

health

public life

employment

FILIPINO WOMEN

Issues and Trends

population

education

families & households

**Produced under the Technical Assistance Agreement between
the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
and the Asian Development Bank**

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FOREWORD

This compilation of statistical indicators on Filipino women is part of the NCRFW-ADB (National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women and Asian Development Bank) Technical Assistance Project involving the special generation of sex-based data on women's status in different fields, such as employment, education, politics, health, families and households and others.

It comes at a critical period when the decade that followed the United Nations Decade for Women (1976-1985) is coming to a close, and the world is about to enter a new era -- one that will be spurred by the commitments made at the just-concluded Fourth World Conference on Women, notably the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

In broad terms, the data in this set could serve a dual purpose -- to measure the impact of efforts made during the previous decade (1985-1995), and to provide a benchmark for setting targets and evaluating the achievements of the next 10 years.

Since data measure not only the fruits but also the neglected areas of development, they serve as invaluable tools for eliciting action on these areas. Sex-based data, in particular, surface the differential impact of development

policies and programs on women and men. For government agencies tasked with mainstreaming gender concerns in development like the NCRFW, facts -- especially if updated, comprehensive and user-friendly -- are useful in convincing planners, policymakers and program implementors of the need to be sensitive to gender, and to give particular attention to the concerns of women in their respective areas. The same data would also guide their response to the identified problems.

NCRFW, at the same time, relies heavily on hard data for its advocacy work, and will be greatly assisted by the wealth of information offered by this compilation.

We are therefore very fortunate to have gone into this project arrangement with ADB. In particular, we gratefully acknowledge the Bank's generous financial support which allowed the processing of a substantial amount of survey and census data from the National Statistics Office, as well as the generation of service data from other data-generating agencies like the Department of Education, Culture and Sports, Department of Agriculture, Professional Regulations Commission and the Department of Agrarian Reform. We are pleased to note that the formal agreements we made with these agencies provide for the

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Our special thanks to Ms. Estrella M. Maniquis for editing the final text and to Mr. Arnel F. Orea for the cover design and manuscript layout.

Finally, our sincerest thanks to the Asian Development Bank for enabling us to produce statistical publications which highlight the situation of women in various fields, and to develop a computerized database on women. We are grateful to the officials and staff of the Statistics and Data Systems Division led by its head, Mr. I.P. David and Mr. Peter Blok, program officer in charge of the database project, as well as to Ms. Emma Bonoan, Ms. Mody de Castro and Ms. Marichu Duka. In addition, we would like to express our sincerest thanks to former officials and staff of EDSD, namely, Mr. William T.C. Ho, Mr. D.H. Kim and Ms. Pilar Pindato who provided the much-needed support during the pre-implementation and initial phases of the project. Our thanks also goes to the staff of the Consultancy

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CONTENTS

Foreword

Acknowledgement

Acronyms and Abbreviations

List of Tables and Figures

Overview

Chapter One: Women and Population

- Sex composition 6
- Life expectancy 6
- Age composition 7
- Elderly population 7

Chapter Two: Women, Families and Households

- Marriage patterns 11
- Family size 12
- Household headship 14
- Types of households 15
- Economic status of household heads 16
- Family expenditures 18
- Domestic violence 19

Chapter Three: Women and Employment

- Labor force participation rates 23
- Employment and unemployment rates 24
- Gender-typing of occupations 26
- Class of worker 27
- Hours of work 28
- Earnings differential 29
- Women in labor unions 29
- Access to agricultural lands 30
- Access to credit 30
- Women in export processing zones 30
- Overseas employment 31

Chapter Four: Women and Public Life

- Electoral politics 35
- Women in the bureaucracy 37
- Women in decision-making 38
- Women in labor and nongovernment organizations 41

Chapter Five: Women and Education

- Literacy 47
- Educational attainment 48
- University enrollment 49
- Academic degree holders by field of study 49
- Professional examinations 50
- Skills training 51
- Teachers and school administrators 51

Chapter Six: Women and Health

- Life expectancy 55
- Mortality rates 55
- Causes of death 56
- Maternal mortality 56
- Anemia and women's nutrition 57
- Childbearing 58
- Teenage pregnancy 59
- Family planning practice 59
- Infant and child health 60
- Disability and impairment 61
- AIDS 61
- Drug abuse 62

Statistical Annexes



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACPC	Agricultural Credit and Policy Council
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AWARE	Alliance of Women for Action towards Reform
BARC	Barangay Agrarian Reform Council
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BCD	Bureau of Cooperatives Development
BLES	Bureau of Labor and Employment
BSK	Balikatan sa Kaunlaran
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CAWP	Civic Assembly of Women in the Philippines
CDF	Cooperatives Development Foundation
CES	Career Executive Service
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
COMELEC	Commission on Elections
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CSC	Civil Service Commission
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DDB	Dangerous Drugs Board
DECS	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EDSD	Economics and Data Systems Division
EP	Emancipation Patent
EPZ	export processing zone
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
GABRIELA	General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action
GO	governmental organization
Hdd	headed

HH	household
HIS	Health Intelligence Service
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IMR	infant mortality rate
IUD	intra-uterine device
KABAPA	Katipunan ng Bagong Pilipina
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LFPR	labor force participation rate
NACWO	National Accreditation Committee for Women's Organizations
NATCCO	National Confederation of Cooperatives
NCRFW	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NCWP	National Council of Women in the Philippines
NDS	National Demographic Survey
NFP	natural family planning
NGO	non-governmental organization
NMYC	National Manpower and Youth Council
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
OCW	overseas contract worker
ONCC	Office of Northern Cultural Communities
OWWA	Overseas Workers and Welfare Administration
PARC	Presidential Agrarian Reform Council
PARCCOM	Provincial Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committee
PCIT	Provincial CARP Implementing Team
POEA	Philippine Overseas and Employment Administration
PRC	Professional Regulations Commission
RIC	Rural Improvement Clubs
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SHOA	Survey on Household Operated Activities
SK	Sanggunian Kabataan
SMS	Safe Motherhood Survey
TFR	total fertility rate
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNCSW	United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
WCAP	Women's Civic Assembly of the Philippines
WOMB	Women for the Ouster of Marcos

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

A. Tables

Women and Population

Table 1.1	Sex Ratio	6
Table 1.2	Median Age of the Population by Sex: 1975, 1980 and 1990	7
Table 1.3	Rate of Growth of the Population 60+ by Sex: 1975 -1980 and 1980 -1990	7

Women, Families and Households

Table 2.1	Age at First Marriage	11
Table 2.2	Total Number of Households and Percent Male- and Female - Headed by Type of Household, Urban/Rural: 1990	14
Table 2.3	Nuclear and Extended Households by Sex of Household Head: 1990	15
Table 2.4	Proportion of Employed Household Heads in Poor and Non-Poor Households and Those Owning House and Lot by Sex of Household Head: 1991	16
Table 2.5	Housing Conditions by Sex of Household Head: 1988	17

Women and Employment

- Table 3.1** Employed Persons by Sex and Class of Worker: 1988 and 1994 27
- Table 3.2** Reasons for Not Looking for Work: 1994 28
- Table 3.3** Average Earnings of Female Workers as Percentage of Male Earnings by Major Occupational Categories: 1988 and 1992 29
- Table 3.4** Percentage of Women and Men Workers in Export Processing Zones: 1994 31
- Table 3.5** Overseas Workers by Sex and the Six Top Countries of Destination: 1992 and 1993 31

Women and Public Life

- Table 4.1** Percentage of Voter Turnout by Sex and Election Year: 1947-1992 35
- Table 4.2** Female Representation in Barangay Level Positions: 1982, 1989 and 1993 37
- Table 4.3** Percentage of Women Career Executive Service (CES) Incumbents in CES Positions by Sector: 1990 and 1994 38
- Table 4.4** Percentage of Women in Government by Level of Position: 1990-1994 39
- Table 4.5** Incumbent Women Judges in Philippine Courts: 1993 and 1995 39
- Table 4.6** Number of Men and Women in the Foreign Service by Rank: 1984 and 1993 40
- Table 4.7** Male and Female Membership in the National Confederation of Cooperatives, Inc.: 1991 41

Women and Education

- Table 5.1** Functional Literacy Rates of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: July 1989 47

Table 5.2 Female and Male Enrollment in Public Schools by Level of Education: SY 1993-1994 48

Table 5.3 DECS Executives, Administrators, Supervisors and Other Personnel by Sex: SY 1993-1994 52

Women and Health

Table 6.1 Crude Death Rates and Infant Death Rates: 1940-1990 55

Table 6.2 Maternal Death Rates: 1940-1990 56

Table 6.3 Maternal Mortality Rates by Cause: 1990 57

Table 6.4 Fertility Rates by Urban/Rural Areas: 1993 59

Table 6.5 Percentage of Currently Married Women 15-44, Using Modern Contraceptive Methods and Traditional Methods: 1986-1993 59

B. Figures

Women, Families and Households

Figure 2.1 Total Women Population 25 Years & Over and Ever-Married Women 15 Years Old & Over by Marital Status: 1990 12

Figure 2.2 Total Fertility Rates for Women Aged 15-49, Urban/Rural: 1993 13

Figure 2.3 Household Heads by Sex and Size of Household: 1990 15

Figure 2.4 House and Lot Ownership by Sex of Household Head: 1988 and 1991 17

Figure 2.5 Mean and Median Family Income of Male & Female Headed Households 17

Women and Employment

- Figure 3.1** Women in the Labor Force: 1973, 1988 and 1994 23
- Figure 3.2** Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, Philippines: 1988 and 1994 24
- Figure 3.3** Unemployment Rates of the Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Urban/Rural: 1994 24
- Figure 3.4** Employed Male-Female Population by Headship: 1994 25
- Figure 3.5** Percentage of Employed Women by Major Industry Group: Oct. 1994 26

Women and Public Life

- Figure 4.1** Membership in the Philippine Senate: 1995-1998 36
- Figure 4.2** Elected Officials at the Municipal Level by Sex: 1988 and 1992 36
- Figure 4.3** Proportion of Women in Government Positions: 1990 and 1991 37

Women and Education

- Figure 5.1** Literacy Rates by Sex: 1970 and 1990 47
- Figure 5.2** Female and Male Enrollment by Field of Study: SY 1992-1993 49
- Figure 5.3** Female and Male Examinees by Profession: 1990 and 1993 50

Women and Health

- Figure 6.1** Percentage of HIV Seropositives by Sex and Age Group: 1984-February 1995 61



OVERVIEW

By putting together some of the available statistics and information on the status of the sexes and their roles, this compendium hopes to contribute to a more coherent and broader view of the differences in the life situations of Filipino women and men.

Social and economic changes, in particular over the past two decades, have shifted gender roles to such an extent that the traditional division of labor, for example, is no longer so clearly delineated. In some ways, these changes entrusted women with responsibilities that entail work and activity outside the home, enabling them to be more active contributors to development and to benefit more equitably from its fruits. In other ways, however, the changes have spawned new forms of gender inequality if not deepened existing ones, bringing to fore the question of whether gender equity has progressed at all in terms of the world becoming a kinder, more just place to live in for women as well as men.

The gender-based statistics appearing here may not provide the answers, but they do serve as necessary tools for monitoring the situation of women and men, and for directing social policy toward equity goals.

The compendium groups statistics and information into 5 major categories representing key areas for assessing the progress made in reducing gender disparities or in equalizing the social and economic opportunities available to women and men. Women's roles and status are thus examined vis-a-vis the men's within Families and Households and in the areas of Employment, Public Life, Education and Health.

Population

The national sex ratio shows that the Philippine population is made up of slightly more men than women, and that it has become less rural than before. While the majority of Filipinos still live in the rural areas, close to half of the population is now found in urban areas. Furthermore, urbanization processes have prompted the migration of more women than men to the cities and urban centers, so that current sex ratios reveal slightly more women than men among the urban population, while the rural population has more men than women.

Families and households

Among the factors that are engendering changes in women's and men's roles within families and households are increased educational

and economic opportunities that have broadened women's options beyond marriage and family life. Compared to earlier periods, Filipino women today are marrying at older ages and having fewer children. Families and households therefore are becoming smaller and more nuclear. Filipino women too are entering the labor force in larger numbers and continue being employed even after marriage and through the childbearing years.

Despite women's contributions to the economic upkeep of households and other data showing that men are not the sole or main breadwinners of families, men continue to be designated as the heads of households. Nonetheless, there has also been an increase in the number of female-headed households as a result of widowhood, the unemployment or prolonged absences of husbands, marital separations and the abandonment of wives. In general, there are fewer female- than male-headed households that are classified as non-poor. Compared to male-headed families, female-headed ones exhibit higher incomes and savings rates and utilize more of their resources to improve the housing and living conditions of their families.

Finally, even as women's roles have broadened beyond the family, there has been little change in the allocation of gender tasks and responsibilities within the home. Women continue to carry the primary responsibility for child-rearing, housework and sustaining family unity. The incidence of domestic violence, shown to be relatively prevalent, provides yet another indicator of unequal gender relations and the oppression of women in the home.

Employment

In the area of employment, the last few decades witnessed large increases in the number of Filipino women joining the labor force. But despite these increases, there remain wide gaps in men's and women's employment conditions. While almost all men of economically productive age are in the labor force, only one out of two women are similarly in the labor force, so that the country's total workforce is two-thirds male. Other gender employment inequalities are also noted in the gender-typing of occupations and in the wages/earnings accruing to men and women. In general, men account for a higher share of the better paying jobs at the upper and lower rungs of the occupational hierarchy. Women on the other hand account for the majority of the country's unpaid family workers and of the lowest paying jobs in the occupational hierarchy. And while women have made substantial inroads in professional occupations and many other middle-level jobs which pay them higher wages than men, overall, women's earnings constitute less than half of men's earnings.

In recent years, the establishment of export processing zones and the rise in overseas employment have expanded the employment opportunities for women. The production workforce in export processing zones is heavily female, whereas the large number of Filipino women who leave the country to work as domestic helpers and entertainers abroad have swelled the ranks of overseas contract workers. Both types of work entail social costs and expose women to increased risks and exploitative practices including sexual abuse and harassment.

Public life

Filipino women's participation in electoral politics remains limited, largely because the number of women joining the elections is still small. The idea of women running for public office has yet to receive enthusiastic support and encouragement from the general public. Nonetheless, a few have won seats in the Philippine Senate and the House of Representatives, and there are indications that many more are successful in vying for posts at the municipal and barangay levels of government.

Similarly sparse are women appointees to cabinet positions and ministerial ranks. There are slightly more women than men in the government bureaucracy where they are shown to account for most of the professional and technical jobs in government. But top-level positions in the civil service are generally held by men, indicating a lower representation of women in public policy and decision-making.

The more common vehicles for women's public involvement are local-level groups and associations and other mass- or sector-based organizations. In particular, various women's advocacy and service organizations have flourished in the last few decades, while women's membership in trade unions has been increasing. In addition, women's participation has traditionally been high in sociocivic groups, religious organizations and community associations.

Education

In the educational field, the country boasts of a highly literate and a relatively well-educated population with no significant disparities in the edu-

cational attainment of women and men. Gender disparities in education are found mostly in the gender-typing of educational fields, with men pursuing their educational training in the more profitable fields of study. Women on the other hand, tend to pursue careers in teaching and nursing which are among the lower-paying professional occupations in the country. Moreover, among those who are out of school, women are generally prevented from pursuing higher schooling by house-keeping and domestic responsibilities. The same responsibilities too can prevent those with higher education or skills training from using such abilities for employment or other remunerative work outside the home. Compared to men, therefore, Filipino women are in a less favorable position to translate their educational training into further opportunities for economic and personal advancement.

Health and childbearing

The Philippines' improved health status is best reflected in the longer life expectancies currently enjoyed by Filipinos and in the much reduced mortality rates among the entire population, but particularly among infants and newborns. In view of women's known biological advantage for survival, women live longer lives and exhibit lower mortality rates during childhood and adulthood than men.

Although the leading causes of mortality are broadly similar among women and men, the risk of accidents is higher for men while cancers are likely to afflict women. The most common cancers afflicting women are those of the breast, lungs and uterus, while the most common cancers among men are

found in the lungs, stomach and pharynx.

The expansion of health care services has brought about dramatic declines in the country's maternal mortality rates although current rates continue to translate to a high 5-6 maternal deaths daily. The incidence of anemia also remains high among mothers and children, and adolescent and adult women are more prone to malnutrition than men.

Compared to earlier years, more women and their spouses today are

practicing some form of family planning and are having fewer children. In turn, the prudent spacing of children and the education of mothers are the most important factors contributing to the health of children.

Males outnumbered females among the disabled and those suffering from HIV infection/AIDS and drug/substance abuse. The incidence of these ailments in women, however, has risen rapidly. In particular, women face relatively high disability and impairment risks at older ages. Prostituted women too have a high risk of contracting HIV and AIDS.

WOMEN AND POPULATION

The Philippines, with a total population of 60.7 million in 1990, is the 14th most populous country in the world today.

The country's annual population growth rate has been declining steadily from 3.2 percent in 1970 - 1975 to 2.7 percent in 1975 - 1980 and to 2.4 percent in 1980 - 1990. The decline has lengthened the expected doubling time of the national population from 25 years previously to 29 years at present. However, the growth rate remains high by world standards, particularly when compared with developed countries which have stabilized their population growth rates at around 1 percent per annum, and where population sizes are expected to double only after 70 or more years.

The rapid rate of population growth has become a national concern considering the challenge that this poses to the country's ability to manage economic growth, and to raise income levels and improve the delivery of social services to the population. Although the Philippines is rated by the United Nations as a country of medium

development, a substantial 39.2 percent of its population is estimated to live below the poverty line. Over the years, moreover, the government has had difficulty generating sufficient employment for almost 700,000 annual entrants to the labor force, and meeting increases in the demand for more and better quality education, health, housing and other social and basic infrastructural services.

Under conditions of poverty and rapid population growth, women emerge as a particularly vulnerable group given their multiple social roles and responsibilities. As childbearers and homemakers, women assume much of the burden imposed by poverty on families and households. As the traditional care-givers, women also assume primary responsibility not only for the care of children but for other members of the dependent population including the sick, the disabled, the elderly, the out-of-school youth and those who are unable to seek productive employment. Finally, as economic providers, women are tasked to ensure not only their own but their children's and families' economic security and well-being.

Sex composition

Census figures in 1975, 1980 and 1990 show that the Philippine population has slightly more men than women.

Census figures in the last 20 years reveal more males in the national population resulting in sex ratios in favor of men. The national sex ratio in 1975 stood at 102.3 males per 100 females, and this remained at 100.7 and 101.1 in 1980 and 1990 respectively (Table 1.1). Earlier, the 1970 census revealed a sex ratio of 99 males to 100 females, but this has been attributed to an undercount of males during the census year.

Rural-urban sex ratios indicate that there are more women than men in the urban areas while the reverse is true in the rural areas.

Available data indicate rapid urbanization processes in the 1980 - 1990 period, resulting in a significant decrease in the proportion of the population living in the rural areas from 62.7 percent in 1980 to 57.4 percent in 1990. Correspondingly, the urban population increased from 37.3 percent to 48.6 percent during the same period.

Table 1.1
Sex Ratio

Year	Male Pop'n. (In Thousands)	Female Pop'n. (In thousands)	Males per 100 Females
National			
1970	18,250	18,434	99.0
1975	21,276	20,794	102.3
1980	24,129	23,970	100.7
1990	30,443	30,116	101.1
Urban			
1980	8,765	9,179	95.5
1990	14,546	14,894	97.7
Rural			
1980	15,363	14,791	103.9
1990	15,897	15,222	104.4

Source: National Statistics Office

Although the majority of both the male and female population still live in the rural areas, women consistently outnumber men in the urban areas. The urban sex ratio, 95.5 males to 100 females in 1980, continued to favor women in 1990 at 97.7 males to 100 females. The urban sex ratio is attributed to rapid increases in the number of often young and unmarried rural women who move to the cities for work or other socio-economic opportunities.

Life expectancy

Women exhibit older mean ages and longer life expectancies than men. In 1990, the median age for women was 19.5 years as against men's 18.3 years, while life expectancy at birth stood at 66.4 years for women and 62.8 years for men.

Fertility and mortality declines in the last three decades have resulted in the aging of the Philippine population. The median age of the population rose by two years from 16.7 in 1975 to 18.7 in 1990, indicating that both men and women are moving towards older age groups. However, owing to sex differentials in mortality patterns which generally tend to favor women and women's biological advantage over men, there are more women in older age groups than men. These are reflected in the considerable differences in male and female median ages and life expectancies.

Table 1.2
**Median Age of the Population by Sex:
 1975, 1980 and 1990**

	1975	1980	1990
Both Sexes	16.7	17.7	18.7
Male	16.5	17.3	18.3
Female	17.0	18.2	19.5

Age composition

The entry of the young population into the labor market decreased the country's dependency ratio from 83 dependents per 100 economically active population in 1980 to 76 in 1990. The 1990 dependency ratio remains high by international standards and suggests a continued demand for care-giving by women.

The decline in fertility in recent years has resulted in a decline in the proportion of the male and female population under 15 years old, while improvements in mortality conditions has brought about an increase in the proportion of the population 65 years old and over. The proportion of the population under age 15 decreased from 44 percent to 39.6 percent between 1975 and 1990, whereas the proportion of the population aged 65 and over increased from 2.9 percent to 3.3 percent (Table 2a). Along with the increase in the number of economically active persons in the 15-64 age bracket, these changes have translated into a drop in the dependency ratio from 83 in

1980 to 76 in 1990 (Table 2b). But although the proportion of the dependent population is decreasing, their numbers are increasing in absolute terms, implying that care-giving tasks will continue to occupy much of women's time.

Elderly population

Because of women's longer life expectancy, there are more elderly women than men and hence, also more females than males among old-age dependents.

While the elderly represent only a small proportion of the total population (3.3% in 1990), their numbers have been increasing at a considerable rate. The population 60 years and over increased from 2 million in 1975 to 3.2 million in 1990, indicating a growth of 60 percent over the 15-year period. But the 2.6 percent annual growth rate of the female elderly population is even higher than the national population growth rate of 2.3 percent and that of the male elderly population of 1.9 percent. These trends point to an increasing number of widows and of female elderly dependents.

Table 1.3
**Rate of Growth of the Population 60+ by Sex:
 1975 - 1980 and 1980 - 1990**

	1975-1980	1980-1990
Both Sexes	5.0	2.3
Male	4.1	1.9
Female	5.9	2.6

CHAPTER
2

WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Ongoing modernization and development processes are reshaping Filipino families and households. In response to broader socio-economic and demographic changes, Filipino families are becoming smaller in size and more nuclear in composition and organization. In turn, these changes are engendering other changes in the relationships among family members, and in the roles and responsibilities of adults and children, and of men and women within the family unit.

Women's changing roles in particular have salient consequences for families and households and for the women's own individual well-being. For one, Filipino women are marrying at later ages than previously, thus delaying the onset of family formation. An increasing number of them are also opting to have fewer children. Compared to earlier periods, moreover, there are now more Filipino women in the labor force, majority of whom are mothers. As a result of these and other related changes, an increasing number of Filipino families no longer conform to the notion of a family as necessarily consisting of a married couple and their children and where the father works and the mother keeps house.

Nonetheless, traditional sex-role definitions which assign women the primary responsibility for child care and homemaking, and men that of economically providing for the family, have persisted despite changes in family conditions and women's assumption of economic responsibilities. The increased responsibilities imposed on women by marriage, motherhood and employment account for what is now recognized as the multiple burden of women and which is a manifestation of gender inequality in the home and in society in general.

Raising children properly, maintaining happy families and keeping these intact are seen as primarily women's job. Lacking the traditional supports available to earlier generations of Filipino families, these tasks have become increasingly difficult and challenging in the face of persistent poverty conditions and the increased migration of family members involving children and adults and women and men alike. Women thus struggle to keep the family intact and to sustain it as fully as possible, at the cost of denying their own needs and personal development.

A challenge facing contemporary families, therefore, is the redefinition and readjustment of gender roles within the home and the redistribution of tasks and responsibilities more equitably among family members. In particular, the increased concern and commitment of men to their children and families and

their increased involvement in parenting and homemaking will enhance the well-being of family members, and enable families to better perform their expected function of providing the necessary economic, social and emotional support to members.

Marriage patterns

Over the long - term, the rising age at marriage in the Philippines has resulted in a relatively high marrying age, often considered at the upper end for developing countries.

The 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS) reveals a median age at first marriage of 21.6 years for women 25-49 years old, while estimates from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) of the singulate mean age at marriage, which measures the average number of years that women spend in a state of singlehood, place this at 23.2 years.

The rising age at marriage in the Philippines is also seen in the changing proportions of younger and older women who had married by a certain age. Table 2.1, for example, shows that a third or 33.1 percent of women aged 25-29 in 1993 had not married by the time they reached their 25th birthday, whereas 72.3 percent of their older sisters aged 40 and over had already done so by the time they turned 25. Consequently, the median age at marriage for younger women currently stands at 22 years, while that of older women is closer to the national average of 21.6.

Available data also reveal significant differences in nuptiality patterns by rural - urban residence, levels of regional development and education. Regardless of current age, women in urban areas consistently exhibit older marrying ages than rural women. Expectedly too, women in Metro Manila have the highest median age at marriage (24 years), followed by those living in regions that have historically exhibited delayed marriage patterns (the Ilocos and the Cordillera) or in the more prosperous regions of Central Luzon, Southern Tagalog and

Table 2.1

Age at First Marriage

Percentage of women who were first married by exact age 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25, and median age at first marriage, by current age, Philippines: 1993

Current Age	Percentage of women who were first married by exact age:					Percentage who had never married	Number of women	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.2	3158	a
20-24	1.9	14.2	29.3	NA	NA	54.6	2649	a
25-29	2.4	16.7	34.0	49.8	66.9	25.1	2430	22.0
30-34	2.4	18.3	36.6	52.6	69.0	12.2	2196	21.7
35-39	2.9	20.1	39.0	54.5	73.5	6.7	1889	21.4
40-44	3.3	20.9	38.3	53.7	72.3	5.3	1571	21.5
45-49	4.2	22.7	40.4	55.3	72.3	6.3	1137	21.3
25-49	2.9	19.2	37.2	52.8	70.3	12.6	9222	21.6

NA = not applicable

a Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women in the age group x to $x+4$ were first married by age x

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey, NSO

Western and Central Visayas. Younger marrying ages of usually under 21 years characterize the less developed regions of Cagayan Valley, Bicol, Eastern Visayas and most of Mindanao. Finally, education is shown to be the most salient factor influencing age at marriage. On the average, women with no education marry at 18.9 years, while those who reached high school marry more than two years later at 21.1 years (Table 1). On the other hand, those who finished college tend to marry even later. This shows that education provides women alternative choices like pursuing a career.

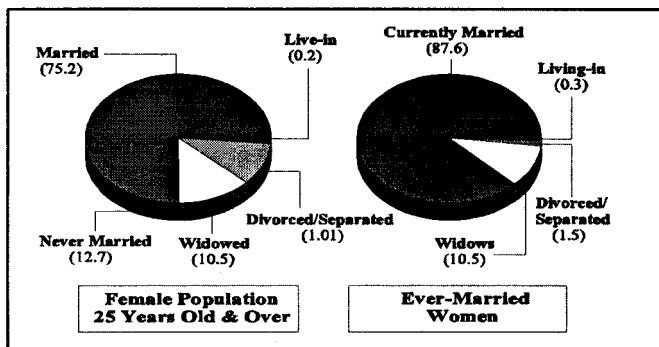
The number of marriages contracted each year has also been declining from 7.3 per 1,000 people per year in 1980 to 6.6 per 1,000 in 1990.

The decline in marriage rates is attributable in large part to the observed delays and postponements in the age at marriage. The 1987 New Family Code provides that couples below the age of 18 years are not allowed to marry legally. Marriage rates, however, tend to capture only marriages that are formally contracted and may mask the

incidence of consensual unions and “live-in arrangements” which small-scale studies reveal to be of considerable magnitude and on the rise. The 1990 Census shows that more than 70,000 Filipinos are in live-in arrangements, 56 percent of them women (Table 2).

Even as the age at marriage has been rising and marriage rates have been declining, the majority of Filipino women eventually get married at later ages. Of the female population 25 years and over in 1990, 87.3 percent were ever-married women, leaving only 12.7 percent who were never married.

Fig. 2.1
Total Women Population 25 Yrs. & Over and Ever-Married Women 15 Yrs. Old & Over by Marital Status: 1990



The 1990 Census further indicates that of the 12.2 million ever-married women at the time, 87.6 percent were currently married, while 10.5 percent were widows, and 1.5 percent were separated/divorced women. Some 0.3 percent or 40,268 women reported themselves as currently living in with a partner. (Table 3)

The rural-urban disaggregation of the 1990 Census data on the marital status of women reveals that there are slightly more currently married women in the rural areas than in the urban areas. A three-fifths majority of the country's divorced/separated women

and of those living-in with partners are also found in the urban areas.

Owing partly to the absence of divorce in the country, marriage-related data reveal that most Filipino marriages remain intact until the death of either spouse. Survey data show that the majority of current marriages are first marriages which have remained intact at the time of data-gathering.

In addition to the absence of divorce which remains illegal in the Philippines, the stability of Filipino marriages also reflects the cultural importance placed on family unity and solidarity. Couples then strive to keep their marriages intact, and some women are known to remain in unhappy marriages for the sake of their children and family unity.

Data on the stability of Filipino marriages also mask the incidence of married men maintaining mistresses or other families. The enactment of a more liberal Family Code in recent years which allows legal separation was meant to protect women's rights within marriage and to formally end particularly difficult unions or marriages.

Family size

The rising age at marriage and the increasing practice of family planning among married women have resulted in a steady decline in the number of births. The country's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which measures the average number of children that a woman would have at the end of her childbearing years dropped from 5.97 children per woman in 1973 to 4.09 in 1993.

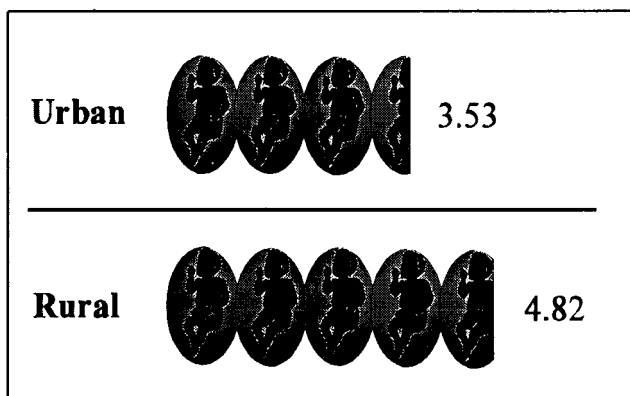
Consistent with expectations, the NDS series which is the major source of data on fertility rates also shows

declining family sizes to be highly correlated with rural-urban residence, level of regional development and education. On the average, rural women have 1 to 2 children more than urban women, and TFRs are significantly higher (exceeding 5 children per woman) in the country's least developed regions than in the more developed ones (where TFRs are closer to 4 or below per woman). Women's education remains the single most important factor which influences family size: women with no education have 6 children on the average or twice as many as the 3 children born to college-educated women. (Table 4)

fewer children, households have thus grown smaller. Other factors that have contributed to declining family size are various modernizing and urbanization processes, including the increased migration of family members and the nuclearization of households.

Although nuclear family households have always been the predominant pattern in the Philippines, this has become more so in recent years as shown by the decrease in the proportion of extended households from around a third of all households in 1960 to about 29.5 percent of all households in 1990.

Fig. 2.2
Total Fertility Rates for Women Aged 15-49,
Urban/Rural: 1993



Because women and/or couples are having fewer children, the average size of Filipino households has been declining over time, from around 6 members in 1970 to 5.3 in 1990.

The overwhelming majority of Filipino households, or 15 of every 16 households, have a family core, meaning they consist of members related to one another by blood or marriage. With more couples having

The drop in the number of extended households has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of nuclear households, from 66 percent to 70 percent of all households over the 30-year period from 1960 to 1990. Interestingly, for the Philippines as a whole and for its regions, the proportion of extended households is higher in urban than in rural areas. This has been attributed primarily to increases in the volume of urbanward migration which has reduced the number of resident members of rural households. On the other hand, the scarcity of housing facilities and high rental rates in the urban areas lead migrants from the rural areas to live with their relatives in the cities, thus accounting for the higher incidence of extended household arrangements in urban centers.

Household headship

Because cultural definitions designate the oldest male member of the family as the household head, the majority or 89 percent of Filipino families/households in 1990 were headed by men, although the number of female-headed households has also increased from 10 percent in 1970 to 11.3 percent in 1990.

