

## PHILIPPINES *in the* GLOBAL arena

- In the 2013 *Human Development Report*, the Philippines’ Human Development Index (HDI) is estimated at 0.654, placing the country in the 114<sup>th</sup> rank out of 186 countries. The country’s HDI value is 0.040 lower than the world index, and 0.029 lower than the HDI of the East Asia and the Pacific region. HDI provides a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and income.
- The Philippines, through the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), adjusted the 2000 and 2003 HDI to account inequalities between women and men in the Philippines. The resulting adjusted index, called Gender Development Index (GDI), is 0.5861 in 2003 and 0.5898 in 2000. The top 10 provinces in 2003 and their corresponding ranks in 2000 are as follow:

Province	2003		2000	
	Rank	GDI	Rank	GDI
Cavite	1	0.7531	2	0.7002
Rizal	2	0.7206	1	0.7509
Laguna	3	0.6990	5	0.6622
Pampanga	4	0.6927	9	0.6435
Batangas	5	0.6843	6	0.6600

Source: Local-level Gender Development Index, NSCB

Province	2003		2000	
	Rank	GDI	Rank	GDI
Bulacan	6	0.6714	4	0.6655
Benguet	7	0.6651	3	0.6707
Bataan	8	0.6612	8	0.6503
Pangasinan	9	0.6350	15	0.6022
Zambales	10	0.6288	11	0.6183

Source: Local-level Gender Development Index, NSCB

- In the World Economic Forum’s *Global Gender Gap Report 2013*, the Philippines ranked 5<sup>th</sup> out of 136 countries, making it the only Asian country to enter in the top ten since 2006.

2013 Rank	Country	Gender Gap Index (GGI)	2011 Rank
1	Iceland	0.8731	1
2	Finland	0.8421	2
3	Norway	0.8417	3
4	Sweden	0.8129	4
<b>5</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>0.7832</b>	<b>8</b>
6	Ireland	0.7823	5
7	New Zealand	0.7799	6
8	Denmark	0.7779	7
9	Switzerland	0.7736	10
10	Nicaragua	0.7715	9

Philippines’ GGI: 2006 - 2013

Year	GGI	World Rank
<b>2013</b>	<b>0.7832</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>
2012	0.776	8 <sup>th</sup>
2011	0.769	8 <sup>th</sup>
2010	0.765	9 <sup>th</sup>
2009	0.758	9 <sup>th</sup>
2008	0.757	6 <sup>th</sup>
2007	0.763	6 <sup>th</sup>
2006	0.752	6 <sup>th</sup>

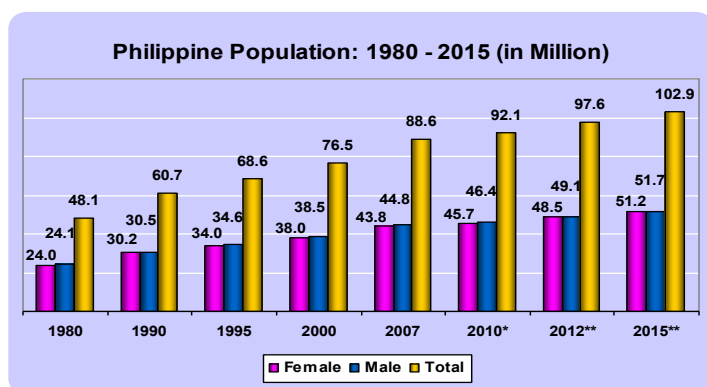
- The Global Gender Gap Report’s Index assesses countries on how well they divide resources and opportunities amongst male and female populations, regardless of the overall levels of these resources. The report measures the size of the gender inequality gap in four areas, namely: *Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Political Empowerment, and Health and Survival.*

- The Philippines’ GGI has consistently placed the country in the circle of ten nations from 2006 to 2013, though the Philippines slipped from its 6<sup>th</sup> place to 9<sup>th</sup> places in 2009 and 2010 and to 8<sup>th</sup> places in 2011 and 2012 due to low ratings in the areas of *Political Empowerment and Economic Participation and Opportunities*.
- The country moves up three places this year due to small improvements in the *Economic Participation and Opportunity* subindexes. Philippines ranks 10th on the Political Empowerment subindex and remains the highest-ranking country from Asia in the Index. Philippines is the only country in Asia and the Pacific that has fully closed the gender gap in both education and health – (WEF)
- In the Women’s Economic Opportunity rankings released by the *Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)* in 2012, the Philippines scored 50.3 points which placed the country in 74<sup>th</sup> rank out of 128 countries. The score this year is 0.1 point below the 2010 report which placed the country in 63<sup>rd</sup> rank out of 113 countries.
- The Women’s Economic Opportunity Index is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative scoring model, constructed from 26 indicators, that measures specific attributes of the environment for women employees and entrepreneurs in different economies.
  - Women’s economic opportunity is defined as a set of laws, regulations, practices, customs and attitudes that allow women to participate in the workforce under conditions roughly equal to those of men, whether as wage-earning employees or as owners of a business -

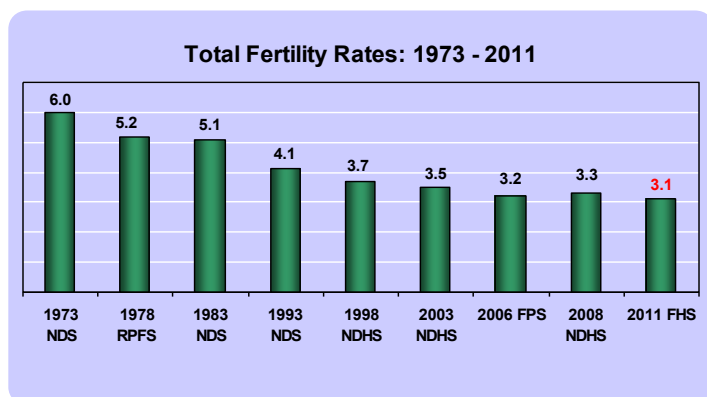
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## POPULATION, FAMILIES and HOUSEHOLDS

- The Philippines is among the most populous countries in the world, ranking 12<sup>th</sup> globally, 7<sup>th</sup> in Asia, and 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Southeast Asia. Its population continues to increase with an annual growth rate of 1.90 percent. In the 2010 Census of Population & Housing (CPH) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the household population was placed at 92,097,978 persons (total population is 92,335,113) as of May 1, 2010 of which 50.4 percent were males and 49.6 percent were females. This resulted to a sex ratio of 102 males per 100 females, slightly higher than the sex ratio of 101 males per 100 females in 2000.



