key when attempting to address problems related to household care, particularly in the time of a pandemic. This public-private partnership could pave the way for a cost-effective implementation of programs. Capacity-building programs have to be regularly monitored and evaluated so as to identify weaknesses in their implementation and to provide measures to address such.



Reduction

The drudgery of time and labour-intensive unpaid care tasks (such as collecting water and firewood) to free up women's and girls' time to participate in social, political and economic life even more increases in this time of pandemic. The government, private sector, and development/cause-oriented organizations should continue to prioritize poor households' access to affordable services and facilities and promote the need to address gender inequality through investment in infrastructure and time- and labor-saving equipment. Infrastructure is necessary if one is to reduce women's long hours of care work and address their other issues as caregivers.



Redistribution

Unpaid Care Work responsibilities must be shared more equitably between women and men, and between governments, businesses, communities and households. Male "care champions", especially among the young, should initiate dialogues that challenge social norms and women breadwinning in the household and in the community. The contributions of male household members in care work should be highlighted as well gender inequality through investment in infrastructure and time- and labor-saving equipment. Infrastructure is necessary if one is to reduce women's long hours of care work and address their other issues as caregivers.

WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT & CARE

Oxfam Pilipinas' Experience on Unpaid Care Work

unpaid care and domestic work

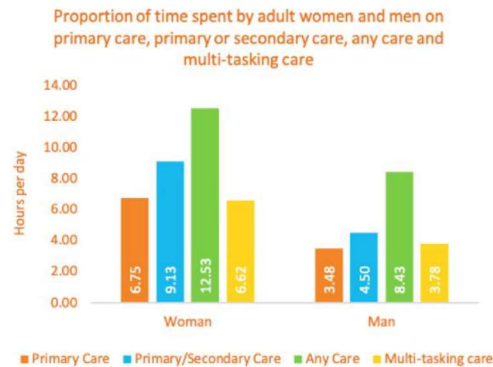


- Not recognized, reduced, and redistributed
- Direct care of persons and domestic work provided for family members and other households members
- Mostly done by women and girls and it limits their time to learn or take part in political and social activities of their choice
- Heavy, inefficient, and unequally distributed



Oxfam Pilipinas works for a more equal future where Filipinos are free from poverty. Our dream is for a country that is resilient, where gender justice and active citizenship thrive.

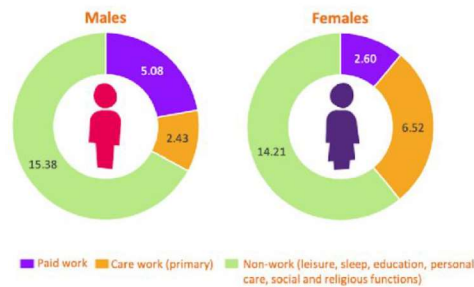
For more than 30 years, serving in a country where close to 27 million now live in poverty, we have relied on the power of people to carry out programs designed to achieve our shared vision.



Women spent up to 13 total hours of unpaid care work (primary, simultaneous, and supervision) compared to only 8 hours for men



A Day in the Life: Philippines



2021 National Household Care Survey

Women spend on average 6.5 hours a day on care as a primary activity. 3 times more hours than men

INTERVENTIONS

WASH* & TLSEs**



50.6K
women with improved access to WASH

29.9K

women who received TLSEs

RESEARCH



2017 Rapid Care Analysis

2018 Understanding Social Norms

2020 Rapid Gender Analysis

2021 National Household Care Survey

2021 Effectiveness of UCW Local Legislation

CAMPAIGNS



25M***
potential reach

15

media pickups

POLICY & INFLUENCING



28

local governments enacted local laws that make it mandatory to generate data on and address UCDW in government planning, budgeting and programming

IMPACTS

1-3
HOURS

more time for activities of their choice

3.3
HOURS

spent for unpaid care work daily



INDIVIDUAL

Care Work Champions

HOUSEHOLD

Care work redistributed to other members of the household



COMMUNITY

15% reduction of acceptance of unequal care roles

OUR CALL TO ACTION

5Rs

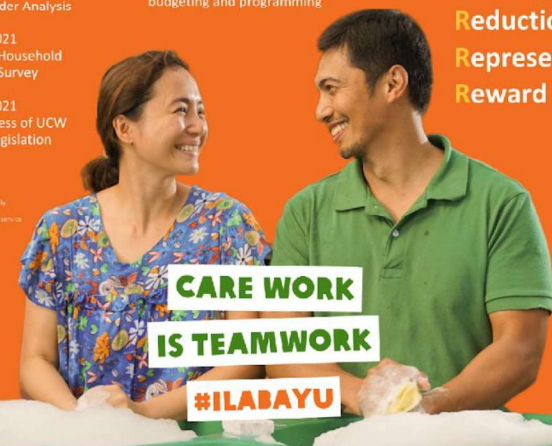
Recognition that UCW is work

Redistribution of unpaid care

Reduction of drudgery of UCW

Representation in decision-making

Reward to paid care workers



CARE WORK IS TEAMWORK
#ILABAYU



OXFAM

WHY NEED TO ADDRESS UNPAID CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK?

- **Fundamental** to human development and gender equality.
- **A public and development** issue not a private issue.
- **Unrecognised heavy and unequal** workloads for women and girls
- **Global and regional commitments** i.e. SDG 5.4
- **Women and girls** have more choice and benefit more from political, economic and social participation



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P0Z7MmvoMQs>



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Thank you!



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