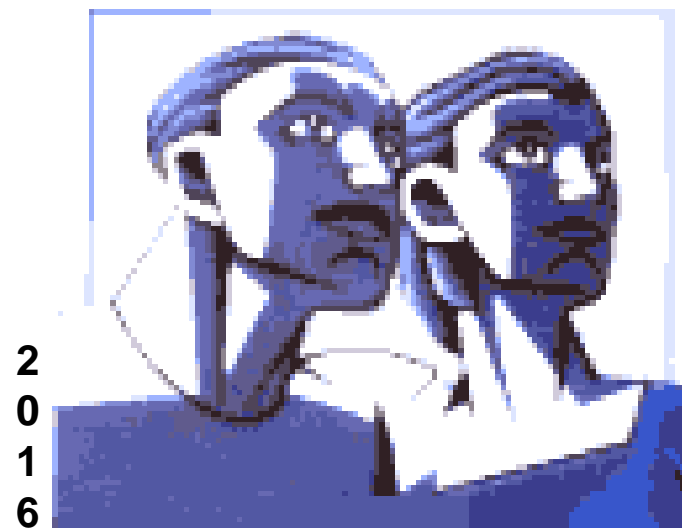


Women and Men

in the PHILIPPINES



STATISTICAL HANDBOOK



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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2016 STATISTICAL HANDBOOK
on

Women and Men

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

FOREWORD

This 2016 edition of the Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines is the fourth in the series of statistical handbooks released by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The first statistical handbook published in 1995 was an output of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) Project on Improving Gender Statistics funded by the former United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which was implemented by the former agency and even replicated by its regional offices. This project was also undertaken in five other Asian countries, namely: India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The second and third Handbooks were published in the Philippines in 1999 and 2003, respectively.

It was recognized that in many instances, gender statistics were neither available in the desired form nor accessible to many users. Hence for this edition, the PSA committed to compile and update this handbook to present the available and relevant gender statistics in the Philippines from 2000 to 2015. This is also in line with the Magna Carta of Women, which mandates all government offices to generate and maintain gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation. Recent developments on the thrust to promote the welfare of women and men were also included.

This handbook hopes to provide relevant, timely, and user-friendly information on gender issues which are deemed important to planners, researchers and other users in gender and development advocacy, plans, programs and policies. Indicators on monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on gender equality were also included to reflect the status of these indicators in the country. With the culmination of the MDGs in 2015 and start of the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016, future editions of this Handbook shall contain indicators on SDGs.

This update of the Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines was made possible through the data support of the following

agencies: Civil Service Commission (CSC), Commission on Elections (COMELEC), Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), Philippine National Police (PNP), Supreme Court (SC), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the various units of the PSA. We wish to acknowledge the continued invaluable support they extended and likewise encourage other government and non-government agencies to join us in our efforts to improve gender statistics in the Philippines.

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

December 2016

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INTRODUCTION

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| 11.8 | Reported Cases of Violence Against Children: 2015 | <p>Based on the latest update of the Philippine MDGWatch, five out of the seven indicators under MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women have a high probability of attaining the target in 2015. With the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), one of its goals focuses on gender equality.</p> |
| 12.1 | Local Visitors of Protected Areas by Sex: 2000 to 2014 | <p>In the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, one of the priority strategies under the social development sector is mainstreaming gender and development. The government shall mainstream gender and development concerns in planning, policy formulation, program and project development and implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It shall address the differentiated needs of women and men, so they can equally participate in and benefit from the development process (PDP 2011-2016).</p> |
| 12.2 | Foreign Visitors of Protected Areas in the Philippines, 2000-2014. | |
| 12.3 | Distribution of Beneficiaries of Community-Based Forest Management Agreement, by Sex as of December 2015 | <p>The realization of the vision to achieve a gender responsive development under the 2001 to 2004 Framework Plan for Women (FPW) which is a time slice of the 30-year Philippine Plan for Gender and Development (PPGD), requires sound gender advocacy, plans, programs and policies. To ensure that women and men will equally contribute and benefit from economic, social, political, cultural and environmental development of the country, appropriate measures must be undertaken to provide them with equal conditions for realizing their full rights to contribute and benefit from development. Moreover, it is also necessary to enhance the process of women's and men's awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, decision-making, power and control, and to women's and men's transformative action.</p> |
| 13.1 | Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary education: 2000 to 2015 | <p>Every effort aimed to advance the status of women requires timely and accurate information on the situations of women and men. Understanding where, why and how gender inequality arises is a vital step in addressing gender and development problems and issues.</p> <p>In this context, latest available statistics highlighting the differences between women and men have been compiled and presented in this</p> |

handbook in tables and figures with brief comparative analyses. The handbook focuses on the situation of women relative to men in the following major areas:

1. Population and Families
2. Work
3. Economic Participation
4. Agriculture
5. Education
6. Health and Nutrition
7. Social Welfare
8. Public Life
9. Migration
10. Peace and Human Rights
11. Violence Against Women and Children
12. Environment
13. Millennium Development Goals

RECENT STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Women are among the most vulnerable population groups in society. Efforts have been made in improving gender balance in the country. However, there are still barriers that have yet to be hurdled, and there are emerging concerns that need to be addressed to reduce gender inequalities. Achieving gender equality is therefore society's moral obligation.

The promotion of gender concerns in the Philippines are guided by internationally agreed frameworks and commitments such as the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The BPfA is an agenda for women's empowerment which aims to remove all obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making.

Meanwhile, CEDAW, also known as the International Bill of Rights of Women, is a human rights treaty which affirms the reproductive rights of women and targets culture and tradition as influential forces shaping gender roles and family relations. The MDGs are a set of clearly-defined, time-bound and measurable goals and targets geared toward poverty-reduction and ensuring that globalization benefits all the world's people. MDGs emphasized the need for concerted efforts to address gender inequalities towards reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation. The SDGs, on the other hand, build on the achievements of the MDGs and guided development action for the last 15 years. Both MDGs and SDGs have a stand-alone goal which focuses on gender equality and empowerment of women, specifically MDG 3 and SDG 5. Moreover, the UN Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) identified 80 gender-relevant indicators out of the 230 unique SDG indicators.

Aside from the international frameworks and commitments, gender concerns are also guided by the local legal and official frameworks such as 1987 Philippine Constitution, which states that “The state recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before law of women and men.” and the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), which mandates all government offices to adopt gender mainstreaming as a strategy for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for gender and development, and to generate and maintain gender statistics and sex-disaggregated databases to aid in planning, programming and policy formulation. Further, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011 – 2016 sets out to strengthen mainstreaming of gender and development (GAD) concerns in governance. Mainstreaming GAD was one of the priority strategies of the previous administration for the social development sector as reflected in the Social Contract with the Filipino People, to wit: *“From a lack of concern for gender disparities and shortfalls, to the promotion of equal gender opportunity in all spheres of public policies and programs.”*

It is widely recognized that efforts aimed at advancing the status of women require timely and accurate information on the situation of women and men. In the Philippines, the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) has institutionalized various mechanisms to provide necessary data support to gender-responsive development. Gender statistics help inform policies and interventions that facilitate results-based and rights-based human development and sustainable social progress.

Statistical Policies and Coordination Mechanisms

The Philippines has statistical policies and coordination mechanisms on gender statistics as well as gender statistical products and services. The Philippine Statistical Act of 2013 or Republic Act No. 10625 is the policy of the State to effect the necessary and proper changes in the organizational and functional structures of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), thus, the creation of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) for purposes of policy coordination. Under the law, interagency statistical committees shall be created by the PSA to coordinate and resolve agency and sectoral concerns

on statistical matters. One of the proposed committees is the Committee on Gender Statistics.

The Interagency Committee on Gender Statistics (IACGS) was established in 2014 per Memorandum Order No. 1. The IACGS serves as venue for discussion and resolution of issues, review current techniques/methodologies, and recommend policies and workable schemes towards the improvement of gender and other related statistics. The IACGS is composed of the following agencies: Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippine National Police (PNP) and PSA.

This year, part of the work plan of the Committee is the input to the review of the different gender indicators systems: a) Philippine Core GAD indicators; b) UN Statistics Division's (UNSD) Minimum Core Set of Gender Indicators; c) UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (UNESCAP) Core Set of Gender Indicators for Asia and the Pacific; and d) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) Women and the Economy Dashboard. Per NSCB Resolution No. 5, Series of 2001, *Approval and Adoption of the Statistical Framework on Gender and Development Indicators System*, the NSCB Board approved the Statistical Framework of the GAD Indicators System and direct all concerned government agencies to adopt the Framework in the generation and analysis of gender and development indicators. The Philippines Core GAD Framework contains the key macroeconomic impact indicators needed to monitor and assess the state of gender and development in the country. Further, it serves as reference for government and non-government organizations in the formulation of indicators for monitoring and assessment of outputs and impact of their GAD activities.

For the international commitments, UNSD's Minimum Core Set of Gender indicators that address relevant gender issues from BPfA has five domains: 1) economic structures and access to resources; 2) education; 3) health and related services; 4) public life and decision-making; and 5) human

rights of women and child. On the other hand, the UNESCAP Core set of indicators for Asia and Pacific includes the 52 indicators in the global minimum set. Additional domains and indicators have been added based on specific regional needs and priorities. The additional basic domains are environment and climate change, and the supplementary domains are refugees, disaster risk reduction, social protection and peace and security. For APEC's Women and the Economy Dashboard, in 2014, APEC leaders recognized the importance of data to measure progress in reducing barriers to women's economic participation with 80 indicators classified into five parts identified by the APEC Policy Partnership of Women and the Economy (PPWE) namely: 1) access to capital and assets; 2) access to markets; 3) skills, capacity-building and health; 4) leadership, voice and agency; and 5) innovation and technology.

The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017 represents the convergence of stakeholders in the PSS towards the production and delivery of timely, relevant and quality official statistics that is anchored on every Filipino's right to information. Broadly, the PSDP 2011-2017 envisions the PSS to be responsive, effective and efficient in providing quality statistics for evidence-based decisions towards the attainment of the national development goals. PSDP 2011 – 2017 has a chapter that focuses on Statistics on Children and Gender and Development which particularly addresses concerns on the generation, dissemination and utilization of statistics on children and gender and development.

The PSS, spearheaded by the PSA, also conducts the National Convention on Statistics (NCS) every three years. It has the following objectives: a) to provide a forum for exchanging ideas and experiences in the field of statistics; and b) to discuss recent statistical developments and prevailing issues and problems of the PSS. A session on gender statistics is regularly organized. The 13th NCS was conducted on 3 – 4 October 2016. Aside from the NCS, the PSS also supports and participates in the celebration of the National Women's Month, which is spearheaded by PCW. This celebration aims to give due recognition to the contributions of Filipino women in our society.

In 2010, the Philippines hosted the 3rd Global Forum on Gender Statistics (GFGS) and the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS). The Forum brought together 77 official statisticians, and experts and advocates of gender and development measurement from 43 countries and international organizations. Co-organized by the Philippines through the former National Statistical Coordination Board (now part of PSA) and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the back-to-back events highlighted the need for statistical agencies and their partners in the national statistical system to develop national plans to improve their gender statistics and make their needs known to donors, strengthen the overall national capacity for data analysis and harmonize data from different sources within the national statistical system.

Statistical Products and Services

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) has continued the development of statistical information tools intended to help stakeholders in policy and monitoring work on gender and development. Some of these products are:

- Annual Factsheets on Women and Men
- Quarterly Gender Quickstat
- Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Philippines
- Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment Publication
- Official Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors (includes women and children)
- MDGWatch - presents data on MDG indicators to monitor Goal 3
- Gender-Based Indicator of Labor and Employment in Agriculture
- Statistical Annex on Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities

Aside from the products, various surveys were also conducted by PSA in the last ten years that covered gender concerns. These surveys include:

1. Women's Safety Module in the 2008 and 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) which aims to capture the extent and types of violence

against women experienced by women aged 15-49 years old. The module also included questions on marital control, which may fall either under emotional/psychological violence or economic violence.

2. Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)
3. Family Health Survey (FHS)

Other agencies and the academe also conducted surveys that focus on gender concerns. Among these surveys are:

1. National Nutrition Survey (NNS) and the Updating of Nutritional Status of Filipino Children and Other Population Groups by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI);
2. Young Adult Fertility Survey (YAFS) by the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI); and
3. National Baseline Survey on Violence Against Children by the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC), which was conducted in 2015 and the very first survey conducted to measure violence against children. The results of the survey will be released in 2016.

Methodological studies/developments

There have been methodological studies undertaken by the PSS in order to address the emerging issues and concerns. Some of the studies developed/made are:

- i. Development of a Methodology and Estimation of Gender Development Index (GDI) at the Local Level. The IACGS undertook an assessment of existing indicators on gender vis-à-vis the statistical requirements of the approved GAD framework and the findings of the data assessment highlighted the need to develop the estimation methodology for GDI. The index shall provide gender-related development measures as well as serve as tool in integrating

gender issues into analytical work, development operations and capacity building. The study covered all provinces in the Philippines and all municipalities of five pilot provinces – Ilocos Norte, Palawan, Guimaras, Compostella Valley and Sarangani. Estimates for 2000 and 2003 were released in 2008.

- ii. Development of methodology to measure contribution of women and men in the economy. Using the results of the 2000 Pilot Time Use Survey and the Labor Force Survey (LFS), the methodology produced estimates of the number of hours spent on unpaid work (housework services), valuation of unpaid work, and share of the value of unpaid hours to GDP for 2000-2009.
- iii. Methodological Study on the Measurement of Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship. The UN Women and UNSD, in collaboration with OECD, World Bank and ADB, are supporting the conduct of the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project, which aims to develop methods/guidelines to collect sex-disaggregated asset ownership data. It is expected to improve integration of gender issues into regular production of statistics for better evidence-based policies. A pilot survey on this was conducted in a number of countries. The ADB is currently supporting the conduct of this pilot survey in the Philippines together with Mongolia and Georgia. The pilot survey in the Philippines was conducted in September 2015 and the report will be released in 2017.
- iv. Development of the National VAW Documentation System (NVAWDocSys) for monitoring violence against women. In 2009, the PCW initiated the development of the NVAWDocSys, a secure web-based documentation system that facilitates and integrates the collection of standardized data on VAW from concerned government agencies, local government units and other service providers handling VAW cases. The system was piloted in nine sites with funding from UN Population Fund (UNFPA). The result demonstrated that administrative data from various sources could be integrated, and in the process, remove duplication or double-counting of victims.

In 2012, taking off from the results of the initial piloting of the NVAWDocSys, PCW spearheaded the province-wide rollout of the use of the system in the

Province of Aklan. System enhancement to suit the data needs of the local government units is currently being undertaken with funding support from *Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)*.

- v. Development and improvement of archiving systems/documentation of actual policy uses of statistics on children and gender. The PCW regularly monitors laws that are amended or passed which utilized data/information on gender statistics to support their enactment. These laws that were amended or passed since 2010 are as follows: RA 10354 or “The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act; RA 10361 or “Domestic Workers Act”; and RA 10364 or “Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.”

The academe and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also undertake studies and researches on women’s conditions in different sectors and geographical areas. Moreover, they tackle issues such as the impact of mainstreaming gender and development programs and policies on Filipino women, violence against women, reproductive health, overseas work and others.

Gender statistics are being used by PCW in their advocacy campaigns such as in crafting National Women’s Month Celebration core messages, in PCW press releases, speeches, and talking points for media, and infographics which are being disseminated in social media and media kits, in the “Estado ni Juana”: The State of Filipino Women Report, and production of info sheets on the 12 areas of concern in the Busan Platform for Action (BPfA)+20, which were distributed during the UN CSW in New York. The results of the 2008 and 2013 NDHS were also used in crafting core messages on VAW during the 18-Day Campaign to End VAW.

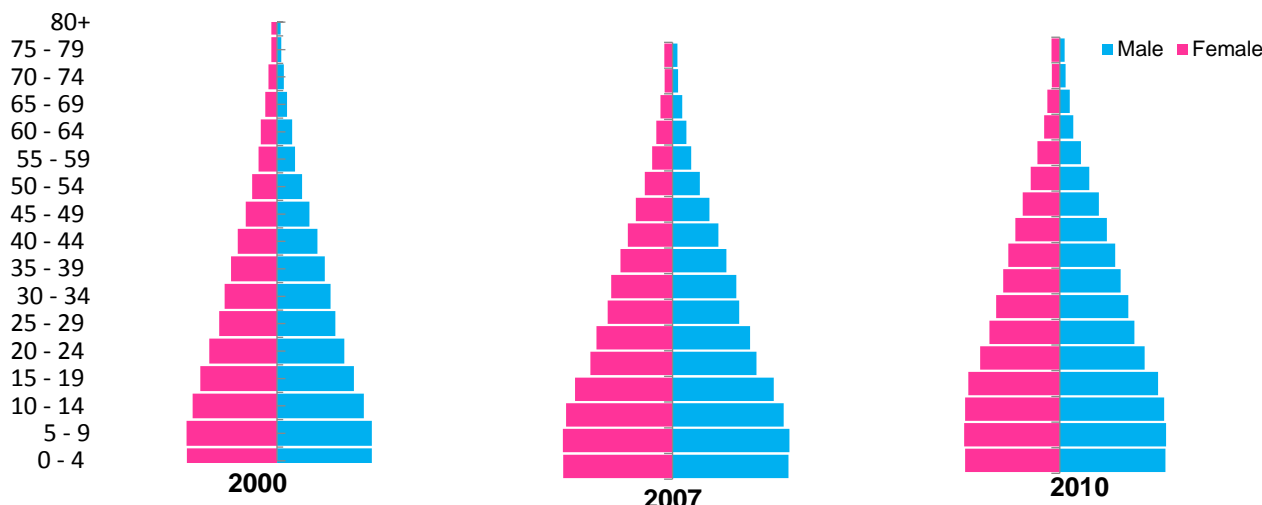
1 POPULATION AND FAMILIES

Many studies have shown the relation of population to the poverty situation in the country. Hence, the population growth of the Philippines requires careful attention as it has pivotal role in the country's economic growth.

Some of the priority issues in the sector in recent years include: the need for couples and parents to practice family planning and responsible parenthood to achieve the desired number, timing and spacing of children and improve maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition status; and discourage adolescents and youth from premarital sex, teenage pregnancies, early marriages, sexually transmitted infections and other psychological concerns.

This chapter will highlight statistical information on population and sex ratio by age group covering the Census periods 2000, 2007 and 2010 and projected population from 2011 to 2020. It will also provide the projected life expectancy at birth by five-year interval from 2000 to 2040 and population 10 years and over by marital status of women and men. This chapter also presents data series on the median age of women at first marriage, percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years old who were first married by specific ages and average number of children born to a woman.

Figure 1.1 Population Pyramid, 2000, 2007 and 2010



Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), 2007 Census of Population, PSA
 Note: Includes total population of female and male.

The Philippine population remains relatively young as shown by the broad base of the pyramids. However, there is an indication of a slowly increasing share of adults (working age population) in the population. The slowly aging trend in the age distribution of the population can be attributed to decreasing fertility rates and increasing life expectancy in the Philippines, which are evident for both sexes. These factors, if sustained, can lead to the demographic sweet spot or the period when optimal number of the country's population would be of the working age and have fewer dependents, leading to rapid economic growth.

Figure 1.2 - Projected Population, by Sex and Single Year, 2011 to 2020 (Number in Thousands)

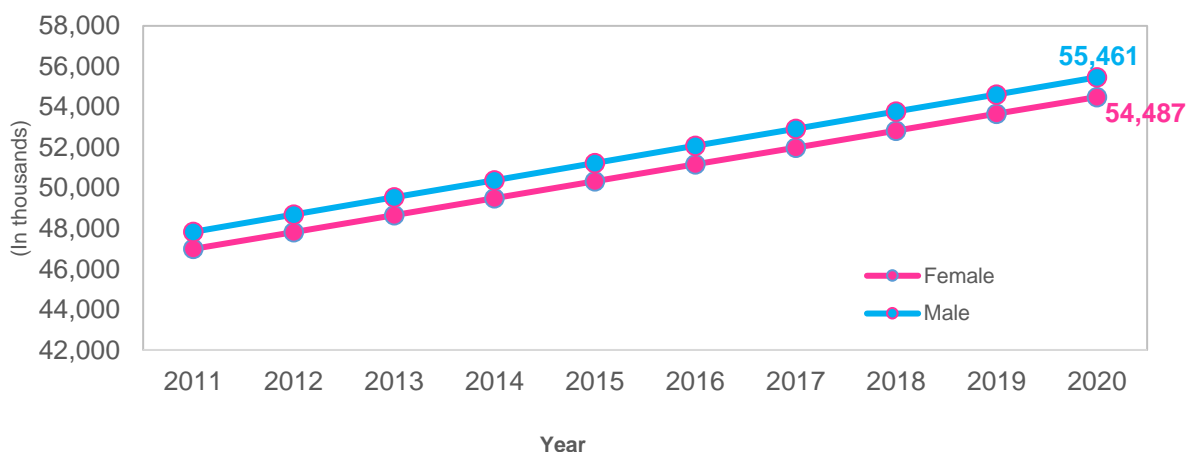


Table 1.1 - Projected Population, by Sex and Single Year, 2011 to 2020 (Number in Thousands)

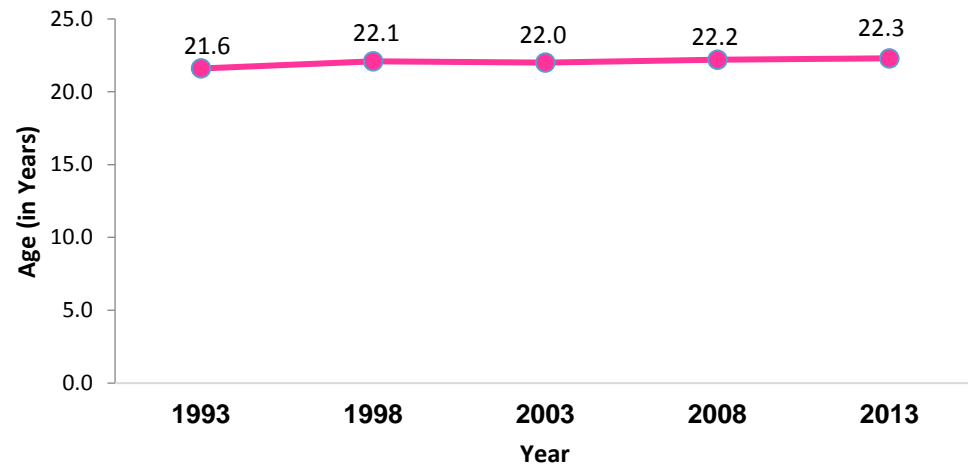
| Year | Female | | Male | |
|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 2011 | 46,991 | 49.6 | 47,832 | 50.4 |
| 2012 | 47,827 | 49.6 | 48,684 | 50.4 |
| 2013 | 48,661 | 49.6 | 49,535 | 50.4 |
| 2014 | 49,495 | 49.6 | 50,385 | 50.4 |
| 2015 | 50,328 | 49.6 | 51,234 | 50.4 |
| 2016 | 51,162 | 49.6 | 52,081 | 50.4 |
| 2017 | 51,994 | 49.6 | 52,927 | 50.4 |
| 2018 | 52,826 | 49.6 | 53,773 | 50.4 |
| 2019 | 53,657 | 49.6 | 54,617 | 50.4 |
| 2020 | 54,487 | 49.6 | 55,461 | 50.4 |

Source: 2010 Census-based Population Projections in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Population Projections

By 2020, the country's female population is projected to reach 54.5 million taking into consideration the 2010 Census Count of 45.7 million. The male population is expected to rise by 9 million from 46.6 million in 2010 to 55.5 million in 2020.

POPULATION

Figure 1.3 - Median Age of Women 25 to 49 Years Old at First Marriage, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013



| Year | Median Age |
|------|------------|
| 1993 | 21.6 |
| 1998 | 22.1 |
| 2003 | 22.0 |
| 2008 | 22.2 |
| 2013 | 22.3 |

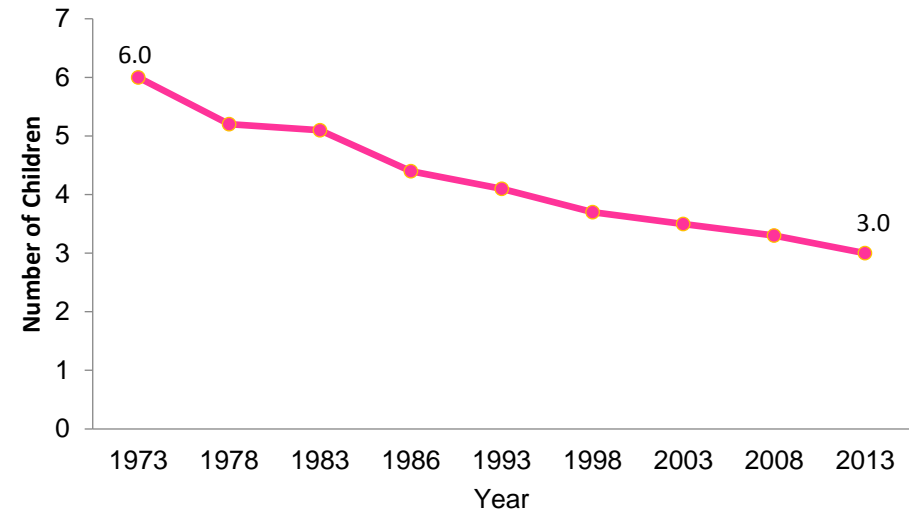
Source: 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her spouse/partner.

The median age of women at first marriage among 15 to 49 years old slightly increased in two decades, from 21.6 years old in 1993 to 22.3 years old in 2013.

POPULATION

Figure 1.4 - Average Number of Children Born to Women, 1973 to 2013



Source: Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (RPFS)
 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS)
 National Demographic Survey (NDS)
 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

Notes: 1/ The average number of children born to a woman also refers to total fertility rate.
 2/ The rates reflect five-year averages centered on mid-period years for the 1973, 1978 and 1983 surveys and a three-year rate for the 1986, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 surveys.

There is a declining fertility trend over time. Over a 40-year period, the average number of children born to a woman showed a decreasing pattern from 6.0 in 1970 to 3.0 in 2013.

POPULATION

Figure 1.5 - Projected Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex and Five-Year Interval, 2000 to 2040 (Medium Assumption)

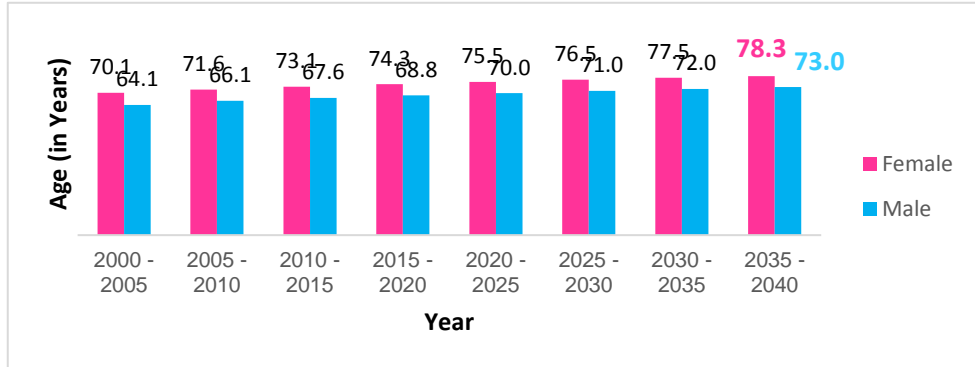


Table 1.2 - Projected Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex and Five-Year Interval, 2000 to 2040 (Medium Assumption)

| Year | Female | Male |
|-------------|--------|------|
| 2000 - 2005 | 70.1 | 64.1 |
| 2005 - 2010 | 71.6 | 66.1 |
| 2010 - 2015 | 73.1 | 67.6 |
| 2015 - 2020 | 74.3 | 68.8 |
| 2020 - 2025 | 75.5 | 70.0 |
| 2025 - 2030 | 76.5 | 71.0 |
| 2030 - 2035 | 77.5 | 72.0 |
| 2035 - 2040 | 78.3 | 73.0 |

Source: 2000 Census-based Population Projections in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Population Projections

Females who are born between 2010 to 2015 are expected to live longer by 5.53 years than their male counterparts. The life expectancy at birth for those born at this period is 73.14 years for female and 67.61 years for male. This is projected to improve further in 2035 to 2040 when life expectancy at birth is expected to rise to 78.34 years for females and 73.01 for males. The gap between the projected life expectancy between female and male is also expected to narrow down from 6.03

POPULATION

Table 1.3 Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years old who were first married by specific exact ages: 2003, 2008 and 2013

| Age | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 |
|-----|------|------|------|
| 15 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 18 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 |

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

The percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years old who were married when they were 15 years old increased from 1.5 in 2003 to 2.1 in 2008, then declined to 2.0 in 2013.

On the other hand, the percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years old who were first married at the age of 18 also increased from 14.0

TABLE 1.4 - Population and Sex Ratio by Age Group, 2000, 2007 and 2010 (Number in Thousands)

| AGE GROUP | 2000 | | | | | 2007 | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | Female | | Male | | Sex Ratio | Female | | Male | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| All Ages | 37,980 | 100.0 | 38,524 | 100.0 | 101 | 43,788 | 100.0 | 44,758 | 100.0 | 102 |
| 0 - 4 Years | 4,718 | 12.4 | 4,952 | 12.9 | 105 | 5,134 | 11.7 | 5,442 | 12.2 | 106 |
| 5 - 9 Years | 4,733 | 12.5 | 4,962 | 12.9 | 105 | 5,142 | 11.7 | 5,479 | 12.2 | 107 |
| 10 - 14 Years | 4,408 | 11.6 | 4,541 | 11.8 | 103 | 4,991 | 11.4 | 5,220 | 11.7 | 105 |
| 15 - 19 Years | 3,999 | 10.5 | 4,018 | 10.4 | 100 | 4,572 | 10.4 | 4,752 | 10.6 | 104 |
| 20 - 24 Years | 3,547 | 9.3 | 3,523 | 9.1 | 99 | 3,847 | 8.8 | 3,941 | 8.8 | 102 |
| 25 - 29 Years | 3,017 | 7.9 | 3,054 | 7.9 | 101 | 3,572 | 8.2 | 3,631 | 8.1 | 102 |
| 30 - 34 Years | 2,742 | 7.2 | 2,805 | 7.3 | 102 | 3,042 | 6.9 | 3,133 | 7.0 | 103 |
| 35 - 39 Years | 2,404 | 6.3 | 2,497 | 6.5 | 104 | 2,883 | 6.6 | 2,994 | 6.7 | 104 |
| 40 - 44 Years | 2,043 | 5.4 | 2,120 | 5.5 | 104 | 2,449 | 5.6 | 2,527 | 5.6 | 103 |
| 45 - 49 Years | 1,633 | 4.3 | 1,697 | 4.4 | 104 | 2,090 | 4.8 | 2,156 | 4.8 | 103 |
| 50 - 54 Years | 1,304 | 3.4 | 1,319 | 3.4 | 101 | 1,721 | 3.9 | 1,736 | 3.9 | 101 |
| 55 - 59 Years | 961 | 2.5 | 943 | 2.4 | 98 | 1,302 | 3.0 | 1,283 | 2.9 | 99 |
| 60 - 64 Years | 847 | 2.2 | 786 | 2.0 | 93 | 959 | 2.2 | 878 | 2.0 | 92 |
| 65 - 69 Years | 605 | 1.6 | 533 | 1.4 | 88 | 766 | 1.8 | 652 | 1.5 | 85 |
| 70 - 74 Years | 436 | 1.1 | 362 | 0.9 | 83 | 572 | 1.3 | 450 | 1.0 | 79 |
| 75 - 79 Years | 287 | 0.8 | 219 | 0.6 | 76 | 364 | 0.8 | 259 | 0.6 | 71 |
| 80 Years and Above | 295 | 0.8 | 195 | 0.5 | 66 | 381 | 0.9 | 225 | 0.5 | 59 |

TABLE 1.4 - Population and Sex Ratio by Age Group, 2000, 2007 and 2010 (Number in Thousands)

| AGE GROUP | 2010 | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | Female | | Male | | Sex Ratio |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| All Ages | 45,701 | 100.0 | 46,634 | 100.0 | 102 |
| 0 - 4 Years | 4,941 | 10.8 | 5,293 | 11.4 | 107 |
| 5 - 9 Years | 4,989 | 10.9 | 5,332 | 11.4 | 107 |
| 10 - 14 Years | 4,943 | 10.8 | 5,237 | 11.2 | 106 |
| 15 - 19 Years | 4,774 | 10.4 | 4,932 | 10.6 | 103 |
| 20 - 24 Years | 4,152 | 9.1 | 4,257 | 9.1 | 103 |
| 25 - 29 Years | 3,677 | 8.0 | 3,746 | 8.0 | 102 |
| 30 - 34 Years | 3,329 | 7.3 | 3,444 | 7.4 | 103 |
| 35 - 39 Years | 2,957 | 6.5 | 3,057 | 6.6 | 103 |
| 40 - 44 Years | 2,693 | 5.9 | 2,779 | 6.0 | 103 |
| 45 - 49 Years | 2,313 | 5.1 | 2,368 | 5.1 | 102 |
| 50 - 54 Years | 1,941 | 4.2 | 1,954 | 4.2 | 101 |
| 55 - 59 Years | 1,511 | 3.3 | 1,476 | 3.2 | 98 |
| 60 - 64 Years | 1,164 | 2.5 | 1,064 | 2.3 | 91 |
| 65 - 69 Years | 817 | 1.8 | 680 | 1.5 | 83 |
| 70 - 74 Years | 650 | 1.4 | 492 | 1.1 | 76 |
| 75 - 79 Years | 421 | 0.9 | 286 | 0.6 | 68 |
| 80 Years and Above | 429 | 0.9 | 237 | 0.5 | 55 |

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, 2007 Census of Population, PSA
Note: Includes total population of female and male.

The total Philippine population reached 92.3 million based on the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Of the 92.3 million population counts, 50.5% are males and 49.5% are females.

In 10 years, the sex ratio increased from 101 males per 100 females in 2000 to 102 males per 100 females in 2010. It may be noted, however, that sex ratio has been declining starting at age 55 for all the census years 2000, 2007 and 2010, i.e., there had been lesser number of male than female as age increases and across census years.

TABLE 1.5 - Population 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status and Sex, 2000, 2007 and 2010 (Number in Thousands)

| Marital Status | 2000 | | | | 2007 | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Female | | Male | | Female | | Male | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| (Total population 10 years old and over) | 28,529 | 100.0 | 28,610 | 100.0 | 33,512 | 100.0 | 33,837 | 100.0 |
| Single | 11,801 | 41.4 | 13,279 | 46.4 | 13,802 | 41.2 | 16,078 | 47.5 |
| Married | 13,071 | 45.8 | 13,017 | 45.5 | 15,345 | 45.8 | 15,150 | 44.8 |
| Widowed | 1,781 | 6.2 | 572 | 2.0 | 2,212 | 6.6 | 699 | 2.1 |
| Separated or Divorced | 356 | 1.2 | 202 | 0.7 | 493 | 1.5 | 295 | 0.9 |
| Common law/Live-in | 1,520 | 5.3 | 1,541 | 5.4 | 1,518 | 4.5 | 1,477 | 4.4 |
| Unknown | | | | | 143 | 0.4 | 139 | 0.4 |

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, 2007 Census of Population, PSA

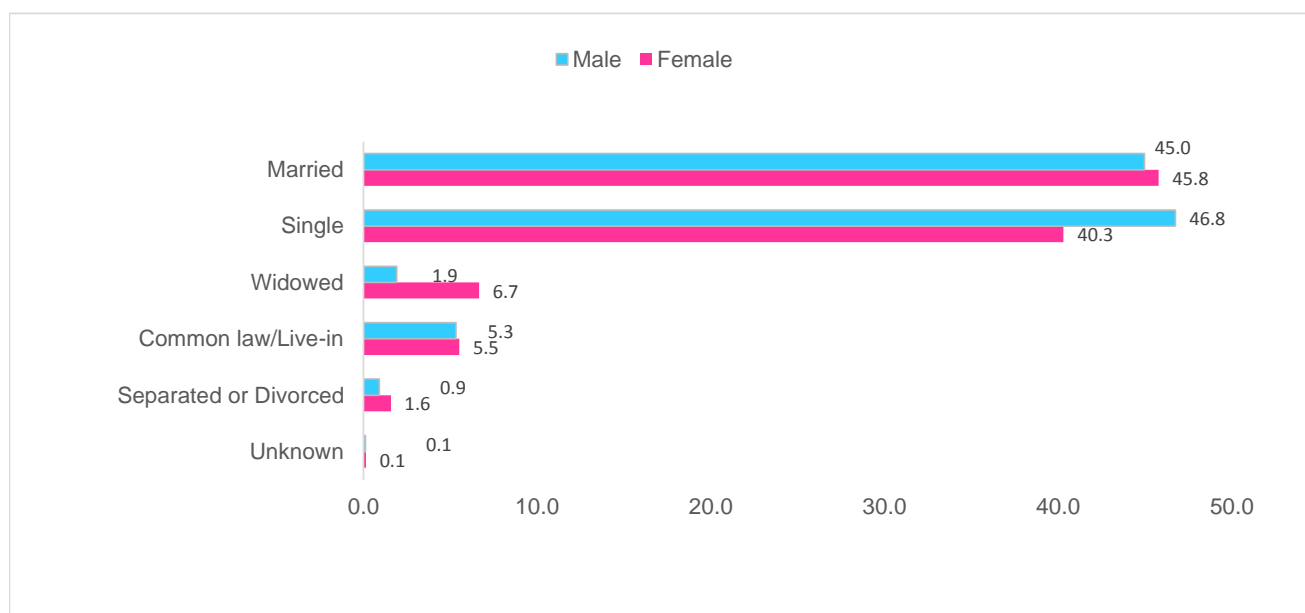
Note: Includes household population of female and male.

| Marital Status | 2010 | | | |
|--|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Female | | Male | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| (Total population 10 years old and over) | 35,712 | 100.0 | 35,837 | 100.0 |
| Single | 14,395 | 40.3 | 16,758 | 46.8 |
| Married | 16,351 | 45.8 | 16,116 | 45.0 |
| Widowed | 2,377 | 6.7 | 684 | 1.9 |
| Separated or Divorced | 565 | 1.6 | 328 | 0.9 |
| Common law/Live-in | 1,973 | 5.5 | 1,911 | 5.3 |
| Unknown | 51 | 0.1 | 40 | 0.1 |

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, 2007 Census of Population, PSA

Note: Includes household population of female and male.

