

Volume 22

Issue 3 *Women's Studies: The Possibility of Rethinking and Designing the Foundations of Modern Culture*

Article 15

April 2021

## Sex Disaggregated Gender-Based Labor Differentiation among the Elected Barangay Officials in the First District of Cavite

Victoriano N. Rodil  
Follow this and other additional works at: <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws>



Part of the [Women's Studies Commons](#)

Cover Page Footnote:

Erinze Al A. Bernal

This paper is an output of the Office of the Campus GAD Coordinator and the Department of

Management, Cavite State University-Cavite City Campus (CvSU-CCC). Our token of

immeasurable gratitude is expressed for the people who were instrumental to the completion of

Seuz Rey R. Cantela

this study. To the Gender and Development (GAD) Center and Research Center, CvSU-Main

Campus for conspiring to pursue this study and providing funds for mobilization; To the Chief

Executive Office of the respective Local Government Unit (LGU) for fully supporting the purpose and

cause of this study; To the presidents of Association of Barangay Captains of respective LGUs,

for facilitating the participation of elected Barangay officials within the boundaries of their

political jurisdictions; To all respondents, who candidly shared information and data that was

used in this study; To God Almighty, for the wisdom, physical wellness, and spiritual security He

provided during the conduct of the study. The whole research team is forever thankful for the

opportunity given to them to explore this topic which they intend to share in hopes of

mainstreaming a gender-sensitive academic administration and public governance.

### Recommended Citation

Rodil, Victoriano N.; Buena, Maria Ciella S.; Bernal, Frinze Al A.; Pedregosa, Annabee G.; Cantela, Seuz Rey R.; and Dela Cruz, Sharmaine "K.C." B. (2021). Sex Disaggregated Gender-Based Labor Differentiation among the Elected Barangay Officials in the First District of Cavite. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 22(3), 151-164.

Available at: <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol22/iss3/15>

---

## **Sex Disaggregated Gender-Based Labor Differentiation among the Elected Barangay Officials in the First District of Cavite**

### **Cover Page Footnote**

This paper is an output of the Office of the Campus GAD Coordinator and the Department of Management, Cavite State University-Cavite City Campus (CvSU-CCC). Our token of immeasurable gratitude is expressed for the people who were instrumental to the completion of this study. To the Gender and Development (GAD) Center and Research Center, CvSU-Main Campus for conspiring to pursue this study and providing funds for mobilization; To the Chief Executives of the respective Local Government Unit (LGU) for fully supporting the purpose and cause of this study; To the presidents of Association of Barangay Captains of respective LGUs, for facilitating the participation of elected Barangay officials within the boundaries of their political jurisdictions; To all respondents, who candidly shared information and data that was used in this study; To God Almighty, for the wisdom, physical wellness, and spiritual security He provided during the conduct of the study. The whole research team is forever thankful for the opportunity given to them to explore this topic which they intend to share in hopes of mainstreaming a gender-sensitive academic administration and public governance.

### **Authors**

Victoriano N. Rodil, Maria Ciella S. Buena, Frinze Al A. Bernal, Annabee G. Pedregosa, Seuz Rey R. Cantela, and Sharmaine "K.C." B. Dela Cruz

## **Sex Disaggregated Gender-Based Labor Differentiation among the Elected *Barangay* Officials in the First District of Cavite**

By Victoriano N. Rodil, Maria Ciella S. Buena, Frinze Al A. Bernal, Annabee G. Pedregosa, Seuz Rey R. Cantela, Sharmaine "K.C." B. Dela Cruz

