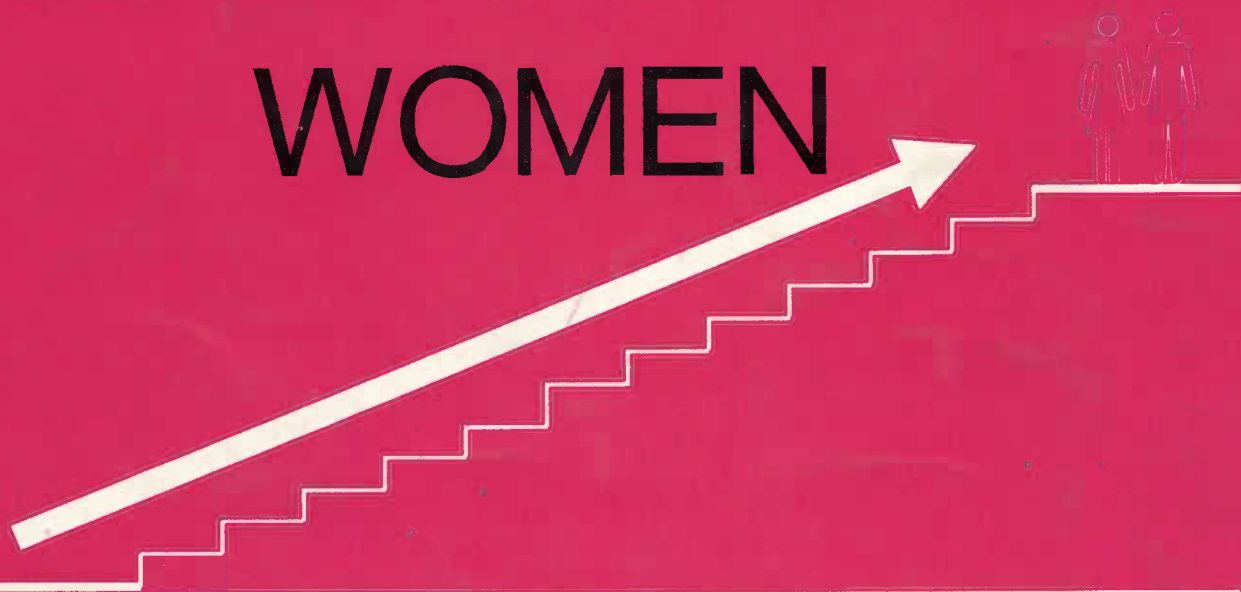

STATISTICS

on

THE FILIPINO WOMEN



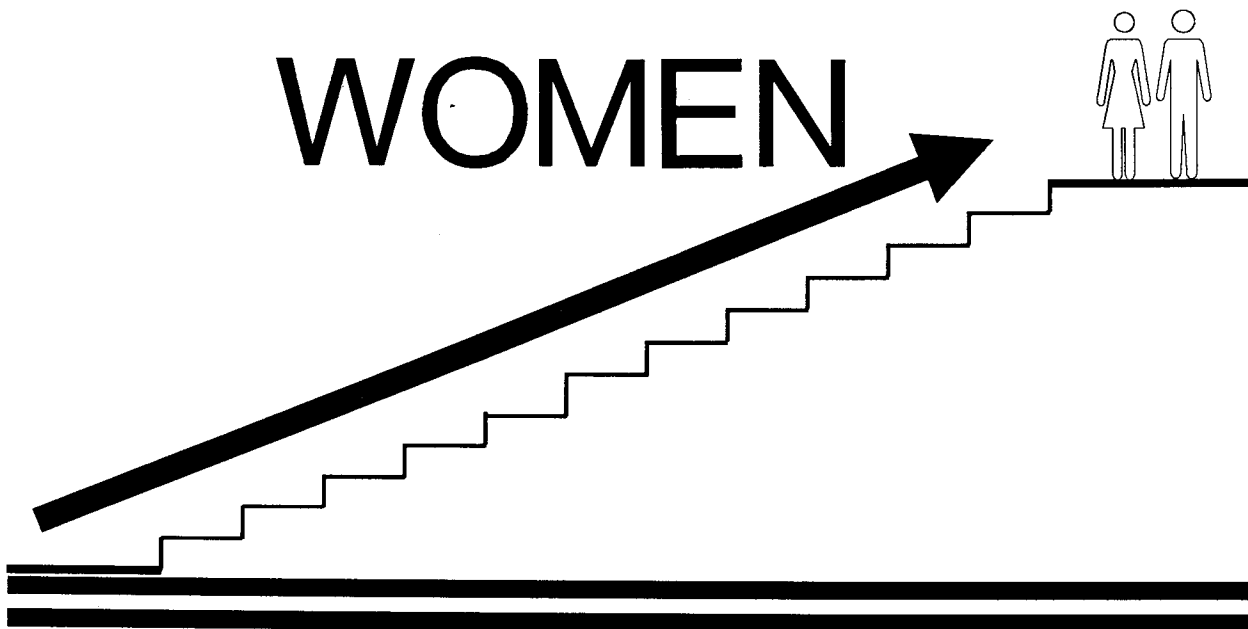
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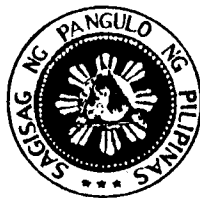
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THE FILIPINO WOMEN



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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

HIS EXCELLENCY

PRESIDENT FIDEL V. RAMOS



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FOREWORD

This statistical brochure on women is being published for the first time by the National Statistics Office in response to the need for organized set of information that depicts the situation of the Filipino women in Philippine society today.

Policies have been formulated and programs undertaken with the end in view of uplifting the status of women but hardly do we have any concrete information on the progress of these development efforts on a regular basis. It is in this light that the NSO ventures into the publication of women statistics in graphical form for easy viewing and understanding.

Paucity of data disaggregated by sex has made difficult the incorporation of as many indicators as possible. Most of the statistics presented come from the various censuses and surveys conducted by the NSO. Special tabulations had to be done to extract specifically important indicators which are not ordinarily part of the regular publication of this office.

This project could not have been possible without the full financial and technical support of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW).

We take also this opportunity to extend our appreciation to the Honorable Secretaries of the various executive departments for extending assistance to this project during the conceptualization and data-gathering phase of the project.

The NSO is committed to continue publishing this type of information as its contribution to the advancement of women concerns in the country today.

TOMAS P. AFRICA
Administrator

October 16, 1992

PREFACE

The idea behind the presentation of the statistical indicators on women in graphics is to compare the status of women in relation to men in a more understandable manner as bases in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Philippine Development Plan for Women (PDPW) 1989-1992. By virtue of Executive Order No. 348 issued by President Corazon C. Aquino, the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) was tasked, in coordination with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), to monitor the implementation of the Plan by various government agencies. However, the task given to NCRFW was not easy to perform without the help of accurate and reliable statistical indicators.

The NCRFW took the initiative to convene women statisticians who are situated in the different government offices to discuss how statistics on women can be produced to generate indicators which will be used to monitor and evaluate the extent of implementation of the Plan. However, it was not as simple as that considering that each agency had its own priorities regarding the record keeping and compilation of data. Most often, the data were not disaggregated by sex. There was also a problem on what sort of statistics to produce and how often to generate them.

To find some answers to these issues and problems, a series of conferences, meetings and workshops was conducted to discuss what indicators were deemed important as input to aid in keeping track of the implementation of the Plan. As this issue was being resolved, the National Statistics Office (NSO) was requested to start the compilation and/or collection of data which were already extant to catalyze the production of statistical indicators.

This publication, therefore, is an attempt to fill the gap on women statistical indicators. However, it is still a long way to fully satisfy the data requirements in monitoring the status of women in all aspects of human activities and aspirations. But this marks the beginning of a new horizon in the field of statistics which NSO will pursue as its contribution to the development of Filipino women.

NELIA R. MARQUEZ
Project Director

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations declaration of 1975 as International Women's Year marked the beginning of worldwide recognition of the important role of women in the progress of mankind. The subsequent designation of 1976-1985 as the Decade for Women further stressed the need to focus on women as equal partners of men in making this world a better place to live in.

As a result of these declarations, the Philippines became a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1984 and committed itself to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

Seven years have passed since the Decade for Women and the question now is "What is the real score as far as man-woman status in the Philippines is concerned?"

The 1989-1992 Philippine Development Plan for Women (PDPW), which is a companion plan of the Mid-Term Philippine Development Plan 1987-1992, addresses the concerns of women for equality and development across six major spheres, namely: at the individual, family, socio-cultural, economic, political, and legal levels.

The ascendancy of a woman to the Presidency of the Philippines has paved the way for more focused programs on women during the past six years. Republic Act No. 6949 declared March 8 of each year as "Women's Day." Each year, the women both in government and non-governmental organizations are given the opportunity to discuss in public fora, their status and how they can enhance their participation in national development.

The approval in 1992 of Republic Act No. 7192 entitled an "Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and for Other Purposes," otherwise known as "Women in Development and Nation Building Act" has institutionalized the role of women in Philippine society. The continuing advocacy for the active participation of women in development not only in

governmental affairs but also in private endeavors, can be attributed to the untiring efforts of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW).

The NCRFW has been tasked to implement the PDPW from 1989 to 1992 and is now in the process of updating this Plan for the next six years under a new administration. The Commission is also finalizing the guidelines in the implementation of Women in Development and Nation Building Act.

This publication, therefore, attempts to portray the status of women in relation to men in four major topics, namely: Demographic Profile, Social Sector, Economic Sector, and Special Concerns. The scope of this factbook is limited to the extent of available relevant data which are basically from the database of the National Statistics Office and the statistics compiled from the administrative records of cooperating agencies.

Most of the data used in the preparation of graphs cover the last three decades, although some earlier years were included if these were significant in depicting the situation of women. The dearth of disaggregated data by sex had limited the presentation.

To show some historical landmarks in the development of the Filipino women over time, a listing of important events that took place in the past was also incorporated. This may not be a very complete picture but it was an attempt to compile as many significant events as possible to provide a backdrop of the progress that women had attained that led to their present situation.

This is just the first attempt to organize the statistics on women. But with the support of the leadership in the Philippine Statistical System, the generation of important statistical indicators to keep track on the current status of women will soon be a regular feature of the System.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FILIPINO WOMEN

- 1684 The first school for Filipino girls which adopted the name of Beaterio de San Ignacia was established during the Spanish regime.
- 1719 Beaterio de San Sebastian was founded by four Filipino women who resolved to dedicate their lives to the service of God.
- 1763 Maria Josefa Gabriela (Gabriela Silang) was the first Filipino woman who led a revolt against Spain.
- 1892 Pelagia Mendoza became the first Filipino sculptor.
- 1893 The Superior Normal School for women teachers, the highest institution of learning for girls, was opened.
- 1896 Teresa Magbanwa was the first woman in Panay who fought for Philippine freedom from Spanish rule.
- 1897 Trinidad Tecson started Red Cross work in the Philippines.
- 1898 Melchora Aquino (Tandang Sora) became known as the mother of the Philippine revolution against Spain.
- Filipino women were granted by American administration the freedom to learn, to speak out, to worship, to move freely, to associate, and to criticize.
- 1900 Instituto de Mujeres, a private school for girls was founded by Florentina Arellano, Rosa Sevilla, and Susan Revilla.
- 1901 The United States of America first laid down a public system of education in the Philippines through Act 74 which provided for equal opportunities between sexes.
- 1903 Insular Memorial School, the first co-educational institution for prospective teachers was established by the State.
- 1904 The "Pensionadoship" was extended to women and the first batch of Filipino girls selected as pensionados (scholars) were Honoria Acosta, Elizabeth Florendo, Eleanor de Leon, and Luisa Sison.

- 1905 Asosiacion Feminista Filipina was organized by prominent ladies of the times.
- 1905 The first government pensionada was admitted to the United States of America.
- 1906 A bill establishing training schools for nurses was passed.
- 1907 A Women's movement for the right to vote was started.
Centro Escolar de Senoritas, the first modern university for women offering courses up to collegiate level, was founded by Librada Avalino, an educator.
- 1908 The University of the Philippines which admitted women and men to all its departments was established.
- 1909 The first local magazine devoted entirely to the interest of women was established.
- 1912 The Society for the Advancement of Women later known as Manila Women's Club was founded.
- 1920 The first women's convention in Manila in which the Manila Women's Club invited provincial women's clubs was held.
- 1921 The National Federation of Women's Club was organized.
A resolution favoring the suffrage movement was passed.
- 1922 Josefa Llanes Escoda was the first woman to engage in social work.
The Liga Nacional de Damas Filipinas (National League of Filipino Women) was organized to work for Philippine independence from the United States of America and to get better factory working conditions for women.
- 1932 The Philippine Women's University was the first university to establish a College of Home Economics and the first university exclusively for women in the country.
- 1933 The Filipino women were given the same political rights as their menfolk.
- 1934 A General Council of Women with workers was formed by the suffrage workers of the National Federation of Women's Club, a new women's organization.
- 1935 Women's right to vote was attained.

- 1936 A bill which prescribed a simple and convenient method of registering women voters and later became Commonwealth Act No. 34 was signed.
- 1937 Filipino women first exercised their right to vote.
- 1939 The League of Women Voters was organized.
- 1940 Girl Scouts of the Philippines was organized.
- 1941 Helena Benitez was the first Filipino Chairperson of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.
- 1946 The first political Women's Party was founded.
- 1948 Concepcion F. Cordero was awarded a Republic medal of merit and a diploma of honor as "First Outstanding Feminist."
- 1950 The Civic Assembly of Women in the Philippines was formed.
- 1954 Geronima T. Pecson was the first elected woman senator of the Philippine Republic.
- 1956 MAKIBAKA was formed. It was the first women's organization in the Philippines to mobilize effectively and politicize women students, workers, housewives and professionals.
- 1969 The first woman associate justice of the Supreme Court, Cecilia Munoz-Palma, was appointed.
- 1975 Katipunan ng Bagong Filipina, a mass-based women's organization was formed.
- The National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) was created in response to the International Women's Year to work towards the full integration of women for social, economic, political and cultural development.
- 1980 Women's Health Care Foundation was founded.
- 1981 "Ang Kilusan ng Kababaihang Pilipino" (PILIPINA) was founded.
- 1982 Center for Women's Resources (CRW) was established.
- 1983 "Katipunan ng Kababaihan," a feminist organization which fought for women's liberation from all forms of oppression, exploitation and discrimination arising from unjust gender-based, class, and neo-colonial relation, was founded.

- 1983 Stop Trafficking of Pilipinas (STOP) Foundation, Inc., an umbrella organization of twenty-four groups, was formed.
- 1984 Women Giving Life to a New Order (WOMB) was established.
April 30 of the year was declared Women Suffrage Day.
- 1986 First woman President of the Philippines, Corazon C. Aquino, assumed office on February 26 after the EDSA Revolution.

Bureau of Women's Welfare under the Department of Social Welfare Development was created to promote women's welfare with specific attention to the prevention and/or eradication of any form of exploitation including the promotion of skills for employment and self-actualization.
- 1987 Women's Resource and Research Center was built by the Women's Working Group (WWG) of the Maryknoll College Foundation, Inc.

Women's Movement for the Nurturance of Democracy (KAPATID) was organized.
- 1988 The youngest women's organization, "Women in Development" (WID) Foundation, Inc. was formed.

The first week of March every year was declared by the President as Women's Week and March 8 as "Women's Rights and International Peace Day."
- 1989 The Philippine Development Plan for Women (PDP), a companion plan of the Mid-Term Philippine Development Plan 1987-1992, was launched by NCRFW.
- 1990 Republic Act No. 6949 declared March 8 as working special holiday known as "Women's Day."
- 1991 Elvegia R. Mendoza, a nurse, was the first woman to receive the distinction of the rank of Brigadier General of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).
- 1992 First protest filed with the Electoral Tribunal contesting the results of the presidential election was made by a woman Presidential candidate in the National Elections.

Republic Act No. 7192 entitled "Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and for Other Purposes," otherwise known as "Women in Development and Nation Building Act" was approved and signed into law by President Corazon C. Aquino.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- POPULATION
- FERTILITY
- NUPTIALITY
- MIGRATION
 - Internal Migration
 - International Migration
- HOUSEHOLDS

HIGHLIGHTS

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- In general, the Philippine population continues to be dominated by males. However, among the population 10 years old and over, the females comprised 50.8% in 1970 and 50.1% in 1990.
- The rate of population increase between 1980 and 1990 among females was slower than that of males.
- The median age of males and females increased from 17 to 19 years and 18 to 20 years, respectively, from 1948 to 1990.
- In the 1970 and 1990 censuses, the number of married women was greater than the number of married men by more than 200,000 in 1970 and 124,000 in 1990.
- The elderly population increased from 1.6 million in 1980 to 2.1 million in 1990. Women comprised 50% in 1980 and 54% in 1990, an average annual growth of 3.3% against 1.8% among elderly men.
- Women outlive the men by about four years.
- Birth rate had declined during the past 30 years from 46 per thousand in 1960 to 26 per thousand in 1989.
- The rate of natural increase decelerated from 36 per thousand in 1960 to 20 per thousand in 1989.
- Women in the mid-sixties were having six children on the average, compared to four in the mid-eighties.
- Contraceptive usage has increased two-fold from 16% in 1968 to 36.1% in the late eighties.
- Illegitimate births are on the rise -- from 3% of the total live births in 1970 to an estimated 9% of total live births in the nineties.
- The singulate mean age at marriage for women and men were 23.8 and 26.3 years, respectively, in 1990.
- Marriage rate has been going down -- from 7.3 marriages per thousand in 1980 to 6.6 in 1990.
- Median age of brides has risen from 22 in 1980 to 23 in 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

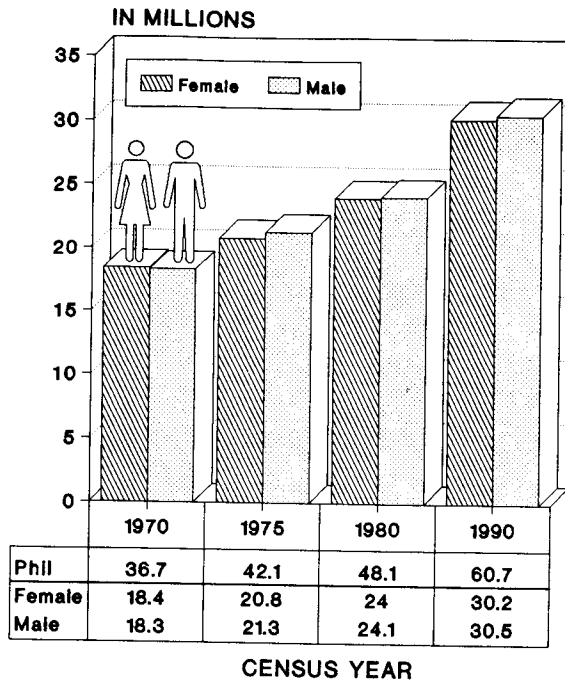
Similarly, the median age of the grooms is now 26 compared to 24.1 in 1980

- About 56% of inter-regional migrants in 1988 are women.
- Women urbanward migrants from rural areas are twice as many as male migrants.
- The bulk of women migrants are aged 15-24 years old.
- Perceived work opportunities and better living conditions attracted rural residents to move to urban areas.
- On the average, there are about 59,000 Filipinos who migrated permanently to other countries from 1988 to 1990, three-fifths of whom are women.
- Women emigrants were relatively younger than their male counterparts.
- Relatively more women migrants are college graduates.
- Married women were twice more likely to leave the country as emigrants than married men (18013 vs 8995).
- Only 9,106 or 24.1% of total women emigrants were with gainful occupation prior to their leaving for abroad.
- The United States of America was the destination of more than two-thirds of emigrants.
- More women than men are getting married to foreigners.
- Women today are better off in the occupational ladder than their mothers when they were at the same age.
- Female-headed households comprise only 11% of the total households in the country.
- About 62% of women household heads are widowed; 23%, married; 9% single; and 6% either separated or divorced.
- Female-headed households are usually composed of single families.