Figure 1.6 - Household Population 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status and Sex, 2000, 2007 and 2010 (Number in Thousands)



Source: 2000 and 2010 Census of Population and Housing, 2007 Census of Population, PSA Note: Includes household population of female and male.

There are more single males than females. About 46.8% of males are single as compared to 40.3% of females in 2010 among population 10 years old and over.

Consistent with the data on sex ratio and life expectancy, there are more widows than widower. Seven out of 100 females are widow while only two out of 100 males are widower.

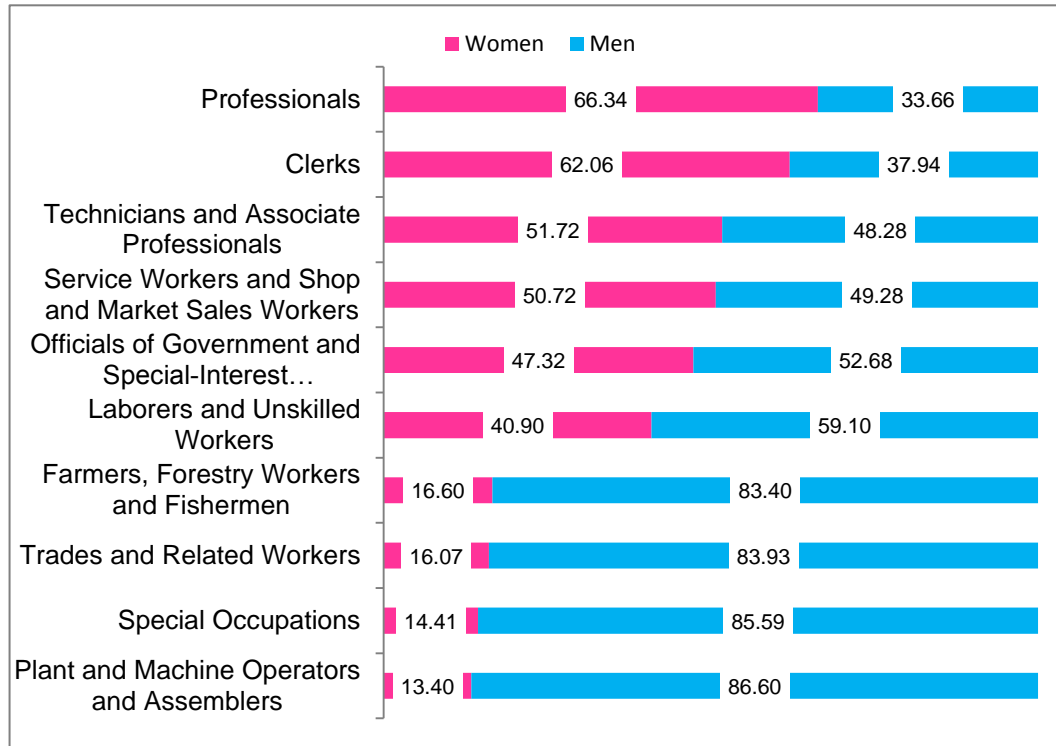
2 WORK

The national development plan of our country stresses the importance of providing employment to the growing population. With the objective to increase the level of per capita income and to reduce poverty, producing job is essential to achieve the set goals. Information on the economic characteristics of the working population is needed to identify the priority industries to be built.

Data on the work chapter provides information on the employment indicators. Table and graphs including the economic participation in the labor force of both sexes in major industries and occupational group. The employment rate, labor force participation rate, unemployment rate and the employment to population ratio was also shown.

This chapter aims to present the basic data on work with disaggregation by sex to determine on how gender equality is advancing when it comes to opportunities at work and in the society.

Figure 2.1 Distribution of Women and Men, by Occupation Group: 2014

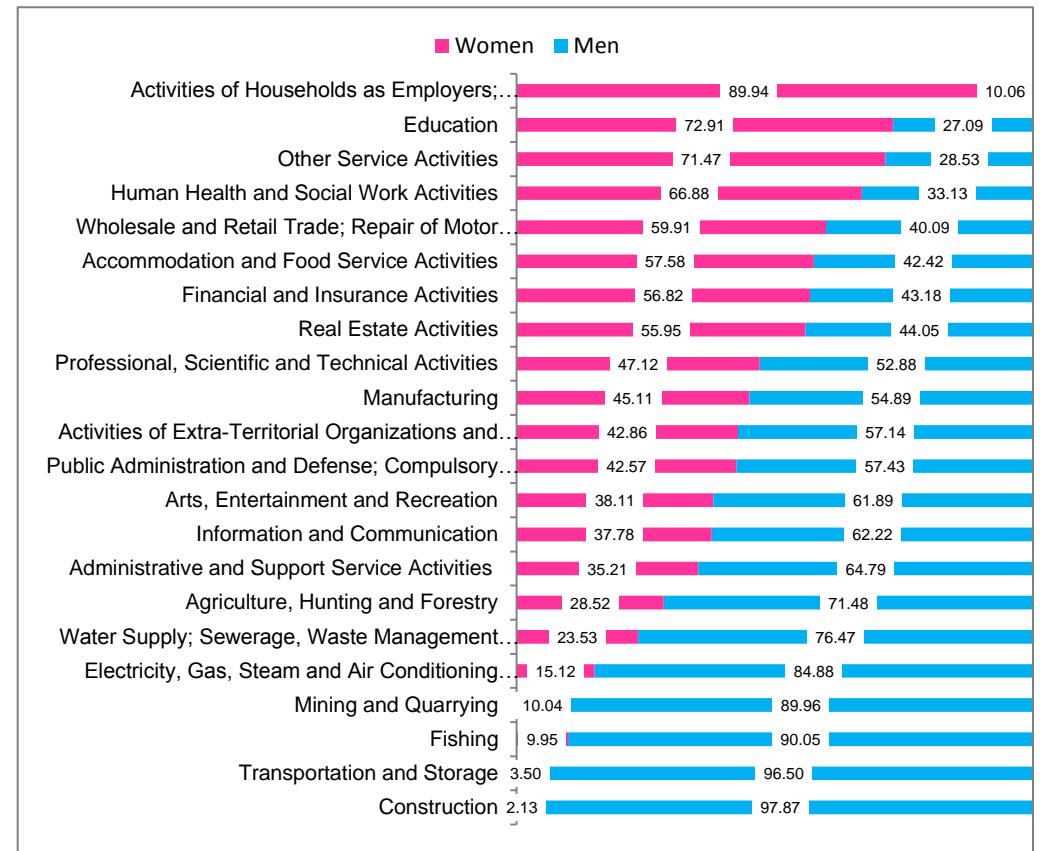


Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

White collar and clerical occupations are occupied mostly by women. There were two women for every man in professional and clerical occupations. On the other hand, plant and machine operators, and special occupation groups were dominated by men. There were six men for every woman in these occupation groups in 2014.

Further, farmers, fishermen, laborers and unskilled workers were also dominated by men. There were five men for every woman in these occupation groups.

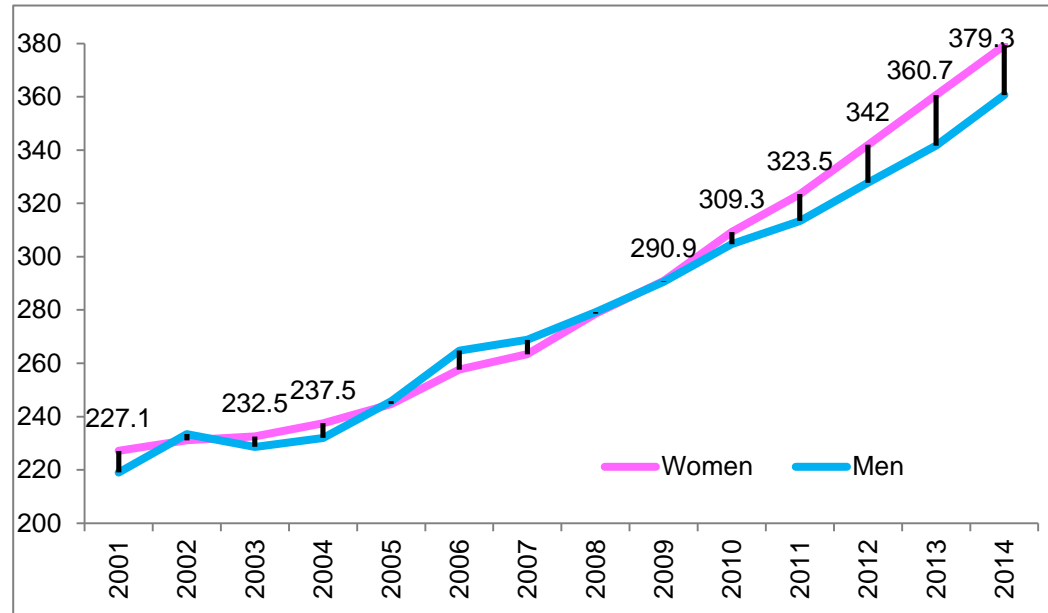
Figure 2.2 Distribution of Women and Men, by Industry Group: 2014



Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women workers were mostly engaged in self producing activities of household, education as well as human health and social work activities in 2014. On the other hand, majority of workers in the construction, transportation and storage as well as fishing, mining and quarrying and electricity, gas, steam and airconditioning supply industries, were men.

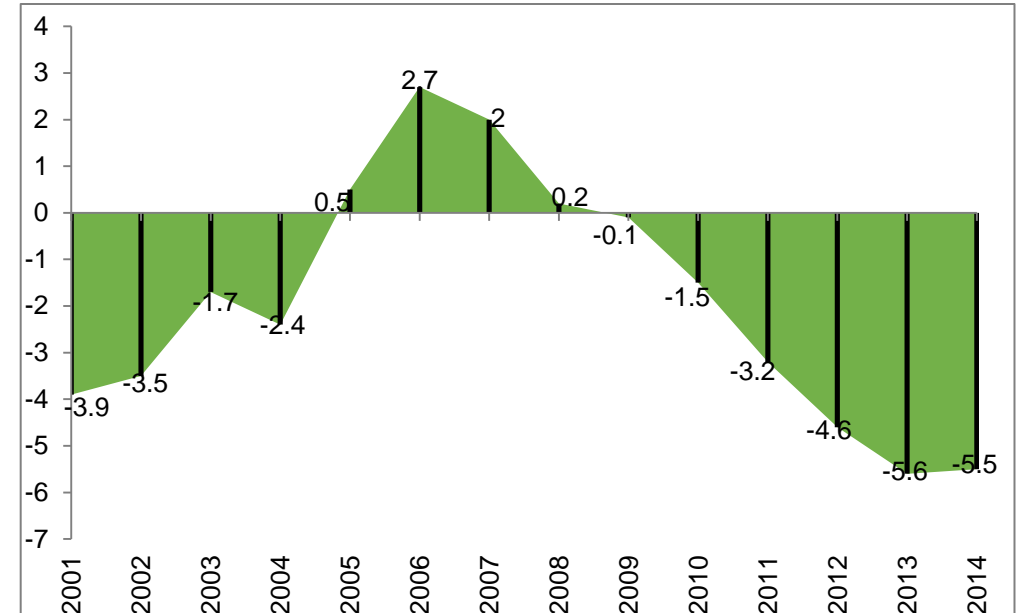
Figure 2.3 Average Wages of Women and Men: 2000 to 2014



Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

The graph shows the increasing trend of the average wages of women and men from 2001 - 2014. It is worth noting that the average daily wage of women were higher than men in 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2009 - 2014.

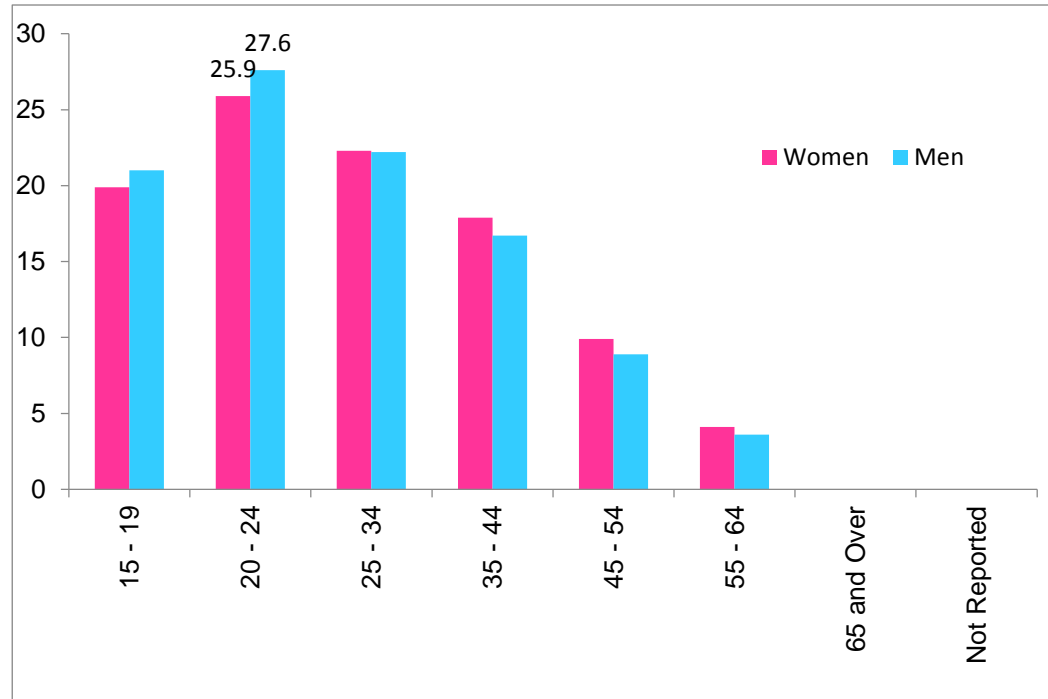
Figure 2.4 Gender Wage Gap: 2001 to 2014



Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

The graph shows the difference between the average daily basic pay of men and women, as a percentage of average daily basic pay of men. The daily wage of women were higher than men for most of the years, particularly in 2000 to 2004 while men had higher wages in 2005 to 2008. Women again exhibited higher wage gap in 2009 to 2014.

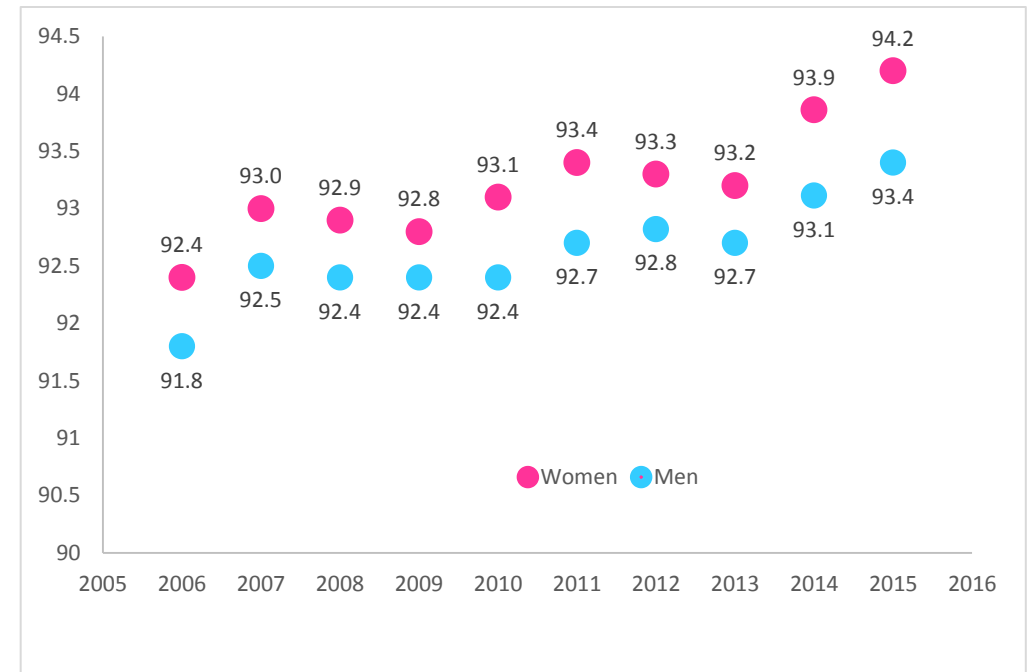
Figure 2.5 Labor Force Participation Rate, by Age Group and by Sex: 2015



Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women and men aged 20-24 years had the highest labor force participation rate at 25.9 and 27.6 percent, respectively, in 2015. The figure above shows that labor force participation rates of women and men peaked at age group 20-24. It can be observed that as the age increases, the labor participation rates for both women and men started to decline. More women than men participate in the labor force in most of the age groups, except in the 15 - 19 age bracket.

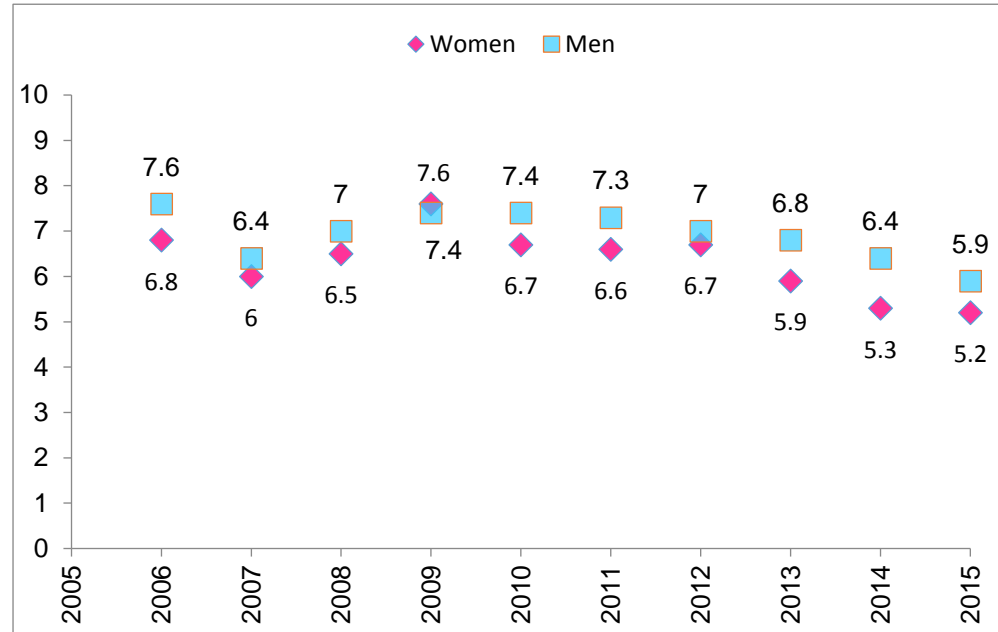
Figure 2.6 Average Employment Rate, by Sex: 2006 to 2015



Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women exhibited higher employment rate than men. In 2015, women had 94.2 percent employment rate while men had 93.4 percent. Both sexes recorded an increasing trend in employment rate.

Figure 2.7 Average Unemployment Rate, by Sex: 2006 to 2015



Source of basic data: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Generally men have higher unemployment rates compared to women from 2006 to 2014. The highest unemployment rate on both sexes was recorded in 2006 with 6.8 percent and 7.6 percent respectively.

In 2009, women have showed a higher average unemployment rate at 7.6 percent compared to 7.4 percent of men.

Table 2.1 Employment Indicators for Women and Men: 2006 to 2015

| Employment Indicator | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 49.3 | 79.3 | 49.3 | 78.8 | 48.6 | 78.8 |
| Employment Rate | 92.4 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 92.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.8 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| Employment-Population Ratio | 45.6 | 72.7 | 45.2 | 72.9 | 45.2 | 72.8 |
| Labor Force (in thousands) | 13,653 | 21,811 | 13,995 | 22,217 | 14,132 | 22,673 |

| Employment Indicator | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 49.4 | 78.6 | 49.7 | 78.5 | 50.4 | 79.0 |
| Employment Rate | 92.8 | 92.4 | 93.1 | 92.4 | 93.4 | 92.7 |
| Unemployment Rate | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| Employment-Population Ratio | 45.9 | 72.6 | 46.3 | 72.5 | 47.0 | 73.3 |
| Labor Force (in thousands) | 14,719 | 23,173 | 15,164 | 23,729 | 15,660 | 24,345 |

Source: Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment using the Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

Table 2.1 Employment Indicators for Women and Men: 2006 to 2015

| Employment Indicator | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 50.0 | 78.5 | 49.9 | 78.1 | 50.7 | 78.6 | 50.1 | 77.3 |
| Employment Rate | 93.3 | 92.8 | 93.2 | 92.7 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 94.2 | 93.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 6.7 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.6 |
| Employment-Population Ratio | 46.7 | 72.8 | 46.5 | 72.4 | 47.6 | 73.2 | 47.2 | 72.2 |
| Labor Force (in thousands) | 15,810 | 24,616 | 16,055 | 24,968 | 16,286 | 25,093 | 16,280 | 25,062 |

Source: Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment using the Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

Generally, there are more economically active men than women at all ages. In 2015 , 77.3 percent of men are in the labor force as compared to the 50.1 percent of women.

Meanwhile employment population ratio highlights gender differential in employment status. In 2015 only 47.2 percent of women compared to 72.2 percent of men were employed. On the other hand, the unemployment rate of both sexes showed decrease from 2006 to 2014 and the employment rate for both sexes increased from 2006- 2014 .

**Table 2.2 Average Number of Employed Persons, by Major Occupation Group and by Sex (in thousands):
2006 to 2014**

| Major Occupation Group | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | W | M | W | M | W | M |
| Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors | 2,206 | 1,605 | 2,281 | 1,677 | 2,372 | 1,955 |
| Professionals | 966 | 439 | 1,007 | 447 | 1,047 | 479 |
| Technicians and Associate Professionals | 448 | 432 | 465 | 443 | 444 | 431 |
| Clerks | 965 | 539 | 1,043 | 609 | 1,095 | 621 |
| Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | 1,597 | 1,524 | 1,665 | 1,583 | 1,716 | 1,678 |
| Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen | 932 | 5,195 | 930 | 5,139 | 856 | 5,143 |
| Trades and Related Workers | 704 | 2,099 | 690 | 2,121 | 597 | 2,133 |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | 230 | 2,265 | 241 | 2,332 | 225 | 2,129 |
| Laborers and Unskilled Workers | 4,557 | 5,786 | 4,677 | 6,072 | 4,759 | 6,262 |
| Special Occupations | 18 | 130 | 19 | 120 | 19 | 128 |
| Total | 12,623 | 20,014 | 13,018 | 20,543 | 13,130 | 20,959 |

| Major Occupation Group | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | W | M | W | M | W | M |
| Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors | 2,520 | 2,202 | 2,625 | 2,354 | 2,720 | 2,497 |
| Professionals | 1,100 | 508 | 1,155 | 531 | 1,183 | 549 |
| Technicians and Associate Professionals | 484 | 448 | 495 | 458 | 505 | 480 |
| Clerks | 1,154 | 706 | 1,250 | 753 | 1,308 | 801 |
| Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | 1,864 | 1,808 | 1,947 | 1,891 | 2,102 | 2,039 |
| Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen | 834 | 5,017 | 843 | 4,904 | 840 | 4,875 |
| Trades and Related Workers | 564 | 2,098 | 579 | 2,213 | 576 | 2,193 |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | 189 | 2,030 | 219 | 2,040 | 247 | 1,998 |
| Laborers and Unskilled Workers | 4,926 | 6,459 | 4,970 | 6,652 | 5,104 | 7,013 |
| Special Occupations | 22 | 128 | 30 | 125 | 33 | 129 |
| Total | 13,657 | 21,404 | 14,113 | 21,921 | 14,618 | 22,574 |

**Table 2.2 Average Number of Employed Persons, by Major Occupation Group and by Sex (in thousands):
2006 to 2014**

| Major Occupation Group | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | W | M | W | M | W | M |
| Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors | 2,667 | 2,941 | 2,909 | 3,264 | 2,918 | 3,248 |
| Professionals | 1,229 | 578 | 1,265 | 609 | 1,277 | 648 |
| Technicians and Associate Professionals | 495 | 534 | 496 | 500 | 512 | 478 |
| Clerks | 1,318 | 798 | 1,393 | 855 | 1,492 | 912 |
| Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers | 2,313 | 2,240 | 2,387 | 2,307 | 2,463 | 2,393 |
| Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen | 819 | 4,478 | 779 | 4,215 | 866 | 4,352 |
| Trades and Related Workers | 454 | 2,057 | 446 | 2,154 | 422 | 2,204 |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers | 246 | 1,768 | 272 | 1,755 | 268 | 1,732 |
| Laborers and Unskilled Workers | 5,193 | 7,354 | 5,005 | 7,398 | 5,050 | 7,298 |
| Special Occupations | 17 | 100 | 15 | 93 | 17 | 101 |
| Total | 14,751 | 22,848 | 14,967 | 23,150 | 15,285 | 23,366 |

Source: Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment using the Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA

From 2006 to 2014, most men were employed as laborers and unskilled workers. The other major occupation groups where most men were employed are: officials of the government and special interest organizations, trades and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers.

On the other hand, most women were consistently employed as laborers and unskilled workers from 2006 - 2014. Also included in the top five major occupation groups with the most number of women employed: officials of the government and special interest organizations, professionals, service workers and clerks.

3 ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

The economic participation presented in this chapter quantify the magnitude of transaction taking place in the economy related to the employment, social status and power in decision making of women and men in the Philippines.

The statistics give a measure with a description of the economic performance during a given period of time. It provides data of women and men in several concerns, tables and graph shows the economic development for both sexes in current terms, the rate of economic growth based on the labor force.

Measurement and valuation of women's especial work is one of the indicators that the government needs to address. If women's unpaid work in subsistence agriculture, housework and family care were fully counted in labor force statistics and in the national accounts, their participation in the economy may prove to be equal than men's. And if their unpaid housework and family care were counted as productive output in national accounts, measures of gross national outputs would relatively increase.

This chapter shows the basic data of the economic participation disaggregated by sex to emphasize the status of both gender in the labor force.

Table 3.1. Average Annual Income, Expenditures and Savings (in pesos), by Sex of Household Head: 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012

| Item | 2000 | | 2003 | | 2006 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Average Annual Income | 86,703 | 85,144 | 98,091 | 91,769 | 197,629 | 167,013 | 91,769 | 100.0 |
| Average Annual Expenditure | 71,350 | 73,228 | 81,489 | 80,322 | 164,240 | 143,262 | 80,322 | 87.5 |
| Average Annual Savings | 15,354 | 11,916 | 16,602 | 11,448 | 33,390 | 23,750 | 11,448 | 12.5 |

| Item | 2012 | | 2015 | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Average Annual Income | 86,703 | 85,144 | 98,091 | 91,769 |
| Average Annual Expenditure | 71,350 | 73,228 | 81,489 | 80,322 |
| Average Annual Savings | 15,354 | 11,916 | 16,602 | 11,448 |

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), Philippine Statistics Authority
 Note: The percentage was computed as follows: Percent = (Item/Average annual Income)*100

Generally, female-headed households have higher average annual incomes than male-headed households, except in 2009. In 2012, the average annual income of female-headed households is Php. 258,336, while for the male-headed households, it is Php 227,644. A big increase in the average annual income for both women and men from 2003 to 2006 was observed. In terms of the average annual expenditure, female-headed households have lower expenditures than their counterparts in 2000 and 2009 but exhibited higher expenditures in 2003, 2006 and 2012. Although women generally showed higher average annual expenditures, their high earnings compensated for their spending allowing them to save more than male-headed households except in 2009. In 2012, female-headed households saved Php 50,840 of their average annual income while male-headed households only saved Php 39,499. of their annual income.

Table 3.2 Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women age 15-49 who earned cash in the past 12 months by the person who decides how their cash earnings are used: 2003, 2008, 2013.

| Person who decides how earnings are used | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Self only/ Mainly wife | Jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | No. of Women Respondents |
| 2003 | 60.4 | 33.6 ^{1/} | 5.8 ^{2/} | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,763 |
| 2008 | 41.4 | 54.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,677 |
| 2013 | 45.5 | 51.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,189 |

Source: 2003, 2008 and 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA

Notes: 1/ With husband or someone else

2/ Someone else only, which includes husband

The total includes women with missing information

Majority of employed married women receiving cash earnings in 2003 or 60.4 percent of the 3,763 employed women who are married and who live in partnership, decide solely by themselves. Over the years, the trend had changed on how married women decide on how their earnings are to be used. In 2008, 54.0 percent decide jointly with their husbands or partners. Only 41.4 percent of employed married women decide by themselves, and 4.1 percent said that mainly their husbands decide on how their earnings are to be used.

In 2013, the percentage of married women who decided jointly with their husbands or partners on how earnings are used decreased to 51.0 percent, while those who decide solely by themselves increased to 45.5 percent. Joint decision between husband and wife or partners became more common in 2008 or 2013 NDHS with 54.0 and 51.0 percent respectively.

Table 3.3 Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the last 12 months preceding the survey by highest educational attainment and by Person who decides how earnings are to be used: 2003, 2008, 2013.

| Educational Attainment | Self only | | | Jointly | | | Mainly Husband | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------|------|---------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 |
| No Education | 49.6 | 25.6 | 51.5 | 42.4 | 69.8 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 |
| Elementary | 67.1 | 44.5 | 47.0 | 25.9 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.9 |
| Highschool | 73.4 | 44.2 | 46.2 | 21.0 | 50.9 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| College or higher | 73.6 | 36.7 | 43.7 | 22.1 | 59.5 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 |

Source: 2003, 2008, 2013 NDHS, PSA

Note: Data in the 2003* "Others" column came from the previous 2003 NDHS choice "Someone else only" that includes husband.

In 2003, majority of the employed women receiving cash earnings regardless of the educational attainment showed more independence in exercising their own decision-making. The highest percentage of women deciding solely on how their earnings are to be used were those who had at least college education.

It is worth noting that in 2008, there was a shift in the decision making process of employed married women. More employed women across the educational attainment decided jointly with their husbands or partners. Women with no education have the highest percentage at 69.8 percent. It is followed by women who had their college education or higher degree at 59.5 percent.

In 2013, most women with education decide jointly with their husbands and partners. On the other hand, women without education decide by themselves on how their earnings should be used.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Table 3.4 Percent Distribution of currently Married Women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by age, group, 2003, 2008 and 2013.

| Age Group | Self only | | | Jointly | | | Mainly Husband | | |
|-----------|-----------|------|------|--------------------|------|------|----------------|------|-------|
| | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 | 2003 ^{1/} | 2008 | 2013 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 |
| 15-19 | 80.4 | 47.2 | 54.7 | 9.1 | 42.8 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| 20-24 | 80.2 | 47.4 | 52.1 | 15.2 | 45.9 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 3.0 |
| 25-29 | 72.6 | 37.7 | 46.5 | 22.9 | 58.7 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| 30-34 | 64.6 | 38.8 | 39.9 | 29.8 | 54.8 | 56.6 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 3.3 |
| 35-39 | 68.6 | 40.8 | 44.5 | 26.0 | 54.9 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| 40-44 | 68.5 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 27.9 | 52.6 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 45-49 | 68.8 | 42.3 | 49.3 | 25.6 | 54.6 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Age Group | Others | | | Missing Info | | | No. of Women | | |
| | 2003* | 2008 | 2013 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 |
| 15-19 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 616 | 108 | 109 |
| 20-24 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1,002 | 407 | 472 |
| 25-29 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 949 | 762 | 653 |
| 30-34 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 941 | 879 | 1,003 |
| 35-39 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 941 | 905 | 1,005 |
| 40-44 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 792 | 833 | 997 |
| 45-49 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 711 | 783 | 951 |

Source: 2003, 2008, 2013 NDHS, PSA

Note: Data in the 2003* "Others" column came from the previous 2003 NDHS choice "Someone else only" that includes husband.

Across years, employed married women belonging to age groups 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 years exhibited the highest percentages of women deciding solely on how their earnings should be used.

It can also be noted that in all age groups in 2003, majority of women decide on their own. However, in 2008 and 2013, majority of women aged 25 and above decide jointly with their husbands or partners on how their earnings are to be used.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Table 3.5 Number of Registered Business Establishment (Active) by Sex of the Owner, 2011-2016

| YEAR | Female | Male | (blank) | Total |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2011 | 10,095 | 9,616 | 179,784 | 199,495 |
| 2012 | 18,973 | 17,977 | 261,281 | 298,231 |
| 2013 | 28,461 | 25,806 | 246,965 | 301,232 |
| 2014 | 59,073 | 55,383 | 232,654 | 347,110 |
| 2015 | 193,084 | 178,016 | 138 | 371,238 |
| 2016 | 140,485 | 131,816 | | 272,301 |
| Total | 450,171 | 418,614 | 920,822 | 1,789,607 |

Source of data: Department of Trade and Industry

*Please take note that starting 2014, Gender field is added as a mandatory field.

Note: Sex of owner was added as a mandatory field on the registration form starting 2014.