Table 2.2
Total Number of Households and Percent Male- and Female-Headed by Type of HH, Urban/Rural: 1990

	Total Households	% Male Hdd	% Female Hdd
Total			
Philippines	11,407,262	88.74	11.26
Urban	5,603,385	87.18	12.82
Rural	5,803,877	90.24	9.76
Nuclear Household			
Philippines	8,038,663	92.22	7.78
Urban	3,655,639	91.54	8.46
Rural	4,383,024	92.78	7.22
Extended Household			
Philippines	3,368,599	80.42	19.58
Urban	1,947,746	78.99	21.01
Rural	1,420,853	82.38	17.62

Underlying the slight increase in female household headship rates has been the increase in the number of non-widows among women heads of households. While most women heads of households were widows in earlier periods, the 1990 Census reveals that the number of younger married, single and separated women among female household heads is increasing. A substantial 13.1 percent of today's female heads are currently married (whose husbands are probably away from home or are not working); an even bigger 16.5 percent are single, and 6.7 percent are divorced or separated women.

Current definitions of household headship do not fully reflect women's involvement in economically supporting their families and in household decision-making. Considering that most married women also engage in market work and that they participate actively in household decision-making, various studies have argued that Filipino families are jointly headed by the spouses. At present, data on female headship rates pertain more to families where the husband is either absent or not working. (Table 7)

Data on the employment status of family members in male-headed households reveal that in only 53 percent of cases are male heads the sole breadwinners. In the remaining 47 percent, male heads are either assisted by other employed family members or are themselves not employed. Wives or female spouses are shown to be working or employed in 1 out of every 5 male-headed households.

Although household headship is closely associated with the employment of the household head, an increasing number of households depend as well on the employment of other household members. This is particularly true in the urban areas where several households have multiple income-earners. The incidence of urban male-headed households where the male head and his wife and other household members are working is a considerable 28.5 percent, while wives and other household members are shown to be the major income earners in another 3.2 percent of urban male-headed households.

Headship and employment are also closely associated in female-headed households, but several female-headed households likewise have multiple income earners. Over 50 percent of female heads are employed and in some 18 percent of cases, female heads are assisted by other employed household members. In the absence of fathers/husbands, such assistance is lent by children or other relatives (Table 8). Moreover, many more female- than male-headed households are dependent on income sources other than the employment of household members.

Because around two-fifths of female household heads are widows, female household heads are generally older than male household heads, the overwhelming majority of whom are currently married men.

The 1990 Census shows that the proportion of female household heads 60 years old and over is close to 3 times more than the proportion of male heads in this age group. This holds true both in the rural and urban areas. There are substantially more male family heads under 60 years of age or in younger age groups. (Table 9)

Households headed by men tend to be larger in size than those headed by women: as many as 62.7 percent of male-headed households in 1990 had 5 or more members, whereas only 37.8 percent of female-headed households had 5 or more members.

The absence of a spouse or a co-parent in female-headed households and the predominance of widows among female household heads account for the smaller size of women-headed families. Because most widows are older women, many would not have all of their children living with them in the same household. (Table 10)

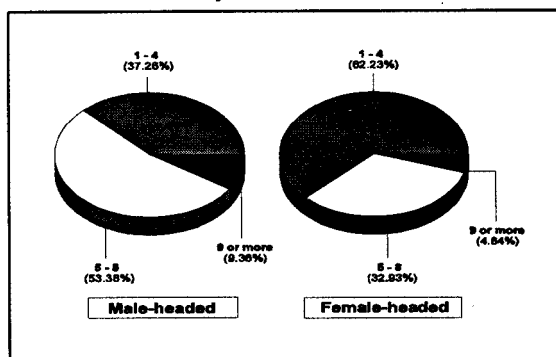
Types of households

Table 2.3
Nuclear and Extended Households by Sex of Household Head: 1990

Type of Household	Total	Male-Headed No.	%	Female-Headed No.	%
All Households	11,407,262	10,122,235	100.0	1,285,027	100.0
Nuclear	8,038,663	7,413,241	73.2	625,422	48.7
Extended, etc.	3,368,599	2,708,994	26.8	659,605	51.3

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Fig. 2.3
Household Heads by Sex & Size of Household:1990



The 1990 Census shows that close to four-fifths of male-headed households are nuclear. In contrast, the prevalence of extended households among families headed by women is about the same as that of nuclear households.

The greater proportion of extended households among female- than male-headed households likely owes to the greater predisposition of

women household heads to live with relatives in addition to some of their immediate family members. Widows, for example, tend to live with one of their children's families, and single/separated mothers also seek the assistance and company of other relatives.

Poor households are officially estimated to constitute a substantial 39 percent of all Filipino households in 1991. Contrary to popular belief and partly because they are fewer in number, the majority or 74 percent of female-headed households are classified as non-poor, compared to a lower 59 percent of male-headed households.

In 1991, poor households were those with incomes below ₱7,212 a month, which was considered the minimum amount needed to provide the basic basket of goods and services for a family of six. The lower incidence of poor households among female-headed ones is likely related to the larger number of older widowed women among female household heads, several of whom may be receiving pension or retirement benefits, or who may have accumulated more income or investments over their lifetime.

Economic status of household heads

Male heads of households are more likely to be employed than women household heads.

Regardless of whether their households are poor or non-poor, over 90 percent of male household heads are employed. But among women household heads, the employment rate is 54.3 percent for those heading non-poor families and 64.1 percent for those heading poor families.

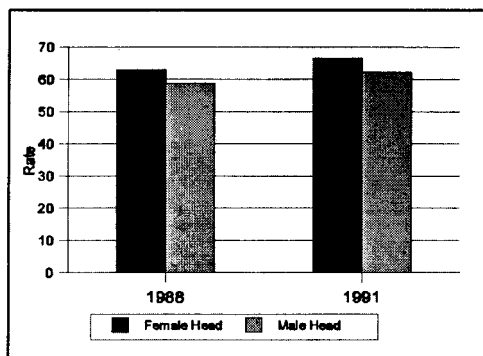
Table 2.4
Proportion of Employed Household Heads in Poor and Non-Poor Households and Those Owning House and Lot by Sex of Household Head: 1991

	Total	Female-headed	Male-headed
All Households	11,975,441	1,697,072	10,278,369
With employed heads	86.2	56.9	91.1
Owning house and lot	62.9	66.6	62.2
Poor Households	4,690,614	437,296	4,253,318
With employed heads	91.3	64.1	94.1
Owning house and lot	60.4	63.5	60.1
Non-poor Households	7,284,827	1,259,776	6,025,051
With employed heads	83.0	54.3	89.0
Owning house and lot	64.4	67.7	63.8

Source: 1991 Family Income & Expenditure Survey, National Statistics Office

Two explanations are offered for this trend. One is the lower labor force participation rate of women in general; the other is that being mostly widows, many female heads may be retired or are now past the working age.

Fig. 2.4
House and Lot Ownership by Sex of Household Head: 1988 and 1991



Both the 1988 and the 1991 FIES consistently indicate a higher rate of house and homelot ownership among female-headed households, whether nationally or among poor and non-poor households.

The higher rate of house/home lot ownership among women-headed households may be a direct effect of their higher incomes, although this also reflects the premium that women as homemakers and domestic managers place on ensuring the shelter needs of their families and households.

Data from the 1988 FIES further reveal better housing conditions among female-headed households.

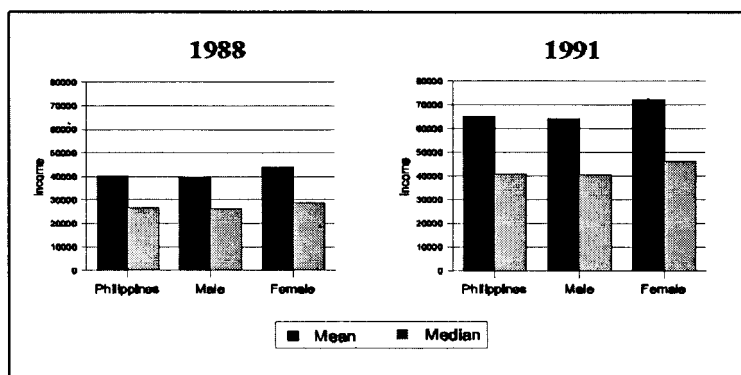
Table 2.5. Housing Conditions by Sex of Household Head: 1988

	Female-Head (in %)	Male-Head (in %)
Houses built with predominantly strong materials	63.8	52.4
With faucet inside house	33.0	23.0
With water - sealed toilets	63.0	52.0
With electricity	69.0	58.0

While housing conditions in the population have been improving over time, greater improvements have been realized among female-headed than male-headed households. In 1988, 63.8 percent of female-headed families lived in houses built of strong materials as against 52.4 percent of male-headed ones. More of the former too had faucets inside their houses and water-sealed toilets. In addition, 69 percent of female-headed households had electricity in their houses as against a lower 58 percent of male-headed households.

Consistent with data showing that there are fewer female-headed than male-headed households that are poor, the nationwide Family Income and Expenditure Surveys (FIES) similarly show that female-headed households exhibit higher average incomes than male-headed households.

Fig. 2.5
Mean and Median Family Income of Male- & Female-Headed Households (in pesos)



Source: 1988 and 1991 FIES, NSO

In both 1988 and 1991, the mean and the median incomes of female-headed households were higher than the national figures, whereas those of male-headed ones fell below these national averages.

Likewise, the distribution of male- and female-headed households by income deciles shows proportionately more female-headed households among the three highest income deciles, and more male-headed households among the three lowest deciles. In 1991, 45.5 percent of female-headed households belonged to the top three income deciles as against only 27.4 percent of male-headed households. Moreover, only 17.9 percent of female-headed households belonged to the lowest 30 percent of the income range, as against a higher 32 percent of male-headed households. (Table 12a & 12b)

It should be pointed out, however, that national income averages and the national distribution of income may mask certain gender-related household income differentials by geographical location or region. One notes, for example, that although the mean and median incomes of female-headed households both nationally and in the urban areas are higher than the incomes of those headed by men, the average incomes of female-headed households in the rural areas fall slightly below those headed by the men.

Family expenditures

Female-headed households display higher levels of total household expenditures although they also realize higher household savings levels than male-headed households.

On the average, the FIES show that female-headed households spent some P5,265 more on household expenditures in 1991 than male-headed households. Owing to their lower incomes, however, rural female-headed households spent around P1,615 less than male-headed ones. Nonetheless, it is significant to note that female-

headed households, whether nationally or in the urban and rural areas, consistently displayed higher savings rates than male-headed households. The same trend was observed in 1988. In general, the higher savings propensity of female-headed households is in keeping with the known home management capability of Filipino women.

Comparing the household expenditures of male- and female-headed households, the two do not differ widely in their allocation of income to various expenditures except on a few items. Male-headed households tend to allocate a higher proportion of their incomes to food than female-headed households. On the other hand, female-headed households spend slightly more on medical care. Male-headed households also consistently spend more on tobacco and alcoholic beverages than women-headed ones.

Both the 1988 and 1991 FIES show that food accounts for the single highest expenditure item of households, consuming 49.2 percent of household incomes in male-headed households in 1991, and 44.7 percent of the incomes of female-headed households during the same year. The higher proportion of incomes spent on food among male-headed families is likely related to the fact that male-headed households are larger or have more members than female-headed families.

Tobacco and alcohol consumption is expectedly higher among male-headed households, while the higher medical care allocation in female-headed households may be related to women's greater concern and sensitivity over health matters.

WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT

Like their sisters in other Asian countries, Filipino women have been joining the labor force partly out of economic necessity and partly in response to economic opportunities.

But although they have grown both in actual numbers and in participation rate, Filipino women in productive work still have to approximate the employment levels and labor force participation rates of the men. Whereas closer to 8 out of 10 men in the economically active age groups (15 and over) are in the labor force, the corresponding figure for women is only 4-5 out of 10. Of the country's total labor force of over 27 million, almost two-thirds are male. Women's lower share shows that overall, employers still prefer male workers and that women's ability to enter the labor force is constrained by family and housekeeping responsibilities.

Other inequalities characterize the employment of women and men including the gender-typing of occupations which in turn results in lower earnings for women. There are for instance, more men than women occupying top-level administrative and executive positions. Various industries such as production and manufacturing, and heavier infrastructure industries not only employ more men than women but also tend to pay men higher wages. In some of these lower-level occupa-

tions, as well as in agriculture and services work, women's earnings are further depressed by the fact that several of them are employed as unpaid family workers. On the other hand, women appear to have the edge in professional and technical occupations and in clerical work and sales jobs which do not only employ more female workers but also pay them better wages than men.

In more recent years, the promotion of export processing zones (EPZs) as a strategy for national industrialization has created new job opportunities for women and has drawn young, rural and often single women into the labor force. Though generally considered a positive development for increasing the availability of jobs, some EPZ firms are also known to impose high production quotas on their women workers, and to limit worker participation in trade unions and in the formulation of policies to govern working relations and conditions in the EPZs. There is thus a need to monitor the terms and conditions of work in EPZs to protect women workers' interests and to maximize the benefits that the country can gain from EPZs.

Another development in the employment field has been the long-term growth in the number of Filipino women and men leaving the country for employment overseas, in response to the persistent shortage of domestic

jobs. Again, while the growth in overseas employment can be viewed positively for easing domestic unemployment problems and for increasing foreign exchange earnings through worker remittances, this has also created new social problems, some of which appear to disadvantage women and children in particular. The increasing numbers of Filipino women and men overseas contract workers (OCWs) have sparked concerns about children growing up without one or both parents, and about the effects of such prolonged absences on marital relations and family stability. Finally, trends showing that overseas employment flows have become increasingly female are

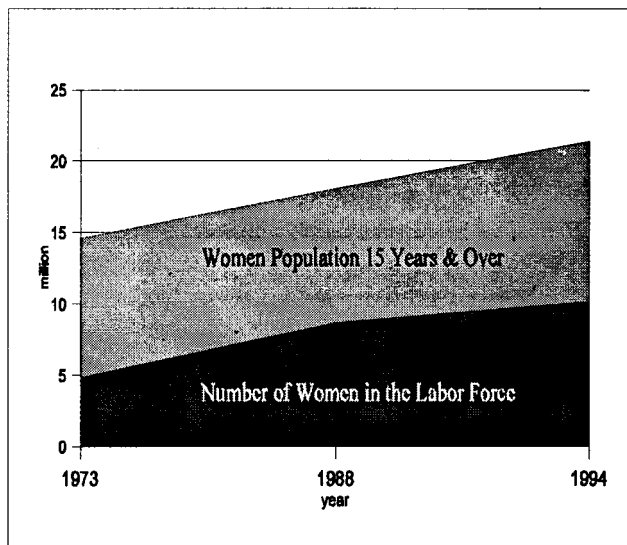
associated mainly with the increases in the number of women OCWs who work as domestic helpers and entertainers, jobs that are not only low paying but often are not covered by the host country's labor laws. Consequently, many women OCWs are exposed to various exploitative practices, including sexual abuse and harassment. Although government and non-government groups and agencies are exerting efforts to establish protective mechanisms for overseas contract workers, solutions to the problems spawned by overseas employment have not come easily.

Labor force participation rates

The last two decades witnessed a tremendous rise in the number of Filipino women joining the labor force.

Between 1973 and 1994, the number of women joining the labor force more than doubled from 4.8 million in 1973 to 10.1 million in 1994. In turn, these figures translated into a 33.1 percent labor force participation rate for women 15 years and over in 1973, and a substantially higher 47.3 percent female labor force participation rate in 1994.

Fig. 3.1
Women in the Labor Force: 1973, 1988 and 1994



The country's total labor force remains predominantly male despite rapid increases in the female labor force. While 4 out of 5 men 15 years and over are in the labor force, only about 1 out of 2 women of the same age group enter the labor force. Hence, of the total 27.5 million persons in the labor force in 1994, 63.1 percent were men and 36.9 percent were women.

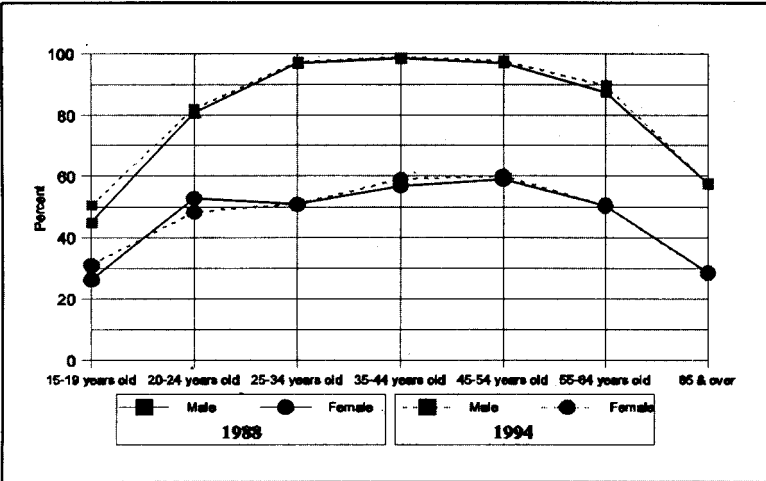
Labor force surveys in 1988 and 1994 show men's labor force participation rates to stand at over 80 percent as against women's 47 percent. Age-specific labor force participation rates consistently surface this gender gap in men's and women's workforce involvement. Male labor force

participation rates exceed 80 percent in the prime working ages of 20 to 64 and peak at a high 97-98 percent at ages 25 to 54. In contrast, female labor force participation rates reach 53 percent only at age 25 and peak at no more than 57-60 percent at ages 35 to 54.

Although fewer women than men enter the labor force, there are indications that female labor force participation rates in the Philippines are little interrupted by childbearing. Once women enter the labor force, they tend to remain there until at least age 54.

Both the 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Surveys reveal no sharp declines in female labor force participation rates from ages 20-24 to the peak childbearing years of 25-34. Moreover, the rates tend to increase at the next older ages (35-54), suggesting that other Filipino women enter the labor force only

Fig. 3. 2
 Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age Group, Philippines:
 1988 and 1994



after they have had children. Filipino women's persistence in holding on to their jobs continues through ages 55 to 64, which also show little reduction in labor force participation rates. Female labor force participation rates at ages 55 to 64 remain a substantial 50 percent or nearly equal to the participation rates at ages 25 to 34.

In the last two decades, there has been a shift in the rural-urban composition of the country's labor force so that it is no longer as rural as before.

In 1994, the rural areas accounted for 51.6 percent of the total labor force, which only slightly exceeded the share of urban areas. This urbanization process appears to have favored the labor force participation rates of urban women more than that of urban men.

Rural-urban differentials in labor force participation rates are more marked among men than women. Whereas the 77 percent labor force participation

rate of urban men is some 8 percentage points lower than that of rural men, the rural female participation rate of 48 percent is only around 1 percentage point higher than those of urban women.

Employment and unemployment rates

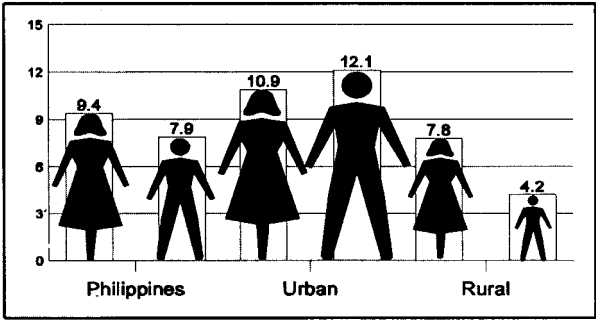
Of the total labor force in 1994, a high 91.6 percent were employed, with the employment rate again higher in the rural areas (94.6%) than in the urban areas (88.4%).

The male employment rate also exceeded women's employment rate both nationally (92.1% for men and 90.6% for women), and in the rural areas (95.8% for men and 92.2% for women).

In the urban areas, however, women exhibited a higher employment rate of 89.1 percent over men's 87.9 percent .

Related data on unemployment rates in 1994 show urban males to be the worst off with an unemployment rate of 12.1 percent, followed by urban women whose unemployment rate is 10.9 percent . The rural areas exhibit a lower single digit unemployment rate of 7 to 8 percent for rural women and a still lower 4 percent for rural men.

Fig 3.3.
 Unemployment Rates of the Population 15 Years Old and Over by Sex, Urban/Rural: 1994



The higher unemployment rates in urban areas reflect the shortage of jobs in cities and in town centers, and the inability of these places to absorb the continuing influx of rural - to urban - migrants. But the lower unemployment rate of urban women relative to urban men suggests that the available and emerging job opportunities in the cities may be more favorable to women.

In terms of individual characteristics, employed men and women do not differ in their ages but do so in other respects. Compared to their male counterparts, employed women exhibit higher educational backgrounds. They also have a higher proportion of widowed and divorced/separated persons among their ranks.

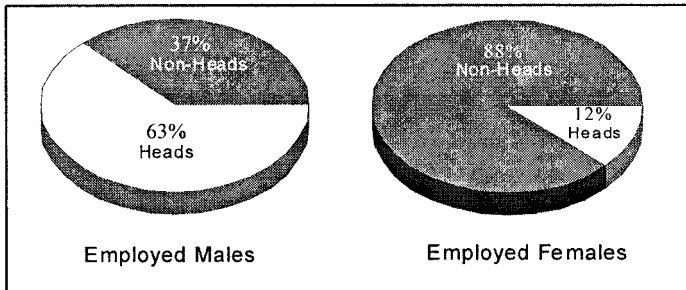
Results from the 1994 Labor Force Survey (LFS) indicate the modal age categories of both employed women and men to fall in the prime working ages of 25-34, and 35-44. Together, these age groups claim 46 to 47 percent of the employed male and female population. The category of 15-24 accounts for between 23 and 25 percent, whereas age groups 45 and over account for slightly less than a third of employed men and women.

Consistent with the relatively high education of women in the country, the proportion of employed Filipino women who have completed at least a high school education is 43.4 percent, whereas the comparable figure for employed men is a lower 37.6 percent. Moreover, the proportion of employed women who graduated from college is 16.5 percent or more than twice the proportion of employed men who are college graduates (7.2%).

In terms of marital status, the majority of both employed men and women are currently married (67.1% and 59.5% respectively), and there are roughly as many single/unmarried persons among employed men (30.3%) as among employed women (29.8%). The proportion of those widowed and divorced/separated, however, is noticeably higher among employed women (10.7%) than among employed men (2.7%).

In line with traditional male and female role expectations, close to a two-thirds majority or 63 percent of employed males are reported as the heads of their households, whereas only around 12 percent of employed women are considered heads of households.

Fig. 3.4
Employed Male-Female Population by Headship: 1994



The above finding reveals the persistence of the ideology which attaches household headship to men's breadwinning functions. Hence, even as women enter employment and assume breadwinning functions, they are not likely to be considered as heads of families and households. On the other hand, while surfacing the undervaluation of women's economic contributions to households, the data also indicate that a substantial number of male-headed households actually have employed and earning women among their members.

Gender-typing of occupations

Data on the occupations or jobs held by employed men and women provide evidence on the continuing gender-typing of occupations.

In terms of the major industry groups, the proportion of female workers exceeds that of male workers only in Wholesale and Retail Industries, and in Community, Social and Personal Services.

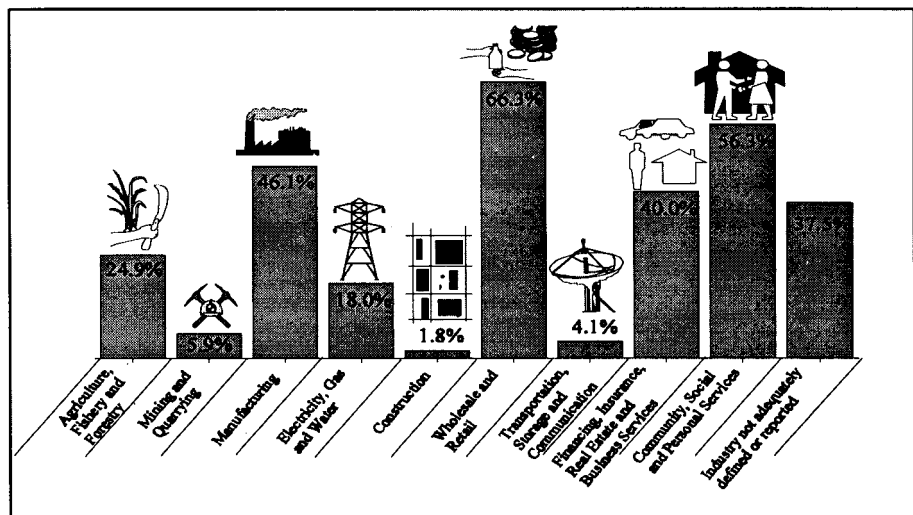
In terms of the major occupational categories on the other hand, there are more women than men workers among Professional, Technical and Related Workers; Clerical Workers; Sales Workers; and Service Workers.

With the exception of Wholesale and Retail, and Community, Social and Personal Services which had a 66.3 percent and 56.3 percent female workforce respectively in 1994, all other industry groups have a heavily male workforce. The most male jobs are in Construction, Transportation, Storage and Communication, and Mining and Quarrying all of which have a male

workforce of over 94 percent. These are followed by Electricity, Gas and Water where the workforce is 82 percent male, and Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry (75% male). More gender crossing has occurred in Manufacturing and in Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services where the proportion of female workers has reached a substantial 46 percent and 40 percent, respectively.

Based on the major occupational categories, the most female are Sales Workers (68.9%) and Professional, Technical and Related Workers (65.2%), followed by Service Workers (57.2%) and Clerical Workers (55.2%). In contrast, the most male are Production and Related Workers (79.8%), Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry Workers (74.9%), and Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers (69.8%). Women appear to be making inroads in the latter occupational categories, however. Around 30 percent of top administrative, executive and managerial jobs are now held by women, as are 25 percent of jobs in agriculture and related work, and 20 percent of production-related occupations.

Fig. 3.5
Percentage of Employed Women by Major Industry Group: Oct. 1994



The 1992 Annual Survey of Establishments lends further support to the gender-typing of occupations. More women than men are employed in establishments engaged in medical, dental, other health and veterinary services, educational services, restaurants and hotels. On the other hand, men pre-dominated in transportation services, sanitary and similar services, and in storage and warehousing (Table 8a).

for a lower proportion of both the waged and salaried worker and the own-account worker categories, but they comprised the majority of unpaid family workers (53%). Likewise, among employed males, only some 11-12 percent report themselves as unpaid family workers, as against a substantially higher 21-23 percent of employed women. In turn, most female unpaid family workers are found in home-based industries and in family-run farms and businesses.

Class of worker

Men constitute the majority of the country's waged and salaried workers as well as of employed persons in the own-account worker category.

Women, on the other hand, comprise the majority of the country's unpaid family workers.

Table 3.1 shows that males accounted for around 64 percent of waged and salaried workers and around 69 percent of own-account workers in 1988 and 1994, while claiming fewer than half (47%) of unpaid family workers. Conversely, women accounted

The Survey of Establishments also reveals that 52.9 percent of working owners and unpaid workers are women while only 47.5 percent of them work as managers/executives.

Because the men have a larger share of available jobs, they also claim a larger two-thirds share of both permanent and seasonal jobs, and of other forms of irregular employment done for different employers on a daily or weekly basis. For the most part however, both employed men and women in the waged and salaried and own account worker categories report holding permanent jobs (around 78-

Table 3.1
Employed Persons by Sex and Class of Worker: 1988 and 1994

Class of Worker	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
1988	21,498	13,654	63.5	7,843	36.5
Wage & Salary Worker	9,843	6,317	64.2	3,526	35.8
Own Account Worker	8,260	5,752	69.6	2,507	30.4
Unpaid Family Worker	3,395	1,585	46.7	1,810	53.3
1994	25,165	15,985	63.5	9,182	39.5
Wage & Salary Worker	11,468	7,333	63.9	4,135	36.1
Own Account Worker	9,941	6,856	69.0	3,086	31.0
Unpaid Family Worker	3,756	1,796	47.8	1,961	53.2

79% for both sexes). A lower 14-16 percent of both sexes are seasonal workers, while another 5-6 percent engage in still other forms of irregular (daily or weekly) employment.

Hours of work

Based on the number of hours they spend in the labor force, employed women and men show no marked differences in their work commitment.

On the average, men devote around 42.2 hours to their employment per week, or only some 0.6 hours more than the 41.6 hours that women devote to theirs.

Labor force survey results in 1988 and 1994 show that the majority of employed men and women spend 40 or more hours on their employment each week, although there are slightly more women (38-40%) than men (32-35%) who maintain a less than 40-hour work week. Nonetheless, these differences do not result in significant differences in the mean number of hours that employed men and women devote to their jobs on a weekly basis. The 1988 LFS in fact shows very little difference in the sexes' workweek (42.6 hours for men and 42 hours for women).

Partly because a third to two-fifths of the employed population work less than 40 hours per week, and partly because of generally low wage levels, a considerable number of employed men and women desire additional hours of work.

Based on the numbers desiring additional work hours, the proportion of the "underemployed" is consistently higher among men, ranging from 22.6 percent to 25.6 percent in 1988-1994, than among women (17.8%-19.3%).

The lower underemployment rate among women is likely related to women's double burden. Unlike men, domestic and housekeeping chores prevent employed women from desiring and engaging in more hours of market work.

Further indicating that women's domestic and family roles constrain their ability to engage in market employment, close to two-thirds of the women who are not looking for work state housekeeping as their main reason for not seeking employment. Among men, on the other hand, schooling emerges as the main reason for not seeking employment at present.

Among the not employed male and female population aged 15 and over, the proportions of those not looking for work are a high 91.7 percent for men and 97.5 percent for women.

Table 3.2
Reasons for Not Looking for Work : 1994

Reason	Female	Male
Schooling	24.1	57.0
Housekeeping	63.2	3.2
Too young/old or retired	7.4	20.5
Believe no work available	2.3	8.4
Awaiting results of previous job applications	0.6	1.8
Temporary illness/disability	1.3	4.8
Bad weather	0	0.2
Waiting for rehire/job recall	0.3	1.7
Others	0.9	2.3

Source: October 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO

Men's and women's reasons for not seeking employment differ. The three most important reasons that deter women from seeking employment are housekeeping (63.2%) followed by schooling (24%) and their being either too young or too old for employment (7.4%). Among men the major reasons are schooling (57%), being too young or too old for employment (20.5%), and their perception that there are no suitable jobs available (8.4%).

Earnings differential

Based on the earnings of employed men and women in all occupational groups, women's earnings constitute less than half of men's earnings: 40 percent of men's earnings in 1988 and 47 percent in 1992.

In general, women's earnings are substantially lower than men's in top executive and managerial positions and at the lower rungs of the occupational hierarchy. Women, on the other hand, tend to earn more than men in middle-level female-dominated occupations.

Table 3.3 shows that the earnings/wages of female executives and managers comprise only 24 percent of the earnings of men in similar positions. Likewise, women's earnings in agriculture, production-related work and in service occupations constitute only 10 percent, 29 percent and 57 percent respectively of men's earnings in comparable occupations. This is due in part to the large number of female unpaid family workers in these occupational categories.

Women's earnings, however, exceed those of men's in professional and technical occupations and in clerical work and sales work, where women's wage levels are higher than men's by 40 percent, 15 percent, and 17 percent respectively.

Women in labor unions

Because there are more men in the labor force, labor union membership continues to be more male. Although female union membership has been increasing over the years, women remain under-represented in union leadership.

Between 1989 to 1993, men's share of total union membership declined from 60.6 percent to 57.1 percent as women increased theirs

Table 3.3
Average Earnings of Female Workers as Percentage of Male Earnings by Major Occupational Categories: 1988 and 1992

Major Occupational Categories	1988	1992
All Occupation Groups	40.0	47.0
Professional, technical and related workers	132.9	139.8
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	21.1	24.4
Clerical workers	115.6	114.8
Sales workers	103.0	117.3
Service workers	57.3	56.7
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	9.0	10.2
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and laborers	15.0	29.3
Others	10.2	7.3

Source: 1988 and 1992 Third Quarter Labor Force Survey, NSO

from 39.4 percent to 42.9 percent. But of 314 registered unions surveyed by the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics in 1993, only 20.7 percent had women union presidents.

Access to agricultural lands

Since the adoption of more gender-sensitive agrarian reform policies that recognize women's right to land, some increases have been noted in the number of rural women participating in agrarian reform programs. Women have also gained seats in agrarian reform advisory and decision-making bodies at the local level but less so at higher and national levels.