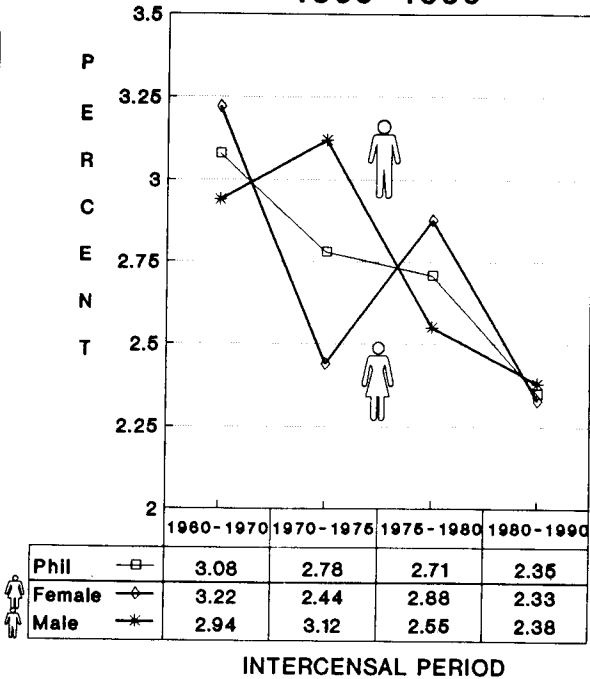
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

Sex Composition



Average Intercensal Growth Rate 1960-1990



Source: Various Census Reports, NSO

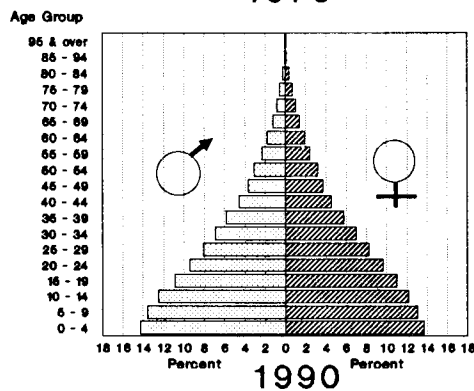
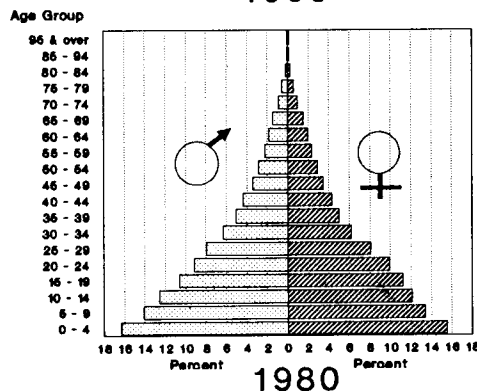
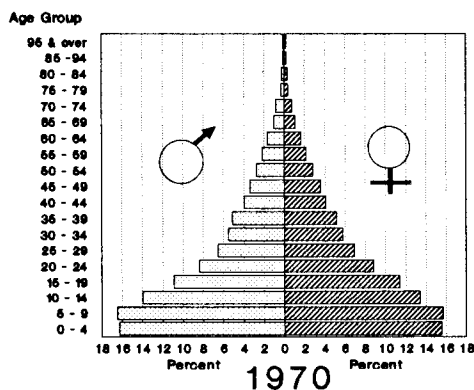
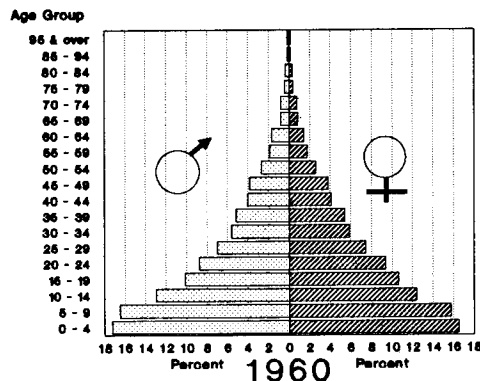
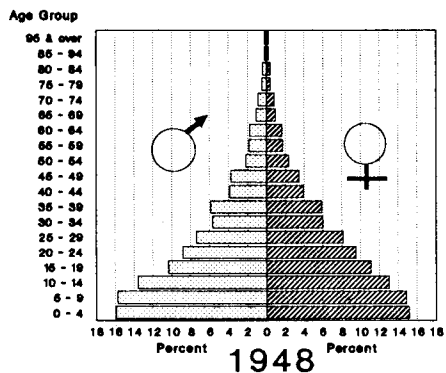
- The total population has grown from 36.7 million in 1970 to 60.7 million on May 1, 1990. Its average annual intercensal growth rate declined from 3.08% between 1960-1970 to 2.35% during 1980-1990.
- The population has always been dominated by males except in 1970 when the females outnumbered the males by 183,784 with a sex ratio of 99.
- During the 1960-1970 period, the female population tended to grow faster at an annual rate of 3.22% compared with 2.94% for males. However, between 1980-1990, this rate decreased to 2.33%, a bit lower than the growth rate of the male population.

Sex ratio is the number of males for every 100 females.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

Age-Sex Pyramids



♂ Male ♀ Female

Source: Various Census Reports, NSO.

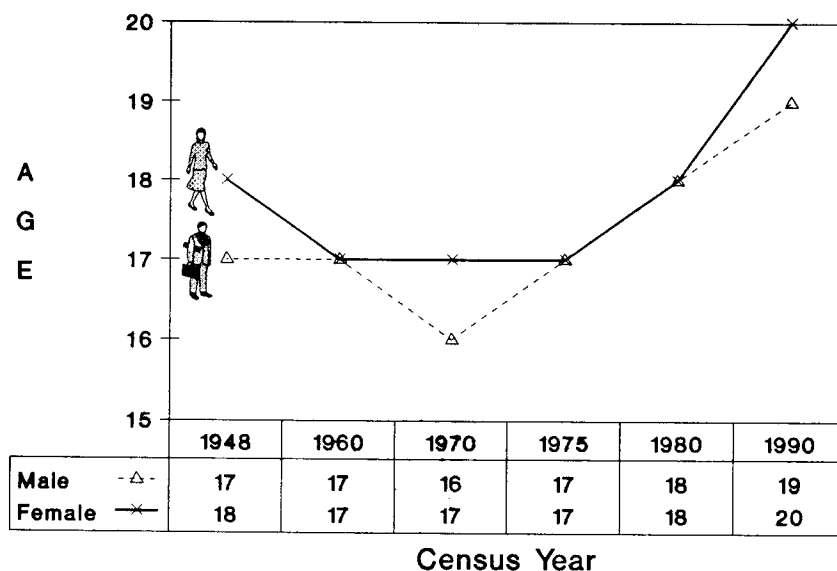
- The age-sex pyramids of the population show that the Philippines has a young population, as evident by the broad base gradually tapering at the apex. However, the base has been shortening over time. The decreasing percentage of young age groups (0-4 and 5-9 years old) was already evident in 1990.

- The proportional decrease of the younger age groups in the last census was consistent with the decreasing birth rate during the past decade.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

Median Ages of the Population:
1948-1990



Source: Various Census Reports, NSO

- The 1990 median age of 20 years for females means that half of the female population was 20 years old and above and the other half, 20 years old and below.
- Generally, the median age of females has always been equal to, if not higher than that of males. This indicates that the male population has been relatively younger than the female population. This may be attributed to the longer life expectancy of females as compared to males.
- During the period 1948 to 1990, the median age of males and females increased from 17 to 19 years and 18 to 20 years, respectively.

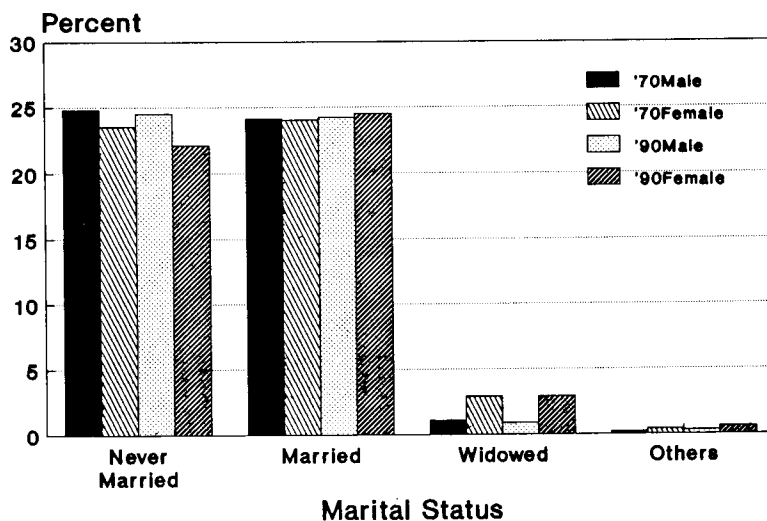
Median is one type of average which divides the distribution into two equal parts.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

Marital Status of the Population

Marital Status of the Population
10 Years Old and Over : 1970-1990



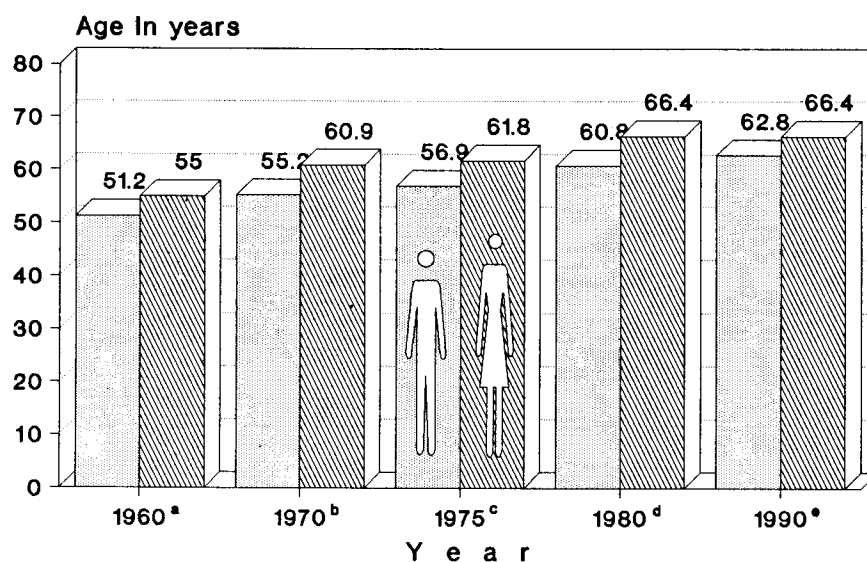
Source: Various Census Reports, NSO

- In 1970, the population 10 years old and over consisted of 50.8% females and 49.2% males. In 1990, the proportion of the females decreased to 50.1%.
- Married men outnumbered married women by 0.1 percentage point in 1970. However, in 1990 there were more married women than married men by 0.3 percentage points.
- On the other hand, the single males outnumbered the single females in 1970 by 1.3 percentage points and their lead has widened by 2.4 percentage points in 1990. The greater volume of single females emigrating to other countries than single males may have caused the imbalance.
- The widows outnumbered the widowers in both census years.
- The proportion of separated, divorced and unspecified marital status remained at less than one per cent.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Philippines: 1960-1990



Sources : a/ Est. by Manuel O. Hizon &
Isagani de Castro

b/ Est. by Luisa T. Engracia

c/ Est. by Wilhelm Flieger

d/ Est. by Aurora Talan

e/ Projected by NSO based on the 1980 Census

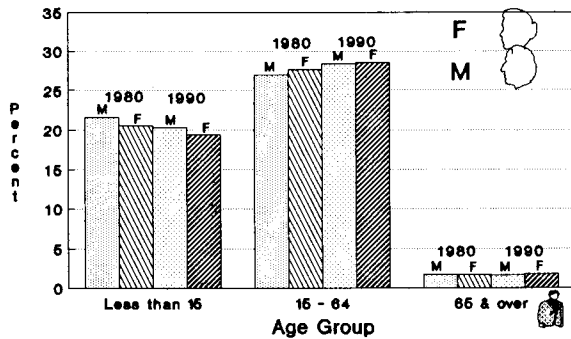
- Life expectancy is the average number of years a person expects to live under prevailing mortality conditions.
- Women outlive the men on the average by four years as shown by the past records over three decades. At present, women are expected to live 66.4 years from birth compared with 62.8 years for men.
- Today's generation is expected to live 11.5 years longer than those born in the Sixties.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

The Elderly Population

Population by Broad Age Group



Elderly Population by Sex: 1980-1990



Source: 1980 and 1990 Censuses of Population

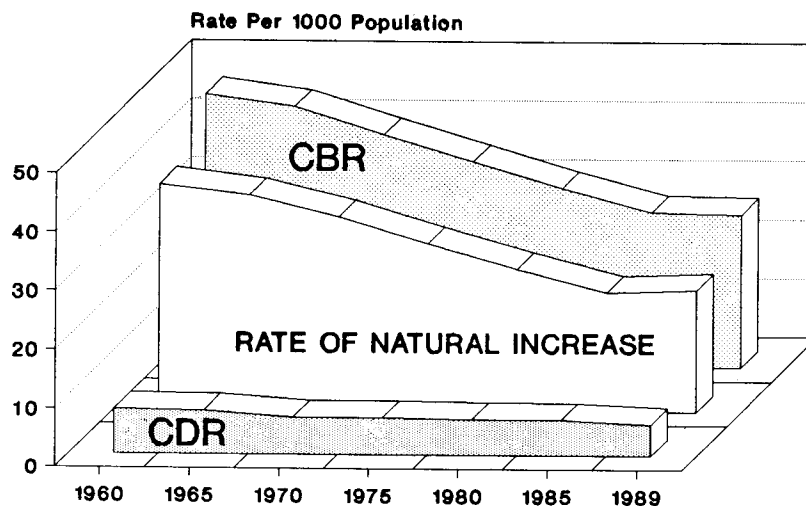
- The elderly population has increased from 1.6 million in 1980 to 2.1 million in 1990. Their proportion, however, to the total population remained at 3.4%.
- In 1980, the number of elderly men and women was equal. However, in 1990, the elderly women comprised 54%.
- On the average, elderly women registered a higher annual increase of 3.3% compared with 1.8% for elderly men.
- The increase of elderly women population is indicative of the increasing life expectancy during the past.

Elderly population is composed of those who are 65 years old and over as of the Census date.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION

Crude Birth and Death Rates and Rate of Natural Increase: 1960-1989



Legend: CDR (dark grey), RNI (white), CBR (light grey)

Sources: (1) CBR - Cabigon, 1983 and Vital Statistics Reports, NSO.
(2) CDR - Vital Statistics Reports, NSO.

- Births as a component of population change have been on the decline for the past 30 years as shown by the declining crude birth rate from 46 per 1000 population estimated for 1960 to 26 per 1000 population estimated for 1989.
- Compared with other developing countries, the estimated crude death rate (CDR) for the Philippines is relatively low. The CDR has also declined from 7.7 per 1000 population in 1960 to 5.4 per 1000 population in 1989.
- The estimated rates of natural increase have also been on a downtrend from 38 per 1000 population in 1960 to 20 per 1000 population in 1989. The increase does not include the component of migration but merely the effects of births and deaths occurring within the population at a given time.

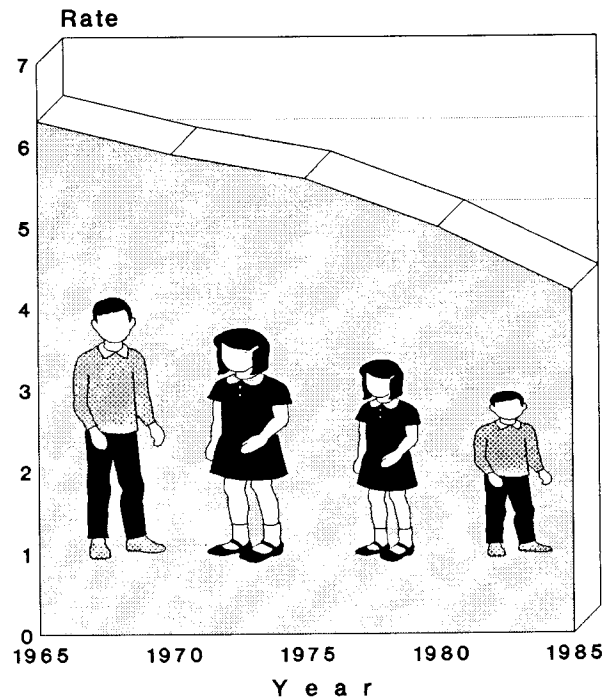
Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 population.
Crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population.
Rate of natural increase is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate, usually expressed in percent.

Limitation: The vital statistics derived from civil registration may be underreported.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

FERTILITY

Total Fertility Rate: Philippines, 1965-1988



Source: National Demographic Surveys
Population Institute, University of the Philippines
National Statistics Office

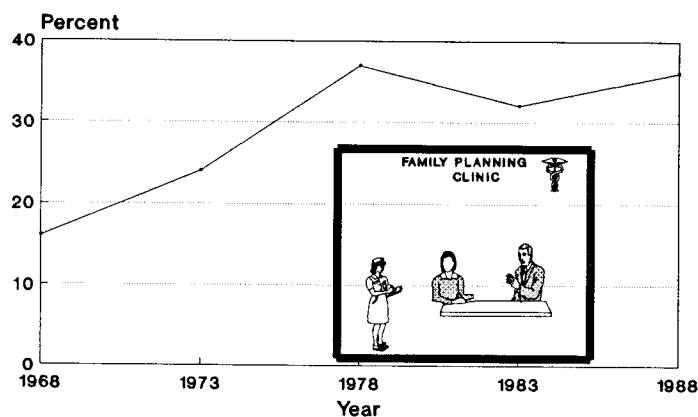
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) indicates the total number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her child bearing ages conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given period.
- Apparently, the total fertility rate in the Philippines has been exhibiting a continuous downward direction from 6 children in mid-sixties to 4 children in 1985. This implies a reduction of 2 births per woman in over two decades.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

FERTILITY

Family Planning

Prevalence of Contraceptive Use: Philippines, 1968-1988



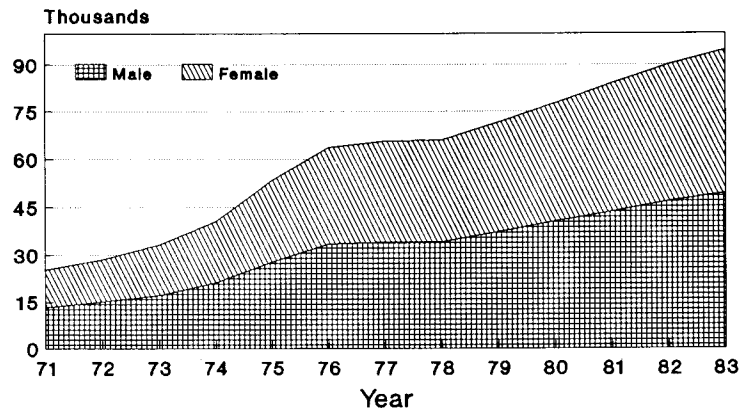
Source : National Demographic Surveys (NDS)
1978 Republic of the Philippines-World Fertility Survey

- The prevalence of contraceptive use has been on steady rise from 16 percent in 1968 to 37 per cent in 1978 which was due to the increased use of less effective family planning methods such as rhythm and condoms (DOH, 1990).
- In 1983, the use of contraceptives had declined proportionally. However, the prevalence rate climbed again in 1988 depicting a fluctuating trend.
- Contraceptive prevalence rate is the number of women using any kind of contraceptives at a given point in time for every 100 ever married women aged 15 to 44 years old. The prevalence rate is a "snapshot" of the existing usage of different kinds of contraceptives among women of childbearing age.