### **Abstract**

This study was conducted from July 2018 to December 2019 to determine gender role differentiation among elected *Barangay* (smallest administrative division in the Philippines) officials in the 1<sup>st</sup> district of Cavite in the Philippines. We used a purposive incidental technique, focusing on 137 samples of male and female *Barangay* officials. The first district of Cavite Province, consisting of the city of Cavite and municipalities of Noveleta, Kawit, and Rosario, has 134 *Barangays* with 1,072 elected *Barangay* seats; of these seats, women occupied 298 (27.8%). In reproductive, productive, community managing, and leisure-related activities, both the female and male elected officials were dominant when it came to choices and decisions within their respective households. Most legislated gender policies addressed the protection and welfare of children, curbing delinquent gangs, and substance dependence and abuse. (The male elected officials dominate access, control of, and benefits from the reproductive, productive, community managing, and leisure activities in their respective household.) Men have access to and control of vehicles and house repairs while women manage finances, and care for sick children. Other household problems, needs, and constraints included waste management, noise nuisances, and teenagers' behaviors - also, (lack of proper knowledge on gender and development) also the difficulty in recalling new terminologies used during gender-related seminars. We suggest that the *Barangay* council attend orientation and training on the Harmonized Gender and Development Guide (HGDG) and be given materials (₱) that would educate them on gender terminologies. Responsible parenting seminars would help families guide their youths; mothers would be given an important role in this program, and fathers, through all-male advocacy groups in the country like KATROPA, which would in turn strengthen family bonding.

*Keywords:* GAD Cavite, Gender Labor, Labor Differentiation, Cavite Gender

### **Introduction**

This research focused on men and women's engagement in the country's smallest administrative division i.e. the *Barangay*. Primarily, this study looked into gender role differentiation among the political leaders of the *Barangays*, locally known as *Punong Barangay* or Captains and the *Kagawads* or *Barangay* Councilors.

### **Objectives**

In general, this research project will determine the gender role differentiation among elected *Barangay* officials in the 1<sup>st</sup> district of Cavite.

Specifically, this study aims to: 1. characterize the community, the respondents, and their households; 2. identify gender roles in productive, reproductive, community, and leisure activities

among the elected *Barangay* officials in the First District of Cavite; and 3. determine access to and control over resources and benefits of the male and female elected *Barangay* officials in the household, workplace, and the community.

## **Framework**

A gender analysis is essential to understand local dynamics (problems, opportunities, and values), plan interventions that are relevant and beneficial to both women and men, and assess the different benefits/inconveniences of the program when it comes to gender. The gender analysis is concerned with two “scenes”: the local scene where endogenous social processes take place, and the development scene which concerns development programs and projects. “Gender lenses” are used to analyze both scenes (SDC, 2003). Despite the fact the 1987 Philippine Constitution Article II Section 14 recognizes the role of women in nation-building and ensures fundamental equality before the law of women and men, the over 300-year history of colonialism in the Philippines has instilled in it a culture of patriarchy (Anonuevo, 2000).

## **Methods**

### *Research Design*

This study used a descriptive method of research. We began gathering data in September 2018 and completed gathering it in December 2019. The respondents included only the elected *Barangay* Officials in the 1<sup>st</sup> District of Cavite. Purposive incidental sampling was used in the study for the elected female *Barangay* officials in the 134 *Barangays* in the 1<sup>st</sup> District of Cavite, while incidental sampling was used for the elected male *Barangay* officials. This difference in the sampling technique was based on the sex disaggregated data of (because there were more) elected (male than female) *Barangay* officials. Since the target of the study was to include equal number of male and female respondents, the female *Barangay* officials were purposely targeted. After which, this was matched with an equal number of male respondents, whoever were available during the time of data collection.

### *Respondents*

The priority target respondents were the elected female *Barangay* officials. The proportionate number of elected male *Barangay* captains and councilors was also identified. There were 137 elected female officials and 137 elected male officials participated in the study.

### *Sampling Technique*

A purposive incidental sampling technique was used for female officials and an incidental sampling technique was used for male officials. Primary data was collected through a survey questionnaire answered by the elected *Barangay* officials. Interviews were also conducted to gather additional information. The researchers also gathered information from websites, books, records, files, and published theses and journals. Different statistical methods such as frequency count, percentage, and weighted mean were used to present the results of the study.

