

# Gender Differences in Contribution to Coastal Household Income in Mariculture Sites in the Philippines



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# Outline

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  - Women and men in the workforce
  - Women and men in fisheries and non-fisheries livelihood activities
  - Contribution of women and men to
    - annual household income
    - annual fishing income
    - annual non-fishing income
- Conclusions



# Background

- Many studies on gender in capture fisheries and aquaculture focus on
  - gender division of labor
  - women's activities
  - aim: to prove that women are engaged in fisheries
    - 'women do fish' or actively engaged in fishery-related activities



# Background

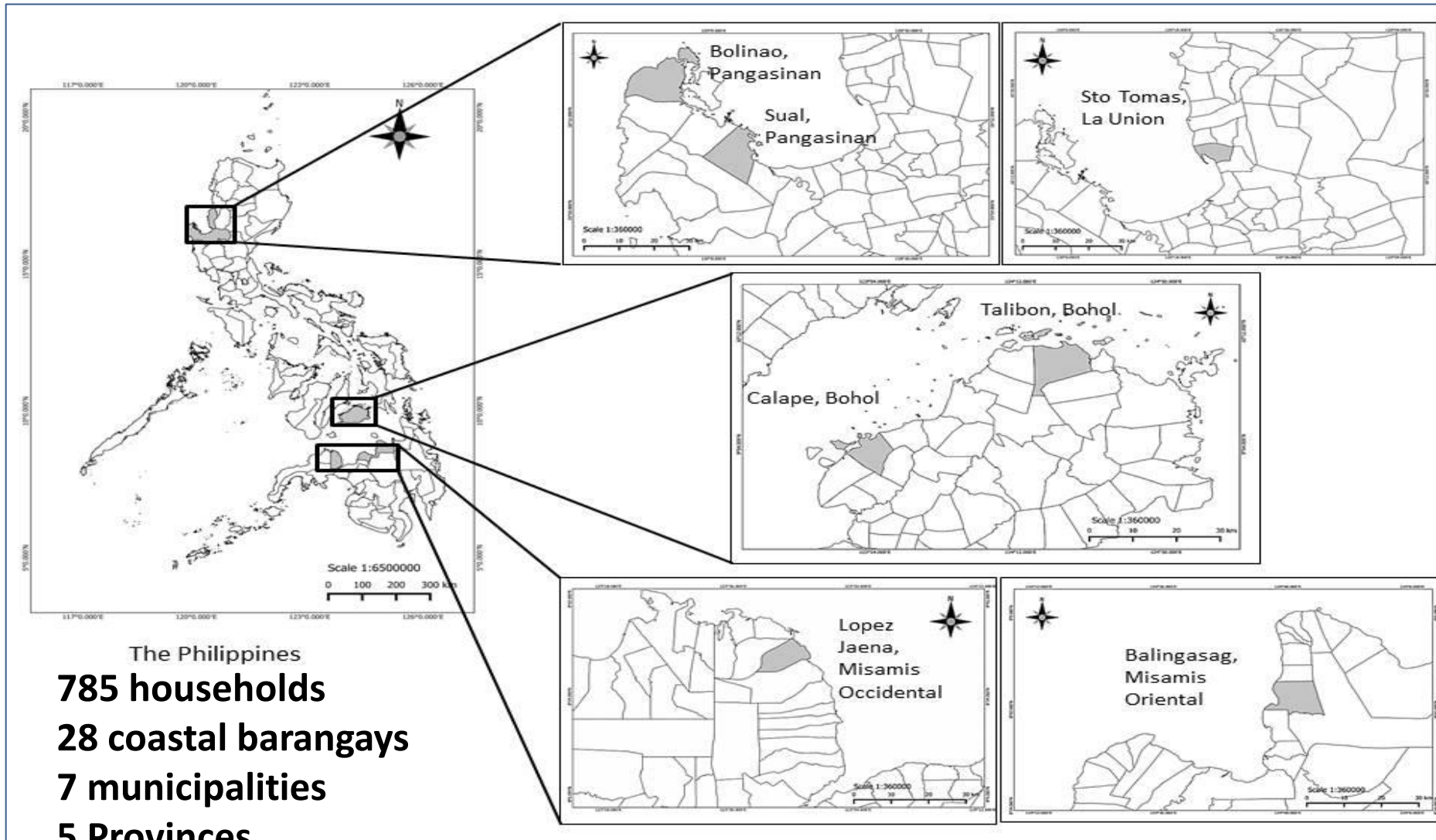
- Few studies
  - quantifying the contribution of women and men to household economy
- Address information gap
  - Revisited a data set to find evidence on the contribution of women and men to household income



# Background

- Part of a bigger study in 2015-2016 on  
“Economic, Social and Distributional Aspects of  
Mariculture in the Philippines”
- Household survey
  - 7 study sites
  - Targeted 100- 140 households per site
  - 785 households
    - 489 Fishing (actual catching only)
    - 296 Non-Fishing

# Study Sites



# Data

- household representative Identified
  - household members engaged in livelihood activities; report on estimated income
  - Estimated household income
- Cash and non-cash contribution
- Impute values for
  - no income or compensation for work done – existing wage rate
  - for catch/collected fishery products consumed only -- prevailing price



# Data

- Analysis
  - fishing - those engaged in actual catching, gleaning, fish marketing, fish processing, and cage culture.
  - 785 households:
    - Fishing: 489 (62%) to 527 (67%)
    - Non-fishing: 296 (38%) to 258 (33%)
- To allow for comparison,
  - data were presented for men and women in fishing and non-fishing households.