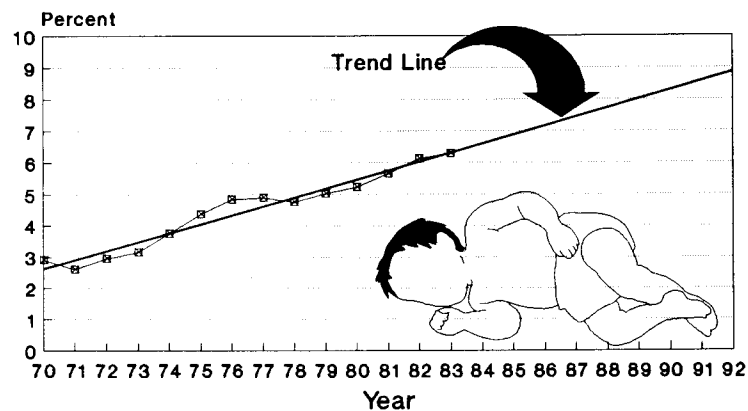
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

FERTILITY

Number of Illegitimate Births: 1971-1983



Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Total Live Births: 1970-1983



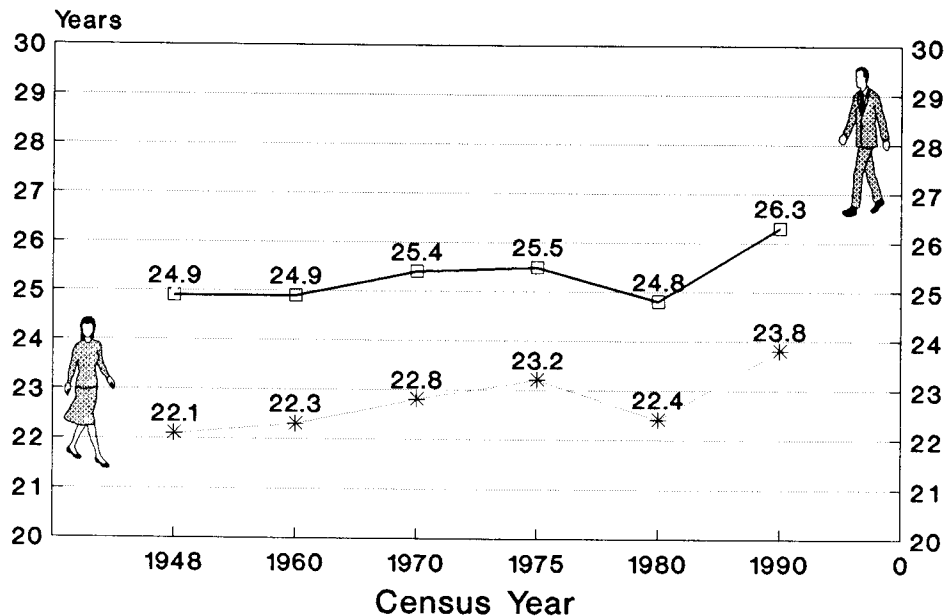
Source: Vital Statistics Reports, NSO

- The number of registered illegitimate births in the civil registration system has been on the rise. In 1971, the number of such births was less than 30,000. In 1983, the number more than tripled, to almost 100,000.
- The proportion of illegitimate births in relation to total livebirths more than doubled from 1970 to 1983. Based on a trend line it is estimated that in 1992 the proportion of illegitimate births may constitute 9% of total livebirths.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

SINGLEHOOD

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage, 1948-1990



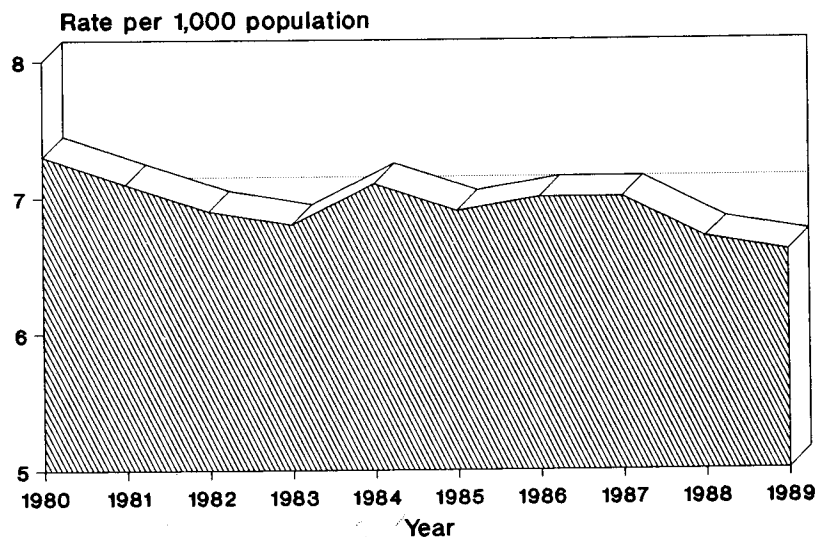
Source: Various Census Reports, NSO.

- There have been significant changes in the marriage patterns of both women and men in the last forty years.
- The singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) increased by 1.7 years for women and 1.4 for men from 1948 to 1990. In 1990, the SMAM for women and men were 23.8 and 26.3 years, respectively.
- Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) refers to the average number of years an individual spends in the single state. It is derived from the data on proportions of never married for each group.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

NUPTIALITY

Marriage Rate, Philippines: 1980-1989



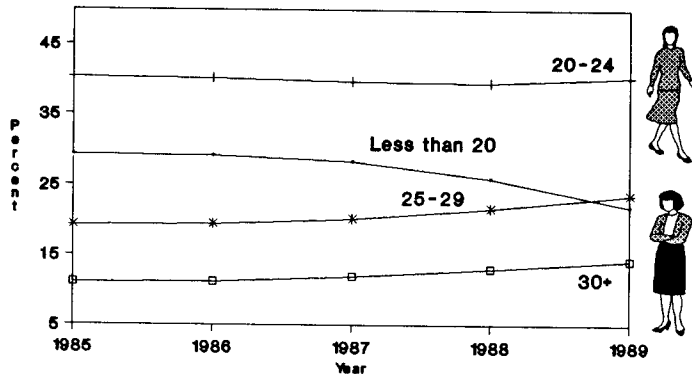
Source : Vital Statistics Reports, NSO.

- Legally contracted marriages are on a downward trend.
- In a span of ten years, the marriage rate in the Philippines has slowly moved downwards from 7.3 marriages per 1000 population in 1980 to 6.6 in 1990. Coupled with the increasing age at marriage of both men and women, the decreasing marriage rate indicates the possibility of marriage postponement.
- The decreasing marriage rate may also be due to the increasing number of couples living together as husband and wife without the benefit of formal marriage as evidenced by the increasing proportion of illegitimate births.
- The implementation of the New Family Code starting in 1988 may have some effect on the decrease in the marriage rate in 1989 since couples below 18 years old can no longer marry legally.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

NUPTIALITY

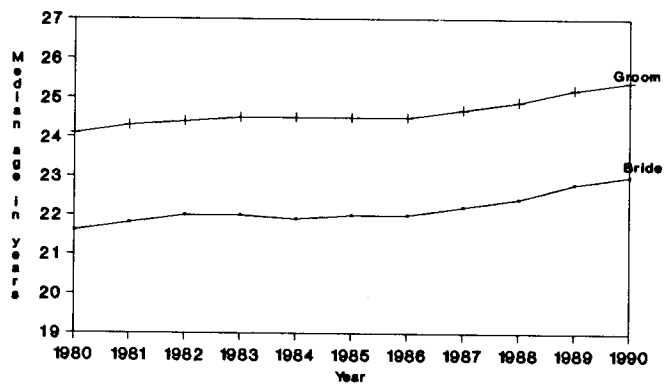
Age Distribution of Women Getting Married, 1985-1989



Source: Vital Statistics Reports, NSO.

Median Age of Bride and Groom 1980 - 1990

- Women now tend to refrain from early marriage and enter into it at a later age. One evidence of this trend is the decrease in the percentage of teenagers getting married from 29.3% in 1985 to 21.9% in 1989. Moreover, there has also been an increase in the percentage of those women marrying at ages 25 years and over from 30.4% to 37.8% during the same period.



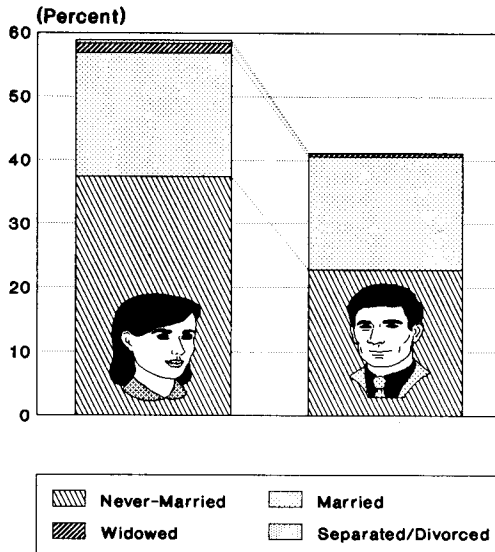
- The median age of brides increased from 21.6 years in 1980 to 23 years in 1990 with the majority marrying at ages 20-24 years.
- Generally, women married earlier than men as shown by the discrepancy in their median ages at marriage. In 1990, brides registered a median age of 23 years compared to 26 years for men indicating a three-year difference.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

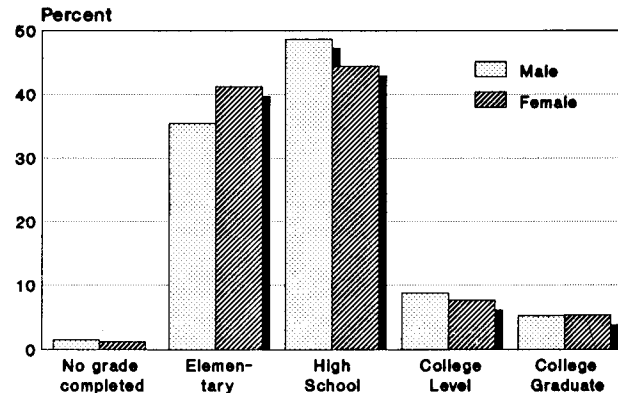
MIGRATION

Internal Migration

Marital Status of Rural Outmigrants, 1988



Educational Attainment of Rural Outmigrants, 1988



Source : 1988 NDS, NSO.

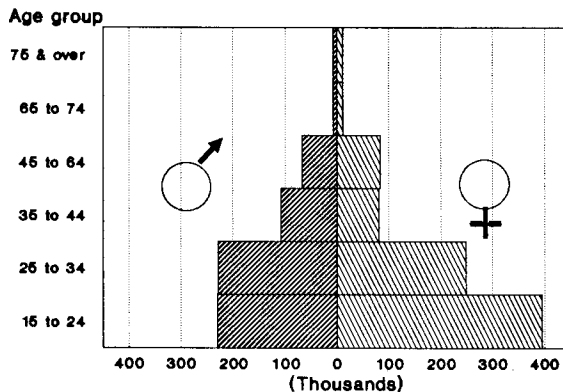
- Single individuals tended to move more freely than married individuals. This particularly holds true for women as shown by the bigger difference between married and never married women migrants (18.9 percentage points) compared with men (5 percentage points).
- Rural-to-urban migrants, generally, had completed high school prior to migration. Some of these migrants may have moved to pursue higher education in colleges/universities usually located in urban areas.
- There was not much variation in the educational attainment of men and women migrants. Most of the outmigrants were high school graduates followed by elementary graduates for both sexes.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

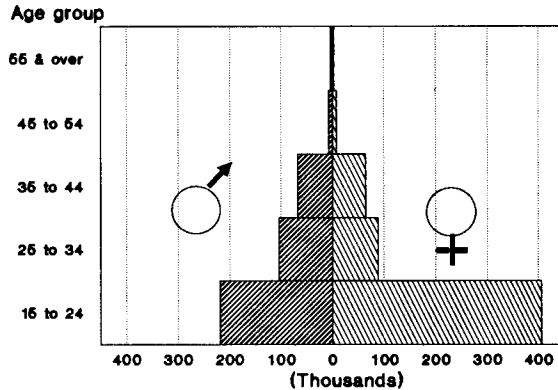
MIGRATION

Internal Migration

Age Structure of Inter-Regional Migrants, 1988



Age Structure of Rural Outmigrants, 1988



Source : 1988 NDS, NSO.

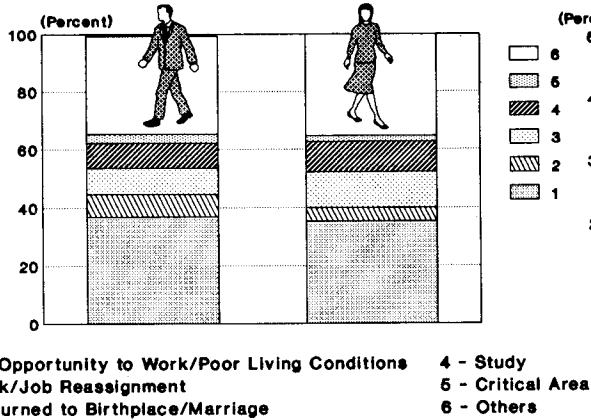
- Women outnumbered men migrants in almost all age groups except those in age group 35 - 44.
- Women migrants aged 15-24 years old comprised more than one-fourth of all in-migrants to urban areas and almost half of all women migrants.
- Rural women aged 15-24 years have a higher propensity for urban-ward migration than men. During the period 1983-1988, about 406,000 women residing in the countryside migrated to urban areas compared with 218,000 men.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

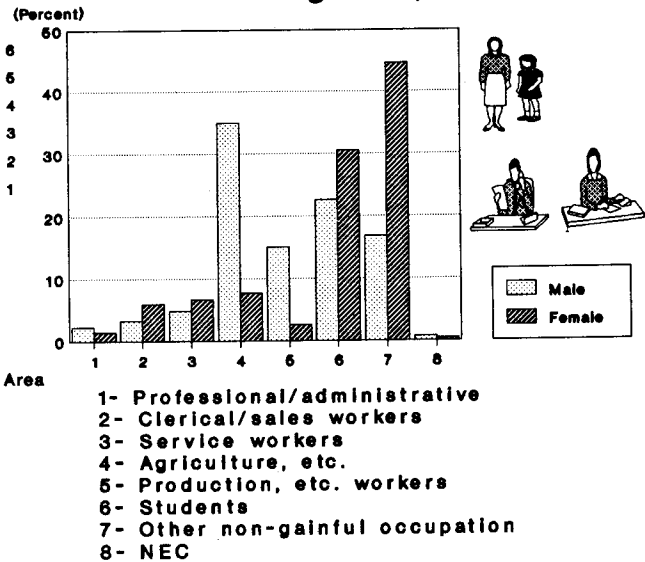
MIGRATION

Internal Migration

Reason for Rural Outmigration
1988



Main Activity of Rural Outmigrants
Prior to Migration, 1988



Source :1988 NDS, NSO.

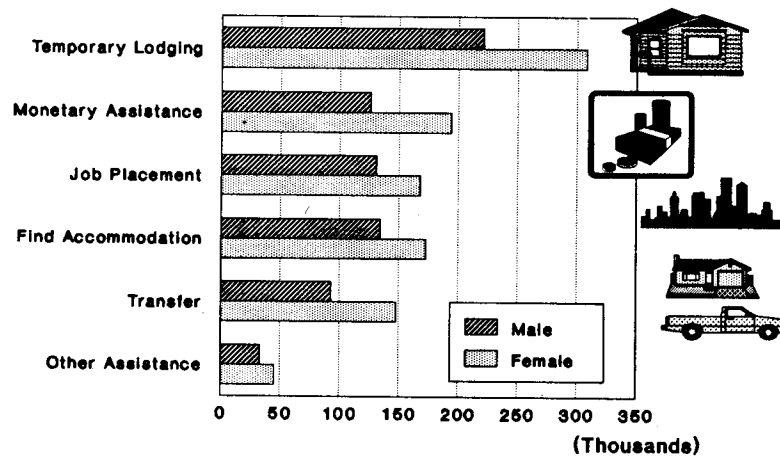
- Perceived work opportunities and better living conditions attracted rural residents, both men and women, to move to urban areas.
- Aside from seeking work opportunities in urban areas, women moved due to family-related reasons (return to birthplace/marriage - 12.3 per cent).
- Most of the women migrants originating from rural areas were either students or engaged in non-gainful occupation before moving to urban places.
- Men, on the other hand, were predominantly agricultural workers prior to their movement to urban areas.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MIGRATION

Internal Migration

Assistance Received by Rural Outmigrants at Urban Destination, 1988



Source : 1988 National Demographic Survey, NSO.

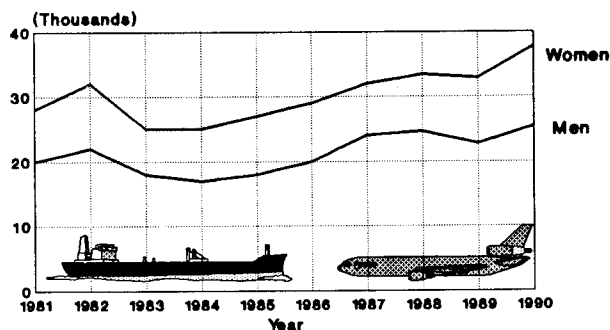
- Most migrants received temporary shelter from their relatives or friends upon arrival at the urban destination.
- Other common types of assistance provided to both men and women migrants were monetary, job placement and finding or looking for accommodation.
- Specifically, the kind of assistance received by the women rural outmigrants in their urban destination in the order of importance were : (1) Temporary lodging, (2) Monetary assistance, (3) Finding accommodation, (4) Job placement, and (5) Transfer.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MIGRATION

International Migration

Number of Filipino Emigrants
1981 - 1990



Source of 1981-1987 data: 1988 NDS, NSO.

1988-1990 data: Commission on Filipinos Overseas (CFO)

- The volume of migrants, both women and men, fluctuated over a ten-year period from 48,867 in 1981 to 41,551 in 1984 (lowest) to 58,014 in 1988, decreased to 55,703 in 1989 then increased to 63,208 in 1990 (peak).
- Based on the registered Filipino emigrants with the CFO from 1988 to 1990, there was an average yearly international migration of 58,975 Filipinos who settled permanently abroad majority of whom were women who comprised about three-fifths of the total emigrants.
- The sex ratio, i.e. number of men for every 100 women, was 70, which is indicative of the low proportion of men to women emigrants.

