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FACTS AND FIGURES *on Filipino Women*



National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
October 2004

POPULATION, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

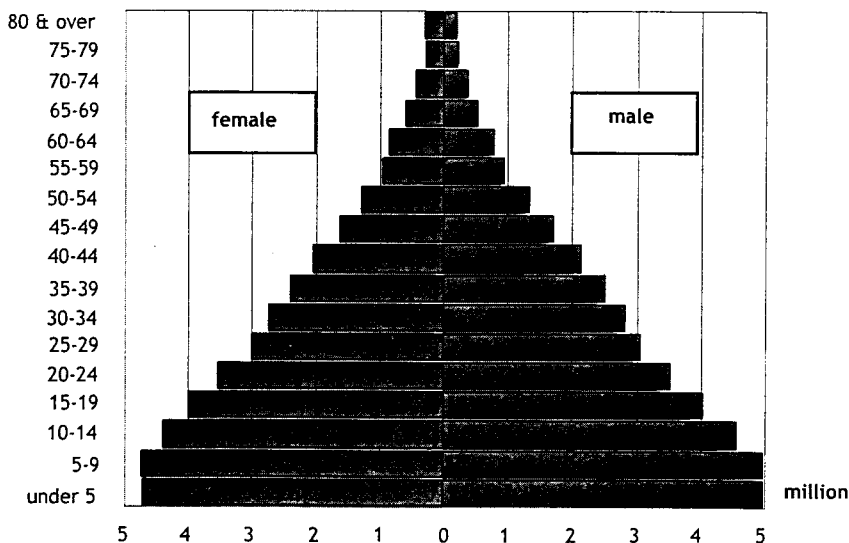
- ◆ The Philippine population was counted at 76.5 million in 2000, where women comprised 49.6% of the total population. The National Statistics Office (NSO) estimated the population to have reached 82.7 million in 2004, with 41.1 million females and 41.6 million males, and at an annual growth rate of 2.36%.

The Philippines ranks as the 13th most populous country in the world, with an estimated population of 78.6 million people in 2002. It is third to Indonesia and Vietnam among the Southeast Asian countries, with a total population of 217.1 and 80.3 million people, respectively.

Source: 2004 Human Development Report, UNDP

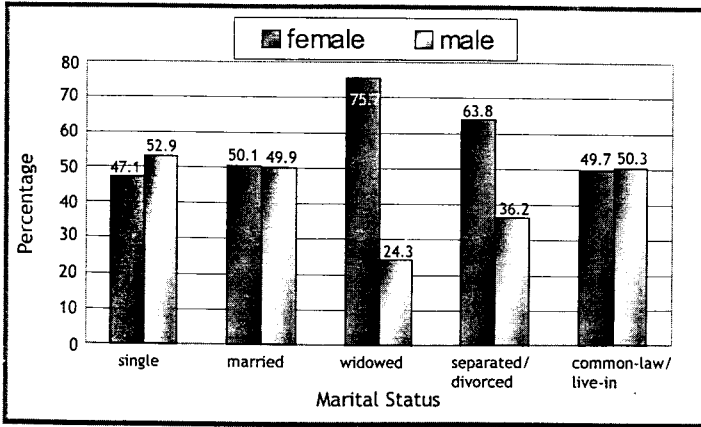
- ◆ According to the NSO, the sex ratio for 2000 was 101.4, which means that for every 100 females there were 101 males but females tend to outnumber the males at later ages (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Population Pyramid, 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), NSO



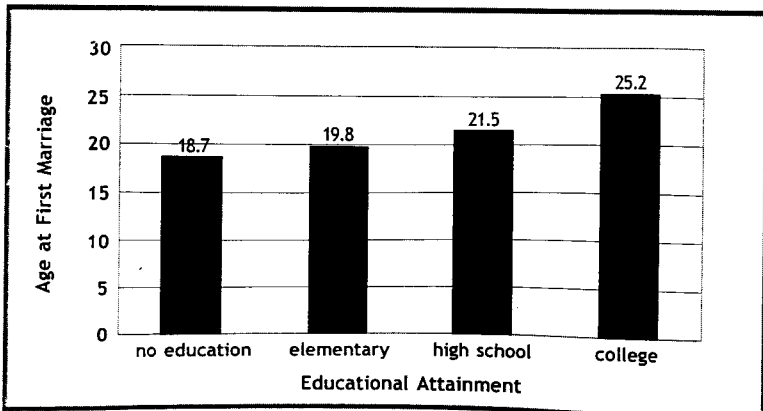
- ◆ There were more widows than widowers. In 2000, for every widowed man there were 3 widowed women (Figure 2). This could be attributed to the longer life expectancy of women (72.8 years) than that of men (67.5 years).

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population 10 Years Old and Over, 2000 CPH, NSO



- ◆ Women now marry at later ages. The median age at first marriage of women aged 25-49 years was 22.1 years in 1998 from 21.6 years in 1993. But still women marry earlier than men. The average age at first marriage of women was recorded at 23.8 years in 1995 while on the average, men married at the age of 26.5 years old.
- ◆ Education appears to influence age at marriage. For women with high school education, the median age at first marriage was 21.5 years, compared to 19.8 and 18.7 years for those with elementary and no education, respectively. For women who were able to reach or had college education, the median age at first marriage was 25.2 years.

Figure 3. Highest Educational Attainment of Women by Age at First Marriage, 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO



- ◆ The percentage of female-headed households has been increasing from 10% in 1970 to 12.2% in 1995. In 1995, the female-headed households tend to be smaller-sized than male-headed households with an average size of 4 persons while male-headed households have 5.2 persons.