# Women and men in the workforce

	Fishing Hh hh=527 P = 1,065	Non –Fishing Hh hh=258 P = 399	All hh=785 P= 1,464
<b>Men</b>			
% Hh with men in workforce	99.05	83.72	94.01
% of total workforce	78.78	61.15	73.98
<b>Women</b>			
% Hh with women in workforce	37.00	53.49	42.42
% of total workforce	21.22	38.85	26.02

# Share of men and women in the fisheries workforce

527 Fishing households; 785 Coastal Households

<b>Men</b>	<b>In Fishing Hh n = 839</b>	<b>All Hh N =1041</b>
Catching	58.28	43.61
Gleaning	9.41	7.01
Marketing /processing of fish	2.86	2.20
Cage culture	12.16	9.12

<b>Women</b>	<b>In Fishing Hh n = 226</b>	<b>All Hh N =380</b>
Gleaning	22.12	12.89
Marketing /processing of fish	15.91	9.30
Cage culture	0.51	0.30

## Men in non-fishing workforce (%)

	In Fishing Hh n= 839	In Non-Fishing Hh n=244	All N=1041
Construction/Carpentry	11.59	24.55	15.85
Driving/transport service	6.16	21.30	10.85
Self-employed (retail business, buy and sell, service labor)	5.62	18.99	9.70
Privately-employed	5.62	16.21	8.93
Animal raising (livestock, poultry)	5.44	6.95	6.05
Government employed	1.81	8.34	3.84
Farming, farm labor & vegetable raising	1.99	6.95	3.46
Marketing of farm agricultural products	0.91	6.95	2.69
Barangay worker	1.99	2.32	2.11
Others (pensioner, laborer, CCT recipient)	3.80	14.36	7.01

527 fishing households ; 258 non-fishing households

# Women in non-fishing workforce (%)

	In Fishing Hh n= 226	In Non fishing Hh n=155	All N=380
Self-employed (retail business, buy and sell, service labor)	30.28	42.63	35.40
Privately-employed	15.91	26.01	20.10
Government employed	3.59	13.01	7.50
Barangay worker	1.54	13.01	6.30
Animal raising (livestock, poultry)	6.16	5.06	5.70
Marketing of farm agricultural products	3.59	7.95	5.40
Farming, farm labor & vegetable raising	1.03	4.34	2.40
Driving/transport service	-	0.72	0.30
Construction/Carpentry	0.51	-	0.30
Others (pensioner, laborer, CCT recipient)	16.94	20.23	18.30

## Annual Household Income (Mean, P) and the Contribution of Men and Women Income Earners

	Fishing Hh n=527	Non-Fishing Hh n=258	All N=785
Annual household Income	111,748.30	125,687.80	116,329.70
Income of men	95,115.95	83,991.77	91,459.85
%	85.12	66.82	78.62
Income of women	16,632.39	41,696.02	24,869.86
%	14.88	33.17	21.38

USD 1 =45 pesos

## Annual Household (HH) Income (Mean) and Share (%) of Fishing and Non-Fishing Income

	Fishing Hh n=527	Non-Fishing Hh n=258	All N=785
Annual HH Income	111,748.30	125,687.80	116,329.70
Fishing income	83,730.15	-	56,211.20
% share to hh income	74.93	-	48.32
HH with non-fishing income	308 (58.44)	258 (100.00)	566 (72.10)
Non-fishing Income	28,018.18	125,687.80	60,118.51
% share to hh income	25.07	100.00	51.68

USD 1 =45 pesos

# Annual household fishing income (mean) and share of men and women (%)

	Catching n= 322	Gleaning n= 94	Marketing + processing n= 46	Cage culture n= 68	Total Fishing N = 527
Annual fishing income	87,772.87	76,422.11	119,235.10	90,804.07	83,730.15
Hh with men in workforce,%	100.00	55.32	86.96	100.00	97.15
Men's income	87,772.87	63,980.74	81,272.83	86,832.18	78,094.09
%, annual amount	100.00	83.72	68.16	95.62	93.27
Hh with women in workforce, %	0.00	45.74	63.04	19.12	14.42
Women's Income	0.00	12,441.36	37,962.26	3,971.88	5,636.07
% of annual amount	0.00	16.28	31.84	4.37	6.73

USD 1 =45 pesos

## Annual household non-fishing income (mean) and share of men and women (%)

	Fishing Hh n=527	Non-Fishing Hh n=258	All N=785
Annual Non-fishing Income	28,018.18	125,687.80	60,118.51
Hh with men in workforce	42.88	83.72	56.31
Men's Income	17,021.87	83,991.77	39,032.36
% of annual amount	60.75	66.82	64.92
With women earning income	27.51	53.49	36.05
Women's Income	10,996.32	41,696.02	21,086.16
% of annual amount	39.25	33.17	35.07

USD 1 =45 pesos



# Conclusions

- Expanded definition of fishing is useful
- If fishing is actual catching only, then
  - Less number of men and women in the workforce
  - Lower household income
  - Lower contribution to household economy of men and women (gleaning, marketing, and processing)
- Understanding the context is important;
  - Mariculture
    - women not into actual catching; nearshore fishing is not allowed/limited in mariculture sites
    - Less gleaning activities

# Conclusion

- Although men, in both fishing and non-fishing households, were more and contributed more to household income than women, women's number and contribution are also substantial; particularly the women in non-fishing households
- Among women, those engaged in nonfishing livelihood activities had relatively bigger share to total household income
- Inclusion of other activities - mending nets, collecting bait, preparing food for fishers, keeping accounts
- Equal access to livelihood opportunities for both men and women in coastal communities should be promoted.

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