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of Target Respondents Per Municipality and the Frequency of Actual Participation**

District 1, Province of Cavite, Philippines	No. of Barangays	Elected female Barangay officials		Research respondents		
		Result of 2018 election	Percentage	Male	Female	Total
Cavite City	84	208	69.8	98	108	206
Kawit	20	39	13.09	23	9	22
Noveleta	14	29	9.73	21	15	36
Rosario	16	22	7.38	5	5	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>274</b>

### Data Gathering Procedure

Our initial goal was to retrieve the list of the elected *Barangay* officials from the Commission on Election (COMELEC) and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). Courtesy calls were also undertaken with the offices of the respective local executives, informing them of these research activities that the elected *Barangay* officials were to participate in within their respective political territory. The presidents of the Association of *Barangay* Captains (ABC) in District 1 were given notice and we asked for their full cooperation and support. While we completed the list of target respondents we also had to finalize the instrument for data gathering. The format of the research instrument was modified after pre-testing with 20 appointed *Barangay* officials (*Barangay* secretaries and “*Barangay*” treasurers).

### Results and Discussion

#### *Characterization of the Community, Respondents, and their Households: Physical, Demographic, and Socio-economic Characteristics of the Community*

Cavite is part of the Philippines’ largest island, the Luzon Peninsula. Found in the southern portion, Cavite belongs to Region IV-A, referred to as the CALABARZON region. It is surrounded by the provinces of Batangas in the south, Laguna in the east, Rizal in the northeast, Metro Manila and Manila Bay in the north, and the West Philippine Sea in the west. Its proximity to Metro Manila gives the province a significant edge in terms of economic development (CEP, 2017).

In 1909, Governor-General Forbes issued Executive Order No. 124, declaring Act No. 1748 which annexed Corregidor and the Islands of Caballo (Fort Hughes), La Monja, El Fraile (Fort Drum), Sta. Amalia, Carabao (Fort Frank), and Limbones, as well as all waters and surrounding detached rocks to the City of Cavite. These are now major tourist attractions of the district.

#### *Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Barangay Officials*

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents according to sex; there were 137 females (50%) and 137 male respondents (50%). The ages of female respondents ranged from 24 to 72 years old with a mean age of 51.88 years old. The ages of males ranged from 23 to 74 with a mean age of 51.83 years old.

**Table 2**  
**Distribution of Respondents According to Sex and Age Range**

<b>SEX</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Frequency	137	137	274
Percentage	50	50	100
Age range	23 - 74	24 - 72	
<b>Mean</b>	<b>51.54</b>	<b>52.3</b>	

In the civil status of the respondents, reflected in Table 3, the majority of 81 females (29.56%) and 90 males (32.85%) were married.

**Table 3**  
**Sex Disaggregation According to Civil Status**

<b>Civil status</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Single	23	8.39	28	10.22	51	18.61
Married	90	32.85	81	29.56	171	62.41
Widowed	9	3.28	22	8.03	31	11.31
Separated	6	2.19	1	0.36	7	2.55
Common-law	9	32.28	5	1.82	14	5.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The sex disaggregation based on the educational attainment of *Barangay* official respondents, as presented in Table 4, is 124 (45.26%) with secondary level; 98 (35.76%) with tertiary level; 28 (10.22%) with no formal education; 14 (5.10%) with a completed vocational course; and, 10 (3.66%) with elementary education.

**Table 4**  
**Sex Disaggregation According to the Educational Attainment of Respondents**

<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
No formal education	18	6.57	10	3.65	28	10.22
Primary / elementary	5	1.83	5	1.83	10	3.66
Secondary	68	24.82	56	20.44	124	45.26
Tertiary	43	15.69	55	20.07	98	35.76
Vocational:	3	1.09	11	4.01	14	5.10
	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Legend:** % = Percentage

Of 137 male respondents, Table 5 shows that 40 (14.6%) were *Barangay* Captains and 97 (35.4%) were *Kagawads*. The female respondents were composed of 11 (4.01%) *Barangay* Captains and 126 (45.99%) *Kagawads*. The longest-serving male *Barangay* Captain had been in the service for 19 years while the female counterpart had served for 29 years.