\*household population / \*\* projected population



- In 2010, half of the household population was younger or below 23.4 years (median age) which is higher than in 2000 at 21.3 years. The median age for females was 23.9 years while that for males was 22.9 years in 2010.
- The voting-age population (18 years old and over) in 2010 reached 55.5 million, accounting for 60.3 percent of the total household population. There were more females at 27.9 million (50.3%) than males at 27.6 million (49.7%) among the voting-age population in 2010. In 2007 POPCEN the size of the voting-age population recorded was 51.1 million, or 57.9 percent of the total household population.
- In 2010, the country's school-age population (5 to 24 years old) was recorded at 38.5 million (41.8%) of which 18.8 million (48.9%) were females and 19.7 million (51.1%) were males.
- Senior citizens or those aged 60 years old and over in 2010 comprised 6.8 percent (6.3 million) of the household population which is higher than the 6.0 percent recorded in 2000. Females were recorded at 3.5 million (55.8%) while males at 2.5 million (44.2%).
- Of the household population 10 years old and over in 2007, 45.3 percent were married while 44.3 percent were never married. The rest of the household population was categorized as follows:

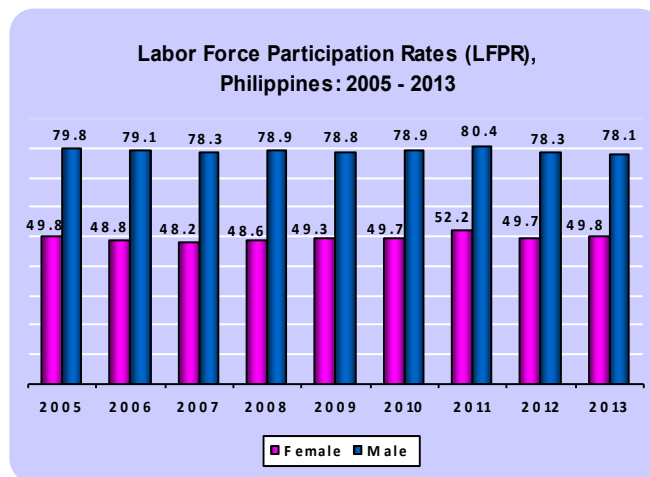
widowed (4.3%), divorced/separated (1.2%), common law / live-in marital arrangement (4.5%), and unknown marital status (0.4%).

- Among never-married persons, a higher proportion of males (53.8%) than females (46.2%) was reported in 2007. Meanwhile, the proportion of females was higher than males among married persons (50.4%), widowed (76.0%), divorced/separated (62.7%), and those in common law/live-in marital arrangement (50.7%).
- The 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) conducted by NSO indicated a steady decline in fertility at 3.3 children per woman from 3.5 in 2003 and 6.0 in 1973.
- Assuming that the computed Total Fertility Rate (TFR) decline of 0.2 percent per five-year interval is constant, the estimated annual fertility rate for the period 2005-2010 is 3.28 children per woman.
- The 2008 NDHS showed that women in poor households had the tendency to bear more children than those who are well-off. The wealth index showed that women in the poorest households bear more children at an average of 5.2 children per woman compared to an average of 1.9 children per woman in the wealthiest households. These figures, however, are lower compared with the 2003 NDHS at 5.9 and 2.0 children per woman respectively.
- The results also showed that women who only reached elementary level bear an average of 4.5 children, about twice the TFR of those with college education with 2.3 children. In 2003 NDHS, the figures were higher at 5.3 and 2.7 children per woman respectively.
- Between 1970 and 2009 the number of female-headed households slightly increased. The population census and other household surveys revealed an increasing trend in the percentage of female-headed households: 10.0 percent in 1970; 11.3 percent in 1990; 12.2 percent in 1995; 13.5 percent in 2000; 15.4 percent in 2003; 16.6 in 2008, and 21.2 percent in 2009.
- The average size of Filipino households slightly declined from 5.0 persons in 2000 to 4.8 persons in 2007. In 1995, female-headed households on the average had a size of 4 persons; male-headed households had 5.2.

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## LABOR and EMPLOYMENT

- Preliminary results of the October 2013 Labor Force Survey (LFS) showed a 0.1 increase in the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for females at 49.8% (from 49.7% in 2012), and 0.2 decrease for males at 78.1% (from 78.3% in 2012).

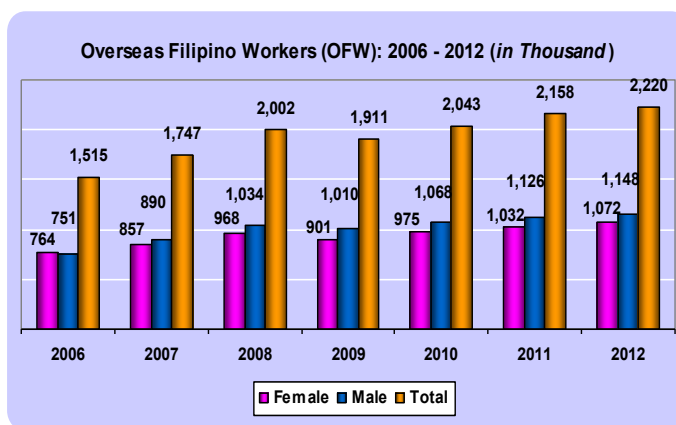


- The number of employed and unemployed Filipinos in October 2013 were estimated at 37.7 million and 2.6 million respectively. Female employment was estimated at 14.8 million compared to 22.9 million males.
- Female unemployment rate for the same period was relatively lower at 5.9% which is equivalent to 927 thousand compared to male at 6.8% which is estimated at 1.7 million.
- The October 2010 LFS shows that employed males who completed high school or elementary are estimated at 26.7 percent and 15.9 percent respectively, higher than that of employed females at 25.2 percent and 14.4 percent respectively. Among employed females, 21.5 percent finished college which is higher compared with employed males at 10.6 percent.
- The October 2010 LFS estimated a total of 5 million women laborers and unskilled workers and 6.7 million of their male counterpart. Women farmers, forestry workers, and fisherfolks were estimated at 839 thousand compared to 5.1 million men in the same occupation group. Likewise, women government officials, corporate executives, managing proprietors, managers and supervisors were estimated at 2.5 million while men in the same group were estimated at 2.4 million.
- Of the total 14.2 million employed women in October 2010, around 7.5 million (53.0%) were wage and salary workers; 3.9 million (27.7%) were self employed without any paid employee; and around 327 thousand (2.3%) were employer in own family-operated farm or business. As to the 22.3 million employed men, 12.3 million (55.0%) were wage and salary workers; 7.1 million (31.8%) were self employed without any paid employee; and 1.1 million (4.8%) were employer in own family-operated farm or business.
- Contrary to the standard, not all employed women and men were paid. There is, in fact, a considerable number of unpaid family workers. In October 2010, unpaid family workers in own family-operated farm or business were estimated at 4.3 million. Of the total figures, 2.4 million (56.7%) were women while only 1.8 million (43.3%) were men.

## OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

- The 2012 Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) conducted by the National Statistics Office estimated a total of 2.22 million overseas Filipinos “whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period”. There was an increase (2.9%) over the previous year’s estimate of 2.158 million OFWs.

- Of the 2.22 million OFWs in 2012, female OFWs were estimated at 1.072 million (48.3%) or an increase of 3.9 percent from the 1.032 million estimated female OFWs in 2011.



- Male OFWs accounted for 51.7 percent or around 1.148 million of the total OFWs in 2012. There was an increase of 1.95 percent from the estimated 1.126 million male OFWs in 2011.

- Female OFWs in 2012 were generally younger than males. Around 61.4 percent female OFWs were aged 15 to 34 years while only 48.2 percent male OFWs are of the same age group. There was a slight decrease of younger female OFWs because in 2011, an estimated 63.1 percent of the total female OFWs belonged to the 15 to 34 age group.

