

Gender Based Differentiation Among the Elected Barangay Officials in The First District of Cavite

**Victoriano N. Rodil¹, Frinze Al A. Bernal², Maria Ciella S. Buena³, Anabee G. Pedregosa⁴,
Sharmaine “K.C.” B. Dela Cruz⁵, Seuz Rey C. Cantela⁶**
Cavite State University-Cavite City Campus, Philippines

Abstract

This study, within political boundaries of District 1, Province of Cavite, Philippines, was conducted from July 2018 to December 2019. It determined gender role differentiation among elected barangay officials in the 1st district of Cavite. Ascertaining equal views, purposive incidental technique was utilized, tagging 137 female barangay officials; same numbers of male barangay officials were identified through incidental sampling.

The First District (City of Cavite, Municipalities of Noveleta, Kawit and Rosario) of Cavite Province has 134 barangays with 1,072 elected barangay seats; women occupied 298 seats (27.8%).

In reproductive-, productive-, community managing- and leisure-related activities, the elected officials were dominant in choices and decisions within their respective household.

Productive gender policies were on protection and welfare of children, curbing delinquent gangs, and substance dependence and abuse.

In reproductive, productive, community managing, and leisure activities, dominance was in access, control, and benefits by elected officials in their respective household. Male dominance is on access and control of vehicles and house repairs while female was on credit, money and taking care of sick children.

The problems, needs and constraints included waste management, noise nuisance, and teenagers' behaviors - also, confusions on gender related terms.

It is suggested that barangay council attend orientation and training on Harmonized Gender Development Guide and be given materials to infuse familiarity with the gender terminologies. Responsible parenting seminar would help families guide their youths; mothers be given role in this program; and fathers, through all male advocacy group like KATROPA could instills family bonding.

Keywords: GAD Cavite; Gender Labor; Labor Differentiation; Cavite Gender

Introduction

This research proposal focused on men and women's engagement in the country's bottom political unit, i.e. the barangay. Primarily, the study looked into the gender role differentiation among the political leaders of the barangays locally known as *Punong Barangay* or Barangay 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 1st district of Cavite.

Specifically, the study was undertaken 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.
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 of the Study

A gender analysis is essential to understand local dynamics (problems, opportunities, values, opportunities), plan interventions that are relevant and beneficial to both women and men and assess the different benefits/inconveniences of program on women and men. 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) (Figure 1).

Methods

Research design

This study used descriptive method of research. The data gathering started in September 2018 and completed in December 2019. The respondents included only the elected Barangay Officials in the 1st District of Cavite. Purposive incidental sampling was used in the study for the female elected barangay officials in the 134 Barangays in the 1st District of Cavite, while incidental sampling was used for the male elected barangay officials.

Respondents

The priority target respondents were the female elected barangay officials. The proportionate number of elected male Barangay Captains and Councilors was also identified. With 298 elected female barangay officials at District 1, 137 participated in the study and an equal number of elected male officials.

Sampling Technique

Purposive incidental sampling technique for female officials and incidental sampling technique for male officials were used. Primary data were collected with the use of survey questionnaire answered by the elected Barangay Officials. Further, 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 BRGYS	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
TOTAL	134	298	100	137	137	274

Data Gathering Procedure

The initial activity was with the Commission on Election (COMELEC) and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to get list of the elected barangay officials. Courtesy calls were also undertaken with the Office of the respective local executives, informing them of the research activities to be participated in by the elected barangay officials within their respective political territory. The presidents of the Association of Barangay Captains (ABC) in District 1 were also given due notice and sought for their full cooperation and support.

Simultaneous with completing the list of target respondents was finalizing 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

1. Characterization of the Community, the Respondents and their Households

1.1. Description of the physical and 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 or the CALABARZON region. It is bounded 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 West Philippine Sea in the west. Its proximity to Metro Manila gives the Province significant edge in terms of economic development (CEP, 2017).

In 1909, Governor-General Forbes issued the Executive Order No. 124, declaring Act No. 1748 that 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.

1.2. The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Barangay Officials

Shown in Table 2, is the distribution of respondents according to sex, of which 137 were females (50%) and the proportionate 137 male respondents (50%). The ages of female respondents ranged from 24 to 72 years old with a mean of 51.88 years old. The ages of males ranged from 23 to 74 with a mean of 51.83 years old.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to sex and age range

SEX	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Frequency	137	137	274
Percentage	50	50	100
AGE RANGE	23 - 74	24 - 72	
MEAN	51.54	52.3	

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

Table 3. Sex disaggregation according to civil status

CIVIL STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
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	11	5.11
TOTAL	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00

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

Table 4. Sex disaggregation according to educational attainment of respondents

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
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
	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00

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

ELECTED POSITION	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
Brgy Captain	40	14.60	11	4.01	51	18.61
Kagawad	97	35.40	126	45.99	223	81.39
	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00

Legend: % = Percentage

1.3. Household structure of the elected barangay officials in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics

The sex disaggregation according to 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 family. Of those who were living alone, there were 12 males (4.38%) and 6 (2.19%) females.