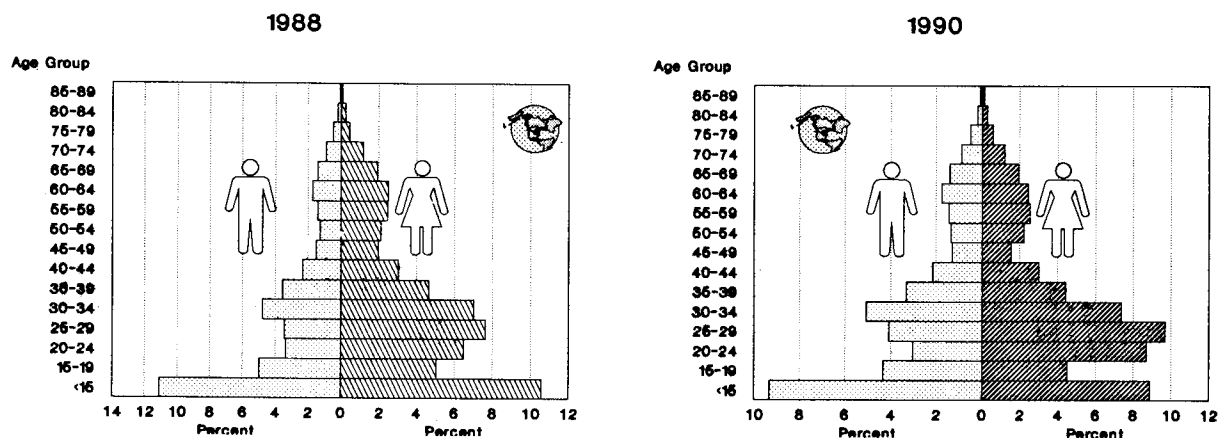
NOTE: International migration involves the movement of Filipinos to other countries as overseas contract workers, tourists, emigrants, students, government personnel, etc. However, the data presented above included only Filipino migrants who will reside abroad permanently. Overseas workers are presented separately.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MIGRATION

International Migration

Age Structure of Emigrants



Source : Commission on Filipinos Overseas

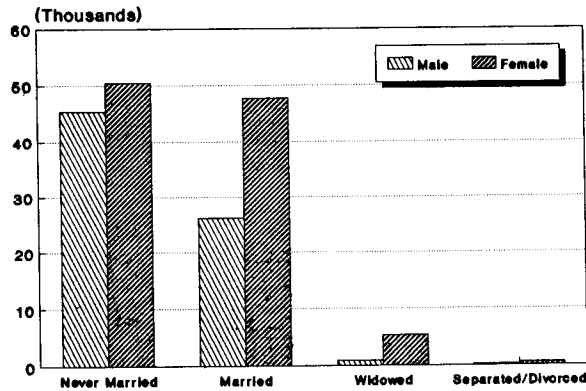
- There were about 177 thousand Filipino emigrants from 1988 to 1990 of whom 58.8 per cent were women and 41.2% were men. In 1990, the women emigrants comprised about 60% of total Filipino emigrants.
- Most female outmigrants were relatively younger than their male counterparts. In 1990, 85 out of every 100 women outmigrants were 15 years old and over compared to nearly 77 out of every 100 men.
- Women emigrants outnumbered the men emigrants in all ages, except those less than 15 years old. In 1988, 26.1% among men emigrants were less than 15 years old compared to only 18% among women emigrants. In 1990, the proportion less than 15 years old decreased to 23.2% among men and 14.8% among women.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

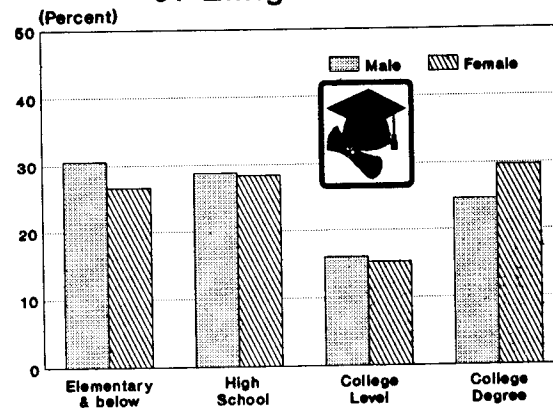
MIGRATION

International Migration

**Marital Status of Emigrants
1990**



**Educational Attainment
of Emigrants: 1990**



Source : Commission on Filipinos Overseas

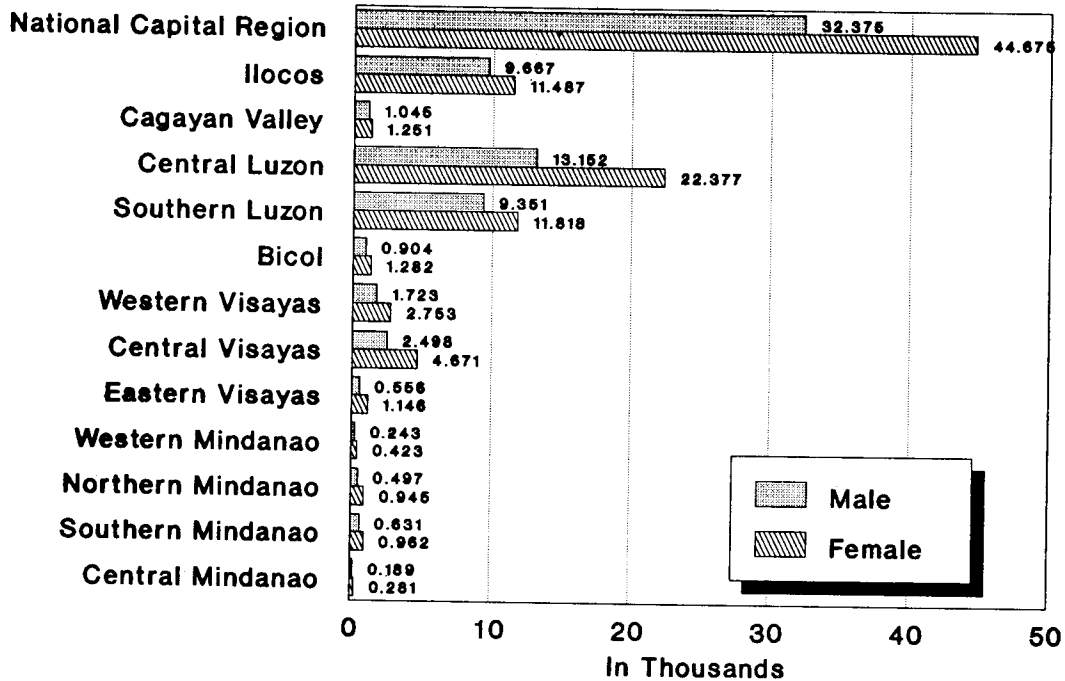
- Married women were twice as likely to emigrate than married men (18013 vs. 8995). There were also more single women than single men who emigrated in 1990. The widows outnumbered the widowers with a ratio of 5:1.
- Most of the Filipino emigrants, regardless of sex, had at least a high school education. It is significant that about 30% among women emigrants had a college degree as compared to 25% among men emigrants.
- Proportionally, the women emigrants had higher educational attainment than their male counterparts, about 45% having at least a college level education compared to men with only 40.6%.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MIGRATION

International Migration

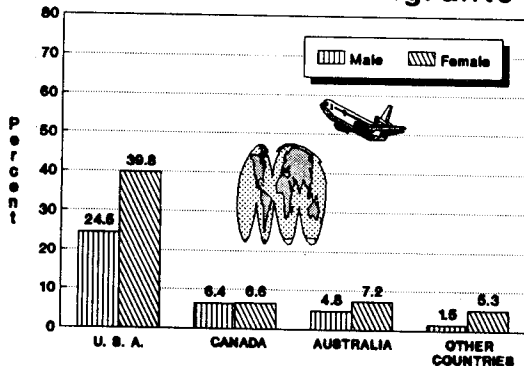
Region of Origin of Emigrants: 1988-1990



- The bulk of emigrants came from the National Capital Region, which comprised 44% of the total emigrants of the country. About one-fifth of emigrants originated from Central Luzon while the Ilocos and Southern Tagalog contributed 12% each.

Only 7.5% and 2.4% of the emigrants originated from the Visayas and Mindanao regions, respectively.

Destination of Emigrants



- The United States of America was the destination of more than two-thirds of both men and women emigrants. There was a preponderance of women in all the countries where Filipino emigrants went. Canada and Australia are the two countries where almost the rest of the emigrants settled.

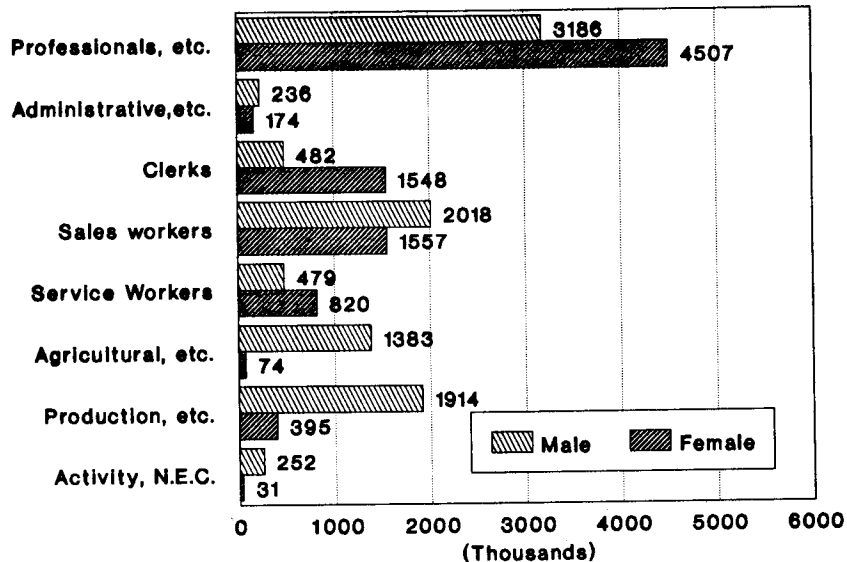
Source: Commission on Filipino Overseas

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MIGRATION

International Migration

Occupation of Emigrants Prior to Migration, 1990



Source : Commission on Filipinos Overseas

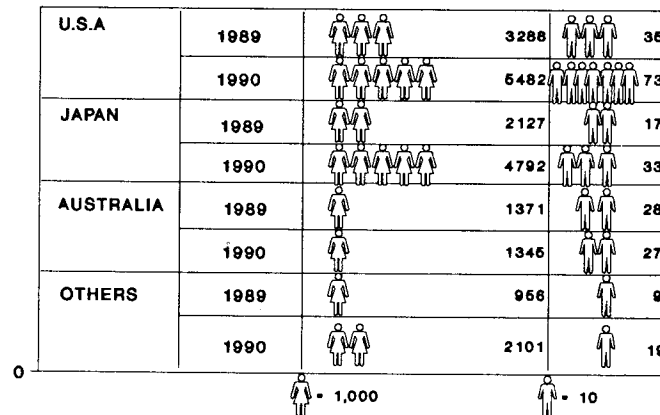
- Of the 37,784 women emigrants in 1990, only 9,106 or 24.1% were gainfully employed prior to migration while the rest numbering 28,678 were either housewives, retirees, students, and minors. Among the men emigrants, about 39% or 9,950 had gainful employment before leaving for abroad.
- Almost half of women migrants were professional and technical workers and more than one-third were clerks and sales workers. Service workers comprised 9% and managerial, executive and administrative workers totalled 174 or 1.9%.
- Almost one-third or 3,186 men emigrants were professional and technical workers prior to migration. A sizeable number were sales workers and production workers while only a few were clerks and service workers.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

MIGRATION

International Migration

Destination of Filipino Spouses of Foreign Nationals, 1989 & 1990



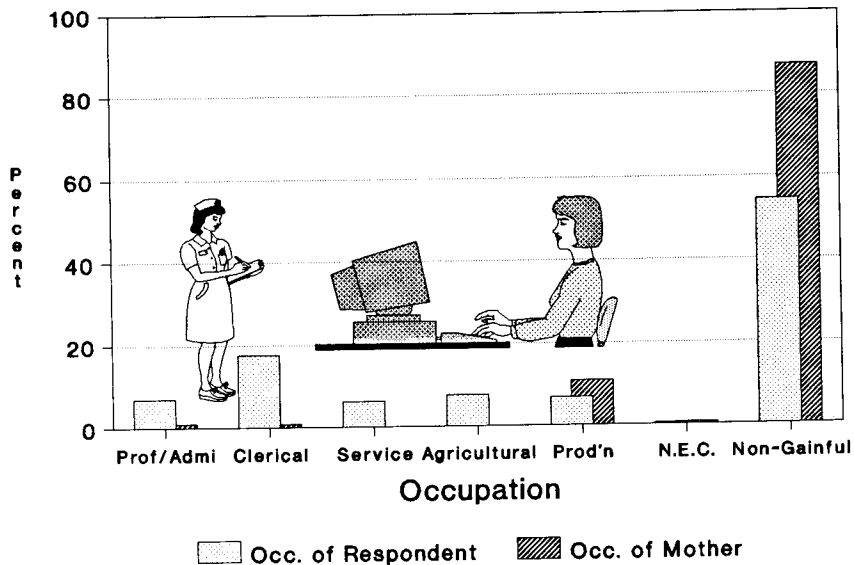
Source : Commission on Filipinos Overseas

- Filipino spouses married to foreigners almost doubled between 1989 and 1990 from 7,742 to 13,872.
- In 1989, about 87 percent of these spouses married to foreigners were women. This proportion increased to 90% in 1990 indicating that more women were getting married to foreigners relative to men.
- About 42 percent of all women married U.S. Citizens while more than 27 percent wed Japanese in 1989. In 1990, the proportion of women married to Americans decreased to 39 percent while women married to Japanese citizens increased to 35 percent.
- There was a proportionate decrease of women being married to Australians from 18% in 1989 to only 10% in 1990.
- Filipino women married to other foreign nationals have higher proportion than men, 106:1 in 1989 and 110:1 in 1990.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

SOCIAL MOBILITY

Females 30-54 Years Old by Usual Occupation and Occupation of their Mothers When They were at Age 40



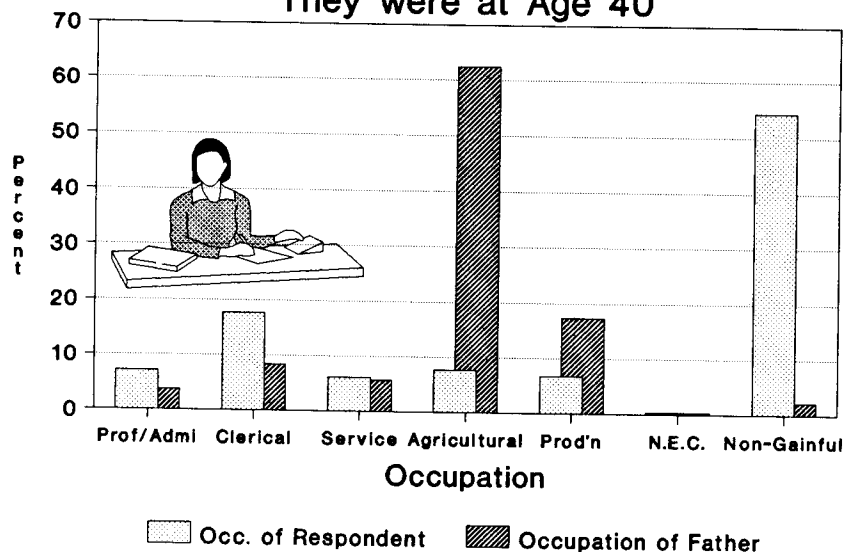
Source: National Demographic Survey (NDS), NSO

- Social mobility is concerned with the patterns and mechanisms through which people move from one group to another in the social, cultural and economic structure of society.
- A comparison between the parents' usual occupation and that of their children provides some index of social mobility. Usual occupation is often used as a proxy indicator of socio-economic status.
- Daughters seem to have traveled a step up in the occupational ladder relative to their mothers. Increases in the number of women engaged in professional/administrative, service, and agricultural occupations were observed.
- Also noteworthy is the fact that daughters tended to engage in gainful occupation more than their mothers as shown by the higher percentage of daughters in gainful occupations and the lower percentage in non-gainful activities.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

SOCIAL MOBILITY

Females 30-54 Years Old by Usual Occupation and Occupation of Their Fathers When They were at Age 40



Source: National Demographic Survey (NDS), NSO

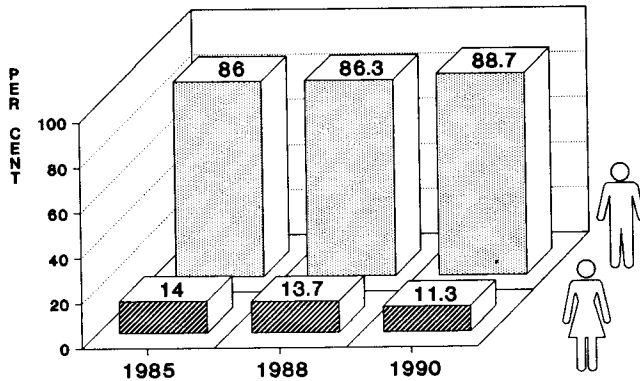
- The father's usual occupation is also used to reckon social mobility when compared with that of the children.
- Comparing the occupation of females 30 to 54 years with that of their fathers when their fathers were at age 40 shows an increase of those in the professional/administrative and clerical occupations.
- Considering that occupations in agriculture and production are traditionally male-dominated, only a small percentage of daughters can be found in these sectors. More than half of the daughters were reported to be engaged in non-gainful occupation.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

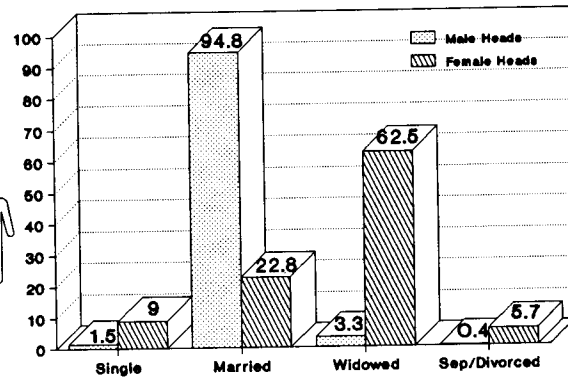
HOUSEHOLDS

Type of Headship

Household Heads by Sex
1985 - 1990



Marital Status of
Household Heads: 1985



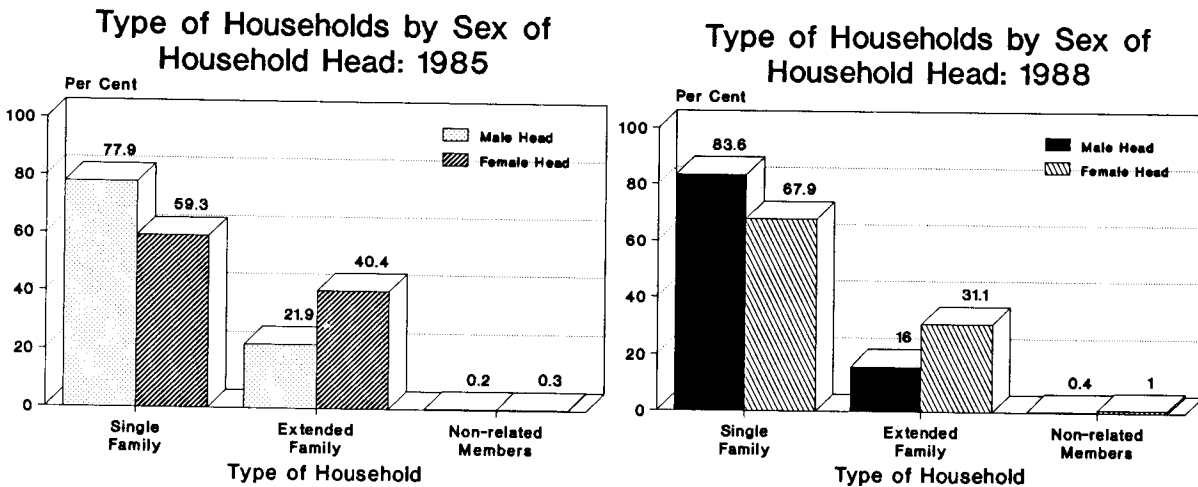
Source: 1990 Census of Population
1985 & 1988 Family Income and Expenditures Surveys (FIES)

- Households can be classified according to the sex of the head. Households with a female head are classified as female-headed households while those with a male head are male-headed households.
- In 1985, there were about 9.8 million households of which 14 per cent were female-headed. In 1988, the proportion had slightly decreased to 13.7%. The latest census showed that only 11.3% of the total households enumerated were female-headed.
- Of the 1.4 million women heads in 1985, 62% were widowed; 23%, married; 9% were never married; and 6% either separated or divorced.
- Among male heads, which totalled 8.5 million in 1985, almost 95% were married. Only 1.5% were never married or single, 3.3% were widower and less than 1% were separated or divorced.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

HOUSEHOLDS

Type of Households



Source: 1985 and 1988 Family Income and Expenditures Surveys (FIES), NSO

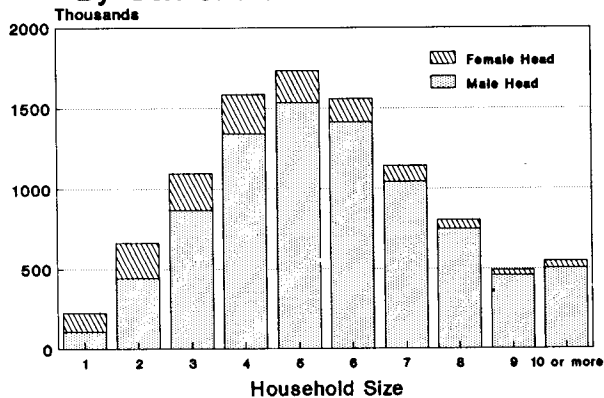
- There are three types of households according to composition: the single family, extended family and non-related members. In 1985, three-fourths (75.3%) of total households were of the single family type. Of this number, only 11% were female-headed.
- Of the extended family type numbering 2.4 million or 24.5% of the total, 23.9% or 556,000 are female-headed.
- In 1985, 59.3% of the female-headed households belong to the single family type as compared with 77.9% among male-headed households. In 1988, the single family type headed by women increased to 67.9%, an increase of 8.6 percentage points compared to only 5.7% increase among male-headed households.
- The proportion of the extended family type decreased from 40.4% in 1985 to 31.1% in 1988 among female-headed households. The same trend was also observed among male-headed households although the decrease was lower by 4.3 percentage points.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

HOUSEHOLDS

Household Size

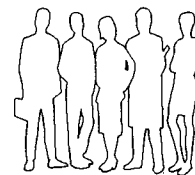
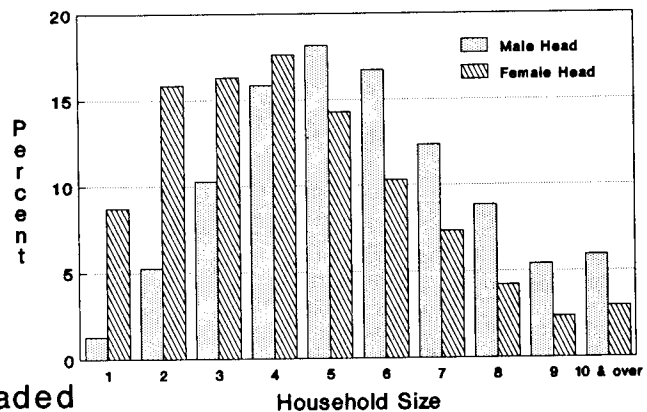
Number of Households by Size and By Sex of Household Head: 1985



Source: 1985 FIES, NSO



Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and by Sex of Head: 1985



- Of the 1.4 million female-headed households, 58.5% had 4 or less members. The modal size was 4, which is one less than the modal size of 5 for male-headed households.