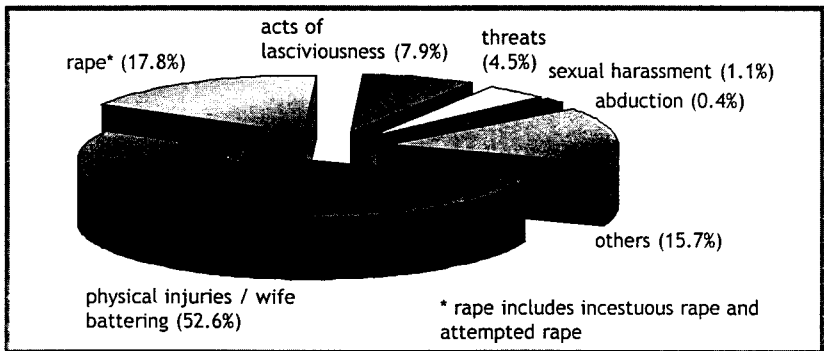
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

“Violence against women is an act of gender-based violence that results in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women’s rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.”

Source: Glossary on Violence Against Women and Children and other related concepts, NSCB

- ◆ Physical injuries / wife battering is the most common type of reported VAW case to the Philippine National Police (PNP). It accounted for 52.6% of the total 3,516 reported cases during the first semester of 2004, while rape (including incestuous rape and attempted rape) constitutes 17.8% (625 cases) of total cases.

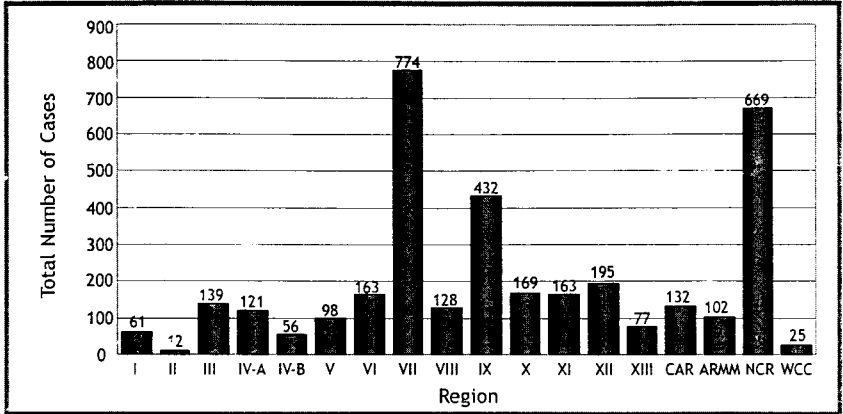
Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Reported VAW Cases, First Semester 2004, PNP



- ◆ Region 7 has the most number of reported cases during the same period, with a total of 774 cases (or 22.0%). Among these cases, 530 (68.5%) were cases of physical injuries/wife battering, while 93 were rape cases (including incestuous rape and attempted rape).

- ◆ It was followed by the National Capital Region, with a total of 669 cases, or 19.0%. Half of these cases (340 or 50.8%) were cases of physical injuries/wife battering while rape accounted for a total of 100 cases (14.9%).

Figure 5. Total Number of Reported VAW Cases by Region, First Semester 2004, PNP



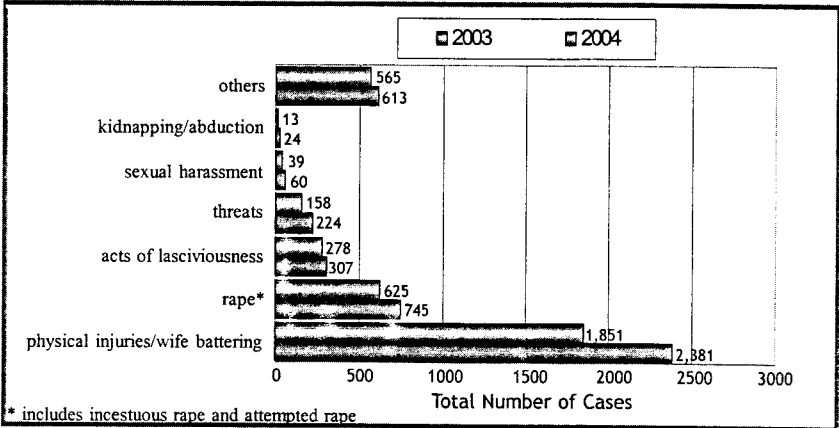
- ◆ Region 2 has the least number of violence against women cases, with only 12 cases reported during the first six months of 2004. Of these 12 cases, 9 were on rape (one of which was an attempted rape), one case of physical injury/wife battering, one case of threat, and one case of frustrated murder.

Violence against women may be any of the following:

- *physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, incest, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, violence by a person other than one's spouse, and violence related to exploitation;*
- *physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, and trafficking in women and forced prostitution;*
- *physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, such as custodial rape and torture done to women prisoners;*
- *violation of women's human rights in situations of armed conflict, in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy; and*
- *acts of violence such as forced abortion, coercive or forced use of contraceptives, female infanticide, and prenatal sex selection in which the fetus is aborted if tests reveal it to be female.*

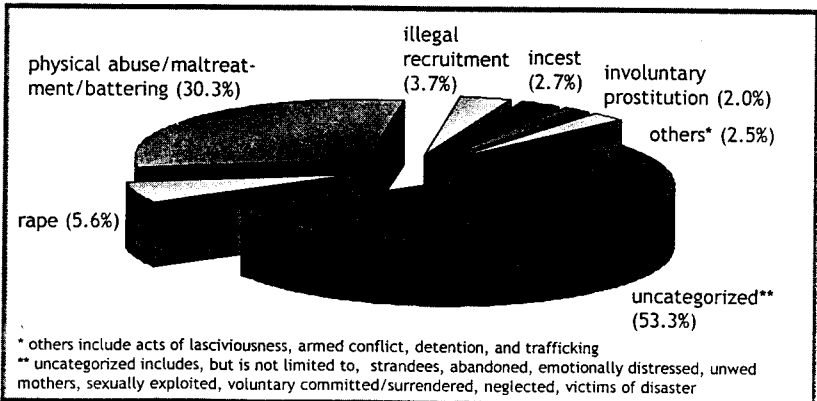
- ◆ During the first semester of 2003, there were a total of 4,354 reported VAW cases, which shows a decrease of 19.2% compared to the total number of reported VAW cases during the same period in 2004.