- Luzon remains the major source of Overseas Filipino Workers. In 2012, the top two sources of female OFWs were CALABARZON (Region IVA - Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon) and Central Luzon (Region III) with 13.6 percent and 11.4 percent respectively. Western Visayas (Region VI) comes 3<sup>rd</sup> at 10.6 percent. In 2011, Central Luzon topped the list followed by CALABARZON and Ilocos Region with 12.2 percent, 12.1 percent, and 10.4 percent respectively.

- Likewise, CALABARZON, Central Luzon and National Capital Region remain to be the major sources of around 54.1 percent male OFWs in 2012, higher than the 52.1 percent male OFWs that the same regions produced in 2011.

- Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Singapore were the top three countries of destination accounting 43.0 percent of the total OFWs in 2012. In 2011, it was Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Qatar with 44.1 percent.

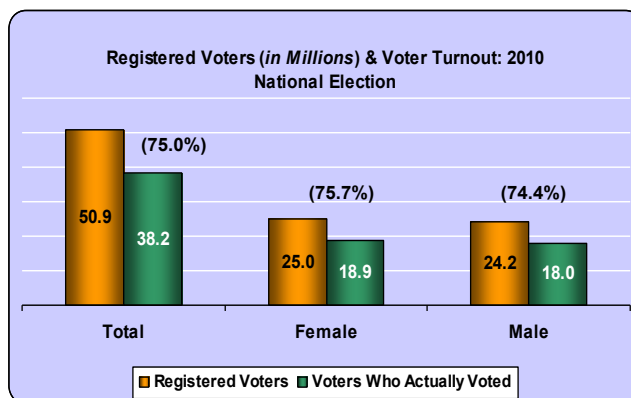
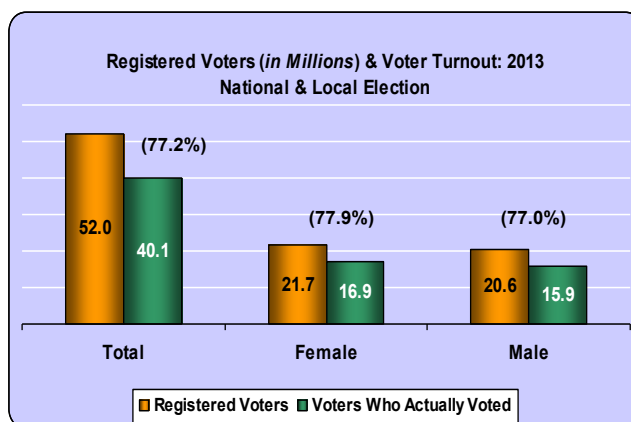
- Of the estimated 1.072 million female OFWs, 16.9 percent were in United Arab Emirates, 12.4 percent in Saudi Arabia and 11.0 percent in Hongkong. In the 2011 figure of 1.03 million female OFWs, United Arab Emirates accounted for 18.1 percent; Saudi Arabia with 14.1 percent; and Hongkong with 10.5 percent.
- As to male OFWs, Saudi Arabia continues to dominate with 22.7 percent in 2012 and 30.5 percent in 2011. Second is United Arab Emirates with around 13.1 percent and 11.3 percent of the total male OFWs in 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- The 2012 and 2011 estimates, somehow, consistently gave hint why Filipinos abroad are generally accorded with low regard or even get discriminated. In 2012, 55.0 percent of the female OFWs were *Laborers and Unskilled Workers*, slightly lower compared to 2011 report at 55.5 percent. On the other hand, an estimated 46.4 percent of male OFWs in 2012 and 47.3 in 2011 were *Trades and Related Workers / Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers*.
- Remittances from female OFWs worldwide were relatively lower than their male counterpart. Of the total Php 165.6 billion estimated OFW remittances in 2012, around 32.3 percent (Php 53.5 billion) came from female OFWs. In 2011, around 30.6 percent (Php 47.8 billion) of the Php 156.3 billion total OFW remittances were from female OFWs.

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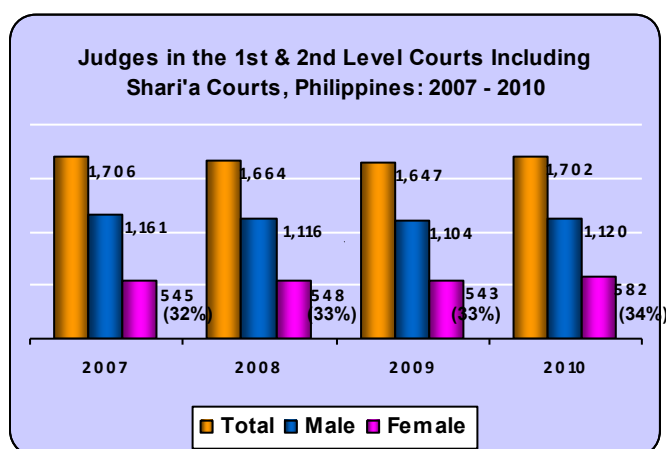
## POLITICS and GOVERNANCE

- Preliminary report (as of September 2013) of the May 2013 automated national and local elections shows that around 19.97 percent (3,503) of the elected posts, including ARMM elections, are won by women candidates, higher than the 18.4 percent turnout in 2010.
- The number of women who filed candidacy for the election period was only 7,925 or 17.83 percent of the total number of candidates.
- There were 8 women who ran out of 33 senatorial candidates (24.2%), of which 4 entered the top 12 winning senators (33.3%). Women participation in the 2010 senatorial election was slightly lower at 23.0 percent (14 out of 61 senatorial candidates) with two women elected (16.7%).
- There are 60 women Representatives (party-list not included) elected in the 16<sup>th</sup> Congress (2013 National and Local Election). They accounted for 25.6 percent of the total 234 Representatives as members of the Lower House. During the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress, 65 women (22.5%) had secured memberships in the House of Representatives.
- There are 18 (22.5%) women Provincial Governors and 11 (13.8%) women Vice Governors as well as 332 (20.9%) women City/Municipal Mayors and 265 (16.7%) women Vice Mayors.
- Voter turnout, which is computed by dividing the total votes cast by the total number of registered voters, is higher for women than men.
- COMELEC figures as of September 2013 show that women voter turnout is 77.9 percent compared to men at 77.0 percent. The national figure is 77.2 percent.
- In the May 2010 automated national and local elections voter turnout is also higher for women than men. Voter turnout for women is 75.7 percent compared to men at 74.4 percent. The national figure is 75.0 percent.