Data from the Department of Agrarian Reform reveal that the number of women holders of Emancipation Patents (EPs) rose by nearly three percentage points from 1990 to 1993. Of the total 18,845 EP holders in 1993, 14.4 percent were women. Likewise, the number of women beneficiaries of the Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOA) rose by close to 10 percentage points during the same period. Of the total 64,520 CLOA beneficiaries in 1993, 24.4 percent were women.

In terms of representation in agrarian reform-related bodies, women currently account for 18.2 percent of the membership in Barangay Agrarian Reform Councils (BARC) and 19.2 percent of the membership in both Provincial Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Implementing Teams (PCIT) and the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC). But they account for less than 10 percent of the membership in Provincial Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committees (PARCCOM).

Access to credit

There has also been an increasing trend to make credit available to women. Various agencies, among them the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Industry, report servicing mostly women clients in their credit programs.

The Department of Agriculture (DA) has provided credit to women in the rural areas through its Grameen Bank Replication Program spearheaded by the Agricultural Credit and Policy Council (ACPC). The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has also extended credit to more women borrowers (62%) than men borrowers (34%) through its "Tulong sa Tao Program" in 1993. Finally, a Survey of Household Operated Activities conducted by the National Statistics Office in 1988 showed more women operators borrowing capital funds for their businesses (63.7%) than male operators (36.3%).

Women in export processing zones

Another important development in recent years has been the establishment of Export Processing Zones or EPZs which have come to employ a predominantly female workforce.

The employment of women in the EPZs has increased women's share of manufacturing jobs not only in traditional female manufactures (e.g., garments and textiles) but also in other machinery and metal manufactures. However, this also exposes women to some exploitative tendencies arising from the high production quotas expected by EPZ-based industries.

Table 3.4
Percentage of Women and Men Workers in Export Processing Zones: 1994

Export Processing Zone	% Women	% Men
Bataan EPZ	77.0	23.0
Baguio EPZ	65.2	34.8
Cavite EPZ	74.0	26.0
Mactan EPZ	75.0	25.0

Between 65 percent to 77 percent of the workers in the country's EPZs (Baguio City, Bataan, Cavite and Mactan) are women. Studies of the working conditions in EPZs reveal that workers are required to work uninterrupted for long hours to meet the high production quotas of companies. EPZ workers are also discouraged from forming unions, and are allowed little participation in the formulation of work-related policies.

Overseas employment

Of recent developments in the area of women's employment, that which has caused much national debate and controversy has been the increase in the number of Filipino women leaving for overseas employment.

Data from the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) reveal that overseas labor migration has become more female in 1993 and 1994.

In 1993, women's share of deployed overseas contract workers (OCWs) was 54.9 percent and this increased further to 60 percent in 1994. Women

also account for the increase in the absolute number of deployed workers during the 2-year period. While the number of deployed female OCWs rose from 140,664 in 1993 to 155,326 in 1994, the number of deployed male OCWs dropped by around 10 percent, from 115,533 in 1993 to 103,588 in 1994.

Asian countries and the Middle East are the most common destinations of Filipino overseas labor migrants. In 1994 however, the majority of women OCWs left for Asian countries (65.8%), while the majority of male OCWs continued to go to the Middle East (70.3%).

In 1993, the Middle East outranked Asian countries as the most common destination of Filipino OCWs. But owing to the substantial drop in the number of female OCWs going to the Middle East, Asian countries have since become the top recipients of Filipino labor migrants, receiving 48.7 percent of OCWs in 1994 as against the Middle East's 46.2

Table 3.5
Overseas Workers by Sex and the Six Top Countries of Destination: 1992 and 1993 (in thousands)*

Country	1992			1993		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Saudi Arabia	344	79	266	330	65	265
Hongkong	77	68	10	71	65	6
Singapore	62	52	10	57	45	12
Japan	59	24	35	48	22	26
Kuwait	35	20	14	21	12	10
United States	35	9	25	25	8	18

* Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding off
 Source: Survey of Overseas Workers, 1992 & 1993, NSO

percent. Women dominate all labor migration flows to Asian countries including Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore. Women also dominate some of the labor flows to the Middle East (UAE, Qatar and Bahrain) except for the labor moves to Oman and Saudi Arabia which remain predomi-

79% for both sexes). A lower 14-16 percent of both sexes are seasonal workers, while another 5-6 percent engage in still other forms of irregular (daily or weekly) employment.

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Literacy

Nationally and in both rural and urban areas, literacy rates in the last two decades have been on the uptrend for both sexes but more so for women. By 1990, literacy rates among Filipinos stood at a high and roughly equal 94 percent for men and 93.2 percent for women.

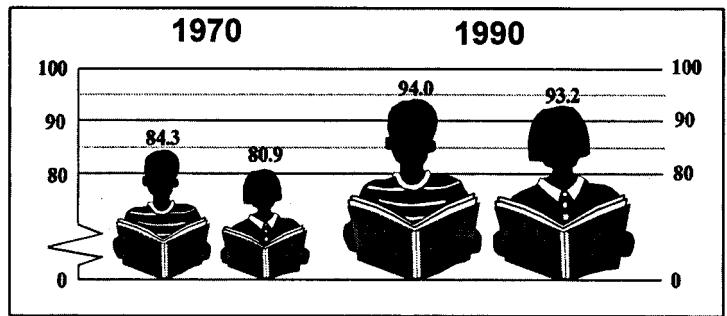
Census figures from 1970 to 1990 reveal a narrowing of gender literacy differentials over time. Between the two census dates, literacy rates jumped by around 11 percentage points nationwide, with women's literacy rates rising by a higher 12.3 percentage points as against the 9.7 percentage-point rise in male literacy. Because of already higher literacy rates in the urban areas, the rate of improvement in literacy rates has been lower in the urban areas where these posted less than a 5 percentage-point increase, than in the rural areas where literacy rates rose by 12.3 percentage points during the 20-year period. Consequently, differentials in rural-urban literacy rates have also narrowed. In 1990, the urban male and female literacy rates of 97.6 percent and 97.0 percent respectively, were only some 7 to 8 percentage points higher than the literacy rates of rural men (90.4%) and women (89.0%) as shown in Table 1.

A special survey conducted in 1989, known as the Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) and which employed a stricter definition of literacy, yielded considerably lower national functional literacy rates than those indicated by the Censuses. The 1989 FLEMMS also shows less consistent gender differentials in functional literacy rates.

Based on the 1989 FLEMMS definition of functional literacy which emphasized not only one's ability to

read and write a simple message but also to perform basic computational tasks for day-to-day living, there are fewer Filipino men and women who are

Fig. 5.1
Literacy Rate by Sex: 1970 and 1990



functionally literate than suggested by the Censuses. Also, the percentage of women who are functionally literate (74.0%) is slightly higher than that of men (72.9%). The higher national rate for women is traced to the advantage of rural women over rural men in functional literacy rates (66.8% vs. 64.9%). In the urban areas, however, there are more men who are functionally literate than women (85.2% vs. 83.9%).

Table 5.1
Functional Literacy Rates of the Household Population 10 Yrs. Old and Over by Sex and Urban/ Rural Areas: July 1989

Area	Male	Female
Philippines	72.9	74.0
Urban	85.2	83.9
Rural	64.9	66.8

Source: 1989 Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), NSO

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percent. Women dominate all labor migration flows to Asian countries including Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore. Women also dominate some of the labor flows to the Middle East (UAE, Qatar and Bahrain) except for the labor moves to Oman and Saudi Arabia which remain predomi-

nantly male. Saudi Arabia too, remains the single largest recipient of Filipino overseas workers and continues to be the destination of 84.2 percent of the destination of male OCWs in the Middle East. (Table 19)

The large majority of male OCWs are currently married (71.3%), while the majority of female OCWs are single (55.8%). Nonetheless, the proportion of the ever-married among female OCWs has been increasing.

Over a third or 36.8 percent are currently married, and another 7.1 percent are either widowed or divorced/separated women.

The large proportion of married OCWs has sparked concern over the effects of separation on family members. Even as overseas employment is seen to uplift the economic conditions of families, this is also known to entail hidden social and psychological costs. The migration of married men, often for prolonged periods, leaves women with the primary or sole burden of raising children and sustaining their households. Likewise, the increasing number of currently married women leaving for overseas employment suggests that many young children are left in the care of relatives or maternal surrogates. In general, the physical absence of fathers and/or mothers from the home lessens the optimum conditions for enhancing family values, raising children caringly, and strengthening family life and unity.

Data from the Survey of Overseas Contract Workers conducted by the National Statistics Office in 1991 and 1993 indicate that close to a three-fifths majority or 73 percent of Filipino women OCWs are employed as service workers in their countries of destination. Male OCWs on the other hand are employed as production and construction-related workers in their destination sites.

Since most of the country's male and female OCWs are employed in lower level non-professional occupations, there are limits to improvements in their employment earnings over time. They are also exposed to greater employment risks and hazards and must endure severe working conditions that do not apply to higher-level occupations. Women OCWs in particular are known to work as domestic helpers or entertainers. These occupations do not readily lend themselves to labor regulations particularly in countries that are not progressive in outlook and in their treatment of migrant workers. As a result of the harsh exploitative treatment received by an increasing number of OCWs, the Philippine government has been exerting efforts to protect the rights and interests of migrant workers including clamping down on illegal recruiters and signing international labor agreements which may help ensure the protection of transnational labor migrants.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC LIFE

After campaigning spiritedly for almost three decades, Filipino women won the right of suffrage at a plebiscite held on 30 April 1937, during which 147,725 more women than the required 300,000 turned out to vote for women's political enfranchisement.

Since then women have participated extensively in Philippine politics as voters in national and local elections. Moreover, they have vied for elective positions at all levels of public office. In 1986 the national presidency was won by a woman for the first time, and in 1992 two women were among the six contenders in the presidential race. Although women continue to be underrepresented in elective positions, current trends point to their increasing visibility in electoral politics whether at the local or national level.

Such low representation owes largely to the fact that fewer women than men run for public office. This is mainly because women's ability to enter politics depends a lot on the degree of support they receive from their families, and from political parties and society as a whole. In the Philippines as elsewhere, women who wish to pursue a political career do not receive as much encouragement as men.

Lately, however, there has been increasing recognition of the desirability of having women at the helm as administrators and lawmakers. For one, their presence is expected to ensure that social concerns (e.g., child care and family welfare), heretofore regarded as "for-women-only", are raised as legitimate issues deserving State attention and action. Also, women's election into public office is expected over the longer term to spur changes in political processes and value systems. Less concerned with having political power for its own sake and more steadfast in upholding ideals, women can help curb corruption and abuse in government. They can also help direct government resources toward such concerns as crime reduction, ecological conservation, and the improvement of education and social welfare policies and programs.

Another venue for women's participation in public life is the civil service. Serving in the bureaucracy allows women to influence policy-implementing processes if not to initiate policy-making. Much of the implementing rules and guidelines for laws enacted in Congress are formulated by or in consultation with government agencies. Likewise, these agencies are active in initiating and setting the direction of development policies and programs.

Compared to elective positions, there has been more cultural support and acceptance of women entering the government bureaucracy. Data from the Civil Service Commission show that women not only occupy a fair proportion of jobs in government but are also found in all levels particularly in professional/technical positions.

Finally, trade/labor unions and non-governmental groups provide women opportunities for public involvement. Trends indicate that increases in

Filipino women's labor force participation have been accompanied by increases in union membership. In addition, women are active members of special purpose groups, sociocivic and religious associations, and mass- and sector-based organizations. Although these groups are not easily monitored because of their large variety and numbers, the acknowledged vibrancy of women's organizations in the Philippines attests to women's expanding participation in public life.

Electoral politics

Voter turnout in the Philippines has generally been higher among women than men.

Data from the Commission on Elections on the rate of voter turnout among eligible/registered voters indicate that more women than men voted in the 23 national and local elections held since the post-Independence period, or between 1947 to 1992. The only exceptions to this pattern are the elections of 1957; 1961 and 1970. Often the excess of female over male voters was less than a percentage point, but in six election years - 1965, 1969, 1971, 1986, 1987 and 1992 - this reached 1.0 percent or more (Table 1). On the average, the turnout rate was 79.2 percent for women and 78.6 percent for men.

Table 4.1
Percentage of Voter Turnout by Sex and Election Year: 1947-1992

Election Year	Voters' Turnout Rate	
	Male	Female
1947	77.09	77.14
1949	70.58	68.26
1951	92.00	92.90
1953	77.00	77.50
1955	77.37	77.39
1957	75.86	75.05
1959	50.00	82.05
1961	79.45	79.41
1963	79.14	80.11
1965	75.19	76.63
1967	81.29	82.09
1969	79.09	80.29
1970	68.19	68.02
1971	80.03	81.62
1978	85.05	85.97
1980	76.37	77.10
1981	80.53	81.36
1982	65.89	66.80
1984	88.74	90.15
1986	78.06	79.55
1987	85.22	85.97
1988	78.66	79.15
1992	75.00	76.00

Still, the strong participation of women as voters has not improved the showing of women candidates in the polls. Neither has there been a true "women's vote" that could be harnessed to support candidates with a pro-woman and gender-responsive platform.

The number of women candidates running for public office has been increasing in absolute and relative terms over time, but women candidates continue to comprise only a small proportion of the total number of candidates for elective posts.

In the 1992 elections, women comprised fewer than 10 percent of candidates for Congress, and between 9 percent and 11 percent of candidates for local/provincial positions (Table 1). The proportion of women senatorial candidates went up slightly from 6 (7.1%) in the 1987 election to 12 (7.4%) in 1992. Also, the presidency had 2 women contenders while the vice-presidency had one.

In 1995, however, only 6 women ran for the Senate as against 22 men candidates. A more significant increase was observed among women who ran for District Representative posts, their proportion having gone up from 1.3 percent in 1987 to 7.8 percent in 1992 and 9.2 percent in 1995.

With few women stepping into the political arena, the presence of women in elective posts has thus remained minimal.

Since Independence and through various changes in government, both the Philippine Senate and the House of Representatives always had at least one woman member, and long-term trends show women's share in lawmaking posts to be improving.

Of the eight members of the Senate from 1947 to 1971, one was a woman except in 1967 when 2 women won in the senatorial elections. The House of Representatives, which had 100-102 members between 1949 and 1957, had one woman member during that period but increased its female membership to 2 out of 104 in 1961, 6 out of 104 in 1965, and 3 out of 109 in 1969. Following the declaration of martial law

in 1972, Congress was transformed into a parliamentary body with a membership of 165 which went up to 181 in 1984 -- in both bodies women composed some 5.5 percent of the membership.

In the elections following the lifting of martial law, women won 2 of the 23 Senate seats in 1987 and 4 of the 24 Senate seats in 1992. The 1995 national elections resulted in women winning 3 of the 12 contested positions in the Senate, so that the Tenth Congress now has 4 woman

senators whose terms will expire in 1998. In the House of Representatives, women won 19 of 202 district representative posts in 1987 and of 199 posts in 1992, and composed 20 of the 190 proclaimed winners in 1995. Currently, women fill about 17 percent of Senate seats and close to 10 percent of seats in the House of Representatives (Table 2). These proportions are comparable to those in the national legislatures of developed countries.

Between 1988 and 1992, slight increases were also noted in the number of Filipino women occupying elective positions in provincial, city and municipal governments.

The number of women provincial governors increased from 4 in 1988 to 7 in 1992, and today women hold around 10 percent of the 73 gubernatorial positions in the country. The number of women provincial vice-governors declined from 8 to 5 during the same period, so that women account for a lower 6.8 percent of today's 73 provincial vice-gubernatorial positions. The situation is more encouraging at the Provincial Board level, where 77 of 650 positions - or close to 12 percent - are held by women. In the cities and municipalities, women account for 7.6 percent or 122 of the 1,602 existing positions for mayors; 8.8 percent or 141 of the same number of positions for vice-mayors; and 12.6 percent or 1,645 of the 13,052

Fig. 4.1
Membership in the
Philippine Senate: 1995-1998

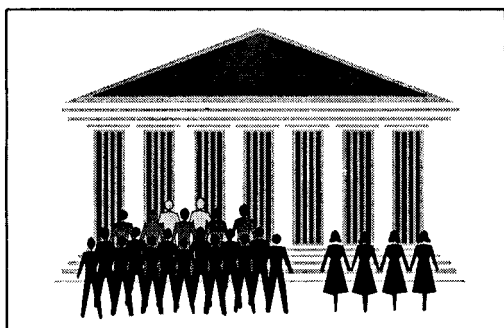
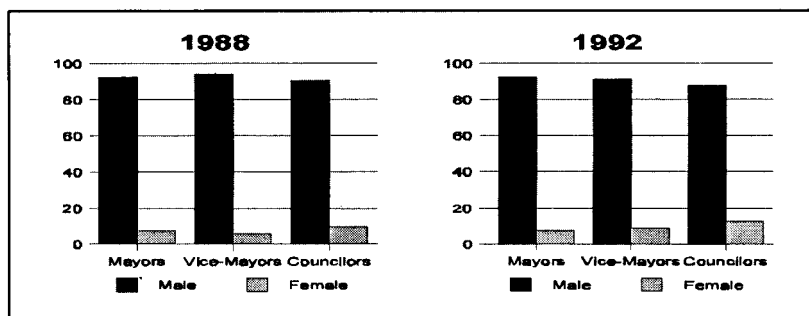


Fig. 4.2
Elected Officials at the Municipal Level by Sex: 1988 and 1992



elected members of city and municipal development councils (Table 3). These results show a slight improvement over the 1988 election figures where women held 7.4 percent, 6 percent and 9.7 percent of the mayoralty, vice-mayorality and municipal council posts, respectively.

Available data suggest that Filipino women may be making more inroads in electoral politics at the grassroots or at the lowest level of barangay government administration.

Data from the Department of Interior and Local Government covering 75 percent of existing barangays show

Table 4.2
Female Representation in Barangay Level Positions: 1982, 1989 and 1993

Position	1982		1989		1993*	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Barangay Captain	33,413	6.3	40,000	9.7	30,091	11.4
Barangay Council Members	240,371	4.7	234,268	14.0	228,871	19.6

* Partial data based on official records of the Department of Interior and Local Government

that 11.4 percent of the 33,950 positions for barangay captain, and 19.6 percent of the 228,871 positions in barangay councils are held by women. It is to be noted that the number of women barangay heads and councilmembers registered a 5 percent and 8 percent increase respectively between the 1982 and 1993 elections.

Of the 13 regions, Eastern Visayas registered the highest number of women elected as barangay captain (19.2%) followed by Western Visayas (16.5%), Central Mindanao and NCR (14.4%) and Bicol region (13.6%). It is in the Southern Tagalog region that women were least successful in their

bid, taking only 4.4 percent of seats. Women's membership in barangay councils too, is higher in the Visayas and in Mindanao than in Luzon.

As of 1994, women also account for a high 51.7 percent of the 10,358 positions for barangay treasurer, and 47.3 percent of the 10,612 positions for barangay secretary. Women further comprise close to a third or 32.2 percent of the 11,644 positions in the Sanggunian Kabataan (Table 4b).

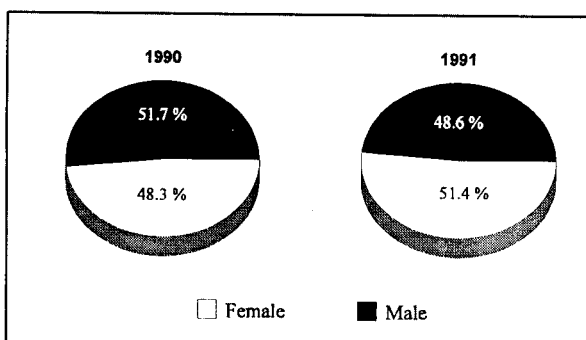
Women in the bureaucracy

There are slightly more women than men in the government bureaucracy, with women accounting for 51.4 percent of the nearly 1.4 million government personnel in 1991.

Women's current share of 51.4 percent of government positions represents

an improvement over their shares of such positions in earlier years which stood at 47.9 percent in 1980 and 48.3 percent in 1990. Their edge over men is seen particularly in career-service

Fig. 4.3
Proportion of Women in Government Positions: 1990 and 1991



positions, with women accounting for 57.6 percent of these in 1991 and 60.1 percent in 1994. On the other hand, men appear to have easier lateral entry into government service since they outnumber women in non-career postings, with women accounting for less than a third or 31.4 percent of the 323,760 such positions in the civil service in 1991 (Table 6).

Women in decision-making

Women in cabinet positions continue to be greatly outnumbered by men.

Cabinet posts are generally occupied by men with the exception of the Department of Social Welfare which is traditionally led by a woman. From the Marcos regime to the present, only four other departments had experienced having a woman as head: the Ministry of Human Settlements created during the Marcos administration with then First Lady Imelda Marcos at its helm, and subsequently abolished; the Department of Education, Culture and Sports and the National Economic and Development Authority during the Aquino regime, and the Department of Labor and Employment under the Ramos government.

The top-level career executive positions in government remain dominantly male and to a certain extent, gender-typed.

Women comprised no more than 26.5 percent of the total number of career executive service (CES) incumbents in the government bureaucracy in 1990 and 1994 (Table 4.3). Consistent with prevailing gender role expectations, the proportion of female CES incumbents is lower than 20 percent in gov-

Table 4.3
Percentage of Women Career Executive Service (CES)/a Incumbents in CES Positions by Sector: 1990 and 1994

Sector	1990	1994
Economic Sector	21.0	23.6
Social Sector	53.9	54.2
Infrastructure and Technology	14.0	18.2
Public Order, Safety and Justice	20.2	12.0
Finance	28.2	37.0
Constitutional Commission	28.1	37.0
Government-owned and Controlled Corps.	n.d.	22.6
Total	25.5	26.5

^a Career Executive Services (CES) - refers to the third level positions in the civil service. These are the position of Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary, Bureau Director, Assistant Bureau Director, Regional/Assistant Director and all other positions of equivalent rank identified and classified by the Career Executive Service Board as belonging to CES.

ernment offices and agencies dealing with public order, safety and justice, and those concerned with infrastructure and technology. Women also account for fewer than 25 percent of CES incumbents in the economic sector and in government-owned or controlled corporations.

But in three government banks, women's share of top-level positions was substantial at 45.1 percent in 1994 (Table 5). Women career executives outnumber men in the social services sector where they accounted for 54.2 percent of CES incumbents in 1994. Women are also shown to have made significant inroads in finance departments and constitutional commission bodies where they now account for 37 percent of CES incumbents.

Women outnumber men in the professional/technical category of career service jobs, while there are more men in the upper managerial and lowest clerical levels of the civil service.

Women's share of professional/technical career positions in government rose to 68.5 percent in 1991 from 59.2 percent in 1990 and 63 percent in 1980. In 1994, women's share went up to 70.7 percent which is an improvement over 1991. However, men continue to hold most upper managerial positions, although there are also more males in the lowest clerical category in government service, belying the belief that women are consigned to the bottom ranks. At present, women hold 31.9 percent of upper managerial jobs, and 41.8 percent of the lowest clerical positions, in the civil service (Table 4.4). The small proportion of women in top level positions indicates their inadequate representation and low level of participation in the country's policy and decision-making processes.

Table 4.4
Percentage of Women in Government by Level of Position: 1990-1994

Level of Position	Both Sexes	% Female
1990		
Total	999,882	48.3
First Level	369,236	41.9
Second Level	620,815	59.2
Third Level	9,831	28.8
1991		
Total	1,063,023	51.4
First Level	409,011	40.7
Second Level	648,385	68.5
Third Level	5,627	30.3
1994		
Total	969,046	60.0
First Level	335,370	41.8
Second Level	617,744	70.7
Third Level	15,932	31.9

Table 4.5
Incumbent Women Judges in Philippine Courts: 1993 and 1995

Courts	1993		1995	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
Supreme Court	15	6.7	15	6.7
Court of Appeals	43	23.3	46	28.3
Regional Trial Courts	691	10.9	732	11.2
Metropolitan Trial Courts	78	25.6	68	30.9
Municipal Trial Courts in Cities	109	19.3	104	20.2
Municipal Trial Courts	342	17.8	324	18.5
Municipal Circuit Trial Courts	363	11.8	327	12.5
Sandiganbayan	9	11.1	8	12.5
Court of Tax Appeals	3	0.0	3	0.0
Shari'a District Courts	3	0.0	3	0.0
Shari'a Circuit Courts	10	0.0	16	6.3
Total	1,666	13.9	1646	14.7

Source: Department of Justice

Although women have been appointed justices to the Supreme Court, they remain scarce in the various courts of the Philippine Judiciary.

Women comprised no more than 13.9 percent of the total of 1,666 incumbent judges in Philippine courts in 1993 and almost 15 percent of the 1,646 judges in 1995 (Table 4.5). Women's representation in the 15-member Supreme Court declined from three in 1990 to one in 1993 after the posts vacated by two retiring women justices were filled up by male appointees.

Women's representation has been higher in the Court of Appeals and in the Metropolitan Trial Courts where women occupy 28.3 percent to 30.9 percent of judicial positions, but dips in Regional and Municipal Trial Courts where they occupy less than 20 percent of current seats. A woman judge has yet to be appointed to the Court of Tax Appeals and the Shari'a District Courts. As of 1995, 29 percent of the country's 121 state prosecutors are women.

**Women's representation
in the diplomatic service is steadily
increasing but continues to lag
behind that of the men.**

As early as 1975, Filipino women's participation in diplomacy has been recognized with the appointment of 2 woman ambassadors; 2 consuls-general; 3 ministers and 13 other foreign service officers. From thereon, women's share in the discharge of diplomatic functions of the country has registered an upward trend. In 1984, women comprised only 27.5 percent of the total personnel both in the home office and foreign posts as against 41.8 percent in 1993. Of the 665 women personnel employed in the same year, 13 were Chiefs of Mission with the rank of ambassador, 23 were Minister-Counsellors and 76 were holders of Foreign Service Officer positions.

Table 4.6
Number of Men and Women in the Foreign Service
by Rank: 1984 and 1993

Rank	1984		1993	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chief of Mission (Class I & II)	8	73	23	57
Minister-Counsellor	9	31	23	35
Foreign Service Officer (Class I - IV)	66	115	76	97

On the whole, women's share of diplomatic posts particularly at the top levels is still quite low compared with that of the men. However, an improvement in the women's participation rate - although slow - is noted, indicating government's growing confidence in women's capability as diplomats.

At the international level, the capability of Filipino women has long been recognized particularly in the United Nations. To date, four Filipino women have been appointed as Chairperson of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW), namely: Helena Z. Benitez (1966); Leticia Ramos-Shahani (1974), who was also appointed Secretary-General of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women, held in Nairobi in 1985; Rosario Gonzales Manalo (1984), also elected Chair of the UNCSW preparatory body for the 1985 Nairobi conference; and Patricia B. Licuanan (1994), Chair of the UNCSW preparatory body for the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. Also, a number of them have held responsible positions in various UN offices as well as in other regional and international organizations.

**Women's participation:
in the military and police service
continues to be marginal.**

Section 3 of Republic Act 7192, also known as Women in Development and Nation-Building Act passed in 1992, mandates the admission of women into military schools. The law specifically provides that women "shall be accorded equal opportunities for appointment, admission, training, graduation and commissioning in all military or similar schools of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police."

In 1993, the first batch of 15 female cadets was admitted to the Philippine Military Academy (PMA), the country's premier military training institution. Another 17 entered in 1994, one of them topping the 1994 admission test and besting 7,000 other applicants,

most of whom were men. The PMA Superintendent noted that the female cadets have been performing better than their male counterparts not only in academic subjects, but also in physical tests. However, because of the rigorous training and pressure, the number of women trainees belonging to Class 1997 has dwindled from 15 to only 9 as of 1995. For the coming years, women's enrolment in the PMA will not increase because of the 5 percent quota set for women entrants.

As of 1990, women officers in the police force numbered 3,101, of whom only 130 were commissioned. The current breakdown of the female force is: 2 lieutenant-colonels, 9 majors, 48 captains, 80 lieutenants, 297 sergeants, 719 corporals, 842 private first class and 1,112 patrolwomen. In 1990, the first policewoman was promoted to the rank of one star Brigadier-General in the police force. Some women have also joined the other units. Today, the fire protection bureau has 12 woman firefighters whereas the jail service has 10 woman officers.

Women in labor and nongovernment organizations

Filipino women workers are well represented in labor union and cooperatives membership but are yet to assume a fair proportion of the leadership.

Table 4.7
Male and Female Membership in the National Confederation of Cooperatives, Inc.: 1991

Position	Total	Female	Male	% Female
Member	320,221	172,110	148,111	53.7
Board Chairperson	820	136	684	16.6
Manager	742	274	468	36.9

* Based on 826 cooperatives (69% of total affiliates)

Data from the Department of Labor and Employment reveal that women have become active members of labor unions. Between 34 and 62 percent of the members of public sector labor unions that registered between 1987 to 1993 were women (Table 9). Likewise, data collected from private industries indicate that 41.4 percent of the total labor union membership of 858,900 in 1993 were women (Table 10). Expectedly, female shares of union membership are highest in industries where the majority of workers are women (whole - sale and retail trade; manufacturing; financing, insurance, real state and business services; and community, social and personal services), and lowest in the male-dominated industries (mining and quarrying; construction; and transport, storage and communication). Finally reflecting women's lower share of union leadership, only 65 or 20.7 percent of the presidents of the 314 registered public sector unions in 1987 to 1993 were women.

Women's membership in cooperatives is higher than men's based on available data from the National Confederation of Cooperatives, Inc. and the Philippine Federation of Credit Cooperatives where women members constitute 53.7 percent and 54 percent respectively of the federations' membership. However, women's share in decision-making positions remains low as can be noted in Table 11. This pattern is also true in other institutions both government and private where women's participation decreases as the position level goes up.

***If tapped properly,
women's organizations which
proliferate all over the country
can help the government
in attaining peace and order
as well as economic prosperity,
not to mention being a vehicle
for women's empowerment.***

Historical documents reveal that well-organized women's groups were already in existence as early as the colonial periods. However, it was only during the American regime that Filipino women were given the impetus to organize into sociocivic and professional associations. Among the first such organizations were: Women's Club of Manila, National Federation of Women's Clubs, Asosiation de Damas Filipinas, Asosiation Feminista Filipina (Philippine Feminist Association), the Catholic Women's Federation, All Nations Women's Group, the Philippine Nurses Association, and the Philippine Association of University Women .

In 1947, existing women's organizations led mostly by educated women from the middle and upper classes saw the need to band themselves into what they called Women's Civic Assembly of the Philippines (WCAP), later renamed the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines (CAWP). Their primary purpose was to ensure better coordination among groups as well as to consolidate efforts in carrying out programs for target women beneficiaries. Now named the National Council of Women of the Philippines (NCWP), the organization serves as the umbrella organization of about 89 women NGOs and 3,000 member-councils nationwide.

One of the biggest women's organizations in the country today is the 30,000-strong Katipunan ng Bagong

Pilipina (KABAPA) whose members come mostly from the rural areas. Since its founding in 1975, KABAPA has aimed its activities toward the attainment of equality, development and peace and likewise rallied behind the movement for genuine agrarian reform. Established in 1934, the Rural Improvement Clubs (RICs) with 575,000 members is the only organization which has succeeded in establishing chapters in all provinces and municipalities. In 1977, a nationwide movement called *Balikatan sa Kaunlaran* (BSK) was organized under the auspices of the NCRFW. The BSK councils and units organized all over the country served as the channel of the NCRFW in implementing its programs and projects. In 1982, BSK was incorporated as an independent NGO with a legal personality and later became an affiliate of the NCWP.

***Women's organizations
continue to be formed.***

After the Aquino assassination in 1983, a number of women's groups with members coming from different socio-economic backgrounds and political orientations were organized to join mass actions against the Marcos government. One of these groups is GABRIELA (General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action) which was organized in 1985. The group adopted not only an anti-Marcos but also a hard-line anti-US imperialism position. Other women's groups which supported political concerns and also addressed national women's concerns include Women for the Ouster of Marcos or WOMB and Alliance of Women for Action towards Reform or AWARE.

Women's organizations continue to be formed. Official records from the Securities and Exchange Commission

(SEC) show that a total of 558 women's organizations and associations registered with SEC from 1990 up to mid-1994. Of these, about 75 percent are based at the local level while only 25 percent are in Metropolitan Manila. The Cordillera Autonomous Region hosts 111 women's organizations -- the biggest number next to that of the National Capital Region.

In 1993, the National Accreditation Committee for Women's Organizations

(NACWO) documented the accreditation of 3,000 women's groups which were to elect women sectoral representatives to the Local Development Councils as provided for in the Local Government Code of 1991. It was noted that more organizations were accredited in Southern Tagalog, Central Luzon, Ilocos, Southern Mindanao and Central Visayas than in other parts of the country.