**Table 5**  
**Sex Disaggregation According to Elected Position**

<b>Elected position</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Barangay Captain	40	14.60	11	4.01	51	18.61
<i>Kagawad</i>	97	35.40	126	45.99	223	81.39
	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Legend: % = Percentage

*Household Structure of the Elected Barangay Officials in Terms of Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics*

The sex disaggregation according to the demographic profile of the respondents' household in Table 6 reveals that 79 male officials (28.83%) and 72 female *Barangay* officials (26.28%) were with their nuclear families; 46 males (16.79%) and 59 females (21.53%) were with their respective extended families. Of those who were living alone, 12 were males (4.38%) and 6 were females (2.19%).

**Table 6**  
**Sex Disaggregation of *Barangay* Officials According to Family Type**

<b>Family type</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Nuclear	79	28.83	72	26.28	151	55.11
Extended	46	16.79	59	21.53	105	38.32
Living alone	12	4.38	6	2.19	18	6.57
	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Legend: % = Percentage

Table 7 shows how most *Barangay* officials have combined wood and concrete materials for their housing; the majority of housing is the flat type and owned rather than rented, transient, or boarding.

**Table 7**  
**Sex Disaggregation According to Housing Materials, Level of Structure, and Abode Ownership**

Type of housing	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Wood & lumber	20	7.30	16	5.84	36	13.14
Concrete	55	20.07	62	22.63	117	42.70
Light materials	5	1.82	7	2.55	12	4.38
Combination (w&c)	57	20.80	52	18.98	109	39.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Level of structure</b>						
One-story (flat)	81	29.56	80	29.20	161	58.76
Two-story	56	20.44	54	19.71	110	40.15
Three-story	0	0.00	3	1.09	3	1.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Ownership</b>						
Owned	103	37.59	98	35.77	201	73.36
Rented	20	7.30	29	10.58	49	17.88
Transient	2	0.73	0	0.00	2	0.73
Boarding	12	4.38	10	3.65	22	8.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Legend: % = Percentage

Ownership of appliances, gadgets, and equipment is presented in Table 8. All 274 respondents, except one female (99.64%), owned electric fans and televisions. The water dispenser falls at the bottom of the list with a frequency of 31 or 11.31% (16 males and 15 females).

**Table 8**  
**Sex Disaggregation on Ownership of Household Appliances, Gadgets, and Equipment**

Household equipment	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1 Electric Fan	137	50.00	136	49.64	273	99.64
2 Television	137	50.00	136	49.64	273	99.64
3 Gas Stove	127	46.35	127	46.35	254	92.70
4 Washing Machine	119	43.43	117	42.70	236	86.13
5 Electric Iron	101	36.86	117	42.70	218	79.56
6 Refrigerator	111	40.51	71	25.91	182	66.42
7 Rice Cooker	89	32.48	90	32.85	179	65.33
8 Motorcycle	89	32.48	80	29.20	169	61.68
9 Radio	82	29.93	78	28.47	160	58.39
10 Desktop / Laptop	67	24.45	79	28.83	146	53.28
11 Bike	74	27.01	72	26.28	146	53.28
12 Aircon	63	22.99	62	22.63	125	45.62
13 Microwave	29	10.58	39	14.23	68	24.82
14 Vehicle/Car	30	10.95	34	12.41	64	23.36
15 Electric Stove	21	7.66	25	9.12	46	16.79
16 Water Dispenser	16	5.84	15	5.47	31	11.31

Legend: % = Percentage



The distribution of water and energy sources in Table 9 shows the preference of water refilling stations for drinking water with a frequency of 249 or 90.88%. When it comes to laundry, the local water connection ranked first with 265 or 96.72% preferring this method. As for energy sources, female respondents used gas for cooking and electricity for ironing clothes and lighting houses.