- There were more single-person households among the female-headed households, 8.8% compared to only 1.2% among households headed by males.

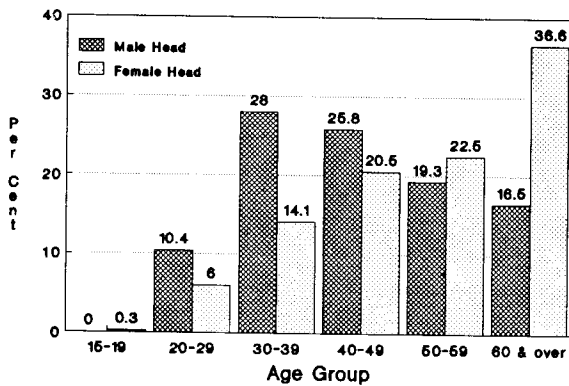
- Only about 3% of female-headed households had 10 or more members.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

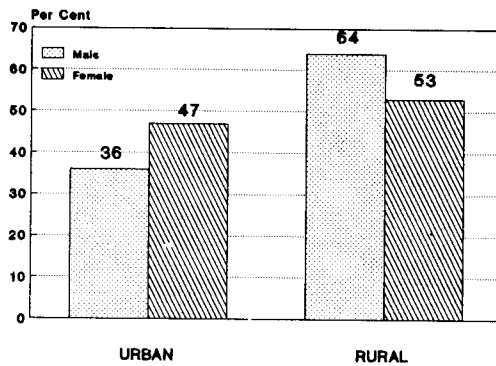
HOUSEHOLDS

Characteristics of Household Heads

Age Distribution of Household Heads By Sex: 1985



Area of Residence of Household Heads by Sex: 1985



Source: 1985 Family Income and Expenditures Survey (FIES)
National Statistics Office

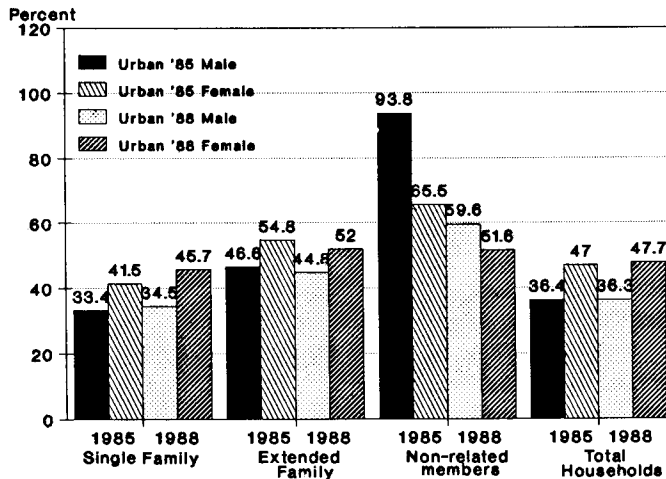
- Male household heads tended to be relatively younger while their female counterpart tended to be older. This is made evident by the predominance of male heads over female heads at ages 20-49 and of female heads for ages 50 and over.
- In 1985, more than one third or about 37% of the total number of female heads were aged 60 years old and over. This is understandable considering that a big proportion of female heads were widowed (62%).
- In terms of place of residence, there were proportionally more female heads in urban areas than male heads, 47% and 36%, respectively.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

HOUSEHOLDS

Place of Residence of Households

Proportion of Households Residing in Urban Places, 1985-1988

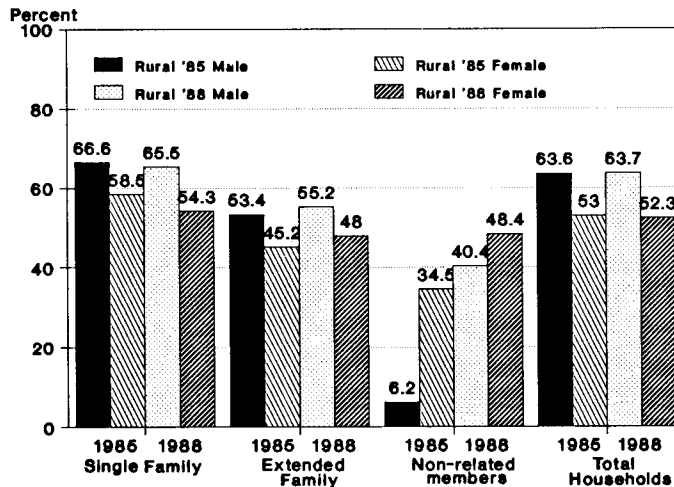


Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO

- Proportionally, there were more households headed by women residing in urban places than households headed by men. In 1988, this increased to 47.7% while male-headed households remained at 36%.

- By type of households, more than fifty percent of the households with non-related members were found in urban places for both male- and female-headed households.

Proportion of Households Residing in Rural Areas, 1985-1988



- For the extended family type, more than 50% of male-headed households reside in rural areas but majority among female-headed households were found in urban areas.

- In 1985, 42% among single family type of households headed by women resided in urban areas. In 1988, the proportion increased to 46% compared to only 33% in

1985 for male-headed households and increased to 34.5% in 1988.

LIST OF CHARTS

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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13	Marital Status of the Population
14	Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Philippines:1960-90
15	The Elderly Population
16	Crude Birth and Death Rates and Rate of Natural Increase:1960-1989
17	Total Fertility Rate in the Philippines 1965-1988
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19	Number of Illegitimate Births: 1971-1983 Proportion of Illegitimate Births to Total Live-births:1971-1983
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21	Marriage Rate, Philippines: 1980-1989
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SOCIAL SECTOR

- **EDUCATION**
- **HEALTH AND NUTRITION**
- **HEALTH SERVICES**
- **SOCIAL WELFARE**
- **HOUSING**

HIGHLIGHTS

SOCIAL SECTOR

- Literacy rate of the population is increasing with the rates for females slightly lower than those for males.
- In 1990, 9 out of 10 females 7 years old and over were able to read and write a simple message.
- Urban literacy rates have been consistently higher than rural literacy but the gap has narrowed down between 1970 and 1990. Urban females have almost the same level of literacy with the urban males.
- Females had higher school attendance than males among the 7 year olds.
- There was a bigger improvement in the school attendance among females for all ages in 1990.
- There was little progress in the educational attainment of both males and females between 1970 and 1990.
- There were more women college graduates among the population 15 years old and over.
- About 14 per cent of female heads have not completed any grade level.
- Pneumonia was the number one cause of death among females in the eighties.
- Postpartum hemorrhage or bleeding after giving birth was the main cause of maternal death in 1980. In 1990, hypertension was recorded as the main cause of maternal death.
- Pneumonia was the main cause of infant deaths from 1980 to 1989.
- Female infant mortality rates were consistently lower than the males' rates.
- The proportion of medically attended births has not improved through the years.

HIGHLIGHTS

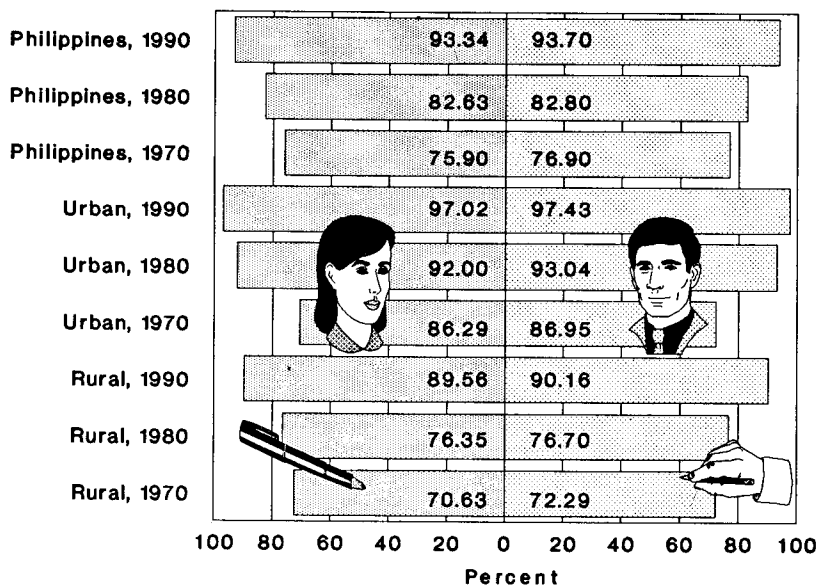
SOCIAL SECTOR

- Foetal death rates had decreased until 1986 but there seemed to be an uptrend starting in 1987.
- At national level, 10 persons are disabled for every 1000 persons and the probability is that 6 of them are males.
- There was a decrease in the incidence of anemia especially among lactating and pregnant women.
- The number of clients of maternal and child health services has been increasing.
- The average per capita expenditure for health services in 1990 was P151.90. To maintain the same quality of health services rendered in 1981 the per capita expenditure should be P199.50.
- The per capita expenditure for social welfare clients served in 1990 was P36.57. This amount would be 7.8% deficient if 1981 standard were used.
- About 54% of the total social welfare clients are women.
- Among the social welfare programs for disadvantaged women, maternal and child care programs have the largest number of clientele.
- The number of socially disadvantaged mothers of children in day care and supplemental feeding centers and pregnant and lactating mothers served by the DSWD increased ten-fold from 1988 to 1989.
- There was not much difference in the type of building occupied by female- and male-headed households.
- On the average, female-headed households spend more on housing than their male counterparts.
- Access to electricity by female-headed households is nine percentage points higher than male-headed households in 1985 and increased to 11 percentage points in 1988.

SOCIAL SECTOR

EDUCATION

Literacy Rates of the Population 7 Years Old & Over: 1970-1990



Source: Various Censuses, NSO

- In general, there was an increase in the literacy of the population 7 years old and over from 1970 to 1990.
- The literacy rates of females were slightly lower than the males over the last 20 years with a difference of 1 percentage point in 1970 (75.9 vs. 76.9), 0.17 percentage (82.8 vs. 82.63) in 1980 and 0.36 (93.34 vs. 93.70) in 1990.
- In 1990, 93 out of 100 females and 94 out of 100 males 7 years old and over were able to read and write a simple message.
- Urban literacy rates have been consistently higher than the rural rates but the gap has narrowed down between 1970 and 1990.
- There was a significant increase in the literacy of rural females from 71% in 1970 to 90% in 1990. This increase represents 2 percentage points which is higher than that of the males.

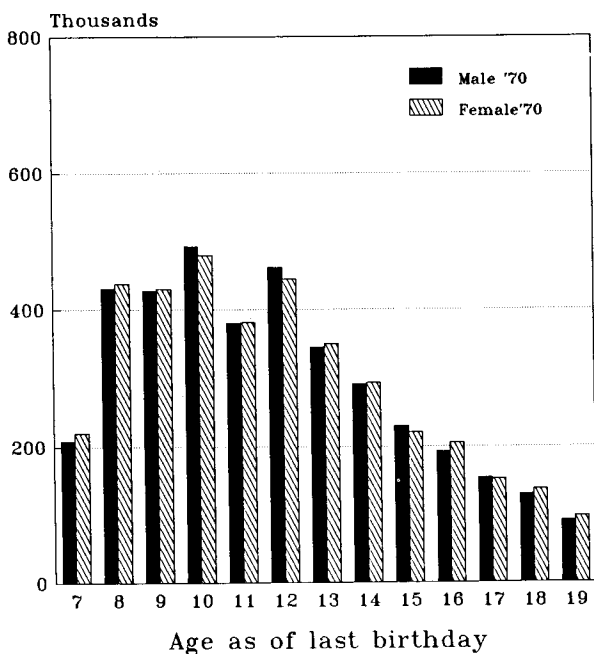
Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect.

SOCIAL SECTOR

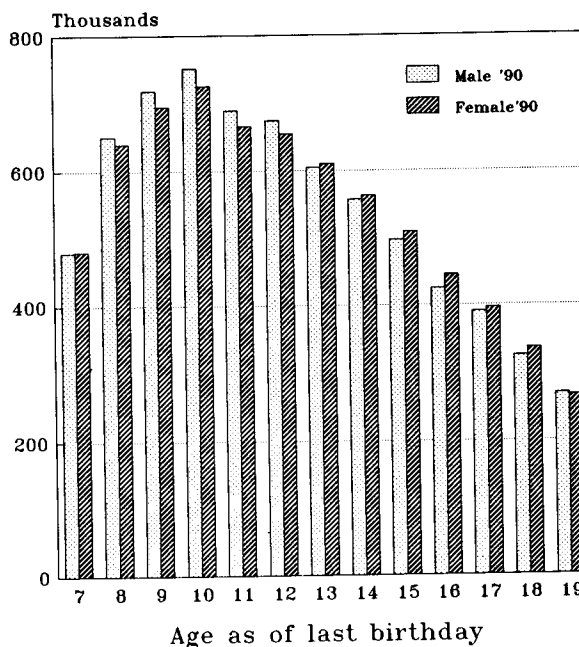
EDUCATION

School Attendance

School Attendance 1970



School Attendance 1990



Source: Various Census Reports, NSO

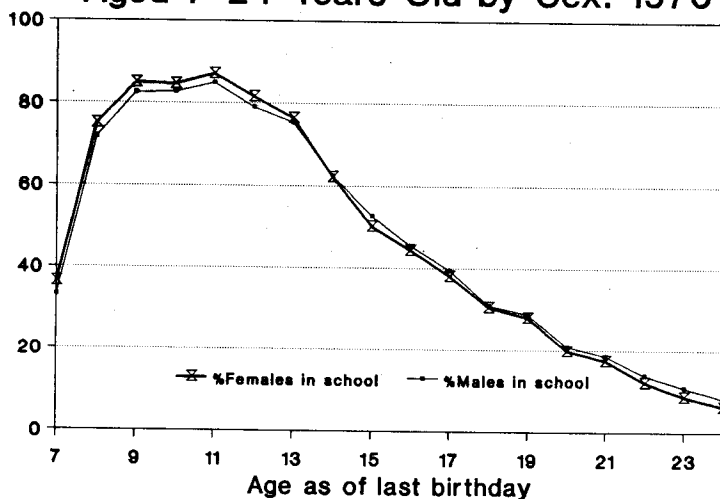
- In the span of 20 years, from 1970 to 1990, school attendance more than doubled for both males and females aged 7 to 19 years old.
- It is evident from the above graphs that school attendance of 7-year old children has improved with females registering a bigger attendance.
- However, in 1990, school children aged 8 to 12 years were dominated by males. There were more female students among those aged 13 to 18 but there were more males among the 19-year old.

SOCIAL SECTOR

EDUCATION

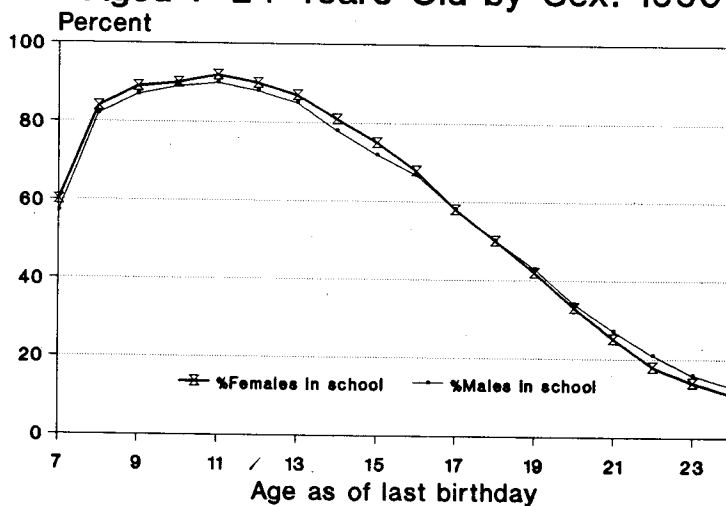
Proportion Attending School

Proportion of Population Attending School Aged 7-24 Years Old by Sex: 1970



- In general, there was not much difference in the overall school attendance of males and females which may mean there is equal access to education.

Proportion of Population Attending School Aged 7-24 Years Old by Sex: 1990



- Females have higher school attendance than males among the 13 years old or younger in 1970 and 16 years or younger in 1990. However, for older ages, there is higher proportion of males in school.

- What is more remarkable is the dramatic increase in the school attendance of 18-year old females from 30% in 1970 to 50% in 1990, which surpassed that of the males from 31% in 1970 to 49.5% in 1990.

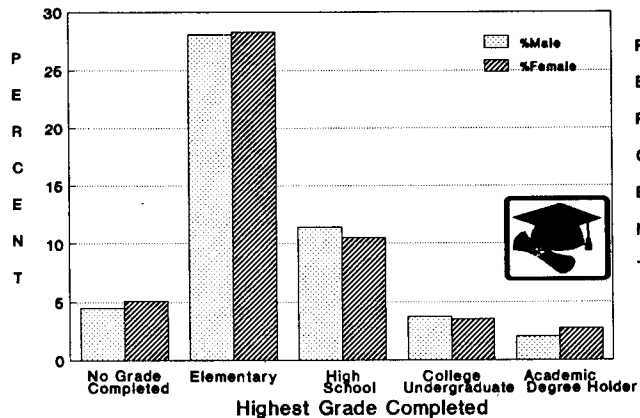
Source: Various Census Reports, NSO

SOCIAL SECTOR

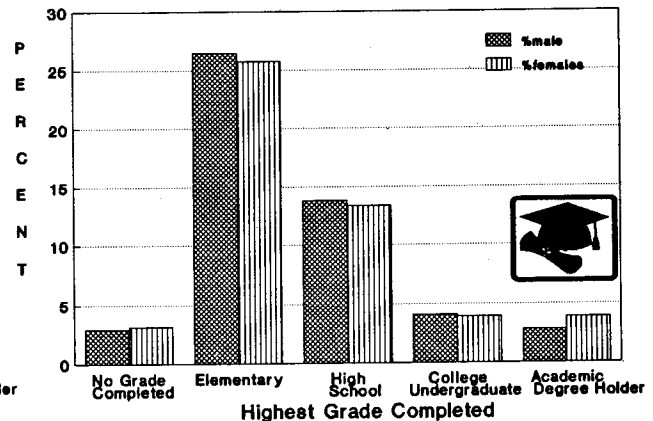
EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of Population 7 Years Old and Over

Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest Grade Completed & by Sex: 1970



Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest Grade Completed & by Sex: 1990



Source: Various Census Reports, NSO.

