



Measuring Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective: Tidbits from the Philippines

by

Lina V. Castro

Assistant Secretary General

National Statistical coordination Board

**EDGE Technical Meeting on Measuring Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective
UN, New York, USA
05-06 December 2013**



Outline of Presentation



- I. Introduction**
- II. How Entrepreneurship is Defined in the Philippines**
- III. Entrepreneurship Statistics as reported by DTI**
- IV. Tidbits**
- V. Other Efforts in the Country on Entrepreneurship (GREAT Women)**
- VI. Challenges and Issues**





- **Based on studies, women microentrepreneurs suffer from lack of capital, increasing dependence on lenders, overwork, limited supply on raw materials due to their inability to purchase in bulk, and limited access to the market among others.**
- **Women workers in the informal sector also suffer from low productivity, low pay, poor working conditions and long working hours.**
- **Women workers and microentrepreneurs have to deal with unpaid work, such as house care activities that contributes to work overload.**



II. How entrepreneurship is defined in the Philippines



The word entrepreneur or entrepreneurship is gaining more popularity in the recent years. For developing countries like the Philippines, entrepreneurs are considered to have a significant role in promoting national wealth and economic growth. **However, the Philippines do not have a clear definition of what entrepreneurship is.**

In the Philippine business cycle, entrepreneurship is defined as:

“The initiative and voluntary act of managing risk and assuming responsibility in transforming creativity and innovation to unique products for the purpose of providing effective and efficient solutions to consumers, while achieving long-term profitability and contributing growth to the economy as a whole.”

-Business Tips.ph

By Victorino Abrugar, founder and chief writer of BusinessTips.Ph



II. How entrepreneurship is defined in the Philippines



Another definition:

“Someone who is just starting a venture and trying to make it in a way competitive market is an entrepreneur even in spite of not having high growth aspirations. On the other hand, a person maybe an established business owner who has been in business for quite a number of years and still be innovative, competitive and growth minded. This person is also an entrepreneur.

Global Enterprise Monitor views entrepreneurship as an aspect of human action in which all individual-based acts of arbitrage are, to various degrees, expressions of entrepreneurial attitudes, and provide an umbrella under which a variety of entrepreneurial characteristics, such as motivations, innovativeness, competitiveness, and high-growth aspirations, can be systematically and rigorously studied.”

-Philippine Center for Entrepreneurship



II. How entrepreneurship is defined in the Philippines



Another definition as used in a survey

Entrepreneurial Activity- Household Based Survey

“Entrepreneurial activity or a family-operated activity is any economic activity, business or enterprise whether in agriculture or non-agricultural enterprises, engaged in by any member of the family as an operator or as self-employed.”