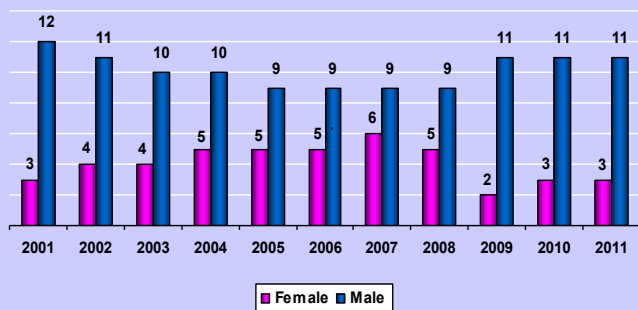




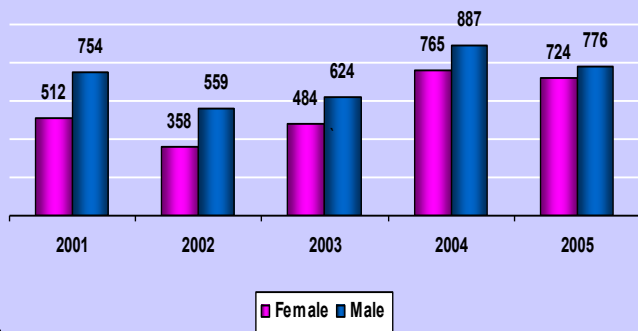
- In 2007 and 2004, voter turnouts for women were also higher than men and the national figures. Women voter turnout in 2007 was 73.3 percent while that of men was 72.8 percent and the national figure at 73.1 percent. In 2004, women voter turnout was 77.5 percent compared to men at 76.4 percent while the national figure was 76.9 percent.
- In 2010 Senatorial election, there were 14 women who ran out of 61 candidates (23.0%), of which two entered the top 12 winning senators (16.7%). Women participation in the senatorial election in 2007 was lower at 10.8 percent (4 out of 37 senatorial candidates) with one woman elected (8.3%).
- There are 65 women Representatives elected in the 15<sup>th</sup> Congress (2010 national election). They accounted for 22.5 percent of the total 289 Representatives as members of the Lower House. During the 14<sup>th</sup> Congress, 51 women had secured memberships in the House of Representatives.
- A women’s rights organization has secured party-list representation in Congress since 2004. Civil society/private sector organizations that carry the agenda of marginalized sectors vie for a limited number of seats in the House of Representatives.
- In the 2010 national election, a total of 56 Party-list Representatives were given seats in the House of Congress, two represented a women’s organization – Gabriela Women’s Party (GWP) which also won in the 2007 and 2004 national elections.
- Of the total 56 elected Party-list Representatives in 2010, 14 (25%) are women. In 2007 election, 6 out of 21 Pary-List Representatives were women (28.6%), while in 2004, 4 out of 23 elected Party-list Representatives (17.4%) were women.
- The participation of women in the judiciary is slightly increasing. In 2007, 32 percent of the total incumbent judges in the first and second level courts, including Shari’a courts, were women, although it increased to 33 percent in 2008; 33 percent in 2009; and 34 percent in 2010.
- In the Supreme Court, 20% of 15 justices in 2001 were women; 27% in 2002; 29% in 2003; 33% in 2004; 36% both in 2005 and 2006; 43% in 2007; 36% in 2008; 15% in 2009; and 21% both in 2010 and 2011.



Justices in the Supreme Court of the Philippines: 2001 - 2011



Women and Men Bar Passers, Philippines: 2001 - 2005



- Statistics on women lawyers showed a decreasing trend of disparity from its male counterpart. In 2001, the percentage of women bar passers was 40.44 percent (512).
- It decreased in 2002 at 39.04 percent (358) but increased in 2003, 2004, and 2005 at 43.68 percent (484), 46.31 percent (765), and 48.27 percent (724) respectively.
- Women dominate the bureaucracy especially the technical or second-level. Based on the 2004 data of the Civil Service Commission, women make up the majority of the bureaucracy, accounting for 58.7 percent of the total 1.31 million government personnel.
- As of January 2014, the percentage of women occupying CES positions (3<sup>rd</sup> level positions) is 42 percent – one percent below from last year’s report.
- Women in the bureaucracy are likely to be technical personnel and men are likely to be clerks or managers/executives.

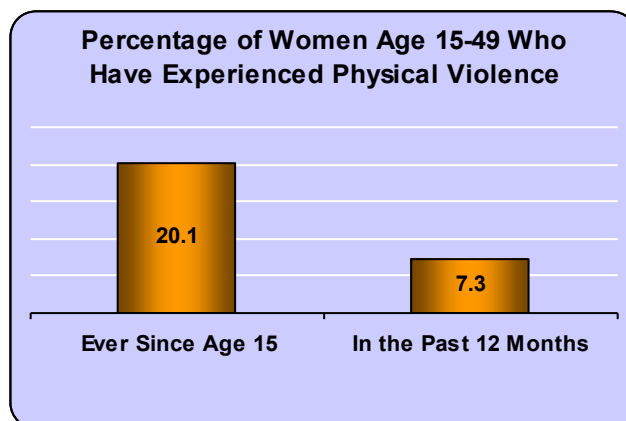
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## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- The **2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)** conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) introduced the “Women Safety Module” which aims to capture the extent and types of VAW experienced by women (15-49 years old). Information was collected on spousal violence - covering all forms of VAW: 1) physical violence; 2) sexual violence; 3) emotional violence; and 4) economic violence (the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> forms of VAW were grouped together in the survey as “other forms of violence”). The module also included questions on marital control, which may fall either under emotional/psychological violence or economic violence.

### Physical Violence

- The NDHS revealed that one in five women aged 15-49 has experienced physical violence since age 15; 14.4 percent of married women have experienced physical abuse from their husbands; and more than one-third (37%) of separated or widowed women have experienced physical violence, implying that domestic violence could be the reason for separation or annulment.

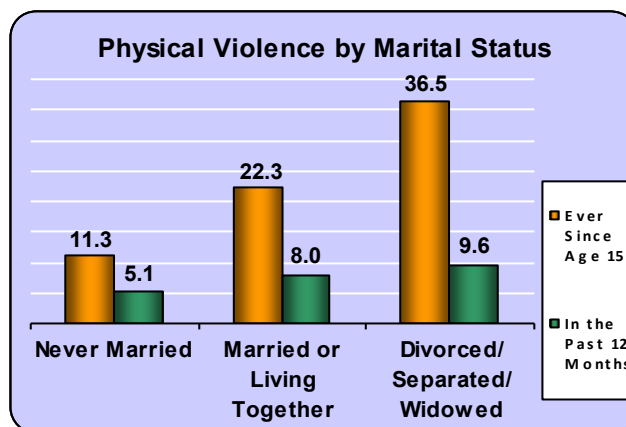


### Sexual Violence

- One in twenty five women age 15-49 who have ever had sex ever experienced forced first sexual intercourse
- One in ten women age 15-49 ever experienced sexual violence

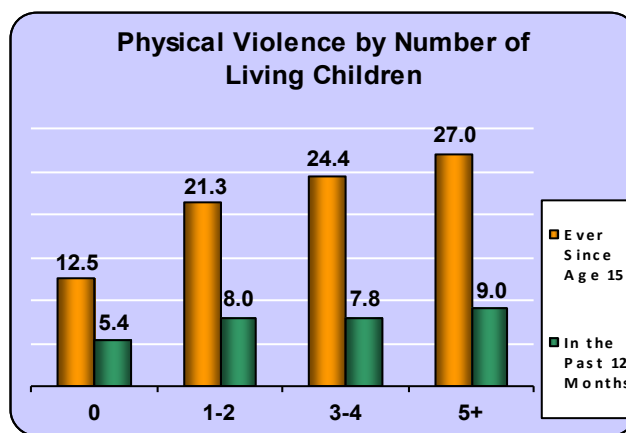
### Physical Violence During Pregnancy

- Overall, 4 percent of women who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy. The incident increases slightly with number of living children; decreases slightly with age; decreases with education level; and declines steadily with wealth quintile.