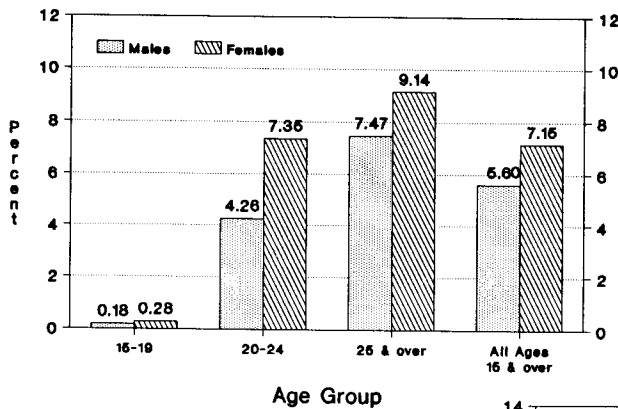
- In general, there was a marked improvement in the level of education for both the males and the females.
- There was a remarkable reduction in the proportion of those who have not completed any grade among females from about 5% in 1970 to 3% in 1990 of the total population 7 years old and over. There was also a reduction among the males but it was only 1.6 percentage points (4.5% in 1970 to 2.9% in 1990).
- There was also a reduction in the proportion of those in the elementary level which resulted in the increased proportion of those in high school. This is true for both males and females but the reduction was much more for the females in the elementary level. Also the increase in the proportion of those in high school was higher for females.
- There was also a bigger increase in the proportion of college degree holders among females from 2.7% in 1970 to 3.8% in 1990 against 2% and 2.8% for males in 1970 and 1990, respectively.

SOCIAL SECTOR

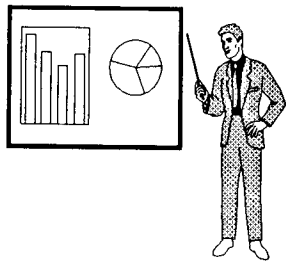
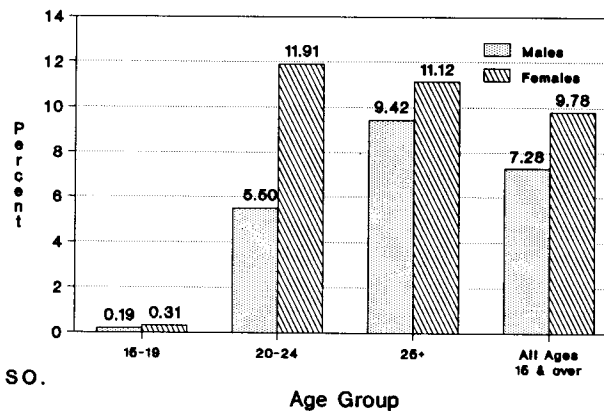
EDUCATION

Academic Degree Holders by Age and Sex: 1980-1990

1980



1990



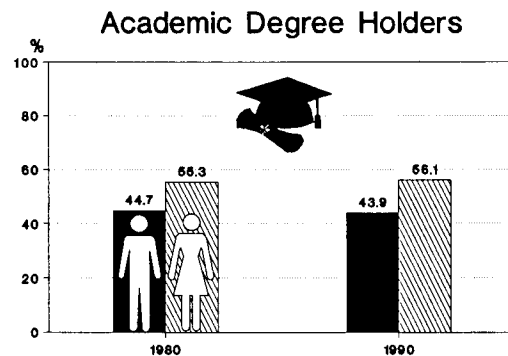
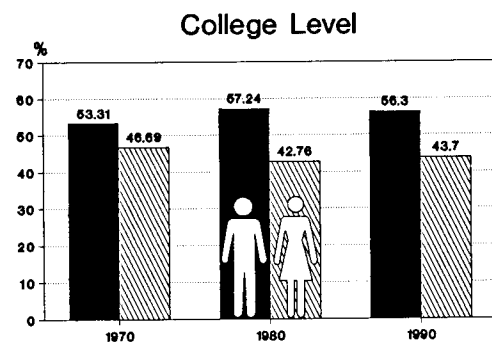
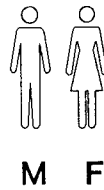
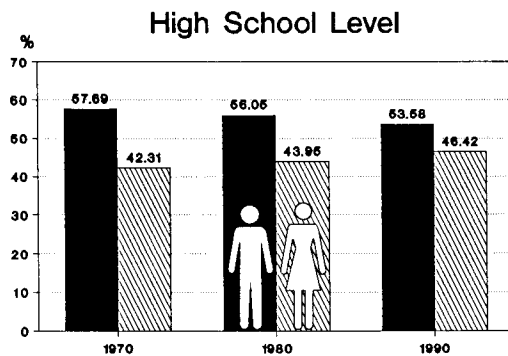
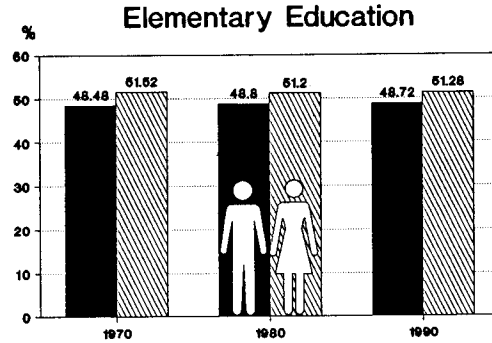
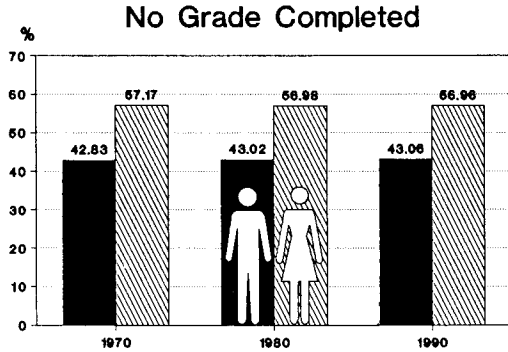
Source: Various Census Reports, NSO.

- There were more women, 15 years old and over, who had completed academic degrees in 1980 and 1990. In fact, in all the age groups, there were more women college graduates.
- The difference in proportion over that of the men has widened from 1.55 percentage points in 1980 to 2.5 percentage points in 1990. The big difference can be seen in the age group 20-24 where only 5.5% among men had completed a degree compared with 11.9% among women in 1990. This may be due to the early participation of men in the labor force which hindered the completion of their college degree.

SOCIAL SECTOR

EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of Adult Population (25 Years Old and Over)



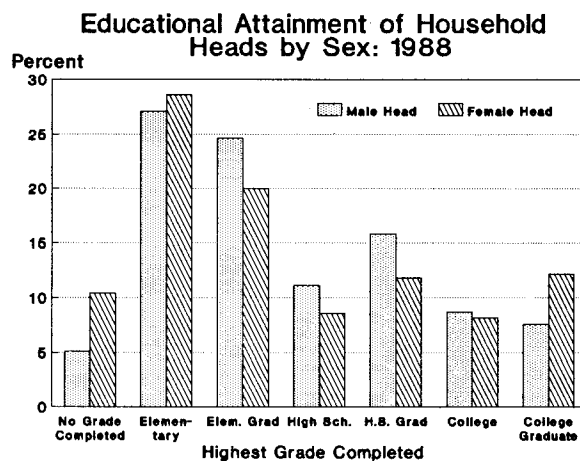
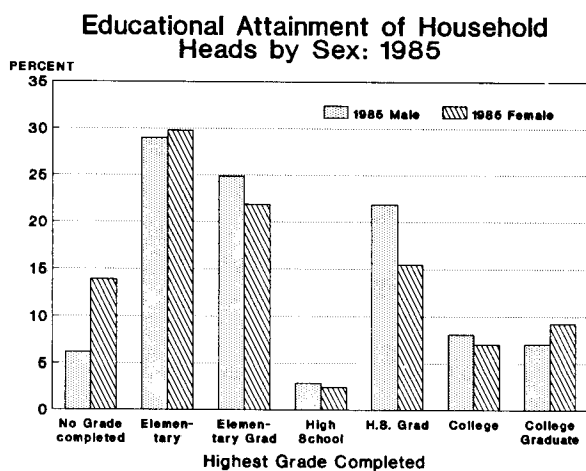
Source: Various Census Reports, NSO.

- Among the adult population, there were more women who have not completed any grade or had only elementary education. It is worthy to note, however, that there were more women who had college degrees than men.
- On the other hand, there were more men who were in high school or with college education but the proportion of women who had some high school education has increased from 42.3% in 1970 to 46.4% in 1990. However, the proportion of men in the college level has also been increasing from 53.3% in 1970 to 56.3% in 1990.

SOCIAL SECTOR

EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of Household Heads



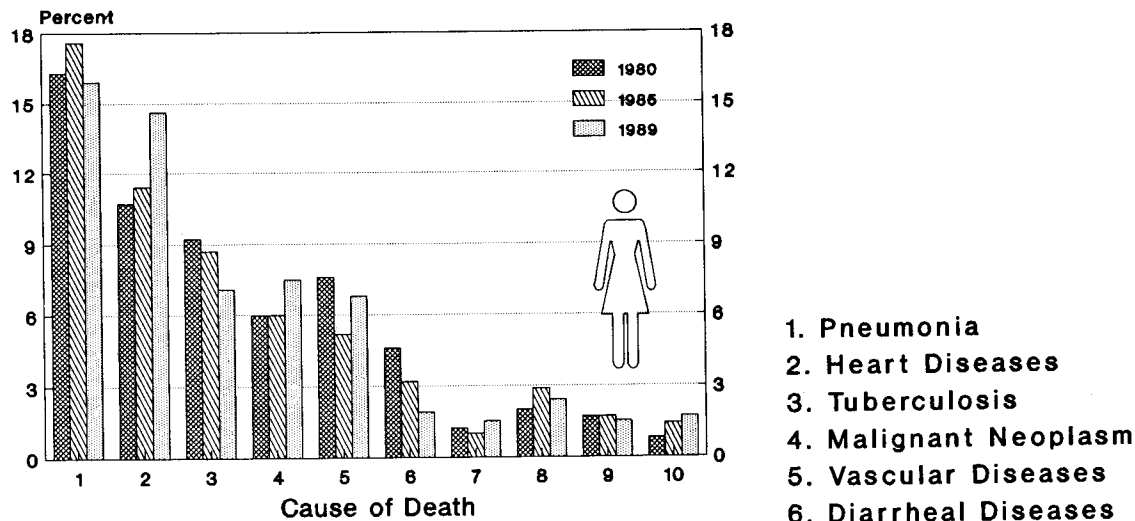
Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO

- Despite the high literacy rate, there is still a significant proportion of household heads who have not completed any grade and this is more true to females than males. In 1985, about 14% among female heads have not completed any grade in school against 6.2% for males. In 1988, the proportion for both male and female in the same category declined to 5.1% and 10.4%, respectively.
- Majority of the household heads obtained elementary and high school education. However, there were more men who graduated from elementary and high school while there were more women who did not finish elementary. Notable is the decrease for those having elementary education and the accompanying increase for those with high school education in 1988.
- In terms of tertiary education, women fared better than men with 9.3% of them in 1985 graduated from college which increased to 12.2% in 1988. On the other hand, men heads registered only 7.1% and 7.6% for 1985 and 1988, respectively.

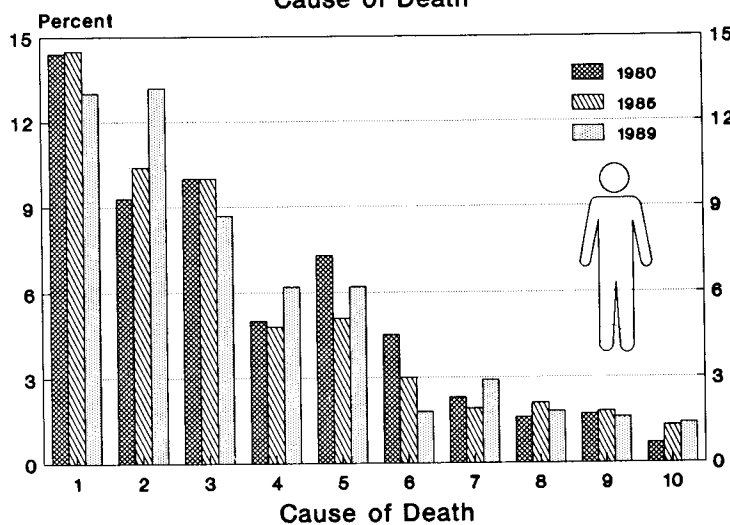
SOCIAL SECTOR

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Ten Leading Causes of Death



1. Pneumonia
2. Heart Diseases
3. Tuberculosis
4. Malignant Neoplasm
5. Vascular Diseases
6. Diarrheal Diseases
7. Accidents
8. Measles
9. Nephrosis
10. Septicemia



Source: Vital Statistics Report
National Statistics Office

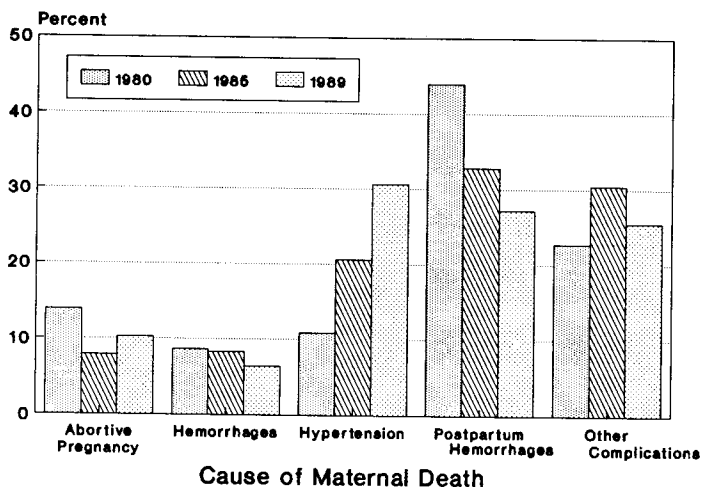
- Pneumonia has been the number one cause of death among females for the past nine years. Three out of 20 deceased females died of this disease in 1989. The second highest killer in 1989 was heart disease followed by malignant neoplasm.
- Pneumonia has been also the most common cause of death among males in 1980 and 1985 but in 1989 heart disease ranked first.
- Roughly 6 out of 10 deceased persons died due to the 10 identified leading causes of death.

SOCIAL SECTOR

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal Mortality

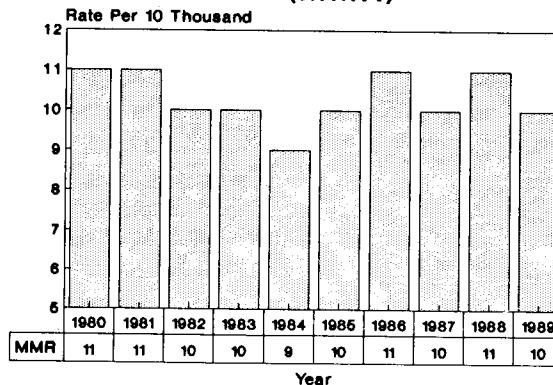
Maternal Deaths : 1980 - 1989



Source: Vital Statistics Reports, NSO

- In 1980, the leading cause of maternal death was postpartum hemorrhage or bleeding after giving birth (44%) but through the years the percentage of deaths attributed to it declined to about 28% paving the way for hypertension to become the leading cause in 1989. It accounted for 31% of the total maternal deaths in the same year.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)



- The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) levels have not improved within a period of 10 years. The MMR had gone down to 9 per 10,000 live births in 1984 but had gradually increased to 11 in 1986 and finally at 10 in 1989.

Maternal Mortality Rate is the number of women who die as a result of childbearing per 10,000 live births in a given year.

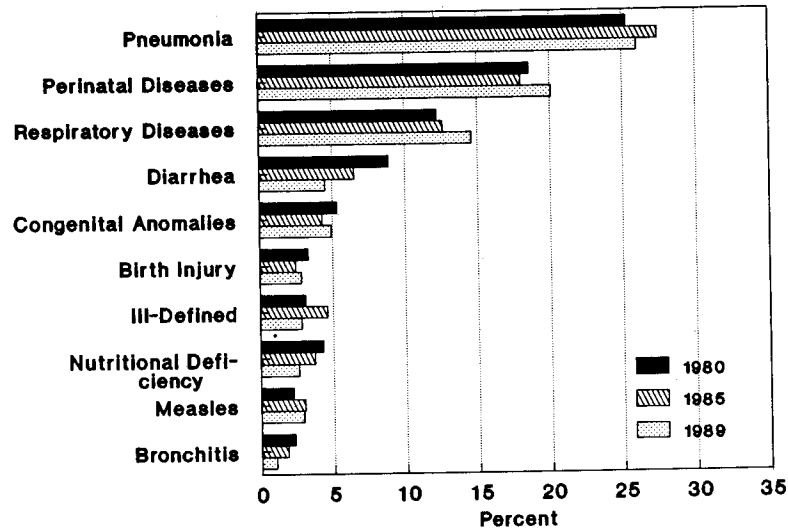
Maternal deaths are those caused by complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

SOCIAL SECTOR

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

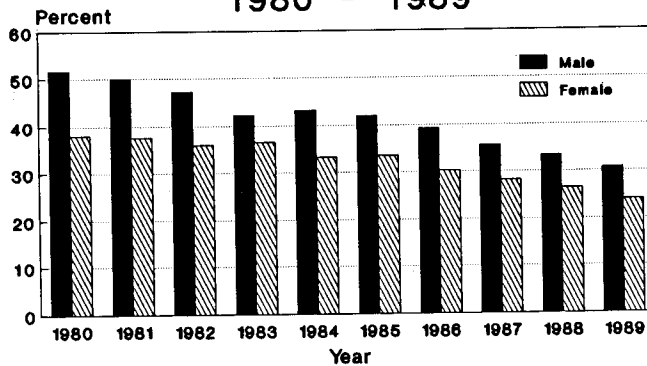
Infant Mortality

Ten Leading Causes of Infant Deaths



Source: Vital Statistics Reports, NSO.

Infant Mortality Rate by Sex 1980 - 1989



- Pneumonia has been the No. 1 killer of infants. From 1980 to 1989 more than one-fourth of infant deaths were caused by pneumonia.
- Other leading causes of infant mortality were perinatal and respiratory diseases which have gone up between 1985 and 1989.

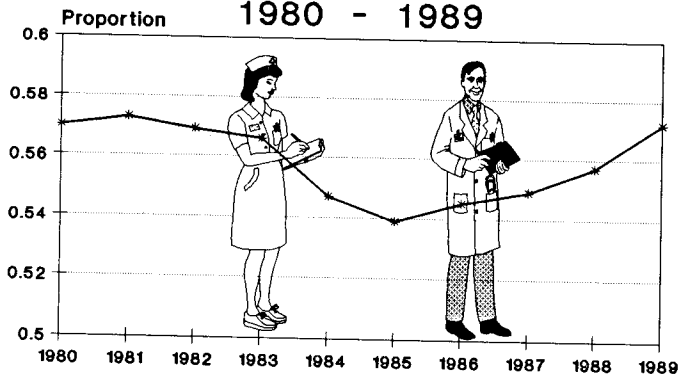
- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) derived from Civil Registration showed a downward trend over time.
- While it is true that there are more males born than females as supported by high sex ratio at birth, more males died at infancy compared with females. The higher mortality of males over females is consistent with the shorter life expectancy at birth of males.

