

“Gender and Economics: Its Impact to Economic Development”

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If Nigerian women had
the same opportunities
as men, they could
drive GDP up
by **\$13.9 billion**

Njideka Harry
President and Chief Executive Officer
Youth for Technology Foundation (YTF)



The health of a **mother and child** is a more telling measure of a **nation's state** than economic indicators

Harjit Gill
Chief Executive Officer,
ASEAN and Pacific, Royal Philips





Hiring and promoting
talented **women** is
the right thing to do
for **society** – and it's
an economic
imperative.

Carlos Ghosn
Chairman
Renault-Nissan Alliance





I'm not the woman president of Harvard,
I'm the president of Harvard.

Drew Gilpin Faust
President, Harvard University





...investing in women is not only the right thing to do. It is the smart thing to do. I am deeply convinced that, in women, the world has at its disposal, the most significant and yet largely untapped potential for development and peace



Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General

Economics

- Social science which deals with how individuals and the society make choices involving the use of scarce resources to achieve desired ends
- Microeconomics and Macroeconomics are the two main branches
- Sub-fields include Gender Economics, Development Economics, Resource Economics, etc.

Gender

- Socially constructed characteristics of women and men. It includes norms, roles, and relationship of and between groups of women and men. (World Health Organization)
- Does not focus on women, but on the inequalities between males and females



Gender Economics

- Studies the influence of gender on Economics and the influence of Economics on gender.
- Promotes the value of gender balance
- Describes the economic impact of systems on gender inequities



Gender and Economics Together

- Economics as a tool can be used to measure gender equality.
- Gender, gender equality in particular is an essential precursor towards economic growth and economic development.



economic Growth

- manifested by a country's real national income or national output usually measured in terms of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Economic Development

improvement in self-esteem, freedom of oppression, improved quality of life, and living standards (measured by literacy rate, life-expectancy, and health care)



Gender Equality and Economic Development

- Healthy and educated women are more likely to have healthier and more educated children which then create a positive life cycle.
 - Societies discriminating gender tend to experience less economic growth and poverty reduction than those societies treating males and females equally
- Companies including more women at the top levels of leadership tend to outperform those that do not.



- Gender equality will enhance human capital
- Gender equality will result to a more competitive labor market
- Equal distribution of income may lead to higher savings which may then be channelled through the financial sectors in the economy



- a 50 percent economic growth in OECD countries (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) for the past 50 years is due to girls having had access to higher education levels.



Addressing the Issue

- UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG)



15 Years After...

- ❖ there are still about 1 billion people living on less than \$ 1.25 (approximately PHP 61.25) a day
- ❖ more than 800 million people do not have enough food to eat.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The 2030 Agenda



2015
TIME FOR
GLOBAL ACTION
FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET



Gender Gap Indicators

- **Economic participation**~ unemployment levels, levels of economic activity, and remuneration for equal work.
- **Economic opportunity** ~ duration of maternity leave, number of women in managerial positions, availability of government-provided childcare, wage inequalities between men and women.



Gender Gap Indicators

- **Political empowerment**– – number of female ministers, share of seats in parliament, women holding senior legislative and managerial positions, number of years a female has been head of state.
- **Educational attainment**– literacy rates, enrolment rates for primary, secondary and tertiary education,6 average years of schooling.



Gender Gap Indicators

- **Health and wellbeing** – adolescent fertility rate, percentage of births attended by skilled health staff, and maternal and infant mortality rates.



So where are we today?

- of the 144 countries examined, 96% have closed the gap in health outcomes between men and women
- 95 % of the gap in educational attainment, while only 59% of the economic participation gap has been closed
- about 23 % of the political gap has been closed.
- Weighted by population, the average progress on closing the gender gap remains to be at 31.7 %











(World Economic Forum Gender Gap Index 2016)




Top ten performing countries closing gender gaps include:

- Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Rwanda, Ireland, Philippines, Slovenia, New Zealand, and Nicaragua.
- Philippines ranked 7 with an over-all index of 79 % and is the highest performer in the East Asia and the Pacific Region.
- The country ranked 21 in Economic Participation and Opportunity while we were ranked 17 in Political Empowerment caused by few female legislators, senior officials, and managers.
- Since 2006, Philippines have fully closed its gender gap on Health and Survival and Educational Attainment.



Goals/Targets/Indicators		Baseline	Target	Latest	Status ^{1/}
GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN					
target 3.A	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015 ^{5/}				
indicator 3.1a	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education  Data Source: Department of Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	
		1996	2015	2014	
indicator 3.1a.1	Ratio of girls to boys in elementary participation rates  Data Source: Department of Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	
		1996	2015	2014	
indicator 3.1b	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education  Data Source: Department of Education	1.1	1.0	1.1	
		1996	2015	2014	
indicator 3.1b.1	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary participation rates  Data Source: Department of Education	1.2	1.0	1.2	
		1996	2015	2014	
indicator 3.1c	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education  Data Source: Commission on Higher Education	1.3	1.0	1.3	
		1993	2015	2014	
indicator 3.2	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector ^{3/} Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	40.1	50.0	41.1	
		1990	2015	2014	
indicator 3.3	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament Data Source: COMELEC	11.3	50.0	25.9	
		1992	2015	2013	