### Spousal Violence

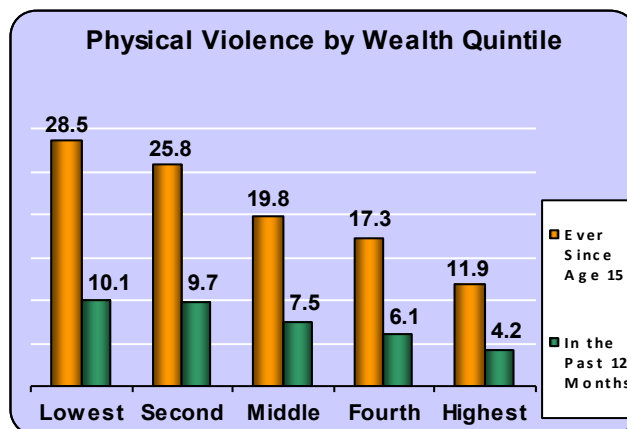
- Emotional and other forms of non-personal violence are the most common types of spousal violence (23% of ever-married women). One in seven ever-married women experienced physical violence by their husbands while 8 percent experienced sexual violence by their husbands.



- Patterns in prevalence of spousal violence are similar to those of violence experienced by woman 15-49. Most likely higher among separated, widowed and divorced; currently married women who have married more than once; and in CARAGA region, Central Visayas and SOCCSKSARGEN.

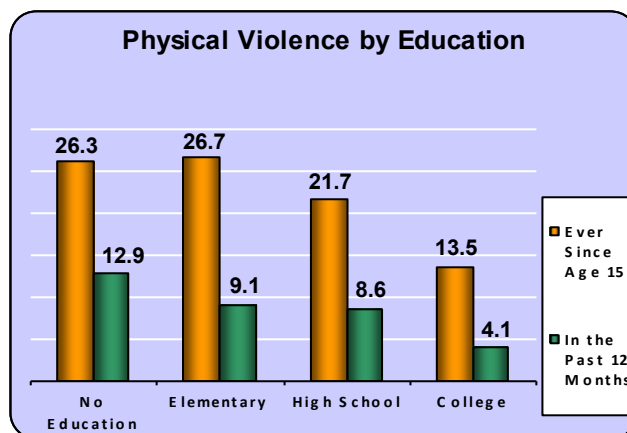
#### Spousal Violence by Husband’s Characteristics

- Spousal Violence tends to decline as husband’s age increases, education increases, and wealth quintile increases.



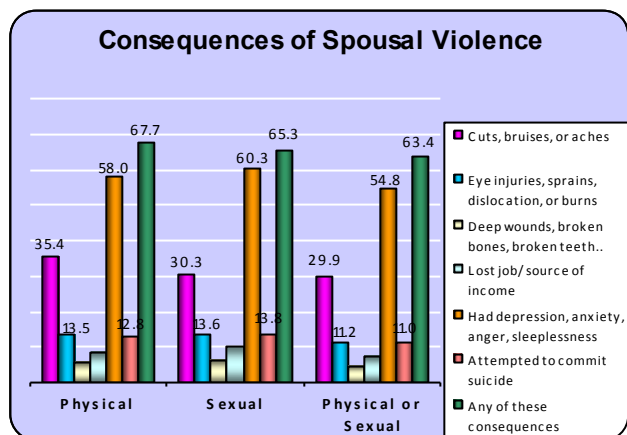
#### Consequences of Spousal Violence

- One in three women who experienced physical/sexual violence reported having physical injuries such as cuts, bruises or aches. More than 10 percent reported to have suffered eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or burns, and about the same proportion reported that they attempted to commit suicide.
- Three in five women who experienced physical/sexual violence reported having experienced psychological consequences like depression, anxiety and anger.



#### Violence Initiated by Women Against Husbands

- Women were asked, “Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?”. 16 percent answered “Yes, ever” and 9 percent answered “Yes, in the last 12 months”



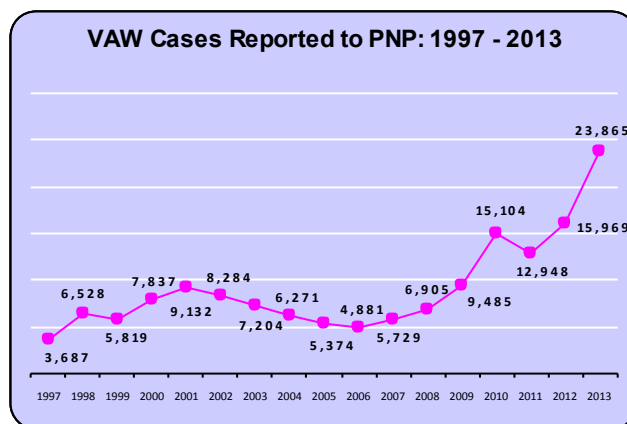
**Annual Comparative Statistics on Violence Against Women, 2004 – 2013**

Reported Cases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rape	997	927	659	837	811	770	1,042	832	1,030	1,259
Incestuous Rape	38	46	26	22	28	27	19	23	33	26
Attempted Rape	194	148	185	147	204	167	268	201	256	317
Acts of Lasciviousness	580	536	382	358	445	485	745	625	721	1,035
Physical Injuries	3,553	2,335	1,892	1,505	1,307	1,498	2,018	1,588	1,744	3,564
Sexual Harassment	53	37	38	46	18	54	83	63	41	196
RA 9262	218	924	1,269	2,387	3,599	5,285	9,974	9,021	11,531	16,517
Threats	319	223	199	182	220	208	374	213	240	426
Seduction	62	19	29	30	19	19	25	15	10	8
Concubinage	121	102	93	109	109	99	158	128	146	199
RA 9208	17	11	16	24	34	152	190	62	41	45
Abduction / Kidnapping	29	16	34	23	28	18	25	22	20	23
Unjust Vexation	90	50	59	59	83	703	183	155	156	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,271</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>4,881</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>9,485</b>	<b>15,104</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>23,865</b>