Over the years since 2011, the distribution of both men and women exhibited increase in numbers. It is also noted that the gender field is added as mandatory field since 2014 hence the improvement in the number of registered sex of the owner from 2014 to 2016 showed more women registered as owner of business establishment.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Table 3.6 Distribution of Families by Poor and Non-Poor Category by Sex of Head of the Family (Numbers in Thousands)

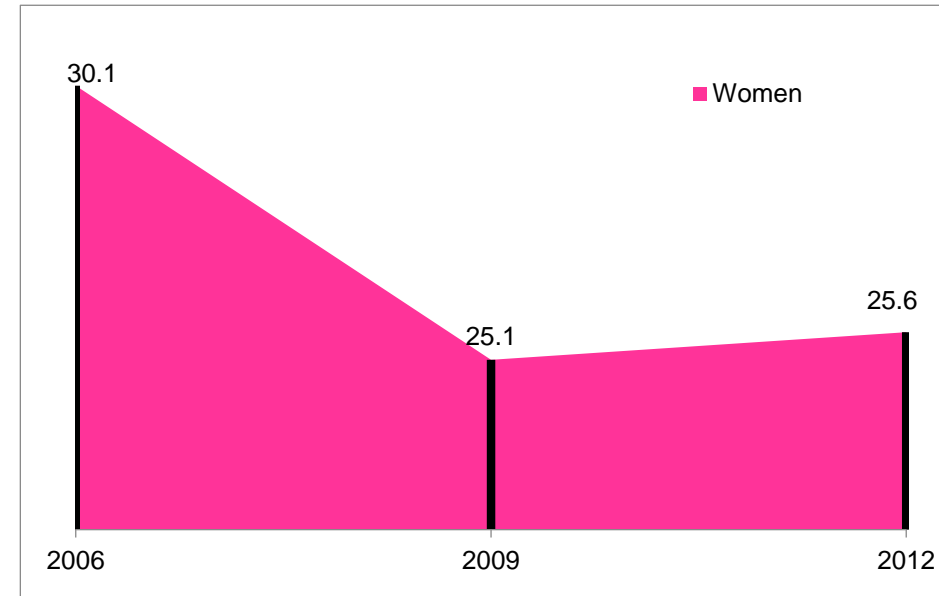
| Year/ Category | Total Families | | Head | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------|
| | Number | % | Women | Men |
| 2006 | | | | |
| Total Families | 18,110 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 81.2 |
| Poor | 3,809 | 21.0 | 11.7 | 23.2 |
| Non Poor | 14,301 | 79.0 | 88.3 | 76.8 |
| 2009 | | | | |
| Total Families | 19,734 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 78.7 |
| Poor | 4,037 | 20.5 | 12.0 | 22.8 |
| Non Poor | 15,697 | 79.5 | 88.0 | 77.2 |
| 2012 | | | | |
| Total Families | 21,427 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 77.3 |
| Poor | 4,215 | 19.7 | 11.4 | 22.1 |
| Non Poor | 17,212 | 80.3 | 88.6 | 77.9 |

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding
 Source of basic data: Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES),PSA

Base on the 2006, 2009 and 2012 FIES about 20 percent of the families or one out of the five families are headed by women. In the same period poverty incidence of women headed families are estimated to be lower than men. Hence the decline from the percentage of the poverty incidence of women from 2006 , 2009 to 2012 is not statistically significant.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Figure 3.1. Proportion of Poor Women: 2006, 2009 and 2012

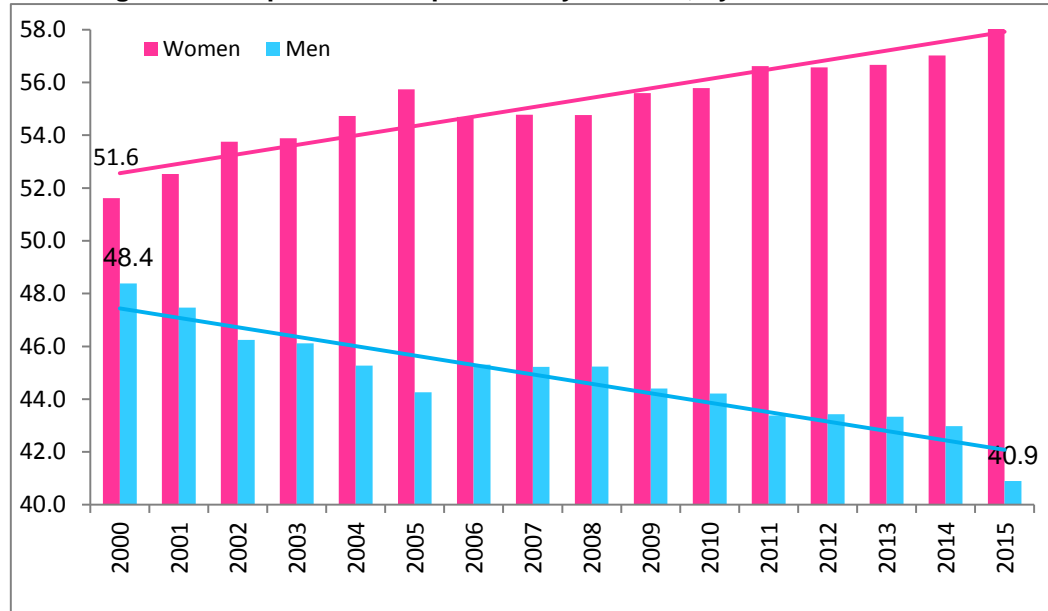


Source: Official Poverty Statistics for the Basic Sectors, Philippine Statistics Authority

The graph above shows that from 2006 to 2009 the proportion of women belonging to poor families was observed to significantly drop by five percentage points while from 2009 to 2012 it slightly increased by 0.5 percentage point.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Figure 3.2 Proportion of Unpaid Family Workers, by Sex: 2000 to 2014



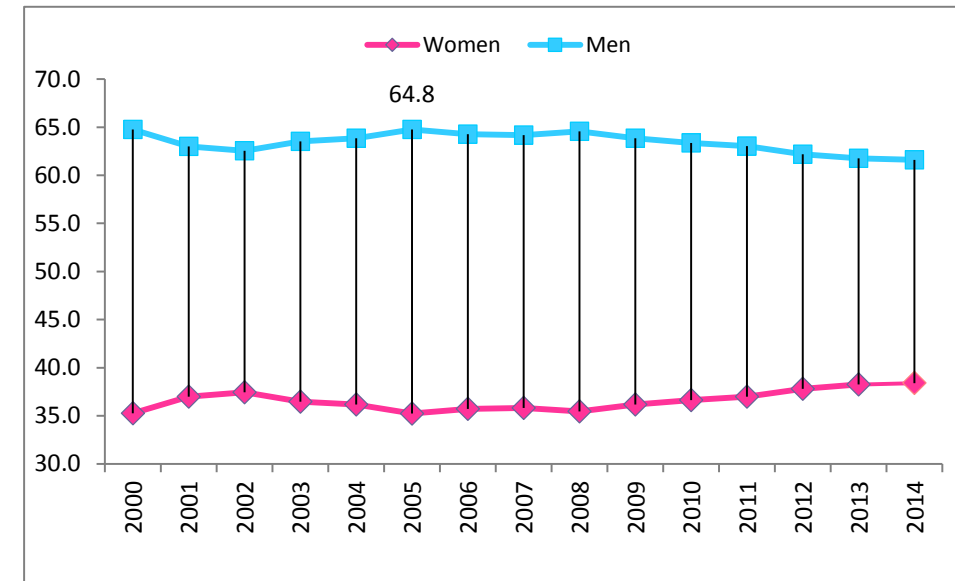
Source: Labor Force Survey , Philippine Statistics Authority
The unpaid family members are usually laborers and unskilled workers, service, shop and markets sales workers and others.

Over the years, the proportion of women who are unpaid family workers is generally increasing while the proportion of men who were unpaid family workers is decreasing. It can be noted that most of the unpaid family workers are mostly women.

The highest proportion of men who are unpaid family workers was in 2000 at 48.4 percent and the lowest percentage was 43.0 percent in 2014. Among women, the highest proportion was observed in 2014 at 57.0 percent and the lowest percentage was in 2000 at 51.6 percent.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Figure 3.2 Proportion of Unpaid Family Workers, by Sex: 2000 to 2014



Source: Labor Force Survey , Philippine Statistics Authority

The graph above shows that most of the self-employed or own-account workers are men. The highest percentage of male self-employed workers can be observed in 2005 at 64.8 percent. However, it must be noted that in the same year, there was a change in the definition of unemployed persons. The proportions of male and female employed persons who are working as own-account workers have minimal variations across years.

4 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains to be one of the important sectors in the country. Recent results of the Labor Force Survey indicates that more than 20 percent of employed are still in agricultural activities.

Recognizing its significant contribution, this chapter tackles the gender dimension in agricultural activities. It aims to highlight the similarities and differences in the contribution of both women and men in the agricultural sector, which is usually dominated by men.

The tables and graphs in this Chapter present the percentage share of both gender, male and female, in the 1) number of agrarian reform beneficiaries, 2) distribution of wage and salary workers in the sector, 3) the difference in their wage rates and 4) their type of employment. Primary source of data used in the tables are from the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Labor Force Survey and Country Statistics of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Table 4.1 Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) of Emancipation Patents (EP), by Sex: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Women | | Men | | Total Number |
|--------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | Number | % Share | Number | % Share | |
| 2000 ^{1/} | 47,777 | 12.8 | 325,808 | 87.2 | 373,585 |
| 2001 | 839 | 17.6 | 3,915 | 82.4 | 4,754 |
| 2002 | 873 | 20.5 | 3,393 | 79.5 | 4,266 |
| 2003 | 1,308 | 16.9 | 6,416 | 83.1 | 7,724 |
| 2004 | 467 | 21.9 | 1,663 | 78.1 | 2,130 |
| 2005 | 305 | 21.0 | 1,149 | 79.0 | 1,454 |
| 2006 | 876 | 26.6 | 2,419 | 73.4 | 3,295 |
| 2007 | 959 | 25.6 | 2,787 | 74.4 | 3,746 |
| 2008 | 788 | 28.1 | 2,021 | 71.9 | 2,809 |
| 2009 | 1,040 | 26.3 | 2,917 | 73.7 | 3,957 |
| 2010 | 650 | 26.9 | 1,770 | 73.1 | 2,420 |
| 2011 | 591 | 27.4 | 1,564 | 72.6 | 2,155 |
| 2012 | 258 | 24.4 | 789 | 74.7 | 1,056 |
| 2013 | 299 | 28.2 | 763 | 71.8 | 1,062 |
| 2014 | 266 | 28.4 | 670 | 71.6 | 936 |
| 2015 | 128 | 35.1 | 237 | 64.9 | 365 |
| Total | 57,424 | 13.8 | 358,281 | 86.2 | 415,741 |

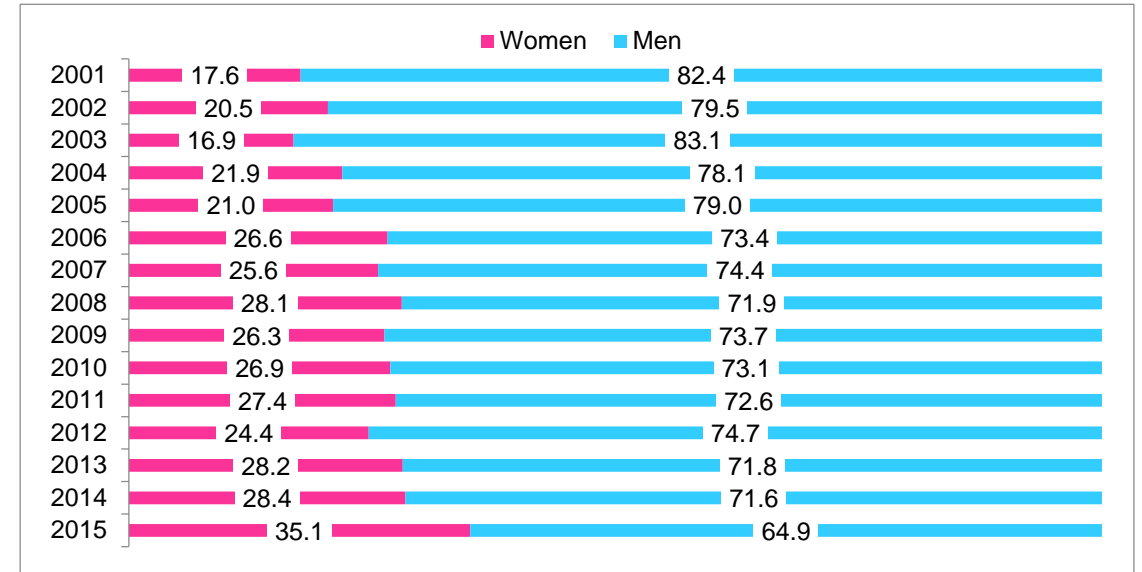
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Note: 1/ Data for 2000 is the cumulative result of the previous years up to 2000.

The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program is a government initiative that aims to grant landless farmers and farmworkers ownership of agricultural lands. The rights and responsibilities of the beneficiaries shall commence from their receipt of a duly registered emancipation patent (EPs) or certificate of land ownership award and their actual physical possession of the awarded land. As of 2015, there had been a total of 415,741 agrarian reform beneficiaries awarded with EPs in the country. It may be noted that of the total EP holders, 13.8 percent are women and 86.2 percent are men.

The highest number of women beneficiaries for the period 2001-2015 was recorded in year 2003 and 2009 with 1,308 and 1,040 women Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) of Emancipation Patents, respectively.

Figure 4.1 Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) of Emancipation Patents (EP), by Sex: 2001 to 2015



Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Note: 1/ Data for 2000 is the cumulative result of the previous years up to 2000.

Figure 4.1 shows that while majority of the agrarian reform beneficiaries were men, there has been a generally increasing trend in the number of agrarian reform beneficiaries of emancipation patents who are women from 2001 to 2015. The highest percentage share recorded for the period was in 2015 with 35.1 percent.

Table 4.2 Number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA), by Sex: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Women | | Men | | Total Number |
|--------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| | Number | % Share | Number | % Share | |
| 2000 ^{1/} | 358,255 | 30.1 | 831,343 | 69.9 | 1,189,598 |
| 2001 | 18,575 | 30.6 | 42,128 | 69.4 | 60,703 |
| 2002 | 20,846 | 31.8 | 44,709 | 68.2 | 65,555 |
| 2003 | 19,931 | 32.3 | 41,714 | 67.7 | 61,645 |
| 2004 | 20,163 | 34.3 | 38,660 | 65.7 | 58,823 |
| 2005 | 22,847 | 37.4 | 38,221 | 62.6 | 61,068 |
| 2006 | 28,724 | 37.8 | 47,222 | 62.2 | 75,946 |
| 2007 | 33,565 | 38.5 | 53,622 | 61.5 | 87,187 |
| 2008 | 33,306 | 39.6 | 50,815 | 60.4 | 84,121 |
| 2009 | 14,028 | 40.2 | 20,832 | 59.8 | 34,860 |
| 2010 | 22,349 | 41.2 | 31,917 | 58.8 | 54,266 |
| 2011 | 15,145 | 38.1 | 24,573 | 61.9 | 39,718 |
| 2012 | 12,997 | 40.4 | 19,198 | 59.6 | 32,195 |
| 2013 | 16,795 | 38.1 | 27,268 | 61.9 | 44,063 |
| 2014 | 10,429 | 36.1 | 18,470 | 63.9 | 28,899 |
| 2015 | 5,990 | 33.6 | 11,817 | 66.4 | 17,807 |
| Total | 653,945 | 32.8 | 1,342,509 | 67.2 | 1,996,454 |

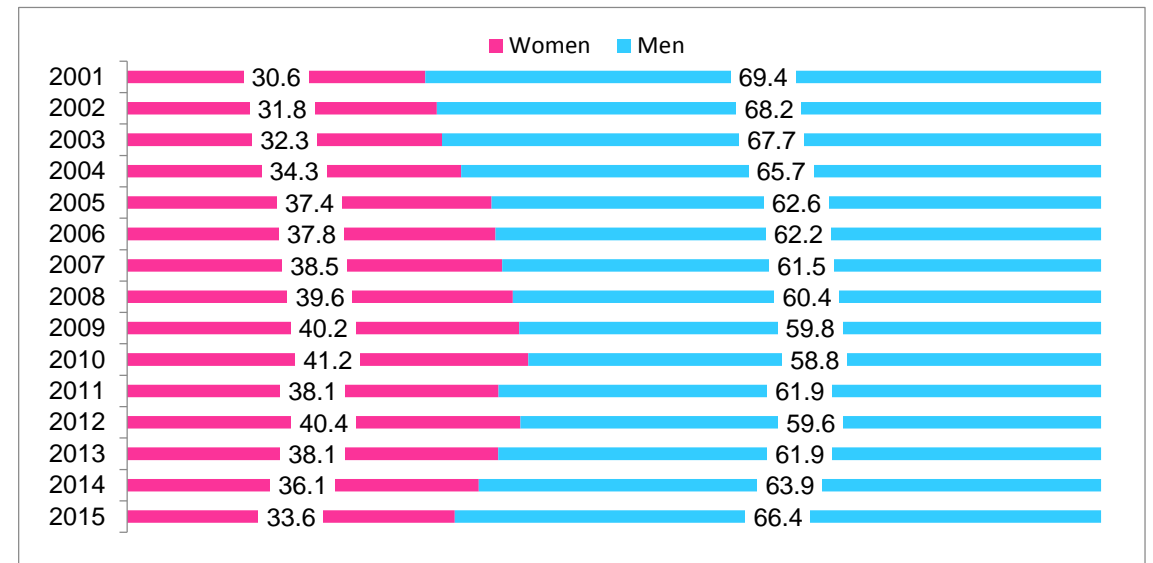
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Note: 1/ Data for 2000 is the cumulative result of the previous years up to 2000.

On the other hand, among the 1,996,454 agrarian reform beneficiaries of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOAs), 32.8 percent are women and 67.2 percent are men as of 2015.

Across the years, the percentage of women beneficiaries remains to be below 50 percent. The lowest percentage share of women was recorded in 2001 with 30.6 percent and the highest in 2010 with 41.2 percent.

Figure 4.2 Distribution of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries of Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA), by Sex: 2000 to 2015



Source: Department of Agrarian Reform

Note: 1/ Data for 2000 is the cumulative result of the previous years up to 2000.

Figure 4.2 shows that the percentage of women beneficiaries of certificate of land ownership agreements (CLOA) consistently increased from year 2001 to 2010 and then generally declined in recent years.

Table 4.3 Wage Rates of Women and Men Agricultural Workers: 2000 to 2011

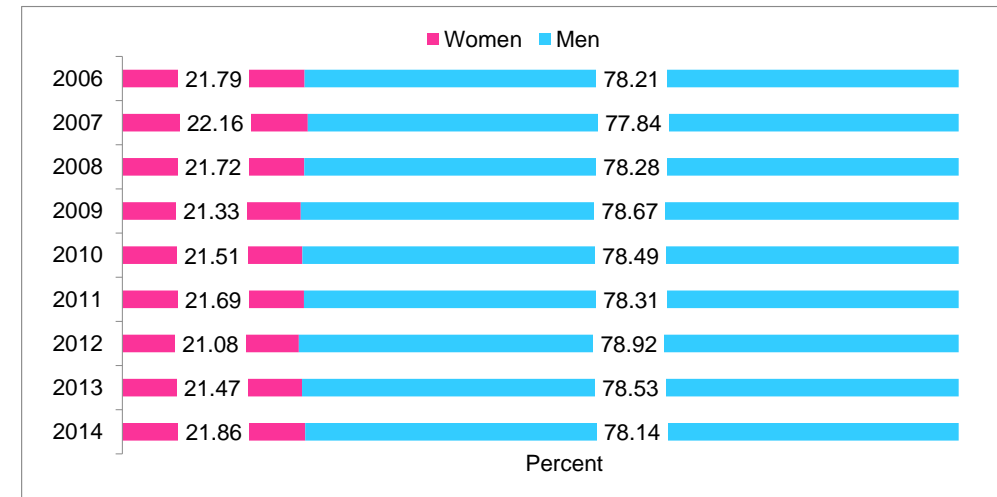
| Year | Women Nominal Wage Rate | Women Real Wage Rate | Men Nominal Wage Rate | Men Real Wage Rate |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 2000 | 113.73 | | 134.32 | |
| 2001 | 114.59 | 107.29 | 138.55 | 129.73 |
| 2002 | 120.39 | 109.45 | 143.67 | 130.61 |
| 2003 | 127.71 | 112.22 | 147.93 | 129.99 |
| 2004 | 134.13 | 111.22 | 152.95 | 126.82 |
| 2005 | 142.21 | 109.56 | 161.7 | 124.58 |
| 2006 | 153.1 | 111.02 | 167.86 | 121.72 |
| 2007 | 165.95 | 117.03 | 173.59 | 122.42 |
| 2008 | 178.89 | 115.41 | 189.77 | 122.43 |
| 2009 | 185.66 | 116.04 | 195.65 | 122.28 |
| 2010 | 188.86 | 113.77 | 200.66 | 120.88 |
| 2011 | 188.86 | 113.77 | 200.66 | 120.88 |

Source: Country Stat, PSA



The daily nominal wage rates of agricultural women and men workers show an increasing trend from 2000 to 2011. On the other hand, the daily real wage rate of women and men agricultural workers from 2000 to 2011 was observed lower than the nominal wage and the disparity between the nominal and the real wage rates on both sexes showed increased from 2001 to 2011.

Figure 4.4 Distribution of Wage and Salary Workers in Agriculture by Sex: 2006 to 2014.

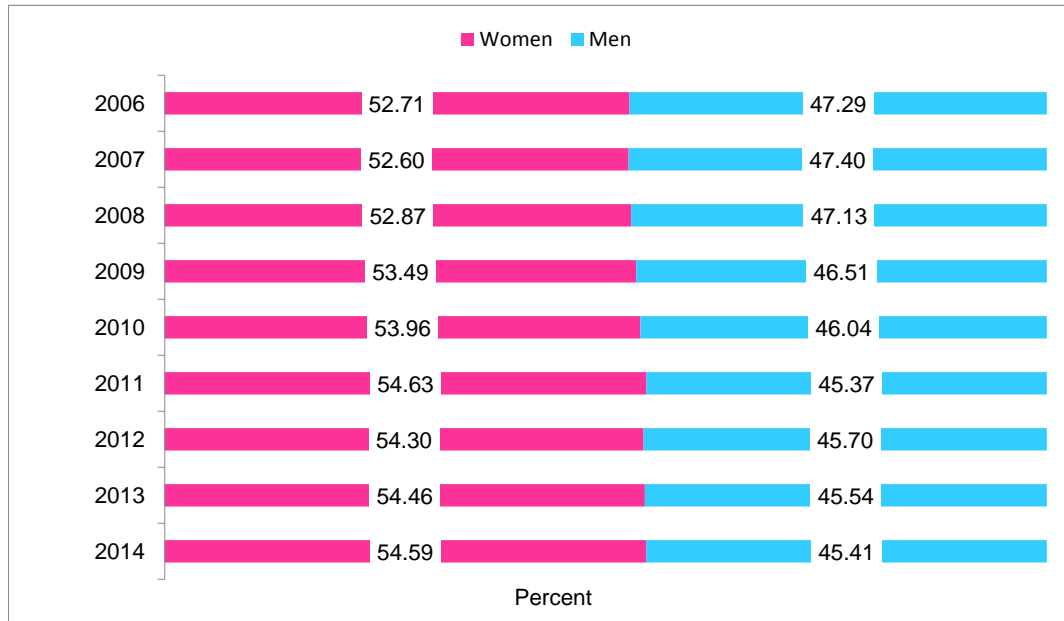


Source: Country Stat, PSA

The share of women in the wage and salary workers in agriculture remains low from 2006 to 2014. The highest point that was observed was in the year 2014, with 21.86 percent point.

AGRICULTURE

Figure 4.5 Distribution of Unpaid Family Workers in Agriculture by Sex: 2006 to 2014.

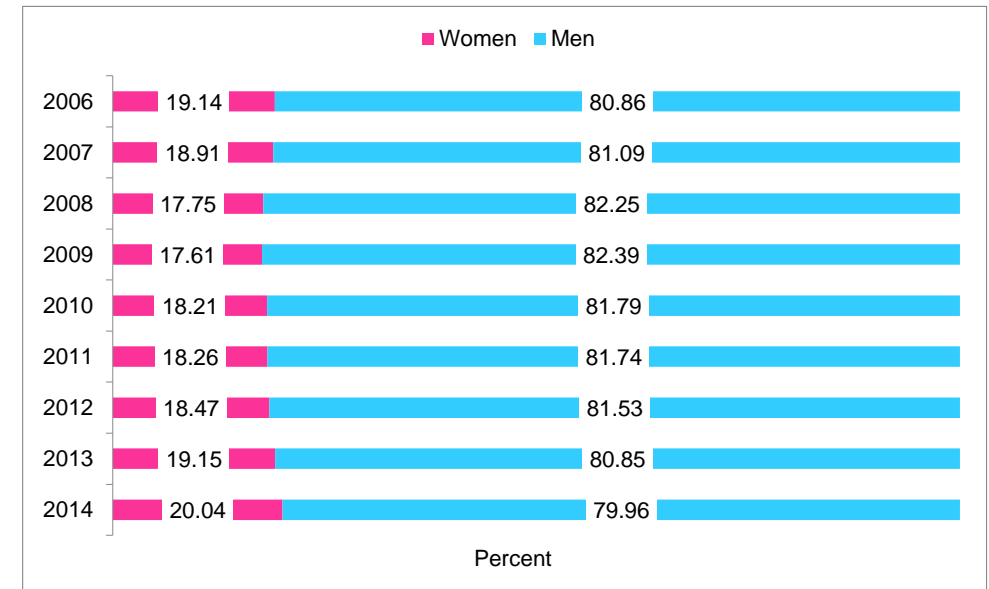


Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women through out the years have the highest participation in the unpaid family workers in the agriculture . From 52.71 percent in year 2006 it increased to 54.59 percent in theyear 2014.

AGRICULTURE

Figure 4.6 Distribution of Self Employed w/out any paid Employee in Agriculture by Sex: 2006 to 2014.

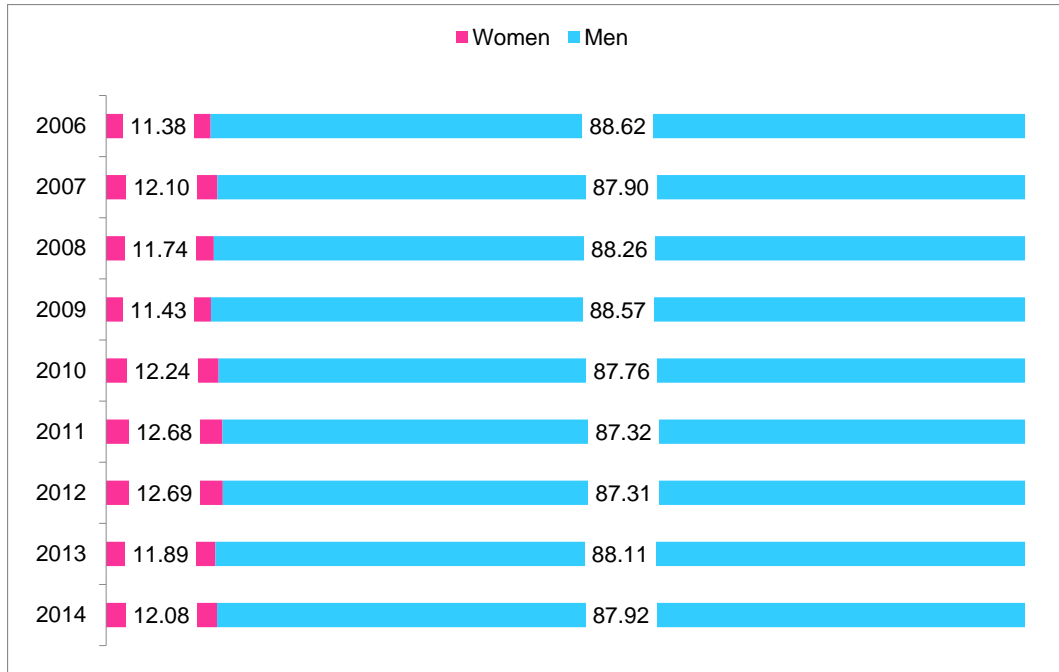


Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Generally self employed men w/out any paid employee in agriculture outnumbered women from year 2006 up to 2014. However, we can observe that women participation as self- employed in agriculture shows slow increased from year 2008 to 2014.

AGRICULTURE

Figure 4.7 Distribution of Employer in own Family Operated Farm in Agriculture by Sex: 2006 to 2014.

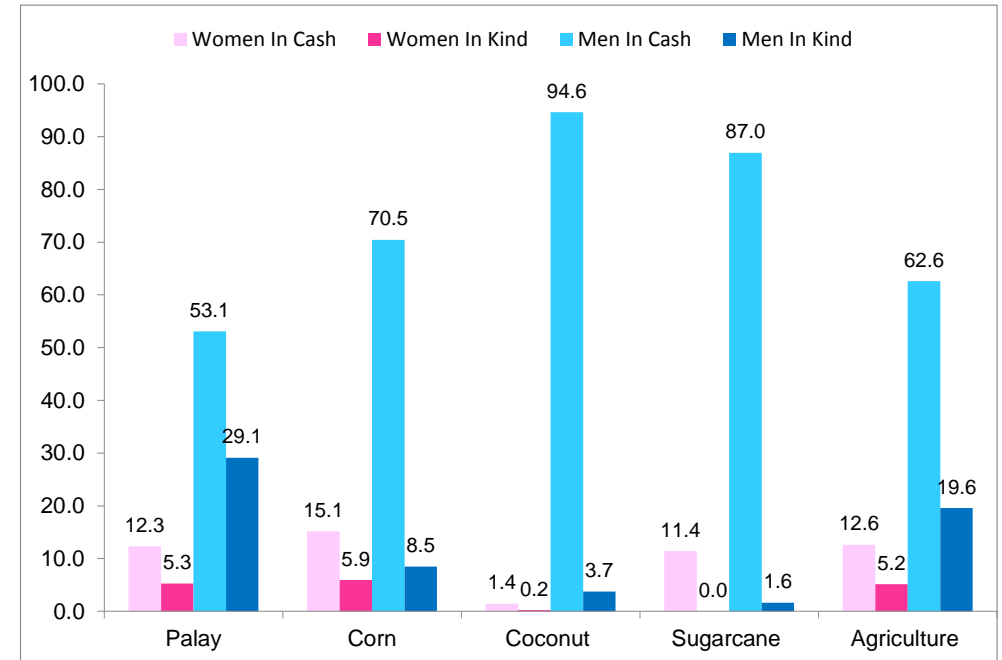


Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

There are more Men employer in own family operated farm in agriculture than women. Women remains low in number from year 2006 to 2014.

AGRICULTURE

Figure 4.8 Distribution of Hired Workers, by Terms of Payment, Crop and Sex: 2014



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

The graph exhibit the percentage of women and men hired in agricultural work by terms of payments and by crop. Generally there are more men that are paid in cash in palay, corn, coconut and sugarcane crops, the highest percentage observed was in the cocconut industry with 94.6 percent while men paid in kind exhibits 29.1 percent in palay, 8.5 percent in corn 3.7 percent in coconut and 1.6 percent in sugarcane crops respectively. Women hired in agricultural work are mainly paid in cash, there are only 5.3 and 5.9 percentage of women worker in palay and corn that are paid in cash.

5 EDUCATION

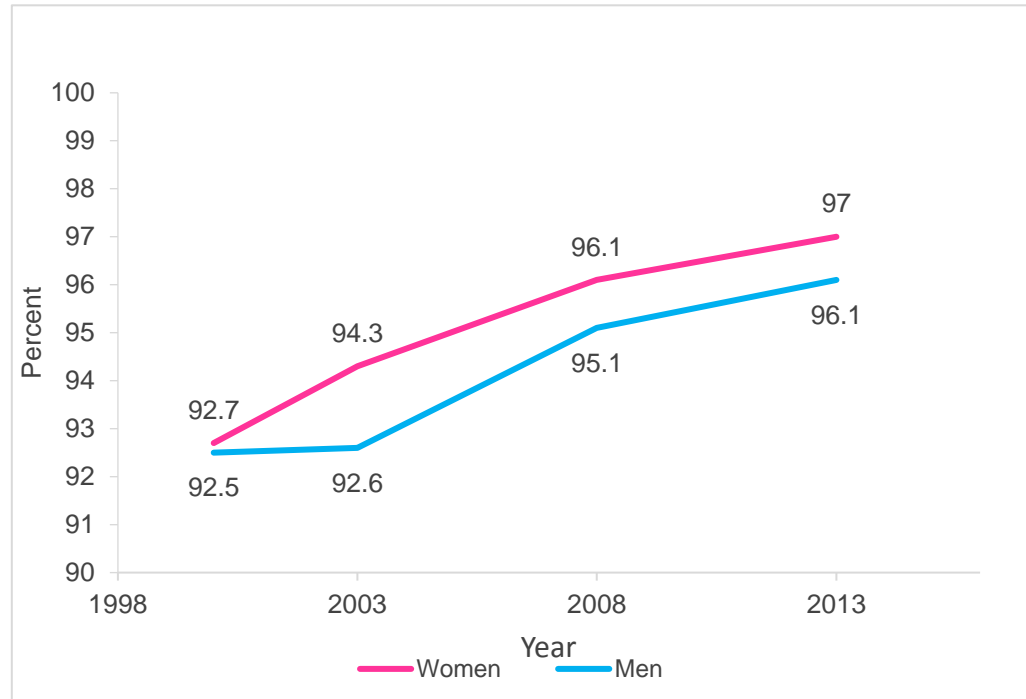
Education is one of the driving forces to pursue gender awareness and equality. With education and training, a woman does not only reduce the gap between genders but it also liberates a woman's sense of control over her life to develop and utilize their full potential while contributing to the economic and social development of society. Moreover, it enables women to have more opportunities as an individual other than the confines of marriage and motherhood.

This chapter includes statistics on education from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Functional Literacy Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority, Basic Education Information System (BEIS) operated by the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA).