Figure 6. Number of Reported VAW Cases by Case Category, First Semester, 2003 and 2004, PNP



- ◆ In 2003, physical injuries/wife battering was also the most common type of reported VAW case with a total of 4,296 cases (or 53.6%), followed by rape (including incestuous rape and attempted rape) with 1,392 cases (17.4%).
- ◆ The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has served a total of 2,927 cases of women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) during the first semester of 2004. Of these, 30.3% (886 cases) were cases of physical abuse/maltreatment/battering, while 246 (8.4%) were cases of sexual abuse.

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of WEDC Cases Served by DSWD, First Semester 2004, DSWD

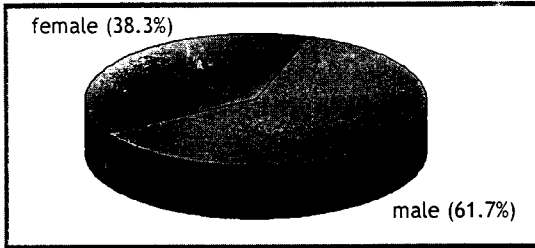


- ◆ During the same period the previous year, a total of 3,471 WEDC cases were served by the DSWD. Of these, 1,091 (31.4%) were cases of sexual abuse/maltreatment/battering, while rape cases accounted for a total of 216 cases, or 6.2%.
- ◆ In 2003, a total of 5,703 cases of WEDC were served by the DSWD, of which 1,926 (33.8%) were cases of physical abuse/ maltreatment/ battering, while sexual abuse cases totalled 495 (339 rape cases).

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

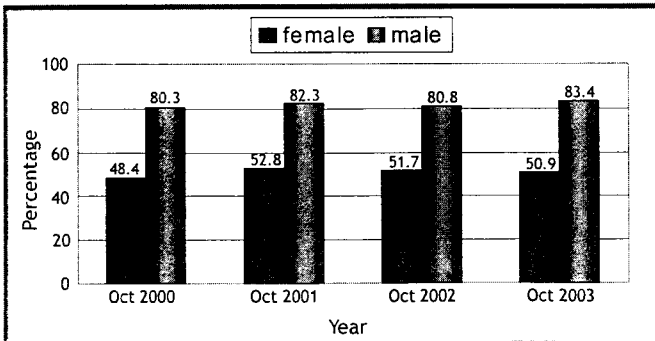
- ◆ According to the October round of the 2003 Labor Force Survey (LFS), Filipino women have been entering the labor force in increasing numbers reaching 13.4 million in 2003, but they comprised only about 38.3% of the total labor force which remains predominantly male.

Figure 8. Percent Share of Women and Men in the Labor Force, October 2003 Labor Force Survey, NSO



- ◆ Female labor force participation rate (LFPR) continues to be significantly lower than male LFPR. While 8 out of 10 men aged 15 years old and over are in the labor force, only 5 out of 10 women of the same age group join the labor force.

Figure 9. Labor Force Participation Rates for Both Sexes, October 2000-2003 LFS, NSO



The participation of Filipino women in the economy has been far ranging, as they have become increasingly as active as men in providing for the needs of their families. They are in all kinds of employment, formal and informal work settings, in public and private offices, factories, on the streets, or in homes here or abroad.

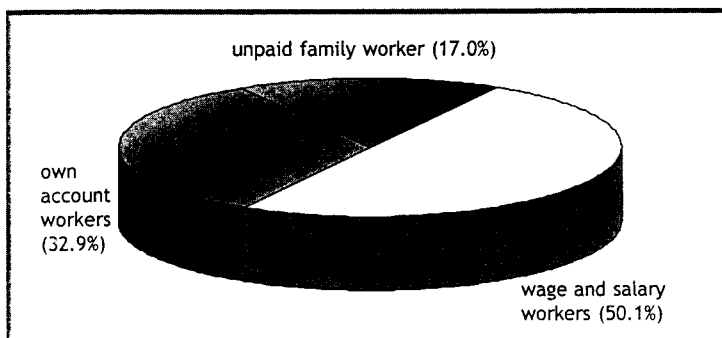
- ◆ In October 2003, almost 12 million women were employed in wage jobs or other gainful occupations. This was 13.9% higher than in 2000, but only 1.4% more than the previous year.

**Table 1. Employed Population and Employment Rate by Sex of Worker
Oct 2000- Oct 2003 LFS, NSO**

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Employed Population (in millions)				
Female	10.52	11.75	11.81	11.98
Male	17.26	18.33	18.44	19.54
Employment Rate (in %)				
Female	90.1	89.6	89.8	89.7
Male	89.7	90.6	89.9	90.0

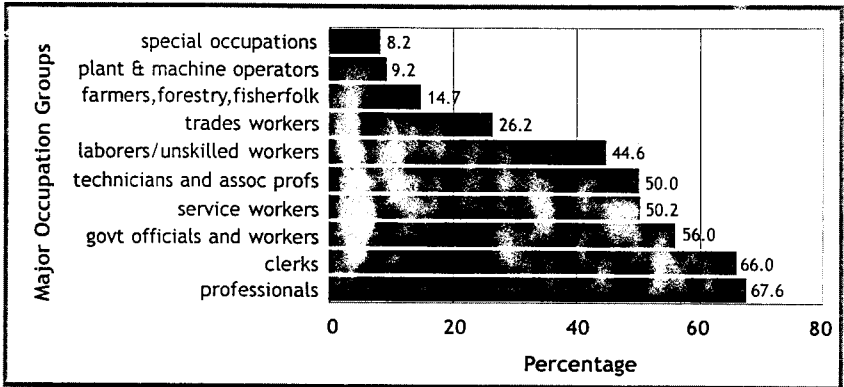
- ◆ Women accounted for the majority of unpaid family workers (2.0 million out of the total 3.7 million women workers), while men dominated the own-account workers. Men also outnumbered women among the wage and salary workers, although the proportion of women workers in wage jobs has been increasing since 2000.