**-National Statistics Office
2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey**

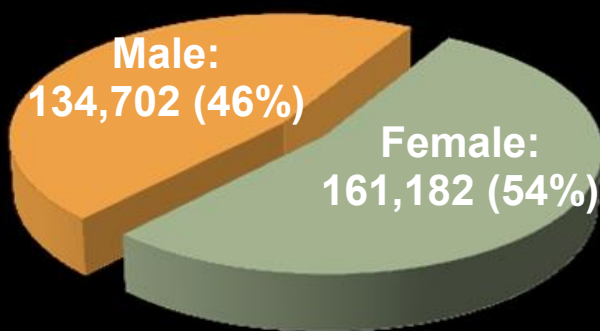


III. Entrepreneurship Statistics from Department of Trade and Industry



The gender equation

**BN Registration Profile, by sex
FY 2010**



BN Registrants								
Region	Female		Male		Corp., Coop., Partn'p.		Total	
	No.	% / a	No.	% / a	No.	% / a	Sub Total	% to Total
NCR	39,715	54	34,086	46	32	0.04	73,833	25
CAR	3,777	57	2,868	43	2	0.03	6,647	2
I	10,271	57	7,794	43	6	0.03	18,071	6
II	5,447	57	4,180	43	3	0.03	9,630	3
III	20,774	55	17,122	45	34	0.09	37,930	13
IV-A	29,493	55	24,229	45	6	0.01	53,728	18
IV-B	4,907	59	3,454	41	-	0.00	8,361	3
V	5,364	53	4,811	47	1	0.01	10,176	3
VI	7,683	55	6,376	45	-	0.00	14,059	5
VII	9,260	55	7,642	45	4	0.02	16,906	6
VIII	4,562	53	4,053	47	14	0.16	8,629	3
IX	2,521	50	2,528	50	4	0.08	5,053	2
X	4,444	52	4,032	48	2	0.02	8,478	3
XI	6,104	53	5,486	47	2	0.02	11,592	4
XII	4,539	54	3,825	46	2	0.02	8,366	3
Caraga	2,061	51	1,956	49	8	0.2	4,025	1
ARMM	260	50	260	50	-	0.00	520	0
Total	161,182	54	134,702	46	120	0.04	296,004	100

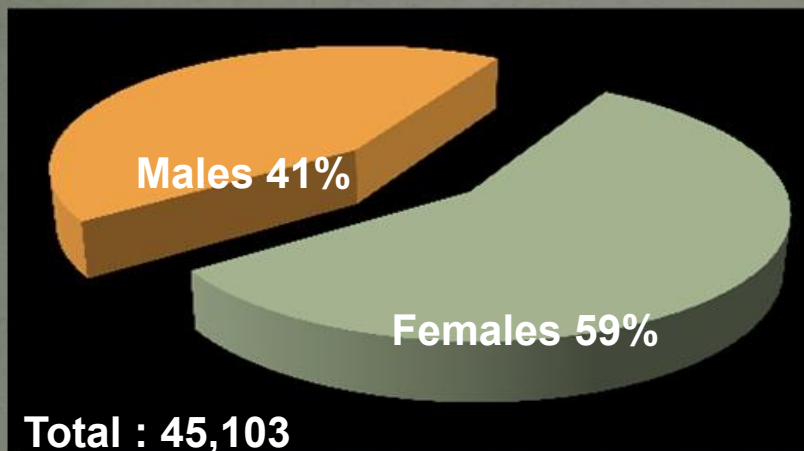
* More business name registrants are women at 54% compared to 46% of men.



III. Entrepreneurship Statistics from DTI



DTI clients accessing Entrepreneurial Development trainings 2012



Training Activities	Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%/b	No.	%/b	Subtotal	% to Total
Product design related	9,080	67	4,447	33	13,527	29.99
Manpower dev't related/2011 figures	1,287	25	3,817	75	5,104	11.32
Export related trainings	8,406	60	5,532	40	13,938	30.9
Domestic trade related training	295	70	127	30	422	0.94
All other trainings (PTTC)	7,422	61	4,690	39	12,112	26.85
Total Trainings	26,490	59	18,613	41	45,103	100
b/Percentage to activity total						

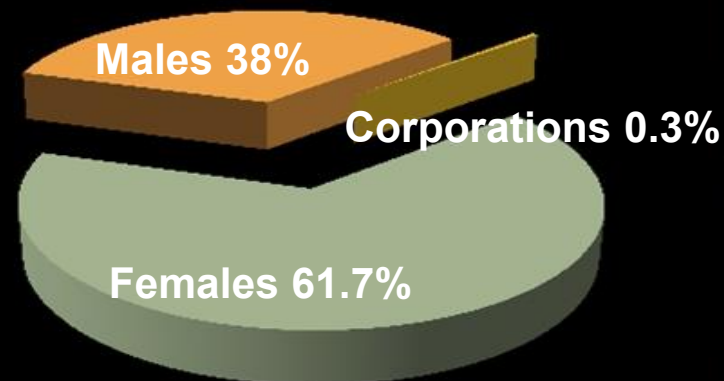
A higher proportion of Women entrepreneurs enrol in domestic trade related training, product design and other trainings while , men entrepreneurs enrol in manpower development trainings.