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

The liberal education policies pursued by government during the American colonial period have left their mark on Philippine society. These policies which encouraged "education for all" were not discriminatory towards women nor to other groups or sectors of society. Through most of the post-Independence period, emphasis continued to be placed on educational programs following the belief that high literacy rates and school attendance were necessary prerequisites to the country's economic development. It is not surprising, therefore, that education has come to be perceived by Filipinos as the most important vehicle for upward social mobility, providing one with a ticket to a better job, a better life and long-term economic and social security.

The premium placed on education has been further reinforced by succeeding legislations aimed at maintaining an integrated system of education in the country, and at improving the access of all population groups to educational services and programs. Whereas the Philippine Education Act of 1940 made primary education compulsory for all school age children, the 1973 Philippine Constitution directs that, where finances permit, government shall establish and maintain a system of free public education up to the secondary level of schooling. Both the 1973 and 1987 Philippine Constitutions

additionally mandate the provision of training to adult citizens and out-of-school youths and of scholarships to poor but deserving students. As a result of the expansion in educational programs, the Philippines today exhibits one of the highest literacy and school enrollment rates among Third World countries.

Discussions on issues pertaining to Philippine education, therefore, have focused less on the non-availability of educational services or on the discriminatory character of educational policies, than on the quality of existing educational programs. Critics have argued that the quality of education in the country has been neglected in favor of expansionary educational programs that are not selective of individual talents and ability. In turn, this has led to the adoption of substandard criteria for admission to higher levels of schooling. Others have also pointed out that given the state of the country's resources, government is in a position neither to fund an expansionary education program (such as the provision of free high school education to everyone), nor to raise the quality of teaching/training in the educational system. The most serious criticism, however, has been directed at the failure of government to provide sufficient jobs for the country's increasing number of educational graduates, and to institute the necessary economic reforms that would align

current educational programs with the demands of the job market.

Because there are no explicit legal or cultural barriers to women's education in the country, there are also no marked differences in the educational attainment of Filipino women and men. Following the traditional division of labor, however, the fields of study and specialization pursued by women and men remain gender-typed although less so now than previously. In turn, this gender-typing of educational fields has resulted in a similar typecasting of occupations so that men, who pursue their training in more profitable areas of study, continue to outnumber women in the highest occupational ranks and in the highest-paying positions. Moreover, it should be noted that women's disproportionate share of housework and family responsibility prevents many women from pursuing higher levels of schooling even if opportunities for these have become available. Studies indicate for example that among low-income groups, housekeeping is often cited by young and out-of-school

women (aged 13 to 24) as their main reason for not being in school.

Women's larger responsibility for housework and the family has likewise impeded the ability of otherwise educated Filipino women to use their educational training and skills for employment and other remunerative work outside the home. Considering moreover, that the national economy has not grown as fast to accommodate new entrants to the labor force, market job opportunities have been more selective of men than of women. Except for certain jobs for which women are deemed better workers, (i.e. clerical and services), employers prefer hiring male workers because they are unhampered by child care and domestic responsibilities, can work longer hours, and can be assigned to places away from home. Compared to men therefore, Filipino women are in a less favorable position to translate their educational training into further opportunities for economic and personal advancement.

Literacy

Nationally and in both rural and urban areas, literacy rates in the last two decades have been on the uptrend for both sexes but more so for women. By 1990, literacy rates among Filipinos stood at a high and roughly equal 94 percent for men and 93.2 percent for women.

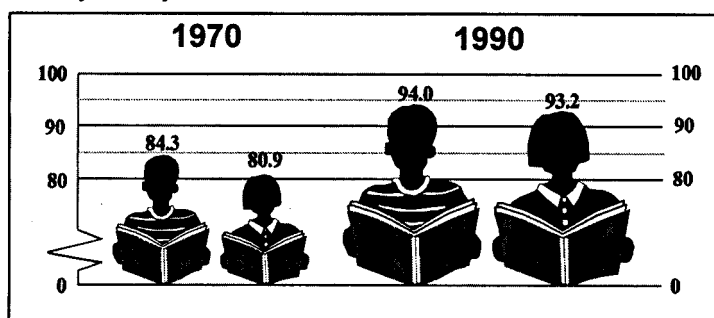
Census figures from 1970 to 1990 reveal a narrowing of gender literacy differentials over time. Between the two census dates, literacy rates jumped by around 11 percentage points nationwide, with women's literacy rates rising by a higher 12.3 percentage points as against the 9.7 percentage-point rise in male literacy. Because of already higher literacy rates in the urban areas, the rate of improvement in literacy rates has been lower in the urban areas where these posted less than a 5 percentage-point increase, than in the rural areas where literacy rates rose by 12.3 percentage points during the 20-year period. Consequently, differentials in rural-urban literacy rates have also narrowed. In 1990, the urban male and female literacy rates of 97.6 percent and 97.0 percent respectively, were only some 7 to 8 percentage points higher than the literacy rates of rural men (90.4%) and women (89.0%) as shown in Table 1.

A special survey conducted in 1989, known as the Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) and which employed a stricter definition of literacy, yielded considerably lower national functional literacy rates than those indicated by the Censuses. The 1989 FLEMMS also shows less consistent gender differentials in functional literacy rates.

Based on the 1989 FLEMMS definition of functional literacy which emphasized not only one's ability to

read and write a simple message but also to perform basic computational tasks for day-to-day living, there are fewer Filipino men and women who are

Fig. 5.1
Literacy Rate by Sex: 1970 and 1990



functionally literate than suggested by the Censuses. Also, the percentage of women who are functionally literate (74.0%) is slightly higher than that of men (72.9%). The higher national rate for women is traced to the advantage of rural women over rural men in functional literacy rates (66.8% vs. 64.9%). In the urban areas, however, there are more men who are functionally literate than women (85.2% vs. 83.9%).

Table 5.1
Functional Literacy Rates of the Household Population 10 Yrs. Old and Over by Sex and Urban/ Rural Areas: July 1989

Area	Male	Female
Philippines	72.9	74.0
Urban	85.2	83.9
Rural	64.9	66.8

Source: 1989 Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), NSO

Educational attainment

Available data reveal no substantial differences in the educational attainment of men and women. In general, although there are slightly more women than men who have never gone to school, there are roughly equal proportions of men and women attaining an elementary and a high school education, and more women in fact reach and complete a college education.

The 1989 FLEMMS shows that of the small proportion of the population 15 years and over who have never gone to school (5%), a small majority are women. Relatedly, slightly more boys enter the elementary grades and go on to high school. But owing to the boys' tendency to soon drop out of school in favor of employment and to women's persistence with their studies, there are more women proceeding to college and earning academic degrees. (Table 2)

The 1990 Census reveals similar schooling patterns. The only considerable differences in the sexes' schooling are noted at the extreme ends of the educational continuum: while there are fewer men who have not gone to school, there are more women attaining and completing a tertiary level of education as shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Consistent with the slight advantage of men in early schooling, school enrollment data for schoolyear 1993-1994 indicate that there are slightly more boys (50.4%) among the total enrollees in the elementary grades. The proportions are reversed from high school and onwards. Women make up 51.6 percent of high school enrollees and 56.9 percent of those in college.

Table 5.2
Female and Male Enrollment in Public Schools
by Level of Education: SY 1993-1994

Level of Education	Total Enrolled	% Female	% Male
Elementary	9,303,104	49.6	50.4
High School	3,848,583	51.6	48.4
College	912,902	56.9	43.1
Total	14,064,589	50.6	49.4

Source: Department of Education Culture and Sports (DECS)

Data from the 1989 FLEMMS similarly show more males than females currently attending primary school at the time of the survey. More women (52.8%) reported attending college, however, and substantially more women (60.3%) were in postgraduate studies.

In terms of the number of years of schooling, Filipinos typically complete elementary school with 6-7 years of formal schooling. In the urban areas, both women and men typically reach high school but in the rural areas, males go to school for an average of 5 years while females do so for an average of 6-7 years.

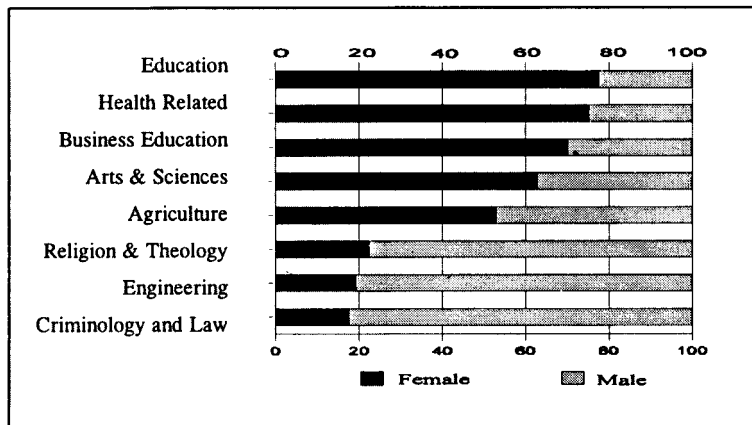
Beyond the elementary grades, the proportion who attained higher schooling constitutes around two-fifths or 41.3 percent of the population. The corresponding proportion among women is slightly higher (41.8%) than among men (40.9%). The proportion of those with

college education, on the other hand, stood at only 14.3 percent in 1990. As expected, the proportion of the college-educated is higher in the urban areas (22.2%) than in the rural areas (7%). Consistent with earlier trends, the proportion of the female population going to college is higher than the comparable proportion among the male population, whether nationally or in urban or rural areas. (Tables 6a & 6b)

University enrollment

Available data on women's and men's fields of study continue to show a gender-typing of educational training and specialization. Women students outnumber men in Education and the Health Sciences, but they are the minority among Engineering and Law students.

Fig. 5.2
Female and Male Enrollment by Field of Study: SY 1992-1993



Based on the Department of Education, Culture and Sports' (DECS) classification of educational fields, the large majority of those enrolled in education and health-related fields in schoolyear 1992-1993 were women (77.6% in education and 75.2% in Health). There were also more women students in business education and in the arts and sciences, where they comprised 70.2 percent and 63 percent

of the total enrollees in these fields, respectively. In contrast, men have retained their leads in criminology and law and in engineering where their enrollment shares were a high 82.4 percent and 80.8 percent respectively. There were also many more male students in religion and theology (77.6%) than women. However, significant gender-crossing is noted in agriculture, a field previously dominated by men but which exhibited a 53 percent female enrollment in SY 1992-1993. (Table 7)

Academic degree holders by field of study

The gender-typing of professional fields is likewise evident from the 1990 Census data on academic degree holders or college graduates. Women, in line with their traditional teaching and care-giving functions, make up the majority of graduates in Education and the Medical Sciences while men hold most of the degrees in Engineering and Law. Humanities and Fine Arts, however, are becoming less gender-typed.

Data from the 1990 Census on the major fields of

study of college graduates show education and the medical sciences as the most female-dominated, with women accounting for around four-fifths of all graduates in these fields. These are followed by the natural and social sciences in which over three-fifths of all graduates are women. In contrast, over four-fifths of all engineering and law graduates are male. There are indications that agriculture, fine arts and the

humanities are becoming more gender-equal with neither sex claiming a 60 percent majority of the graduates in these fields.

Education and engineering remain the most preferred field of study of women and men, respectively. In 1990 a third of the female college graduate population earned education degrees while a similar proportion of all male graduates men earned degrees in engineering (Table 8b). The 355,478 graduates for SY 1992-92 followed the same trend with more than 78 percent of the women earning degrees in business and teacher education and health-related courses, and 64.3 percent of the men becoming engineering graduates (Table 8c).

Professional examinations

The gender-typing of professionals is further revealed by data from the Professional Regulations Commission which oversees the conduct of professional board examinations.

Except for chemical engineering which has more female examinees and passers, there are generally more men who take and pass the examinations in all other engineering fields. On the other hand, all medical and health professions with the exception of veterinary and radiologic technology have more women examinees and passers.

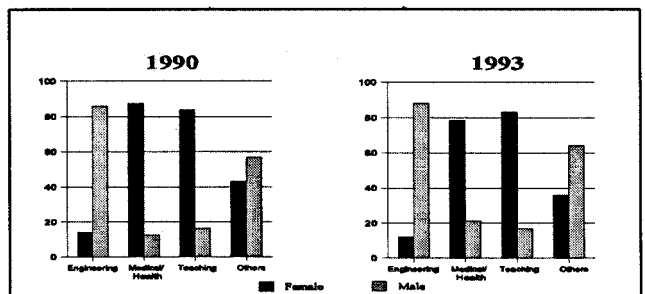
In 1993, women comprised 72.4 percent of all the examinees, and 57.7 percent of all the passers of the professional board examinations for chemical engineers. They comprised a lower 30 percent of the examinees for

metallurgical engineers, 22 percent of those for sanitary engineers, 20.7 percent of those for junior geodetic engineers, and even much lower proportions for the examinees of all other kinds of engineering professions (i.e., agricultural, civil, mining, mechanical, aeronautical and electrical engineers).

Women account for 87.4 percent of the examinees for the different medical and health professions owing largely to the large number of women taking the licensing examinations for nurses and midwives. While there are relatively fewer examinees seeking licenses as dentists, nutritionists, medical technologists, physicians, optometrists, pharmacists, physical and occupational therapists and x-ray technologists, these examinees too are predominantly female. Only in veterinary medicine and radiologic technology are there more male examinees.

In the other professional fields, there are more females than males among those taking the examinations for certified public accountants,

Fig. 5.3
Female and Male Examinees by Profession: 1990 and 1993



chemists, interior designers, librarians and social workers. In contrast, there are more male than female examinees among those aspiring to become architects, geologists, criminologists, foresters, customs brokers, master plumbers and deck and engine officers. (Table 9)

Expectedly, professions that have more female examinees tend to exhibit higher female passing rates, while those with more male examinees also have higher male passing rates.

In terms of passing rates, however, exceptions to the above trends are noted for chemical engineers, physicians and certified public accountants, where males exhibit higher passing rates than females even as there are more female examinees in these professions (Table 10b). Between 63 percent and 67 percent of male examinees pass the examinations for chemical engineers as against 35 percent to 40 percent of female examinees; and between 71 percent and 85 percent of men taking the examination for physicians hurdle these as against 64 percent to 79 percent of female examinees. Likewise, between 18 percent and 21 percent of male examinees pass the exams for certified public accountants, whereas the proportions of women passing these are a lower 7-15 percent.

Skills training

Data on the number of men and women attending the various training programs offered by the National Manpower and Youth Council (NMYC) similarly indicate some amount of gender-typing. In general, more males have attended and graduated from the NMYC's training programs for executives, managers and supervisors, while more women have graduated from training programs for professionals, clerical personnel and workers in services and sales.

The NMYC data further reveal the other male-dominated courses or training programs to consist of those

given for technicians and associate professionals and for farming, forestry and fisheries. (Table 11). The NMYC, however, has more women graduates for its training courses on trade skills and operative skills. These courses cover such undertakings as handicraft making, stuffed toy making, automotive mechanics and others.

However, women continue to flock to traditionally female dominated courses. Out of the 2,474 trainees in automotives, electronics, welding and steel fabrications in 1993, only about 5 percent were women. In contrast, women accounted for almost 80 percent of those trained in baking, food processing and industrial embroidery machine operations.

Teachers and school administrators

Since there are more women pursuing degrees in Education, the country's educational workforce is heavily female. But following the gender-typing of occupational ranks, men outnumber women in the educational system's top-level executive positions.

In school year 1993-1994, women comprised 86.3 percent of all teachers in elementary schools, 85 percent in secondary schools, and 58 percent in colleges and universities. Over the years, women have come to gain more second level positions in the public educational system: 51.9 percent of public elementary school principals in 1993 were females, as were 57.3 percent of school division superintendents. But women have yet to gain higher level positions in significant numbers. Of the 83 state university and college presidents in 1993, only 15.7

percent were women, and of some 28 Regional and Assistant Regional Directors of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports, less than a third or only 28.57 percent were women.

Moreover, the highest DECS official has always been a male except in 1986-1989 when a woman Secretary was appointed to the Department. (Table 5.3)

Women are better represented in the newly created Commission on Higher Education (CHED), a collegial body assigned to upgrade and develop the country's program for higher education. Three out of the 5 appointive members of the Commission are women. In the Commission's regional offices, women occupy 10 out of 14 regional directorship posts.

Table 5.3
DECS Executives, Administrators, Supervisors and Other Personnel by Sex: SY 1993-1994

Level	Total	% Female	% Male
Presidents of State Colleges & Universities	83	15.7	84.3
Regional Directors/Asst. Regional Directors	28	28.6	71.4
Schools Division Superintendents	124	57.3	42.7
Asst. School Superintendents	158	63.9	36.1
Public School District Supervisors	1,090	56.8	43.2
Public Elementary School Principals	5,039	51.9	48.1
Division Office Personnel	11,230	37.5	62.5
Regional Office Personnel	1,732	57.4	42.6
Elementary School Head Teachers	4,710	48.6	51.4
Elementary School Teachers	268,830	86.3	13.7
High School Teachers*	-	85.0	15.0
College/University Teachers*	-	58.0	42.0

* Estimates

Source: Department of Education Culture and Sports (DECS)

CHAPTER
6

WOMEN AND HEALTH

Two indicators best show the Philippines' improved health status--the longer life expectancies currently enjoyed by Filipinos, and the much-reduced mortality rates among the entire population but particularly among infants and newborns.

Much of the gains in life expectancy may be attributed to the decline in deaths from communicable diseases, thanks to the institution of public health measures and modern medical technology. Such diseases have been the cause of the majority of deaths in infants and children, whose mortality rates contribute most to total deaths. The drop in IMR has been a remarkable 77 percent from the post-war years, from 105.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1950s to 24.3 in 1990.

In view of women's known biological advantage for survival, women live longer and exhibit lower mortality rates during childhood and adulthood than men. Although the leading causes of mortality are broadly similar among men and women, the risk of accidents is higher for men while cancers are more likely to afflict women. The most common cancers afflicting women are those of the breast,

lungs and uterus, while the most common cancers among men are those found in the lungs, stomach and pharynx.

The expansion of health care services has brought about dramatic declines in the country's maternal mortality rates. However, causes related to pregnancy and childbirth continue to be a major cause of death for women of childbearing age, translating into a high 5 to 6 maternal deaths daily. The incidence of anemia also remains high among mothers and children, and adolescent and adult women are more prone to malnutrition than men.

Compared to earlier years, more couples today are practicing some form of family planning and are having fewer children. Modern contraceptive use, however, continues to be mostly the woman's initiative, with direct male participation being limited to the use of natural family planning methods and withdrawal.

Fertility is lower in the cities, owing in part to the easier accessibility of family planning and other health services and to the greater availability of education and employment opportunities in these

areas. In turn, the prudent spacing of children and the education of mothers are the most important factors contributing to the health of children.

Men outnumber the women among the disabled population and those found infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or suffering from AIDS. The incidence of these ailments in women, however, has risen rapidly. In particular, women face relatively high disability and impairment risks at older ages, and suffer from

blindness, deafness and mental illness more than men. HIV transmission in the country is mainly through heterosexual contact and prostitution is a major factor in its spread, making prostituted women one of the groups at highest risk of contracting AIDS.

Similarly, women are the minority -- 1 in 10 -- among drug abusers. However, they are increasing at a much faster rate than male abusers and tend to get hooked at significantly younger ages.

Life expectancy

Women continue to outlive men as shown by consistently higher female than male life expectancies.

The average life span of Filipinos has been increasing over time. Between 1980 and 1990, the life expectancy at birth increased considerably from 62 to 65 years as a result of improvements in the health and nutritional status of the population. Reflecting women's biological advantage in terms of longevity, women's life expectancy stood at 63.4 years in 1980, while men's stood at 59.8 years. In 1990, women's life expectancy was found to have risen to 66.4 years, and men's to 62.8 years. In general, women live 4 years longer than men.

The gains in life expectancy is attributable in large measure to the control of communicable diseases brought about by the institution of public health measures and the increasing availability of modern medical technology. Table 1 which shows the leading causes of death in the country from 1940 to 1990 reveals a downward trend in mortality caused by communicable diseases which were the major causes of deaths among infants and children. In contrast, deaths from such diseases as heart diseases and malignant neoplasms which afflict older people began to rise in the 1950s. As of 1990, heart diseases which accounted for 14.7 percent of total deaths have become the country's leading cause of death. The second, third and fourth leading mortality causes are pneumonia, diseases of the vascular system and tuberculosis, respectively. Today, six out of the 10 leading causes of deaths in the country are non-communicable (diseases of the heart, diseases of the vascular system, malignant neoplasms,

accidents, nephrosis, and septicimia). In general, mortality rates from communicable diseases (pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases and measles) have been consistently declining (Table 3a).

Mortality rates

Regardless of age, women exhibit lower mortality rates than men. Male mortality rates are about a third higher than female mortality during infancy, and are more than twice higher than women's mortality at older ages or from ages 20 to 64.

The improvement in the overall health status of Filipinos as indicated by increasing life expectancies is corroborated by the declining trend in mortality rates. The country's crude death rates since the post-war years fell from 11.1 per 1,000 in the 1950s to 5.1 per 1,000 in 1990. During the same period, infant mortality rates which contribute the most to total deaths also dropped remarkably by 76 percent from 101.6 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in the 1950s to 24.3 in 1990.

Table 6.1
Crude Death Rates and Infant
Death Rates: 1940-1990

Year	Crude Death Rates*	Infant Death Rates**
1940	16.6	135.8
1950	11.1	101.6
1960	6.6	73.1
1970	6.7	59.3
1980	6.2	45.1
1990	5.1	24.3

Source: Philippine Health Statistics, DOH

* per 1,000 population

** per 1,000 live births

Women appear to have gained more from national health improvements. Table 2 shows that women consistently exhibit lower mortality rates than men at all ages, from infancy to adulthood and old age.

Causes of death

The three leading causes of deaths among women and men are similar (diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the respiratory system and infectious and parasitic diseases), but men are more prone to deaths from accidents and women from cancers.

Male mortality rates are higher than female mortality rates for most major causes of deaths, particularly for deaths due to accidents and to diseases of the digestive system where the number of male deaths per 100,000 population is well over 2 times higher than the incidence of female deaths from these causes. By virtue of their gender, only women die from pregnancy and puerperium complications which account for the 13th leading cause of death among women (Table 3).

The nature of neoplasms/cancers which have become a major cause of death among women and men (the fourth leading cause for women and the fifth for men) differs between the sexes. Of cancers afflicting specific organs/sites, the most common cancers among women are cancers of the breast, lungs and uterus in that order, while men are most prone to lung cancer followed by cancers of the stomach and the pharynx.

Maternal mortality

Despite dramatic declines in the country's maternal mortality rates, current figures show that about 5-6 women die of pregnancy-related causes everyday.

Trends in maternal deaths during the last five decades (1940-1990) exhibited a considerable decline from

Table 6.2
Maternal Death Rates: 1940-1990

Year	Rate*
1940	6.3
1950	3.7
1960	2.4
1970	1.9
1980	1.1
1990	0.8

Source: Philippine Health Statistics, DOH
* per 1,000 live births

6.3 deaths to 0.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, indicating a 87 percent drop during the period. Nonetheless, current rates translate to a high 5 to 6 maternal deaths daily.

An examination of the 1990 age-specific maternal mortality rate expectedly show maternal mortality to be highest at the youngest maternal age group (< 15 years) and at the upper end of the childbearing ages (45 years and over). Of the few women who get pregnant before age 15, one out of two is likely to die from this pregnancy. The risks from pregnancy and childbirth are much reduced beginning age 15 through 34, but these again begin to rise at age 35. At age 50, maternal mortality risks increase many times over to 140 deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 4).

The leading causes of maternal mortality are postpartum hemorrhage, hypertension during pregnancy or childbirth, and other pregnancy complications occurring in the course of labor. Maternal deaths from other pregnancy-related hemorrhages and those with abortive outcomes are the next leading causes, accounting for around 16 percent of maternal deaths.

Among other factors, the incidence of maternal deaths has been linked to the lack of adequate medical attendance

Table 6.3
Maternal Mortality Rates by Cause: 1990

Cause	Number	Rate*	Percent
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	103	0.1	7.9
Hemorrhages related to pregnancy	104	0.1	8.0
Hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium	341	0.2	26.1
Postpartum hemorrhage	414	0.3	31.7
Normal delivery & other complications related to pregnancy occurring in the course of labor	345	0.2	26.4
TOTAL	1,307	0.8	100.0

Source:
Health Intelligence Service,
Department of Health

* Rate refers to the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births

during child delivery. The 1993 National Demographic Survey reveals that as many as 45 percent of all births are assisted by traditional attendants.

There is a growing concern about the incidence of induced abortion in the country and which is partly reflected in the 16 percent of maternal deaths due to pregnancy-related hemorrhages and those with abortive outcomes. Being illegal, abortion is usually performed secretly under unsanitary conditions and without proper medical care, thus posing a threat to women's life and health. A 1993 study conducted by the University of the Philippines Population Institute among 1,169 women in Metro Manila reveals an abortion prevalence rate of 16.6 percent: 4.4 percent induced abortions and 12.2 percent induced menstruations. Among the important reasons women give for resorting to abortion are economic difficulties; problems with the husband/partner; the fact that the youngest child is still young or that the couple already has too many children; not being ready to bear a child; and planned/scheduled travel abroad.

Statistics on abortion are scarce and limited. However, it is estimated that one mother per 1,000 live births dies of causes related to abortion whether induced or spontaneous abortion. The actual figure may be several times higher than this.

Anemia and women's nutrition

Although the incidence of anemia has been decreasing among the population, its prevalence is still high among infants and pregnant and lactating women.

Anemia significantly affects the health of mother and child. It makes women more vulnerable to pregnancy complications and puts them at higher risk of having low birth weight babies who in turn are susceptible to permanent impairments from anemia. It also increases the risk of hemorrhage and other complications during delivery as well as the danger of maternal death.

Generally, there is a downward trend in the prevalence of anemia in the

country, dropping from 37.2 percent in 1987 to 28.4 percent in 1993. This points to an improvement in the iron deficiency situation of the overall population (Table 5). Infants aged 6-12 months exhibited the largest decline with a 21.2 percentage drop in anemia prevalence during the 5-year period. Despite the downward trend, however, anemia prevalence is still high among infants, and pregnant and lactating women. As of 1993, anemia afflicted almost half of all infants (49.2%), 44 percent of pregnant women and 43 percent of lactating mothers.

Other nutritional problems such as micronutrient deficiencies also afflict pregnant and lactating women. While anemia prevalence has been decreasing, the prevalence rates for micronutrient deficiencies have been on the rise. Next to anemia, thiamine deficiency appears more widespread than riboflavin deficiency. As of 1993, approximately 34 percent of pregnant and 35 percent of lactating women were deficient in thiamine, while 23 percent and 18 percent respectively, had riboflavin deficiency. The same pattern is true among children aged 6 months to 6 years of whom 34 percent and 9 percent, respectively, exhibit visible signs of thiamine and riboflavin deficiency.

The prevalence of goiter due to iodine deficiency is similarly increasing and is more common among women than men, and particularly again among pregnant and lactating women. In 1993, one-fourth of pregnant women aged 13-49 had goiter, as did 18 percent to 22 percent of lactating mothers (Table 6).

Adolescent and adult women who are neither pregnant nor lactating are more susceptible to poor nutrition than men.

Even outside of the vulnerable groups (infants, very young children and pregnant/lactating mothers), anemia prevalence rates are consistently higher among women than men according to data from the Department of Health (Table 5). In 1993, women at ages 13-19 years and those at ages 20-59 each exhibited a prevalence rate of 24 percent while their male counterparts respectively registered lower prevalence rates of 20 percent and 13 percent.

Regardless of sex, children aged 1-12 years are more prone to anemia than non-pregnant/non-lactating women. In 1987, the prevalence of anemia among children ranged from 39 percent to 41 percent and declined to 27-31 percent in 1993. The elderly of whom there are many more women than men are also more vulnerable to anemia as shown by prevalence rates even higher than those noted among pregnant and lactating women.

Childbearing

Filipino women, especially those in the urban areas, are having fewer births than two decades ago.

Between 1970 and 1990, the decline in the national total fertility rate (TFR) has translated to a reduction of two births per woman within the 20-year period (Table 7a). The decline in TFR has not been uniform. The TFR declined rapidly by 2.4 percent per

annum in 1970 to 1975, but dropped more slowly at 0.6 percent per annum from 1975 to 1980. The TFR declined rapidly once more during the first half of the 1980s at 3.2 percent per annum. Since then, it has been declining at a slower annual rate of 1.1 percent.

Table 6.4
Fertility Rates by Urban/Rural Areas: 1993

Residence	Total Fertility Rate
Philippines	4.09
Urban	3.53
Rural	4.82

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey, NSO

Women in the urban areas tend to have fewer births than those in the rural areas (3.5 vs. 4.8 births per woman) owing in part to the greater accessibility and availability of family planning and other health services in the urban areas, and to the greater availability of employment and education opportunities in the cities. The lower fertility rate in urban areas is also associated with urban lifestyles that are more conducive to smaller families. With the high cost of education, health and housing, rearing children is more costly in the urban areas, while children's net contribution to family income goes down.

Teenage pregnancy

The incidence of teenage pregnancies in the country is low.

Partly because of the country's late marrying age, not too many teenagers become mothers or get pregnant. Of the 3.3 million female population aged 15-19, estimates from the 1993 NDS suggest, only 5.3 percent are already mothers and 1.2 percent were pregnant at the time of the survey (Table 8). A look at the regional rates indicate

somewhat higher rates of teenage pregnancies in Western Mindanao (2.8%), Central Visayas (2.3%), and the Bicol Region (2.1%). Metro Manila has the lowest incidence of teenage pregnancy at 0.7 percent (Table 8).

The generally low level of teenage pregnancy does not warrant minimizing efforts to further curtail its incidence. It should be noted that early pregnancies expose very young mothers and their children to very high mortality risks. Moreover, pregnancy can limit a teenage woman's chances for education and employment, perpetuating a cycle of disadvantages for mothers and their children.

Table 6.5
Percentage of Currently Married Women 15-44, Using Modern Contraceptive Methods and Traditional Methods: 1986-1993

Survey	Modern Methods	Traditional Methods	Total
1968 NDS	2.9	11.5	15.4
1973 NDS	10.7	6.7	17.4
1978 RPFS	17.2	21.3	38.5
1983 NDS	18.9	13.1	32
1988 NDS	21.6	14.5	36.1
1993 NDS	24.9	15.1	40

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey, NSO

Family planning practice

Contraceptive use among currently married women 15-44 years old has increased from 15.4 percent in 1968 to 40 percent in 1993.

The increase in contraceptive prevalence rates has been attributed to the greater availability of contraceptives promoted through the national population/family planning program.

The use of modern methods has become more prevalent, with use levels increasing from 2.9 percent in 1968 to 24.9 percent in 1993. Of modern

methods, the most popular are female sterilization (11.9%) and the Pill (8.5%), while the IUD is used by a much lower 3 percent of currently married women and the condom, by only 1 percent.

The use of traditional family planning methods also increased from 1968 to 1993 but less so than the rise in modern contraceptive use (i.e., from 11.5% in 1968 to only 15.1% in 1993). Of traditional method users, around half report employing natural family planning (NFP) methods, while the remaining half depend on withdrawal.

Outside of female sterilization and the Pill, there are more NFP and withdrawal users than the users of other modern contraceptives (IUD, injectibles and condom). Very few couples use the condom and very few men are sterilized. Consequently, direct male participation in family planning is limited to couples employing NFP methods and withdrawal .

Contraceptive use of either modern or traditional methods peaks at ages 35-39, or after women's peak childbearing years. In search of more permanent family methods, older women (from age 30 onwards) opt to be sterilized, while temporary or reversible methods as the Pill are much more common among younger women who are in the early stages of forming their families (Table 9).

Family planning practice is known to improve the economic well-being of families and to safeguard women's and children's health. Fewer and properly spaced births reduce the incidence of maternal/child illnesses and deaths.

Infant and child health

Studies show that the availability of health care to women during pregnancy and at the time of delivery can reduce by half the incidence of neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality.

The 1993 NDS data shown in Table 10 indicate that maternal health care is a major determinant of the health of the unborn and newly born babies and infants. The babies conceived and born to women who have received both antenatal and delivery care exhibit much reduced rates of dying when compared to those of mothers who have received no form of maternal health care. The greater availability of maternal health services in the urban areas also underlies the lower incidence of very early deaths in the urban areas when compared to rural areas.