Table 6. Sex disaggregation of barangay officials according to family type

FAMILY TYPE	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	TOTAL	%
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
	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00

Legend: % = Percentage

In Table 7, most of barangay officials have combined wood and concrete materials for their housing; majority of housing is flat type which they owned.

Table 7. Sex disaggregation as 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
TOTAL	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00
LEVEL OF STRUCTURE						
One-Storey (Flat)	81	29.56	80	29.20	161	58.76
Two-storey	56	20.44	54	19.71	110	40.15
Three-Storey	0	0.00	3	1.09	3	1.09
TOTAL	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00
OWNERSHIP						
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
Boarder	12	4.38	10	3.65	22	8.03
TOTAL	137	50.00	137	50.00	274	100.00

Legend: % = Percentage

Ownership of predetermined appliances, gadgets and equipment is presented in Table 8. All 274 respondents, except one female (99.64%), owned electric fans and televisions. Having ranked according to the number of respondents' ownership per item, the water disperser 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, gadget 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 on water and energy sources in Table 9 shows preference of water refilling station for the drinking water with a frequency of 249 or 90.88%. On laundry, the local water connection ranked first with 265 or 96.72%. On energy source, female respondents used gas for cooking and electricity for ironing clothes and lighting houses.

Table 9. Sex disaggregated 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
ENERGY SOURCE						
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

1.4. The existing local gender-sensitive and responsive policies and projects

The activities relating to curbing gangs, substance dependence and abuse among vulnerable sector of the community keeps barangay officials on patrol foot routine.

Table 10. Productive activities related to gender responsive policies and projects

GENDER SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES		DAILY ENGAGEMENT	
		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Support Barangay Captain	202	73.72
2	Curb gang, substance dependence, abuse	180	65.69
3	Protection and welfare of children	173	63.14
4	Stay and guard Barangay hall	145	52.92
5	Execute barangay ordinances	114	41.61

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

2.1. The role of male and female elected barangay officials:

2.1.1. Reproductive Activities

On pre-determined reproductive engagement, Table 11 shows dominance of mothers in almost all household activities

Table 11. Sex disaggregation of respondents based on reproductive activities

REPRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES			TOTAL FREQUENCY ON ENGAGEMENT					
			Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
1	Water Related	Fetching	44	78	9	2	6	1
		Buying	121	108	11	8	11	6
2	Fuel Related	Collecting Woods	11	19	3	0	1	0
		Buying Gas	102	126	17	9	10	4
3	Health related	Children to Doctor	174	51	5	16	1	5
		Adult to Doctor	136	58	9	12	2	6
		Care of children at home	181	41	3	14	3	3
		Care of seniors at home	111	50	9	15	1	2
		Caring children & Seniors	156	36	9	13	1	3
4	Food Related	Preparing foods	193	65	4	15	1	6
		Cooking	177	79	2	16	3	6
5		Washing dishes	129	63	15	27	11	6
6		Washing clothes	187	41	5	22	13	14
7		Ironing clothes	159	27	9	29	13	11
8		Buying Vegetables/fish	165	88	8	17	3	8

4th International Conference on
Social science, Humanities & Education
 15 - 17 December, 2020 Berlin, Germany

9	Buying groceries	178	75	9	17	4	7
10	Cleaning the house	191	70	16	26	6	5
11	House repair	44	159	24	10	24	7
12	Tutoring kids	152	36	1	16	6	3

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

2.1.2. Productive Activities

Table 12 shows sex disaggregation of respondents according to pre-determined productive activities. The barangay officials have established periodic routine activities designated for both males and females

Table 12. Sex disaggregation of respondents based on the frequency of predetermined productive activities

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FREQUENCY ON ENGAGEMENT								
	D	W	B	M	Q	S	A	NA	
1	202	23	30	3	2	0	3	11	274
2	180	23	18	24	6	6	10	7	274
3	173	22	20	39	5	1	5	9	274
4	145	118	7	1	2	0	0	1	274
5	114	35	37	26	23	1	34	4	274
6	90	47	28	51	14	1	21	22	274
7	78	24	19	45	9	4	26	69	274
8	56	94	14	49	13	8	17	23	274
9	54	24	30	93	17	0	15	41	274
10	41	13	50	59	8	0	30	73	274
11	32	6	21	28	6	3	21	157	274
12	28	20	15	53	9	0	19	130	274
13	28	14	45	45	7	2	105	28	274
14	17	35	155	51	7	3	2	4	274
15	15	22	23	39	25	7	43	100	274
16	12	3	14	45	8	2	166	24	274
17	9	9	17	27	34	0	54	124	274
18	8	27	75	85	14	4	37	24	274
19	3	2	29	27	21	2	145	45	274
20	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