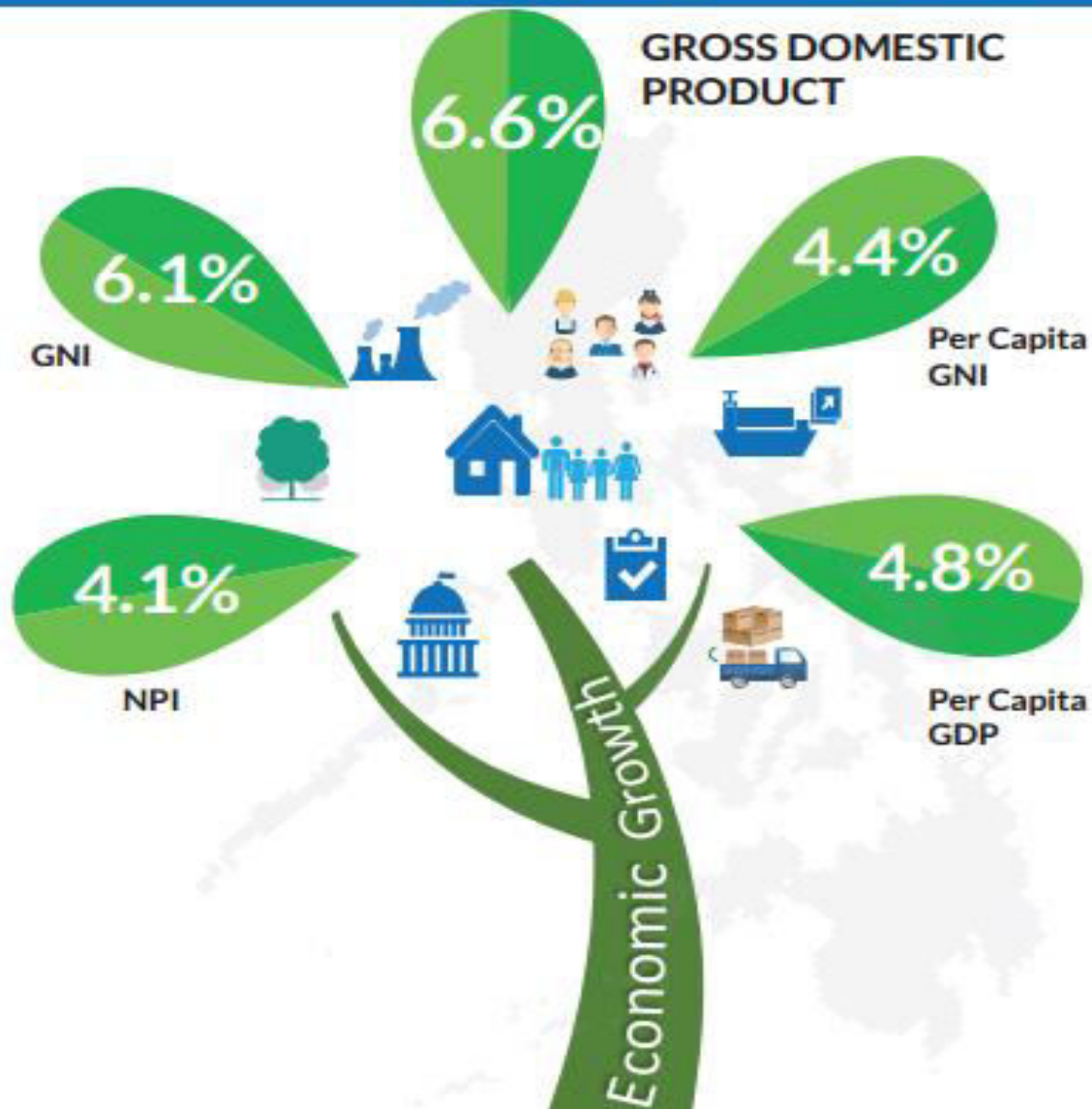
GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

target		Baseline	Target	Latest	Status ^{1/}
target 1.A	Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day				
indicator 1.1a	Proportion of population below national poverty threshold ^{2/} Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	34.4 1991	17.2 2015	25.2 2012	
indicator 1.2	Poverty gap ratio ^{2/} Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	9.3 1991	4.7 2015	5.1 2012	
indicator 1.3	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority		6.2 increasing	8.5 2012	
target 1.B	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people				
indicator 1.4	Growth rate of GDP per person employed ^{3/}  Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	1.6 1990	increasing	5.3 2015	
indicator 1.5	Employment-to-population ratio ^{3/}  Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	59.0 1990	increasing	59.7 2015	
indicator 1.6	Proportion of employed population living below the national poverty threshold Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	20.5 2003	decreasing	21.9 2012	
indicator 1.7	Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment ^{3/}  Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	51.3 1990	decreasing	37.0 2015	
indicator 1.7a	Proportion of own-account (self-employed) workers in total employment ^{3/}  Data Source: Philippine Statistics Authority	35.6 1990	decreasing	27.4 2015	



ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

4th Quarter 2016



Annual 2014-2016



- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew year-on-year by 6.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2016
- Net Primary Income (NPI) slowed down to 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared with 6.8 percent in 2015
- GNI grew by 6.1 percent
- Per capita GDP and per capita GNI grew by 4.8 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively

Gender Equality is Smart Economics!

“Equality is not just the right thing to do. It’s smart economics. How can an economy achieve full potential if it ignores, sidelines, or fails to invest in half its population?”

(Robert Zoellick, World Bank President)



Thank