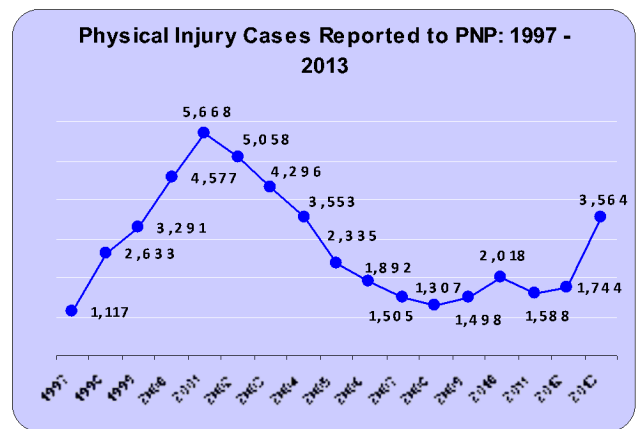
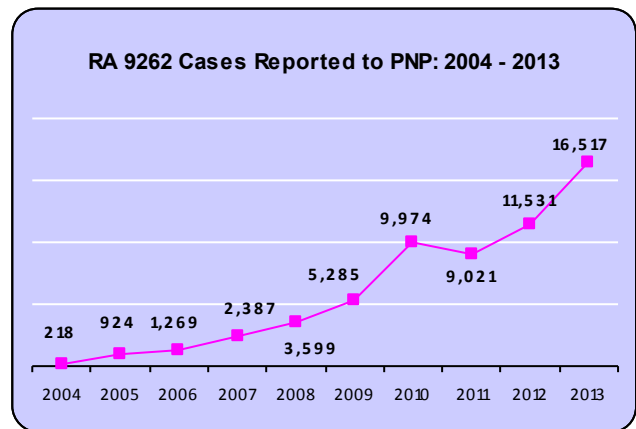
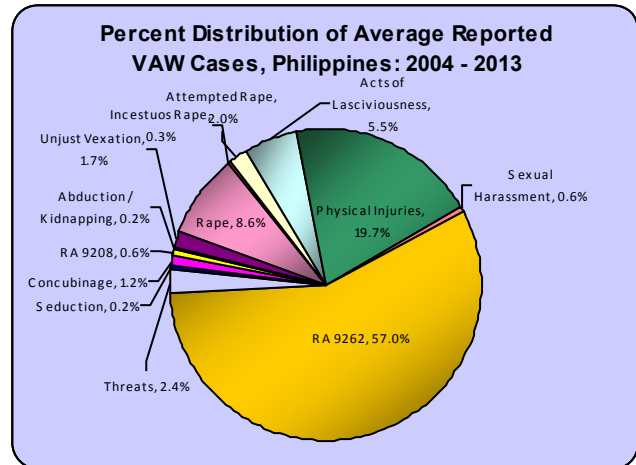
Source: Philippine National Police – Women and Children Protection Center (WCPC)

**VAW Reported to the Philippine National Police**

- In 2013 the number of VAW cases reported to the Philippine National Police (PNP) increases by 49.4 percent from 2012 report. The increase caused the trend to go upward again after it decreases in 2011.
- The 2013 report is so far the highest number of reported VAW cases since 1997.
- The trend, however, is not conclusive of a decreasing or increasing VAW incidence in the country because data are based only from what was reported to PNP.



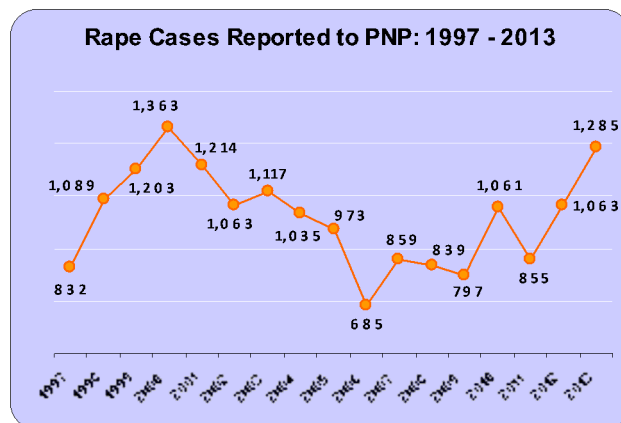
- Across a ten-year period from 2004 to 2013, average violations of RA 9262 ranked first at 57 percent among the different VAW categories since its implementation in 2004.
- Reported cases under RA 9262 continue to increase from 218 in 2004 to 16,517 cases in 2013. Continuous information campaign on the law and its strict implementation may have caused the increasing trend.
- Since 2004, wife battering cases have been categorized under ‘Violation of RA 9262’ that is, if the victim files a case under such law, otherwise the reported cases will fall under physical injuries category.
- Physical injury is the second most prevalent case across the ten-year period, accounting for 19.7 percent of all reported VAW cases nationwide.
- Reported incidence of physical injury has been decreasing in the latter years. Its peak was in 2001 at 5,668 reported cases.
- The decrease can be partly attributed to the enactment into law of RA 9262 or Anti-VAWC Act of 2004 which penalizes abusive husbands and live-in partners. However, in 2009 and 2010 the reported cases show an increasing trend which slides back in 2011. The trend starts to increase again in 2012 and 2013.
- Reported rape cases which ranked third accounted for about 8.6 percent of total reported VAW cases from 2004 to 2013.
- Acts of lasciviousness ranked fourth at an average of 591 reported cases accounting for



5.5 percent of all reported VAW cases from 2004 to 2013. The comparative figures indicate an upward trend of the reported cases after a record low of 358 reported cases in 2007.



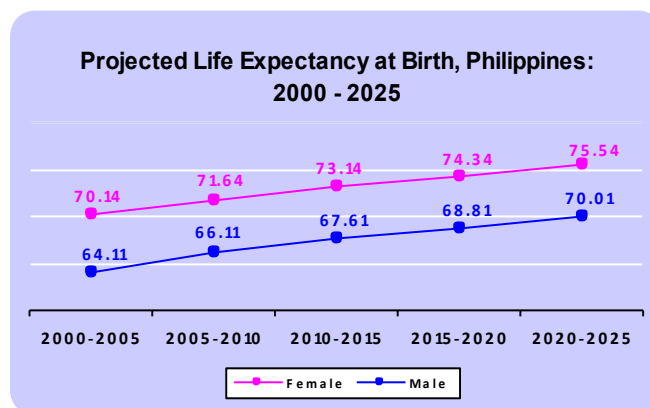
- Among the different regions, Region 6 (Western Visayas) posted the highest reported VAW cases from January to December 2013 with 4,833 reported cases, accounting for 20.3 percent of the total reported VAW cases nationwide.
- Region 11 (Davao) comes next at 4,411 (18.5%) reported VAW cases followed by Region 7 (Central Visayas) with 3,460 reported VAW cases or 14.5 percent of the total reported VAW cases nationwide.
- The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) posted the lowest reported VAW cases with 86 cases in 2013.



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## HEALTH and FAMILY PLANNING

- Life expectancy is one of the indicators of human development. Current projection (2010-2015) of life expectancy at birth rose by 1.5 years for both males and females from the 2005-2010 projections. The current projected female life expectancy remains higher at 73.14 years compared with men at 67.61 years.
- The latest Family Health Survey (FHS) conducted by NSO in 2011 revealed that for every 100,000 live births in the Philippines, 221 mothers die during pregnancy and childbirth or shortly after childbirth.
- The ratio of maternal deaths to live births increased in 2011 from an estimated 162 deaths from the Family Planning Survey (FPS) in 2006; 172 deaths from the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) in 1998, and 209 deaths from the National Demographic Survey (NDS) conducted in 1993.
- At 22 percent decrease rate from the 1990 baseline, the decrease of the current maternal mortality ratio is still far from the 53 deaths MDG target for 2015.





- In 2006, 6 out of 10 married women, 15 to 49 years old, were at risk of conceiving a child with an elevated risk of mortality.