2.1.3. Community Activities

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

2.1.4. Leisure Activities

Table 14 shows sex disaggregation in leisure activities indicating that adult females has the upper hand on deciding the duration and venue of leisure activities

Table 13. Sex disaggregation based on the community activities

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	TOTAL FREQUENCY ON ENGAGEMENT					
	Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
Community Managing Activities:						
Membership in organization	121	107	17	15	5	4
Attend trainings and seminars	132	117	14	13	1	1
Attend parties / burial	146	118	18	19	1	4
Conduct surveys	120	97	7	17	4	3
Membership in Organization:						
Attendance to community activities	131	112	13	13	1	1
Attendance to community trainings	130	97	13	15	1	3
Attendance to 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

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
Duration									
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
Location			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

2.2 The problems, needs and constraints of male and female in the performance of reproductive, productive, community managing and leisure activities

Family planning was regarded as reproductive related concerns of the elected barangay. 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 vehicle for their recreation, the traffic along the way, the waste generated from leisure activity and schedule of Zumba.

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

3.1. The access and control over resources and benefits of male and female in the household, workplace, and the community

Table 15 consolidates sex disaggregation on access, control and benefits with reference to household concerns, mothers dominates issues on 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
Access	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
Control	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
Benefits	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

3.2. The decision-makers in reproductive, productive, community managing and leisure activities

In Table 16, decision-making stance reflects who from among the members of the household performed activities which were reproductive related, community related and leisure related. It shows dominance of mothers on these gender related household concerns. Fathers took stance on gadgets and vehicles.

Table 16. Sex disaggregation of respondents based on decision-making stance

DECISION MAKING	CUMULATIVE TOTAL					
	Mo	Fa	MC	FC	OM	OF
Reproductive Related:						
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 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
Decision for health insurance; educ plan	142	97	9	8	2	2
Family planning	144	99	8	17	1	1
Community Related:						
Membership in organization	127	109	17	18	1	1
Attendance to community activities	146	98	15	20	1	1
Attendance to community trainings	151	98	15	23	2	3
Attendance to religious activities	157	102	27	36	1	3
Leisure Related:						
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

Conclusions

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

Recommendations

1. Barangay to establish linkages with the Local Offices of the National Government, not only with Population Commission (POPCOM) for Family Planning concern, but also with other government instrumentalities for smooth access should assistance be sought. Re-

- orientation or strengthening of the reproductive health law with necessary learning materials from the community.
2. Activate and involve the youth council in drafting the development plan of barangay. With the involvement of youth and defining their categorical role in the implementation of those plans would lead them to initiate programs that intend to realign misguided youngsters into their rank. Senior women officials should be responsible for enforcing discipline or counsel for problem teenagers. It is observed that teenagers respond positively with older females than older males. Seminar on responsible parenting for the guidance of youth. 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.
 3. Localized recreational activities (in-doors) could still be a lot of fun with fewer funds.
 4. Seminar and technical training are facilitated with active linkage and expanded network of the barangay council. The issue on unfamiliar terminologies and confusions on the meaning of some technical terms could be addressed with follow-up or refresher courses.
 5. With noise, waste, and dog problems in the community, it is recommended to ensure that ordinances are well enforced and sustained.

Other Recommendations Based from Observed Data**For Household:**

1. Work in a participatory way with men and women.
2. Work to meet women's practical gender needs and strategic gender needs to bring about change in gender relations.
3. Monitor the development of the role and decision making for reproductive, productive, community, and leisure activities.
4. Setting a measurable goal in which the development of GAD on the said activities can be measured.

For LGU:

1. Preparation of sex disaggregated data of elected and appointed barangay officials as there were LGUs which had them readily available. Others do not.
2. Conduct of benchmarking activities. The study found that although barangays have common problems, there some who addressed some 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). Token of immeasurable gratitude is expressed for the personalities who are 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 share information and data that were 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 them to explore on this topic which they intend to share toward mainstreaming a gender sensitive academic administration and public governance.

The Authors**References**

- 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

4th International Conference on
Social science, Humanities & Education
15 - 17 December, 2020 Berlin, Germany

- 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 Sineguelasan, Bacoor, 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.