The other factors that affect the health of babies and young children are the education and age of mothers and the interval between births.

Table 10 further shows that maternal education is another major determinant of postneonatal deaths. Compared to those born to non-educated women, the newly born babies of college educated women have a 5 times greater probability of survival, their infants (under 1 year) 1.8 times more, and their children 8.8 times more.

Likewise maternal age significantly affects birth outcomes. The highest rates of postneonatal, infant and child mortality are found among those born to teenage mothers and those past the prime childbearing ages (40 and over).

Finally, closely spaced births of less than 2 years increases death rates among the newly born, infants and young children by between 35 percent and 46 percent when compared to longer-spaced births of 2 to 3 years.

Disability and impairment

The disabled population consists of slightly more men (54%) than women (46%).

For both sexes, orthopedic handicaps are the most common type of disability followed by deafness, blindness and mental retardation. The least prevalent is combined deafness-muteness which afflicts only around 3 percent of disabled persons.

In view of men's higher predisposition toward accidents, however, the incidence of orthopedic handicaps is substantially higher among disabled males (23.6%) than among disabled females (18.6%). On the other hand, the incidence of blindness, deafness and mental illness is slightly higher among women.

AIDS

Of reported cases of HIV-positive and AIDS patients, there are more males (53.1%) than females (45.6%).

The rise in the number of HIV seropositives and AIDS patients has increased rapidly since the first reported cases in 1984. The number of HIV seropositives rose from two cases in 1984 to 616 cases in February 1995,

or by an average increment of 56 cases per year (Table 12).

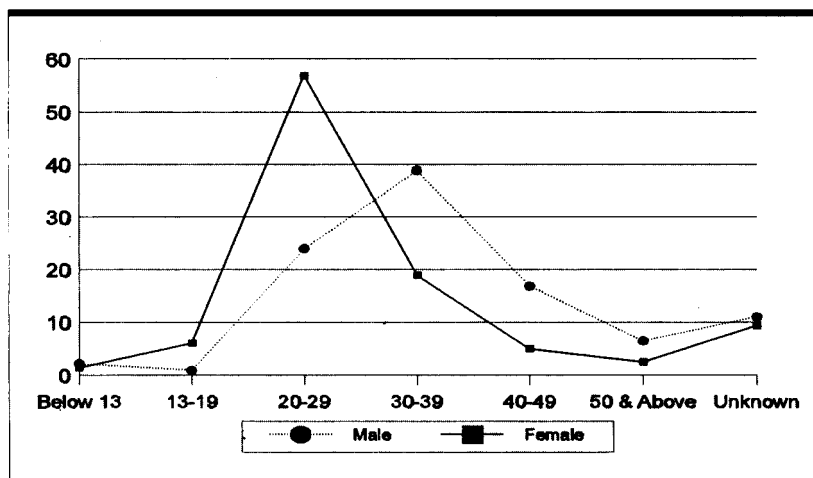
Majority of the seropositive females are 20-29 years old (56.9%) while majority of the males are 30-39 years (38.8%).

Of the total HIV-positive cases (616), 194 or 31.5 percent have developed full-blown AIDS, 98 or 55.1 percent of whom have already died.

Sexual contact is the most common mode of HIV transmission accounting for a high 69.6 percent of disease transmission. More of this is from heterosexual contact (73.0%) than homosexual contact (27.0%).

HIV infection and AIDS are more widespread in major cities with thriving prostitution and entertainment industries. Half of the total HIV seropositives (50 %) from 1984-1994 are from Metro Manila, followed by Olongapo (10.6%), Angeles (6%) and Cebu (2.6%). Since there are more female than male workers in prostitution and entertainment houses, female sex workers are particularly susceptible to contracting HIV and AIDS.

Fig. 6.1
Percentage of HIV Seropositives by Sex and Age Group: 1984-February 1995



Drug abuse

Drug use and/or substance abuse is far less common among women than men. Only one out of 10 users is a woman, but the number of female users is increasing faster than that of male users.

From 1989 to 1993, the number of female drug users almost doubled or increased by 92.7 percent while the number of male users increased by only 43.5 percent (Table 15).

Female users tend to be younger than the males. Between 1989 to 1993, the highest percentage of newly reported female users was recorded at ages 15-19 (30.6%) while that of male users was at ages 20-24 (31.3%).

Drug use is more common among the unemployed (43.5%) than among wage and salary earners (20.1%), and students (15.7%).



STATISTICAL ANNEXES

Annex 1: Women and Population

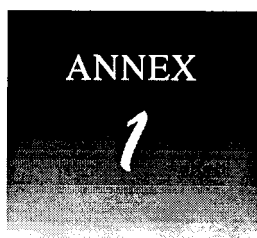
Annex 2: Women, Families and Households

Annex 3: Women and Employment

Annex 4: Women and Education

Annex 5: Women and Public Life

Annex 6: Women and Health



WOMEN AND POPULATION

- Table 1:** Household Population by Age Group and Sex, and Population Growth Rates: 1975, 1980 and 1990
- Table 2:** Population by Broad Age Group and Sex: 1988 and 1990
- Table 2a:** Percent Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex: 1975, 1980 and 1990
- Table 2b:** Dependency Ratios by Sex: 1980 and 1990
- Table 2c:** Percent Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1980 and 1990
- Table 3:** Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex and Marital Status: 1980 and 1990

**Table 1. Household Population by Age Group and Sex, and Population Growth Rates:
1975, 1980, and 1990 (In thousands)**

Age Group	Both Sexes	1975		Both Sexes	1980		Both Sexes	1990	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
All ages	42,071	21,276	20,794	48,098	24,129	23,970	60,559	30,443	30,116
Under 5	6,481	3,324	3,156	7,666	3,933	3,733	8,467	4,342	4,124
5 - 9	6,331	3,249	3,081	6,605	3,397	3,209	8,061	4,125	3,936
10 - 14	5,682	2,895	2,786	5,950	3,036	2,914	7,466	3,799	3,666
15 - 19	4,951	2,454	2,496	5,256	2,567	2,689	6,641	3,321	3,320
20 - 24	3,838	1,894	1,944	4,588	2,210	2,378	5,768	2,866	2,902
25 - 29	2,982	1,491	1,491	3,854	1,918	1,936	4,945	2,459	2,486
30 - 34	2,329	1,164	1,166	2,999	1,521	1,478	4,201	2,111	2,090
35 - 39	2,211	1,112	1,098	2,419	1,228	1,191	3,502	1,769	1,733
40 - 44	1,729	874	855	2,078	1,046	1,031	2,754	1,390	1,364
45 - 49	1,478	751	727	1,660	825	835	2,221	1,113	1,108
50 - 54	1,151	582	569	1,387	683	704	1,906	945	961
55 - 59	914	470	445	1,095	528	566	1,439	706	734
60 - 64	792	408	384	905	441	464	1,128	547	581
65 - 69	495	253	242	718	349	369	808	377	431
70 - 74	373	194	179	440	216	224	565	265	300
75 and over	334	158	176	478	230	248	687	308	379
Population growth rate per year:	3.2			2.71			2.35		

Source: 1975, 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 2. Population by Broad Age Group and Sex: 1980 and 1990

Age group	1980			1990		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Ages	48,098,460	24,128,755	23,969,705	60,559,116	30,443,187	30,115,929
0-14	20,221,547	10,365,474	9,856,073	23,993,713	12,267,333	11,726,380
15-64	26,240,572	12,968,231	13,272,341	34,505,317	17,226,345	17,278,972
65 & over	1,636,341	795,050	841,291	2,060,086	949,509	1,110,577
60 & over	2,541,837	1,236,076	1,305,761	3,187,967	1,496,517	1,691,450

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 2a. Percent Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex: 1975, 1980 and 1990

Age group	Both Sexes	<u>1975</u>		Both Sexes	<u>1980</u>		Both Sexes	<u>1990</u>	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
All Ages	42,071	21,276	20,794	48,098	24,129	23,970	60,559	30,443	30,116
0 - 14	44.0	44.5	43.4	42.0	42.8	41.1	39.6	40.4	38.9
15 - 64	53.2	52.7	52.6	54.6	53.8	55.5	57.1	56.5	57.4
65 +	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.7

Source: 1975, 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 2b. Dependency Ratios by Sex: 1980 and 1990

Age Group	<u>1980</u>			<u>1990</u>		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total DR	83.3	42.5	40.8	75.5	38.3	37
Youth DR	77.1	39.5	37.6	69.5	35.6	33
Old - Age DR (65 +)	6.2	3.0	3.2	6.0	2.8	3.2
Old - Age DR (60 +)	9.7	4.7	5.0	9.2	4.3	4.9

Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 2c. Percent Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1980 and 1990

Age Group	1980			1990		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Urban						
0 - 14	38.3	40.0	36.6	36.9	38.1	35.7
15 - 64	58.4	56.9	60.0	59.8	59.1	60.6
65 +	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.7
Rural						
0 - 14	44.3	44.7	43.9	42.3	42.3	42.1
15 - 64	52.2	51.9	52.6	54.1	54.3	54.1
65 +	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.8

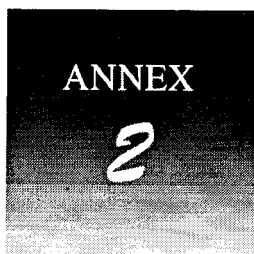
Source: 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 3. Population 10 Years Old and Over by Sex and Marital Status: 1980 and 1990

Sex and Marital Status	1980		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	33,826,817	100.00	44,031,135	100.00
Never Married	15,150,676	44.8	20,511,276	46.6
Married	17,125,242	50.6	21,428,785	48.7
Widowed	1,339,895	3.9	1,689,159	3.8
Divorced/Separated	182,244	0.5	280,136	0.6
Not Stated	28,760	0.1	121,779	0.3
Male	16,799,303	100.00	21,975,262	100.00
Never Married	7,869,898	46.8	10,778,990	49.1
Married	8,511,080	50.7	10,652,383	48.5
Widowed	347,884	2.1	396,439	1.8
Divorced/Separated	59,257	0.4	93,695	0.4
Not Stated	11,184	0.1	53,755	0.2
Female	17,027,514	100.00	22,055,873	100.00
Never Married	7,280,778	42.8	9,732,286	44.1
Married	8,614,162	50.7	10,776,402	48.9
Widowed	992,011	2.1	1,292,720	5.9
Divorced/Separated	122,987	0.7	186,441	0.8
Not Stated	17,576	0.1	68,024	0.3

Source: NSO, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are based on the results of the population censuses conducted in May of the given year



WOMEN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- Table 1:** Median Age at First Marriage
- Table 2:** Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Sex, Marital Status and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 3:** Female Population 15 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Marital Status and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 4:** Fertility by Background Characteristics
- Table 5:** Average Household Size of Families: 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1990
- Table 6:** Total No. of Households by the Sex and Age of Household Heads in Nuclear/Extended and Urban/Rural Households: 1990
- Table 7:** Number of Households by the Marital Status and Sex of Household Head and by Household Size, Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 8:** Total No. of Households and Nuclear Households by Sex of Household Head, Employment Status of Household Members and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 9:** Number and Percent Distribution of Households by Sex and Age of Household Head and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 10:** Distribution of Male/Female-Headed Households by HH Size and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 11:** Number and Percentage of Female/Male-Headed Households with Employed Heads and Owning House and Lot: 1991
- Table 12a:** Distribution of Households by National Per Capita Income Decile and Sex of Household Head: 1988

Table 12b: Distribution of Households by National Per Capita Income Decile and Sex of Household Head: 1991

Table 13: Mean and Median Family Income and Expenditure by Sex of Household Head and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1991

Table 14: Average Expenditures by Type of Household Expenditure and Sex of Household Head: 1988 and 1991

Table 1. Median Age at First Marriage

Median age at first marriage among women aged 25-49 years, by current age and selected background characteristics, Philippines: 1993

Background Characteristics	Current Age					Women Age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	22.7	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.3
Rural	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.7	20.3	20.7
Region						
Metro Manila	a/	25.0	22.6	23.3	22.8	24.0
Cordillera Admin. Region	(22.4)	22.1	23.1	(21.2)	(21.8)	22.3
Ilocos	22.8	21.8	22.3	22.1	21.5	22.2
Cagayan Valley	20.7	20.4	20.0	20.6	(19.6)	20.4
C-Luzon	20.9	21.4	21.6	22.6	21.2	21.5
S-Tagalog	21.8	21.3	20.9	21.4	21.7	21.4
Bicol	21.3	21.0	20.5	20.4	19.9	20.8
W-Visayas	22.2	22.6	22.4	22.0	22.1	22.3
C-Visayas	22.1	21.8	22.0	21.3	20.2	21.7
E-Visayas	21.1	21.3	20.7	21.1	19.7	20.9
W-Mindanao	20.6	20.0	20.7	20.3	20.6	20.4
N-Mindanao	20.9	21.3	19.9	18.9	21.1	20.6
S-Mindanao	20.9	20.5	20.5	21.6	21.2	20.9
C-Mindanao	20.1	20.2	21.0	20.0	20.7	20.4
Education						
No education	18.3	19.0	19.2	18.8	20.2	18.9
Elementary	19.7	19.4	19.5	19.8	19.8	19.6
High school	21.0	20.8	21.4	21.2	21.6	21.1
College or higher	a/	25.2	24.8	25.0	25.8	a/
Total	21.8	21.5	21.3	21.4	21.1	21.6

Note: Medians are not shown for women 20-24 because less than 50 percent have married by age 20 in almost all subgroups shown in the table.

a/ Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women in the age group were first married by age 25.

() Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 cases

Table 2. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Sex, Marital Status and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Region/ Age Group	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Others (Living-In)		Unknown	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippines														
Total	18,183,150	18,402,920	7,023,632	6,135,556	10,625,750	10,734,099	394,023	1,285,380	92,993	185,021	32,075	40,268	14,677	19,596
15 - 19	3,322,560	3,316,798	3,224,332	2,971,342	90,316	329,692	1,779	3,168	1,273	4,709	1,170	3,583	3,690	4,304
20 - 24	2,869,411	2,901,560	2,102,078	1,619,511	748,894	1,242,411	4,459	10,603	5,775	17,140	4,778	7,741	3,427	4,154
25 & Over	11,991,179	12,184,562	1,697,222	1,544,703	9,786,540	9,161,996	387,785	1,274,609	85,945	163,172	26,127	28,944	7,560	11,138
Urban														
Total	9,009,689	9,585,620	3,560,899	3,502,314	5,209,151	5,286,955	162,710	646,274	47,146	111,894	20,672	25,469	9,111	12,714
15 - 19	1,555,948	1,697,629	1,512,694	1,556,227	39,194	132,510	681	1,500	576	2,379	706	2,239	2,097	2,774
20 - 24	1,452,872	1,576,648	1,103,159	975,787	340,013	578,138	1,605	4,729	2,709	9,770	3,223	5,353	2,163	2,871
25 & Over	6,000,869	6,311,343	945,046	970,300	4,829,944	4,576,307	160,424	640,045	43,861	99,745	16,743	17,877	4,851	7,069
Rural														
Total	9,173,461	8,817,300	3,462,733	2,633,242	5,416,599	5,447,144	231,313	642,106	45,847	73,127	11,403	14,799	5,566	6,882
15 - 19	1,766,612	1,619,169	1,711,638	1,415,115	51,122	197,182	1,098	1,668	697	2,330	464	1,344	1,593	1,530
20 - 24	1,416,539	1,324,912	998,919	643,724	408,881	664,273	2,854	5,874	3,066	7,370	1,555	2,388	1,264	1,283
25 & Over	5,990,310	5,873,219	752,176	574,403	4,956,596	4,585,689	227,361	634,564	42,084	63,427	9,384	11,067	2,709	4,069

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 3. Female Population 15 Years Old and Over by Age Group, Marital Status and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Region/ Age Group	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Others (Living-In)	
	Female	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Philippines												
Total	18,383,324	100.00	6,135,556	33.38	10,734,099	58.39	1,288,380	7.01	185,021	1.01	40,268	0.22
15 - 19	3,312,494	100.00	2,971,342	89.70	329,692	9.95	3,168	0.10	4,709	0.14	3,583	0.11
20 - 24	2,897,406	100.00	1,619,511	55.90	1,242,411	42.88	10,603	0.37	17,140	0.59	7,741	0.27
25 & Over	12,173,424	100.00	1,544,703	12.69	9,161,996	75.26	1,274,609	10.47	163,172	1.34	28,944	0.24
Urban												
Total	9,572,906	100.00	3,502,314	36.59	5,286,955	55.23	646,274	6.75	111,894	1.17	25,469	0.27
15 - 19	1,694,855	100.00	1,556,227	91.82	132,510	7.82	1,500	0.09	2,379	0.14	2,239	0.13
20 - 24	1,573,777	100.00	975,787	62.00	578,138	36.74	4,729	0.30	9,770	0.62	5,353	0.34
25 & Over	6,304,274	100.00	970,300	15.39	4,576,307	72.59	640,045	10.15	99,745	1.58	17,877	0.28
Rural												
Total	8,810,418	100.00	2,633,242	29.89	5,447,144	61.83	642,106	7.29	73,127	0.83	14,799	0.17
15 - 19	1,617,639	100.00	1,415,115	87.48	197,182	12.19	1,668	0.10	2,330	0.14	1,344	0.08
20 - 24	1,323,629	100.00	643,724	48.63	664,273	50.19	5,874	0.44	7,370	0.56	2,388	0.18
25 & Over	5,869,150	100.00	574,403	9.79	4,585,689	78.13	634,564	10.81	63,427	1.08	11,067	0.19

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 4. Fertility by Background Characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey and mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49, by selected background characteristics, Philippines: 1993

Background Characteristic	Total fertility rate ¹	Mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49
Residence		
Urban	3.53	4.34
Rural	4.82	5.65
Region		
Metro Manila	2.76	3.46
Cordillera Admin.	5.05	4.44
Ilocos	4.25	5.12
Cagayan Valley	4.20	4.60
C-Luzon	3.87	4.58
S-Tagalog	3.86	4.81
Bicol	5.87	6.14
W-Visayas	4.24	5.17
C-Visayas	4.38	5.04
E-Visayas	4.86	5.70
W-Mindanao	4.46	5.46
N-Mindanao	4.81	5.79
S-Mindanao	4.23	5.43
C-Mindanao	4.81	6.09
Education		
No education	4.93	6.07
Elementary	5.51	5.93
High school	3.93	4.40
College or higher	2.82	3.10
Total	4.09	4.95

¹ Rate for women age 15-49 years

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey, NSO

Table 5. Average Household Size of Families: 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990

Year	Number of Households Population	Number of Households	Average Household Size
1970	36,684,486	6,163,128	6.0
1975	42,070,660	7,079,128	5.9
1980	48,098,460	8,607,187	5.6
1990	60,559,116	11,407,262	5.3

Source: 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 6. Total No. of HH by the Sex and Age of Household Heads in Nuclear/Extended and Urban/Rural Households: 1990

Area/ Age Group of HH Head	Total No. of Households	Nuclear Household		Extended HH or Two or More Non-Related Household Members		
		Total	% Male-headed	Total	% Male-headed	Total
Philippines	11,407,262	8,038,663	92.22	3,368,599	80.42	19.58
Under 25	658,852	525,879	96.50	132,973	78.23	21.77
25-59	8,974,117	6,640,059	93.82	2,334,058	84.66	15.34
60 & over	1,774,293	872,725	77.44	901,568	69.75	30.25
Urban	5,603,385	3,655,639	91.54	1,947,746	78.99	21.01
Under 25	306,259	220,724	93.86	85,535	70.80	29.20
25-59	4,488,306	3,082,466	93.16	1,405,840	83.36	16.64
60 & over	808,820	352,449	75.93	456,371	67.08	32.92
Rural	5,803,877	4,383,024	92.78	1,420,853	82.38	17.62
Under 25	352,593	305,155	98.40	47,438	91.63	8.37
25-59	4,485,811	3,557,593	94.40	928,218	86.64	13.36
60 & over	965,473	520,276	78.46	445,197	72.50	27.50

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 7. Number of Households by the Marital Status and Sex of Household Head and by Household Size, Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Region/ Size of HH	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated		Others (Living-in)		Unknown	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippines														
Total	10,122,235	1,285,027	204,360	211,563	9,574,620	167,815	267,944	814,051	45,573	85,839	26,326	3,837	3,412	1,922
1	170,324	161,404	88,049	56,158	29,052	10,464	40,910	87,550	11,893	6,739	175	252	245	241
2	680,833	225,272	41,989	54,222	586,083	25,167	40,186	129,269	7,599	15,086	4,345	1,054	631	474
3	1,226,205	217,904	27,599	37,831	1,144,556	29,055	40,821	132,096	7,513	17,618	5,116	881	600	423
4	1,694,676	195,115	17,911	24,516	1,626,269	28,775	38,331	125,001	6,368	15,873	5,203	636	594	314
5	1,797,902	159,862	11,259	15,243	1,743,122	24,821	33,922	107,576	4,837	11,657	4,272	384	490	181
6	1,556,677	120,107	7,256	9,593	1,516,594	18,660	26,380	83,540	3,210	7,915	2,881	271	356	128
7	1,156,658	82,959	4,309	5,869	1,129,554	12,752	18,714	59,236	1,874	4,896	1,989	145	218	61
8	891,630	60,189	3,203	4,120	871,566	9,307	14,197	43,262	1,256	3,341	1,268	110	140	49
9	395,816	24,306	1,057	1,516	388,012	3,390	5,772	18,231	426	1,106	492	42	57	21
10 or more	551,514	37,909	1,728	2,495	539,812	5,424	8,711	28,290	597	1,608	585	62	81	30
Urban														
Total	4,885,000	718,385	124,536	152,586	4,609,196	109,528	108,825	397,905	23,068	54,695	17,154	2,469	2,221	1,202
1	81,035	79,076	47,342	36,339	15,721	6,197	12,777	32,759	4,962	3,484	99	149	134	148
2	312,937	121,900	25,704	37,984	265,436	15,730	14,699	57,789	3,703	9,442	2,980	668	415	287
3	596,508	124,106	18,588	28,554	553,617	19,002	16,324	64,203	4,000	11,506	3,579	579	400	262
4	852,425	113,005	12,604	19,162	816,235	19,088	16,081	63,762	3,507	10,376	3,590	412	408	205
5	913,248	91,829	7,911	11,943	884,655	16,494	14,889	55,435	2,718	7,595	2,744	246	331	116
6	770,325	68,512	5,141	7,543	749,659	12,261	11,741	40,338	1,758	5,082	1,798	176	228	85
7	543,825	47,126	3,027	4,622	529,895	8,369	8,541	30,836	1,072	3,160	1,155	100	135	37
8	399,834	34,995	2,295	3,304	389,580	6,291	6,478	23,129	713	2,173	686	69	82	29
9	167,495	13,862	686	1,138	163,552	2,195	2,714	9,770	267	718	243	28	33	13
10 or more	247,368	23,974	1,238	1,997	240,846	3,901	4,581	16,855	368	1,159	280	42	55	20
Rural														
Total	5,237,235	566,642	79,824	58,977	4,965,424	58,287	159,119	416,146	22,505	31,144	9,172	1,368	1,191	720
1	89,289	82,328	40,707	19,819	13,331	4,267	28,133	54,791	6,931	3,255	76	103	111	93
2	367,896	103,372	16,285	16,238	320,647	9,437	25,487	71,480	3,896	5,644	1,365	386	216	187
3	629,697	93,798	9,011	9,277	590,939	10,053	24,497	67,893	3,513	6,112	1,537	302	200	161
4	842,251	82,110	5,307	5,354	810,034	9,687	22,250	61,239	2,861	5,497	1,613	224	186	109
5	884,654	68,033	3,348	3,300	858,467	8,327	19,033	52,141	2,119	4,062	1,528	138	159	65
6	786,352	51,595	2,115	2,050	766,935	6,399	14,639	40,175	1,452	2,833	1,083	95	128	43
7	612,833	35,833	1,282	1,247	599,659	4,383	10,173	28,398	802	1,736	834	45	83	24
8	491,796	25,194	908	816	481,986	3,016	7,719	20,133	543	1,168	582	41	58	20
9	228,321	10,444	371	378	224,460	1,195	3,058	8,461	159	388	249	14	24	8
10 or more	304,146	13,935	490	498	298,966	1,523	4,130	11,435	229	449	305	20	26	10

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 8. Total No. of Households and Nuclear Households by Sex of Household Head, Employment Status of Household Members and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Area Classification and Employment Status	Total Households		Total Nuclear Households	
	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed
Philippines	1,306,238	10,101,024	643,772	7,463,299
Only Household Head is Working	33.29	52.97	29.80	50.28
Only Head and Others are Working	16.19	7.28	20.02	12.25
Both Head and Spouse are Working	0.72	19.12	0.68	15.25
All are Working	0.36	4.58	0.42	7.20
Only Spouse is Working	0.58	1.82	0.53	1.42
Only Spouse and Others are Working	0.18	0.40	0.30	0.60
Only Other Members are Working	12.46	1.58	17.71	2.00
N.E.C.	36.21	12.26	30.55	10.99
Urban	725,541	4,856,939	317,715	3,363,757
Only Household Head is Working	32.15	46.0	33.99	47.75
Only Head and Others are Working	19.85	7.8	18.31	9.24
Both Head and Spouse are Working	0.85	21.9	0.93	19.40
All are Working	0.53	6.6	0.48	7.37
Only Spouse is Working	0.63	2.6	0.67	2.15
Only Spouse and Others are Working	0.23	0.6	0.31	0.90
Only Other Members are Working	13.50	2.2	16.74	2.52
N.E.C.	32.25	12.2	28.56	10.68
Rural	580,697	5,244,085	326,057	4,099,542
Only Household Head is Working	34.72	59.41	25.72	52.37
Only Head and Others are Working	11.61	6.76	21.68	14.71
Both Head and Spouse are Working	0.56	16.52	0.45	11.85
All are Working	0.16	2.67	0.36	7.06
Only Spouse is Working	0.51	1.12	0.39	0.82
Only Spouse and Others are Working	0.12	0.18	0.29	0.36
Only Other Members are Working	11.17	0.99	18.66	1.57
N.E.C.	41.17	12.34	32.48	11.25

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 9. Number and Percent Distribution of Households by Sex and Age of Household Head and Urban/Rural Areas: **1990**

Area/ Age Group of HH Head	Total Number of Households	Percent Distribution	Headship			
			Male-headed		Female-headed	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Philippines						
Total	11,407,262	100.00	10,122,235	100.00	1,285,027	100.00
Under 25	658,852	5.78	611,473	6.04	47,379	3.69
25-59	8,974,117	78.67	8,206,058	81.07	768,059	59.77
60 & over	1,774,293	15.55	1,304,704	12.89	469,589	36.54
Urban						
Total	5,603,385	100.00	4,885,000	100.00	718,385	100.00
Under 25	306,259	5.47	267,738	5.48	38,521	5.36
25-59	4,488,306	80.10	4,043,521	82.77	444,785	61.91
60 & over	808,820	14.43	573,741	11.74	235,079	32.72
Rural						
Total	5,803,877	100.00	5,237,235	100.00	566,642	100.00
Under 25	352,593	6.08	343,735	6.56	8,858	1.56
25-59	4,485,811	77.29	4,162,537	79.48	323,274	57.05
60 & over	965,473	16.63	730,963	13.96	234,510	41.39

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 10. Distribution Male/Female-Headed Households by HH Size and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Region/ Size of HH	Total	% Male-Headed	% Female-Headed
Philippines			
Total	11,407,262	10,122,235	1,285,027
1	331,728	1.68	12.56
2	906,105	6.73	17.53
3	1,444,109	12.11	16.96
4	1,889,791	16.74	15.18
5	1,957,764	17.76	12.44
6	1,676,784	15.38	9.35
7	1,239,617	11.43	6.46
8	951,819	8.81	4.68
9	420,122	3.91	1.89
10 or more	589,423	5.45	2.95
Urban			
Total	5,603,385	4,885,000	718,385
1	160,111	1.66	11.01
2	434,837	6.41	16.97
3	720,614	12.21	17.28
4	965,430	17.45	15.73
5	1,005,077	18.69	12.78
6	838,837	15.77	9.54
7	590,951	11.13	6.56
8	434,829	8.18	4.87
9	181,357	3.43	1.93
10 or more	271,342	5.06	3.34
Rural			
Total	5,803,877	5,237,236	566,642
1	171,617	1.70	14.53
2	471,268	7.02	18.24
3	723,495	12.02	16.55
4	924,361	16.08	14.49
5	952,687	16.89	12.01
6	837,947	15.01	9.11
7	648,666	11.70	6.32
8	516,990	9.39	4.45
9	238,765	4.36	1.84
10 or more	318,081	5.81	2.46

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding

Table 11. Number and Percentage of Female/Male-Headed Households with Employed Heads and Owning House and Lot: 1991

Characteristic	<u>All Households</u>		<u>Female-headed households</u>		<u>Male-headed households</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Households	11,975,441	100.0	1,697,072	100.0	10,278,369	100.0
Households w/ employed heads	10,325,977	86.2	964,842	56.9	9,361,135	91.1
Households owning house and lot	7,526,933	62.9	1,130,268	66.6	6,396,666	62.2
Poor Households	4,690,614	100.0	437,296	100.0	4,253,318	100.0
Households w/ employed heads	4,281,187	91.3	280,509	64.1	4,000,678	94.1
Households owning house and lot	2,832,610	60.4	277,549	63.5	2,555,061	60.1
Non-Poor Households	7,284,828	100.0	1,259,776	100.0	6,025,051	100.0
Households w/ employed heads	6,044,789	83.0	684,333	54.3	5,360,456	89.0
Households owning house and lot	4,694,323	64.4	852,718	67.7	3,841,605	63.8

Source: 1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, National Statistics Office

Table 12a. Distribution of Households by National Per Capita Income Decile and Sex of Household Head: 1988

National Per Capita Income Decile	All Households		Male-Headed Households		Female-Headed Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Households	10,533,927	100.0	9,093,247	100.0	1,440,680	100.0
First Decile	1,053,337	10.0	971,107	10.7	82,230	5.7
Second Decile	1,053,612	10.0	960,175	10.6	93,437	6.5
Third Decile	1,053,318	10.0	958,430	10.5	94,888	6.6
Fourth Decile	1,053,350	10.0	944,391	10.4	108,959	7.6
Fifth Decile	1,053,617	10.0	942,469	10.4	111,148	7.7
Sixth Decile	1,052,914	10.0	907,989	10.0	144,925	10.1
Seventh Decile	1,053,540	10.0	915,157	10.1	138,383	9.6
Eighth Decile	1,053,661	10.0	867,848	9.5	185,813	12.9
Ninth Decile	1,053,188	10.0	849,070	9.3	204,119	14.2
Tenth Decile	1,053,391	10.0	776,612	8.5	276,778	19.2
Poor Households	4,230,484	40.2	3,839,779	42.2	390,706	27.1
First Decile	1,053,337	10.0	971,107	10.7	82,230	5.7
Second Decile	1,053,612	10.0	960,175	10.6	93,437	6.5
Third Decile	1,017,045	9.7	928,663	10.2	88,382	6.1
Fourth Decile	641,780	6.1	565,198	6.2	76,582	5.3
Fifth Decile	281,560	2.7	250,232	2.8	31,328	2.2
Sixth Decile	183,150	1.7	164,404	1.8	18,747	1.3
Seventh Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ninth Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenth Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Poor Households	6,303,443	59.8	5,253,469	57.8	1,049,974	72.9
First Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Decile	36,273	.3	29,767	.3	6,506	.5
Fourth Decile	411,570	3.9	379,193	4.2	32,377	2.2
Fifth Decile	772,057	7.3	692,237	7.6	79,820	5.5
Sixth Decile	869,764	8.3	743,586	8.2	126,179	8.8
Seventh Decile	1,053,540	10.0	915,157	10.1	138,383	9.6
Eighth Decile	1,053,661	10.0	867,848	9.5	185,813	12.9
Ninth Decile	1,053,188	10.0	849,070	9.3	204,119	14.2
Tenth Decile	1,053,391	10.0	776,612	8.5	276,778	19.2

Source: 1988 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

Table 12b. Distribution of Households by National Per Capita Income Decile and Sex of Household Head: 1991