Moreover, this chapter aims to present the basic data on education with disaggregation on gender to determine and raise awareness on how gender equality is advancing in when it comes to opportunities on education.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.1. Simple Literacy Rates of Women and Men Aged 15 Years and Over: 2000, 2003, 2008 and 2013

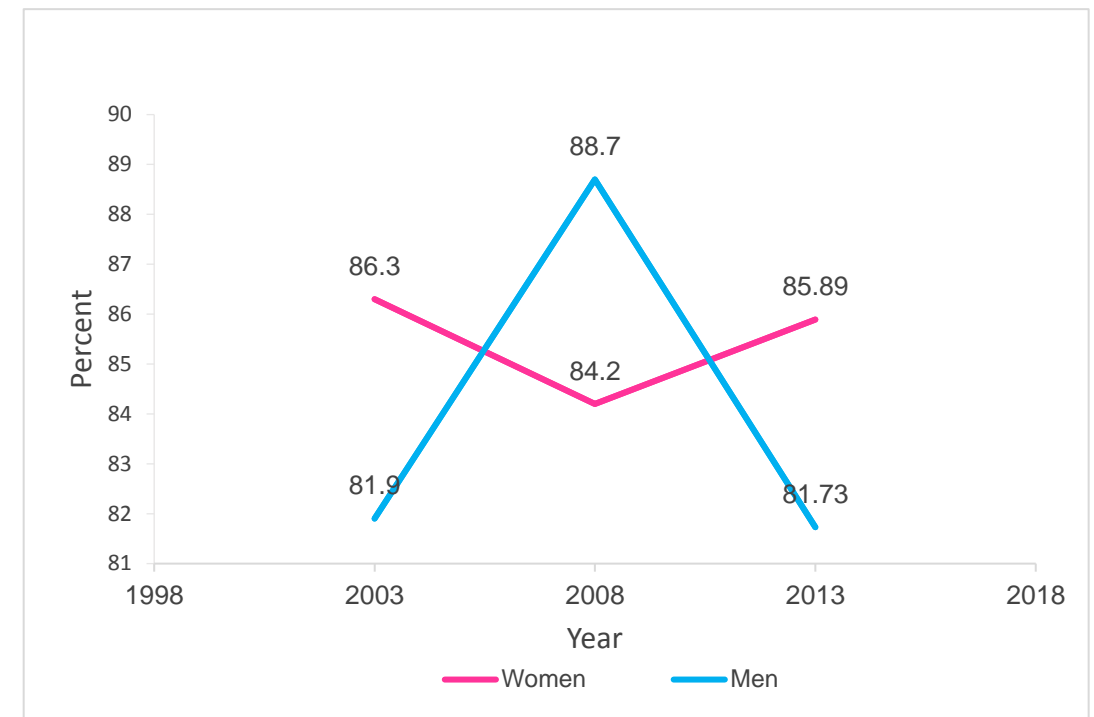


Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing (2000 CPH), PSA
2003, 2008 & 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), PSA

The literacy rate among women and men increased by 4.3 and 3.6 percentage points, respectively, from 2000 to 2013. The literacy rate for women improved from 92.7 in 2000 to 97.0 in 2013. While, the literacy rate for men also experienced a continuous increase from 92.5 percent to 96.1 percent in the same period. It may be noted, however, that the literacy rate among women has been consistently higher than men from 2000 to 2013.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.2. Functional Literacy Rates of Women and Men Aged 10 Years and Over: 2003, 2008 and 2013

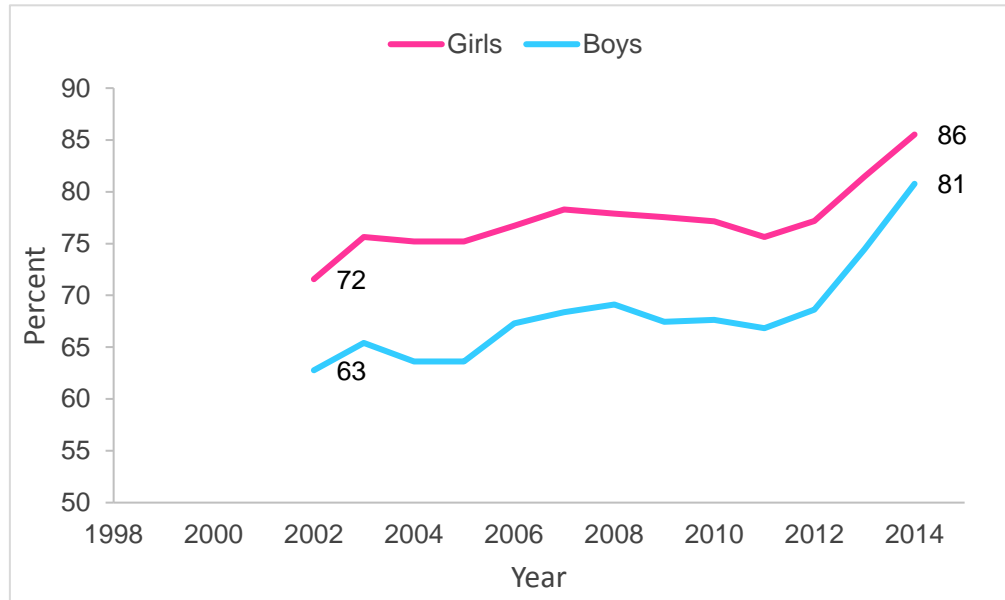


Source: 2003, 2008 & 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), PSA

In terms of functional literacy, men achieved higher functional literacy rate than women from 2003 to 2013. It can be observed, however, that it was only in 2008 that female functional literacy rate was higher than the male functional literacy rate.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.3. Elementary Completion Rate, by Sex: 2002 to 2014

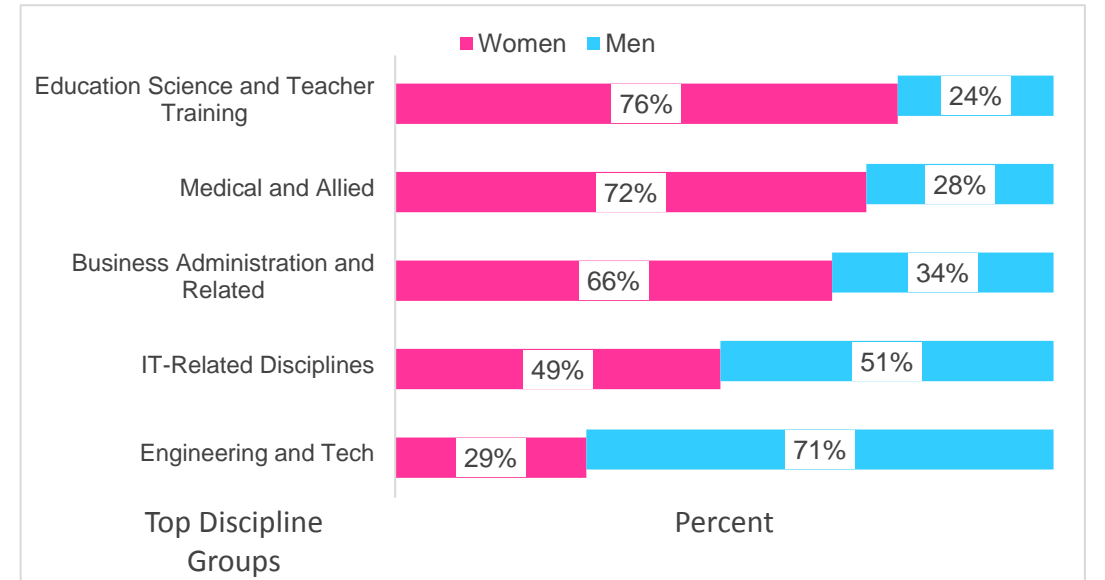


Source: Basic Education Information System (BEIS), DepEd
 Note: No data for 2000 - 2001

The completion rates for both girls and boys, generally, exhibited increasing trends. However, completion rate among girls were found to be higher than boys. For girls, the completion rate in 2002 was 72% then it increased to 86% in 2014. Meanwhile for the boys, from 63% in 2002, the elementary completion rate increased to 81% in 2014.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.4 Proportion of Graduate Women and Men, by Top Discipline Groups: AY 2013-2014

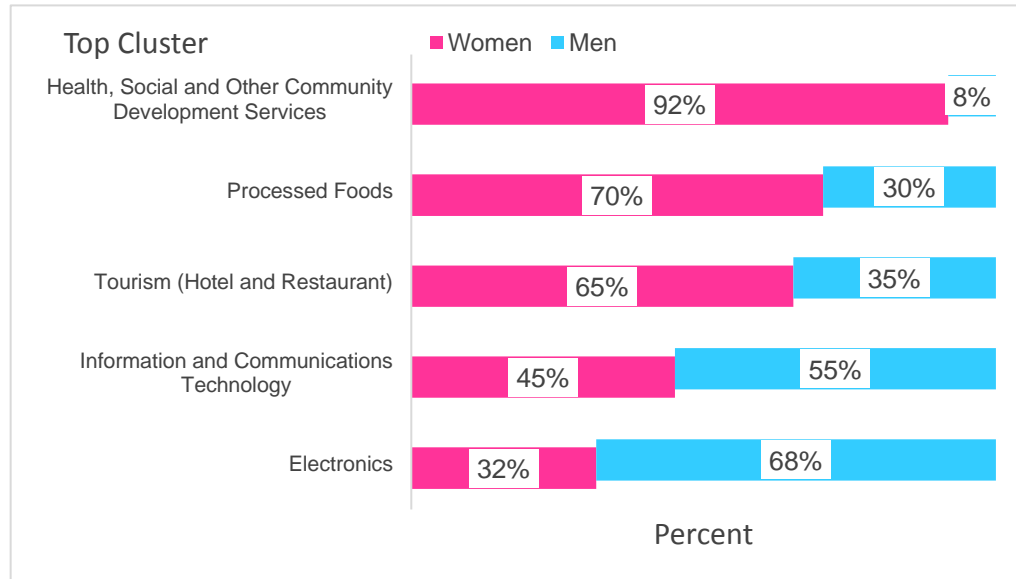


Source: Commission on Higher Education

The cluster programs with the highest number of graduates for AY 2013 - 2014 are shown the graph. It can be observed that among these discipline groups, Education Science and Teacher Training had the highest proportion of graduate women for academic year 2013-2014. On the other hand, Engineering and Technology program had the highest percentage of graduates that are men with 71% in the same period.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.5 Proportion of TVET Women and Men Graduate, by Cluster Program: 2014

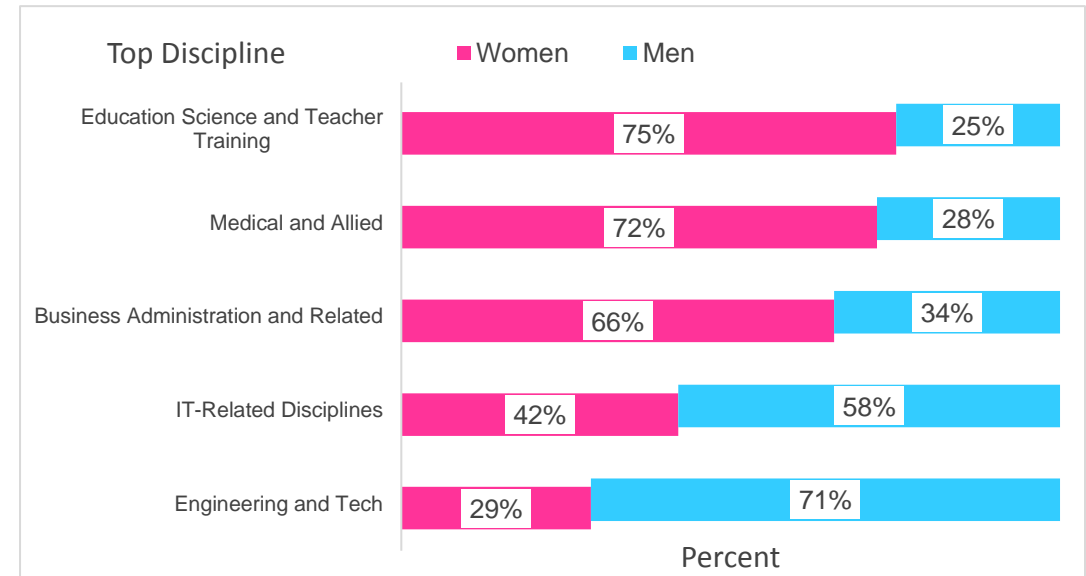


Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

The technical vocational education program with the highest number of graduates in 2014 are shown in the graph. The program with the highest percentage of women graduates was under health, social and other community development services at 92 percent. While, electronics program had the least percentage of women graduates at 32 percent.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.6 Proportion of Enrolment in Tertiary Education, by Top Discipline Groups: AY 2014-2015

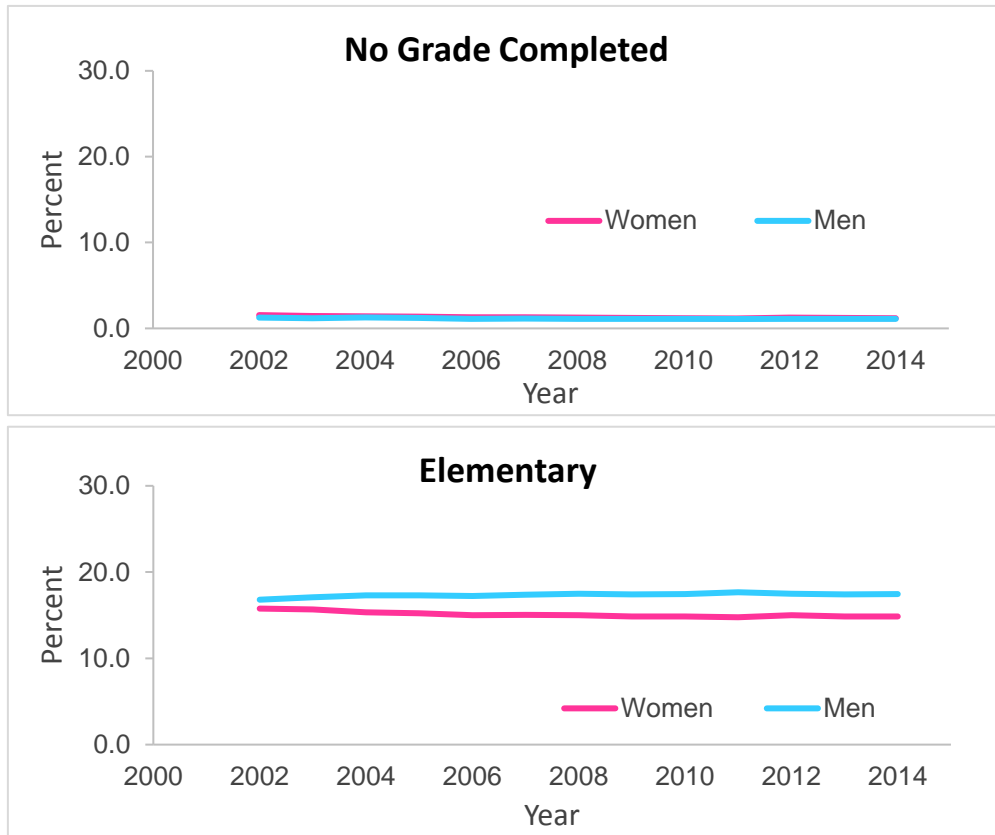


Source: Commission on Higher Education

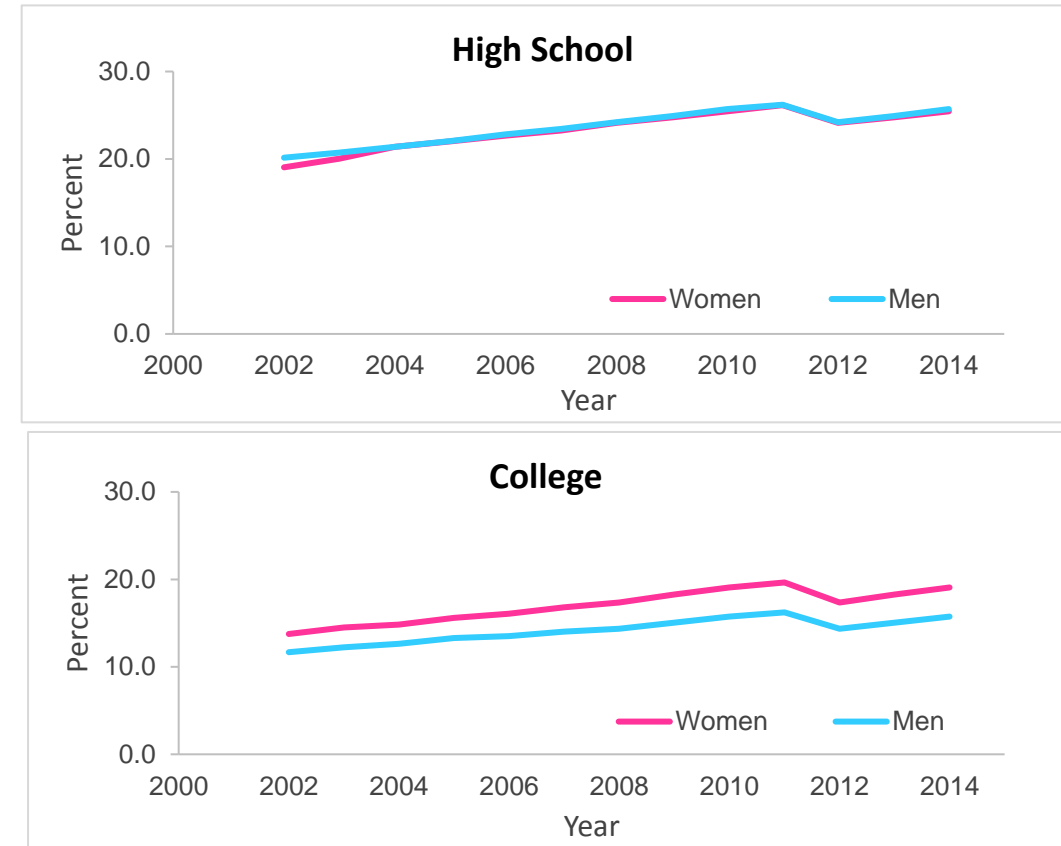
The cluster programs with the highest number of enrolment for AY 2014 - 2015 are shown the graph. It can be observed that among these discipline groups, Education Science and Teacher Training had the highest proportion of enrolled women for academic year 2014-2015 indicating that three in every four enrollees are women. On the other hand, Engineering and Technology program had the highest percentage of graduates that are men with 71% in the same period.

EDUCATION

Figure 5.7 Proportion of Highest Educational Attainment of Population Aged 15 Years and Over: 2002 to 2015



EDUCATION



Source of basic data: 2002-2015 Labor Force Survey (LFS)

The highest educational attainment of population aged 15 years and over from 2002 to 2014 showed that more women attained college level education than men. On the other hand, it was observed that more men attained elementary level as their highest education. Also, the graph on the comparison of women and men who did not complete any education and for those who completed high school level did not exhibit significant difference.

6 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

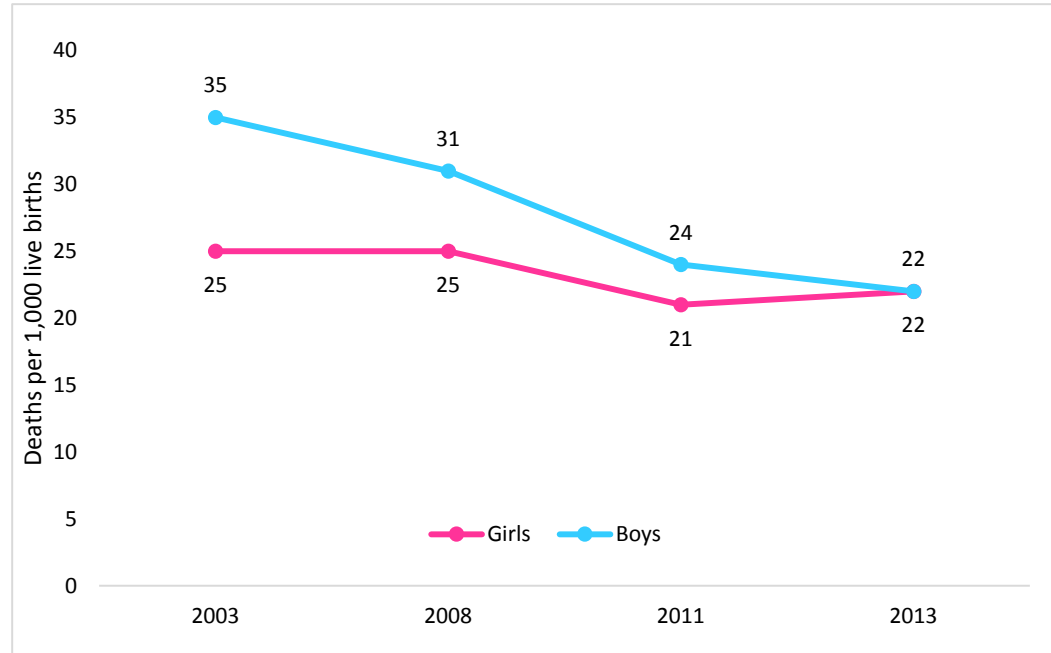
This chapter presents the health and nutrition statistics, among which are the mortality rates, nutritional status, drug dependence status, HIV-related cases, contraceptive methods, functional disability, assisted births, smoking and adolescent fertility.

Statistics on mortality and notifiable diseases are published by National Epidemiological Center (NEC) of the Department of Health (DOH) through the annual Philippine Health Statistics. On the other hand, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) releases data on infant, child and maternal mortality rates.

The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB) compiles the statistics on the reported cases of drug abuse in the Philippines. The National HIV/AIDS & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit of DOH collected data on the reported HIV/AIDS-related cases. Also, the PSA gathered data on persons with functional disability through the Census on Population and Housing (CPH). Smoking prevalence, on the other hand, was gathered through the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) of PSA.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Figure 6.1 Infant Mortality Rate, 2003-2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (2003,2008,2013); Family Health Survey (2011)

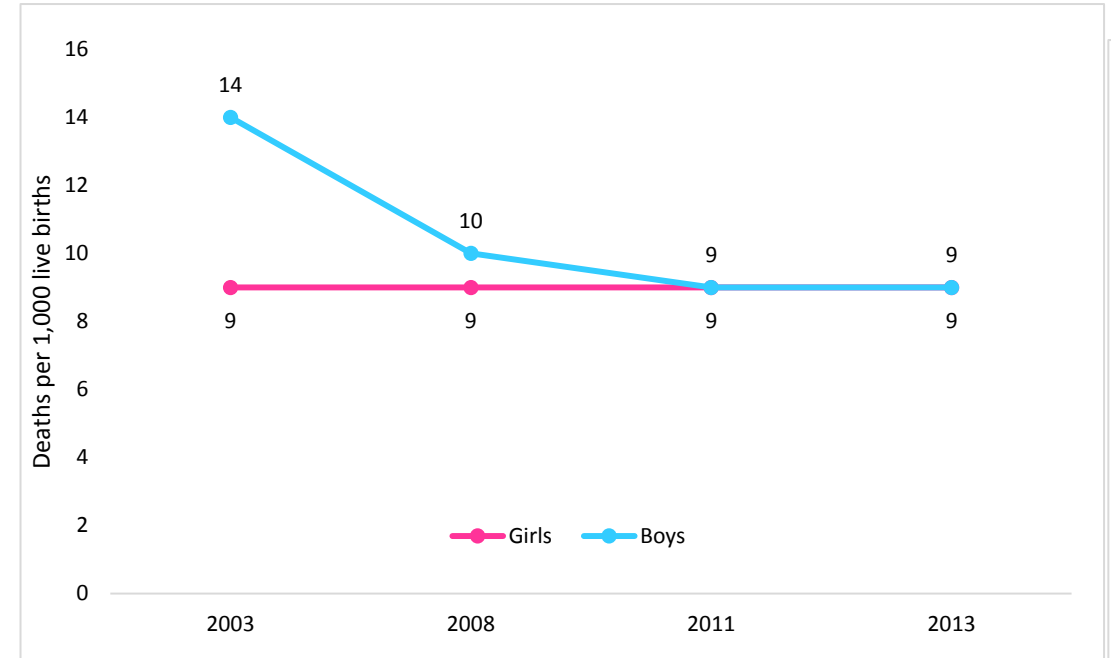
Table 6.1 Infant Mortality Rate, 2003-2013

| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Girls | 25 | 25 | 21 | 22 |
| Boys | 35 | 31 | 24 | 22 |

Figure 6.1 shows the infant mortality rates among girls and boys from 2003, 2008, 2011 and 2013. Based on the recent results of the National Demographic and Health Survey and Family Health Survey, infant mortality rate among boys were found to be higher than among women although the gap has been having in recent year. Further, the infant mortality rates both for girls and boys have been generally declining especially among the boys.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Figure 6.2 Child Mortality Rate, 2003-2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (2003,2008,2013); Family Health Survey (2011)

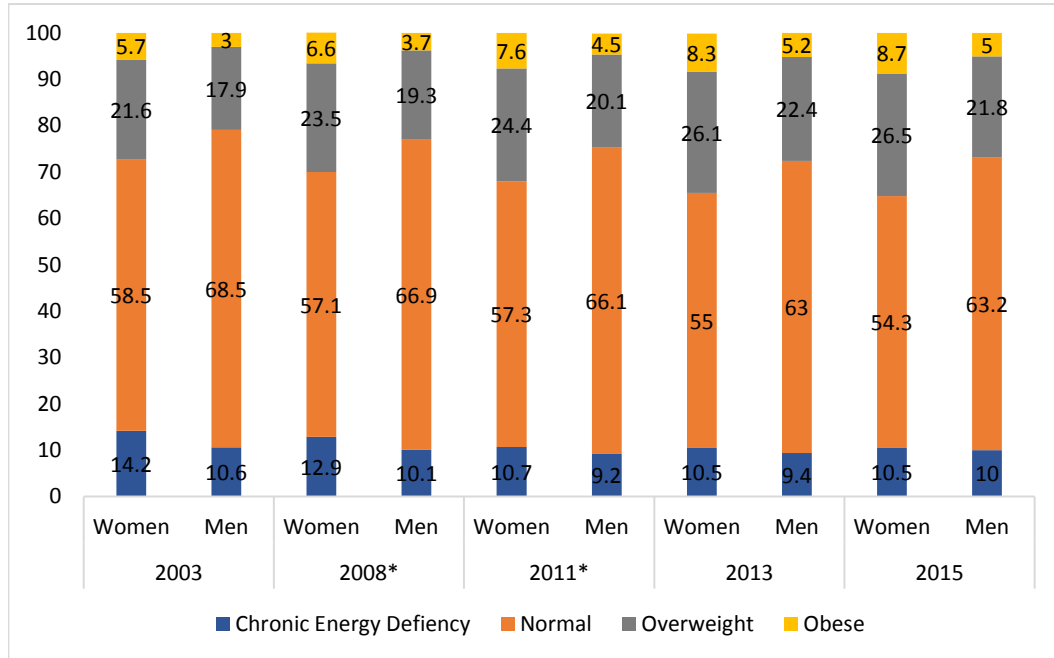
Table 6.2 Child Mortality Rate, 2003-2013

| Child Mortality Rate (CMR) | 2003 | 2008 | 2011 | 2013 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Girls | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Boys | 14 | 10 | 9 | 9 |

Figure 6.2 shows the child mortality rates among girls and boys from 2003, 2008, 2011, and 2013. Based on the figure, girls CMR remains 9 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to 12 months of age for ten (10) years; On the other hand, boys CMR decreased from 14 deaths to 9 deaths per 1,000 children surviving to 12 months of age in 2013, same with girls CMR.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Figure 6.3 Nutritional Status of Adults, 2003-2015

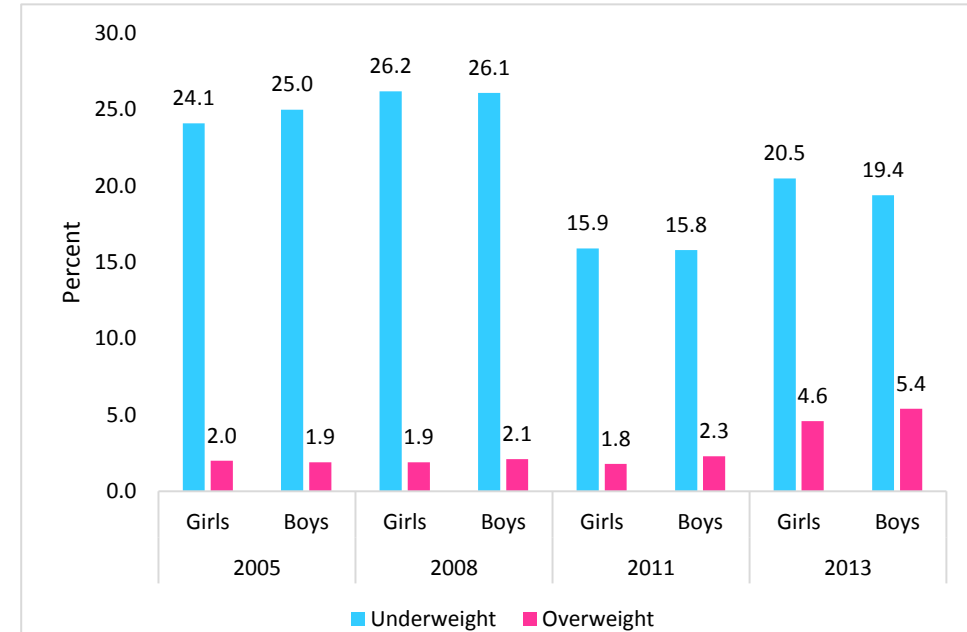


Source: National Nutrition Survey (2003, 2008, 2013); Updating Nutritional Status (2011,2015)
* aged 19.08 years and over

Figure 6.3 shows the nutritional status of women and men adults, aged 19.08 years and over, across 2003 to 2015. The figure shows that the most of the adults, regardless of sex, have normal nutritional status, while less than nine percent of men and women have obese status. Across the years, it may be observed that the proportion of men with normal nutritional status are higher than that of women. However, gradual increase in the proportion of overweight and obese status can be observed, regardless of sex.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Figure 6.4 Nutritional Status of 0 to 5 years 2005-2013



Source: National Nutrition Survey (2003, 2008, 2013); Updating Nutritional Status (2011,2015) from Factsheet on Women and Men

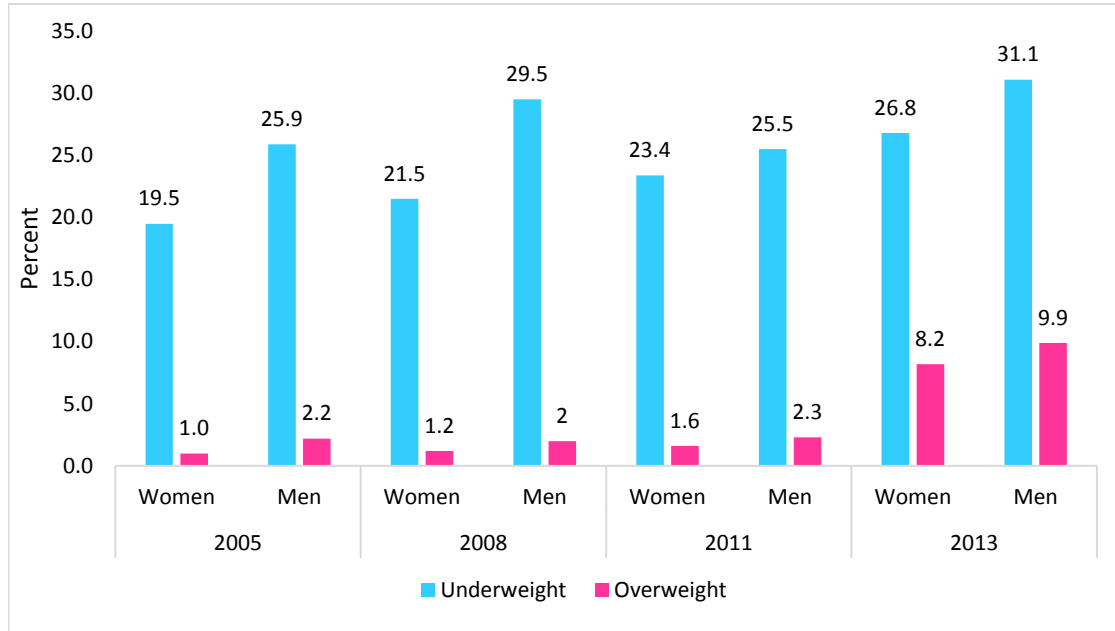
Table 6.3 Nutritional Status of 0 to 5 years 2005-2013

| Nutritional Status (%) | 2005 | | 2008 | | 2011 | | 2013 | |
|------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys |
| Underweight | 24.1 | 25.0 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 20.5 | 19.4 |
| Overweight | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 5.4 |

Figure 6.4 shows the nutritional status of girls and boys aged 0 to 5 years from 2005 to 2013. Higher number of cases was recorded for underweight status across children 0 to 5 years, than overweight status, regardless of sex. It can also be noticed that there is a relatively large decline in the proportion of children aged 0 to 5 years old who are underweight for both sexes in 2011 which the proportion of overweight has been increasing slowly among boys.

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Figure 6.5 Nutritional Status of 5.08 to 10 years 2005-2013



Source: National Nutrition Survey (2003, 2008, 2013); Updating Nutritional Status (2011, 2015) from Factsheet on Women and Men
* aged 5.08 to 10 years (61 to 120 months)

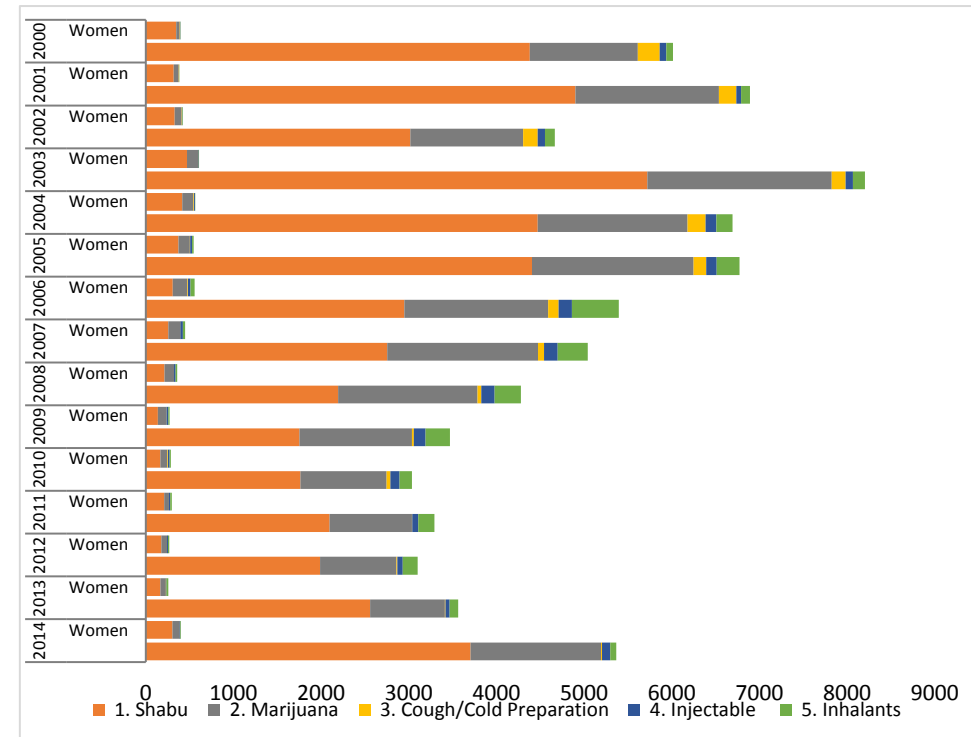
Table 6.4 Nutritional Status of 5.08 years to 10 years 2005-2013

| Nutritional Status (%) | 2005 | | 2008 | | 2011 | | 2013 | |
|------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Underweight | 19.5 | 25.9 | 21.5 | 29.5 | 23.4 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 31.1 |
| Overweight | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 9.9 |

Figure 6.5 shows the nutritional status of girls and boys aged 5.08 to 10 years old from 2005 to 2013. It may be observed that the proportion of underweight children was recorded to be higher than the overweight regardless of sex. Also, it can be seen that there is a constant increase in the proportion of underweight girls from 2005 to 2013. The same behavior can be observed in the proportion of overweight girls, with increase of 6.6% from 2011 to 2013. Among the boys, the proportion of underweight increased from 2005 to 2008, but recorded decrease from 2008 to 2011 by 4%, the 5.6% increase in 2013. The proportion of overweight nutritional status of boys also increased by 7.6% from 2011 to 2013.

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Figure 6.6 Distribution of Reported Cases of Drug/Substance Abuse by Sex and by Type of Drug/Substance of Abuse, 2000-2014



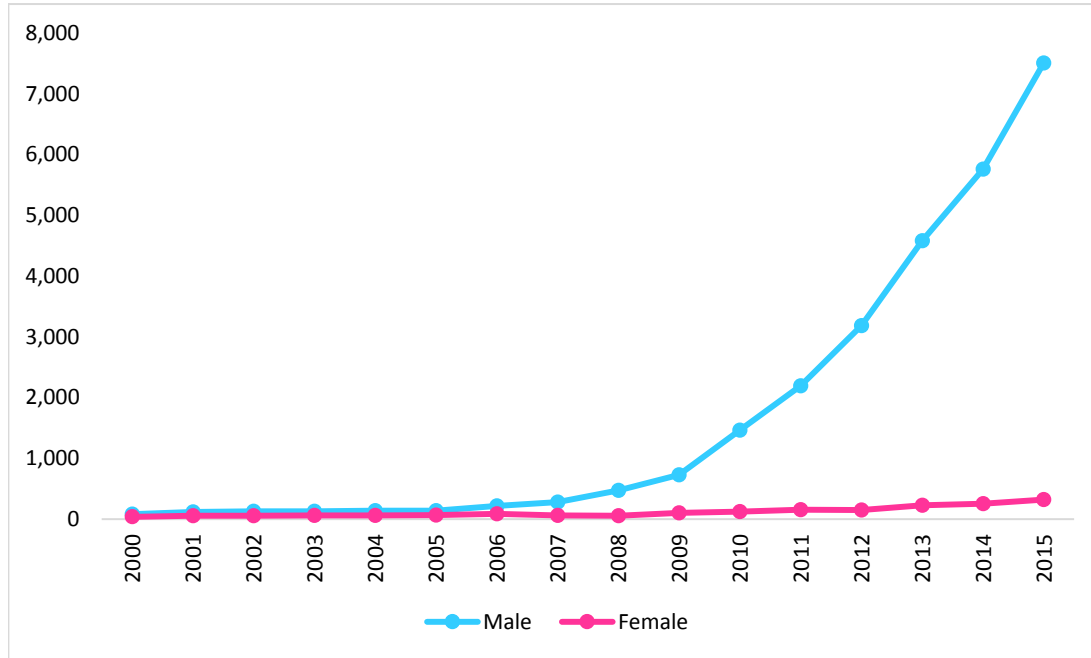
Note: Inhalants include rugby, solvent and other volatile substance while injectable refer to morphine, heroin, and others.

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board

Figure 6.6 shows the distribution of reported cases of drug/substance abuse by sex and by type of drug/substance of abuse from 2000 to 2014. Based on the graphical figures, the most number of reported cases of drugs/substance abuse by both sexes is the shabu, then followed by marijuana. It may be observed that there are more reported cases of drug abuse among men as compared to women. The most number of cases were reported last 2003, and gradually decreased until 2012. Then, behavior of reported cases changed as there is an increase from 2012 to 2014.

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Figure 6.7 Number of Reported HIV Cases per year, 2000-2015

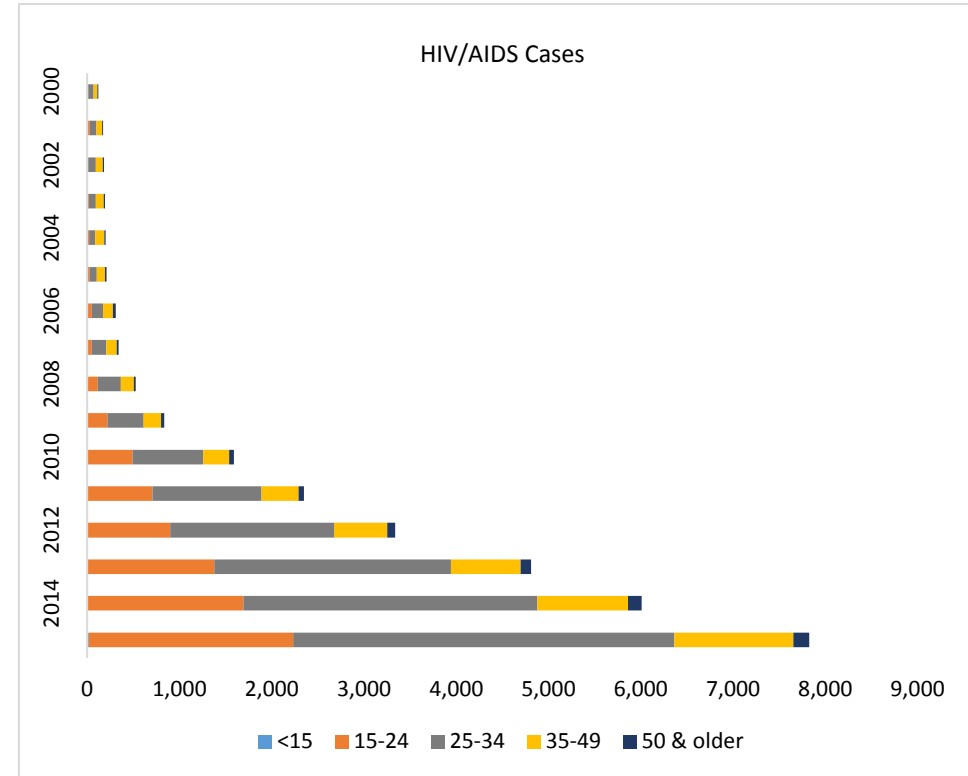


Source: National HIV/AIDS & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit, Department of Health
 *No available data on sex for (3) cases for the year 2000
 **No available data on sex for 1 case of the year 2003

Figure 6.7 shows the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases per year across women and men from 2000 to 2015. Men consistently had the most number of reported HIV/AIDS cases since 2000 compared to women, particularly from 2006 to 2015, where the number of reported HIV cases has increase exponentially.