**Table 9**  
**Distribution According to Water Source and Energy Source**

Water source		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Drinking	Local Connection	17	6.20	8	2.92	25	9.12
	Water Filling Station	121	44.16	128	46.72	249	90.88
	Open Deep Well	3	1.09	2	0.72	5	1.82
Laundry/Dishes	Local Connection	128	46.72	137	50.00	265	96.72
	Open Deep Well	9	3.28	10	3.65	19	6.93
	Auto Water Pump	2	0.73	2	0.73	4	1.46
<b>Energy Source</b>							
Cooking	Electricity	18	6.57	17	6.20	35	12.77
	Wood	0	0.00	2	0.73	2	0.73
	Gas	132	48.18	137	50.00	269	98.18
Ironing	Electricity	115	41.97	137	50.00	252	91.97
	Gas	0	0.00	4	1.46	4	1.46
Lightings	Electricity	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00

Legend: % = Percentage

#### *Local Gender-sensitive and Responsive Policies and Projects*

The activities relating to curbing gangs, substance dependence, and abuse among a vulnerable sector of the community keep *Barangay* officials on their foot patrol routine.

**Table 10**  
**Productive Activities Related to Gender-responsive Policies and Projects**

Gender Sensitive Activities		Daily Engagement	
		Frequency	Percentage
1	Support <i>Barangay</i> Captain	202	73.72
2	Curb gang, substance dependence, abuse	180	65.69
3	Protection and welfare of children	173	63.14
4	Guard <i>Barangay</i> hall	145	52.92
5	Execute <i>Barangay</i> ordinances	114	41.61

#### **Gender Roles in Productive, Reproductive, Community and Leisure Activities Among the Elected *Barangay* Officials in the First District of Cavite**

##### *The Role of Male and Female Elected Barangay Officials: Reproductive Activities*

When it comes to pre-determined reproductive engagement, Table 11 shows the dominance of mothers in almost all household activities.



**Table 12**  
**Sex Disaggregation of Respondents Based on Frequency of Predetermined Productive Activities**

Productive Activities	Total frequency of engagement								
	D	W	B	M	Q	S	A	NA	
1 Support <i>Barangay</i> captain	202	23	30	3	2	0	3	11	274
2 Curb gang, substance dependence, and abuse	180	23	18	24	6	6	10	7	274
3 Protection and welfare of children	173	22	20	39	5	1	5	9	274
4 Guard the <i>Barangay</i> hall	145	118	7	1	2	0	0	1	274
5 Execute <i>Barangay</i> ordinances	114	35	37	26	23	1	34	4	274
6 Assist promote/organize businesses	90	47	28	51	14	1	21	22	274
7 Prevent growth of squatters	78	24	19	45	9	4	26	69	274
8 Programs that encourage public	56	94	14	49	13	8	17	23	274
9 Peace and order	54	24	30	93	17	0	15	41	274
10 Grant <i>Barangay</i> Captain to enter a contract	41	13	50	59	8	0	30	73	274
11 Impose penalty to violators	32	6	21	28	6	3	21	157	274
12 Take charge of <i>Barangay</i> facilities/collect fees	28	20	15	53	9	0	19	130	274
13 Craft plan and budget	28	14	45	45	7	2	105	28	274
14 Attend village meeting	17	35	155	51	7	3	2	4	274
15 Collect for public works, trades/services	15	22	23	39	25	7	43	100	274
16 Implement a yearly budget as planned	12	3	14	45	8	2	166	24	274
17 Execute tax ordinances	9	9	17	27	34	0	54	124	274
18 Suggest to the city council	8	27	75	85	14	4	37	24	274
19 Allocate budget... construction/services	3	2	29	27	21	2	145	45	274
20 Pay <i>Barangay</i> officials for their services	2	1	18	220	2	0	1	30	274

Legend: **D** = Daily      **W** = Weekly      **B** = Bi-Monthly      **M** = Monthly      **Q** = Quarterly  
**S** = Semi-Annually      **A** = Annually      **NA** = Not Applicable

*Community Activities*

Sex disaggregation of respondents based on community activities is presented in Table 13. These community activities focused on the community managing activities and membership in organizations. Mothers dominated involvement in community activities.