SOCIAL SECTOR

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

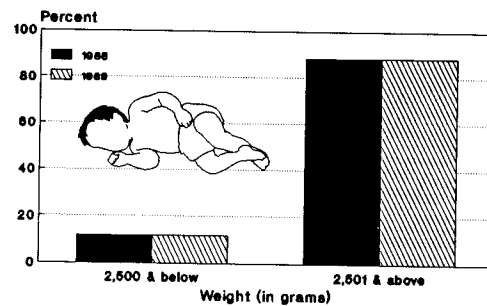
Live Births and Foetal Deaths

Proportion of Live Births Attended Medically 1980 - 1989

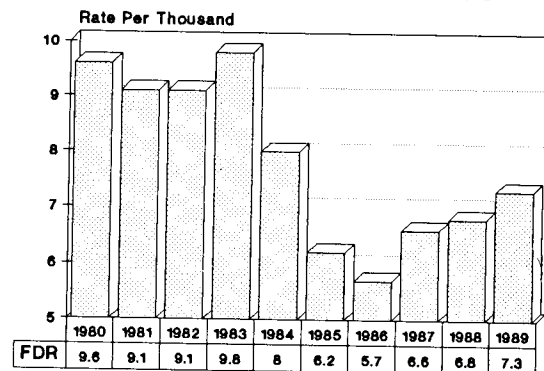


Source : Vital Statistics Reports, NSO.

Percent Live Births by Birth Weight, Philippines: 1988-1989



Foetal Death Rates



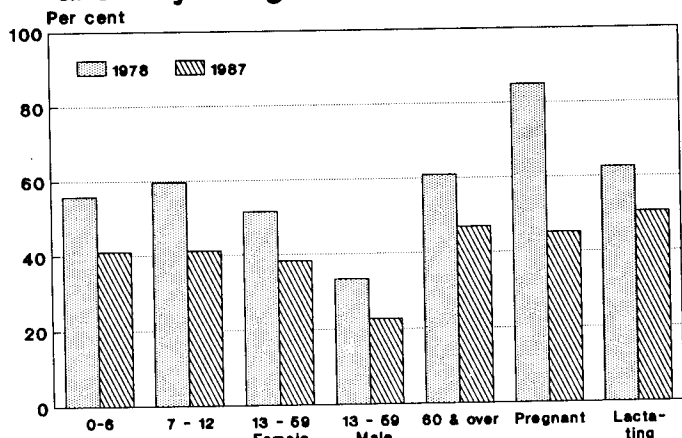
- The proportion of medically attended births has not greatly improved in the eighties. In fact it even dropped from 57% in 1980 to 54% in 1985 while gradually climbing back to 57% in 1989. This denotes that more than 2 out of 5 births did not receive medical attention.
- Majority of the live births delivered in 1988 and 1989 were well-nourished as shown by close to 90% births having normal weight. It means that around 10% were underweight or undernourished. The weight of a baby is indicative of and dependent upon the health and nutrition of the mother during pregnancy.
- Foetal death is also indicative of the health nutrition of the mother during pregnancy. As indicated by the Foetal Death Rates, there seemed to be a decreasing trend from 9.6 per 1000 live births to 5.6 per 1000 livebirths in 1986. However, there was an uptrend starting in 1987.

SOCIAL SECTOR

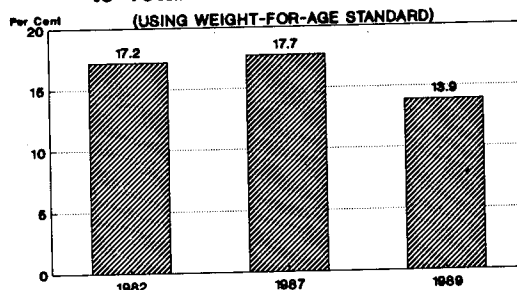
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Malnutrition

Prevalence of Anemia by Age/Sex and Physiologic State: 1978 - 1987

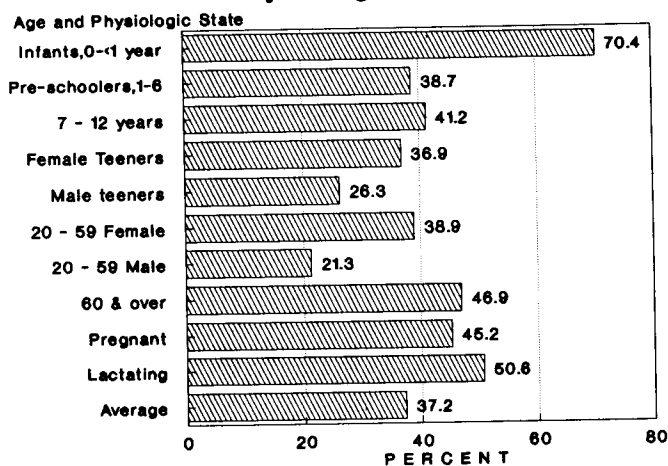


Proportion of Underweight Preschoolers to Total 0-6 Years Old Children (USING WEIGHT-FOR-AGE STANDARD)



Source: 1990 Compendium of Philippine Social Statistics, NSCB

Prevalence of Anemia by Age/Sex and Physiologic State: 1987



● The high prevalence of anemia among the population is a manifestation of poor nutritional status. Women especially the pregnant and lactating mothers are more vulnerable to anemia compared with men.

● However, between 1978 and 1987, there was a decrease in incidence level of anemia for the different groups, especially the lactating and pregnant women.

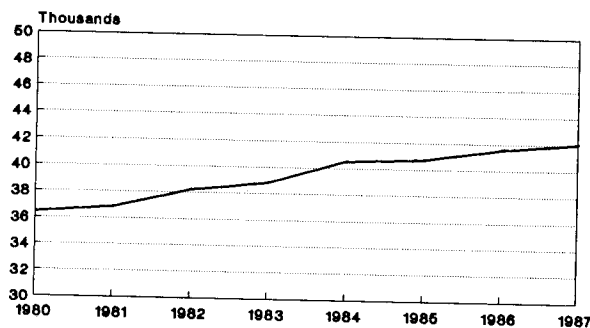
● The proportion of underweight children aged 0-6 also decreased from 17.2% in 1982 to 13.9% in 1989.

SOCIAL SECTOR

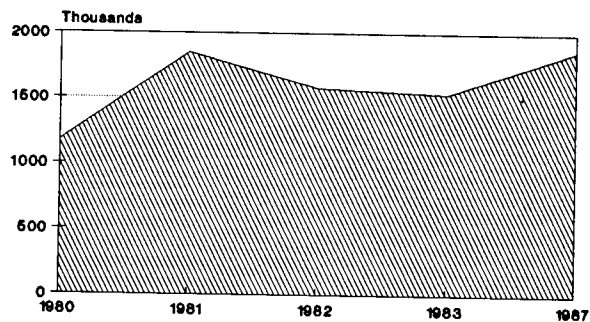
HEALTH SERVICES

Mother and Child Health Services

Maternal and Child Health Services: 1980-1987



Day Care Centers with Medical Services: 1980-1987



Source: Department of Health
Library and Internal Planning Services Section

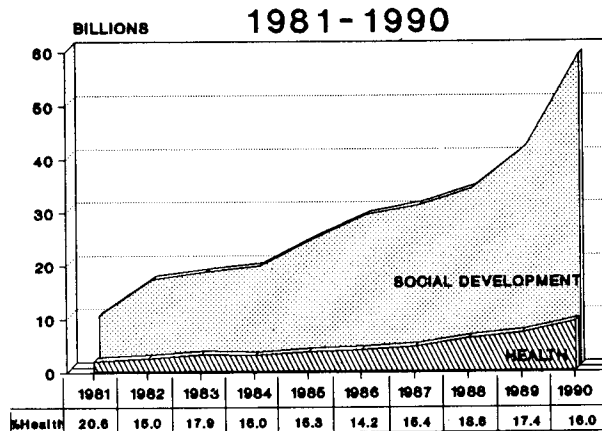
- The Department of Health provides health services for mother and child. It also maintains day care centers with medical services all over the country.
- The number of clients on maternal and child health services has been increasing slowly from more than 36 thousand in 1980 to about 42 thousand in 1987, or an average yearly increase of 870.
- The establishment of day care centers all over the country has a positive effect on women with babies and pre-school age children. Mothers now have more opportunities to look for a job outside the home without worrying about where to put their children while they are at work.

SOCIAL SECTOR

HEALTH SERVICES

Funds for Health Services

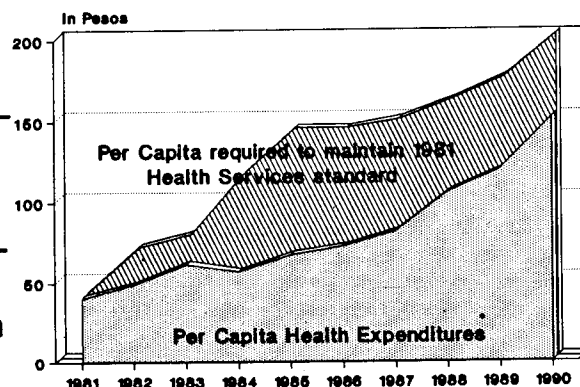
Government Health Expenditures in Relation to Social Development Expenditures



Source: 1990 Compendium of Philippine Social Statistics
National Statistical Coordination Board



- The total budget for health services has gone up from almost P2 billion in 1981 to P9.3 billion in 1990. However, the proportion in relation to the total government expenditures for social development had decreased from 21% in 1981 to 16% in 1990.
- The proportional decrease had resulted in the decrease, in real terms, of the value of the budget such that the level of per capita expenditure in 1990 was deficient by 31%. This deficiency is based on the 1981 health services standard.
- The average per capita health expenditure in 1981 was P39.90.
- The average per capita expenditure for health services in 1990 was P151.90.
- The desired per capita expenditure for health services should be P199.50 in 1990 to maintain the same services as rendered in 1981.

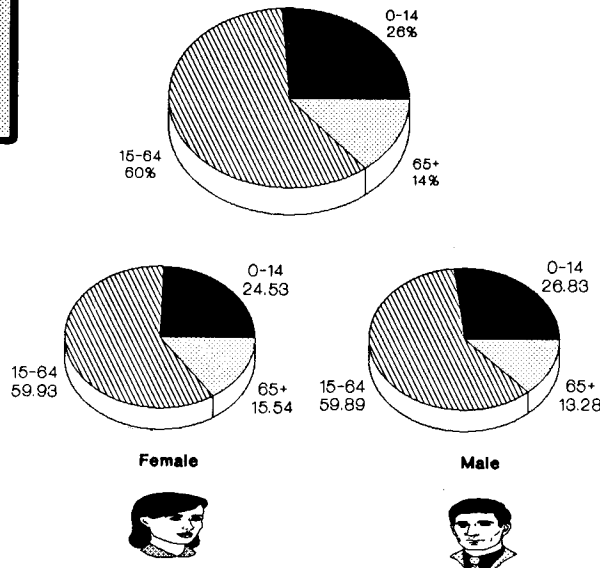


SOCIAL SECTOR

POPULATION WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Disabled Population

Age and Sex: 1990



Source: 1990 Census of Population, NSO

- Sixty percent (60%) of the disabled persons belonged to the productive age group (15 - 64 years old).
- The younger age group (0-14 years old) and the elderly (65 years old and over) constituted 26% and 14%, respectively.
- There were about the same percentage of women and men in the productive age group. Among the elderly, the percentage was higher for women than for men.
- Disabled men (26.8%) outnumbered the disabled women (24.5%) in the younger age group (0-14 years old).

Disadvantaged group or persons are individuals or group of individuals who are economically, physically, and socially disadvantaged. These include needy family heads and other needy adults, indigent children, out-of-school youths, those who are physically and mentally disabled, distressed individuals and families, and victims of man-made calamities.

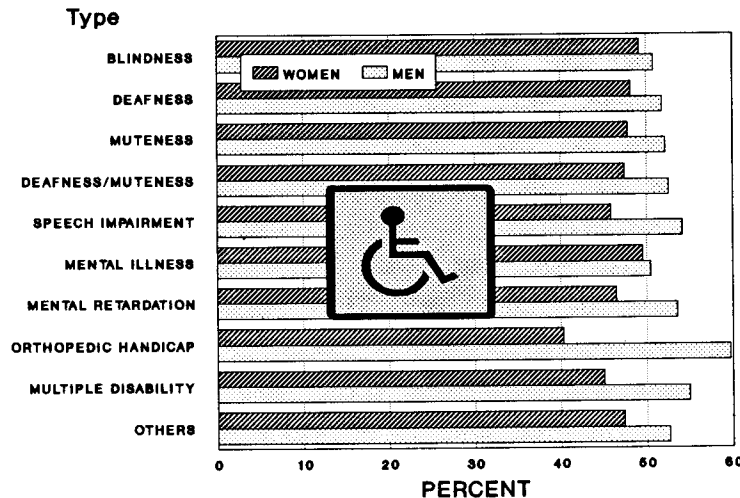
Disability refers to any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human being.

SOCIAL SECTOR

POPULATION WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Disabled Population

Percentage Distribution of the Disabled by Sex: 1990



Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing

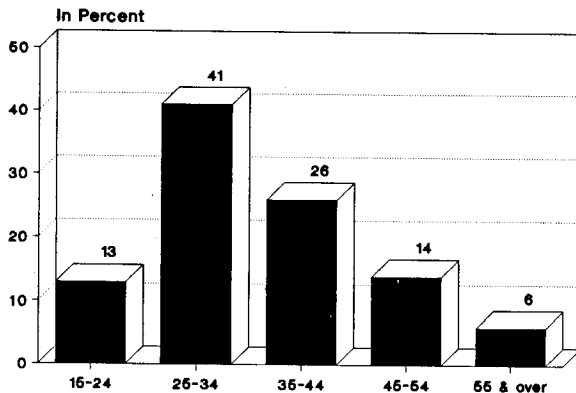
- At the national level, for every 1000 persons, 10 were disabled and the probability is that 6 of them are males.
- The men outnumbered the women for all types of disability in 1990 with orthopedic handicap as the most common not only for the men but also for the women. In fact more than one-fifth (21.3%) of the total disabled had orthopedic handicap. Of this, about 60% are men.
- The second most common type of disability was deafness with one-tenth of all disabled persons inflicted, followed by blindness with almost the same proportion.
- The next common type of disability was mental retardation (9.3%). The number suffering from speech impairment was also significant (8%). Mental illness sufferers numbered about 46,500. The men slightly outnumbered the women on mental illness.

SOCIAL SECTOR

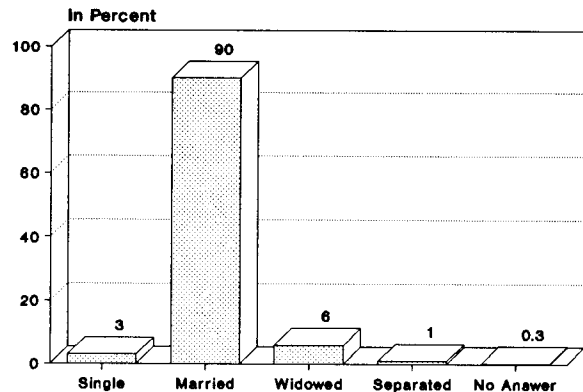
POPULATION WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Disadvantaged Women 1990

Age of Women

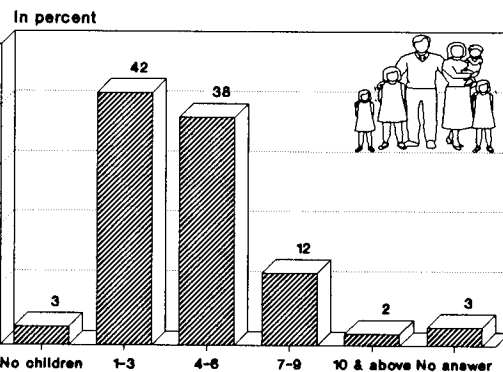


Civil Status



Source: Bureau of Women's Welfare, DSWD
A National Study on Disadvantaged Women, 1991.

Average Number of Children



- In 1990, about 30 million of the population were women. Of this number, 4.3 million were estimated to be disadvantaged women.

- A study made by DSWD showed that more than 40% of disadvantaged women were aged 25-34 years old. The second largest group were those aged 35 to 44 years old.

- Four out of every five disadvantaged women were married.

- Of those married, more than two-fifths had 1 to 3 children and more than one-half reported as having at least four children. About 12% reported children numbering from 7-9 and 1.4% with 10 or more children and only 3.4% reported having no children.

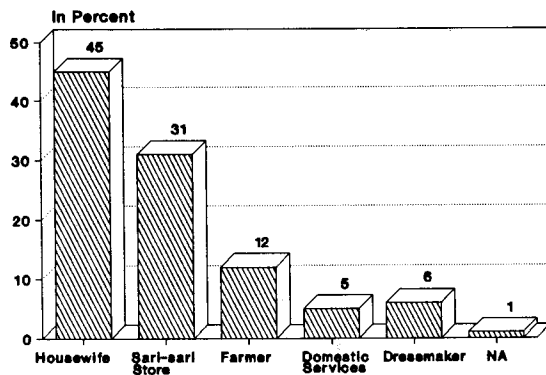
Disadvantaged women are women from 18-59 years old with limited or no access to opportunities for education, maternal and child care, skills/training/livelihood, self-enhancement and community participation thus preventing them from participation in development. They also include women in difficult circumstances like victims of rape, involuntary prostitution, illegal recruitment and in detention centers.

SOCIAL SECTOR

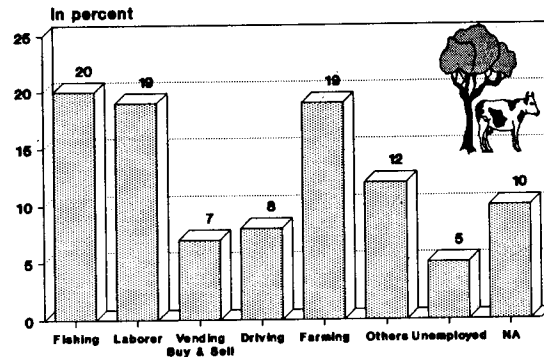
POPULATION WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Disadvantaged Women 1990

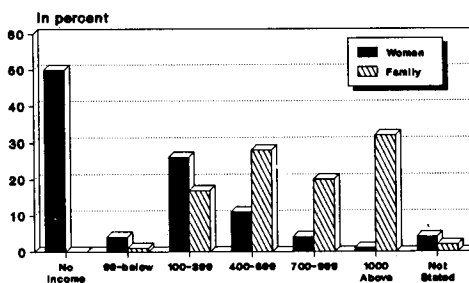
Women's Activity



Husband's Work



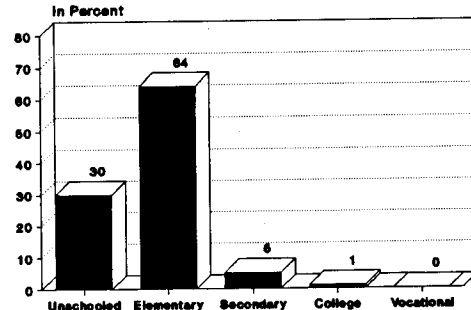
Women & Family Monthly Income



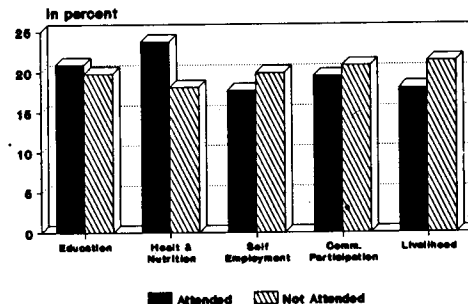
Source: Bureau of Women's Welfare, DSWD

- Almost half of the disadvantaged women were housewives with 31% working in sarisari stores and 12% as farmers. About 5% worked as domestic helpers and 6% as dressmakers.
- About 30% of them are unschooled. Two-thirds had completed elementary education.
- One out of every five disadvantaged women attended training on health and nutrition.
- About 5% of them reported their husbands to be unemployed.
- Fishing, labor and farming are the occupations of the husbands of 58% of the disadvantaged married women.
- Almost half of them had no income but most of their families have P1000 or more per month.