III. Entrepreneurship Statistics from DTI



DTI clients accessing SME services other than trainings FY 2012



Training Activities	Female		Male		Corporation		Total	
	No.	%/b	No.	%/b	No.	%/b	Subtotal	% to Total
Export promotion	7,204	59	5,079	41			12,283	33.07
International Trade Expo/Mission	412	57	308	43			720	1.94
Domestic market matching	140	60	95	40			235	0.63
Entrepreneurial support and development	7,149	59	4,972	41			12,121	32.63
Cottage industry related	4,013	75	1,339	25			5,352	14.41
Small Business Finance	143	36	153	39	96	24.49	392	1.06
Value Loan Releases (P in'000)	148,247,413.77	25.46	205,467,945.28	35.28	228,656,289.67	39.26	582,371,648.72	
Product design related	3,832	63	2,213	37			6,045	16.27
Total enterprise development services	22,893	62	14,159	38	96	0	37,148	100

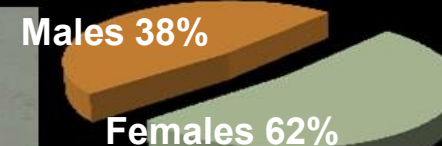
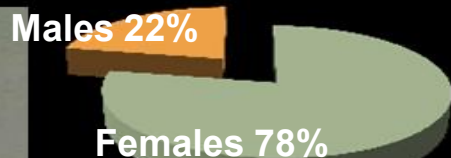
In 2012, trainings accessed by women entrepreneurs are mostly in export promotion and cottage-industry related programs.



III. Entrepreneurship Statistics from DTI



Program-related services



Program	Female		Male		Total	
	No.	% /b	No.	% /b	Subtotal	% to Total
One Town One Product Program	6,066	62	3,718	38	9,784	3
Jobs Generated	2,168	48	2,389	52	4,557	
Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program	155,773	47.36	173,161	52.64	328,934	94
Farmer-beneficiaries	152,123	47.18	170,318	52.82	322,441	
Landowners	3,650	56.21	2,843	43.79	6,493	
Rural Micro Enterprise Promotion Program (RuMEPP)	9,871	78.01	2,782	21.99	12,653	4
Business Development Services	6,140	77.71	1,761	22.29	7,901	
Financing	3,731	78.51	1,021	21.49	4,752	
Total Program Related Services	171,710	48.87	179,661	51.13	351,371	100

More women (62%) avail of the OTOP program compared to men (38%), while more men (53%) were beneficiaries of the CARP than women (47%). More jobs were generated for men (52%) than for women (48%). Financing and business development activities are accessed or availed of by more women than men (22%).



The gender equation

Developmental Issues

- More women go into business than men, and more women-owned enterprises access DTI services than men;
- However; women-owned enterprises tends to be less sustained than male-owned business; and,
- Need to know where DTI services requires more developmental efforts for businesses dominated by women.



The gender equation

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (2006-2007)



- Philippines is 2nd highest in % of entrepreneurially active females (among 42 countries)
- 6 out of 10 business start-ups were women owned
- However, ownership ratio changes as the business develops:
 - 69% of 3.5 months old businesses
 - 51% of more than 3.5 months to 42 months old businesses
 - 44% of more than 42 months old businesses

III. Entrepreneurship as viewed by DTI



The gender equation

Access to Finance

Type of Finance	Female	Male	Corp., Coop and Partnership
Small Business	17%	23%	60%
Micro Finance	95%	5%	

Source: Small Business Corporation, 2009

BN Renewal, 2009

	Female	Male
BN Renewal	45%	55%
New BN	54%	46%

More women (95%) accessed micro financing than men (5%). However, more men (55%) of small entrepreneurs renew their business registration compared to women entrepreneurs (45%). But more women register new businesses (54%), than men (46%).



The challenge

Developmental Challenge

While women do have access to go into business, they have difficulties to mature....