National Per Capita Income Decile	All Households		Male-Headed Households		Female-Headed Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All Households	11,975,441	100.0	10,278,369	100.0	1,697,072	100.0
First Decile	1,197,719	10.0	1,109,534	10.8	88,185	5.2
Second Decile	1,197,517	10.0	1,105,391	10.8	92,126	5.4
Third Decile	1,197,215	10.0	1,073,228	10.4	123,987	7.3
Fourth Decile	1,197,433	10.0	1,048,538	10.2	148,895	8.8
Fifth Decile	1,197,932	10.0	1,064,342	10.4	133,590	7.9
Sixth Decile	1,197,464	10.0	1,046,828	10.2	150,637	8.9
Seventh Decile	1,197,636	10.0	1,009,799	9.8	187,837	11.1
Eighth Decile	1,197,285	10.0	985,293	9.6	211,992	12.5
Ninth Decile	1,197,925	10.0	959,137	9.3	238,788	14.1
Tenth Decile	1,197,315	10.0	876,279	8.5	321,035	18.9
Poor Households	4,690,614	39.2	4,253,318	41.4	437,296	25.8
First Decile	1,197,719	10.0	1,109,534	10.8	88,185	5.2
Second Decile	1,197,517	10.0	1,105,391	10.8	92,126	5.4
Third Decile	1,105,586	9.2	990,980	9.6	114,607	6.8
Fourth Decile	685,934	5.7	603,735	5.9	82,200	4.8
Fifth Decile	380,103	3.2	336,469	3.3	43,634	2.6
Sixth Decile	123,754	1.0	107,210	1.0	16,543	1.0
Seventh Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ninth Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenth Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Poor Households	7,284,828	60.8	6,025,051	58.6	1,259,776	74.2
First Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Second Decile	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Decile	91,629	0.8	82,248	0.8	9,380	0.6
Fourth Decile	511,498	4.3	444,803	4.3	66,695	3.9
Fifth Decile	817,829	6.8	727,874	7.1	89,956	5.3
Sixth Decile	1,073,711	9.0	939,617	9.1	134,093	7.9
Seventh Decile	1,197,636	10.0	1,009,799	9.8	187,837	11.1
Eighth Decile	1,197,285	10.0	985,293	9.6	211,992	12.5
Ninth Decile	1,197,925	10.0	959,137	9.3	238,788	14.1
Tenth Decile	1,197,315	10.0	876,279	8.5	321,035	18.9

Source: 1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

Table 13. Mean and Median Family Income and Expenditure by Sex of Household Head and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1991 (In Pesos)

Area and Sex of Household Head	Income		Expenditure		Savings	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
<i>1988</i>						
Philippines	40,408	26,694	32,521	23,431	7,887	3,263
Male	39,844	26,456	32,161	23,312	7,683	3,144
Female	43,966	28,963	34,798	24,375	9,168	4,588
Urban	60,330	41,960	47,299	35,598	13,031	6,362
Male	59,912	41,110	47,043	35,326	12,869	5,784
Female	62,333	45,025	48,528	37,517	13,805	7,508
Rural	28,284	21,142	23,529	18,750	4,755	2,392
Male	28,424	21,326	23,692	18,988	4,732	2,338
Female	27,208	19,197	22,272	16,675	4,936	2,522
<i>1991</i>						
Philippines	65,186	41,040	51,991	35,140	13,195	5,900
Male	64,021	40,458	51,245	34,750	12,776	5,708
Female	72,244	46,382	56,510	38,435	15,734	7,947
Urban	89,571	59,270	70,551	50,790	19,020	8,480
Male	88,373	57,942	69,853	49,770	18,520	8,172
Female	95,604	67,460	74,071	56,332	21,533	11,128
Rural	41,199	30,330	33,733	26,503	7,466	3,827
Male	41,353	30,608	33,924	26,814	7,429	3,794
Female	40,051	27,010	32,309	23,361	7,742	3,649

Source: 1988 and 1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

Table 14. Average Expenditures by Type of Household Expenditures and Sex of Household Head: 1988 and 1991

Type of Household Expenditures	All Households		Male-headed Households		Female-headed Households	
	Value (in P1,000)	%	Value (in P1,000)	%	Value (in P1,000)	%
1988						
All Households						
Total Expenditure	342,578,100	100.0	292,445,037	100.0	50,133,063	100.0
Food Expenditure	173,591,747	50.7	150,194,288	51.4	23,397,459	46.7
Alcoholic Beverages	3,843,145	1.1	3,550,074	1.2	293,071	.6
Tobacco	7,254,474	2.1	6,666,199	2.3	588,275	1.2
Fuel, Light and Water Expenditure	17,931,083	5.2	15,188,799	5.2	2,742,285	5.5
Clothing and Footwear Expenditure	14,525,791	4.2	12,398,315	4.2	2,127,476	4.2
Education Expenditure	9,955,454	2.9	8,347,546	2.9	1,607,908	3.2
Recreation Expenditure	1,545,016	.5	1,295,795	.4	249,221	.5
Medical Care Expenditure	5,813,176	1.7	4,838,675	1.7	974,501	1.9
1991						
All Households						
Total Expenditure	622,616,202	100.0	526,714,774	100.0	95,901,428	100.0
Food Expenditure	302,098,764	48.5	259,261,823	49.2	42,836,942	44.7
Alcoholic Beverages	6,369,556	1.0	5,851,426	1.1	518,130	.5
Tobacco	10,462,495	1.7	9,623,998	1.8	838,497	.9
Fuel, Light and Water Expenditure	35,523,271	5.7	29,807,410	5.7	5,715,861	6.0
Clothing and Footwear Expenditure	23,177,786	3.7	19,753,402	3.8	3,424,385	3.6
Education Expenditure	18,921,399	3.0	15,738,297	3.0	3,183,102	3.3
Recreation Expenditure	2,547,467	.4	2,184,106	.4	363,361	.4
Medical Care Expenditure	11,316,293	1.8	9,278,593	1.8	2,037,699	2.1

Source: 1988 and 1991 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

WOMEN AND EMPLOYMENT

- Table 1a:** Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment and Labor Force Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1994
- Table 1b:** Employment, Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1994
- Table 2:** Labor Force Participation Rates of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Sex and Age: 1988 and 1994
- Table 3:** Number and Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex: 1988 and 1994
- Table 4:** Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Highest Grade Completed: 1988 and 1994
- Table 5a:** Distribution of the Employed Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Marital Status and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1994
- Table 5b:** Number of Employed Persons Whether Head or Non-Head by Sex, Urban/Rural: 1994
- Table 6:** Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Major Industry Group: 1988 and 1994
- Table 7:** Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Major Occupational Categories: 1988 and 1993
- Table 8a:** Employment in Establishments by Sex of Workers and Major Industry Groups: 1992
- Table 8b:** Employment in Establishments by Sex and Type of Workers: 1992
- Table 9:** Number of Employed Wage and Salary and Own-Account Workers by Sex and Nature of Employment: 1988 and 1994

- Table 10:** Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Total Hours Worked Per Week: 1988 and 1994
- Table 11:** Number of Underemployed Persons as Percent of Labor Force and Total Employed by Sex: 1988 and 1994
- Table 12:** Number of Persons Who Are Not Employed by Sex and by Whether or Not They Are Looking for Work, Their Reason for Not Looking For Work and Urban/Rural Areas: October 1991 and 1994
- Table 13:** Average Earnings of Workers by Sex and Major Occupational Categories: 1988 and 1992
- Table 14:** Distribution of Emancipation Patents by Sex and Region: 1990 and 1993
- Table 15:** Distribution of Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOA) Holders by Sex and Region: 1990 and 1993
- Table 16:** Women's Representation in Agrarian Reform- Related Bodies: 1993
- Table 17:** Sources of Financing of Men and Women Operators of Household Activities: 1988
- Table 18:** Number of Men and Women Deployed Workers and Percentage of Deployed Women Workers by Destination/World Region: 1993 and 1994
- Table 19:** Number and Percentage of Deployed Women Workers by Country Destination in Asia and the Middle East: 1993 and 1994
- Table 20:** Overseas Workers by Sex and Marital Status: October 1992 and 1993
- Table 21:** Overseas Workers by Sex and Major Occupational Categories: October 1991 and 1993

Table 1a. Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Employment and Labor Force Status, Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1994 (In thousands except rates)

Level/Sex	Total 15 years and over	In the Labor Force			Not in the Labor Force	LFPR*
		Total	Employed	Unemployed		
1988						
Total	35,865	23,451	21,497	1,954	12,413	65.4
Male	17,775	14,785	13,654	1,131	2,990	83.2
Female	18,090	8,666	7,843	823	9,423	47.9
Urban	14,255	8,821	7,732	1,089	5,434	61.9
Male	6,797	5,248	4,561	687	1,549	77.2
Female	7,457	3,573	3,171	402	3,885	47.9
Rural	21,610	14,631	13,766	865	6,979	67.7
Male	1,078	9,537	9,093	444	1,441	86.9
Female	10,632	5,094	4,673	421	5,538	47.9
1994						
Total	42,680	27,483	25,166	2,317	15,188	64.7
Male	21,252	17,347	15,985	1,362	3,905	81.6
Female	21,418	10,136	9,181	955	11,282	47.3
Urban	21,600	13,297	11,751	1,546	8,303	61.6
Male	10,436	8,080	7,104	976	2,356	77.4
Female	11,164	5,217	4,647	570	5,947	46.7
Rural	21,070	14,186	13,414	771	6,887	67.3
Male	10,816	9,266	8,880	386	1,549	85.7
Female	10,255	4,919	4,534	385	5,336	48

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

* LFPR - Labor Force Participation Rate

Table 1b. Employment, Unemployment and Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1994

Rate	Total	1988		Total	1994	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Employment Rate						
Philippines	91.7	92.4	90.5	91.6	92.1	90.6
Urban	89.7	86.9	88.7	88.4	87.9	89.1
Rural	94.1	95.3	91.7	94.6	95.8	92.2
Unemployment Rate						
Philippines	8.3	7.6	9.5	8.4	7.9	9.4
Urban	12.3	13.1	11.3	11.6	12.1	10.9
Rural	5.9	4.7	8.3	5.4	4.2	7.8
Labor Force Participation Rate						
Philippines	65.4	83.2	47.9	64.7	81.6	47.3
Urban	61.9	77.2	47.9	61.6	77.4	46.7
Rural	67.7	86.9	47.9	67.3	85.7	48.0

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

Table 2. Labor Force Participation Rates of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex and Age: 1988 and 1994 (In thousands except rates)

Age Group	1988			1994		
	Household Population 15 Years & Over	Labor Force	LFPR	Household Population 15 Years & Over	Labor Force	LFPR
Both Sexes	35,865	23,451	65.4	42,670	27,483	64.4
15-19	6,851	2,813	41.1	7,856	2,833	36.1
20-24	5,014	3,290	66.6	5,485	3,712	67.7
25-34	8,030	5,902	73.5	8,843	6,499	73.5
35-44	6,278	4,936	78.6	7,991	6,163	77.1
45-54	4,572	3,577	78.2	5,581	4,351	78.0
55-64	2,841	1,977	69.6	3,888	2,660	68.4
65 Yrs. & Over	2,265	955	42.2	3,019	1,263	41.8
Not Reported	14	3	21.4	7	2	34.5
Male	17,775	14,785	83.2	21,252	17,347	81.6
15-19	3,543	1,790	50.5	4,110	1,848	45.0
20-24	2,571	2,113	82.2	2,903	2,345	80.8
25-34	3,900	3,800	97.4	4,344	4,211	96.9
35-44	3,096	3,063	98.9	3,862	3,809	98.6
45-54	2,208	2,157	97.7	2,776	2,695	97.1
55-64	1,388	1,246	89.8	1,880	1,646	87.5
65 Yrs. & Over	1,063	614	57.8	1,375	792	57.6
Not Reported	5	1	20.0	2	1	42.4
Female	18,090	8,666	47.9	21,418	10,136	47.3
15-19	3,308	1,023	30.9	3,746	985	26.3
20-24	2,442	1,177	48.2	2,582	1,367	52.9
25-34	4,130	2,101	50.9	4,499	2,288	50.9
35-44	3,182	1,873	58.9	4,129	2,354	57.0
45-54	2,364	1,420	60.1	2,805	1,656	59.0
55-64	1,453	731	50.3	2,009	1,014	50.5
65 Yrs. & Over	1,202	340	28.3	1,645	471	28.6
Not Reported	9	3	33.3	5	1	31.2

Source: 1988 and 1992 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

**Table 3. Number and Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex:
1988 and 1994 (In thousands except percent)**

Age Group	1988		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	21,497	100.0	27,483	100.0
15-19	2,418	11.2	2,833	10.3
20-24	2,786	12.9	3,712	13.5
25-34	5,406	25.1	6,499	23.6
35-44	4,733	22.0	6,163	22.4
45-54	3,429	16.0	4,351	15.8
55-64	1,865	8.7	2,660	9.7
65 Yrs. & Over	878	4.1	1,263	4.6
Not Reported	2	-	2	-
Male	13,654	100.0	17,347	100.0
15-19	1,565	11.5	1,848	10.7
20-24	1,826	13.4	2,345	13.5
25-34	3,519	25.8	4,211	24.3
35-44	2,941	21.5	3,809	22.0
45-54	2,065	15.1	2,695	15.5
55-64	1,170	8.6	1,646	9.5
65 Yrs. & Over	567	4.2	792	4.6
Not Reported	-	-	1	-
Female	7,843	100.0	8,924	100.0
15-19	853	10.9	873	9.7
20-24	941	12.0	1,102	13.5
25-34	1,886	24.0	2,072	22.6
35-44	1,792	22.8	2,088	23.2
45-54	1,364	17.4	1,500	16.3
55-64	695	8.9	894	10.0
65 Yrs. & Over	310	4.0	395	4.6
Not Reported	2	-	1	-

Source: 1988 and 1992 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

Table 4. Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Highest Grade Completed: 1988 and 1994
(In thousands)

Highest Grade Completed	1988			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No Grade Completed	868	531	336	855	527	327
Elementary						
Grade I to V	5,040	3,346	1,693	5,162	3,499	1,663
Graduate	5,135	3,260	1,876	5,885	3,761	2,124
High School						
1st to 3rd Year	2,718	1,814	904	3,253	2,189	1,064
Graduate	3,637	2,490	1,147	4,933	3,308	1,625
College						
Undergraduate	1,849	1,215	634	2,370	1,536	834
Graduate and Higher	2,242	989	1,253	2,675	1,146	1,529
Not Reported	9	9	-	35	20	15
Total	21,497	13,654	7,843	25,165	15,984	9,181

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

Table 5a. Distribution of the Employed Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Marital Status and Urban/Rural Areas: 1988 and 1994 (In thousands except rates)

Area and Marital Status	1988			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Philippines	21,497	13,654	7,843	25,166	15,985	9,181
Single	30.1	29.8	30.5	30.1	30.3	29.8
Married	64.8	68.0	59.1	67.1	67.1	59.5
Widowed	4.3	1.7	8.7	2.0	2.0	9.2
Divorced/Separated	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.5
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	7,732	4,561	3,171	11,751	7,104	4,647
Single	32.0	27.9	37.9	31.0	28.4	35.0
Married	62.8	70.3	52.0	63.5	69.3	54.6
Widowed	4.0	1.3	7.8	4.2	1.5	8.2
Divorced/Separated	1.2	0.5	2.3	1.3	0.7	2.2
Unknown	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	13,766	9,093	4,673	13,414	8,880	4,534
Single	28.9	30.7	25.6	29.3	31.8	24.4
Married	65.9	66.9	63.9	65.0	65.3	64.5
Widowed	4.4	1.9	9.3	5.0	2.3	10.1
Divorced/Separated	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9
Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey. NSO (October Rounds)

Table 5b. Number of Employed Persons Whether Head or Non-Head by Sex, Urban/Rural: 1994

(In thousands. Values may not add up to total due to rounding)

Sex	Total	Urban	Rural
Both Sexes	25,166	11,751	13,414
Head	11,172	5,058	6,114
Non-head	13,994	6,694	7,300
Male	15,985	7,104	8,880
Head	10,092	4,507	5,585
Non-head	5,892	2,597	3,295
Female	9,181	4,647	4,534
Head	1,080	551	529
Non-head	8,102	4,097	4,005

Source: 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Round)

Table 6. Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Major Industry Group: 1988 and 1994
(In thousands)*

Major Occupation Group	1988			1994		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	21,497	13,654	7,843	25,166	15,985	9,181
Agricultural, fishery and forestry	9,920	7,413	2,507	11,249	8,446	2,803
Mining and quarrying	157	143	14	101	95	6
Manufacturing	2,238	1,192	1,046	2,582	1,391	1,191
Electricity, gas and water	95	80	15	100	83	18
Construction	858	846	13	1,187	1,166	21
Wholesale and retail trade	2,972	1,034	1,939	3,563	1,201	2,362
Transportation, storage and communication	1,049	1,001	48	1,402	1,343	58
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	379	241	138	494	296	198
Community, social and personal services	3,827	1,703	2,124	4,480	1,959	2,521
Industry not adequately defined or reported	2	2	-	8	5	3

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

* Value may not add up to totals due to rounding off.

Table 7. Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Major Occupational Categories: 1988 and 1994
(In thousands)*

Major Occupational Group	Total	1988		Total	1994	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Total	21,497	13,654	7,843	25,166	15,985	9,181
Professional, technical and related workers	1,199	446	753	1,366	476	891
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	171	128	43	358	250	108
Clerical workers	899	411	489	1,033	464	570
Sales workers	2,867	962	1,904	3,446	1,070	2,375
Service workers	1,944	775	1,169	2,329	996	1,333
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	9,798	7,307	2,491	11,112	8,327	2,785
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and laborers	4,619	3,625	994	5,493	4,382	1,111
Others	1	1	-	29	20	9

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

* Value may not add up to totals due to rounding off.

Table 8a. Employment in Establishments by Sex of Workers and Major Industry Groups: 1992

Industry	Total	Male	Female	% Female	% Male
Wholesale Trade	184,479	123,118	61,361	33.26	66.74
Retail Trade	762,080	349,071	413,009	54.19	45.81
Transportation Services	141,110	118,784	22,326	15.82	84.18
Storage & Warehousing	1,385	1,111	274	19.78	80.22
Communication	28,559	16,923	11,636	40.74	59.26
Banking Institutions	87,759	39,361	48,398	55.15	44.85
Financial Intermediaries (Non-Banks)	33,099	13,417	19,682	59.46	40.54
Insurance	21,339	9,965	11,374	53.30	46.70
Real Estate	14,988	8,529	6,459	43.09	56.91
Sanitary & Similar Services	11,264	9,354	1,910	16.96	83.04
Educational Services	163,473	53,815	109,658	67.08	32.92
Medical, Dental, Other Health & Veterinary Services	93,605	26,249	67,356	71.96	28.04
Other Social & Related Community Services	2,607	1,185	1,422	54.55	45.45
Recreational & Cultural Services	73,841	46,451	27,390	37.09	62.91
Personal & Health Services	159,232	104,370	54,862	34.45	65.55
Restaurants & Hotels	318,964	127,920	191,044	59.90	40.10

Source: 1992 Annual Survey of Establishments, National Statistics Office

Table 8b. Employment in Establishments by Sex and Type of Workers: 1992

	<u>Total</u>			% Female
	Total	Male	Female	
All Workers	2,287,786	1,192,575	1,095,211	47.87
Working Owners and Unpaid Workers	506,785	238,669	268,116	52.91
Managers/Executives	145,403	76,376	69,027	47.47
Other Employees	1,635,598	877,530	758,068	46.35

Source: 1992 Annual Survey of Establishments, National Statistics Office

Table 9. Number of Employed Wage and Salary and Own-Account Workers by Sex and Nature of Employment: 1988 and 1994 (In thousands)

Nature of Employment	1988			1994		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	18,102	12,069	6,034	21,409	14,189	7,221
Permanent Job/Business/Unpaid Family Work	14,240	9,525	4,716	17,071	11,287	5,784
Short-term/Seasonal Job/Business/Unpaid Family Work	2,645	1,715	930	3,182	2,092	1,090
Worked for different employers on day to day or week to week basis	1,217	829	388	1,156	872	347

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

**Table 10. Number of Employed Persons by Sex and Total Hours Worked Per Week:
1988 and 1994 (In thousands)**

Total Hours Worked During the Past Week	<u>1988</u>			<u>1994</u>		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	21,497	13,654	7,843	25,165	15,984	9,181
Under 20	1,979	977	1,002	2,364	1,139	1,227
20-29	2,366	1,343	1,023	2,752	1,508	1,244
30-39	2,787	1,823	964	3,451	2,425	1,027
40 & over	14,153	9,384	4,769	16,389	10,786	5,603
Did not work	212	126	86	210	128	82
Mean Hours Worked	42.4	42.6	42.0	42.0	42.2	41.6

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

**Table 11. Number of Underemployed Persons and Underemployment Rate by Sex:
1988 and 1994 (in thousands except rates)**

	<u>1988</u>			<u>1994</u>		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Underemployed	5,009	3,499	1,510	5,254	3,616	1,638
Underemployment Rate	23.3	25.6	19.3	20.9	22.6	17.8

Source: 1988 and 1994 Labor Force Survey, NSO (October Rounds)

Table 12. Number of Persons Who Are Not Employed by Sex and by Whether or Not They Are Looking for Work, Their Reason For Not Looking For Work and Urban/Rural: October 1991 and 1994

(In Thousands. Values may not add up to total due to rounding)

Reason and Area	1991				1994			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	% Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	% Female
Philippines	16,135	4,676	11,459	71.02	17,504	5,267	12,237	69.91
Looking for work	788	436	351	44.54	747	435	312	41.77
Not looking for work	15,347	4,240	11,107	72.37	16,757	4,832	11,925	71.16
Believe no work available	625	367	258	41.28	676	406	270	39.94
Awaiting results of previous job applications	140	80	60	42.86	161	87	74	45.96
Temporary illness/disability	382	236	146	38.22	385	232	153	39.74
Bad weather	27	18	9	33.33	12	9	3	25.00
Waiting for rehire/job recall	83	52	31	37.35	117	81	36	30.77
Too young/old or retired/permanent	1,637	835	802	48.99	1,874	992	881	47.01
Housekeeping	7,273	156	7,117	97.86	7,689	156	7,532	97.96
Schooling	4,958	2,395	2,563	51.69	5,625	2,756	2,868	50.99
Other	221	101	120	54.30	220	112	108	49.09
Urban	8,942	2,940	6,002	67.12	9,848	3,332	6,516	66.17
Looking for work	585	338	247	42.22	564	355	209	37.06
Not looking for work	8,358	2,602	5,755	68.86	9,284	2,976	6,307	67.93
Believe no work available	412	269	143	34.71	435	286	149	34.25
Awaiting results of previous job applications	110	67	42	38.18	123	64	59	47.97
Temporary illness/disability	175	115	60	34.29	208	134	75	36.06
Bad weather	14	8	6	42.86	6	5	1	16.67
Waiting for rehire/job recall	60	38	22	36.67	84	62	22	26.19
Too young/old or retired/permanent	959	512	447	46.61	1,132	642	489	43.20
Housekeeping	3,659	100	3,559	97.27	3,920	103	3,817	97.37
Schooling	2,855	1,429	1,426	49.95	3,250	1,610	1,640	50.46
Others	115	62	53	46.09	125	70	56	44.80
Rural	7,192	1,736	5,457	75.88	7,656	1,935	5,721	74.73
Looking for work	203	98	105	51.72	183	80	103	56.28
Not looking for work	6,989	1,638	5,352	76.58	7,473	1,855	5,617	75.16
Believe no work available	213	98	116	54.46	241	120	121	50.21
Awaiting results of previous job applications	31	13	18	58.06	38	23	15	39.47
Temporary illness/disability	208	121	86	71.07	177	98	78	44.07
Bad weather	13	10	3	23.08	6	4	2	33.33
Waiting for rehire/job recall	23	13	10	43.48	32	18	14	43.75
Too young/old or retired/permanent	678	323	355	52.36	742	350	392	52.83
Housekeeping	3,614	55	3,558	98.45	3,769	53	3,715	98.57
Schooling	2,104	966	1,137	54.04	2,374	1,146	1,228	51.73
Others	107	39	68	63.55	94	42	52	55.32

Source: National Statistics Office, Integrated Survey of Households

**Table 13. Average Earnings of Workers by Sex and Major Occupational Categories:
1988 and 1992 (In Pesos)**

Occupational Group	1988		1992	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, technical and related work	3,044	4,044	4,771	6,671
Administrative, executive and managerial work	13,434	2,837	15,809	3,857
Clerical work	2,456	2,838	4,073	4,677
Sales	1,891	1,947	2,929	3,435
Services	2,043	1,171	3,614	2,048
Agricultural, animal husbandry forestry, fishing, etc.	1,586	142	2,543	259
Production, transportation equipment and related work	3,250	488	5,556	1,629
Others	1,603	164	17,364	1,269
Total average earnings	2,238	896	3,692	1,734

Source: 1988 & 1992 Labor Force Survey, NSO (Third Quarter Rounds)

Table 14. Distribution of Emancipation Patents by Sex and Region: 1990 and 1993

Region	1990				1993			
	Total	Men	Women	% Women	Total	Men	Women	% Women
Philippines	95,331	84,476	10,855	11.39	18,845	16,124	2,721	14.44
Region I	8,327	7,320	1,007	12.09	2,551	1,935	616	24.15
Region II	14,761	13,626	1,135	7.69	2,697	2,436	261	9.68
Region III	26,431	23,716	2,715	10.27	8,751	7,637	1,114	12.73
Region IV	8,819	7,509	1,310	14.85	428	365	63	14.72
Region V	9,099	8,108	991	10.89	1,382	1,185	197	14.25
Region VI	6,509	5,459	1,050	16.13	1,396	1,183	213	15.26
Region VII	7,249	6,379	870	12.00	679	575	104	15.32
Region VIII	3,703	3,334	369	9.96	22	19	3	13.64
Region IX	4,939	4,299	640	12.96	24	20	4	16.67
Region X	773	696	77	9.96	151	127	24	15.89
Region XI	311	280	31	9.97	435	351	84	19.31
Region XII	4,037	3,448	589	14.59	292	262	30	10.27
CAR	373	302	71	19.03	37	29	8	22

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 15. Distribution of Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOA) Holders by Sex and Region: 1990 and 1993

Region	1990				1993			
	Total	Men	Women	% Women	Total	Men	Women	% Women
Philippines	34,854	29,597	5,257	15.08	64,520	48,795	15,725	24.37
Region I	748	588	160	21.39	5,086	3,456	1,630	32.05
Region II	5,794	5,227	567	9.79	3,726	3,121	605	16.24
Region III	3,440	2,741	699	20.32	6,164	4,524	1,640	26.61
Region IV	7,366	6,227	1,139	15.46	7,329	5,891	1,438	19.62
Region V	1,124	962	162	14.41	4,520	3,163	1,357	30.02
Region VI	1,962	1,665	297	15.14	4,875	2,988	1,887	38.71
Region VII	686	533	153	22.30	99	74	25	25.25
Region VIII	738	724	14	1.90	2,749	2,728	21	0.76
Region IX	1,871	1,652	219	11.70	2,668	1,956	712	26.69
Region X	4,590	3,834	756	16.47	6,740	4,808	1,932	28.66
Region XI	3,063	2,517	546	17.83	6,990	5,520	1,470	21.03
Region XII	3,234	2,713	521	16.11	9,864	7,929	1,935	19.62
CAR	238	214	24	10.08	3,710	2,637	1,073	29

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 16. Women's Representation in Agrarian Reform-Related Bodies: 1993

Agrarian Reform-Related Bodies	Total Beneficiaries	Women	% Women
Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC)	19,337	3,552	18.2
Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC)	23	2	19.2
Provincial Agrarian Reform Coordinating Committee (PARCCOM)	225	14	6.2
Provincial CARP Implementing Team (PCIT)	156	30	19.2

Source: Policy and Strategic Research Service, Department of Agrarian Reform

Table 17. Sources of Financing of Men and Women Operators of Household Household Activities: 1988

Source	Women	Men
Total	1,254	716
Government Banks	36	20
Private Banks	79	28
Landlord	36	8
Private persons	893	540
Others	210	120
Total operators	8,937	4,576
Percent who borrowed	14.0	15.6

Source: 1988 Survey of Household Operated Activities

**Table 18. Number of Men and Women Deployed Workers and Percentage of Deployed Women Workers
by Destination/World Region: 1993 and 1994**

Region	1993				1994			
	Total	Men	Women	% Women	Total	Men	Women	% Women
Region 1 - Africa	1,124	1,105	19	1.7	1,976	1,947	29	1.5
Region 2 - Asia	103,014	18,747	84,267	81.8	126,001	23,785	102,216	81.1
Region 3 - Europe	1,386	522	864	62.3	2,031	882	1,149	56.6
Region 4 - Middle East	142,231	90,831	51,400	36.1	119,579	72,824	46,755	39.1
Region 5 - Oceania	263	234	29	11.0	163	122	41	25.2
Region 6 - Americas	4,891	2,262	2,629	53.8	5,901	2,209	3,692	62.6
Region 7 - Trust Territories	3,288	1,832	1,456	44.3	3,263	1,819	1,444	44.3
Grand Total	256,197	115,533	140,664	54.9	258,914	103,588	155,326	60.0

Source: Philippines Overseas Employment Administration

Table 19. Number and Percentage of Deployed Women Workers by Country Destination in Asia and the Middle East: 1993 and 1994

Region/Country	1993			1994		
	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%
Asia (selected countries)						
Japan	41,527	39,669	95.5	52,531	50,035	95.2
Hongkong	18,713	17,794	95.1	23,208	22,199	95.7
Taiwan	22,516	12,091	53.7	28,089	16,624	59.2
Malaysia	9,966	8,065	80.9	7,974	6,528	81.9
Singapore	4,413	3,512	79.6	3,345	2,550	76.2
Middle East (selected countries)						
Saudi Arabia	109,675	30,802	28.1	88,854	27,562	31.0
United Arab Emirates	14,956	11,174	74.7	12,906	9,159	71.0
Qatar	5,017	3,863	77.0	5,087	3,797	74.6
Bahrain	3,117	1,736	55.7	2,991	2,023	64.9
Oman	1,328	1,095	82.5	1,510	1,181	23.5

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration

Table 20. Overseas Workers by Sex and Marital Status: October 1992 and 1993
(In thousands)

Marital Status	1992		1993	
	No.	%	No.	%
Philippines	756	100.0	853	100.0
Single	291	38.5	333	39.0
Married	444	58.7	486	57.0
Widowed	10	1.3	13	1.5
Divorced/Separated	8	1.1	20	2.3
Unknown	2	0.3	-	-
Female	307	100.0	351	100.0
Single	172	56.0	196	55.8
Married	118	38.4	129	36.8
Widowed	9	2.9	11	3.1
Divorced/Separated	7	2.3	14	4.0
Unknown	1	0.3	-	-
Male	449	100.0	502	100.0
Single	119	26.5	137	27.3
Married	327	72.8	358	71.3
Widowed	2	0.4	2	0.4
Divorced/Separated	1	0.2	6	1.2
Unknown	1	0.2	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 21. Overseas Workers by Sex and Major Occupational Categories: October 1991 and 1993
(In thousands)

Occupation at Place/Country of Destination	Both Sexes	Female		Male	
		No.	%	No.	%
1991					
All Occupations	753	306	40.6	447	59.4
Professional, technical and related workers	97	47	48.0	51	52.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3	1	33.3	2	66.7
Clerical and related workers	32	9	28.5	23	71.5
Sales workers	7	3	40.8	4	59.2
Service workers	275	225	81.7	50	18.3
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters	4	-	.0	4	100.0
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and laborers	334	21	6.4	313	93.6
1993					
All Occupations	853	351	41.1	502	58.9
Professional, technical and related workers	115	52	45.2	62	54.8
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1	-	-	1	100.0
Clerical and related workers	27	10	37.0	18	63.0
Sales workers	11	4	36.4	7	63.6
Service workers	302	255	84.4	47	15.6
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry, fishing and hunting	10	-	-	10	100.0
Production and related workers	382	28	7.3	354	92.7
Occupational not adequately described	5	2	40.0	3	60.0

Source: 1991 and 1993 Survey of Overseas Contract workers, NSO

WOMEN AND PUBLIC LIFE

- Table 1:** Number and Percentage of Women Candidates to Total Number of Candidates in Senatorial, District Representative and Local Elections: 1987, 1988 and 1992
- Table 2:** Number and Percentage of Women Officials Elected to the Senate and House of Representatives by Election Year: 1947- 1995
- Table 3:** Number and Percentage of Women Officials Elected to Local Government Positions by Election Year: 1988 and 1992
- Table 4a:** Number and Percentage of Female and Male Barangay Elected Officials Based on 75% of the Returns of the 1993 Local Elections by Region
- Table 4b:** Number and Percentage of Female and Male Barangay Elected Officials Based on 75% of the Returns of the 1993 Local Election by Region
- Table 5:** Women in Decision-Making Posts in Three Government Banks: 1994
- Table 6:** Number of Government Personnel by Sex and Category of Service: 1990, 1991 and 1994
- Table 7:** Percentage of Female Government Personnel in the Career Service by Level of Position and Branch of Government: 1990-1991
- Table 8:** Diplomatic Service Personnel by Rank and Sex: 1990 and 1993
- Table 9:** Number and Percentage of Women and Men Union Members in Registered Public Sector Unions: 1987-1993
- Table 10:** Number and Percentage of Women Union Members by Major Industry Group: 1990 and 1993
- Table 11:** Female and Male Membership in Selected Cooperatives in the Philippines by Sex: 1991-1992