**Figure 10. Percent Distribution of Employed Women by Class of Worker,
October 2003 LFS, NSO**



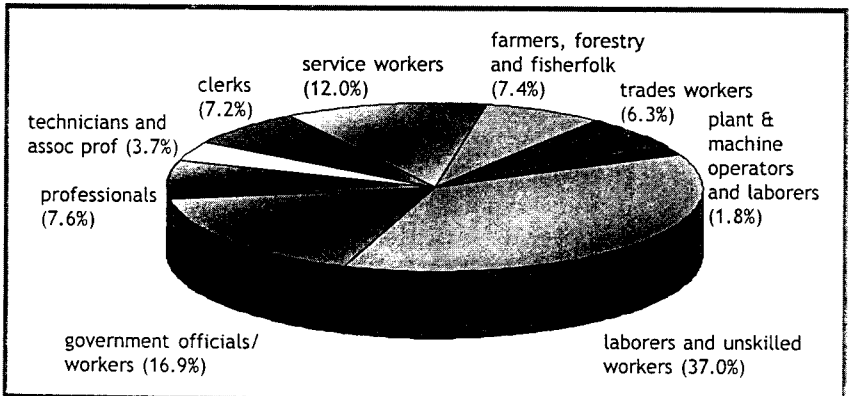
- ◆ One in two employed women (50.1%) in October 2003 was a wage and salary worker, 32.9% were own-account workers (either as self-employed or employee) and 17.0% were unpaid family workers.
- ◆ Based on the major occupations groups, women were a majority among the professionals (67.6%), clerks (66.0%), and government officials, while the men dominated the plant and machine operators and assemblers (91.8%), farmers, forestry workers and fisherfolk (85.2%), and the trades workers (73.8%).

Figure 11. Proportion of Women by Major Occupation Groups, October 2003 LFS, NSO



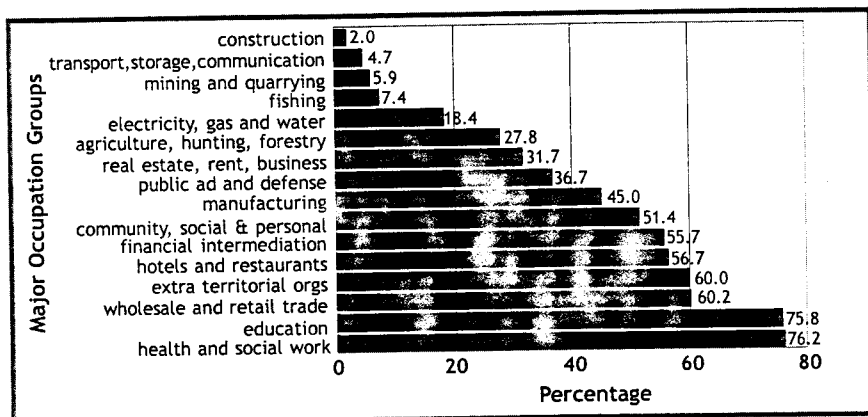
- ◆ Among the employed women, one in every three (37.0%) was a laborer/unskilled worker, while 16.9% were government officials / workers, and 12.0% were service workers. Likewise, one-third of the employed men are also laborers and unskilled workers (31.7%), two in every five were farmers (19.3%), and only one in every twenty (4.3%) work as a professional.

Figure 12. Percent Distribution of Women by Major Occupation Groups, October 2003 LFS, NSO



- ◆ Women outnumbered men in health and social work (76.2%), education (75.8%), and wholesale and retail trade (60.2%). On the other hand, men continued to dominate the construction (98.0%), transportation, storage and communication (95.3%), and mining and quarrying (94.1%) industries.

Figure 12. Percent Distribution of Women by Major Occupation Groups, October 2003 LFS, NSO



- ◆ Some 706,798 women and men (or more than 2% of employed workers in 2001) worked in the 49 economic zones that the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA) operates and manages throughout the country. About 80% of the ecozone workers were women who were mostly employed in garments and textiles, food and beverages processing, wood manufacturing, and electronics.
- ◆ Informal sector workers (estimated from the number of employed workers who do not receive a wage or salary), account for more than half of the country's employment. Between 1996 and 2002, the sector has been expanding at about 1.5% per year. A large portion of the growth in the informal sector employment came from women self-employed workers, whose number has increased by 22% since 1996. Their number, however, dwindled in 2003.

Table 2. Informal Sector Work Force, or Total Own Account and Unpaid Family Workers (in '000) by Sex, October 2003 LFS, NSO

Sex of Worker	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003
Female	5,442	5,487	5,314	6,212	5,945
Male	8,908	8,915	8,634	9,419	9,501
Total Own Account & Unpaid Family Workers	14,235	14,402	13,948	15,631	15,446
Percent to Total Employed	52.3	51.0	50.2	51.7	49.0

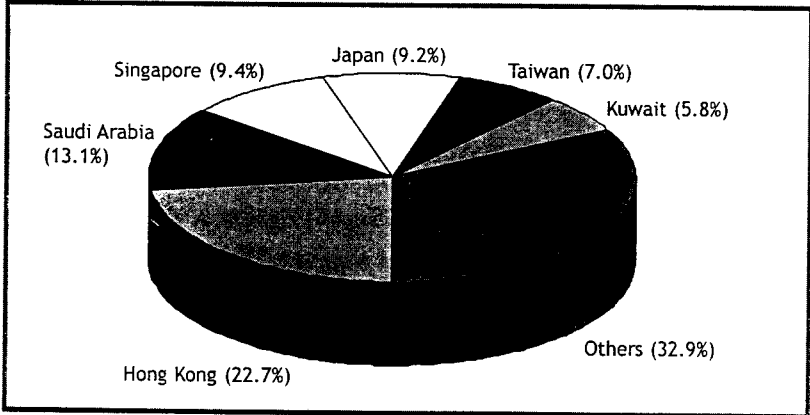
OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

The growing inability of the country's economy to generate enough jobs resulted to migration flow -- to other countries.