The challenge for DTI is how to make their businesses to become sustainable and able to grow, to develop and to compete.



DTI's MSME Devt Plan (*Thematic areas*)

MSME Strategy Development





2011-2016 MSME Plan

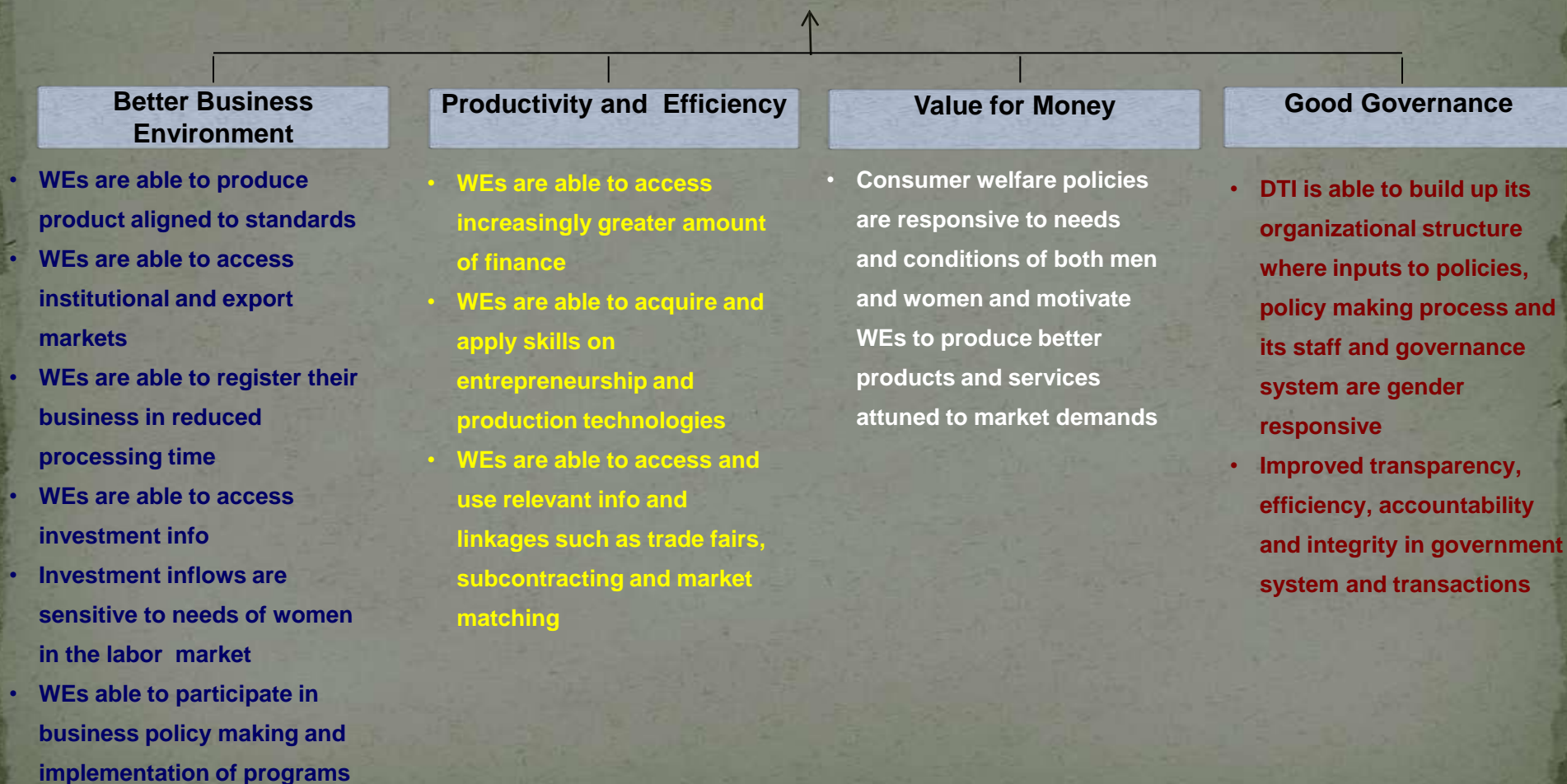
- To analyze the business environment for the key characteristics and the context in which female and male entrepreneurs operate, and how they may be similar or different from each other.
- To understand in much greater detail, in consideration of the gender roles, the constraints and potentials the entrepreneurs face in putting up as well in expanding their respective businesses.
- Gender mainstreaming, applied appropriately, can have positive effects on the business climate, productivity, and overall economic growth.
- And in a country where **women owners** comprise more than half of the registered businesses and where they are unhindered from accessing MSME services, their ***potential as successful entrepreneurs is a competitive advantage that the country must harness to propel itself to higher economic growth.***