- These women were considered at risk either because they were impregnated at an early age (less than 18 years) or too old (age 35 or older) or have more than 3 previous births at an unacceptably short birth interval (less than 24 months). The estimate was higher than the 2005 estimate of 50.6 percent (around 5 out of 10 women).

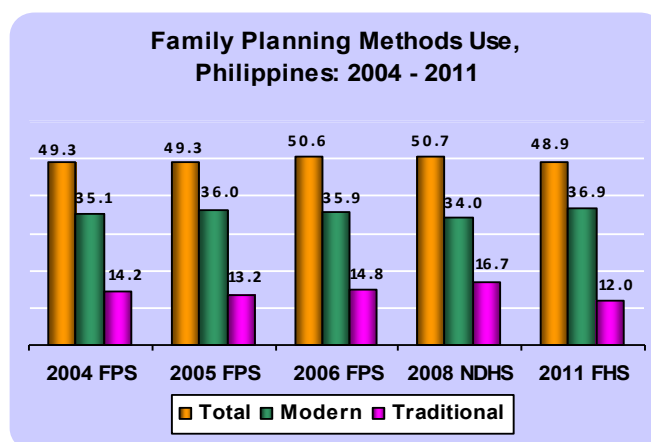
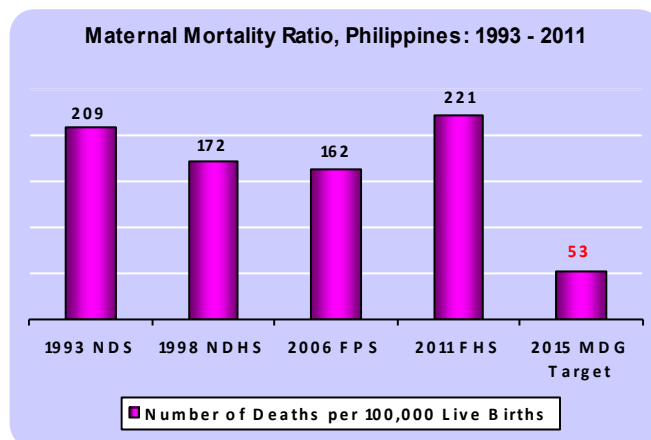
- In 2011, 49 in every 100 women or 48.9 percent of child-bearing age were using a family planning method.

- For women who are using modern methods, the 2011 estimate was 36.9 percent (around 37 for every 100 women) from the previous 34.0 percent in 2008.

- Traditional methods such as *Withdrawal, Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence, etc.* were still used by women with 12.0 percent (or around 12 for every 100 women) in 2011 and 16.7 percent in 2008.

- The most preferred contraceptive method used by women in 2011 is pills at 19.8 percent with an increase from 15.7 percent in 2008. Female sterilization came next at 8.6 percent, which slightly decreased from 9.2 percent in 2008.

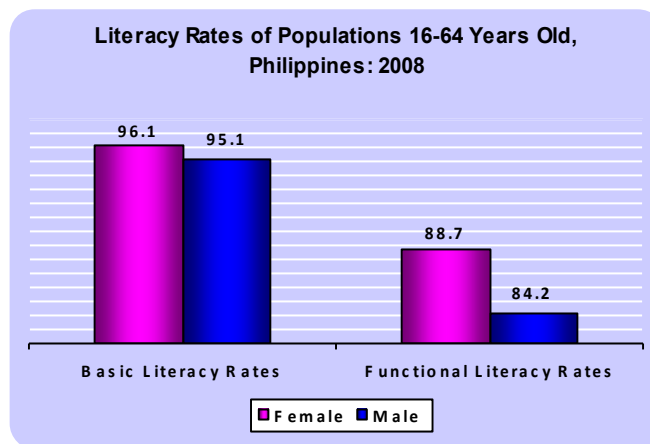
- The public sector continues to be the main provider of modern family planning methods in 2008. For female ligation (sterilization), 7 out of 10 women had their operations in government hospitals; 8 out of 10 women had their IUD in public facilities; and 8 out of 10 women had their injectables also from public facilities. Pills (7 out of 10 users) and condoms (8 out of 10 users) were purchased/acquired in the private sector.



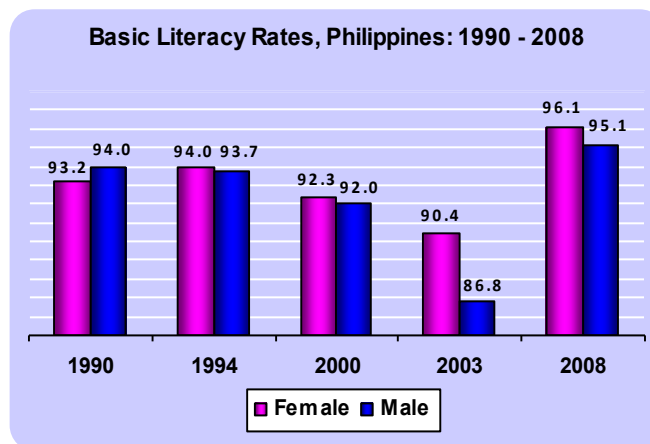
- The 2008 NDHS revealed that most pregnant women (91.1%) received antenatal care from skilled providers like doctors, nurses and midwives. About 39.1 percent of them received care from medical doctors, 50.6 percent received care from midwives, 1.4 percent from nurses, 5.0 percent from hilots, while 3.8 percent of pregnant women received no antenatal care at all.
- The 2006 FPS also revealed that 6 out of 10 birth deliveries or 56.5 percent occurred at home; 27.1 percent (3 out of 10) in public health facilities; and 15.3 percent (2 out of 10) in private health facilities. Most birth deliveries occurring at home were attended by Hilots (*traditional midwives*) at 50.4 percent (5 out of 10 birth deliveries). Likewise, medical doctors were the leading birth attendants in cities and other urban areas at 50.9 percent (5 out of 10 birth deliveries).
- The 2003 National Nutrition Survey revealed the prevalence of 5 nutrition-related and lifestyle risk factors, namely 1) dyslipidemia, 2) diabetes 3) hypertension 4) smoking and 5) obesity. Based on the results, hypertension remained relatively high. Smoking is the most common lifestyle risk factor. The prevalence of smoking in women is relatively low at 12.1 percent compared with that of men at 56.3 percent.
- On the same note, 26.6 percent of pregnant women and 11.7 percent lactating women are underweight. Anemia remains a health problem among pregnant and lactating women at 43.9 percent and 42.2 percent respectively.
- From January to December 2012, the Department of Health recorded 3,338 new HIV Ab Sero-positive cases, 3,152 of which are asymptomatic and 186 are full-blown AIDS, 11 of which already died. Female victims accounted 5 percent (152 cases) while males accounted the remaining 95 percent (3,186 cases) of the new cases.
- The DOH’s HIV/AIDS Registry documented a total of 11,702 reported cases of HIV Ab Sero-positive from January 1984 to December 2012. Of the total reported cases, 10,534 (9 out of 10) were asymptomatic or in a stage of chronic infection during which there are no symptoms of HIV infection, and 1,168 (1 out of 10) were full-blown AIDS resulting to 353 documented deaths.
- As of December 2012, women with HIV/AIDS were recorded at 1,615 cases (13.8%) with 57.8 percent belonging to 25-39 age group and another 23.7 percent in the <24 age group. HIV/AIDS cases for men were higher at 10,076 cases (86.1%) with 60.1 percent aged 25-39 years and 24.9 percent in the <24 age group. There were 74 cases with no reported age, 11 with no reported sex, and 10 with no reported age and sex.
- Of the total 11,702 HIV Ab Sero-positive cases since 1984, 2,130 (18.2%) were OFWs, of which 21.5 percent (459 cases) are women.
- Sexual contact was still the leading mode of transmission accounting for 92.3 percent of the total cases and 97.1 percent of the OFW cases. Heterosexual contact accounted for 28.7 percent; homosexual contact, 39.1 percent; and bisexual contact, 24.6 percent.