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Figure 6.8 Number of Reported HIV/AIDS Cases per Age Group, 2000-2015



Source: National HIV/AIDS & STI Surveillance and Strategic Information Unit, Department of Health

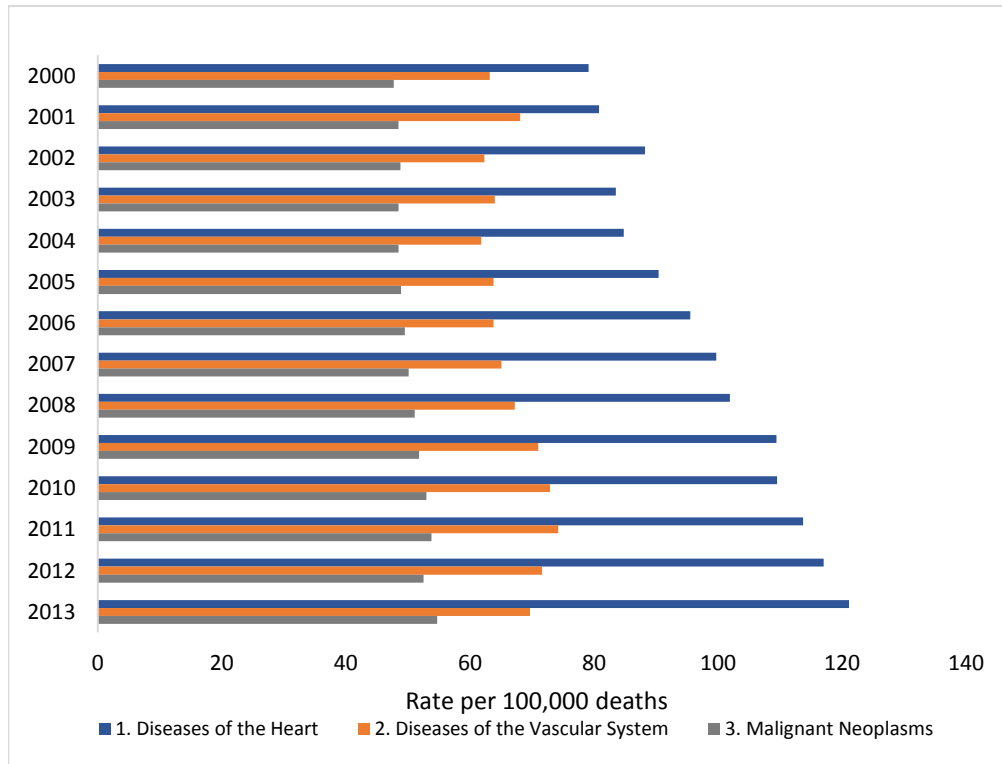
*No available data on sex for (3) cases for the year 2000

**No available data on sex for 1 case of the year 2003

Based on Figure 6.8, the most number of reported HIV/AIDS cases occurred among those with age bracket between 25 and 34 years old, followed by those belonging to age group 15-24 years old. On the other hand, the least number of reported HIV/AIDS cases occurred on ages below 15 years old. Generally, there is an increasing number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in the Philippines from 2000 to 2015.

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Figure 6.9 Mortality Rate per Leading Cause per Year, 2000-2010

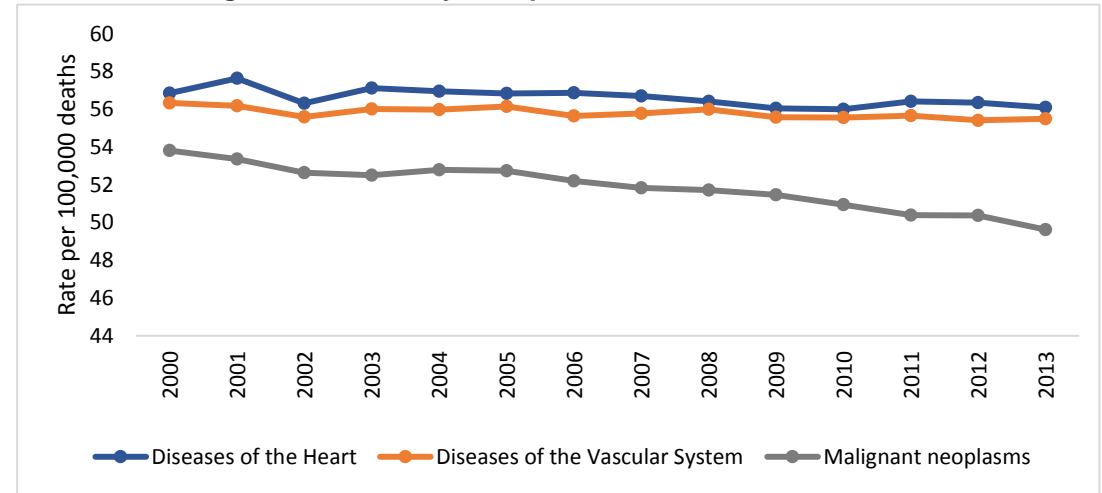


Source: Philippine Health Statistics, DOH
 Note: Excludes ill-defined and unknown causes of mortality

Figure 6.9 shows that based from the Philippine Health Statistics, diseases of the heart is the leading causes of death in the Philippines from 2000 to 2013.

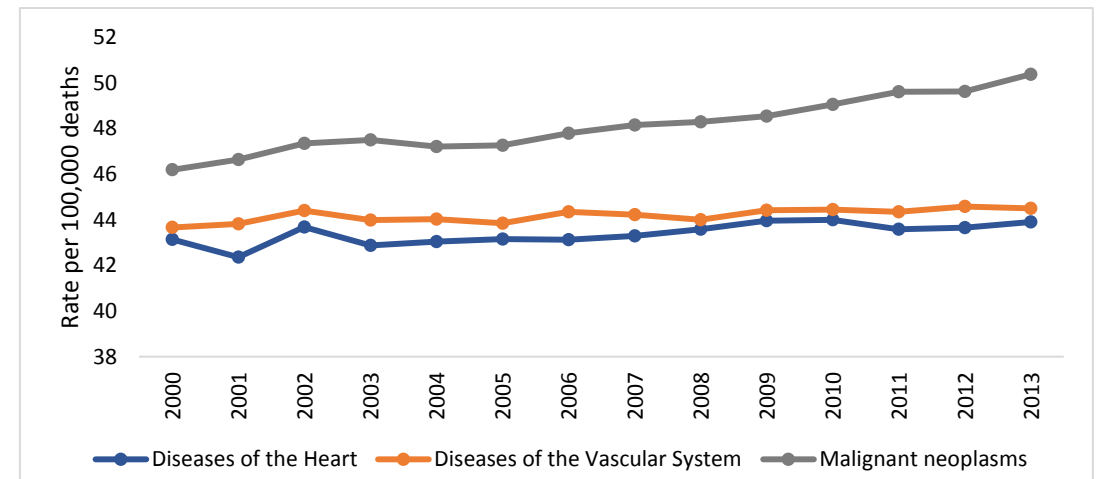
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Figure 6.10 Mortality Rate per Cause on Males, 2000-2010



Source: Philippine Health Statistics, DOH

Figure 6.11 Mortality Rate per Cause on Females, 2000-2013

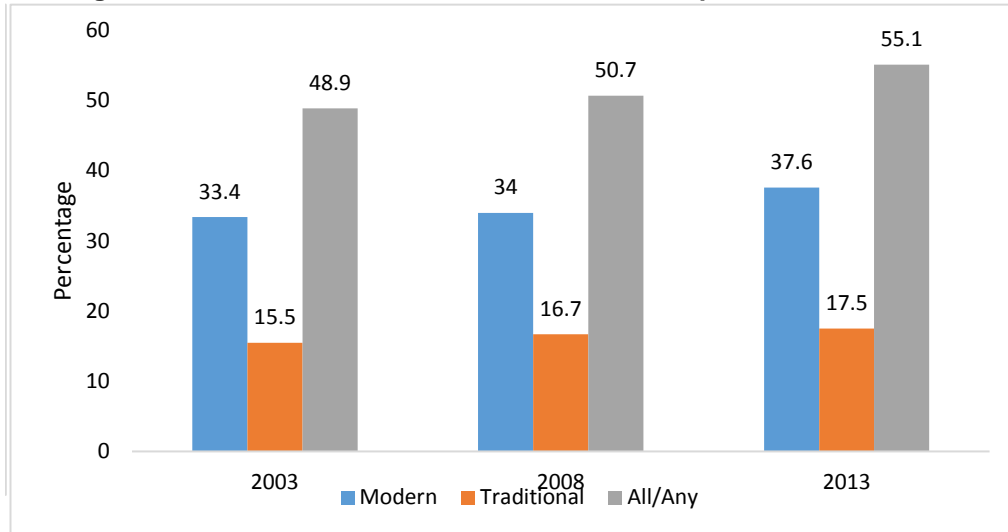


Source: Philippine Health Statistics, DOH

Figures 6.10 and 6.11 shows the mortality rate per leading cause per sex. It may be noted that the disease of heart is the leading cause of mortality across both sex from 2000 to 2013.

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Figure 6.12 Recent Levels and Trends in Contraceptive Use, 2003-2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

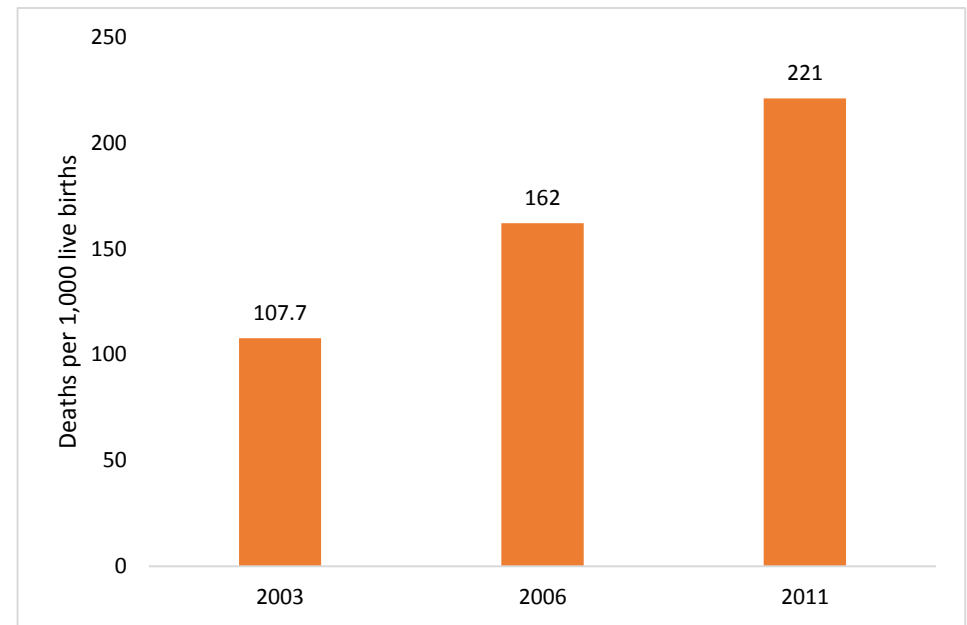
Table 6.5 Recent Levels and Trends in Contraceptive Use, 2003-2013

| | Modern | Traditional | All/Any |
|------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 2003 | 33.4 | 15.5 | 48.9 |
| 2008 | 34 | 16.7 | 50.7 |
| 2013 | 37.6 | 17.5 | 55.1 |

Figure 6.12 shows the recent levels and trends in contraceptive use from 2003 to 2013, from the National Demographic and Health Survey. Results of the survey showed that most married women preferred any method of contraception, either traditional or modern way. On the other hand, more than 30 percent preferred the modern method while less than 20 percent indicated preference for the traditional method of contraception.

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Figure 6.13 Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2003 to 2011

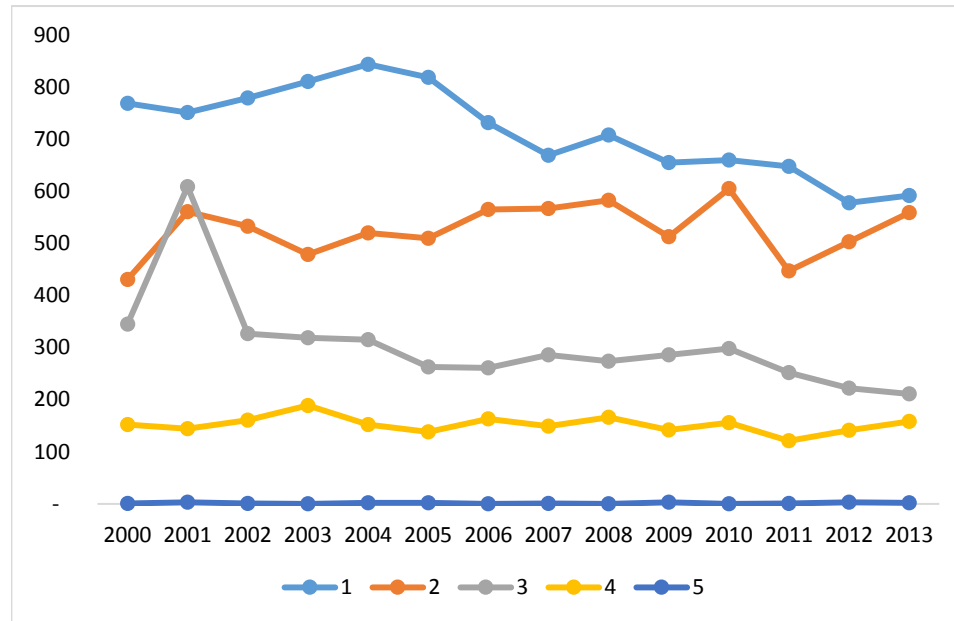


Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (2003), Family Planning Survey (2006), Family Health Survey (2011)

Figure 6.13 shows the maternal mortality ratio from 2003 to 2011 from National Demographic and Health Survey, Family Planning Survey, and Family and Health Survey. As can be seen, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) continuously increase by 54.3 points from 2003 to 2011, and 59 points from 2006 to 2011. Worldwide, the Millenium Development Goals have addressed this under goal 5 which is to improve maternal health. The target for Philippines is to reduce MMR by three quarters, which has been always a challenge. It may be noted that based on recent estimation, there is a low probability of achieving the target of 52 per 1000 births on maternal mortality rate.

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Figure 6.14 Usual Causes of Maternal Deaths, 2000 to 2013



Source: Philippine Health Statistics, Department of Health

Legend:

1 - Complications related to pregnancy occurring in the course of labor, delivery and puerperium (O12, O21-O48, O60-O71, O73-O75, O85-O99);

2 - Hypertension Complicating Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium (O10-O11, O13-O16);

3 - Postpartum Hemorrhage(O72);

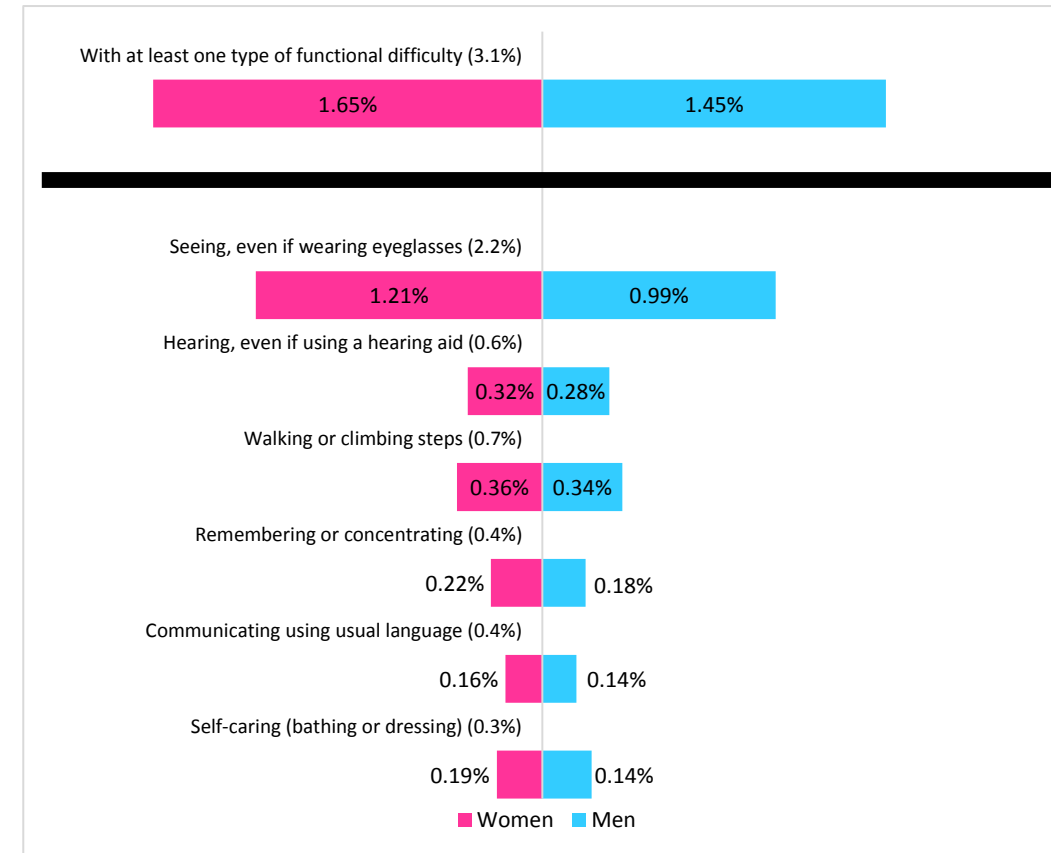
4 - Pregnancy with Abortive Outcome(O00-O08);

5 - Hemorrhage in Early Pregnancy(O20)

Figure 6.14 shows the number of causes of maternal deaths from 2000 to 2013. Most of the cases occurred during normal delivery due to complications related to pregnancy, occurring in the course of labor, with 42.52% on the average for the 14-year-period. On the other hand, hemorrhage in early pregnancy has the least number of cases, with only 19 cases reported for the 14-year-period. It can be noted that for the postpartum hemorrhage, there was a sudden increase in 2001, then succeeded with 16.29% drop in 2002 and around the same level ever since. Almost all of the five causes have either decreasing or constant behavior, except hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium.

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Figure 6.15 Proportion of Men and Women with Functional Difficulty, 2010

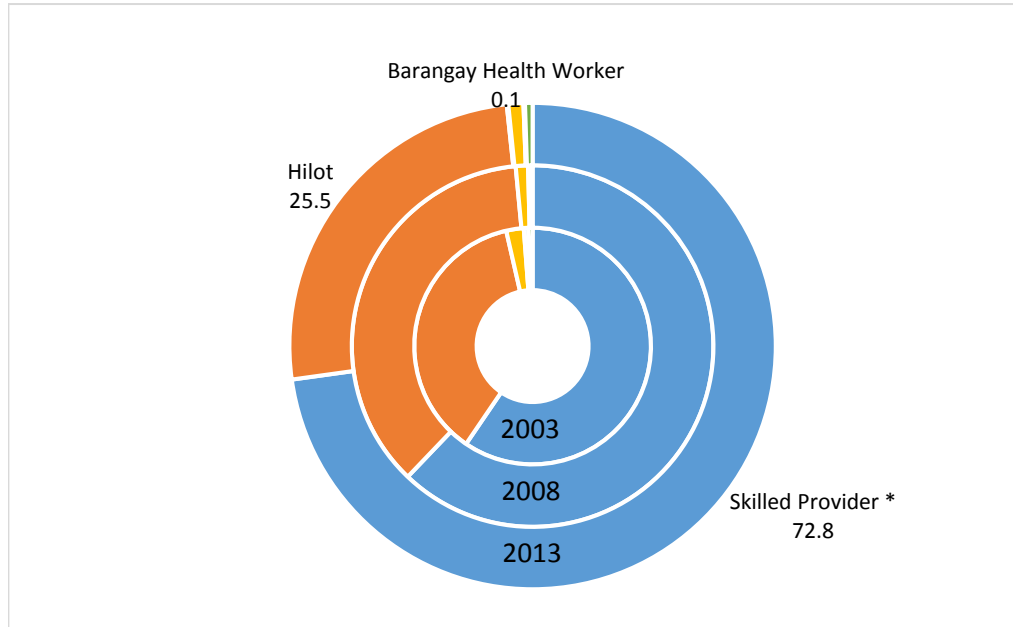


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010 Census of Population and Housing

Figure 6.15 shows the proportion of men and women with functional difficulty. Based from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, there are 2.6 million persons with functional difficulty, or 3.1% of the total population, 53.1% of which are female and 46.9% are male. Furthermore, difficulty in seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses, is the most common difficulty among males and females, with 1.21% and 0.99% of the total population, respectively.

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Figure 6.16 Proportion of Births Attended by a Skilled Health Professional, 2003, 2008 and 2013

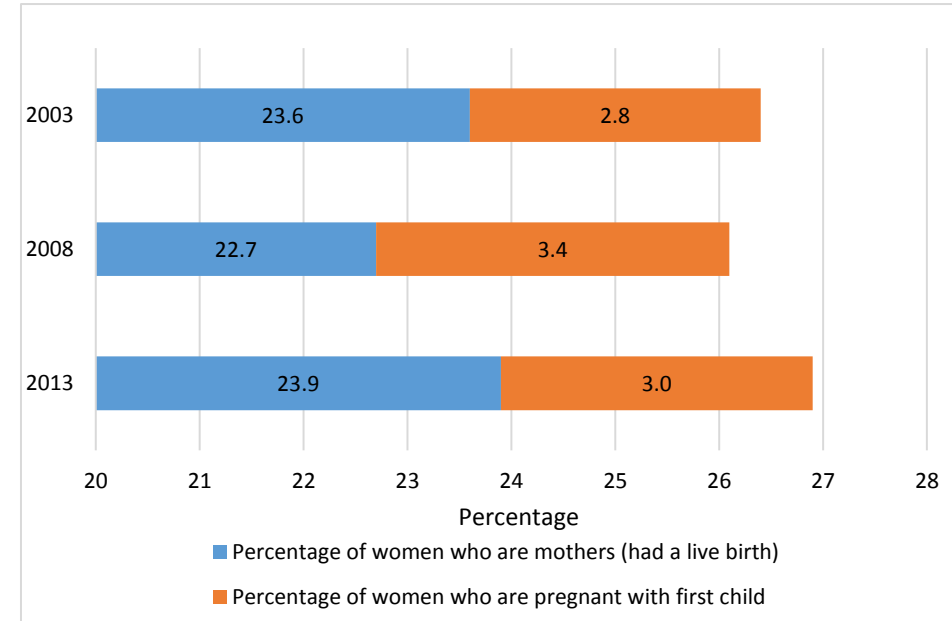


* Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse and midwife.
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)

Figure 6.16 shows the proportion of births attended by a skilled health professional in 2003, 2008, and 2013 from the National Demographic and Health Survey. Based on the 2013 NDHS, 72.8 percent of births were done by skilled health professional, 25.5 percent were attended by hilot and 0.1 percent by barangay health worker. It can also be observed that the proportion of births attended by skilled health professional has been improving in recent NDHS, while other assistance such as hilot, relative/student/other, no one, and missing observations has been decreasing. Also, barangay health worker was only recorded during the 2013 survey.

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Figure 6.17 Percentage of Women who are Mothers or Pregnant with their First Child, 2003, 2008 and 2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Table 6.6 Percentage of Women who are Mothers or Pregnant with their First Child, 2003, 2008 and 2013

| | Percentage of women who are mothers (had a live birth) | Percentage of women who are pregnant with first child | Number of Women |
|------|--|---|-----------------|
| 2003 | 23.6 | 2.8 | 4,856 |
| 2008 | 22.7 | 3.4 | 4,896 |
| 2013 | 23.9 | 3.0 | 6,026 |

Figure 6.17 presents the percentage of women who are mothers or pregnant with their first child in 2003, 2008 and 2013, from the National Demographic and Health Survey. Among women in 2013, about 26.8 percent was recorded to have begun child bearing, while

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Table 6.7 Smoking Prevalence among Persons 15 Years and Over: 2009

| | Overall (%) | Women (%) | Men (%) |
|--|-------------|-----------|---------|
| TOBACCO SMOKERS (Smoked) | | | |
| Current tobacco smokers | 28.3 | 9.0 | 47.7 |
| Daily tobacco smokers | 22.5 | 6.9 | 38.2 |
| Current tobacco smokers* | 27.9 | 8.7 | 47.2 |
| Current manufactured | 27.0 | 7.5 | 46.6 |
| Average age of initiation of daily smoking ** | 17.6 | 19.1 | 17.4 |
| cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers | 10.6 | 7.0 | 11.3 |
| SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS | | | |
| Current smokeless tobacco | 2 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| TOBACCO USERS (Smoked and/or Smokeless) | | | |
| Current tobacco users | 29.4 | 10 | 49 |

* Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes

** Among 18 to 34 years old respondents

Source: 2009 Global Adults Tobacco Survey

Table 6.7 shows the profile of smokers based on types of tobacco products accessible in the Philippines. Overall tobacco users among persons aged 15 years old and above in 2009 was recorded at 29.4 percent, regardless if smoked or smokeless tobacco. Higher percentages of tobacco smokers, daily tobacco smokers, and smokers at age 18-34 were observed for men than among women. Initiation of daily smoking among men and women starts at 17 and 19 years old, respectively. Also, proportion of daily cigarette consumption was recorded to be higher among males than females with 11.3 and 7.0, respectively.

7 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is mandated to provide assistance to local government units, non-government organizations, other national government agencies, people's organizations, and other members of civil society in effectively implementing programs, projects and services that will alleviate poverty and empower disadvantaged individuals, families and communities for an improved quality of life. It develops and enriches existing programs and services for specific groups, such as children and youth, women, family and communities, solo parents, older persons and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

A second dimension of social development within the context of women pertains to specific disadvantages that groups of women may suffer from, barring them from access to the common benefits of development. To address this problem, the Philippine Statistics Authority in collaboration with the DSWD, as the major agency providing social services, process, compiles and presents in this chapter significant statistical information taken from administrative annual reports. These includes the number of clients served by clientele type and category. Also included are data on children in especially difficult situations.

The goal of this chapter is to present the critical data on social welfare with disaggregation on gender on the clients of DSWD to heighten the awareness of policy-makers and help them provide appropriate plan of actions for these marginalized individuals.

Table 7.1 Distribution of Women in Especially Difficult Situations Served by the DSWD by Clientele Type, 2000-2014

| Clientele Type | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Sexually Abused | 900 | 707 | 534 | 495 | 373 | 348 | 333 | 319 | 254 | 237 | 423 | 225 | 182 | 205 | 164 |
| Physically Abused/ Maltreated/ Battered | 3,184 | 2,318 | 1,460 | 1,926 | 1,557 | 1,582 | 1,438 | 1,475 | 1,281 | 1,235 | 1,081 | 920 | 744 | 772 | 639 |
| Victims of Illegal Recruitment | 151 | 530 | 98 | 102 | 162 | 74 | 45 | 102 | 91 | 50 | 167 | 286 | 247 | 79 | 121 |
| Involuntary Prostitution | 171 | 147 | 151 | 91 | 81 | 141 | 75 | 32 | 108 | 66 | 102 | 280 | 69 | 118 | 102 |
| Victims of Trafficking | 650 | 815 | 10 | 43 | 74 | 112 | 38 | 158 | 268 | 210 | 334 | 659 | 967 | 810 | 648 |
| Victims of Armed Conflict | 43 | 24 | 22 | 53 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 37 | 9 | 249 | 10 | 5 |
| Psychologically/ Emotionally Abused a/ | | | | | | | | 190 | 663 | 795 | 706 | 786 | 813 | 263 | 590 |
| In Detention | 98 | 59 | 39 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 71 | - | - | 30 | 69 | 4 | 8 | 34 | - |
| Others | 1,933 | 1,474 | 1,285 | 1,396 | 1,368 | 1,229 | - | 954 | 500 | 324 | 395 | 2,848 | 2,477 | 4,262 | 4,148 |
| Uncategorized | - | - | 1,653 | 1,538 | 1,924 | 1,887 | 3,363 | 2,303 | 7,262 | 11,088 | 22,541 | 45,614 | 53,433 | 38,104 | 143,974 |

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Note: - Not available

a/ Series started in 2007. Data on emotional abuse was only indicated in 2007 to 2013

others- (HIV patients/potential, neglected, abandoned, unwed mothers, strandeers, emotionally distressed, sexually exploited, voluntary committed/surrendered and victims of disaster)

DSWD formulates policies and plans which help in the delivery of social welfare and developmental services. They also provide social protection of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged sector, including women.

From 2000 to 2011, women physically abused/ maltreated/ battered recorded the most number of cases served by DSWD. However, from 2012 to 2014, this was replaced by victims of trafficking. On the number of sexually abused women served by the DSWD, this generally decreased except in years 2010 and 2013. Similarly, there was 79.9% decrease in the number of physically abused women served by the DSWD from 2000 to 2014. In 2001, the number of women served by the DSWD who were victims of illegal recruitment was at its highest but immediately fell down the year after. There was an increase in numbers from 2010 to 2011 but a decreasing trend followed this until 2014. Meanwhile, the number of women served by the DSWD who were subject to involuntary prostitution went down by 40.4% from 2000 to 2014. In addition, their number was at its lowest in 2007 and highest at 2011. In 2002, there was a drastic drop in the number of women served by the DSWD who were victims of trafficking from 2001 but it eventually increased until 2012. Numbers eventually dropped down at 2013 and 2014 by 16.2% and 20%, respectively, compared to previous years.

Table 7.2 Distribution of Children in Especially Difficult Situations Served by the DSWD, 2000-2015

| Year | Girls | Boys | Total |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2000 | 8,375 | 2,688 | 11,045 |
| 2001 | 6,762 | 2,686 | 9,448 |
| 2002 | 7,275 | 2,770 | 10,045 |
| 2003 | 7,176 | 2,768 | 10,044 |
| 2004 | 6,494 | 2,703 | 9,197 |
| 2005 | | | |
| 2006 | 5,278 | 2,328 | 7,606 |
| 2007 | 4,831 | 2,397 | 7,228 |
| 2008 | 4,638 | 2,063 | 6,701 |
| 2009 | 4,316 | 2,208 | 6,524 |
| 2010 | 4,448 | 2,170 | 6,618 |
| 2011 | 3,835 | 2,131 | 5,966 |
| 2012 | 3,657 | 1,897 | 5,554 |
| 2013 | 3,366 | 1,640 | 5,006 |
| 2014 | 3,184 | 1,689 | 4,873 |

Source: 2000-2004 Department of Social Welfare and Development, 2005-2015

Philippine Statistical Yearbook

Note: No available data for 2005

The table shows that the girls who are considered in especially difficult situations served by the DSWD are almost thrice the number of boys who experience the same situation in year 2000. It can also be observed that a reduction of more than half in the number of children in the said situation was recorded in 2014 compared to the record in 2000.

Table 7.3 Number of Clients served by DSWD, by Clientele Category and Sex: 2000 - 2015

| Clientele Category | | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Children a/ | Female | 24,533 | 21,519 | 45,956 | 38,235 | 1,064,098 | 70,447 | 32,319 | 24,488 |
| | Male | 17,519 | 16,214 | 43,226 | 36,952 | 929,065 | 69,066 | 33,292 | 22,868 |
| | Total | 42,052 | 37,733 | 89,182 | 75,187 | 1,993,163 | 139,513 | 65,611 | 47,356 |
| Youth b/ | Female | 1,626 | 2,790 | 827 | 449 | 524 | 836 | 454 | 2,117 |
| | Male | 13,289 | 11,986 | 6,582 | 5,233 | 4,569 | 5,523 | 5,065 | 9,106 |
| | Total | 14,915 | 14,776 | 7,409 | 5,682 | 5,093 | 6,359 | 5,519 | 11,223 |
| Women c/ | | 41,311 | 37,901 | 29,387 | 5,703 | 5,559 | 5,440 | 174,373 | 16,880 |
| PWDs d/ | Female | 2,550 | 2,355 | 2,959 | 2,161 | 6,818 | 3,022 | 1,100 | 768 |
| | Male | 3,169 | 2,769 | 2,998 | 3,156 | 3,498 | 4,990 | 4,982 | 4,352 |
| | Total | 5,719 | 5,124 | 5,957 | 5,317 | 10,316 | 8,012 | 6,082 | 5,120 |
| Senior Citizens d/ | Female | 1,544 | 1,714 | 1,080 | 754 | 1,363 | 1,405 | 1,803 | 1,825 |
| | Male | 1,369 | 1,696 | 830 | 1,262 | 865 | 855 | 1,262 | 9,892 |
| | Total | 2,913 | 3,410 | 1,910 | 2,016 | 2,228 | 2,260 | 3,065 | 11,717 |

| Clientele Category | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Children a/ | Female | 29,150 | 22,807 | 26,027 | 25,204 | 25,717 | 33,805 | 29,356 |
| | Male | 26,942 | 21,635 | 22,660 | 22,516 | 59,189 | 24,591 | 25,042 |
| | Total | 56,092 | 44,442 | 48,687 | 47,720 | 84,906 | 58,396 | 54,398 |
| Youth b/ | Female | 3,220 | 1,794 | 5,148 | 2,823 | 2,930 | 5,122 | 22,140 |
| | Male | 9,248 | 4,685 | 8,073 | 6,975 | 6,736 | 7,252 | 18,112 |
| | Total | 12,468 | 6,479 | 13,221 | 9,798 | 9,666 | 12,374 | 40,252 |
| Women c/ | | 13,564 | 15,766 | 41,705 | 51,631 | 59,189 | 44,657 | 150,391 |
| PWDs d/ | Female | 819 | 1,391 | 1,083 | 1,159 | 1,499 | 808 | 1,277 |
| | Male | 3,719 | 3,127 | 1,036 | 1,225 | 1,481 | 1,327 | 2,160 |
| | Total | 4,538 | 4,518 | 2,119 | 2,384 | 2,980 | 2,135 | 3,437 |
| Senior Citizens d/ | Female | 2,920 | 4,638 | 5,312 | 4,968 | 9,734 | 7,349 | 22,230 |
| | Male | 2,533 | 3,439 | 2,805 | 5,448 | 5,264 | 4,372 | 10,848 |
| | Total | 5,453 | 8,077 | 8,117 | 10,416 | 14,998 | 11,721 | 33,078 |

a/ Children in 2004: Data on early Childhood Development Project (ECD) were also included

b/ It may be noted that in 2002, the kabataan 2002 program was devolved from DSWD to the Local Government Units (LGUs)

c/ It may be noted that in 2003, the Productivity Skills and Capacity Building (PSCB) was devolved from DSWD to LGUs

d/ PWD and Senior Citizens in 2000: Includes clients served under the project Social Mobilization . Although as per Government Appropriation Act (GAA) the project life was up to 1998, there are some regions that still have funds to continue providing these services

The table exhibited the number of clients served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) by clientele category and sex from years 2000 to 2014. Based on the total number of clients served by the DSWD, four out of every five clients served are children due to the spike in the counts in 2004. There was also an observed extreme increases in the number of women served in years 2006 and 2014. Generally, more girls and women are being served by the DSWD, except for certain years.

8 PUBLIC LIFE

Public officials have access to decision-making structures that govern society and determine development issues and peace initiatives. They speak for both the government and the community or country as a whole, thus, the involvement of both women and men is essential in bringing their respective interests and aspirations into the societal agenda.

The data on elected officials, government personnel and judges are presented on this chapter. It seeks to aid in the elimination of discrimination in both women and men through policies, laws and programs and gear up the country towards gender balance and equal representation of both genders in the government.

The continuous call for women's greater access to public office has not been unheard. Significant developments have provided women opportunities to participate actively in political affairs of the country.

In 2015, there were 6 women senators out of the 24 senators, which is the highest number of elected women since the 1st Congress in 1946. There were 60 women representatives out of 234 representatives of the House, which is also higher compared to the 14th and 15th Congress. The Office of the Ombudsman, responsible for investigating and prosecuting government officials accused of crimes, especially graft and corruption, was also headed by a woman. Four women were appointed as member of the cabinet in 2013.

Further, for the first time in history, the head of the judicial branch of government was also a woman. There were also two women out of 15 members of the Supreme Court. The presiding judge of Sandiganbayan was a woman, too. She was joined by two female associate justices in the 15-member anti-graft court. Evidently, women justices from the Supreme Court to the lower courts continue to increase but gender parity has yet to be attained.