III. Entrepreneurship as planned by DTI



DTI GAD Outcome:
**Competitiveness of women
owned businesses increased**



IV. Tidbits



- In the Philippines, not only is the bulk of the poor composed of women; 95% of microenterprises involve women. Microenterprises serve as engines of economic growth.
 - In the 2003 Census of Philippine Business Industries, 91.75% of establishments are microenterprises and women account for 95% of these microenterprises. (special study)
 - With the spawning of informal work, women dominate the informal sector which covers livelihood and microenterprise development.
 - More, Filipino women are more active in starting a business than men*, Analysis of the study showed 4 out of 10 adult Filipinos, aged 18-64 are engaged in business, which approximates annual 19 million (39.2%) of the national population.*
- One out of 5 Filipinos or about 10 million adult Filipinos are engaged in early stage entrepreneurial activity.*

*based on the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor conducted in the Philippines in 2006-2007.



IV. Tidbits



- Globally, the Philippines ranks second among 42 countries with most individuals owning a business.*
- Data suggest that women start a business, until the business has stabilized for the husband to take on full-time involvement.*
- Women cited family time management as leading hindrance in running their businesses.*

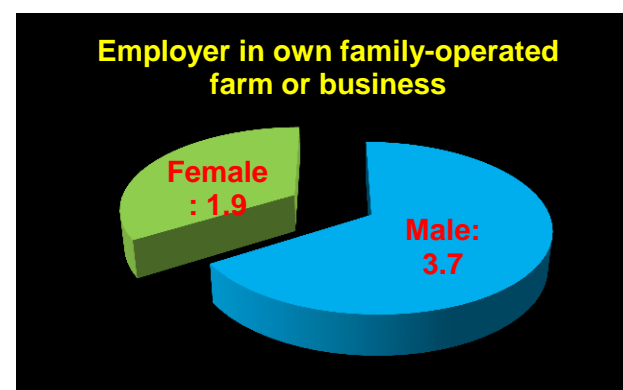
***based on the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor conducted in the Philippines in 2006-2007.**



IV. Tidbits



Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by, Sex, by Region and Class of Worker: April 2013, Labor Force Survey



Region and Class of Worker	Total	Male	Female
Philippines	37,819	23,101	14,718
Number (in thousands)			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and Salary Workers	57.5	59.2	54.7
Worked for Private Household	4.8	1.4	10.3
Worked for Private Establishment	44.3	51.2	33.4
Worked for government and government-controlled corporation	8.1	6.4	10.8
Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business	0.3	0.3	0.2
Self-employed without any paid employee	28.6	29.3	27.5
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	3.0	3.7	1.9
Worked without pay in own-family-operated farm or business	10.9	7.7	15.9