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Women Candidates to Total Number of Candidates in Senatorial, District Representative and Local Elections: 1987, 1988 and 1992

Position/Election Year	Total No. of Candidates	# Female	%
1987 Elections	1,812	28	1.55
Senators (National)	84	6	7.10
Representatives (District)	1,728	22	1.30
1988 Local Elections	58,367	4,923	8.40
Provincial Governors	255	24	9.40
Vice-Governors	255	30	11.80
Provincial Board Members	1,843	136	7.40
Lt. Governors	7	0	0.00
Asst. Lt. Governors	2	1	50.00
Special Board Members	7	1	14.30
Mayors	6,267	416	6.64
Vice-Mayors	6,867	443	6.45
Councilors	42,864	3,872	9.03
1992 Elections	5,242	503	9.60
President	7	2	28.60
Vice-President	7	1	14.30
Senators (National)	163	12	7.40
Representatives (District)	1,024	80	7.80
Governors	388	44	11.30
Vice-Governors	386	37	9.60
Board Members	3,267	327	10.00
Mayors	n.d	n.d	n.d
Vice-Mayors	n.d	n.d	n.d
Councilors	n.d	n.d	n.d
1995*			
Senators (National)	28	6	21.40
Representatives (District)	611	56	9.20

*Unofficial

Source: Commission on Elections

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Women Officials Elected to the Senate and House of Representatives by Election Year: 1947 - 1995

Election Year	Total No. of Positions	% Female	# Female
A. Senate			
1947	8	12.50	1
1955	8	12.50	1
1961	8	12.50	1
1963	8	12.50	1
1965	8	12.50	1
1967	8	25.00	2
1969	8	0.00	0
1971	8	12.50	1
1978	165	5.45	*9
1984	181	5.52	**10
1987	23	8.70	2
1992	24	16.67	4
1995	12	25.00	3
B. House of Representatives			
1946	8	12.50	1
1949	100	1.00	1
1953	102	0.98	1
1957	102	0.98	1
1961	104	1.92	2
1965	104	5.77	6
1969	109	2.75	3
1987	202	9.41	19
1992	***200	11.00	***22
1995	****190	10.50	20

Source: Commission on Elections

* *IBP member*

** *Mambabatas Pambansa member*

*** *Includes sectoral representatives for women and elderly*

**** *Proclaimed winners as of July 1995*

Note: Last 12 Senators elected in 1992 served only for 3 years;

12 Senators were elected in 1995 to complete the 24-seats until 1998.

Table 3. Number and Percentage of Women Officials Elected to Local Governments Positions by Election Year: 1988 and 1992

Position	1988			1992		
	# Female	% Female	Total # of Positions	# Female	% Female	Total # of Positions
Governors	4	5.5	73	7	9.6	73
Vice-Governors	8	11.0	73	5	6.8	73
Provincial Board Members	75	11.5	650	77	11.9	650
Municipal/City Mayors	117	7.4	1591	122	7.6	1602
Municipal/City Vice-Mayors	96	6.0	1591	141	8.8	1602
Municipal/City Councilors	1257	9.7	12954	1645	12.6	13052

Source: Commission on Elections

Table 4a. Number and Percentage of Female and Male Barangay Elected Officials Based on 75% of the Returns of the 1993 Local Elections by Region

Region	Barangay Chairman					Councilor				
	Total	M	%	F	%	Total	M	%	F	%
Ilocos Region	2,498	2,326	93.1	172	6.9	17,426	14,913	85.6	2,513	14.4
Cagayan Valley Region	1,655	1,551	93.7	104	6.3	11,568	9,892	85.5	1,676	14.5
Central Luzon Region	2,908	2,780	95.6	128	4.4	20,325	17,939	88.3	2,386	11.7
Southern Tagalog Region	4,797	4,309	89.8	488	10.2	33,235	27,406	82.5	5,829	17.5
Bicol Region	2,767	2,390	86.4	377	13.6	19,149	14,517	75.8	4,632	24.2
Western Visayas Region	3,804	3,175	83.5	629	16.5	26,621	20,094	75.5	6,527	24.5
Central Visayas Region	2,081	1,868	89.8	213	10.2	12,252	10,169	83.0	2,083	17.0
Eastern Visayas Region	2,735	2,210	80.8	525	19.2	19,104	13,977	73.2	5,127	26.8
Western Mindanao Region	1,277	1,155	90.4	122	9.6	8,955	7,289	81.4	1,666	18.6
Northern Mindanao Region	3,153	2,813	89.2	340	10.8	15,961	12,964	81.2	2,997	18.8
Southern Mindanao Region	1,827	1,629	89.2	198	10.8	12,729	10,163	79.8	2,566	20.2
Central Mindanao Region	1,377	1,179	85.6	198	14.4	9,608	6,622	68.9	2,986	31.1
National Capital Region	1,912	1,637	85.6	275	14.4	13,916	11,390	81.8	2,526	18.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,159	1,069	92.2	90	7.8	8,022	6,630	82.6	1,392	17.4
Total	33,950	30,091	88.6	3,859	11.4	228,871	183,965	80.4	44,906	19.6

Source: Commission on Elections

Table 4b. Number and Percentage of Female and Male Barangay Elected Officials based on 75% of the Returns of the 1993 Local Election by Region

Region	Treasurer			Secretary			S. K.					
	Total	M	F	% Female	Total	M	F	% Female	Total	M	F	% Female
Ilocos Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cagayan Valley Region	1,548	903	645	41.7	1,521	1,093	428	28.1	1,787	1,405	382	21.4
Central Luzon Region	39	24	15	38.5	42	37	5	11.9	-	-	-	-
Southern Tagalog Region	4,542	2,390	2,152	47.4	4,570	2,518	2,052	44.9	4,575	2,972	1,603	35.0
Bicol Region	752	364	388	51.6	749	362	387	51.7	580	396	184	31.7
Western Visayas Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Visayas Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Visayas Region	1,577	559	1,018	64.6	1,852	788	1,064	57.5	2,508	1,661	847	33.8
Western Visayas Region	56	20	36	64.3	54	22	32	59.3	25	18	7	28.0
Northern Mindanao Region	375	123	252	67.2	377	132	245	65.0	-	-	-	-
Southern Mindanao Region	1,007	405	602	59.8	990	425	565	57.1	867	566	301	34.7
Central Mindanao Region	462	215	247	53.5	457	215	242	53.0	1,292	870	422	32.7
National Capital Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cordillera Administrative Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	7	70.0
Total	10,358	5,003	5,355	51.7	10,612	5,592	5,020	47.3	11,644	7,891	3,753	32.2

Table 5. Women in Decision-Making Posts in Three Government Banks: 1994

Agency	Total	Male	Female	% Female
Central Bank of the Philippines	79	44	35	44.3
Development Bank of the Philippines	586	309	277	47.2
Land Bank of the Philippines	118	63	55	46.2
Total	783	416	367	45.1

Source: Central Bank of the Philippines
Development Bank of the Philippines
Land Bank of the Philippines

Table 6. Number of Government Personnel by Sex and Category of Service: 1990, 1991 and 1994

Category	Total	Male	Female
1990			
Career			
Number	999,882	474,797	525,085
Percent	100.0	47.5	52.5
Non-Career			
Number	257,570	175,739	81,831
Percent	100.0	68.2	31.8
Total	1,257,452	650,536	606,916
Percent	100.0	51.7	48.3
1991			
Career			
Number	1,063,023	451,137	611,886
Percent	100.0	42.4	57.6
Non-Career			
Number	323,760	221,993	101,767
Percent	100.0	68.6	31.4
Total	1,386,783	673,130	713,653
Percent	100.0	48.5	51.4
1994			
Career			
Number	969,046	386,599	582,447
Percent	100.0	39.9	60.1
Non-Career			
Number	153,313	96,128	57,185
Percent	100.0	62.7	37.3
Total	1,122,359	482,727	639,632
Percent	100.0	43.0	57.0

Source: Civil Service Commission

Table 7. Percentage of Female Government Personnel in the Career Service by Level of Position and Branch of Government: 1990-1991

Branch of Gov't	First Level		Second Level		Third Level	
	Total	% Female	Total	% Female	Total	% Female
<i>1990</i>						
Philippines	369,236	41.9	620,815	59.2	9,831	28.8
National Corporation	218,745	42.8	486,955	61.1	5,430	24.9
Local Government	42,839	38.4	44,438	43.1	2,881	31.7
State Univ./College	90,454	42.8	60,102	55.2	640	20.0
	17,198	35.6	29,320	60.1	880	50.1
<i>1991</i>						
Philippines	409,011	40.7	648,385	68.5	5,627	30.3
National Corporation	251,820	42.6	507,249	71.9	2,227	23.3
Local Government	46,982	34.5	41,369	47.7	2,623	37.9
State Univ./College	94,664	38.8	66,242	59.4	566	21.7
	15,545	39.5	33,525	59.4	211	32.2

Source: Civil Service Commission

Table 8. Diplomatic Service Personnel by Rank and Sex: 1990 and 1993

Rank	1990		1993	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Chief of Mission (Class I & II)				
Home Office	1	13	10	13
Foreign Service	12	66	13	44
Minister-Counsellor				
Home Office	12	5	9	8
Foreign Service	10	27	14	27
Foreign Service Officers (FSO) (Class I & IV)				
Home Office	19	45	35	44
Foreign Service	53	71	41	53
Foreign Service Staff Officers (FSSO)				
Home Office	73	99	87	90
Foreign Service	164	150	175	177
Foreign Service Staff Employees (FSSE)				
Home Service	130	183	164	186
Foreign Service	119	179	117	200
Total	593	838	665	842

**Table 9. Number and Percentage of Women and Men Union Members
in Registered Public Sector Unions: 1987-1993**

Year	No. of Registered Unions	Total Membership	No. of Women Members	% Women	No. of Men Members	% Men
1987	29	30,828	14,179	46.0	16,649	54.0
1988	50	24,047	11,500	47.8	12,547	52.2
1989	60	20,321	9975	49.0	10,346	51.0
1990	53	21,947	7,482	34.1	14,465	65.9
1991	46	11,510	7,022	61.0	4,488	39.0
1992	57	5,382	2,819	52.4	2,563	47.6
1993 (as of April)	19	1,854	920	49.6	934	50.4

No. of Female Officers - 1,536

No. of Female Presidents - 65 out of 314 registered unions

Source: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, DOLE

Table 10. Number and Percentage of Women Union Members by Major Industry Group: 1990 and 1993

Major Industry Group	1990			1993		
	Total	# Female	% Female	Total	# Female	% Female
All Industries	567,231	296,700	52.31	858,900	355,900	41.4
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	No	1990 data		40,600	3,400	8.4
Manufacturing	367,609	215,500	58.62	535,300	253,700	47.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	4,910	1,900	38.70	13,700	1,800	13.1
Construction	4,621	200	4.33	6,700	300	4.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	27,264	16,100	59.05	60,700	29,300	48.3
Transportation, Storage and Communication	43,707	8,500	19.45	54,500	9,400	17.2
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	39,457	28,000	70.96	59,200	28,000	47.3
Community, Social and Personal Services	46,558	25,400	54.56	63,800	29,200	45.8

Source: General Survey of Labor Organizations, DOLE

**Table 11. Female and Male Membership in Selected Cooperatives
in the Philippines by Sex: 1991-1992**

National Confederation of Cooperatives, Inc., 1991

Position	Total	Female	Male	% Female
Member	320,221	172,110	148,111	53.7
Board Chairperson	820	136	684	16.6
Manager	742	274	468	36.9

** Based on 826 cooperatives (69.4% of total affiliates)*

Philippine Federation of Credit Cooperatives, 1992

Position	Total	Female	Male	% Female
Officers	4,192	1,383	2,809	33.0
Members	151,815	81,980	69,835	54.0

Cooperative Foundation of the Philippines, Inc., 1992

Area	Total	Female	Male	% Female
Davao del Norte ^{a/}	1,601	620	981	38.7
Bulacan ^{b/}	746	149	597	20.0

^{a/} *Based on 52 Cooperatives*

^{b/} *Based on 23 Cooperatives*

WOMEN AND EDUCATION

- Table 1:** Literacy Rate of the Population 15 Years Old & Over by Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1970, 1980 and 1990
- Table 2:** Number and Percent Distribution of Household Population 15 Years Old & Over by Sex and Highest Educational Attainment: 1989
- Table 3:** Number and Percentage of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over by Sex and Highest Educational Attainment: 1990
- Table 4:** Number and Percentage of Population 7 Years Old and Over by Sex and Highest Grade Completed: 1970, 1980 and 1990
- Table 5:** Household Population 7-59 Years Old Who Are Attending School by Sex and Education Level: July 1989
- Table 6a:** Distribution of the Population 7 Years Old and Over by Sex, Highest Grade Completed and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 6b:** Distribution of the Population 7 Years Old and Over by Sex, Highest Grade Completed and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 7:** Enrollment in Higher Education Programs by Sex: SY 1992-1993
- Table 8a:** Number and Percentage of Male and Female College Graduates by Major Field of Study and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 8b:** Number and Percent Distribution of Male and Female College Graduates by Major Field of Study and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990
- Table 8c:** Graduates of Higher Education Programs by Sex: SY 1992-1993
- Table 9:** Female and Male Examinees by Profession: 1990 and 1993
- Table 10a:** Female and Male Board Passers by Profession: 1990 and 1993
- Table 10b:** Board Passing Rate by Sex and Profession: 1990 and 1993
- Table 11:** Distribution of NMYC Training Graduates by Sex and Major Course Group: 1991 and 1992

**Table 1. Literacy Rate of the Population 15 Years Old & Over
by Sex and Urban/Rural Areas: 1970, 1980 and 1990**

Urban/Rural Classification & Sex	1970	1980	1990
Philippines	82.6	83.3	93.6
Male	84.3	83.9	94.0
Female	80.9	82.8	93.2
Urban	92.5	93.1	97.3
Male	94.0	94.0	97.6
Female	91.3	92.3	97.0
Rural	77.4	76.9	89.7
Male	79.6	77.6	90.4
Female	75.3	76.1	89.0

Source: 1970, 1980 & 1990 Census of Population & Housing, NSO

Table 2. Number & Percent Distribution of Household Population 15 Yrs. Old & Over by Sex and Highest Educational Attainment: 1989

Highest Educational Attainment	Total		Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	35,078,770	100.0	17,801,928	100.0	17,276,842	100.0
No Grade Completed	1,755,281	5.0	1,004,030	5.6	751,251	4.3
Elementary	14,225,648	40.6	7,173,263	40.3	7,052,384	40.8
Elem. Level	7,016,176	20.0	3,394,936	19.1	3,621,239	21.0
Elem. Graduate	7,209,472	20.6	3,778,327	21.2	3,431,145	19.9
High School	11,124,040	31.7	5,348,511	30.0	5,775,529	33.4
High School Level	5,715,043	16.3	2,733,677	15.4	2,981,366	17.3
High School Grad.	5,408,997	15.4	2,614,834	14.7	2,794,163	16.2
Post Secondary Education	517,368	1.5	265,149	1.5	252,219	1.5
College	7,417,583	21.1	3,995,225	22.4	3,422,358	19.8
College Level	4,274,056	12.2	2,069,998	11.6	2,204,058	12.8
College Graduate	3,143,527	9.0	1,925,227	10.8	1,218,300	7.1
Not Reported	38,851	0.1	15,749	0.1	23,102	0.1

Source: 1989 Functional Literacy Education & Mass Media Survey, National Statistics Office

**Table 3. Number and Percentage of Household Population 15 Years Old and Over
by Sex and Highest Educational Attainment: 1990**

Highest Educational Attainment	<u>Total</u>		<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	36,565,403	100.00	18,389,549	100.00	18,175,854	100.00
No Grade Completed	1,855,434	5.07	1,033,938	5.62	821,496	4.52
Pre-School	40,433	0.11	23,105	0.13	17,328	0.10
Elementary	15,119,831	41.35	7,503,596	40.80	7,616,235	41.90
1st - 4th Grade	5,563,465	15.22	2,585,832	14.06	2,977,633	16.38
5th - 7th Grade	9,556,366	26.13	4,917,764	26.74	4,638,602	25.52
High School	11,421,649	31.24	5,556,286	30.21	5,865,363	32.27
Undergraduate	5,440,210	14.88	2,681,439	14.58	2,758,771	15.18
Graduate	5,981,439	16.36	2,874,847	15.63	3,106,592	17.09
Post Secondary	1,088,665	2.98	553,493	3.01	535,172	2.94
Undergraduate	358,000	0.98	163,530	0.89	194,470	1.07
Graduate	730,665	2.00	389,963	2.12	340,702	1.87
College Undergraduate	3,737,464	10.22	1,820,852	9.90	1,916,612	10.54
College Graduate	3,121,304	8.54	1,798,332	9.78	1,322,972	7.28
Not Stated	180,623	0.49	99,947	0.54	80,676	0.44

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 4. Number and Percentage of Population 7 Years Old and Over by Sex and Highest Grade Completed: 1970, 1980 and 1990

Highest Grade Completed	1970		1980		1990				
	Total	% Male	% Female	Total	% Male	% Female			
No Grade Completed	2,499,799	42.83	57.17	3,578,673	46.86	53.14	2,838,844	48.12	51.88
Elementary	7,125,756	48.48	51.52	21,184,390	49.81	50.19	24,630,569	50.69	49.31
High School	1,791,978	57.69	42.31	8,235,420	51.96	48.04	12,780,193	50.72	49.28
College	1,209,534	53.31	46.69	2,709,517	50.88	49.12	3,737,464	51.28	48.72
Academic Degree Holder				1,770,718	43.17	56.83	3,073,645	42.37	57.63
Not Stated	69,741	34.10	65.90	127,558	46.45	53.55		46.39	53.61

Source: 1970, 1980 and 1990 Census of Population & Housing, NSO

**Table 5. Household Population 7-59 Yrs. Old Who Are Attending School
by Sex and Education Level: July 1989**

Level Currently Attended	Total	% Female	% Male
Elementary	9,829,107	48.1	51.9
High School	4,664,050	49.3	50.7
Post Secondary or Vocational	148,727	49.3	50.7
College	2,004,585	52.8	47.2
Post Graduate	59,599	60.3	39.7
Not Reported	9,530	55.9	44.1
Total	16,715,598	49.0	51.0

Source: 1989 Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), NSO

Table 6a. Distribution of the Population 7 Years Old and Over by Sex, Highest Grade Completed and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Highest Grade Completed	Total Population 7 Years Old and Over	Percent Dist'n.	Male	Percent Dist'n.	Female	Percent Dist'n.
Total	47,539,652	100.00	23,802,689	100.00	23,736,963	100.00
No Education	2,838,844	5.97	1,366,127	5.74	1,472,717	6.20
Pre-School	432,359	0.91	229,303	0.96	203,056	0.86
Elementary	24,630,569	51.81	12,485,492	52.45	12,145,077	51.17
Grade 1	2,179,187	4.58	1,164,011	4.89	1,015,176	4.28
Grade 2	2,831,290	5.96	1,514,223	6.36	1,317,067	5.55
Grade 3	3,198,021	6.73	1,694,454	7.12	1,503,567	6.33
Grade 4	4,111,690	8.65	2,130,409	8.95	1,981,281	8.35
Grade 5	3,271,280	6.88	1,653,483	6.95	1,617,797	6.82
Grade 6/7	9,039,101	19.01	4,328,912	18.19	4,710,189	19.84
Secondary	12,780,193	26.88	6,482,427	27.23	6,297,766	26.53
First Year	2,258,386	4.75	1,114,132	4.68	1,144,254	4.82
Second Year	2,502,129	5.26	1,239,815	5.21	1,262,314	5.32
Third Year	2,019,775	4.25	1,013,856	4.26	1,005,919	4.24
Fourth Year	5,999,903	12.62	3,114,624	13.09	2,885,279	12.16
College	3,737,464	7.86	1,916,612	8.05	1,820,852	7.67
Academic Degree Holder	3,073,645	6.47	1,302,327	5.47	1,771,318	7.46
Postgraduate (Masteral & Doctoral)	46,578	0.10	20,401	0.09	26,177	0.11
Urban	23,280,447	100.00	11,410,467	100.00	11,869,980	100.00
No Education	668,109	2.87	308,809	2.71	359,300	3.03
Pre-School	185,039	0.79	97,706	0.86	87,333	0.74
Elementary	9,818,141	42.17	4,777,681	41.87	5,040,460	42.46
Grade 1	845,554	3.63	440,535	3.86	405,019	3.41
Grade 2	1,074,489	4.62	554,080	4.86	520,409	4.38
Grade 3	1,209,972	5.20	617,867	5.41	592,105	4.99
Grade 4	1,467,379	6.30	732,516	6.42	734,863	6.19
Grade 5	1,295,413	5.56	636,408	5.58	659,005	5.55
Grade 6/7	3,925,334	16.86	1,796,275	15.74	2,129,059	17.94
Secondary	7,449,021	32.00	3,751,626	32.88	3,697,395	31.15
First Year	1,116,408	4.80	542,936	4.76	573,472	4.83
Second Year	1,348,683	5.79	662,877	5.81	685,806	5.78
Third Year	1,133,555	4.87	567,320	4.97	566,235	4.77
Fourth Year	3,850,375	16.54	1,978,493	17.34	1,871,882	15.77
College	2,685,466	11.54	1,395,450	12.23	1,290,016	10.87
Academic Degree Holder	2,435,383	10.46	1,062,181	9.31	1,373,202	11.57
Postgraduate (Masteral & Doctoral)	39,288	0.17	17,014	0.15	22,274	0.19
Rural	24,259,205	100.00	12,392,222	100.00	11,866,983	100.00
No Education	2,170,735	8.95	1,057,318	8.53	1,113,417	9.38
Pre-School	247,320	1.02	131,597	1.06	115,723	0.98
Elementary	14,812,428	61.06	7,707,811	62.20	7,104,617	59.87
Grade 1	1,333,633	5.50	723,476	5.84	610,157	5.14
Grade 2	1,756,801	7.24	960,143	7.75	796,658	6.71
Grade 3	1,988,049	8.20	1,076,587	8.69	911,462	7.68
Grade 4	2,644,311	10.90	1,397,893	11.28	1,246,418	10.50
Grade 5	1,975,867	8.14	1,017,075	8.21	958,792	8.08
Grade 6/7	5,113,767	21.08	2,532,637	20.44	2,581,130	21.75
Secondary	5,331,172	21.98	2,730,801	22.04	2,600,371	21.91
First Year	1,141,978	4.71	571,196	4.61	570,782	4.81
Second Year	1,153,446	4.75	576,938	4.66	576,508	4.86
Third Year	886,220	3.65	446,536	3.60	439,684	3.71
Fourth Year	2,149,528	8.86	1,136,131	9.17	1,013,397	8.54
College	1,051,998	4.34	521,162	4.21	530,836	4.47
Academic Degree Holder	638,262	2.63	240,146	1.94	398,116	3.35
Postgraduate (Masteral & Doctoral)	7,290	0.03	3,387	0.03	3,903	0.03

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 6b. Distribution of the Population 7 Years Old and Over by Sex, Highest Grade Completed, and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Highest Grade Completed	Total Population 7 Years Old and Over	Cumulative Percent	Male	Cumulative Percent	Female	Cumulative Percent
Total	47,539,652		23,802,689		23,736,963	
No Education	2,838,844	5.97	1,366,127	5.74	1,472,717	6.20
Pre-School	432,359	6.88	229,303	6.70	203,056	7.06
Elementary	24,630,569		12,485,492		12,145,077	
Grade 1	2,179,187	11.46	1,164,011	11.59	1,015,176	11.34
Grade 2	2,831,290	17.42	1,514,223	17.95	1,317,067	16.89
Grade 3	3,198,021	24.15	1,694,454	25.07	1,503,567	23.22
Grade 4	4,111,690	32.80	2,130,409	34.02	1,981,281	31.57
Grade 5	3,271,280	39.68	1,653,483	40.97	1,617,797	38.38
Grade 6/7	9,039,101	58.69	4,328,912	59.16	4,710,189	58.23
Secondary	12,780,193		6,482,427		6,297,766	
First Year	2,258,386	63.44	1,114,132	63.84	1,144,254	63.05
Second Year	2,502,129	68.71	1,239,815	69.05	1,262,314	68.36
Third Year	2,019,775	72.95	1,013,856	73.31	1,005,919	72.60
Fourth Year	5,999,903	85.57	3,114,624	86.39	2,885,279	84.76
College	3,737,464	93.44	1,916,612	94.44	1,820,852	92.43
Academic Degree Holder	3,073,645	99.90	1,302,327	99.91	1,771,318	99.89
Postgraduate (Masteral & Doctoral)	46,578	100.00	20,401	100.00	26,177	100.00
Urban	23,280,447		11,410,467		11,869,980	
No Education	668,109	2.87	308,809	2.71	359,300	3.03
Pre-School	185,039	3.66	97,706	3.56	87,333	3.76
Elementary	9,818,141		4,777,681		5,040,460	
Grade 1	845,554	7.30	440,535	7.42	405,019	7.17
Grade 2	1,074,489	11.91	554,080	12.28	520,409	11.56
Grade 3	1,209,972	17.11	617,867	17.69	592,105	16.55
Grade 4	1,467,379	23.41	732,516	24.11	734,863	22.74
Grade 5	1,295,413	28.98	636,408	29.69	659,005	28.29
Grade 6/7	3,925,334	45.84	1,796,275	45.43	2,129,059	46.23
Secondary	7,449,021		3,751,626		3,697,395	
First Year	1,116,408	50.63	542,936	50.19	573,472	51.06
Second Year	1,348,683	56.43	662,877	56.00	685,806	56.84
Third Year	1,133,555	61.30	567,320	60.97	566,235	61.61
Fourth Year	3,850,375	77.83	1,978,493	78.31	1,871,882	77.38
College	2,685,466	89.37	1,395,450	90.54	1,290,016	88.24
Academic Degree Holder	2,435,383	99.83	1,062,181	99.85	1,373,202	99.81
Postgraduate (Masteral & Doctoral)	39,288	100.00	17,014	100.00	22,274	100.00
Rural	24,259,205		12,392,222		11,866,983	
No Education	2,170,735	8.95	1,057,318	8.53	1,113,417	9.38
Pre-School	247,320	9.97	131,597	9.59	115,723	10.36
Elementary	14,812,428		7,707,811		7,104,617	
Grade 1	1,333,633	15.47	723,476	15.43	610,157	15.50
Grade 2	1,756,801	22.71	960,143	23.18	796,658	22.21
Grade 3	1,988,049	30.90	1,076,587	31.87	911,462	29.89
Grade 4	2,644,311	41.80	1,397,893	43.15	1,246,418	40.40
Grade 5	1,975,867	49.95	1,017,075	51.36	958,792	48.48
Grade 6/7	5,113,767	71.03	2,532,637	71.79	2,581,130	70.23
Secondary	5,331,172		2,730,801		2,600,371	
First Year	1,141,978	75.73	571,196	76.40	570,782	75.04
Second Year	1,153,446	80.49	576,938	81.06	576,508	79.89
Third Year	886,220	84.14	446,536	84.66	439,684	83.60
Fourth Year	2,149,528	93.00	1,136,131	93.83	1,013,397	92.14
College	1,051,998	97.34	521,162	98.03	530,836	96.61
Academic Degree Holder	638,262	99.97	240,146	99.97	398,116	99.97
Postgraduate (Masteral & Doctoral)	7,290	100.00	3,387	100.00	3,903	100.00

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 7. Enrollment in Higher Education Programs by Sex: SY 1992-1993

Program	Total	Male	Female	% Female	% Male
Arts & Sciences	226,609	83,930	142,679	62.96	37.04
Education	184,590	40,089	144,501	77.61	22.39
Engineering	372,162	300,539	71,623	19.25	80.75
Health Related Courses	248,983	61,667	187,316	75.23	24.77
Business Education	378,334	112,775	265,559	70.19	29.81
Agriculture	44,503	20,935	23,568	52.96	47.04
Criminology and Law	39,634	32,274	7,260	17.6	82.4
Religion & Theology	3,012	2,337	675	22.41	77.59
Total	1,497,827	654,646	843,181	56.29	43.71

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Sports

Table 8a. Number and Percentage of Male and Female College Graduates by Major Field of Study, and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990

Major Field of Study Urban/Rural	Total Number of College Graduates	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,121,304	1,322,972	42.39	1,798,332	57.61
Agriculture	91,686	53,947	58.84	37,739	41.16
Education	753,976	144,623	19.18	609,353	80.82
Engineering	486,473	417,576	85.84	68,897	14.16
Fine Arts	12,958	6,416	49.51	6,542	50.49
Humanities	18,122	7,920	43.7	10,202	56.3
Law	46,931	39,319	83.78	7,612	16.22
Medical Science	244,770	54,680	22.34	190,090	77.66
Natural Science	35,938	11,892	33.09	24,046	66.91
Social Science	77,779	29,430	37.84	48,349	62.16
Field of study or degree not specified	1,352,671	557,169	41.19	795,502	58.81
Urban	2,475,686	1,079,424	43.6	1,396,262	56.4
Agriculture	57,543	35,221	61.21	22,322	38.79
Education	514,075	96,210	18.72	417,865	81.28
Engineering	397,671	342,441	86.11	55,230	13.89
Fine Arts	12,089	6,031	49.89	6,058	50.11
Humanities	15,433	6,741	43.68	8,692	56.32
Law	43,224	36,119	83.56	7,105	16.44
Medical Science	211,587	48,924	23.12	162,663	76.88
Natural Science	30,253	10,223	33.79	20,030	66.21
Social Science	68,397	25,873	37.83	42,524	62.17
Field of study or degree not specified	1,125,414	471,641	41.91	653,773	58.09
Rural	645,618	243,548	37.72	402,070	62.28
Agriculture	34,143	18,726	54.85	15,417	45.15
Education	239,901	48,413	20.18	191,488	79.82
Engineering	88,802	75,135	84.61	13,667	15.39
Fine Arts	869	385	44.3	484	55.7
Humanities	2,689	1,179	43.85	1,510	56.15
Law	3,707	3,200	86.32	507	13.68
Medical Science	33,183	5,756	17.35	27,427	82.65
Natural Science	5,685	1,669	29.36	4,016	70.64
Social Science	9,382	3,557	37.91	5,825	62.09
Field of Study or degree not specified	227,257	85,528	37.63	141,729	62.37

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

**Table 8b. Number and Percent Distribution of Male and Female College Graduates
by Major Field of Study and Urban/Rural Areas: 1990**

Major Field of Study Region, Urban/Rural	Total Number of College Graduates	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,121,304	1,322,972	100.00	1,798,332	100.00
Agriculture	91,686	53,947	4.08	37,739	2.10
Education	753,976	144,623	10.93	609,353	33.88
Engineering	486,473	417,576	31.56	68,897	3.83
Fine Arts	12,958	6,416	0.48	6,542	0.36
Humanities	18,122	7,920	0.60	10,202	0.57
Law	46,931	39,319	2.97	7,612	0.42
Medical Medicine	244,770	54,680	4.13	190,090	10.57
Natural Science	35,938	11,892	0.90	24,046	1.34
Social Science	77,779	29,430	2.22	48,349	2.69
Field of study or degree not specified	1,352,671	557,169	42.11	795,502	44.24
Urban	2,475,686	1,079,424	100.00	1,396,262	100.00
Agriculture	57,543	35,221	3.26	22,322	1.60
Education	514,075	96,210	8.91	417,865	29.93
Engineering	397,671	342,441	31.72	55,230	3.96
Fine Arts	12,089	6,031	0.56	6,058	0.43
Humanities	15,433	6,741	0.62	8,692	0.62
Law	43,224	36,119	3.35	7,105	0.51
Medical Medicine	211,587	48,924	4.53	162,663	11.65
Natural Science	30,253	10,223	0.95	20,030	1.43
Social Science	68,397	25,873	2.40	42,524	3.05
Field of study or degree not specified	1,125,414	471,641	43.69	653,773	46.82
Rural	645,618	243,548	100.00	402,070	100.00
Agriculture	34,143	18,726	7.69	15,417	3.83
Education	239,901	48,413	19.88	191,488	47.63
Engineering	88,802	75,135	30.85	13,667	3.40
Fine Arts	869	385	0.16	484	0.12
Humanities	2,689	1,179	0.48	1,510	0.38
Law	3,707	3,200	1.31	507	0.13
Medical Medicine	33,183	5,756	2.36	27,427	6.82
Natural Science	5,685	1,669	0.69	4,016	1.00
Social Science	9,382	3,557	1.46	5,825	1.45
Field of study or degree not specified	227,257	85,528	35.12	141,729	35.25