Table 8.1 Number of Government Personnel, by Major Subdivision and Sex: 2004, 2008 and 2010

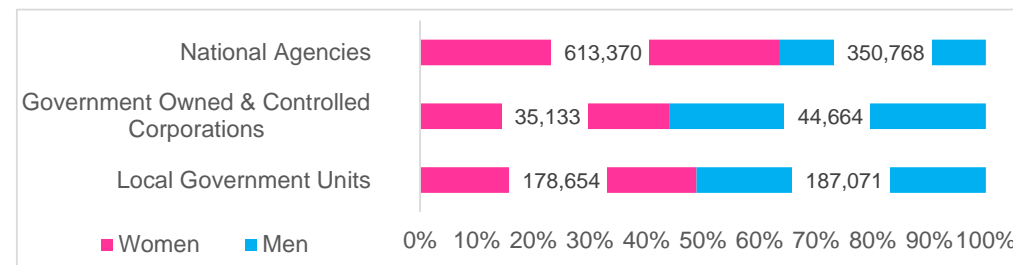
| Major Subdivision | 2004 | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| National Agencies | 610,336 | 73.4% | 391,016 | 60.7% |
| Government Owned & Controlled Corporations | 40,745 | 4.9% | 63,129 | 9.8% |
| Local Government Units | 180,440 | 21.7% | 190,033 | 29.5% |
| Total | 831,521 | 100.0% | 644,178 | 100.0% |

| Major Subdivision | 2010 | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Women | | Men | |
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| National Agencies | 613,370 | 74.2% | 350,768 | 60.2% |
| Government Owned & Controlled Corporations | 35,133 | 4.2% | 44,664 | 7.7% |
| Local Government Units | 178,654 | 21.6% | 187,071 | 32.1% |
| Total | 827,157 | 100.0% | 582,503 | 100.0% |

Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC)

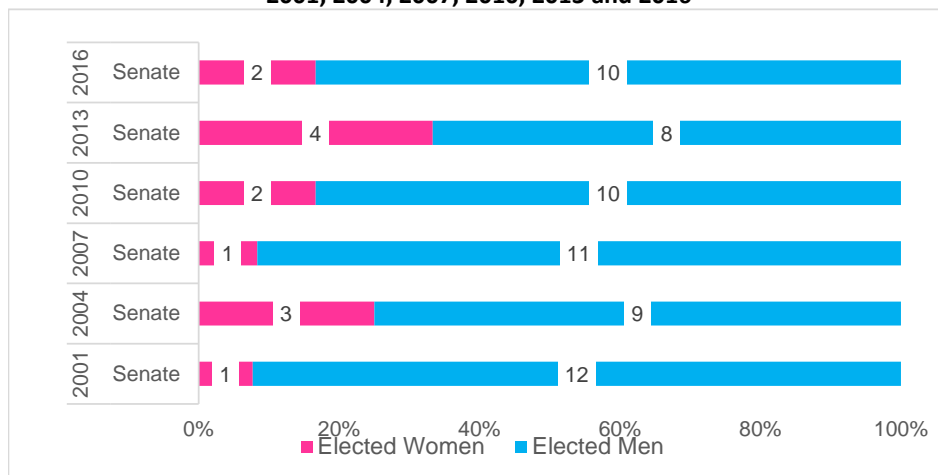
In 2004 and 2010, the number of women in national agencies has constantly been larger than the number of men. Meanwhile, in both government owned & controlled corporations and local government units, men outnumbered women in the same years.

Figure 8.1 Distribution of Government Personnel, by Major Subdivision and Sex: 2010



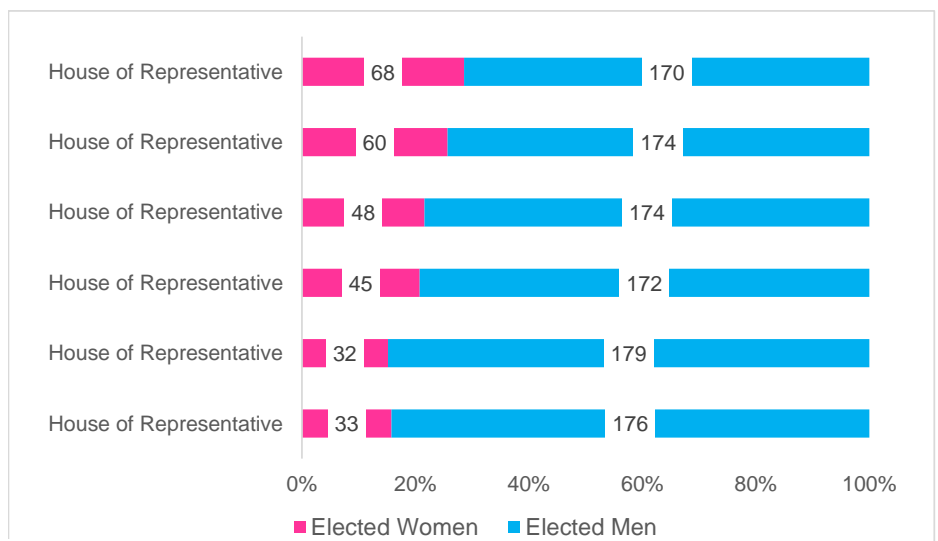
Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC)

Figure 8.2 Distribution of Elected Members of Senate, by Sex: 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016



Source: Commission on Elections (Comelec)

Figure 8.3 Distribution of Elected House of Representatives, by Sex: 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016



Source: Commission on Elections (Comelec)

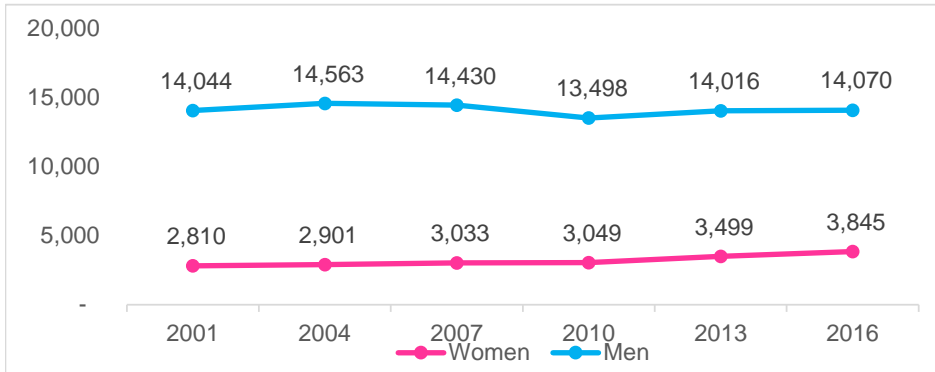
Table 8.2 Number of Elected Positions in Congress, by Sex: 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2013

| Election Year | Office | Elected Women | | Elected Men | | Positions Filled |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|------------------|
| | | Number | % Share | Number | % Share | |
| 2001 | Senate | 1 | 7.7 | 12 | 92.3 | 13 |
| | House of Representative | 33 | 15.8 | 176 | 84.2 | 209 |
| 2004 | Senate | 3 | 25.0 | 9 | 75.0 | 12 |
| | House of Representative | 32 | 15.2 | 179 | 84.8 | 211 |
| 2007 | Senate | 1 | 8.3 | 11 | 91.7 | 12 |
| | House of Representative | 45 | 20.7 | 172 | 79.3 | 217 |
| 2010 | Senate | 2 | 16.7 | 10 | 83.3 | 12 |
| | House of Representative | 48 | 21.6 | 174 | 78.4 | 222 |
| 2013 | Senate | 4 | 33.3 | 8 | 66.7 | 12 |
| | House of Representative | 60 | 25.6 | 174 | 74.4 | 234 |
| 2016 | Senate | 2 | 16.7 | 10 | 83.3 | 12 |
| | House of Representative | 68 | 28.6 | 170 | 71.4 | 238 |

Source: Commission on Elections (Comelec)

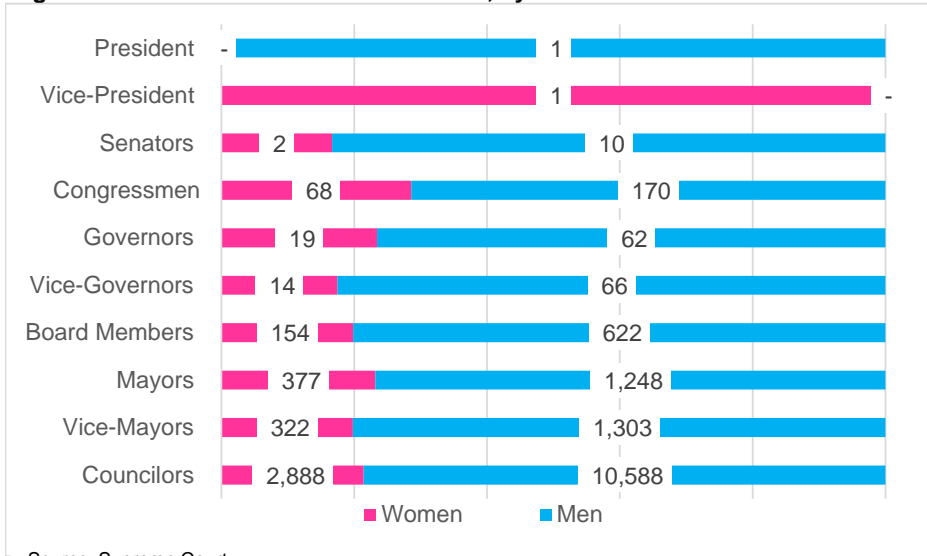
The number of elected men in Congress consistently dominated their female counterpart since 2001 although the number of women being elected has steadily risen from 2001 to 2013. Compared to the previous years, women had the highest percentage of elected members in the Senate in 2013 and House of Representatives in 2016, that is, 33.3% and 28.6% respectively.

Figure 8.4 Total Number of Elected Positions, by Position and Sex: 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016



Despite the data depicting that public service has been a male-dominated field, the number of elected female officials have steadily increased since 2001. The number of female officials increased in all positions in 2013 resulting to its highest percent growth at 1.55% from the previous year. Meanwhile, the total number and percent share of elected female officials was at their highest in 2016 at 3,845 and 21.46%,

Figure 8.5 Distribution of Women and Men, by Position: 2016



Source: Supreme Court

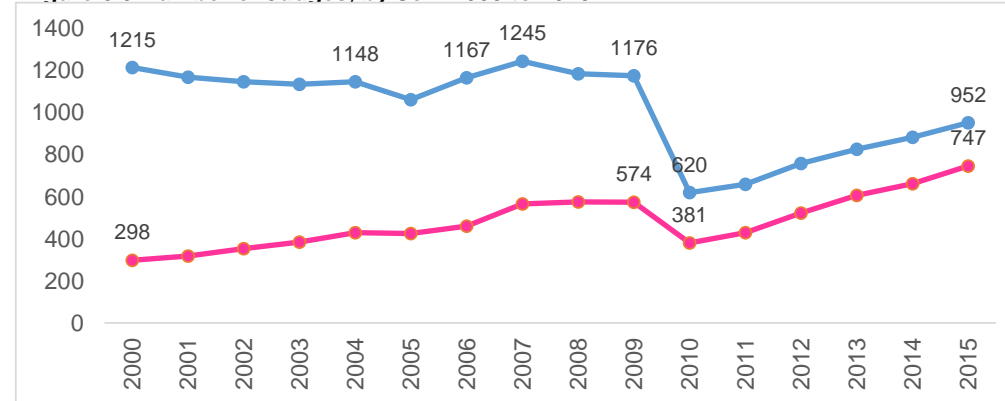
Table 8.3 Number of Judges: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Female | | Male | | Total |
|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Number | % Share | Number | % Share | |
| 2000 | 298 | 19.70 | 1215 | 80.30 | 1513 |
| 2001 | 318 | 21.39 | 1169 | 78.61 | 1487 |
| 2002 | 354 | 23.57 | 1148 | 76.43 | 1502 |
| 2003 | 385 | 25.31 | 1136 | 74.69 | 1521 |
| 2004 | 430 | 27.25 | 1148 | 72.75 | 1578 |
| 2005 | 426 | 28.61 | 1063 | 71.39 | 1489 |
| 2006 | 460 | 28.27 | 1167 | 71.73 | 1627 |
| 2007 | 567 | 31.29 | 1245 | 68.71 | 1812 |
| 2008 | 576 | 32.69 | 1186 | 67.31 | 1762 |
| 2009 | 574 | 32.80 | 1176 | 67.20 | 1750 |
| 2010 | 381 | 38.06 | 620 | 61.94 | 1001 |
| 2011 | 430 | 39.45 | 660 | 60.55 | 1090 |
| 2012 | 523 | 40.80 | 759 | 59.20 | 1282 |
| 2013 | 607 | 42.33 | 827 | 57.67 | 1434 |
| 2014 | 662 | 42.82 | 884 | 57.18 | 1546 |
| 2015 | 747 | 43.97 | 952 | 56.03 | 1699 |

Source: Supreme Court

The number of female judges has slowly risen through the years. There was a decrease in 2010 where their numbers dropped by 33.6% but continuously increased until 2015 where the numbers has been at its highest since 2000. Meanwhile, the number of male judges generally decreased from 2000 to 2010, increasing only in years 2004, 2006 and 2007 where their count was at its peak. There was a huge drop in 2010 where their numbers decreased by 47.3% but an increasing trend was seen from that point up to 2015.

Figure 8.5 Number of Judges, by Sex: 2000 to 2015



Source: Supreme Court

9 OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

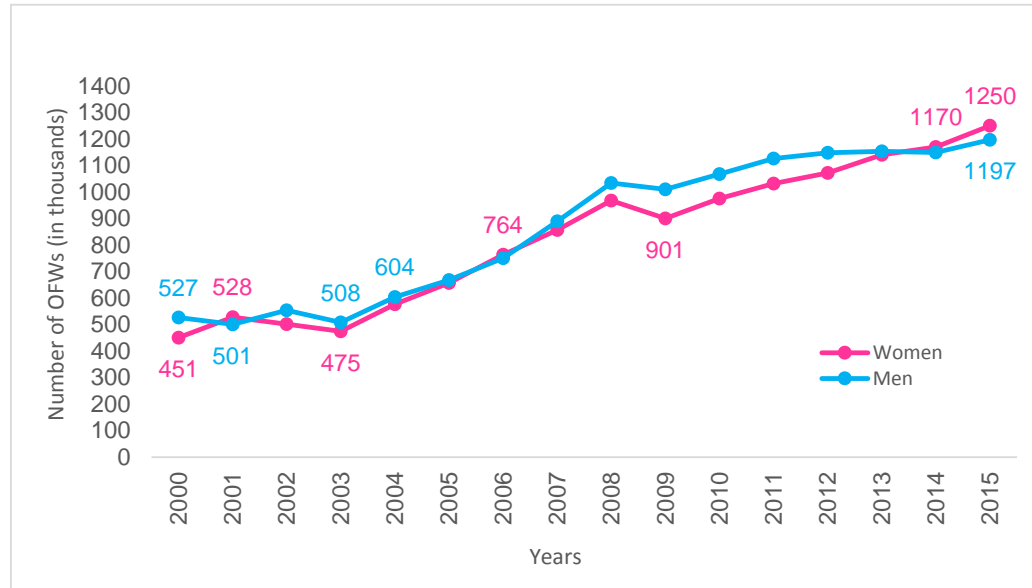
Overseas Filipinos has a vital role in the growth of the Philippine economy. Remittances sent by Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) provide better opportunities for their families' by financing their food, shelter, education and other basic necessities, thus, further improving their standards of living.

This chapter provides statistics on OFWs' number, age group, place of work, major occupation and average remittance from the Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The SOF is a nationwide survey that seeks to gather information on Filipino citizens including overseas workers who left abroad during the last five years. Data on their remittances are gathered using the past six months as reference period. Data on the number of emigrants gathered by the Commission on Filipino Overseas (CFO) is also included.

Data presented in this chapter may help in catering the constant need to develop and strengthen policies, programs and projects to empower the Filipino communities abroad, and address possible issues they may be having overseas. Furthermore, this chapter may also serve as basis for assessment of the different situations and conditions that reflect the reality both female and male OFWs experience abroad.

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Figure 9.1 Number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) in thousands, by Sex: 2000 to 2015



Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

There were generally more men than women working abroad although female OFWs outnumbered their male counterparts in years 2001, 2006, 2014 and 2015. The estimated number of men working abroad decreased and increased alternately from 2000 to 2004, then increased predominantly from 2004 to 2015. The estimated number of women working abroad also generally increased from 2000 to 2015, except in 2002, 2003 and 2009.

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Table 9.1 Number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW), by Sex: 2000 to 2015 (number of thousand)

| Year | Women | | Men | | Total |
|------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Number | % Share | Number | % Share | |
| 2000 | 451 | 46.1 | 527 | 53.9 | 978 |
| 2001 | 501 | 51.3 | 501 | 48.7 | 1029 |
| 2002 | 475 | 47.5 | 554 | 52.5 | 1056 |
| 2003 | 475 | 48.3 | 508 | 51.7 | 983 |
| 2004 | 577 | 48.9 | 604 | 51.1 | 1181 |
| 2005 | 657 | 49.6 | 668 | 50.4 | 1325 |
| 2006 | 764 | 50.4 | 751 | 49.6 | 1515 |
| 2007 | 857 | 49.1 | 890 | 50.9 | 1747 |
| 2008 | 968 | 48.4 | 1034 | 51.6 | 2002 |
| 2009 | 901 | 47.1 | 1010 | 52.9 | 1911 |
| 2010 | 975 | 47.7 | 1068 | 52.3 | 2043 |
| 2011 | 1032 | 47.8 | 1126 | 52.2 | 2158 |
| 2012 | 1072 | 48.3 | 1148 | 51.7 | 2220 |
| 2013 | 1141 | 49.7 | 1154 | 50.3 | 2295 |
| 2014 | 1170 | 50.5 | 1149 | 49.5 | 2319 |
| 2015 | 1250 | 51.1 | 1197 | 48.9 | 2447 |

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF),
Note: 2014 SOF did not include Leyte

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Table 9.2 Age Group with the Largest Proportion of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW): 2000 to 2015

| Year | Women | Men |
|------|-------|-------------|
| 2000 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2001 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2002 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2003 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2004 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2005 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2006 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2007 | 25-29 | 45 and over |

| Year | Women | Men |
|------|-------|-------------|
| 2008 | 25-29 | 25 - 29 |
| 2009 | 25-29 | 25 - 29 |
| 2010 | 25-29 | 30 - 34 |
| 2011 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2012 | 25-29 | 45 and over |
| 2013 | 25-29 | 30 - 34 |
| 2014 | 25-29 | 30 - 34 |
| 2015 | 25-29 | 30-34 |

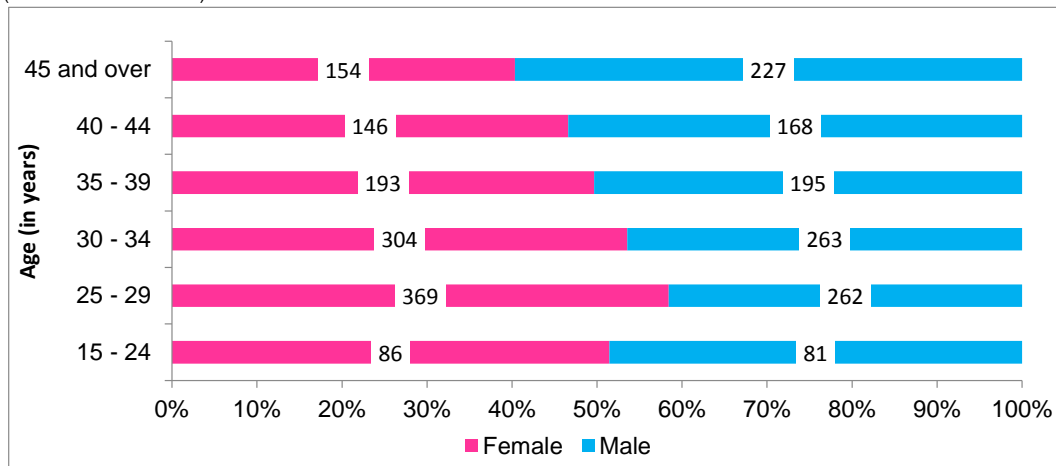
Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

Note: 2014 SOF did not include Leyte

From 2000 to 2015, the largest proportion of the estimated number of female OFWs consistently identified in the age group of 25-29 years old while most male OFWs were aged 45 and over for most of the years. In recent years, relatively younger men were becoming overseas Filipino

Figure 9.2 Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers, by Sex and Age Group: 2015

(Numbers in thousands)



Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

Note: 2014 SOF did not include Leyte

In 2015, there were more female overseas workers at an estimated total of 1.250 million workers than the estimated total of 1.197 million male workers. More than half of the female overseas workers belong to age groups 25 - 29 and 30 - 34, while for the same age groups for men, they account for more than 40 percent.

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Table 9.3 Most Common Destination of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW), by Sex: 2000 to 2015

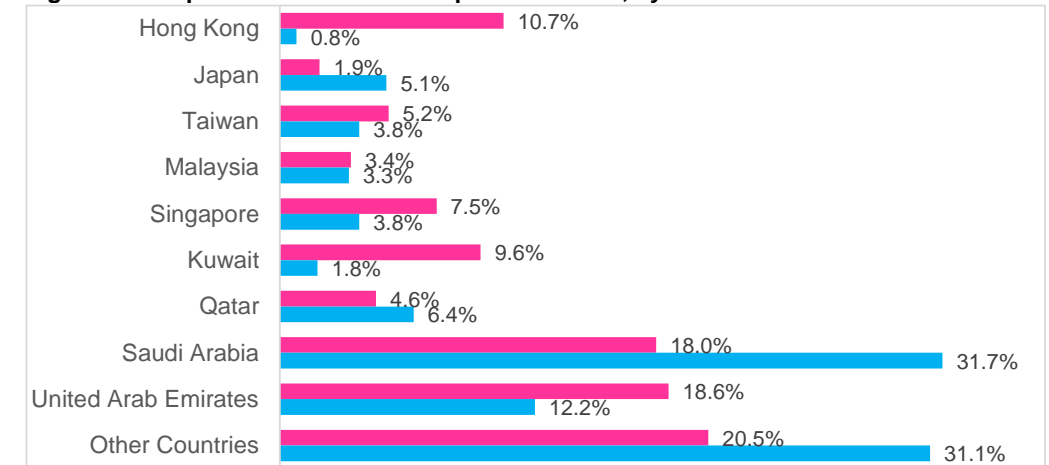
| Year | Women | Men |
|------|----------------------|--------------|
| 2000 | Hong Kong | Saudi Arabia |
| 2001 | Hong Kong | Saudi Arabia |
| 2002 | Hong Kong | Saudi Arabia |
| 2003 | Hong Kong | Saudi Arabia |
| 2004 | Hong Kong | Saudi Arabia |
| 2005 | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabia |
| 2006 | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabia |
| 2007 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2008 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2009 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2010 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2011 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2012 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2013 | United Arab Emirates | Saudi Arabia |
| 2014 | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabia |
| 2015 | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabia |

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

Note: 2014 SOF did not include Leyte

Most female OFWs worked in Hong Kong from 2000 to 2004. However, starting 2005, Central Asia has been their most common destination: Saudi Arabia being prominent in 2005, 2006, 2014 and 2015 and U.A.E in 2007 to 2013. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia has remained the top destination for male OFWs since 2000.

Figure 9.3 Proportion of Overseas Filipinos Workers, by Common Destination



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Table 9.4 Most Common Occupation of Overseas Filipino Workers, by Sex: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Women | Men |
|------|--------------------------------|---|
| 2000 | Service workers | Production and Related Workers Transport and Equipment Operators and Laborers |
| 2001 | Laborers and unskilled workers | Plant & machine operators and assemblers |
| 2002 | Laborers and unskilled workers | Trades and related works |
| 2003 | Laborers and unskilled workers | Plant & machine operators and assemblers |
| 2004 | Laborers & Unskilled Workers | Plant & machine operators and assemblers |
| 2005 | Laborers & Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2006 | Laborers & Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2007 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2008 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2009 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2010 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2011 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Plant & machine operators and assemblers |
| 2012 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers and Trade and related workers |
| 2013 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2014 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Trades and related Workers |
| 2015 | Laborers and Unskilled Workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers |

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

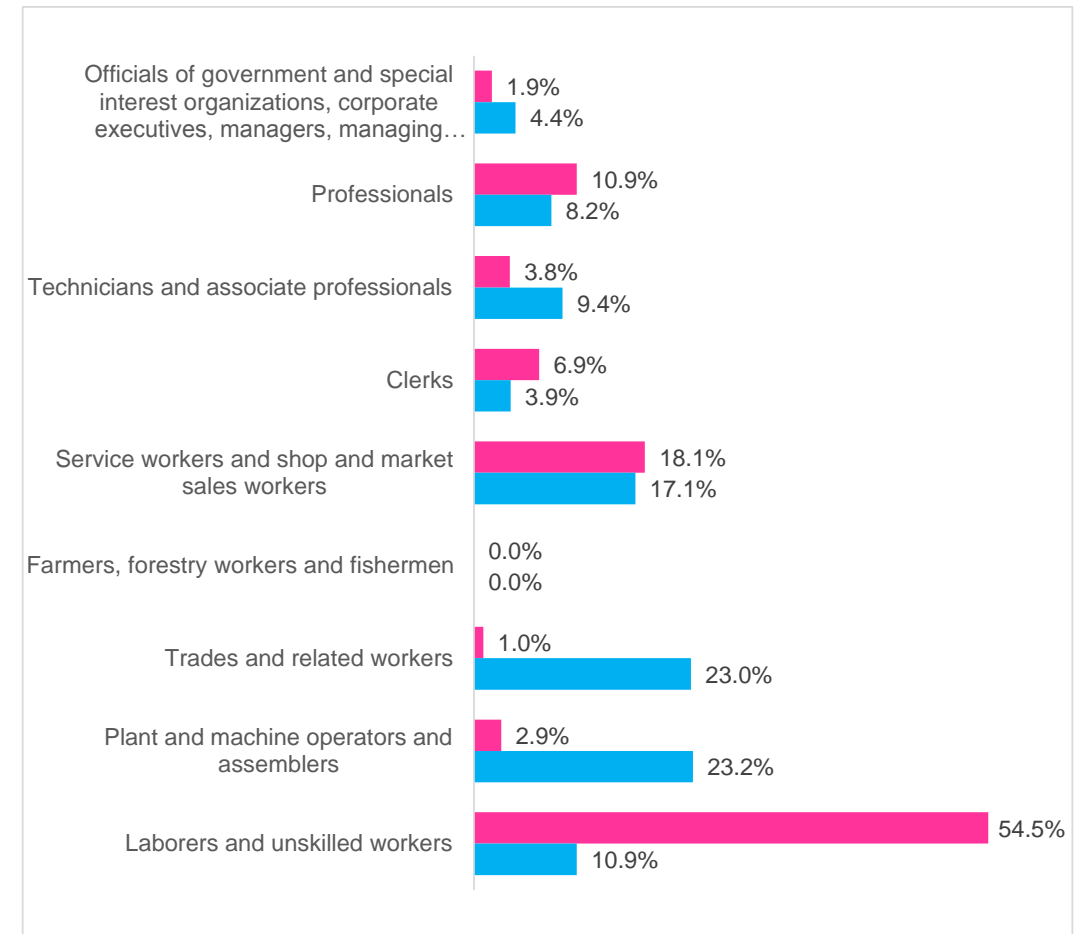
Note: The 2000 SOF used a different major occupation group.

2014 SOF did not include Leyte

Most Filipino women abroad were employed as laborers & unskilled workers from 2001 to 2015. On the other hand, Filipino men abroad were mostly employed as trade and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers.

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Figure 9.4 Proportion of Most Common Occupation of Overseas Filipino Workers, by Sex: 2015

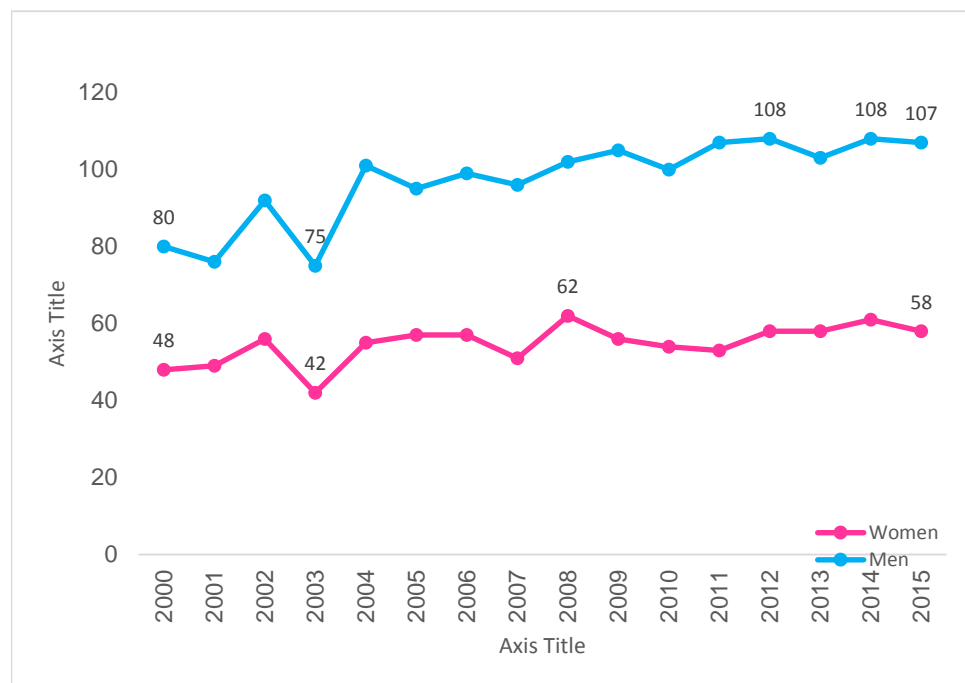


Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

In 2015, more than half or 54.5% of female OFWs were working as Laborers and Unskilled workers while 23.2% or majority of male OFWs were working as Plant and machine operators and assemblers.

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**Figure 9.5. Average Remittance per Overseas Filipino Worker: 2000 to 2015
(in thousand pesos)**



Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

Note: 2014 SOF did not include Leyte

The estimated average remittance of female OFWs has consistently been lower than their male counterparts since 2000. Estimated average remittances went up 33.75% for men and 17.24% times for women from 2000 to 2015. Furthermore, estimated average remittances of both sexes had the percent highest increases from 2003 to 2004 at 34.7% and 31% for men and women, respectively. Estimated average remittances were at their highest in 2012 and 2014 for men and 2008 for women.

OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

**Table 9.5. Average Remittance per Overseas Filipino Workers: 2000 to 2015
(in thousand pesos)**

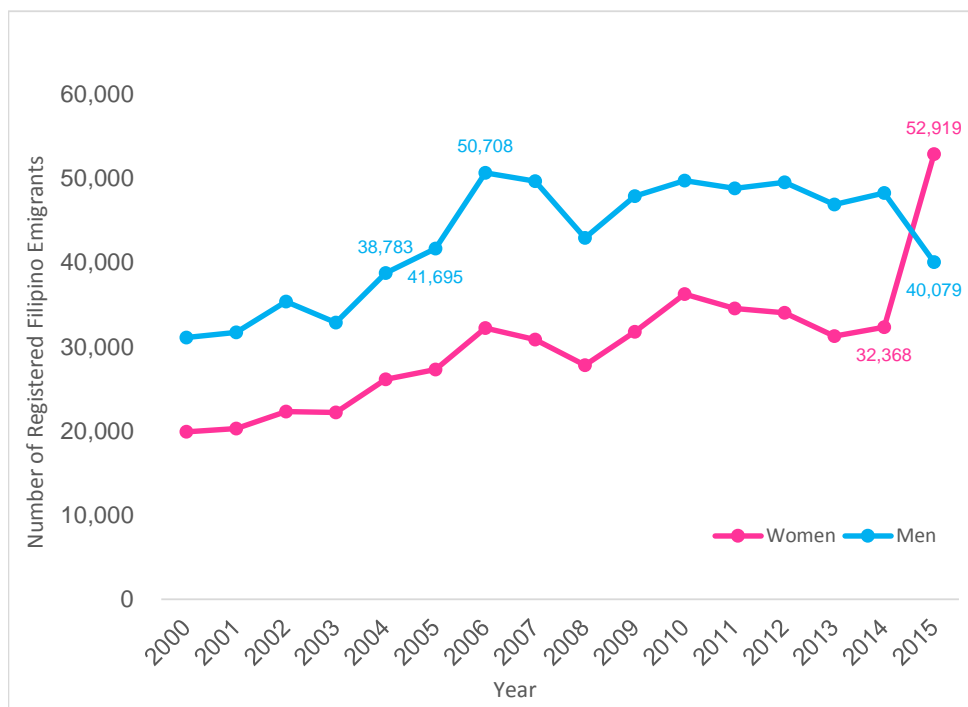
| Year | Women | Men |
|------|-------|-----|
| 2000 | 48 | 80 |
| 2001 | 49 | 76 |
| 2002 | 56 | 92 |
| 2003 | 42 | 75 |
| 2004 | 55 | 101 |
| 2005 | 57 | 95 |
| 2006 | 57 | 99 |
| 2007 | 51 | 96 |
| 2008 | 62 | 102 |
| 2009 | 56 | 105 |
| 2010 | 54 | 100 |
| 2011 | 53 | 107 |
| 2012 | 58 | 108 |
| 2013 | 58 | 103 |
| 2014 | 61 | 108 |
| 2015 | 58 | 107 |

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), PSA

Note: 2014 SOF did not include Leyte

OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

Figure 9.6 Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Sex: 2000 to 2015



Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)

The estimated number of female emigrants was at its highest in 2015, increasing by 63.5% from the previous year. As a result, female emigrants surpassed the estimated number of their male counterparts. The highest estimated number of male emigrants was in 2006, increasing by 21.6% from 2005.

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Table 9.6 Number of Registered Filipino Emigrants, by Sex: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Women | | Men | | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Number | % Share | Number | % Share | |
| 2000 | 19,907 | 39.01 | 31,124 | 60.99 | 51,031 |
| 2001 | 20,313 | 39.02 | 31,741 | 60.98 | 52,054 |
| 2002 | 22,329 | 38.69 | 35,391 | 61.31 | 57,720 |
| 2003 | 22,233 | 40.32 | 32,904 | 59.68 | 55,137 |
| 2004 | 26,141 | 40.26 | 38,783 | 59.74 | 64,924 |
| 2005 | 27,333 | 39.60 | 41,695 | 60.40 | 69,028 |
| 2006 | 32,259 | 38.88 | 50,708 | 61.12 | 82,967 |
| 2007 | 30,877 | 38.31 | 49,722 | 61.69 | 80,599 |
| 2008 | 27,839 | 39.32 | 42,961 | 60.68 | 70,800 |
| 2009 | 31,793 | 39.88 | 47,925 | 60.12 | 79,718 |
| 2010 | 36,287 | 42.16 | 49,788 | 57.84 | 86,075 |
| 2011 | 34,563 | 41.44 | 48,847 | 58.56 | 83,410 |
| 2012 | 34,076 | 40.74 | 49,564 | 59.26 | 83,640 |
| 2013 | 31,288 | 40.00 | 46,940 | 60.00 | 78,228 |
| 2014 | 32,368 | 40.11 | 48,321 | 59.89 | 80,689 |
| 2015 | 52,919 | 56.90 | 40,079 | 43.10 | 92,998 |
| Total | 482,525 | 41.28 | 686,493 | 58.72 | 1,169,018 |
| Annual Average | 30,158 | 41.28 | 42,906 | 58.72 | 73,064 |

Source: Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)

The estimated total number of registered Filipino emigrants was at its peak in 2015. Male emigrants had a higher percent share from 2000 to 2014 although in 2015, female emigrants increased in numbers resulting to a higher percent share than males that year.