Filipino women have been crossing the Asian nations as overseas contract workers, mostly as domestic helpers and entertainers which are very low paying compared to their male counterparts' salaries.

- ◆ According to the 2002 Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), a survey which focuses on the overseas Filipino workers who left abroad during the past six months prior to the conduct of the survey, there were more male overseas Filipino workers (OFW) (52.5%) than female OFW (47.5%).
- ◆ Almost one in every four (22.7%) female OFW were in Hongkong, while 13.1% were in Saudi Arabia, 9.4% were in Singapore and 9.2% were in Japan. On the other hand, majority of the male OFW were in Saudi Arabia (37.0%), Japan (7.4%), and USA (7.4%).

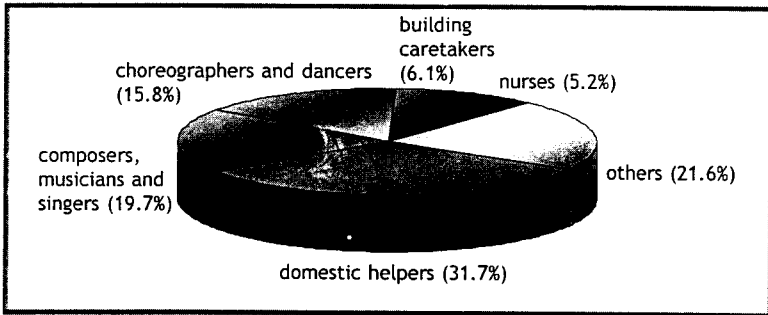
Figure 13. Percent Distribution of Female Overseas Filipinos by Place of Work, 2002 SOF, NSO



- ◆ Three in every five (61.5%) female OFW went overseas to work as laborers and unskilled workers, while majority of the male OFW (28.6%) worked in trades and related works, and 25.4% worked as plant and machine operators and assemblers.
- ◆ Male OFWs' remittances are still much higher than the female OFWs' remittances. From April to September 2002, the average cash remittance of male OFW was P68,133 while for female OFW, it was only P37,602.

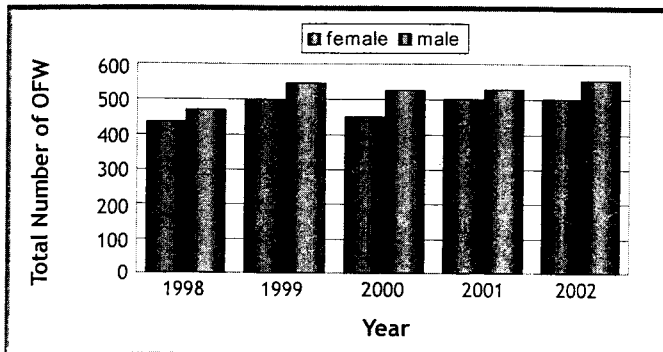
- ◆ The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) has recorded a total of 286,128 deployment in 2002, of which 197,441 (69.0%) were women.
- ◆ Among the deployed female workers, 44.6% were service workers, 43.0% were professional, technical and related workers, and 10.3% were production, transport equipment operators and laborers. On the other hand, the deployed male workers were mostly production, transport equipment operators and laborers (63.2%) and professional, technical and related workers (19.1%).
- ◆ One in three deployed female worker in 2002 was a domestic helper. One in every five were composers, musicians and singers. Choreographers and dancers accounted for 15.8%, while the nurses comprised 5.2% of the total deployed female workers.

Figure 13. Percent Distribution of Top Occupations of Deployed Female OFW, 2002, POEA



- ◆ In 2001, the SOF recorded a total of 1.03 million OFW, of which 51.3% were males (528,000) and 48.7% were females (501,000). While in 2000, there was a total of 978,000 OFW, where 53.9% (527,000) were males and 46.1% were females (or 451,000).

Figure 14. Total Number of Overseas Filipino Workers According to the Survey on Filipinos Overseas, 1998-2002, NSO

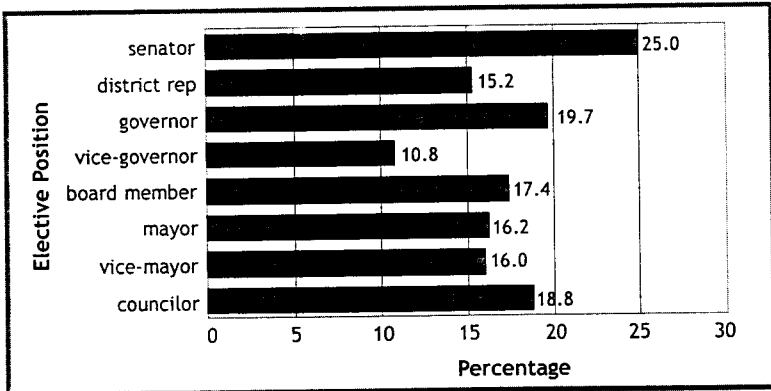


POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

While Filipino women took an unprecedented active role in the political events of the past decade, their participation in politics and governance continues to be limited. They continue to work harder to influence policy and decision-making as legislators, chief executives and top administrators at both the national and local levels.