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, NSO

Table 8c. Graduates of Higher Education Programs by Sex: SY 1992-1993

Program	Total	Female	Distribution	Male	Distribution
Total	355,478	171,353	100.0	184,125	100.0
Arts and Sciences	35,363	23,474	13.7	11,889	6.5
Teacher Education	47,335	37,491	21.9	9,844	5.3
Engineering	125,877	7,499	4.4	118,378	64.3
Health Related Courses	58,160	47,046	27.4	11,114	6.0
Business Education	69,045	48,654	28.4	20,391	11.1
Agriculture	11,016	5,673	3.3	5,343	2.9
Criminology and Law	7,423	1,481	0.9	5,942	3.2
Religion and Theology	1,259	35	0.0	1,224	0.7

Source: Bureau of Higher Education (now Commission on Higher Education)

Note: Maritime Education combined with Engineering and Information Technology and with Arts and Sciences

Table 9. Female and Male Examinees by Profession: 1990 and 1993

Profession	1990				1993			
	Examinees	Males	Females	% Female	Examinees	Males	Females	% Female
Engineering	30535	26193	4342	14.22	21610	18999	2611	12.08
Professional Agricultural Engineer	189	130	59	31.22	207	162	45	21.74
Chemical Engineer	1021	226	795	77.86	1025	283	742	72.39
Civil Engineer	10610	8206	2404	22.66	7104	5980	1124	15.82
Aeronautical Engineer	131	130	1	0.76	114	112	2	1.75
Electrical Engineer	10499	10177	322	3.07	6287	6154	133	2.12
Electronics & Communication Engineer	2425	1900	525	21.65	2283	1981	302	13.23
Geodetic Engineer	184	153	31	16.85	210	183	27	12.86
Junior Geodetic Engineer	644	522	122	18.94	824	653	171	20.75
Mechanical Engineer	4620	4586	34	0.74	3360	3328	32	0.95
Metallurgical Engineer	16	9	7	43.75	20	14	6	30.00
Mining Engineer	43	41	2	4.65	58	57	1	1.72
Sanitary Engineer	153	113	40	26.14	118	92	26	22.03
Medical and Health	48156	6064	42092	87.41	55827	11944	43883	87.41
Dentist	3857	484	3373	87.45	4433	1002	3431	77.40
Nutritionist-Dietician	758	4	754	99.47	636	11	625	98.27
Medical Technologist	3655	861	2794	76.44	3589	837	2752	76.68
Physician	3286	1321	1965	59.80	2825	1114	1711	60.57
Midwife	12983	20	12963	99.85	15290	19	15271	76.39
Nurse	21049	2825	18224	86.58	19218	5839	13379	69.62
Optometrist	604	93	511	84.60	634	114	520	82.02
Pharmacist	996	50	946	94.98	2042	163	1879	92.02
Physical Therapist	550	234	316	57.45	1220	291	929	76.15
Occupational Therapist	50	10	40	80.00	47	6	41	87.23
Veterinarian	368	162	206	55.98	297	179	118	39.73
Radiologic Technologist	0	0	0	0	587	306	281	47.87
X-Ray Technologist	0	0	0	0	5009	2063	2946	58.81
Teaching (PBET)*	136447	22299	114148	83.66	129888	21860	108028	83.17
Others	25544	14505	11039	43.22	29100	18647	10453	35.92
Certified Public Accountant	11957	2861	9096	76.07	11555	2728	8827	76.39
Chemist	322	56	266	82.61	291	71	220	75.60
Architect	1408	1068	340	24.15	1445	1098	347	24.01
Interior Designer	77	10	67	87.01	76	8	68	89.47
Landscape Architect	2	2	0	0	6	5	1	16.67
Forester	241	162	79	32.78	361	257	104	28.81
Customs Broker	1001	562	439	43.86	537	299	238	44.32
Geologist	34	25	9	26.47	25	22	3	12.00
Deck Officer	4775	4775	0	0	6297	6297	0	0
Engine Officer	4397	4397	0	0	6992	6992	0	0
Master Plumber	352	321	31	8.81	181	171	10	5.52
Naval Architect	23	21	2	8.70	20	20	0	0
Criminologist	249	204	45	18.07	707	618	89	12.59
Librarian	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	100.00
Social Worker	706	41	665	94.19	579	61	518	89.46

Source: Professional Regulations Commission

* Civil Service Commission

Table 10a. Female and Male Board Passers by Profession: 1990 and 1993

Profession	1990				1993			
	Passers	Males	Females	% Female	Passers	Males	Females	% Female
Engineering	12794	11499	1295	10.12	7324	6257	1067	14.57
Professional Agricultural Engineer	102	78	24	23.53	76	64	12	15.79
Chemical Engineer	458	142	316	69.00	451	191	260	57.65
Civil Engineer	2976	2403	573	19.25	1996	1569	427	21.39
Aeronautical Engineer	33	33	0	0	20	20	0	0
Electrical Engineer	4472	4352	120	2.68	2526	2393	133	5.27
Electronics & Communication Engineer	1110	955	155	13.96	925	804	121	13.08
Geodetic Engineer	85	69	16	18.82	105	92	13	12.38
Junior Geodetic Engineer	237	195	42	17.72	383	317	66	17.23
Mechanical Engineer	3185	3160	25	0.78	749	733	16	2.14
Mining Engineer	25	23	2	8.00	23	23	0	0
Metallurgical Engineer	10	8	2	20.00	11	7	4	36.36
Sanitary Engineer	101	81	20	19.80	59	44	15	25.42
Medical and Health	24804	3580	21224	85.57	29224	5463	23761	81.31
Dentist	2293	484	1809	78.89	1148	266	882	76.83
Nutritionist-Dietician	205	0	205	100.00	216	5	211	97.69
Medical Technologist	1564	453	1111	71.04	1311	349	962	73.38
Physician	2200	941	1259	57.23	2294	949	1345	58.63
Midwife	8047	10	8037	99.88	6904	9	6895	99.87
Nurse	9098	1440	7658	84.17	12271	2244	10027	81.71
Optometrist	281	49	232	82.56	154	33	121	78.57
Pharmacist	691	42	649	93.92	1348	130	1218	90.36
Physical Therapist	195	89	106	54.36	525	185	340	64.76
Occupational Therapist	33	4	29	87.88	31	2	29	93.55
Veterinarian	197	68	129	65.48	146	95	51	34.93
Radiologic Technologist	0	0	0	0	387	207	180	46.51
X-Ray Technologist	0	0	0	0	2489	989	1500	60.27
Teaching (PBET)*	14622	2187	11805	80.73	44103	7302	36801	83.44
Others	9488	7499	1989	20.96	4681	1803	2878	61.48
Certified Public Accountant	1905	525	1380	72.44	1155	571	584	50.56
Chemist	88	26	62	70.45	78	26	52	66.67
Architect	317	236	81	25.55	279	234	45	16.13
Interior Designer	48	6	42	87.50	29	3	26	89.66
Landscape Architect	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Forester	64	44	20	31.25	107	70	37	34.58
Customs Broker	156	95	61	39.10	67	37	30	44.78
Geologist	24	16	8	33.33	17	15	2	11.76
Deck Officer	2941	2941	0	0	585	585	0	0
Engine Officer	3486	3486	0	0	1918	0	1918	100.00
Master Plumber	43	38	5	11.63	28	28	0	0
Naval Architect	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0
Criminologist	73	61	12	16.44	230	211	19	8.26
Librarian	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	100.00
Social Worker	339	21	318	93.81	169	18	151	89.35

Source: Professional Regulations Commission

* Civil Service Commission

Table 10b. Board Passing Rate by Sex and Profession: 1990 and 1993

Profession	1990		1993	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Engineering	29.82	43.90	40.87	32.93
Professional Agricultural Engineer	40.68	60.00	26.67	39.51
Chemical Engineer	39.75	62.83	35.04	67.49
Civil Engineer	23.84	29.28	37.99	26.24
Aeronautical Engr.	0	25.38	0	17.86
Electrical Engineer	37.27	42.76	100.00	38.89
Electronics & Communication Engineer	29.52	50.26	40.07	40.59
Geodetic Engineer	51.61	45.10	48.15	50.27
Junior Geodetic Engineer	34.43	37.36	38.60	48.55
Mechanical Engineer	73.53	68.91	50.00	22.03
Mining Engineer	100.00	56.10	0	40.35
Metallurgical Engineer	28.57	88.89	66.67	50.00
Sanitary Engineer	50.00	71.68	57.69	47.83
Medical and Health	50.42	59.04	54.15	45.74
Dentist	53.63	100.00	25.71	26.55
Nurtritionist-Dietician	27.19	0	33.76	45.45
Medical Technologist	39.76	52.61	34.96	41.70
Physician	64.07	71.23	78.61	85.19
Midwife	62.00	50.00	45.15	47.37
Nurse	42.02	50.97	74.95	38.43
Optometrist	45.40	52.69	23.27	28.95
Pharmacist	68.60	84.00	64.82	79.75
Physical Therapist	33.54	38.03	36.60	63.57
Occupational Therapist	72.50	40.00	70.73	33.33
Veterinarian	62.62	41.98	43.22	53.07
Radiologic Technologist	0	0	64.06	67.65
X-Ray Technologist	0	0	50.92	47.94
Teaching(PBET)	10.34	9.81	34.07	33.40
Others	18.02	51.70	27.53	9.67
Certified Public Accountant	15.17	18.35	6.62	20.93
Chemist	23.31	46.43	23.64	36.62
Architect	23.82	22.10	12.97	21.31
Interior Designer	62.69	60.00	38.24	37.50
Landscape Architect	0	100.00	0	40.00
Forester	25.32	27.16	35.58	27.24
Customs Broker	13.90	16.90	12.61	12.37
Geologist	88.89	64.00	66.67	68.18
Deck Officer	0	61.59	0	9.29
Engine Officer	0	79.28	0	0.00
Master Plumber	16.13	11.84	0	16.37
Naval Architect	0	9.52	0	15.00
Criminologist	26.67	29.90	21.35	34.14
Librarian	0	0	50.00	0
Social Worker	47.82	51.22	29.15	29.51

Source: Professional Regulations Commission

**Table 11. Distribution of NMYC Training Graduates by Sex and Major Course Group:
1991 and 1992**

Major Course Group	1991		1992	
	Total	% Women	Total	% Women
Training Programs for Officials of Government and Special Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	41,301	47.4	43,142	39.6
Training Programs for Professionals	22,565	55.0	18,086	52.3
Training Programs for Technicians and Associate Professionals	18,773	40.2	16,776	41.6
Clerical Training Programs	8,660	66.5	4,044	63.9
Service Courses and Shop and Market Salesmanship Training Programs	19,119	92.0	12,808	88.6
Farming, Forestry and Fishery Training Course	15,760	30.8	9,575	33.4
Trade Skills Training Courses	221,816	54.9	182,963	61.0
Operative Skills Training Courses	15,236	69.1	27,153	68.9
Training Programs Not Elsewhere Classified	10,626	52.4	15,784	55.2
Total	373,856	55.0	330,331	57.4

Source: National Manpower and Youth Council

WOMEN AND HEALTH

- Table 1:** Mortality Rates per 100,000 population from Communicable Diseases, Malignant Neoplasms and Diseases of the Heart: 1940-1990
- Table 2:** Mortality Rates by Sex and Age: 1987 and 1990
- Table 3:** Mortality Rates by Sex and Major Cause of Death (17 Cause Groups): 1990
- Table 3a:** Mortality Rates by Ten Leading Causes of Death: 1985-89 and 1990
- Table 3b:** Mortality from Neoplasms by Sex: 1990
- Table 4:** Maternal Mortality by Age Group: 1990
- Table 5:** Prevalence of Anemia, Thiamin Deficiency and Riboflavin Deficiency by Sex and Age and Among Pregnant and Lactating Women: 1987 and 1993
- Table 6:** Prevalence of Goiter by Sex and Age and Among Pregnant and Lactating Women: 1987 and 1993
- Table 7a:** Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: 1973-1993
- Table 7b:** Urban/Rural Fertility Rates by Age Group: 1993
- Table 8:** Percentage of Female Teenagers 15-19 Years Old Who Are Mothers or Are Pregnant with First Child, by Region: 1993
- Table 9:** Percent Distribution of All Women and Currently Married Women Employing a Family Planning Method by Type of Method Used and Age: 1993
- Table 10:** Infant and Child Mortality Rates by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 1993

- Table 11:** Disabled Persons by Sex and Type of Disability: 1990
- Table 12:** HIV Seropositives by Sex and Age Group: 1984 - February 1995
- Table 13:** Reported Mode of HIV/AIDS Transmission: 1984 - June 1994
- Table 14:** Number of HIV/AIDS Cases by City: 1984 - Feb.1994
- Table 15:** Distribution of Drug Abuse/Substance Abuse by Sex and Age

Table 1. Mortality Rates per 100, 000 Population from Communicable Diseases, Malignant Neoplasms and Diseases of the Heart: 1940-1990

Year	Communicable Diseases Rate	Malignant Neoplasms Rate	Diseases of the Heart Rate
1940	950.1	10.0	24.9
1946	913.8	-	-
1950	644.1	8.6	18.7
1955	485.5	11.7	23.4
1960	408.9	18.2	27.6
1965	330.9	22.2	33.6
1970	296.1	25.7	34.0
1975	235.9	29.4	56.6
1980	217.9	33.2	60.8
1985	206.7	33.2	66.3
1990	147.2	41.5	74.6

Source: Philippine Health Statistics

Table 2. Mortality Rates by Sex and Age: 1987 and 1990

Age	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1987						
All ages	137,979	4.8	197,275	6.9	335,254	5.8
Under 1 year	21,436	25.7	29,367	33.5	50,803	29.7
1-4	19,984	6.2	22,485	6.8	42,469	6.5
5-9	5,308	1.4	6,751	1.7	12,059	1.6
10-14	2,513	0.7	3,144	0.9	5,657	0.8
15-19	2,672	0.9	4,987	1.6	7,659	1.2
20-24	3,120	1.1	7,418	2.7	10,538	1.9
25-29	3,376	1.4	7,983	3.5	11,359	2.4
30-34	3,511	1.7	7,773	3.9	11,284	2.8
35-39	3,703	2.3	8,059	4.9	11,762	3.6
40-44	3,674	2.9	7,279	5.7	10,953	4.3
45-49	4,168	3.9	8,658	8.1	12,826	6.0
50-54	5,126	6.1	9,723	12.2	14,849	9.1
55-59	5,320	7.9	10,194	15.4	15,514	11.6
60-64	6,593	12.0	10,932	21.6	17,525	16.6
65-69	7,620	17.6	11,100	28.9	18,720	22.9
70 yrs. and over	39,850	61.7	41,414	68.7	81,264	65.0
1990						
All ages	128,102	4.2	185,788	6.0	313,890	5.1
Under 1 year	16,612	18.7	23,021	24.8	39,633	21.8
1-4	11,001	3.4	12,931	3.8	23,932	3.6
5-9	3,798	1.0	4,852	1.2	8,650	1.1
10-14	2,330	0.6	3,132	0.8	5,462	0.7
15-19	2,537	0.8	4,454	1.3	6,991	1.1
20-24	3,034	1.0	6,979	2.3	10,013	1.7
25-29	3,256	1.2	7,602	3.0	10,858	2.1
30-34	3,428	1.5	7,830	3.6	11,258	2.5
35-39	3,745	2.0	7,712	4.2	11,457	3.1
40-44	3,697	2.6	7,997	5.4	11,694	4.0
45-49	4,068	3.5	8,875	7.6	12,943	5.6
50-54	5,284	5.5	10,091	10.5	15,375	8.0
55-59	5,678	7.3	10,716	14.3	16,394	10.7
60-64	6,985	11.2	12,103	21.0	19,088	5.9
65-69	7,813	16.5	11,668	27.7	19,481	21.8
70 yrs. and over	44,836	60.0	45,824	70.4	90,660	64.8

Source: 1990 Philippine Health Statistics, Department of Health

Table 3. Mortality Rates by Sex and Major Cause of Death (17 Cause Groups): 1990
(Rate per 100,000 Population)

Cause Group	Rate		Total, both sexes	
	Male	Female	Rate	Percent of total deaths
Total deaths from all causes	595.8	415.0	505.8	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	90.0	58.6	74.4	14.7
Neoplasms	43.5	39.5	41.5	8.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	13.8	11.8	12.8	2.5
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	4.6	4.5	4.5	0.9
Mental disorder	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1
Diseases of the nervous system and nervous organs	8.4	6.4	7.4	1.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	146.8	110.9	128.9	25.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	101.9	83.9	93.0	18.4
Diseases of the digestive system	29.9	11.8	20.9	4.1
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	12.5	8.8	10.6	2.1
Complications of pregnancy and puerperium	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.4
Diseases of the skin and of the subcutaneous tissues	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissues	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2
Congenital anomalies	5.1	3.7	4.4	0.9
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	29.3	20.9	25.1	5.0
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	33.9	32.3	33.1	6.5
Accidents, poisoning and violence (external causes)	73.9	16.3	45.2	8.9

Source: 1990 Philippine Health Statistics, Department of Health

Table 3a. Mortality Rates by Ten Leading Causes of Death: 1985-89 and 1990

Cause	1985-89			1990		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Pneumonia	49,984	15.2	87.1	41,240	13.1	66.5
Heart diseases	39,933	12.1	69.6	46,272	14.7	74.4
Diseases of the vascular system	30,338	9.2	52.9	33,729	10.7	54.2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	28,854	8.8	50.3	24,307	7.7	39.1
Malignant neoplasms	20,004	6.1	34.9	22,179	7.1	35.7
Accidents	11,051	3.4	19.3	12,002	3.8	19.3
Diarrheal diseases	10,316	3.1	18.0	7,493	2.4	12.0
Septicemia	4,598	1.4	8.0	5,835	1.9	9.4
Nephritis, nephrosis, nephrotic syndrome	4,986	1.5	8.7	5,151	1.6	8.3
Measles	8,246	2.5	14.4	3,499	1.1	5.6

Source: Philippine Health Statistics, Department of Health

Table 3b. Mortality from Neoplasms by Sex: 1990 (Number and rate per 100,000 population)

Cause	Number		Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasms of:				
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	682	523	2.2	1.7
Esophagus	199	115	0.6	0.4
Stomach	822	573	2.6	1.9
Small intestine including duodenum	26	27	0.1	0.1
Colon	164	156	0.5	0.5
Rectum, rectosigmoid junction and an	267	198	0.9	0.6
Larynx	119	48	0.4	0.2
Trachea, bronchus, lung and peura	2,533	963	8.1	3.1
Bone and articular cartilage	563	390	1.8	1.3
Skin	45	52	0.1	0.2
Female breast	0	1,631	0	5.3
Cervix uteri	0	384	0	1.2
Uterus	0	909	0	2.9
Other female genital organs	0	360	0	1.2
Prostate	324	0	1	0
Other and unspecified sites	5,380	3,138	17.3	10.2
Lymphatic tissue	716	778	2.3	2.5
Leukemia	43	51	0.1	0.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature	1,669	1,890	5.4	6.1
Total	13,552	12,186	43.5	39.5

Source: 1990 Philippine Health Statistics, Department of Health

Table 4. Maternal Mortality by Age Group: 1990

Age group	Number	Rate*
Under 15 years	170	592.3
15 - 19	60	0.5
20 - 24	169	0.35
25 - 29	196	0.4
30 - 34	209	0.06
35 - 39	200	1.1
40 - 44	109	1.8
45 - 49	29	3.3
50 years and over	165	140
Total	1,307	0.8

Source: Department of Health

* Rate refers to the number of maternal deaths per 1,000 live births

Table 5. Prevalence of Anemia, Thiamin Deficiency and Riboflavin Deficiency by Sex and Age and Among Pregnant and Lactating Women: 1987 and 1993

Selected Group	1987	1993
Anemia		
Total	37.2	28.4
6 mos. < 1 yr	70.4	49.2
1-6 yrs	38.7	26.7
7-12 yrs	41.2	30.8
13-19 M	26.3	20.0
13-19 F *	36.9	23.9
20-59 M	21.3	12.7
20-59 F*	38.9	24.0
60 and above	46.9	45.6
Pregnant	45.2	43.6
Lactating	50.6	43.0
Thiamin		
6 mos-6 yrs	24.1	34.1
Pregnant	29.9	33.8
Lactating	25.5	34.6
Riboflavin		
6 mos-6 yrs	3.3	8.8
Pregnant	10.7	22.6
Lactating	15.6	18.2

* - excluding pregnant and lactating

Source: Food and Nutrition Research Institute

Table 6. Prevalence of Goiter by Sex and Age and Among Pregnant and Lactating Women: 1987 and 1993

Sex/Age group	1987	1993
Female		
7-14	6.4	4.8
15-20	6.2	16.5
21 and over	7.1	13.3
Male		
7-14	0.8	0.6
15-20	0.2	3.1
21 and over	0.7	1.5
Pregnant		
13-20	17.6	27.4
21-49	12.4	22.8
Lactating		
13-20	5.6	22.3
21-49	10.1	17.2

Source: Food and Nutrition Research Institute

Table 7a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates: 1973-1993

Age	1973	1978	1983	1986	1993
	NDS* (1970)	RPFS** (1975)	NDS (1980)	CPS*** (1984)	NDS (1991)
15-19	56	50	55	48	50
20-24	228	212	220	192	190
25-29	302	251	258	229	217
30-34	268	240	221	198	181
35-39	212	179	165	140	120
40-44	100	89	78	62	51
45-49	28	27	20	15	8
TFR	5.97	5.24	5.08	4.42	4.09

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey

* - National Demographic Survey

** - Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey

*** - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

Table 7b. Urban/Rural Fertility Rates by Age Group: 1993

Age Group	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	36	72	50
20-24	157	239	190
25-29	203	236	217
30-34	161	205	181
35-39	102	140	120
40-44	42	62	51
45-49	5	12	8
TFR 15-49	3.53	4.82	40.9
TFR 15-44	3.5	4.77	40.5

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey

Table 8. Percentage of Female Teenagers 15-19 Years Old Who Are Mothers or Are Pregnant with First Child, by Region: 1993

Region	Percentage		Number
	Mothers	Pregnant with first child	Teenagers
Philippines	5.3	1.2	3,158
Region 1	5.3	1.9	179
Region 2	7.3	1.8	77
Region 3	3.7	1.0	339
Region 4	6.0	0.9	444
Region 5	3.4	2.1	138
Region 6	5.4	1.1	263
Region 7	7.7	2.3	214
Region 8	7.7	0.0	147
Region 9	9.7	2.8	136
Region 10	5.5	0.9	173
Region 11	5.2	1.1	245
Region 12	4.4	1.0	154
NCR	3.7	0.7	595
CAR	3.8	1.0	54

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey

Table 9. Percent Distribution of All Women and Currently Married Women Employing a Family Method by Type of Method Used and Age: 1993

Age Group	Modern Method										Traditional Method				Number of Women	
	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Pill	IUD	Injection	Diaphragm/Foam/etc	Condom	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	Any Traditional Method	Natural Family Planning	Withdrawal	Other Methods	Not Currently Using		Total
All Women																
15 - 19	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	98.7	100.0	3,158
20 - 24	14.2	8.4	5.9	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.2	3.4	0.2	85.8	100.0	2,649
25 - 29	28.4	17.1	9.7	2.4	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	5.1	5.8	0.4	71.6	100.0	2,430
30 - 34	38.6	24.6	9.2	3.1	0.1	1.4	10.2	0.5	0.5	14.0	7.6	6.3	0.2	61.4	100.0	2,196
35 - 39	42.8	26.3	5.3	2.7	0.1	0.8	16.9	0.5	0.5	16.4	8.0	8.2	0.3	57.2	100.0	1,889
40 - 44	38.3	24.2	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	18.6	0.3	0.3	14.0	7.6	6.2	0.2	61.7	100.0	1,571
45 - 49	23.6	17.1	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	14.3	0.7	0.7	6.5	3.0	3.2	0.2	76.4	100.0	11,371
Total	24.2	15.1	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.6	7.3	0.2	0.2	9.0	4.4	4.4	0.2	75.8	100.0	15,029
Currently Married Women																
15 - 19	17.2	9.6	7.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	2.0	4.9	0.7	82.8	100.0	234
20 - 24	31.9	18.9	13.3	4.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.9	4.9	7.5	0.5	68.1	100.0	1,174
25 - 29	39.1	23.5	13.3	3.3	0.0	1.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	15.6	7.1	7.9	0.6	60.9	100.0	1,763
30 - 34	45.8	29.0	10.9	3.8	0.1	1.6	12.0	0.6	0.6	16.7	9.0	7.5	0.2	54.2	100.0	1,838
35 - 39	48.2	29.4	6.1	3.1	0.1	0.9	18.6	0.6	0.6	18.8	9.1	9.4	0.3	51.8	100.0	1,652
40 - 44	43.1	27.0	3.5	1.9	0.0	0.7	20.5	0.4	0.4	16.2	8.8	7.1	0.3	56.9	100.0	1,358
45 - 49	27.2	19.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.4	16.1	0.8	0.8	7.9	3.7	3.9	0.3	72.8	100.0	942
Total	40.0	24.9	8.5	3.0	0.1	1.0	11.9	0.4	0.4	15.1	7.3	7.4	0.4	60.0	100.0	8,961

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey

Table 10. Infant and Child Mortality Rates by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 1993

Background Characteristics	Neonatal Mortality (Deaths per 100 live births)	Postneonatal Mortality (Deaths per 100 live births)	Infant Mortality (Death per 100 live births)	Child Mortality (per 1,000 population)	Under-Five Mortality (per 1,000 population)
Sex of infant/child					
Female	16.4	16.5	32.9	24.7	56.8
Male	19.8	23.7	43.5	27.6	69.9
Residence					
Urban	15.8	16.1	31.9	21.5	52.7
Rural	20.3	24	44.3	30.5	73.4
Maternal education					
No education	18.1	58.6	76.7	81.4	151.8
Elementary	19.9	26.7	46.6	35.5	80.4
High school	15.9	13.7	29.6	16.9	46
College or higher	18	9.6	27.6	8.3	35.7
Medical maternity care					
No antenatal care or delivery care	26.8	35.8	62.6	*	*
Either antenatal or delivery care	16	16.8	32.8	17.9	50.2
Both antenatal and delivery care	15.9	8.5	24.3	6	30.2
Age of mother					
Under 20	18.9	22.7	41.6	40.5	80.4
20-29	16.1	18	34.1	24.9	58.1
30-39	20.4	23.6	44	23.3	66.3
40-49	30.2	18.8	49	*	*
Birth interval					
less than 2 yrs.	20.6	33.5	54	38.3	90.3
2-3 years	15	18	33	25	57.2
4 yrs and above	19.3	13.9	33.2	15.1	47.8

Source: 1993 National Demographic Survey

Table 11. Disabled Persons by Sex and Type of Disability: 1990

Type of Disability	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No.		No.		No.	%
Blindness	31,104	10.6	32,160	9.3	63,264	9.9
Deafness	31,845	10.9	34,211	9.9	66,056	10.4
Muteness	12,601	4.3	13,741	4.0	26,342	4.1
Deafness-Muteness	8,872	3.0	9,825	2.9	18,697	2.9
Speech impairment	23,217	7.9	27,426	8.0	50,643	8.0
Mental Illness	23,028	7.9	23,473	6.8	46,501	7.3
Mental Retardation	27,905	9.5	32,108	9.3	60,013	9.4
Orthopedic Handicap	54,567	18.6	80,848	23.6	135,415	21.3
Multiple Disability	13,540	4.6	16,523	4.8	30,063	4.7
Others	66,222	22.7	73,662	21.4	139,884	22.0
Total	292,901	100.0	343,977	100.0	636,878	100.0

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 12. HIV Seropositives by Sex and Age Group: 1984-February 1995

Age Group	1993			1994			Feb. 1995			1984-Feb. 1995		
	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown	Female	Male	Unknown
Below 13	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	0
13-19	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	17	3	0
20-29	22	9	0	17	11	0	4	4	0	160	78	0
30-39	8	27	0	19	25	0	2	8	0	53	127	0
40-49	2	12	0	6	17	0	2	4	0	14	55	0
50 & above	2	3	0	1	7	0	0	2	0	7	21	0
Unknown	1	7	3	3	4	4	1	0	1	26	36	7
Total	38	59	3	49	65	4	10	18	1	281	327	8

Source: HIV/AIDS Registry, Department of Health

Table 13. Reported Mode of HIV/AIDS Transmission: 1984- February 1995

Risk Factors	Totals for 1993		Totals for 1994		Totals for Feb. 1995		Cumulative Totals	
	HIV (+)	AIDS**	HIV (+)	AIDS	HIV (+)	AIDS	HIV(+)	AIDS
Sexual								
Heterosexual	49	16	60	31	9	6	313	99
Homosexual	18	12	22	16	9	5	116	73
Blood/blood products	1	0	4	4	1	0	10	7
Needles and syringes	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Mother to infant	1	0	2	1	0	0	8	3
Unknown	30	3	30	4	10	0	166	11
Total	100	31	118	56	29	11	616	194
(Death from AIDS)		(11)		(14)		(2)		(98)

Source: HIV/AIDS Registry, Department of Health

* - HIV (+) includes seropositives whether asymptomatic or as AIDS case; and whether dead or living at the time of report

** - AIDS refers to the number of HIV seropositives reported as AIDS case and whether reported dead or living

Table 14. Number of HIV/AIDS Cases by City: 1984-Feb. 1994

Year	NCR	Olongapo City	Angeles City	Cebu City	Others	Total
1984	1	0	0	0	1	2
1985	1	1	5	0	3	10
1986	4	9	8	0	8	29
1987	16	13	2	0	7	38
1988	11	7	2	0	15	35
1989	17	5	2	1	14	39
1990	29	10	5	2	22	68
1991	52	8	3	1	15	79
1992	48	3	3	5	10	69
1993	58	6	5	3	28	100
1994	59	0	0	3	56	118
Total	296	62	35	15	179	587

Source: HIV/AIDS Registry

Table 15. Distribution of Drug Abuse/Substance Abuse by Sex and Age

Age Group	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male												
14 & Below	42	2.45	70	2.94	114	3.85	107	4.13	45	1.83	378	3.12
15 - 19	455	26.59	509	21.41	494	16.67	470	18.14	477	19.42	2,405	19.88
20 - 24	657	38.40	831	34.96	900	30.36	734	28.33	665	27.08	3,787	31.30
25 - 29	344	20.11	549	23.1	665	22.44	598	23.08	542	22.07	2,698	22.30
30 - 34	145	8.47	272	11.44	414	13.97	350	13.51	406	16.53	1,587	13.12
35 - 39	33	1.93	82	3.45	209	7.05	170	6.56	177	7.21	671	5.55
40 & Above	17	0.99	31	1.3	80	2.70	87	3.36	101	4.11	316	2.61
Not Specified	18	1.05	33	1.39	88	2.97	75	2.89	43	1.75	257	2.12
All ages	1,711	100.00	2,377	100	2,964	100.00	2,591	100.00	2,456	100.00	12,099	100.00
Female												
14 & Below	9	6.57	17	6.85	41	11.33	34	9.52	16	6.06	117	8.55
15 - 19	48	35.04	83	33.47	98	27.07	119	33.33	70	26.52	418	30.56
20 - 24	31	22.63	56	22.58	72	19.89	70	19.61	50	18.94	279	20.39
25 - 29	21	15.33	37	14.92	57	15.75	49	13.73	43	16.29	207	15.13
30 - 34	16	11.68	24	9.68	42	11.60	43	12.04	36	13.64	161	11.77
35 - 39	7	5.11	14	5.65	23	6.35	20	5.60	27	10.23	91	6.65
40 & Above	3	2.19	13	5.24	19	5.25	15	4.20	17	6.44	67	4.90
Not Specified	2	1.46	4	1.61	10	2.76	7	1.96	5	1.89	28	2.05
All ages	137	100.00	248	100.0	362	100.00	357	100.00	264	100.00	1,368	100.00

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board

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