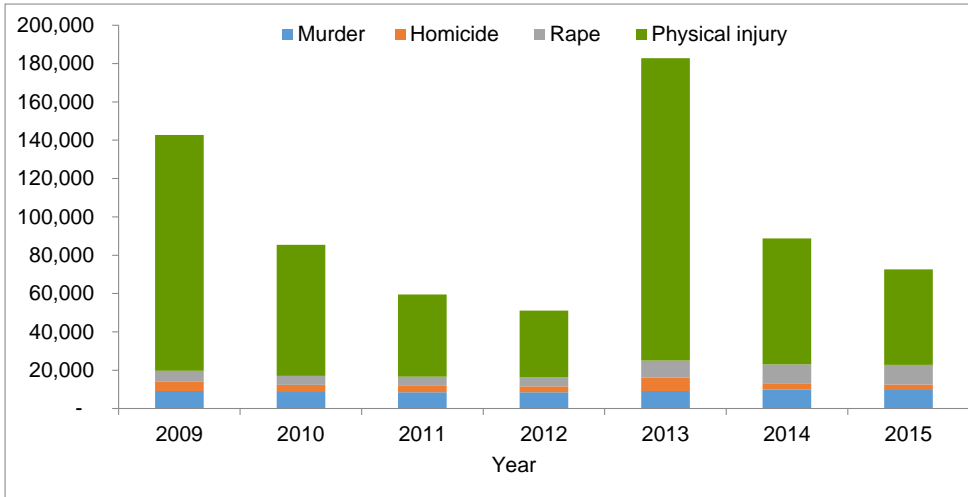
10 PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

This chapter deals with the crimes committed against persons and properties in the country. Crime and rape statistics presented in the chapter are compiled by the Philippine National Police (PNP). However, the statistics presented cover only the period 2009 to 2015 since the PNP has implemented a new crime reporting system where 2009 was set as the baseline year.

One limitation of crime statistics is the lack of sex-disaggregated data. This information may be collected but are not readily available. Hence, the statistics presented are for both sexes.

The continuing peace and order problem displace women and children. Women should be empowered and enabled to participate in conflict and crime prevention, management, resolution and peace building, and in the rehabilitation of their communities.

Figure 10.1. Distribution of Index Crimes Committed Against Person in the Philippines: 2009-2015



Note: Data series presented above starts with 2009 as the Philippine National Police (PNP) has implemented a new crime reporting system wherein the crime data for 2009 was set as the baseline for future research, study and comparison. Hence, crime statistics in 2009 cannot be compared with those crime data obtained during the previous years (2008 and earlier) as the parameters are no longer the same.
Source: Philippine National Police

Table 10.1 Levels of Index Crimes Committed Against Person in the Philippines: 2009 - 2015

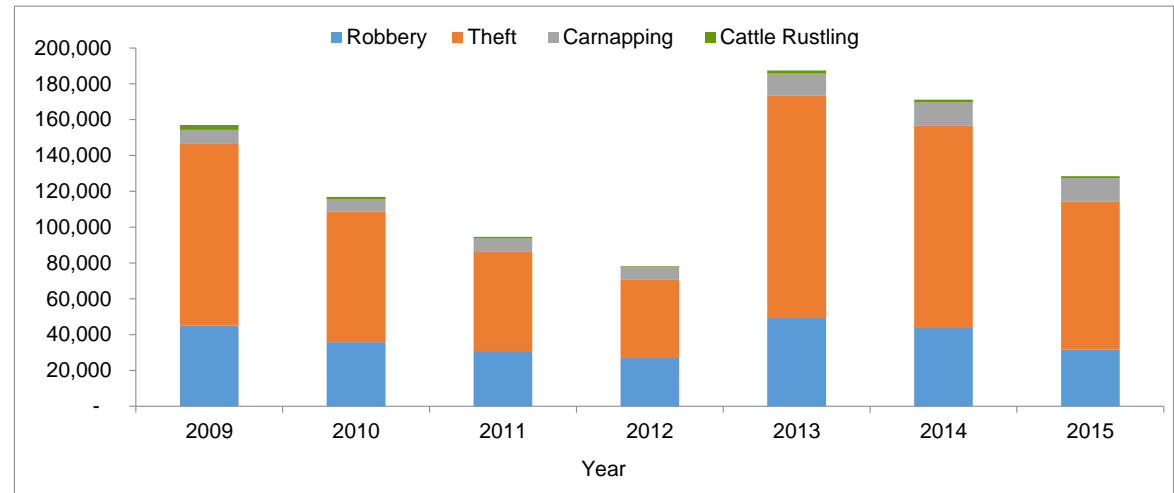
| Index Crime | Year | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Murder | 9,088 | 8,645 | 8,489 | 8,484 | 9,153 | 9,756 | 9,646 |
| Homicide | 4,912 | 3,708 | 3,375 | 3,022 | 7,007 | 3,349 | 2,835 |
| Physical injury | 123,104 | 68,333 | 42,841 | 34,825 | 157,727 | 65,763 | 49,845 |
| Rape | 5,639 | 4,718 | 4,737 | 4,738 | 8,873 | 9,887 | 10,298 |
| Total | 142,743 | 85,404 | 59,442 | 51,069 | 182,760 | 88,755 | 72,624 |

Source: Philippine National Police

The total number of reported index crimes against person generally decreased over the period with 142,743 cases in 2009 to 51,069 cases in 2012. This, however, significantly increased in 2013 with 182,760 cases, and then decreased in the succeeding years.

Physical injuries consistently contributed the highest number of index crime against person. Murder exhibited decrease from 2009 to 2012 but showed increasing trend from 2013 to 2015. Homicide recorded its highest number in 2013 with 7,007 cases while rape had its highest reported cases in 2015 with 10,298.

Figure 10.2. Distribution of Index Crimes Committed Against Property in the Philippines: 2009 - 2015



Note: Data series presented above starts with 2009 as the Philippine National Police (PNP) has implemented a new crime reporting system wherein the crime data for 2009 was set as the baseline for future research, study and comparison. Hence, crime statistics in 2009 cannot be compared with those crime data obtained during the previous years (2008 and earlier) as the parameters are no longer the same.
Source: Philippine National Police

Table 10.2 Levels of Index Crimes Committed Against Property in the Philippines: 2009 - 2015

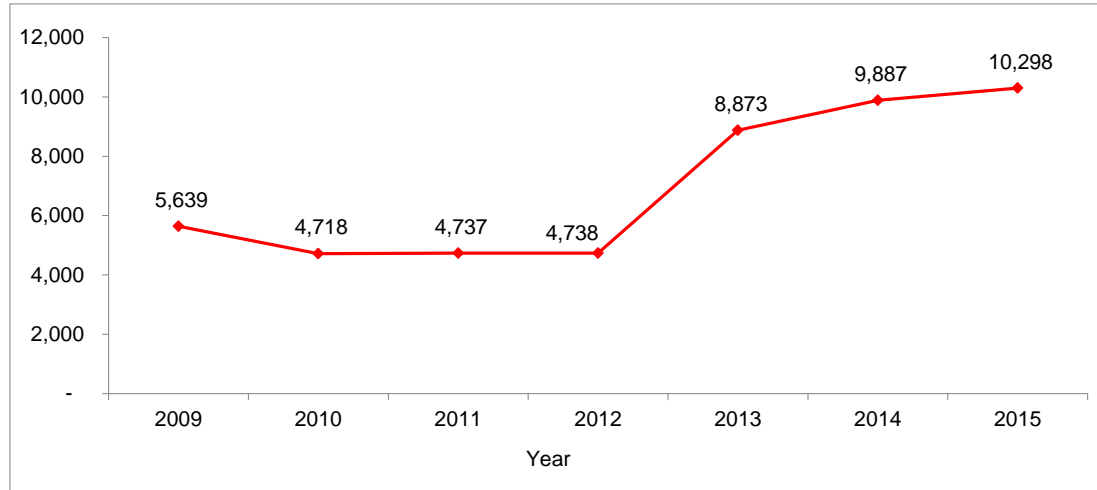
| Index Crime | Year | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Robbery | 45,063 | 35,870 | 30,806 | 26,988 | 49,247 | 43,726 | 31,741 |
| Theft | 101,442 | 72,743 | 55,767 | 43,606 | 124,168 | 112,857 | 82,751 |
| Carnapping | 7,807 | 7,093 | 7,126 | 6,919 | 12,341 | 13,284 | 12,900 |
| Cattle Rustling | 2,666 | 1,218 | 871 | 579 | 1,731 | 1,368 | 997 |
| Total | 156,978 | 116,924 | 94,570 | 78,092 | 187,487 | 171,235 | 128,389 |

Source: Philippine National Police

The total number of reported index crimes against property generally decreased from 2009 to 2015, with 156,978 cases in 2009 to 128,389 cases in 2015, except for the significant increase in 2013 with 187,487 cases.

Consistently, Theft contributed the highest number of index crime against property. Robbery exhibited decrease from 2009 to 2012 but significantly increased in 2013, then went down in 2014 and 2015. Carnapping recorded its highest number of reported cases in 2014 with 13,284 cases while cattle rustling recorded its highest number in 2013 with 1,731 cases.

Figure 10.3. Distribution of Reported Rape Cases in the Philippines: 2009 - 2015



Note: Data series presented above starts with 2009 as the Philippine National Police (PNP) has implemented a new crime reporting system wherein the crime data for 2009 was set as the baseline for future research, study and comparison. Hence, crime statistics in 2009 cannot be compared with those crime data obtained during the previous years (2008 and earlier) as the parameters are no longer the same.
Source: Philippine National Police

For the period 2009 to 2015, the reported rape cases are generally increasing. A sharp increase in 2013 was observed from 4,738 reported cases in 2012 to 8,873 cases in 2013. The number continuously increased in 2014 and 2015 with 9,887 and 10,298 reported cases, respectively. The highest number of reported rape cases was recorded in 2015 at 10,298, or on the average, 28 persons are raped in a day.

As part of the strengthening efforts of the government to end violence against women, the Magna Carta of Women mandated the establishment of violence against women desks in every village throughout the country.

Table 10.3. Levels of Index Crimes in the Philippines: 2009 - 2015

| Type of Index Crime | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Crime vs. Person | 142,743 | 85,404 | 59,442 | 51,069 | 182,760 | 88,755 | 72,624 |
| Murder | 9,088 | 8,645 | 8,489 | 8,484 | 9,153 | 9,756 | 9,646 |
| Homicide | 4,912 | 3,708 | 3,375 | 3,022 | 7,007 | 3,349 | 2,835 |
| Physical Injuries | 123,104 | 68,333 | 42,841 | 34,825 | 157,727 | 65,763 | 49,845 |
| Rape | 5,639 | 4,718 | 4,737 | 4,738 | 8,873 | 9,887 | 10,298 |
| Crime vs. Property | 156,978 | 116,924 | 94,570 | 78,092 | 187,487 | 171,235 | 128,389 |
| Robbery | 45,063 | 35,870 | 30,806 | 26,988 | 49,247 | 43,726 | 31,741 |
| Theft | 101,442 | 72,743 | 55,767 | 43,606 | 124,168 | 112,857 | 82,751 |
| Carnapping | 7,807 | 7,093 | 7,126 | 6,919 | 12,341 | 13,284 | 12,900 |
| Cattle Rusting | 2,666 | 1,218 | 871 | 579 | 1,731 | 1,368 | 997 |
| Total | 299,721 | 202,328 | 154,012 | 129,161 | 370,247 | 259,990 | 201,013 |

Note: Data series presented above starts with 2009 as the Philippine National Police (PNP) has implemented a new crime reporting system wherein the crime data for 2009 was set as the baseline for future research, study and comparison. Hence, crime statistics in 2009 cannot be compared with those crime data obtained during the previous years (2008 and earlier) as the parameters are no longer the same.

The total number of index crimes reported over the period 2009 to 2012 decreased. However, reported index crimes increased in 2013, then declined in 2014 and 2015. It may be noted that the highest number of reported index crimes was observed in 2013 with 370,247. The same trend can also be observed in the reported crimes against person and property having its peak in 2013. From 2009 to 2015, there were more reported crimes against property than crimes against person.

11 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Awareness about the widespread and endemic violence against women (VAW) in Philippine society and the many forms it takes has risen considerably in recent years. Several measures were taken to include legal reforms and better implementation mechanisms, various attempts to improve reporting of crimes, counseling and rehabilitation of victims, and community education.

In the Philippines, both government and non-government organizations have made significant initiatives and progress on the elimination of VAW. Several mechanisms have already been put in place, wide array of service, capacity building and advocacy programs (e.g. crisis counseling facilities, legal and para-legal services, shelters, support groups and livelihood programs for abused women, as well as rehabilitation and counseling/treatment of the abusers) to respond to the needs of abused women and children has been developed. There were also significant legislations, policies and action programs were passed to address VAW.

Some of these significant laws were:

- a) R.A. 7877 or the Anti-Sexual Harassment Law that criminalizes sexual harassment in the workplace and educational institutions;
- b) RA 8353 or the Anti-Rape Law that was enacted expanding the definition of the crime of rape and reclassifies it as a crime against person instead of a crime against chastity.
- c) The Family Courts Act of 1997 (RA 8369) established family courts in major cities all over the country to foster a more proactive approach to protecting the rights of women and children against domestic violence and incest;
- d) Republic Act No. 8505, known as the Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998, which established a rape crisis center in every province and city, authorizing the appropriation of funds thereof and for other purposes;
- e) Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act defined criminal, acts of trafficking and acts promoting trafficking in persons;
- f) Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act, aims to address the high incidence of violence against women by protecting women and children in the context of marital, dating or common law relationships and criminalizing their perpetrators. It also recognizes the "battered women syndrome" (BWS), as a justifying circumstance for women who have suffered from cumulative abuse and have been driven to defend themselves.

One of the major milestones in addressing VAW were the passage of RA 9262 or the Anti-Violence against Women and their Children Act, which was signed into Law last 8 March 2004 to penalize all forms of abuse and violence against women and their children (VAWC). The Act classifies violence against women and children (VAWC) as a public crime. It defines VAWC as any act or series of acts committed by any person against a woman who is his wife or former wife, or with whom the person has or had a sexual dating relationship, or with whom he has had a common child. Additionally, it provides for penalties for violence committed against his child whether legitimate or illegitimate, within or without the family abode.

Also, one of the accomplishments in addressing VAW is the passage of the RA 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women (MCW) in 2009. The MCW is a comprehensive women's human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination through the recognition, protection, fulfillment and promotion of the rights of Filipino women, especially those belonging in the marginalized sectors of the society.

Despite the above efforts, violence against women still persists in the country. The increase in physical and sexual violence; increase in known cases of rape, incest, sexual harassment and pornography; and external and internal trafficking of women and girls is still an alarming dilemma.

This chapter deals with statistics on violence against women and children that are essential in the monitoring and evaluation of VAWC policies of the government. The statistics for the percentage of women aged 15-49 years old who have ever experienced physical and sexual violence by background characteristics as well as the distribution of persons committing the violence can be sourced from the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). Further, sources of statistical information pertaining to the reported cases of violence against women and children by classification of offense are being compiled by the Philippine National Police.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 11.1. Percentage of women aged 15 - 49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics: 2008 and 2013

| Background characteristics | Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 ^{1/} | | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|---|-----------|--------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes ^{2/} |
| | 2008 | 2013 | 2008 | | | 2013 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 15.1 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 8.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| 30 - 39 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| 40 - 49 | 21.8 | 20.1 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.9 | 20.0 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| Rural | 21.6 | 19.2 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 26.3 | 18.5 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 7.9 |
| Elementary | 26.7 | 22.6 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| High school | 21.7 | 21.9 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| College | 13.5 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Total | 20.1 | 19.6 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 |

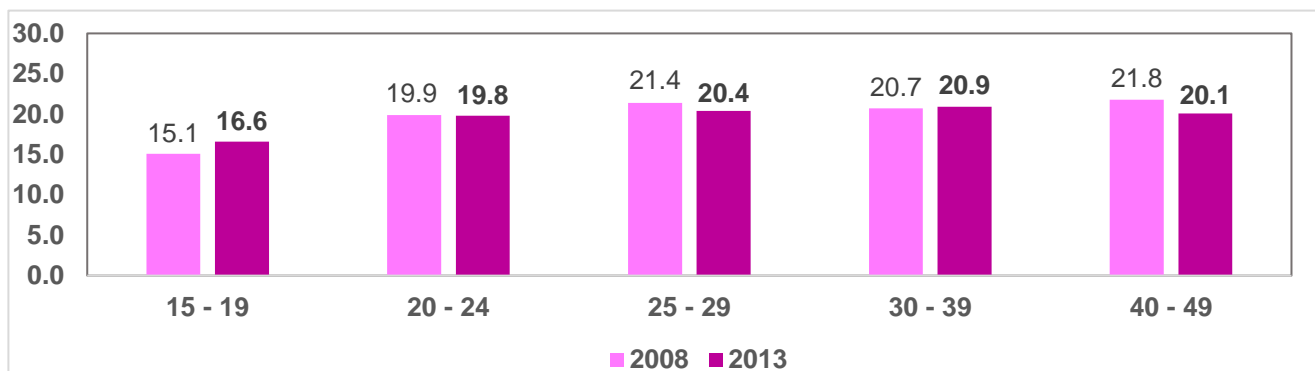
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Notes: 1/ Includes physical violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by a spouse, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

2/ Includes women for whom frequency in the past 12 months is not known

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Figure 11.1. Percentage of women aged 15 - 49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics: 2008 and 2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

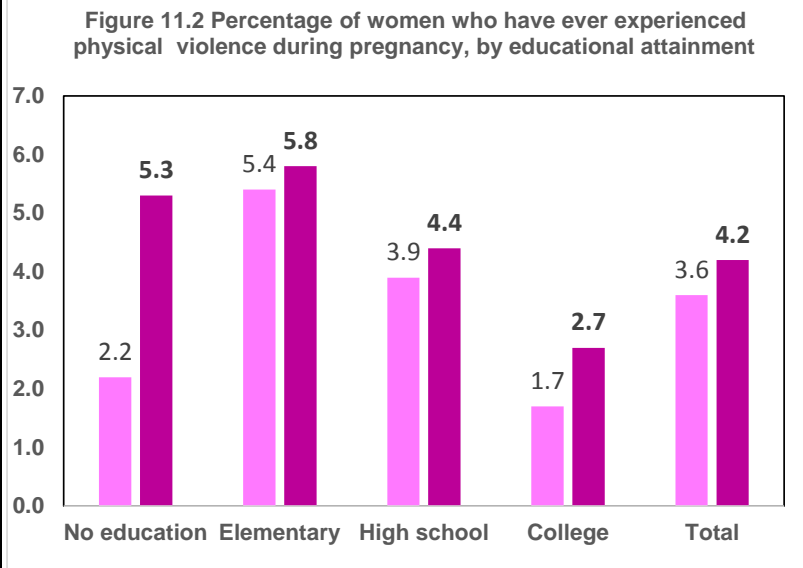
One in five women aged 15 - 49 years has experienced physical violence since age 15 in 2008 and 2013. Among the age groups, most women who have ever experienced physical violence in 2008 and 2013 belong to age groups 40 - 49 and 30 - 39 years, respectively. In terms of the residence, in 2008, more women residing in rural areas have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 estimated at 21.6%. On the other hand, in 2013, 20.0% of women in urban areas have ever experienced physical violence since age 15. In terms of the educational attainment for both years, those women who only had elementary education has the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 with 26.7% in 2008 and 22.6% in 2013. On the other hand, those who had at least college education have the least percentage at 13.5% in 2008 and 14.9% in 2013.

In 2008, there were more women who sometimes experienced physical violence in the past 12 months at 6.5% compared to 4.8% in 2013. Further, across all age groups, there were higher percentage of women who sometimes experienced physical violence in the past 12 months in 2008 than in 2013.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 11.2. Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have ever been pregnant and who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy by background characteristics: 2008 and 2013

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | 2008 ^{1/} | 2013 |
| Age | | |
| 15 - 19 | 5.8 | 13.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 4.4 | 6.2 |
| 25 - 29 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| 30 - 39 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 40 - 49 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 2.2 | 5.3 |
| Elementary | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| High school | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| College | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Total | 3.6 | 4.2 |



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

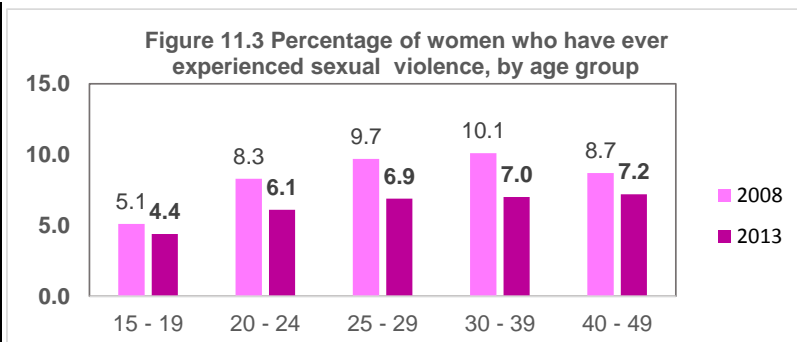
There were more women aged 15 - 49 who have ever been pregnant and who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy in 2013 at 4.2% than in 2008 at 3.6%. Across all age groups, it is alarming to note that those women aged 15 - 19 have the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy in 2008 and 2013 at 5.8% and 13.6%, respectively.

Further, more women residing in urban areas experienced physical violence during pregnancy for both years at 3.7% in 2008 and 4.3% in 2013. Also, women who have at least elementary education have the highest percentage of those who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy in 2008 at 5.4% and in 2013 at 5.8%.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 11.3. Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by age group

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | 2008 ^{1/} | 2013 |
| Age | | |
| 15 - 19 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| 20 - 24 | 8.3 | 6.1 |
| 25 - 29 | 9.7 | 6.9 |
| 30 - 39 | 10.1 | 7.0 |
| 40 - 49 | 8.7 | 7.2 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 7.1 | 6.1 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 6.6 |
| Education | | |
| No education | 14.5 | 9.4 |
| Elementary | 11.9 | 9.2 |
| High school | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| College | 6.0 | 4.3 |
| Total | 8.7 | 6.3 |



It was noted that among women aged 15 - 49 years, 8.7% in 2008 and 6.3% in 2013 have ever experienced sexual violence. Across age groups, women belonging in the age group 30 - 39 has the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence in 2008 at 10.1%, while in 2013, women belonging in age group 40 - 49 recorded the highest percentage at 7.2%.

More women in rural areas reported in 2008 and 2013 that they have ever experienced sexual violence at 10.7% and 6.6%, respectively. Further, less educated women had the highest percentage who had ever experienced sexual violence in both survey years, 14.5% in 2008 and 9.4% in 2013.

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
 Note: 1/ Includes women whose sexual initiation was forced against their will.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 11.4. Distribution of Persons committing physical violence to women aged 15 - 49 years: 2008 and 2013

| Persons committing violence | 2008 | | | 2013 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| | Ever married | Never married | Total | Ever married | Never married | Total |
| Current husband/partner | 54.7 | na | 46.8 | 44.4 | na | 34.5 |
| Former husband/partner | 12.1 | na | 10.3 | 22.1 | na | 17.1 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.3 | 19.8 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Former boyfriend | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| Father/step-father | 16.6 | 25.9 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 33.0 | 22.3 |
| Mother/step-mother | 18.5 | 34.5 | 20.8 | 18.5 | 41.6 | 23.7 |
| Sister/brother | 9.3 | 21.0 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 18.5 | 11.3 |
| Step-sister/brother | | | | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Daughter/son | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | | | |
| Other relative | 11.6 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 6.4 | na | 8.3 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.2 | na | 0.2 | 0.6 | na | 0.4 |
| Father-in-law | 0.1 | na | 0.1 | 0.3 | na | 0.2 |
| Other in-law | 1.2 | na | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Teacher | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Friend/acquaintance | | | | 3.9 | 17.1 | 6.8 |
| Police/soldier | | | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Stranger | | | | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Other | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 4.6 |

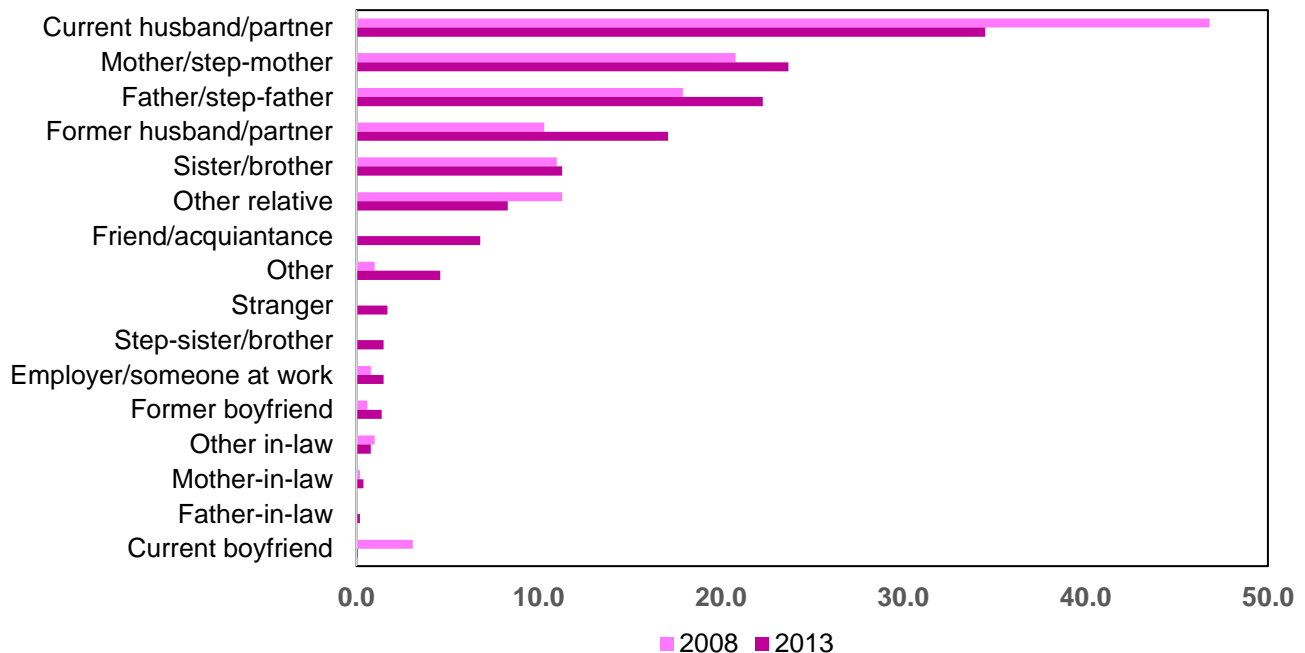
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Notes: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Figure 11.4. Distribution of Persons committing physical violence to women aged 15 - 49 years: 2008 and 2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Among those who experienced physical violence, their current husband/partner following mother/step-mother was identified as the main perpetrators of physical violence in 2013. They are also the main perpetrators of physical violence for women in 2008. It may be noted, however, that there is a decrease in the proportion of women who reported that their current husband/partner committed violence from 46.8 percent in 2008 to 34.5 percent in 2013; on the other hand, the proportion who reported their former husband/partner as perpetrator of physical violence increased from 10.3 percent in 2008 to 17.1 percent in 2013.

Among ever-married women who experience physical violence, they identified their current husband/partner with 44.4 percent or former husband/partner with 22.1 percent as the main perpetrators of physical violence in 2013.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 11.5. Distribution of Persons committing sexual violence to women aged 15 - 49 years:
2008 and 2013

| Persons committing violence | 2008 | | | 2013 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| | Ever married | Never married | Total | Ever married | Never married | Total |
| Current husband/partner | 60.5 | na | 52.9 | 55.2 | na | 45.5 |
| Former husband/partner | 15.2 | na | 13.3 | 29.9 | na | 24.6 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 4.4 | 57.7 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 42.1 | 11.5 |
| Father | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | |
| Step-father | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | - | 0.7 |
| Brother/step-brother | | | | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 14.0 | 7.5 |
| In-law | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | na | 0.8 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 1.8 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 10.7 | 4.8 |
| Family friend | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| Employer/someone at work | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 10.7 | 3.6 |
| Police/soldier | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 2.3 |
| Stranger | 1.0 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| Missing | 7.0 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |
| Other | 3.7 | 12.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 4.0 |

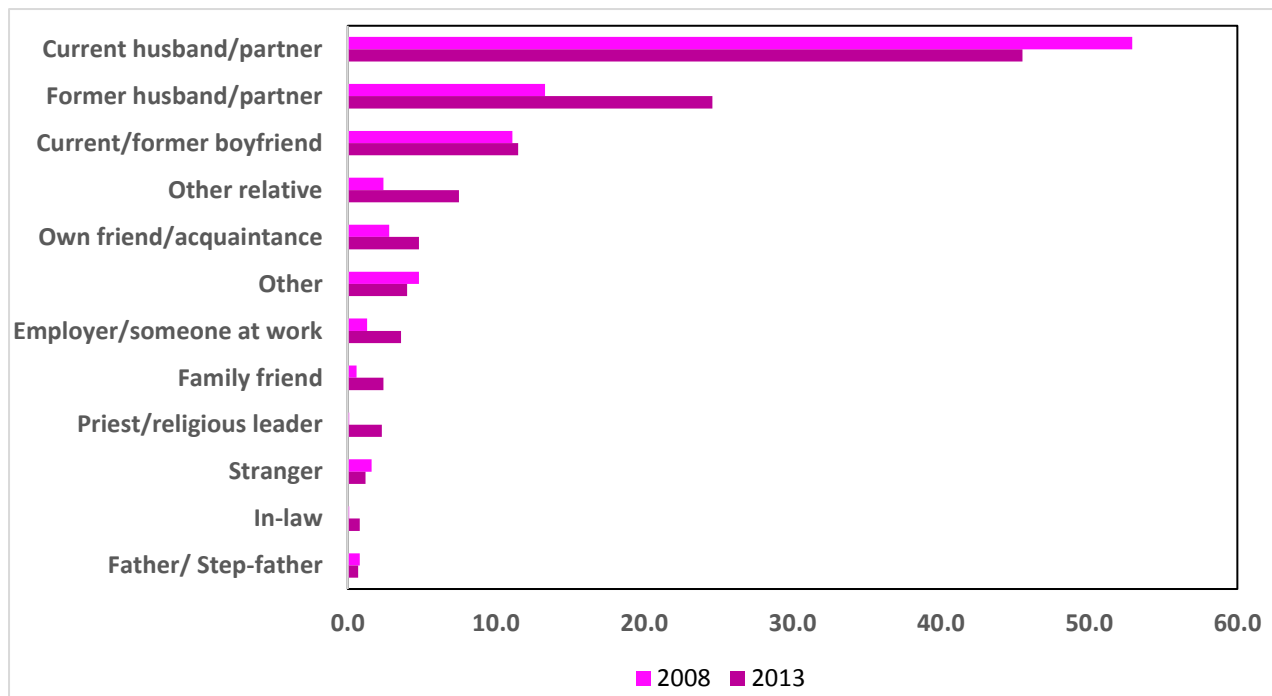
Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Notes: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Figure 11.5. Distribution of Persons committing sexual violence to women aged 15 - 49 years: 2008 and 2013



Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

In 2013, among ever-married women who experienced sexual violence, 55 percent identified their current husband/partner as the main perpetrators, this is a decrease from 61 percent in 2008, while 30 percent identified their former husband/partner as the main perpetrator, which is an increase from 15 percent in 2008.

Among the never-married women, their current/former boyfriend or their other relative was reported as most common perpetrators of sexual violence in 2013.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Figure 11.6 Percentage of women aged 15 - 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting and beating his wife for specific reasons:2003, 2008 and 2013

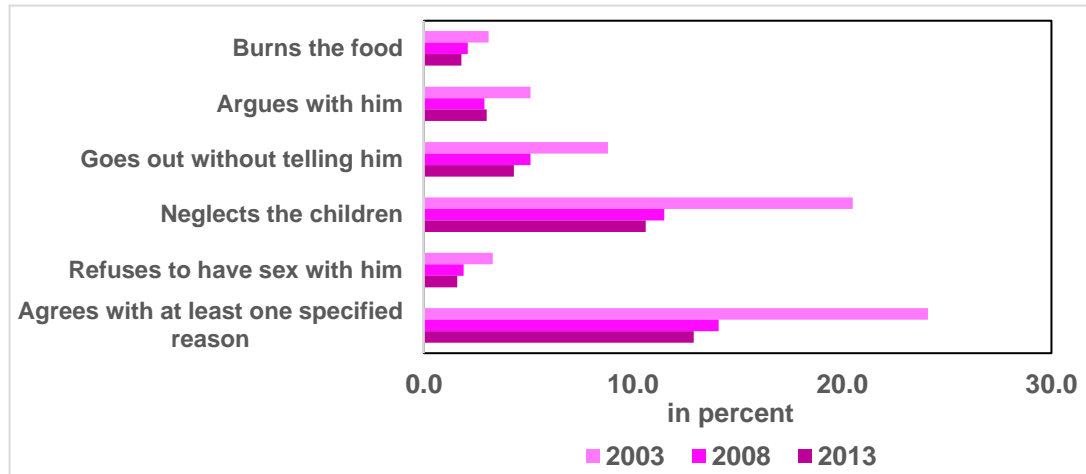


Table 11.6 Percentage of women aged 15 - 49 years who agree that a husband is justified in hitting and beating his wife for specific reasons:2003, 2008 and 2013

| Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| Specific Reason | 2003 | 2008 | 2013 |
| Burns the food | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Argues with him | 5.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Goes out without telling him | 8.8 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| Neglects the children | 20.5 | 11.5 | 10.6 |
| Refuses to have sex with him | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Agrees with at least one specified reason | 24.1 | 14.1 | 12.9 |

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey

Notes: Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

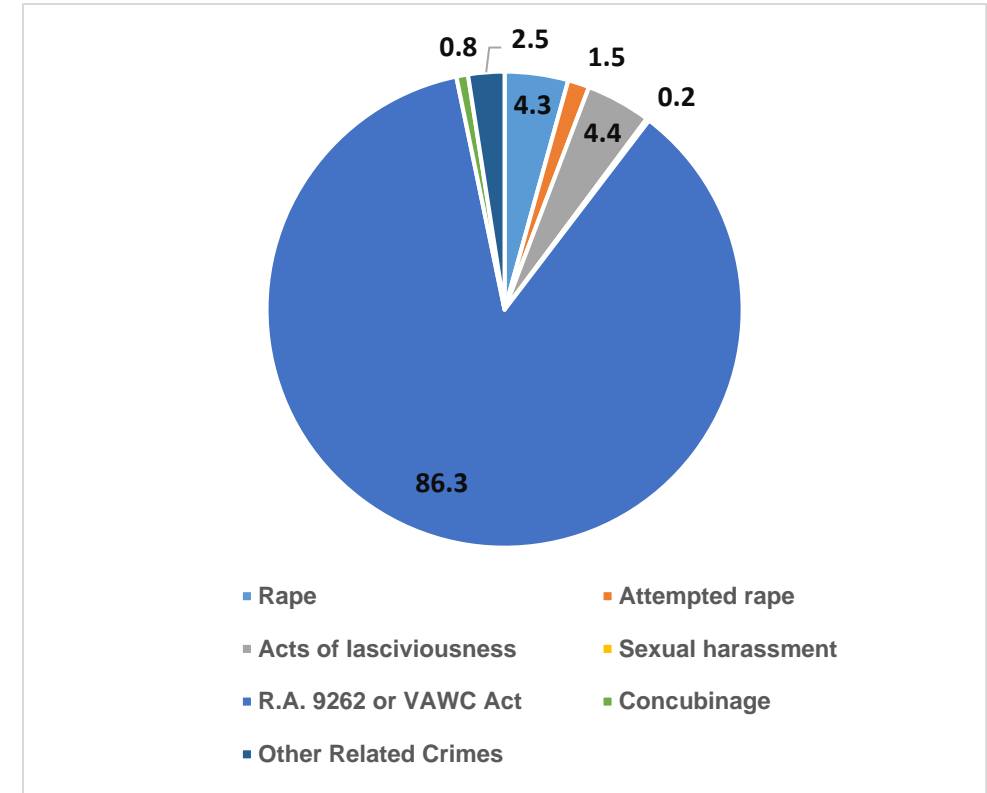
na = Not applicable

According to women aged 15-49 years, neglecting the children or going out without telling the husband or arguing with him are the most common justified reasons for husband to hit and beat his wife in 2013.