**Table 13**  
**Sex Disaggregation Based on Community Activities**

Community Activities	Total Frequency of Engagement					
	Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
<b>Community Managing Activities:</b>						
Membership in organization	121	107	17	15	5	4
Attend training and seminars	132	117	14	13	1	1
Attend parties/burials	146	118	18	19	1	4
Conduct surveys	120	97	7	17	4	3
<b>Membership in Organization:</b>						
Attendance to community activities	131	112	13	13	1	1
Attendance at a community training	130	97	13	15	1	3
Attendance at religious activities	139	85	19	16	5	7
Others	19	25	3	3	0	1

Legend: **Mo** = Mother      **Fa** = Father      **MC** = Male Children      **FC** = Female Children

OM = Other Male      OF = Other Female

*Leisure Activities*

Table 14 shows sex disaggregation in leisure activities indicating that gender role of adult females have the upper hand when it comes to decisions about the duration and venue of leisure activities

**Table 14**  
**Sex Disaggregation Based on Duration and Location of Leisure Activities**

Leisure Activities	Male Official			Female Official			Total		
	AM	AF	C	AM	AF	C	AM	AF	C
<b>Duration</b>									
1 - 4 hours	61	30	61	35	78	113	96	108	174
5 - 8 hours	36	15	36	9	23	32	45	38	68
> 8 hours	11	6	11	5	9	14	16	15	25
<b>Location</b>			0			0	0	0	0
At home	20	19	20	16	43	59	36	62	79
At work	12	5	12	3	1	4	15	6	16
Within D1	34	12	34	7	25	32	41	37	66
Outside D1	37	18	37	22	38	60	59	56	97

Legend: **AM** = Adult Male      **AF** = Adult Female      **C** = Cumulative

*Gender-Based Problems, Needs, and Constraints in the Performance of Reproductive, Productive, Community Managing, and Leisure Activities*

Family planning was regarded as reproductive related concerns of the elected *Barangay* officials. Community-related problems were focused on waste disposal, noise nuisance, teenagers' behaviors, and stray dogs. On the leisure-related problems, the respondents included the means and availability of transport vehicles for their recreation, the traffic along the way, the waste generated from leisure activity, and the schedule of Zumba.

**Access and Control Over Resources and Benefits of Male and Female Elected *Barangay* Officials in the Household, Workplace, and the Community**

Table 15 consolidates sex disaggregation when it comes to access, control, and benefits concerning the household. Mothers dominate issues of money and loans while the fathers focused on transport vehicles.

**Table 15**  
**Sex disaggregation of respondents based on access, control, and benefits**

Access, Control & Benefits		Cumulative Total					
		Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
<b>Access</b>	Money	167	123	31	37	12	14
	Credit / Loan	111	89	19	21	11	9
	Transport Vehicle	60	132	37	26	12	9
	Skills Enhancement of Training	102	133	26	31	8	10
<b>Control</b>	Money	184	94	24	24	11	13
	Credit / Loan	114	83	16	20	9	9
	Transport Vehicle	51	138	33	22	12	8
	Skills Enhancement of Training	124	111	19	23	9	10
<b>Benefits</b>	Money	173	139	86	90	17	20
	Credit / Loan	123	101	58	61	9	8
	Transport Vehicle	94	127	69	44	18	9
	Skills Enhancement of Training	128	135	53	45	14	12

Legend: **Mo** = Mother    **Fa** = Father    **MC** = Male Children    **FC** = Female Children  
**OM** = Other Male    **OF** = Other Female

*The Decision-makers in Reproductive, Productive, Community Managing and Leisure Activities*

In Table 16, the decision-making stance reflects who, among the members of the household, performed activities which were reproductive, community, or leisure related. It shows the dominance of mothers when it comes to these gender related household concerns. Fathers dominated when it came to gadgets and vehicles.