- ◆ During the 1998 and 2001 national and local elections, women comprised no more than 20% of the candidates. Also, the proportion of women who won the elections remained at 20% or below. These trends persisted despite women voters outnumbering men voters (18.4 million women registered voters as compared to 18.0 million men registered voters), in the 2001 national and local elections.
- ◆ Women voters' turn-out rate was also higher at 87.0% versus the men's at 85.7% in 1998, and 76.7% for women versus 75.9% for men in the 2001 national and local elections.

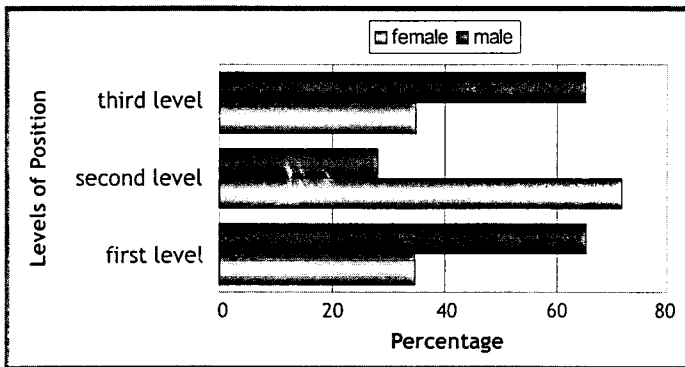
Figure 15. Proportion of Elected Women in Government Elective Posts, 2004 National and Local Elections (partial data), COMELEC



- ◆ During the 2004 national and local elections, three women were elected as senators out of the total 12 positions, while 32 out of the total 212 elected district representatives were women.
- ◆ A total of 16 party lists were given seats in the House of Representatives, one of which was focused on women's concerns, the GABRIELA. However, of the 24 party list representatives from 16 parties, there were 4 women representatives. They were from AKBAYAN, APEC, and GABRIELA.

- ◆ At the local level, COMELEC data showed that women occupied 19.7% (12 out of 61) of the total gubernatorial posts, 10.8% (7 out of 65) of the total vice-gubernatorial posts, and 17.4% (106 out of 509) of the total board member posts.
- ◆ At the municipal level, men still outnumbered women in the elective posts. Only one in every six (173 out of 1,067) mayors and vice-mayors (171 out of 1,070) are women. Women councilors accounted for a total of 18.8% (1,640 out of 8,724) of the total councilors.
- ◆ Latest data available from the Civil Service Commission (CSC), indicate that there were more women than men in the government bureaucracy, with women accounting for 53.0% of the total 1.45 million government personnel in 1999.

Figure 15. Government Personnel by Levels of Position, 1999, CSC



- ◆ Women executives comprise 34.8% (1,734 out of 4,981) of executives/managers (third level posts) in the government. They dominate, however, the second level positions (technical) with 71.9% of the total 709,429 second level personnel.
- ◆ There were more men (65.4%) than women in the first level positions, which is composed of government employees who were not able to complete a four-year college degree (clerks, support staff).
- ◆ Women comprised about 20% of the incumbent judges in the Philippine courts. In March 2004, there were four women out of the 14 justices (28.6%) in the Supreme Court.
- ◆ The judges in the Shari'a District Courts and Shari'a Circuit Courts have remained all male.

Table 3. Percentage of Female Incumbent Judges in Philippine First and Second-Level Courts including the Shari'a Courts, 2004, Supreme Court of the Philippines

Philippine Courts	No. of Women Judges	Total	% Women
Regional Trial Court	176	772	22.8%
Metropolitan Trial Courts	38	68	55.9
Municipal Trial Courts in Cities	39	152	25.7
Municipal Trial Court	62	216	28.7
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	50	218	27.3
Shari'a District Court	0	0	0.0
Shari'a Circuit Court	0	32	0.0

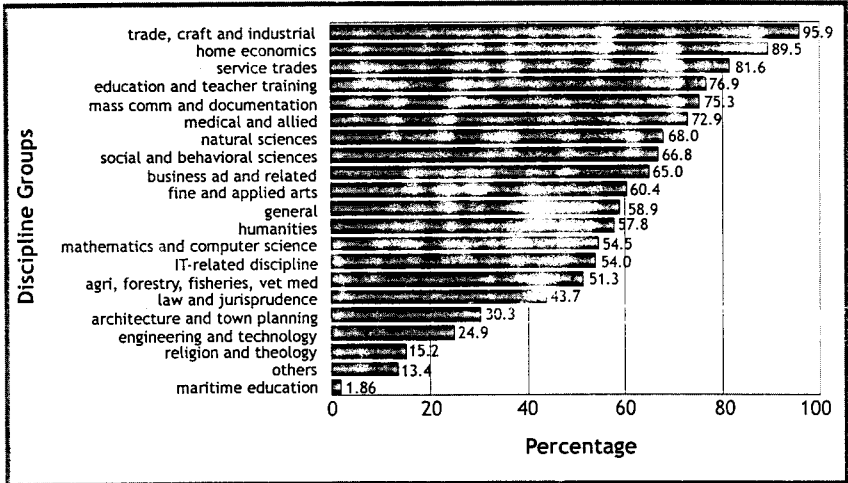
EDUCATION

- ◆ In 2000, simple literacy rates for the population 10 years old and over stood at an almost equal 92.7% for women and 92.5% for men. What is troubling is that between the census years 1990 and 2000, literacy rates declined from 94.0% for males and 93.2% for females.

Compared to other Third World countries, the Philippines ranks very high in terms of literacy and other educational indicators. Education policies are very liberal and expansionary. No marked differences exist in the educational status of Filipino women and men. The issue, however, is the gender-tracking of fields of study and specialization and its onward translation into the world of work where men generally occupy the highest occupational ranks and the highest paying positions.