## EDUCATION

- The 2008 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) shows that of the estimated 68 million Filipinos 10 years old and over in 2008, 95.6% are basically literate. The basic literacy rate among females is 96.1% while 95.1% among males.
- Functional literacy among females in the same period is also higher at 88.7% as against 84.2% among males.
- In the 2003 FLEMMS, the results show that 8 out of 100 (more than 2 million) Filipino women and 11 out of 100 (around 3 million) Filipino men cannot read and write.
- There were an estimated 5 million illiterates of the 58 million Filipinos 10 to 64 years old during that period.



- Women who are considered basically literate (those who can only read and write) were estimated at 26 million (90 for every 100 women), higher than men at an estimated 25 million (87 in every 100 men). This is evident in the elementary and



- Aside from acquiring basic literacy, women with numerical skills (functional literacy) were estimated at 25 million (86 for every 100 women), also higher than men with numerical skill estimated at 24 million (82 for every 100 men).
- Another requisite of functional literacy aside from the basic reading, writing and numerical skill is the ability to communicate and comprehend. In that period, there were an estimated 20 million (69 in every 100) women in this level of functional literacy while men in this level were estimated at 18 million only (63 in every 100).

- Girls have fared better in terms of enrolment indicators in elementary and secondary education. At public elementary level during the school year 2010-2011, female Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) was computed at 91.07 percent while male NER was lower at 88.78 percent. This means that there were around 9 in every 100 girls and 11 in every 100 boys aged 6 to 11 who did not go to school during that period.
- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) which is used to assess differences between girls and boys enrollment is computed at 1.03 (103 girls in every 100 boys) which means that more girls had enrolled in elementary education than boys during that period.
- The Net Enrollment Ratio in the public secondary level during the same school year was lesser compared with elementary level. Female NER was 66.09 percent (66 in every 100 girls) while male NER was 56.63 percent (57 in every 100 boys) all aged 12 to 15 years. There was a greater disparity between girls and boys in high school at 1.17 GPI which is equivalent to 117 girls in every 100 boys.
- The completion rates for SY 2010-2011 indicated that more girls were able to complete the prescribed number of years in both elementary and secondary education. The completion rate of females at the elementary level was 77.14 percent (77 in every 100 girls), while male completion rate was 67.65 percent (68 in every 100 boys) with 1.14 GPI (114 girls in every 100 boys).
- The completion rate of female in the secondary level is higher at 80.27 percent (80 in every 100 girls) compared with that of male at 69.88 percent (70 in every 100 boys), with gender disparity at 1.15 GPI or equivalent to 115 girls in every 100 boys.
- Average Dropout Rate (ADR) at the elementary level was lower for female at 5.02 percent compared with male at 7.45 percent. This means that 5 in every 100 girls and 7 in every 100 boys failed to finish the school year 2010-2011. The Gender Parity Index is computed at 0.67 which implies that only 69 girls in every 100 boys dropped out in that period.
- For the school year, 2006-2007, the recorded number of enrollees in government Madrasah elementary school reached a total of 240,072 students. It accounted barely for 2 percent of the total enrollment for that period. Females were recorded at 126,213 (52.57%) while males at 113,859 (47.43%). The number of high school students in Madrasah schools was very minimal compared to elementary data. The recorded number was only 34,241 with females accounting for 57.24 percent while males at 42.76 percent.
- For the same school year, the number of students in the elementary level who belong to the indigenous peoples was 337,616 or barely 3 percent of the total enrolment in the elementary level. Females were slightly less than males at 167,610 (49.65%). High school records showed a total of 86,771 students from the indigenous peoples, of which 53.76 percent (46,644) were females.

- For higher education enrollment during the school year 2005-2006, females accounted for more than half of the total 2,483,645 enrollees at 54.48 percent compared with males at 45.52 percent. In terms of school preference, 6 in every 10 women and 7 in every 10 men preferred to enroll in private universities and colleges than in public.
- For the same school year, Medical and Allied Discipline courses posted the highest percentage of female enrollees at 27.44 percent followed by Business Administration and Related Discipline at 24.35 percent. In the preceding school year, Business Administration and Related Discipline posted the highest percentage of female enrollees at 24.77 percent followed by Medical and Allied Discipline at 23.25 percent. The increasing number of students, both female and male, who took up nursing courses, may have caused this surge.
- Among the 263,634 graduates for school year 2005-2006, female graduates accounted for 56.61 percent (149,246) while males accounted for 43.39 percent (114,388). Business Administration and Related Discipline produced 48,369 (18.35%) female graduates while Medical and Allied Discipline produced 37,371 (14.18%) female graduates. Education and Teacher Training which came third produced 24,523 (9.30%) female graduates.
- Among women enrollees and graduates in vocational courses from July 2005-August 2006, Housekeeping and Guestroom Maintenance accounted for the highest number at 13.27 percent and 14.07 percent respectively. Jewelry making accounted for the least number of enrollees at 7.40 percent and graduates at 6.73 percent.
- As of July 2010, the percentage of licensed professional women was higher at 63.7 percent than licensed professional men at 36.3 percent (1,860,901 vs. 1,060,404). And of the total 1,860,901 professional women, Teachers accounted for the highest percentage at 44 percent (819,377), followed by Nurses at 27 percent (504,902). Among the women dominated professions, Midwives top the list followed by Nutri-Dietitians, Social Workers, Pharmacists, Librarians, Guidance Counselors, Dental Hygienists, Interior Designers, Teachers, and Nurses.
- In the school year 2008-2009, data revealed that 89.58 percent of the public elementary school teachers are female; only 10.42 percent are male teachers. In the public secondary schools, 77.06 percent are female; only 22.94 percent are male teachers.
- The 2007 Census of Population also shows that about 3 out of 5 persons (63.3 percent) in the household population 5 to 24 years old had attended school at anytime during the School Year 2007 to 2008. School attendance was higher among females (64.0 percent of all females aged 5 to 24 years) than among males (62.7 percent of all males aged 5 to 24 years) during the said school year.
- Other census finding is that, among those with academic degrees, there were more females (56.2 percent) than males (43.8 percent). Similarly, among those with post baccalaureate courses, females (56.3 percent) outnumbered males (43.7 percent).



**Philippine Commission on Women**  
*“National Machinery for Gender”*



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