**Table 16**  
**Sex Disaggregation of Respondents Based on Decision-making Stance**

Decision Making	Cumulative Total					
	Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
<b>Reproductive Related:</b>						
Buying						
Foods	179	77	19	33	5	5
Clothing	177	74	31	34	4	7
Household Amenities	154	81	17	30	2	7
Appliances	97	106	28	31	5	11
Gadgets	68	95	47	27	5	5
Vehicles	53	82	42	38	2	3
Information Materials	70	65	42	42	1	1
Selecting a course for children	101	62	69	66	8	3
Selecting schools for children	99	87	54	48	9	4
House renovation or repair	112	106	14	15	9	1
The decision for health insurance; Educ plan	142	97	9	8	2	2
Family planning	144	99	8	17	1	1
<b>Community Related:</b>						
Membership in organization	127	109	17	18	1	1
Attendance to community activities	146	98	15	20	1	1
Attendance at a community training	151	98	15	23	2	3
Attendance at religious activities	157	102	27	36	1	3

Decision Making	Cumulative Total					
	Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
<b>Leisure Related:</b>						
Nature of Leisure activity	121	103	38	40	3	5
Budget for leisure activity	100	102	30	33	3	5
Duration and frequency	59	60	13	16	3	3

*Legend: Mo = Mother Fa = Father MC = Male Children  
FC = Female Children OM = Other Male OF = Other Female*

## Conclusion

Though the result of the study revealed that males and females are still doing the expected roles or activities in society, it should be noted that the majority of the respondents are married or living with their partners. It is then implied that the roles or activities are divided into the ones that are common for a specific gender. This could be attributed to how they were socialized by their parents. Notice that the roles or activities are somewhat different for a single parent or whose partners are working abroad (OFW) in which the male partner would take the role of the female partner or vice versa.

## Recommendations

1. We recommend that *Barangay* should seek to establish relationships with the local offices of the national government, not only with Population Commission (POPCOM) for Family Planning, but also with other government institutions. Through this, we believe that the re-orientation or strengthening of the reproductive health law with necessary learning materials can be conducted in the communities.
2. We also recommend that the youth council be involved in drafting the development plan of the *Barangay*. The involvement of youth and defining their categorical role in the implementation of those plans would lead them to initiate programs that would help realign misguided youths. Senior women officials should be responsible for enforcing discipline or counsel for problematic teenagers as we observed that teenagers respond positively to older females than older males.
3. A seminar on responsible parenting for the guidance of youth should also be held. Mothers would be very instrumental in this activity. Introduction and advocacy to fathers and men on the formation of and membership to KATROPA (**K**Alalakahang **T**apat sa **R**esponsibilidad at **O**bligasyon sa **P**amilya) may help facilitate family bonding and build-up.
4. Localized recreational activities (indoors) are an engaging, less costly option.
5. Seminars and technical trainings should be facilitated with active members and the expanded network of the *Barangay* council. The issue of unfamiliar terminologies and confusion on the meaning of some technical terms could be addressed with follow-up or refresher courses.
6. With noise, waste, and dog problems in the community, we recommend that ordinances are well enforced and sustained.

### **Other Household Recommendations Based on Observed Data**

1. Work in a participatory way with men and women. Involve both men and women in reproductive, productive, community managing, and leisure activities and decisions.
2. Work to meet women's practical and strategic gender needs which will break existing stereotypes when it comes to their roles in a society to bring about change in gender relations.
3. Monitor the development of gender roles and decision making on reproductive, productive, community, and leisure activities.
4. Set a measurable goal in which the development of GAD on the said activities can be measured.