- ◆ Women tends to stay longer in school and a greater number pursue higher education. While slightly more boys started school (in SY2000-2001, 51.4% versus 48.6% among girls), slightly more girls proceeded to secondary school (in SY 2001-2002, 51.4% for girls versus 48.8% for boys). This is evident in the school participation rates, which have been rising for girls but not for boys.
- ◆ Tertiary level enrolment is female-dominated, outnumbering men by 156,000 during the school year 2001-2002, males accounted for only 46.8% of the total enrollees in both public and private tertiary schools. However, their enrolment has been increasing over the years. The former figure, is 5.5% higher than the SY 1996-1997 male enrolment of only 40.3%.

Figure 15. Proportion of Female Enrollees in Tertiary Schools by Discipline Group, SY 2001-2002, Commission on Higher Education



- ◆ Women still dominate the trade, craft and industrial courses, which accounted for a total of 95.9% of the total enrollees during the SY 2001-2002, followed by home economics (89.5%), service trades (81.6%), education and teacher training (76.9%), and mass commucation and documentation (75.3%). Men, however, are still concentrated on engineering and technology (75.1%), architecture and town planning (69.7%), and law and jurisprudence (56.3%). Female enrollees in maritime education, even though increasing over the years, are still a very small figure.
- ◆ According to the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), there were more males than females who enrolled in school-based technical vocational education and training (TVET) courses during the SY2000-2001. Only 40.2% of the enrollees were females.

Table 4. Enrolment in School-Based TVET Programs by Sex, SY2000-2001, TESDA

TVET Programs	Female	Male	% Female
Post Secondary	91,754	37,407	40.0%
Short-Term	19,562	28,918	40.4%
Extension	3,843	4,832	44.3%
TOTAL	115,159	171,157	40.2%

- ◆ During the 2003 series of board examinations, the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) reported a total of 245,214 board examinees, of which 68.7% (168,374 examinees) were women, while men accounted for only 31.3% (76,840 examinees). The comparative figures for 2002 were 69.8% (162,984 female examinees) and 30.2% (70,386 male examinees)

Figure 16. Distribution of Examinees in PRC Board Examinations by Sex, 2000-2003, PRC

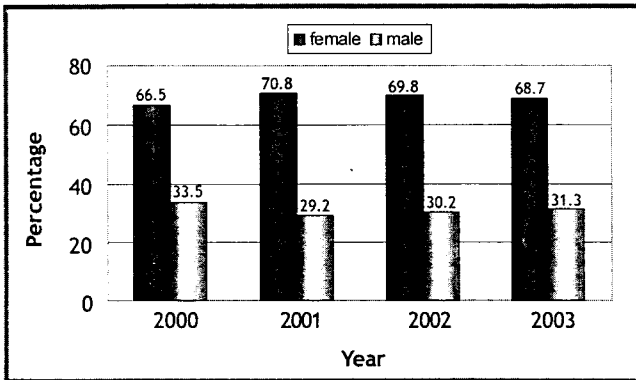
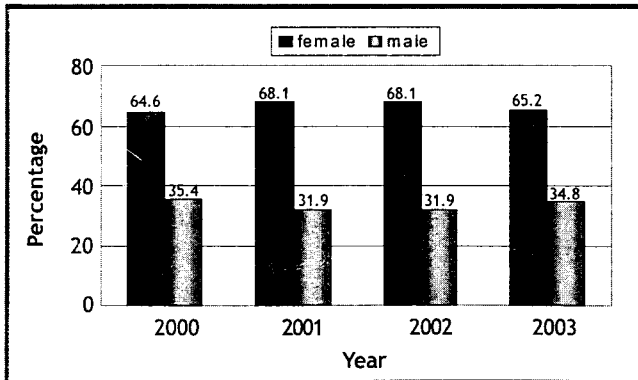


Figure 17. Distribution of Passers in PRC Board Examinations by Sex, 2000-2003, PRC



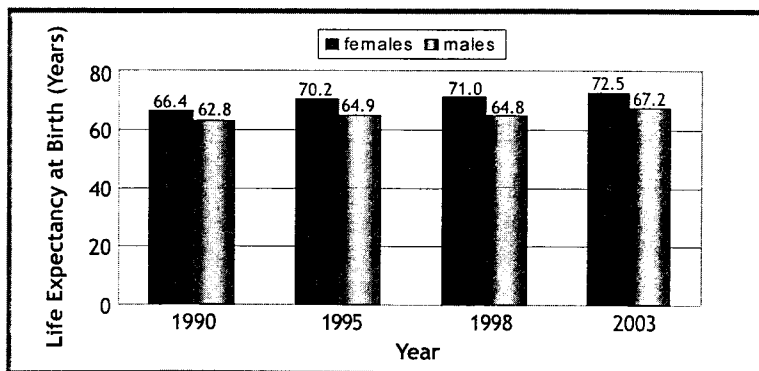
- ◆ The highest passing rate for male board examinees during the 2003 Board Exams was on nutritionists and dietitians, with 62.2%, while the lowest was recorded at 15.8% for general secondary education teaching professionals. On the other hand, the highest passing rate for female board examinees during the same period was 55.0% (medical doctors), while the lowest was 18.0% for accountants and auditors.

HEALTH

Women's health encompasses their physical, mental and social well-being throughout their life cycle. It is integrated with concerns about reproductive health, sexuality, gender relations, violence against women, women's human rights, access to economic resources for health maintenance and the overall socio-cultural representation and reproduction of women. The status of women's health impacts not only on the productive capacity of half of the population but also on the health and well-being of the next generation.

- ◆ Female life expectancy rose from 70.2 years in 1995 to 72.5 years in 2003. The comparative figures for the males were 64.9 years and 67.2 years, respectively.