In 2003, 2008 and 2013, most of the women agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for any of the reasons.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Figure 11.7 Reported Cases of Violence Against Women: 2015

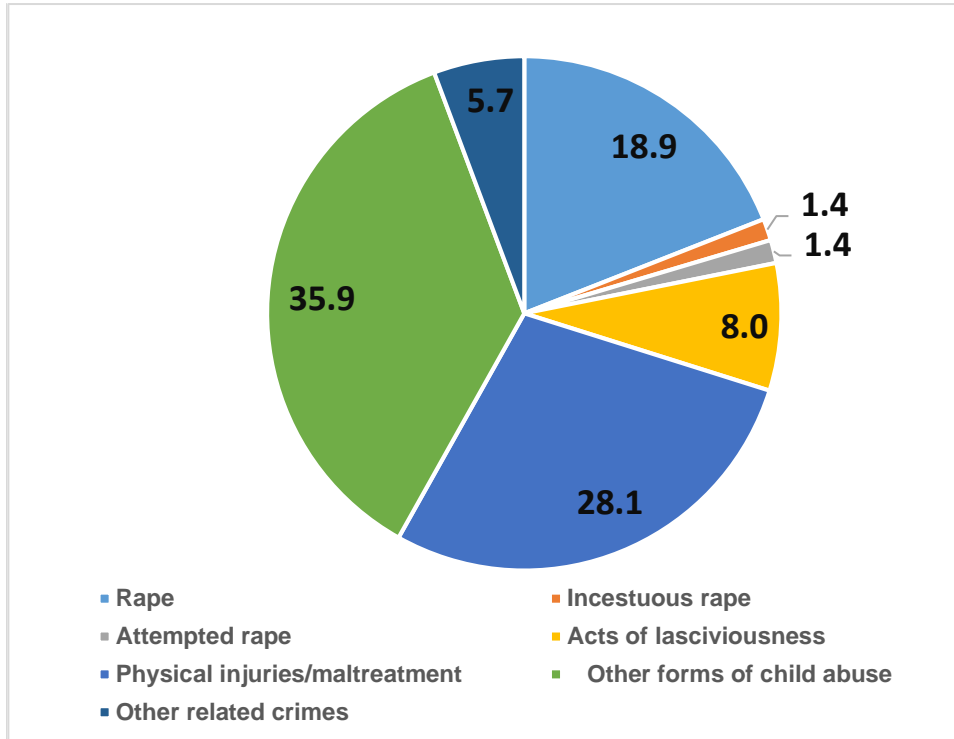


Source: Philippine National Police (PNP)

In 2015, most of the reported cases of violence against women filed to the PNP are offenses on RA 9262 or violence against women (86 percent), followed by acts of lasciviousness (4 percent) or rape (4 percent). The reported offenses on RA 9262 increased from 67 percent in 2014.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Figure 11.8 Reported Cases of Violence Against Women: 2015



Source: Philippine National Police (PNP)

In 2015, most of the reported cases of violence against children are violations of RA 7610 (Child Abuse) (36 percent), followed by physical injuries/maltreatment (28 percent) and rape (19 percent). The reported violations of RA 7610 (Child Abuse) increase from 33 percent in 2014.

12 ENVIRONMENT

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlighted the importance of environment in the call for action in transforming our world by 2030. However, given the limited data on environment and natural resources currently disaggregated by sex, this chapter presents statistics on local and foreign visitors of protected areas and distribution of beneficiaries of Community-Based Forest Management Agreement. Data were sourced from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

In the past years, there has been a greater appreciation of the protected areas in the Philippines which is shown by increasing number of local and foreign visitors. In 2014, local visitors who are women outnumber men, while there are more foreign visitors who are men. The boost in awareness may serve as a vital tool for conservation of the area, as well as, help with the development of the community through eco-tourism revenues.

Moreover, opportunities for women's access and participation in the management of natural resources and promotion of sustainable development have been broadened. The DENR spearheaded the institution of major policy changes to ensure women's equal access to natural resources. Through its community-based forest management program, women were allowed to participate in its implementation, certificates of stewardship contracts were issued to both spouses, and access to training were opened to both of them as well.

ENVIRONMENT

Table 12.1 Local Visitors of Protected Areas in the Philippines: 2000 to 2014

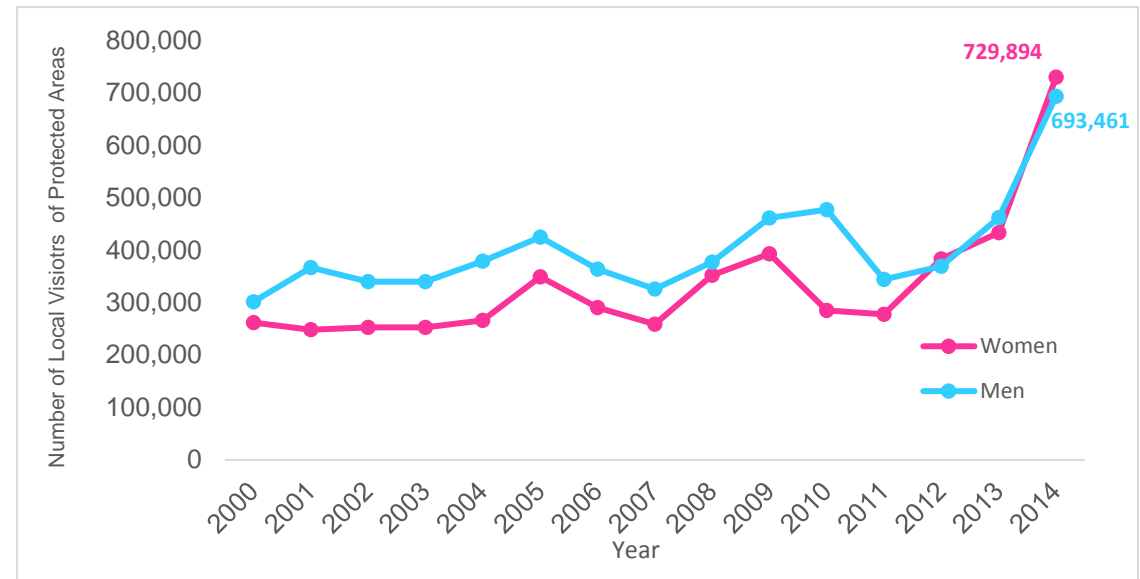
| Year | Local Visitors | | | | |
|------|----------------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| | Women | % | Men | % | Total |
| 2000 | 262,039 | 46.5 | 301,715 | 53.5 | 563,754 |
| 2001 | 248,164 | 40.4 | 366,678 | 59.6 | 614,842 |
| 2002 | 252,798 | 42.6 | 340,215 | 57.4 | 593,013 |
| 2003 | 252,798 | 42.6 | 340,215 | 57.4 | 593,013 |
| 2004 | 266,386 | 41.3 | 379,214 | 58.7 | 645,600 |
| 2005 | 349,204 | 45.1 | 424,844 | 54.9 | 774,048 |
| 2006 | 290,707 | 44.4 | 363,929 | 55.6 | 654,636 |
| 2007 | 258,847 | 44.3 | 325,915 | 55.7 | 584,762 |
| 2008 | 352,173 | 48.3 | 377,213 | 51.7 | 729,386 |
| 2009 | 392,961 | 46.0 | 461,638 | 54.0 | 854,599 |
| 2010 | 285,201 | 37.4 | 477,289 | 62.6 | 762,490 |
| 2011 | 277,851 | 44.7 | 344,013 | 55.3 | 621,864 |
| 2012 | 383,102 | 50.9 | 369,175 | 49.1 | 752,277 |
| 2013 | 433,534 | 48.4 | 462,177 | 51.6 | 895,711 |
| 2014 | 729,894 | 51.3 | 693,461 | 48.7 | 1,423,355 |

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The table shows an increasing trend in local visitors in protected areas in the Philippines from 2000 to 2014. The largest increase can be observed from 2013 to 2014 where it increased by more than half. Moreover, there are more local visitors who are men than women except for 2012 and 2014. In those periods, women accounted for 50.9 percent or 383,102 in 2012 and 51.3 percent or 729,894 in 2014.

ENVIRONMENT

Figure 12.1 Local Visitors of Protected Areas by Sex: 2000 to 2014.



Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

From 2000 to 2014, there is an increasing trend in foreign visitors in protected areas in the Philippines. A sudden rise in number can be observed in 2009 to 2010 where the number of foreign visitors doubled. However, in 2014, there is a decrease in foreign visitors in protected areas in the Philippines. Foreign visitors who are women accounted to only 29,576 or 48.3 percent while foreign visitors who are men accounted to 31,603 or 51.7 percent of the total foreign visitors. Men generally outnumber the women except for the years 2008 and 2013.

ENVIRONMENT

Table 12.2 Foreign Visitors of Protected Areas in the Philippines, 2000-2014.

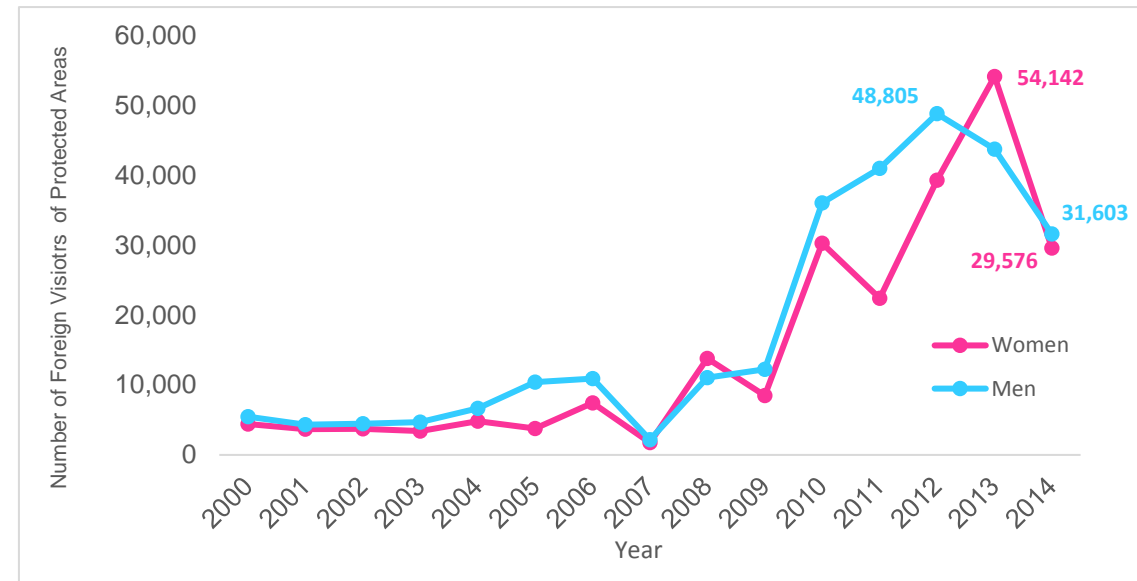
| Year | Foreign Visitors | | | | |
|------|------------------|------|--------|------|--------|
| | Women | % | Men | % | Total |
| 2000 | 4,415 | 44.8 | 5,447 | 55.2 | 9,862 |
| 2001 | 3,672 | 45.9 | 4,324 | 54.1 | 7,996 |
| 2002 | 3,750 | 45.6 | 4,475 | 54.4 | 8,225 |
| 2003 | 3,397 | 42.0 | 4,692 | 58.0 | 8,089 |
| 2004 | 4,826 | 42.1 | 6,639 | 57.9 | 11,465 |
| 2005 | 3,793 | 26.7 | 10,425 | 73.3 | 14,218 |
| 2006 | 7,442 | 40.5 | 10,933 | 59.5 | 18,375 |
| 2007 | 1,750 | 44.6 | 2,178 | 55.4 | 3,928 |
| 2008 | 13,802 | 55.5 | 11,052 | 44.5 | 24,854 |
| 2009 | 8,478 | 40.9 | 12,231 | 59.1 | 20,709 |
| 2010 | 30,266 | 45.6 | 36,062 | 54.4 | 66,328 |
| 2011 | 22,412 | 35.3 | 40,994 | 64.7 | 63,406 |
| 2012 | 39,302 | 44.6 | 48,805 | 55.4 | 88,107 |
| 2013 | 54,142 | 55.3 | 43,739 | 44.7 | 97,881 |
| 2014 | 29,576 | 48.3 | 31,603 | 51.7 | 61,179 |

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Based on administrative records of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the number of foreign visitors significantly increased from 9,862 in 2000 to 61,179 in 2014, although there was a big decline in 2007 with only 3,928 foreign visitors. Highest recorded number of foreign visitors was observed in 2010 with 66,328. It may be noted that for most years, more than 50% of the foreign visitors are men.

ENVIRONMENT

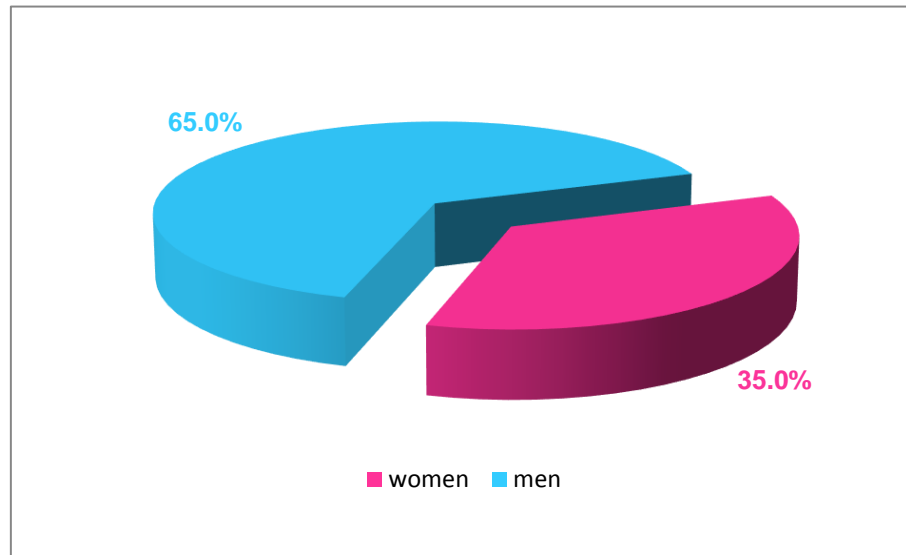
Figure 12.2 Foreign Visitors of Protected Areas by Sex: 2000 to 2014.



Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

From 2000 to 2014, there is an increasing trend in foreign visitors in protected areas in the Philippines. A sudden rise in number can be observed in 2009 to 2010 where the number of foreign visitors doubled. However, in 2014, there is a decrease in foreign visitors in protected areas in the Philippines. Foreign visitors who are women accounted to only 29,576 or 48.3 percent while foreign visitors who are men accounted to 31,603 or 51.7 percent of the total foreign visitors. Men generally outnumber the women except for the years 2008 and 2013.

Figure 12.3 Distribution of Beneficiaries of Community-Based Forest Management Agreement , by sex as of December 2015



Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

As of December 2015, the figure shows that men outnumber the women in terms of beneficiaries of community-based forest management agreements issued by DENR with women accounting only one-third of the total number of beneficiaries.

13 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) / SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

In September 2000, the United Nations laid out the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - a set of eight time-bound goals to achieve over a 15-year period. The MDGs have an overarching vision of reducing the worst forms of human deprivation, from its primary goal of halving extreme poverty; improving access to education; reducing infant and maternal deaths; eradicating the spread of HIV and AIDS; giving equal education and opportunities to women worldwide; having environmental responsibility; and making stronger development partnerships.

In the Philippines, while most of the MDG targets were achieved, and some targets were even surpassed; the goal of halving poverty, universal primary education and maternal mortality, however, were among those that were not achieved, leaving a huge amount of work that still needs to be done.

Recognizing the unfinished business from the MDGs and emerging concerns like climate change, fifteen years after the Millennium Declaration, UN Member countries again committed to 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 corresponding targets that it hopes to achieve by 2030. Attainment of these SDGs shall be monitored at the global level using 230 unique indicators adopted during the March 2016 UN Statistics Commission.

The key issues, challenges and learnings from the MDG monitoring, which may also be relevant in the SDGs are as follows:

- Availability and timeliness of data that will be used for monitoring;
- Some indicators have no clear numerical targets, which would not be very useful in the crafting of reforms;

- There are 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 unique indicators of the SDGs, which outnumber the current MDGs, thus, more effort in the consolidation, dissemination and monitoring of the SDGs is needed;
- The challenge of monitoring the MDGs at the subnational level should also be taken into account recognizing the commitment to disaggregate in the SDGs.
- Need to improve administrative-based data to serve as possible source of various data requirements in the SDG framework;
- Need for optimal use of information technology for shorter time lag, wider utilization and improved dissemination of the SDG indicators;
- Need for technical and financial support to be able to monitor the numerous indicators in SDGs; and
- Need for more advocacy on the use of the SDG indicators for evidence-based decision making.

These concerns will hopefully be addressed in the activities identified in the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP) for 2011-2017.

With the MDGs ending in 2015, this Chapter shall focus first on the status of MDG indicators focused on gender or those under Goal 3, which is to promote gender equality and empower women.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 13.1. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Primary Education ^{1/} | Secondary Education ^{1/} | Tertiary Education ^{2/} |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2000 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| 2001 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| 2002 | 0.98 | 1.09 | 1.20 |
| 2003 | 0.98 | 1.09 | 1.20 |
| 2004 | 0.98 | 1.12 | 1.20 |
| 2005 | 0.98 | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| 2006 | 0.98 | 1.09 | 1.20 |
| 2007 | 0.98 | 1.07 | 1.20 |
| 2008 | 0.97 | 1.06 | 1.20 |
| 2009 | 0.97 | 1.05 | 1.20 |
| 2010 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.20 |
| 2011 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 1.20 |
| 2012 | 0.98 | 1.07 | 1.20 |
| 2013 | 0.98 | 1.08 | 1.20 |
| 2014 | 0.98 | 1.07 | 1.30 |
| 2015 | 0.98 | 1.07 | |

Sources: 1/ Department of Education
 2/ Commission on Higher Education
 Note: 1/ The accepted measure of gender parity based on the 2015 Millennium Development Goals Report of the United Nations is between 0.97 and 1.03

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 13.2 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agricultural Sector: 2000 to 2015

| Year | Share |
|------|-------|
| 2000 | 40.9 |
| 2001 | 41.2 |
| 2002 | 41.9 |
| 2003 | 41.3 |
| 2004 | 40.7 |
| 2005 | 41.4 |
| 2006 | 42.0 |
| 2007 | 41.9 |
| 2008 | 41.7 |
| 2009 | 41.9 |
| 2010 | 41.8 |
| 2011 | 41.8 |
| 2012 | 41.4 |
| 2013 | 41.2 |
| 2014 | 41.0 |
| 2015 | 41.3 |

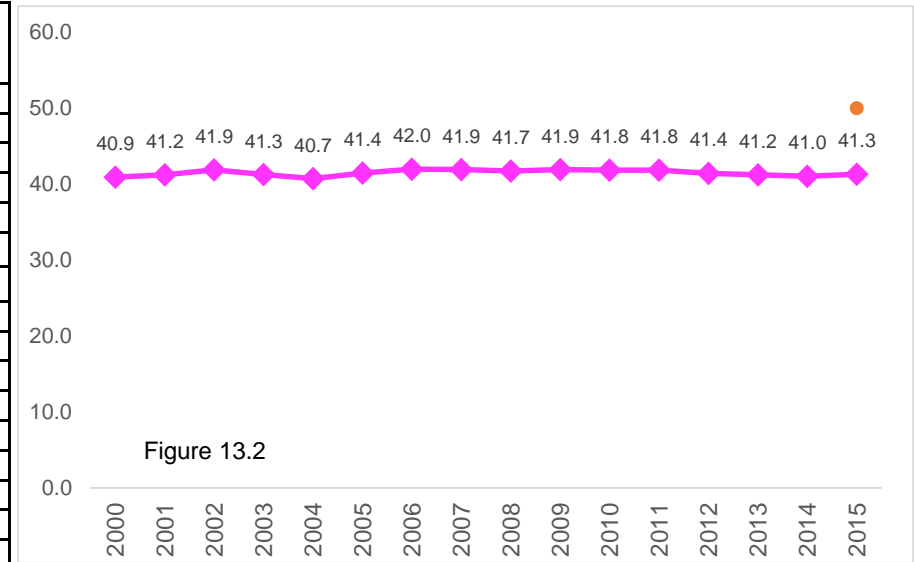


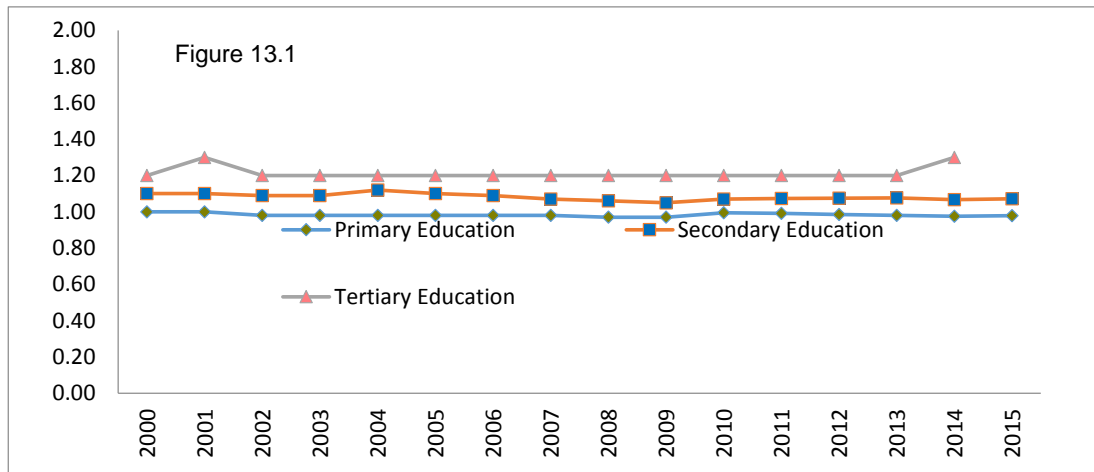
Figure 13.2

In 2014, 41.0 percent of women are in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. From 2000 to 2014, women's share in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector was lowest in 2004 (40.7%) and highest in 2006 (42.0%). There was a decline in the percentage from 2009 to 2014.

With the deadline of the MDG in 2015, the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector fall short with an estimate of 41.3 percent from the target of 50 percent in 2015.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 13.1. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education: 2000 to 2015



At the elementary level, gender equality was achieved from SY 2000-2002, however, from SY 2002-2003 to 2009-2010, boys outnumbered the girls in terms of enrolment in primary school. Further, starting SY 2010-2011, many more girls are now in school compared to previous years.

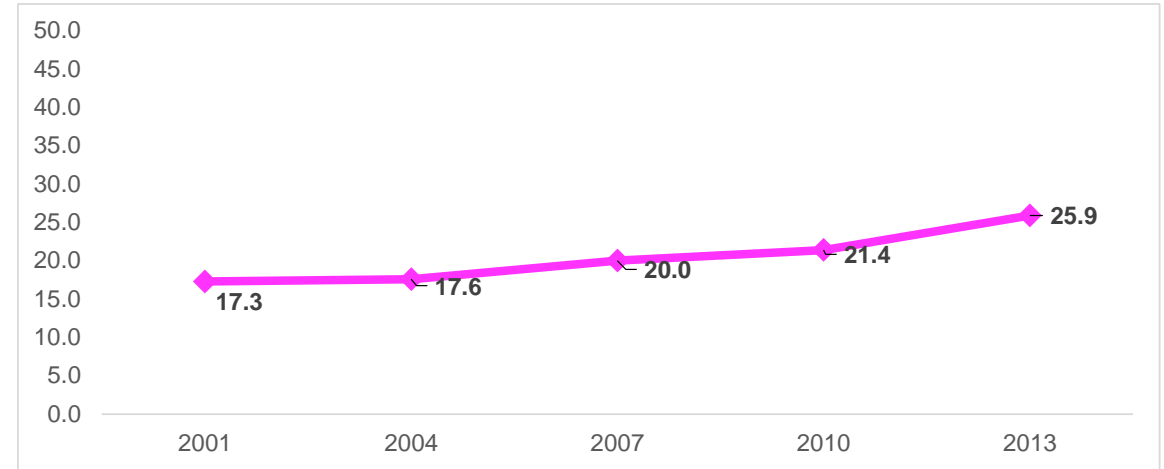
In secondary education, the ratio of girls to boys the ratio of girls to boys is greater than one from 2000 to 2015, which indicates that there are more girls compared to boys.

Meanwhile, there were 30 percent more female than male students enrolled in tertiary education since SY 2000-2001.

The MDG target to eliminate gender disparity in primary education in 2015 has been achieved¹ with a gender parity index of 0.98. However, gender disparity in secondary and tertiary education were not achieved in 2015, with gender parity index of 1.07 and 1.30, respectively.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Table 13.3 Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament: 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010 and 2013



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

| Year | Share of Women (in %) |
|------|-----------------------|
| 2001 | 17.3 |
| 2004 | 17.6 |
| 2007 | 20.0 |
| 2010 | 21.4 |
| 2013 | 25.9 |

From 2001 to 2013, the proportion of seats occupied by women in national parliament constantly increased from 17.3 percent to 28.8 percent. In 2013, three out of ten positions in the national parliament was occupied by women.

Though women in parliament have gained ground, the target of having 50 percent of parliamentary seats held by women in 2015 was not achieved.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

The Statistical Handbook has provided information on women related to areas such as environment, violence, and peace and human rights which have not been given focus in traditional statistical publications but critical to improving the status of women. As a tool of advocacy, statistical information seeks to increase awareness on issues that concern both women and men. Further, statistics should continue to be a tool to assist planners and decision-makers to identify and locate problem areas for effective interventions.

There are persistent concerns in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) that need to be addressed relating to statistics on gender issues. These issues include:

1.1. Data gaps have remained despite the increasing demand for better quality and more disaggregated indicators/statistics on GAD.

1.1.1. Demand for the conduct of a national time use survey (TUS) to define/update the parameters needed for the estimation of the contribution of unpaid work.

1.1.2. Local-level data on gender and development have generally remained inadequate.

1.1.3. The Core GAD Framework needs to be revisited to review the indicators which were not yet generated/produced and to include the emerging concerns.

1.1.4. Regular generation of critical indicators on GAD needs to be prioritized such as maternal mortality ratio, among others.

1.1.5. Generation of gender-relevant indicators for the SDGs.

1.2. There should be continuous research towards the creation of new or improvement of existing approaches in generating better and quality data/statistics on GAD.

1.2.1. Methodological studies to review and develop/improve the compilation of indicators on GAD

1.2.2. Statistical researches on emerging concerns of women such as on environment

1.3. The coordination mechanisms should be enhanced for more coherent statistics GAD.

1.4. Existing information systems for gender statistics, such as the gender database/portal, should be improved and updated to increase relevance/accessibility of the statistics to key users and stakeholders.

1.5. Resources for generating pertinent statistics have been inadequate.

Despite the rising demand for critical indicators on GAD, lack of human resources as well as statistical unit in various offices/agencies persists which affects the regular production and dissemination of the existing statistics and hinders the development and improvement of critical indicators on GAD.

1.6. There is need for planners and policy makers to better appreciate and to be able to analyze and use statistics in programs, policies, and interventions on gender and development.

1.6.1. There is general observation that statistics is not being fully utilized, if at all, in the design and implementation of policies and programs as well as in monitoring outcomes because of lack of technical statistical capacity. Programs on women's economic empowerment and gender equality should benefit from the use of statistics.

1.6.2. Collectors of basic data at the local levels such as those on vital events, health, education, and social welfare need continuous training and development to ensure the regular supply of quality data.

1.7. Knowledge and capacity building of the major statistical agencies and relevant data producers need to be sustained to ensure quality statistics on children and gender and development.

1.7.1. Statistical data compilers need to keep updated on the latest methodological frameworks, standards and best practices.

1.7.2. Some data collectors and compilers lack the technical knowledge and skills required to undertake statistical data collection, dissemination, and management especially through administrative-based information systems.

The production of statistics remains the responsibility of the national statistical system. This will continue to be a collaborative process between statisticians and users.

TECHNICAL NOTES

I. Standard Terms Used

Career Service

- characterized by entrance based on merit and fitness to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination, or based on highly technical qualifications; opportunity for advancement to higher career positions; and security of tenure.

Child Mortality Rate

- the number of deaths among children aged 1-4 per 1,000 population in the same age group

Children

- refers to those below eighteen (18) years of age or older but are incapable of taking care of themselves as defined under RA 7610.

CLOA Holder

- refers to a farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under Executive Order No. 228 and Republic Act No. 6657 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collectively.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

- the number of women using contraceptive methods over the total number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old)

Disability

- refers to any restriction or lack of ability (resulting from impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Impairments associated with disabilities may be physical, mental or sensory motor impairment such as partial or total blindness and

deafness, muteness, speech defect, orthopedic handicaps, and mental retardation.

Economic Activities

- include activities such as primary production, processing of primary products and fixed capital formation.

Emancipation Patents (EPs) Holder

- refers to a farmer-beneficiary in rice and corn lands covered by Presidential Decree No.27 who was issued an Emancipation Patent (EP). The EP is the title issued to farmer-beneficiaries upon fulfillment of all government requirements. It symbolizes the tiller's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy.

Highest Educational Attainment or Highest Grade Completed

- refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college or university, by person five years and over.

Household

- an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, who live together under the same roof and eat together or share in common the household food. Members comprise the head of the household, relatives living with him, and other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other consideration. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.

Household Head

- refers to the person responsible for care and organization of the household. He/she usually provides the chief source of income for the household. In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the older members.

Incidence of Poor Families

- refers to the number of families who fall below the poverty incidence.

Index Crimes

- crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. Included in this category are the following: murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape.

Industry

- the nature or character of the business or enterprise or the place wherein the person works.

Infant Mortality Rate

- the number of deaths among infants (below 1 year old) per 1,000 livebirths

Labor Force

- refers to population 15 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed.

Labor Force Participation Rate

- the ratio of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.

Life Expectancy

- an estimate of the average number of additional years a person can expect to live, based on the age-specific death rates for a given year.

Marital Status

- refers to the civil status of all persons 10 years and over. A person of this age group is classified as: a) Single - a person who has never been married; b) Married - a person married in a religious or civil ceremony, either living together with the spouse at the time of visit, or temporarily living apart because the spouse is employed elsewhere or is in the Armed Forces, etc.; c) Widowed - a married person whose spouse died and who has not remarried up to the time of visit; d) Separated/Divorced – a person who has permanently separated from his spouse, legally or through mutual consent or whose marriage with another has been annulled or dissolved and can therefore remarry; e) Others - a person living consensually together (by mere consent) as husband and wife without the benefit of a legal marriage; or f) Unknown- a person whose marital status is not known to the respondent, or whose marital status is being concealed by the respondent.

Maternal Mortality Rate

- the number of deaths among women associated with pregnancy, labor and the puerperal or lying-in period immediately before or after delivery per 1,000 livebirths

Migration

- **movement from one place of abode to another (especially from one region or country to another) usually with the intention to settle.**

Nominal Wage

- the amount of wages a person actually receives, measured in current pesos. Also called money wage.

Non-Index Crimes

- all types of crimes not considered as index crimes.

Occupation

- the specific kind of work a person does. If a person has a job but not at work, it is the kind of work he will be doing when he reports for work, or will be doing if he is waiting for a new job to begin within two weeks from the date of interview.

Overseas Filipino Workers

- a Filipino worker who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a country of which he/she is not a legal resident.

Own-Account Worker

- include the following: 1) Self-employed. These are persons who operate their own businesses or trades and do not employ paid workers in the conduct of their economic activities. This category includes workers who worked purely on commission basis and who may not have regular working hours; 2) Employers. These are persons who employ one or more paid employees in the operation of their businesses or trades. Thus, domestic helpers, family drivers and other household helpers who assist in the family-operated business, regardless of time spent in this activity, are not hired employees in the enterprise/business. A farm or business proprietor who is assisted purely by such domestic help is not also considered an employer; 3) Unpaid Family Workers or Those Who Worked without pay on own family-operated farm or business. These are members of the family who assist another member in the operation of the family farm or business enterprise and who do not receive any wage or salary for their work. The room and board and any cash allowance given as incentives are not counted as compensation for these family workers.

Population

- covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign-born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic statistics for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or de facto) population rather than for the legally established resident (or de jure) inhabitants.

Population Projection

- arithmetical procedure designed to yield the future size and structure of an initial population by applying assumptions about future changes in growth rates and/or their components. By extension, reverse projections into past can sometimes be made.

Population Pyramid

- diagram depicting the age-sex structure of a given population

Real Wage

wages deflated by the current Consumer Price Index (CPI). It gives information on how much the current wages are given compared to the wages of a given base year period.

Senior Citizens

- refer to the members of the population aged 60 years and above.

Sex Ratio

- **the ratio between males and females in a population expressed in number of males per 100 females.**

Simple Literacy Rate

- the percentage of population which can read and write a simple message in any language or dialect.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

- the average number of years of an individual in a single state. It is derived from the data on proportions of never married individuals for each group.

Unemployed

- includes all persons who are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported as: 1) without work and currently available for work and seeking work; or 2) without work and currently available for work but not seeking work for the following reasons: a) Tired/believed no work available; b) Awaiting results of previous job application; c) Temporary illness/disability ; d) Bad Weather; e) Waiting for rehire/job recall.

Unemployment Rate

- the ratio of the total number of unemployed persons and the number of persons who are visibly underemployed in full-time employment standard to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Unpaid Family Workers

- these are family members who assist another member in the operation of a family firm or business enterprise without receiving any wage or remuneration for their work.

Violence against Women

- any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is 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. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not limited to the following: a) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; b) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation of work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking

in women and forced prostitution; c) physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

Wage and Salary Workers

- include the following: 1) Worked for private household. These are employed persons working in a private household for pay, in cash or in kind. Examples are domestic helper, household cook, gardener, family driver; 2) Worked for private establishment. These are persons working in a private establishment for pay, in cash or in kind. This category includes not only persons working for a private industry but also those working for a religious group, missionary, unions, and non-profit organizations. Examples of persons working for a private establishment are public transport drivers who do not own the vehicle but drive them on boundary basis, persons working in public works projects on private contractors, dock hands or stevedores, cargo handlers in railroad stations or piers, etc.; 3) Worked for government/government corporation. These are persons working for the government or a government corporation or any of its instrumentalities. This category of worker includes the following workers: chaplains in the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Filipinos working in embassies, legation, chancelleries or consulates of foreign government in the Philippines and those working in international organizations of Sovereign States of Governments like the United Nations (UN), World Health Organization (WHO), etc.; and 4) Worked with pay on own family-operated farm or business. These are members of the family who receives cash or fixed share of the produce as payment for his services in a farm or business operated by another member living in the same household.

Women in Especially Difficult Situations

- are women in need of specific attention to the prevention or eradication of their exploitations in any form such as, but not limited to, prostitution and illegal recruitment, as well as the promotion of skills for employment and self-actualization.

Youth

- refers to population between 15 to 30 years old.

II. ACRONYMS OF AGENCIES

| | |
|---------|--|
| CHED | - Commission on Higher Education |
| CSC | - Civil Service Commission |
| COMELEC | - Commission on Elections |
| CFO | - Commission on Filipinos Overseas |
| CHR | - Commission on Human Rights |
| DAR | - Department of Agrarian Reform |
| DA | - Department of Agriculture |
| DDB | - Dangerous Drugs Board |
| DepEd | - Department of Education |
| DENR | Department of Environment and Natural Resources |
| DFA | - Department of Foreign Affairs |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOLE | - Department of Labor and Employment |
| DND | - Department of National Defense |
| DOST | - Department of Science and Technology |
| DSWD | - Department of Social Welfare and Development |
| FNRI | - Food and Nutrition Research Institute |
| NCRFW | - National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women |
| NEDA | - National Economic and Development Authority |
| NGO | - Non-Government Organization |
| OWWA | - Overseas Workers Welfare Administration |
| PNP | - Philippine National Police |
| PRC | - Professional Regulations Commission |
| PSA | - Philippine Statistics Authority |
| SC | - Supreme Court |
| TESDA | - Technical Education and Skills Development Authority |
| UPPI | - University of the Philippines Population Institute |

III. DATA SOURCES

1. Philippine Statistics Authority
 - Census of Population and Housing
 - Family Income and Expenditure Surveys
 - Family Planning Surveys
 - Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey
 - Integrated Survey of Households
 - Labor Force Survey 2003
 - National Demographic and Health Survey (1998 & 2003)
 - Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (1978)
 - Survey of Overseas Filipinos (2004)
 - Agricultural Labor Survey
 - Trends in Agricultural Wage Rates
2. Commission on Elections
3. Commission on Filipino Overseas
4. Civil Service Commission
5. Career Executive Service Board
- 6.. Dangerous Drugs Board
7. Department of Agrarian Reforms
8. Department of Education
9. Department of Environment and Natural Resources
10. Department of Health
 - HIV/AIDS Registry, DOH
 - National Epidemic Sentinel Surveillance System Annual Report
11. Department of Social Welfare and Development
 - Bureau of Women's Welfare
12. Department of Agriculture,
13. Food and Nutrition Research Institute
 - Fourth National Nutrition Survey
14. University of the Philippines Population Institute
 - Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey
15. Philippine National Police Computer Center
16. Philippine Commission on Women
17. Commission on Higher Education
18. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

IV. ACRONYMS OF MAJOR STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

| | | |
|--------|---|--|
| ALS | - | Agricultural Labor Survey |
| CLS | - | Child Labor Survey |
| CPH | - | Census of Population and Housing |
| CPS | - | Contraceptive Prevalence Survey |
| FIES | - | Family Income and Expenditures Survey |
| FLEMMS | - | Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey |
| FPS | - | Family Planning Survey |
| FHSIS | - | Field Health Service Information System |
| GATS | - | Global Adult tobacco Survey |
| LFS | - | Labor Force Survey |
| NDS | - | National Demographic Survey |
| NDHS | - | National Demographic and Health Survey |
| NNS | - | National Nutrition Survey |
| RPFS | - | Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey |
| SOF | - | Survey of Overseas Filipinos |
| YAFSS | - | Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey |

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