### **For LGU**

1. Prepare sex-disaggregated data of elected and appointed *Barangay* officials as there were LGUs that had them readily available, while others do not.
2. Conduct benchmarking activities. This study found that although *Barangays* have common problems, some addressed problems/issues better than others.

### **Acknowledgment**

This paper is an output of the Office of the Campus GAD Coordinator and the Department of Management, Cavite State University-Cavite City Campus (CvSU-CCC). Our token of immeasurable gratitude is expressed for the people who were instrumental to the completion of this study. To the Gender and Development (GAD) Center and Research Center, CvSU-Main Campus for conspiring to pursue this study and providing funds for mobilization; To the Chief Executives of the respective Local Government Unit (LGU) for fully supporting the purpose and cause of this study; To the presidents of Association of *Barangay* Captains of respective LGUs, for facilitating the participation of elected *Barangay* officials within the boundaries of their political jurisdictions; To all respondents, who candidly shared information and data that was used in this study; To God Almighty, for the wisdom, physical wellness, and spiritual security He provided during the conduct of the study. The whole research team is forever thankful for the opportunity given to them to explore this topic which they intend to share in hopes of mainstreaming a gender-sensitive academic administration and public governance.

## References

- Anonuevo, C.A. (2000). An overview of the gender situation in the Philippines. Retrieved from <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/philippinen/50069.pdf>
- Artis JE, Pavalko EK. Explaining the decline in women's household labor: Individual change and cohort differences. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. 2003; 65:746–761.
- CALABARZON Regional Development Plan. (2011-2016) (pg.901)
- Coltrane S. Research on household labor: Modeling and measuring the social embeddedness of routine family work. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. 2000; 62:1208–1233.
- England P, Farkas G (1986). *Households, employment, and gender: A social, economic, and demographic view*. NY
- <http://family.jrank.org/pages/408/Division-Labor-Contemporary-Divisions-Labor.html#ixzz3yKn7kNI>
- <https://theyouthinquisitor.wordpress.com/2014/05/03/bacoors-tahong-industry-requests-motorized-boats/>
- <https://www.lamudi.com.ph/journal/cavite-trend-report-2019/#economic>
- Javate-De Dios, Aurora. (2004). Foreword. *Gender and development budgeting in the Philippines: issues, challenges, and imperatives*. NCRFW/ UNIFEM
- Lazo, Lucita S. (2004). Message. *Gender and development budgeting in the Philippines: issues, challenges, and imperatives*. NCRFW/ UNIFEM
- National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). (2004) *Gender and development budgeting in the Philippines: issues, challenges, and imperatives*. NCRFW/ UNIFEM
- National Economic Development Agency. (2016) Official Development Assistance (ODA) – Gender and Development (GAD) Network
- National Economic Development Agency. (2010) *Harmonized Gender and Development Guideline*
- Philippine Commission on Women (2009) Philippine initiatives on gender-responsive governance
- Philippine Statistics Authority (2001) *Family income and expenditure survey*. NSO
- Presser HB. Employment schedules among dual-earner spouses and the division of household labor by gender. *American Sociological Review*. 1994; 59:348–364.
- Republic Act 7192. (1992). Women in development and nation-building act. ISN PHL-1992-L-28877
- Rodil, V.N., and Narciso, J.P. (2015). *Gender-based labor division among mussel farmers in “Barangay” Sinaguellan, Bacoors, Cavite*. Unpublished research. Department of Management, CvSU-CCC
- United States Department of Labor Women's Bureau. (1999). "Earnings Differences Between Women and Men." Available from [http://www.dol.gov/dol/wb/public/wb\\_pubs/wagegap2000.htm](http://www.dol.gov/dol/wb/public/wb_pubs/wagegap2000.htm).