Figure 18. Life Expectancy at Birth of Both Sexes, 1990-2003, NSO



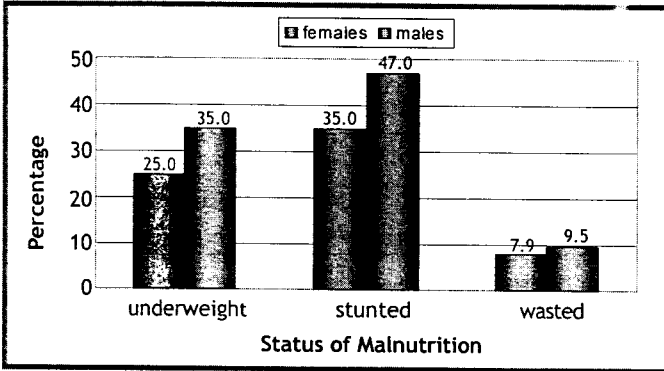
- ◆ According to the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), maternal mortality rate fell from 209 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1993 to 180 in 1995, and to 172 in 1998.
- ◆ The country has reduced mortality for both sexes. The fall in the death rates had been greater for females, especially during infancy and at older ages.

Table 4. Selected Health Status Indicators by Sex, 1993 and 1998 NDHS, NSO

Mortality Rate	1993		1998	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Infant 0-1yr (per 1,000 live births)	32.9	43.5	32.3	39.4
Child 1-4 yrs (per 1,000 live births)	56.8	69.9	18.5	20.8

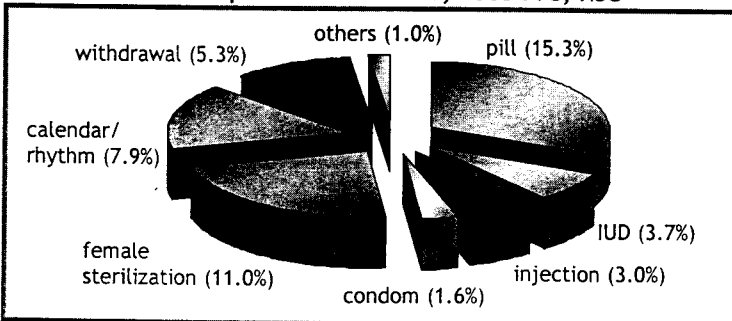
- ◆ According to the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), in terms of prevalence of malnutrition, gender gaps and direction of gender differences tend to change with age. At age 0-5 years, boys and girls had practically the same nutrition status, while among children 6-10 years old, girls had lower malnutrition rates than boys: 25.0% versus 35.0% for underweight, and 35.0% versus 47.0% for stunted. However, at puberty age of 11-12 years and through adolescent years of 13-19 years, the females were more at risk than the males of being overweight.

Figure 19. Prevalence of Malnutrition of Children 6-10 Years Old by Sex, 1998 National Nutrition Survey, FNRI



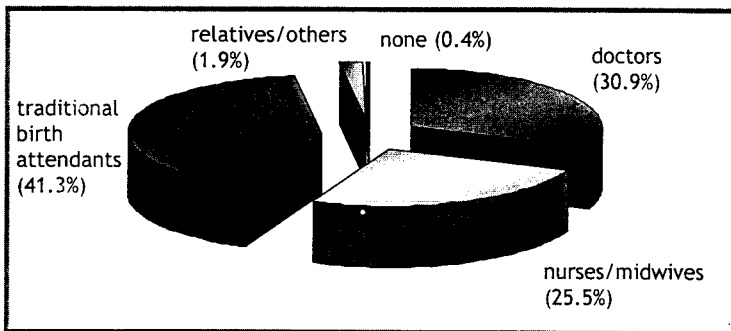
- ◆ According to the 2003 Family Planning Survey (FPS), 48.8% of the currently married women 15-49 years old have used at least one contraceptive method. Of these, 35.1% used modern methods while 13.8% used the traditional methods.
- ◆ Pill was still the leading contraceptive method used with 15.3%, followed by female sterilization (11.0%), and calendar/rhythm (7.9%). Condom, even though widely distributed and easily accessible at health centers, accounted for only 1.6%.

Figure 20. Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women by Contraceptive Method Used, 2003 FPS, NSO



- ◆ In the 1998 NDHS, 85.7% of pregnant women sought prenatal care from doctors and nurses/midwives, while 7.8% did not have any prenatal care provider.
- ◆ Only 6.3% resorted to traditional birth attendants (hilots), of which 76.7% are in rural areas.
- ◆ Furthermore, two in every three pregnant women (65.5%) opted to deliver at home, while the remaining 34.4% delivered at a health facility.
- ◆ Contrary to the small percentage of seeking the assistance of traditional birth attendants to provide prenatal care, most of the pregnant women resorted to them during the time of their delivery. Two in every five of the pregnant women (41.3%) were assisted by traditional birth attendants, while not even one-third (30.9%) of the pregnant women resorted to doctors.

Figure 21. Percent Distribution of Pregnant Women by Type of Assistance During Delivery, 1998 NDHS, NSO



- ◆ In the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), some 942,098 reportedly suffered from one disability or another, an increase by 2.5% since 1995. Women with disabilities outnumbered their male peers (50.2% versus 49.8%), a reversal of the 1995 trend when men accounted for 51.1% of persons with disabilities. There were more women among those with low vision (56.3%), partial blindness (50.3%), and hard of hearing (50.2%).
- ◆ As of August 2004, the Department of Health (DOH), through the National Epidemiology Center (NEC), has received a total of 2,139 reported cases of HIV Ab Seropositives since it started collecting data in January 1984. Of these, 792 (37.0%) were women. Out of these 2,139 cases, 670 were AIDS.
- ◆ Sexual contact is the most common mode of HIV/AIDS transmission (84.5%). Majority (61.6%) of this came from heterosexual contact, while 17.7% came from homosexual relationships.

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