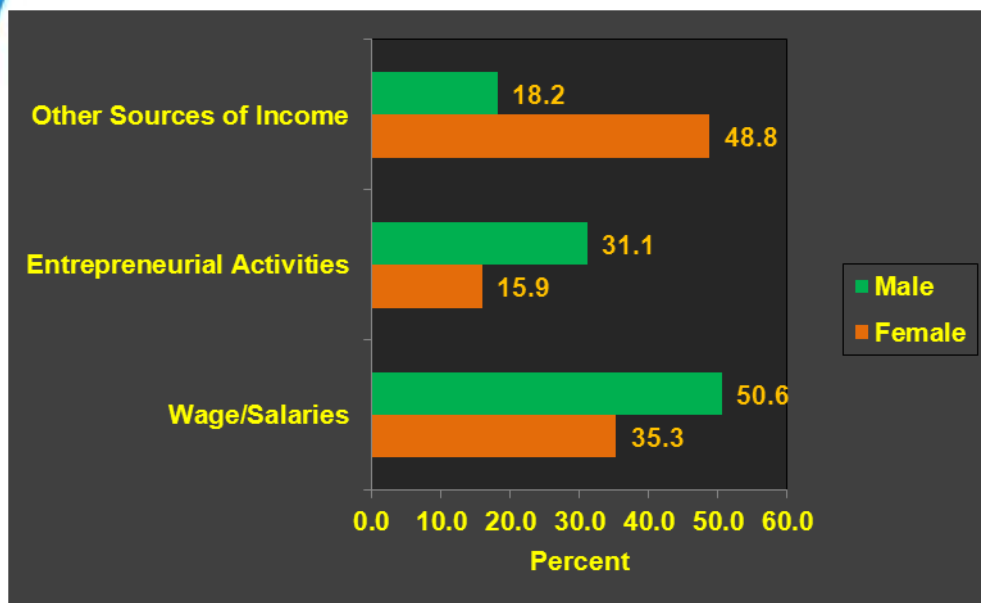
29% of employed persons are self-employed without any paid employee, 27.5% of which are women. Three percent are employers in own family-operated farm or business, 1.9% of whom are women.



IV. Tidbits



Percent Distribution of Families by Primary Source of Family Income, by Sex of Family Head, Philippines:2009



More than one third (35%) of females-headed families derived their income from wages and salaries, while 16 percent, from entrepreneurial activities.

Main Source of Income	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number of Families (In thousands)	18,452	14,545	3,906
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage/Salaries	47.4	50.6	35.3
Entrepreneurial Activities	27.9	31.1	15.9
Other Sources of Income	24.7	18.2	48.8

Source: NSO, 2009 Family Income and Expenditure Survey





The Philippines' GREAT Women Project

- The Gender-Responsive Economic Actions for the Transformation of Women (GREAT Women) Project - a governance and capacity development project that aims to promote and support a gender-responsive **enabling environment for women's economic empowerment, particularly those in microenterprises.**
- The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the national machinery for the advancement of women in the Philippines - lead executing agency for the Project.
- The PCW partnered with key national government agencies involved in **micro-, small- and medium-scale enterprise (MSME) development and select local government units** to support the project. PCW partnered with 12 national government agencies, 8 pilot provincial government and 35 municipal local government units.
- A five-year project - with technical and financial support by CIDA - Cdn\$ 7 Million in development assistance.





- **Capacity development for PCW under the GREAT Women Project :**
 - technical assistance,
 - training,
 - coaching and mentoring,
 - provision of tools and knowledge materials and linking with experts and specialists from government agencies, private sector or business support organizations, academe, among others.
- It also constitutes mainstreaming the cross-cutting themes of gender, economic governance, enterprise development and environment in the development planning process of national government agencies and local government units, i.e. policy-making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



VI. Challenges and Issues



- For statistical purposes, there is **yet no clear concept of “entrepreneurship”** in the PSS.
- A systematic analysis of gender issues in microenterprise and microfinance is needed to serve as basis for empowerment, e.g. policies in registering business to be made easier.
- Lack of sex-disaggregated data at all levels (national, local) to ascertain how economic development is affecting women and men.
- Microenterprise development is also seen as a viable strategy for women’s economic empowerment.





Mabuhay and Thank you!

URL: <http://www.nscb.gov.ph>
e-mail: info@nscb.gov.ph