Educational Attainment



Attendance in Training

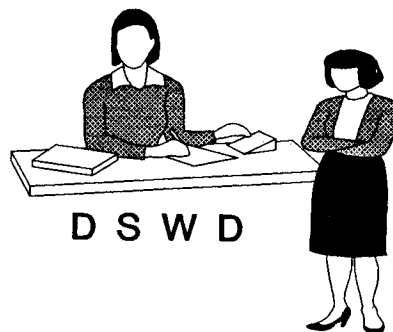
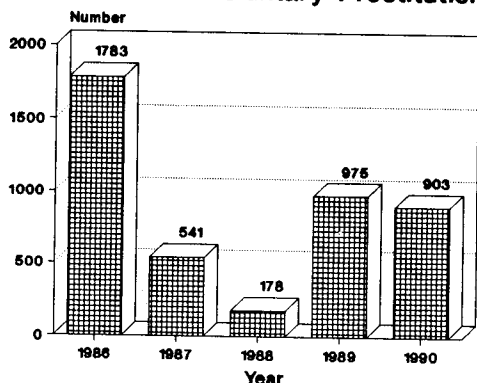


SOCIAL SECTOR

SOCIAL WELFARE

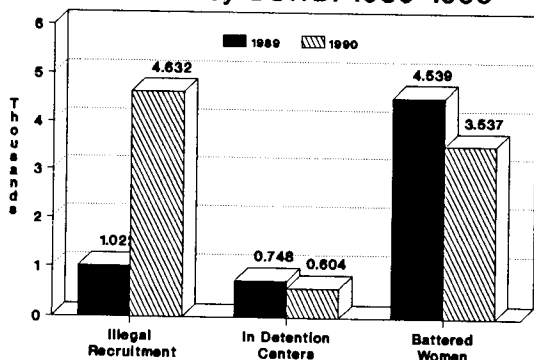
Socially Disadvantaged Women

Victims of Involuntary Prostitution

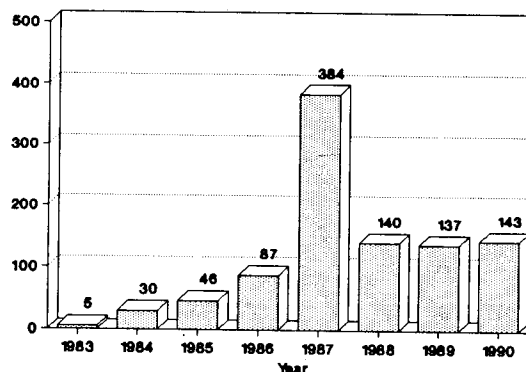


Source: DSWD, Ten Year Social Welfare Statistics in the Eighties.

Women in Difficult Circumstances Served by DSWD: 1989-1990



Unwed Minors/Mothers Served by DSWD



- The DSWD, in response to the increasing number of socially disadvantaged women especially those in difficult circumstances, has expanded its services not only in Metro Manila but also in two cities in Mindanao in 1991.
- The largest number of victims of involuntary prostitution served by DSWD was in 1986 but in the latter part of the eighties, the number had greatly decreased.
- On the other hand, the number of victims of illegal recruitment being served by DSWD increased more than four times.
- The number of battered/abused women attended to by DSWD had decreased by about 1,000.
- Except for 1987, the number of unwed minor mothers served by DSWD remained at less than 200.

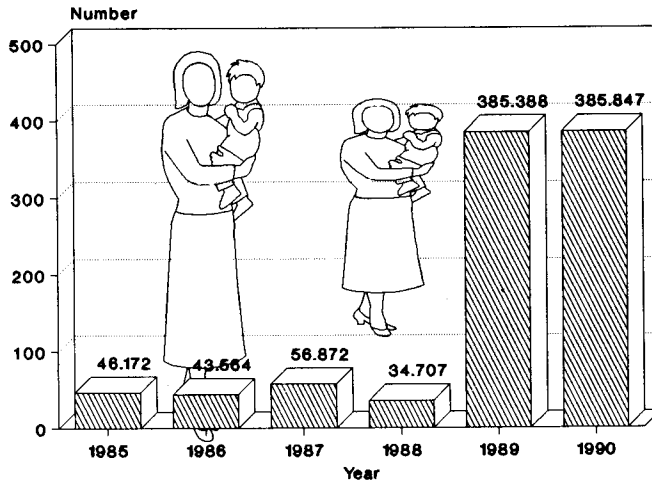
SOCIAL SECTOR

SOCIAL WELFARE

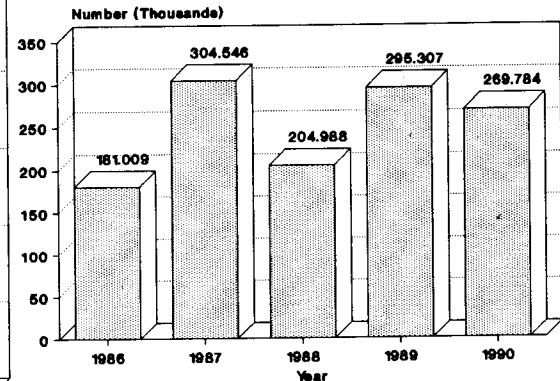
Disadvantaged Families and Mothers



Mothers of Children in Day Care Centers Served



Married Couples Among Socially Disadvantaged Families Served



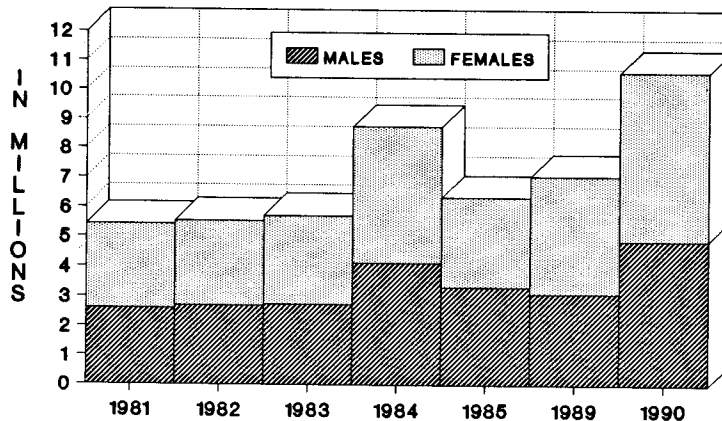
Source: DSWD, Ten Year Social Welfare Statistics in the Eighties.

- The number of socially disadvantaged mothers of children in Day Care and Supplemental Feeding Centers, pregnant mothers and lactating mothers among socially disadvantaged women increased more than tenfold from 1988 to 1989.
- This increase may be due to the worsening economic situation in the country that prompted families to take advantage of the free social welfare assistance available.
- The family welfare service extended to married couples of reproductive age among socially disadvantaged families had decreased between 1989 and 1990.
- The services generally provided to disadvantaged families involve parent effectiveness, responsible parenthood, marriage counselling, pre-marriage counselling, discussion on the rights of children, improvement of family relationships and other problems and issues presented by clients.

SOCIAL SECTOR

SOCIAL WELFARE

Number of Clients Served
by Sex: 1981-1985, 1989-1990



Source: Planning and Monitoring Service, DSWD.

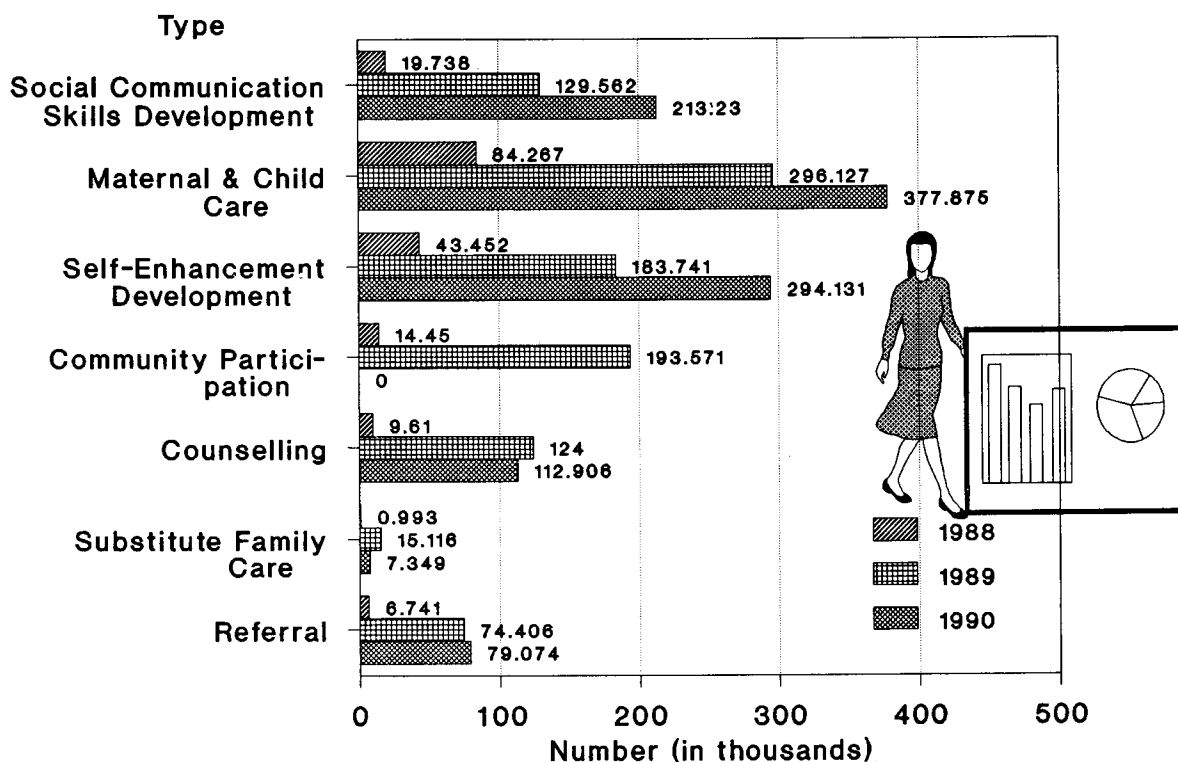
- The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in 1990, had served a total of about 10.6 million clients, of which 54 per cent were females. These clients were composed of disadvantaged families, disadvantaged women, disadvantaged children and youth, the purely and regularly distressed and disabled.
- Except for 1985, the majority of DSWD's clients were females. In 1990, there was an increase of about 3.6 million more clients than it had served in 1989. This may be indicative of increasing number of social welfare cases. Ten years ago, the total clientele was only 5.4 million. It was only in 1990 that there was a spurt increase by about 50% over the level in 1989 due to this special program.
- Starting in 1988, a program specifically to address the problems of disadvantaged women was set up. This program was able to serve initially about 30,000 clients which increased to 131 thousand in 1990.

SOCIAL SECTOR

SOCIAL WELFARE

Type of Programs and Services

Number of Socially Disadvantaged Women Served by Type of Program/Service



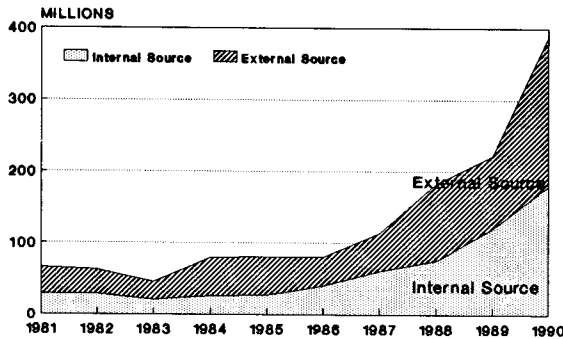
Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

- The program and services offered by the DSWD to socially disadvantaged women have been expanding in recent years. Among the programs and services of DSWD, maternal and child care was attended by the largest number among the socially disadvantaged women.
- Self-enhancement skills development ranked second in number with almost 300,000 being served in 1990.
- A little over 200,000 were trained on social communication skills development while counselling totalled more than 112 thousand.

SOCIAL SECTOR

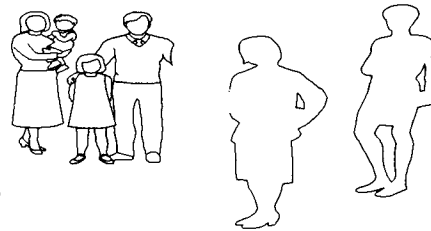
SOCIAL WELFARE

Funds Utilized for Social Welfare
1981-1990



Source: Planning and Monitoring Service, DSWD.

DISADVANTAGED GROUP

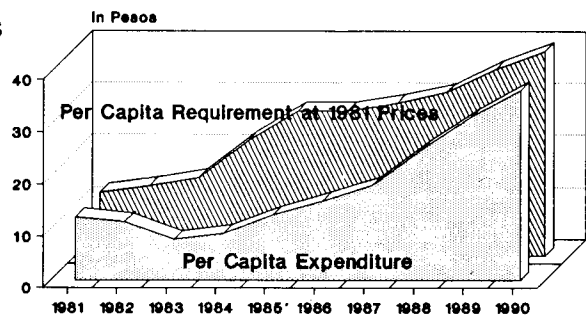


- The government provides social welfare services to needy individuals, groups, or communities. The focus of attention due to limited budget was given to disadvantaged groups or individuals.
- In 1990, the amount spent by the DSWD for social welfare was about P389 million which was almost twice the amount spent in 1981. Aside from the regular appropriations, the DSWD received funds from external sources.

- The per capita expenditure per client served in 1981 was P12.22. This includes external sources.

Expenditure Per Client Served and Fund Per Capita Requirement at 1981 Prices: 1981-1990

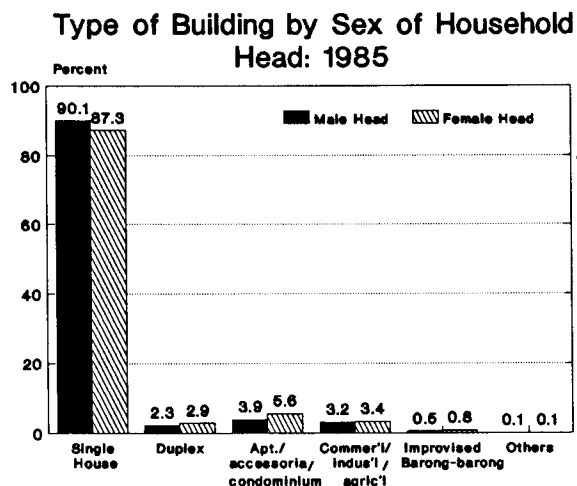
- In 1990, the per capita expenses increased to P36.57. This amount, however, is about 7.8% deficient if we use the 1981 level as the standard. In other words, the per capita expenditure should have been P39.42 if 1981 standards have to be maintained. The implication of this deficiency in the budget is the limited and less efficient service that the needy had availed of.



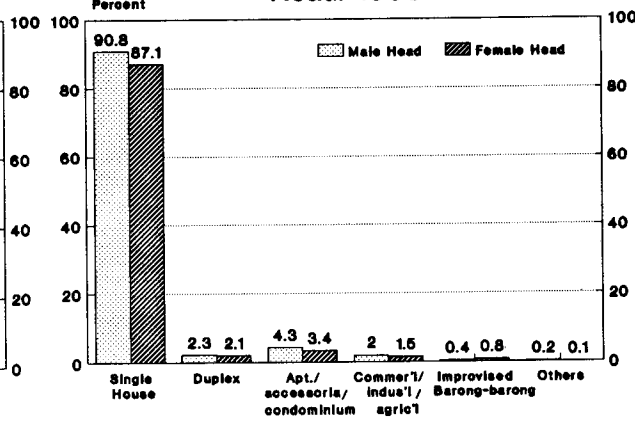
SOCIAL SECTOR

HOUSING

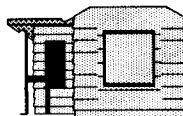
Type of Building and Construction Materials



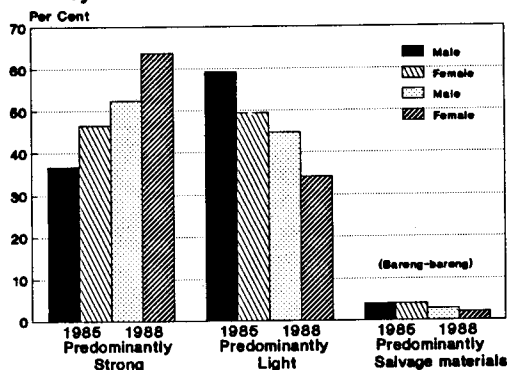
Type of Building by Sex of Household Head: 1988



source: 1985 and 1988 FIES



Construction Materials of Dwellings by Sex of Household Head: 1985-1988



- There is not much difference in the type of building occupied by female- and male-headed households in 1985 to 1988.

- The construction materials of dwellings have greatly improved between 1985 and 1988. Houses built with predominantly strong materials have increased from 46.6% to 63.8% for female-headed households and from 36.7% to 52.4% for households with male heads. There was also a marked decrease in the proportion of dwellers in makeshift materials.

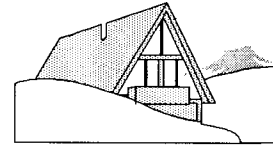
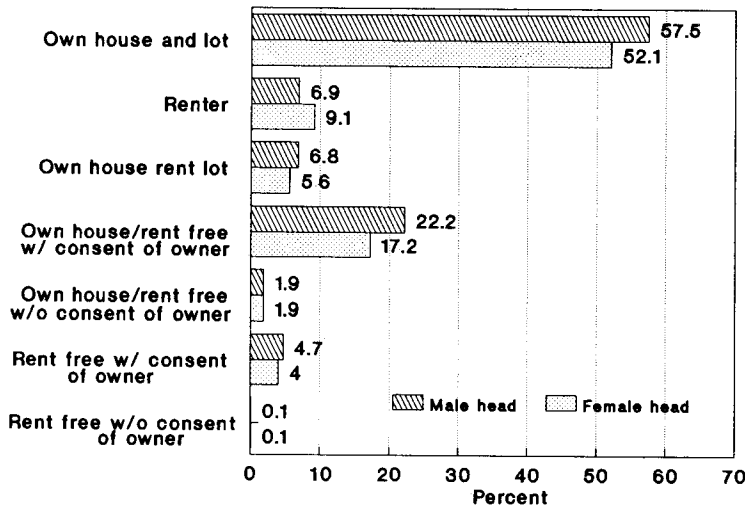
- There are more female-headed households living in houses made predominantly of strong materials while male-headed households predominated in houses made of light materials.

SOCIAL SECTOR

HOUSING

Tenure Status of House and Lot

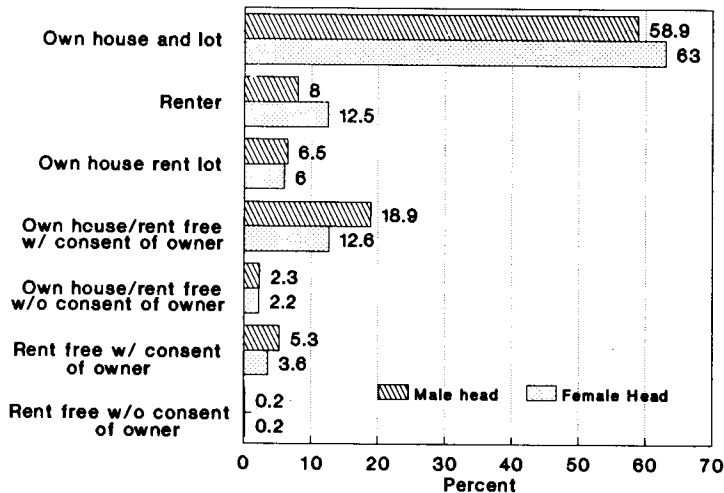
Tenure Status of House and Lot by Sex of Household Head: 1985



- Majority of the households are house and lot owners.

- There has been a big increase in the proportion of homeowners among the female-headed households. In 1985, there were only 52.1% owners. This figure increased to 63% in 1988.

Tenure Status of House and Lot by Sex of Household Head: 1988



- There was a decrease in the proportion of homeowners with rent free lot with the consent of the owner.

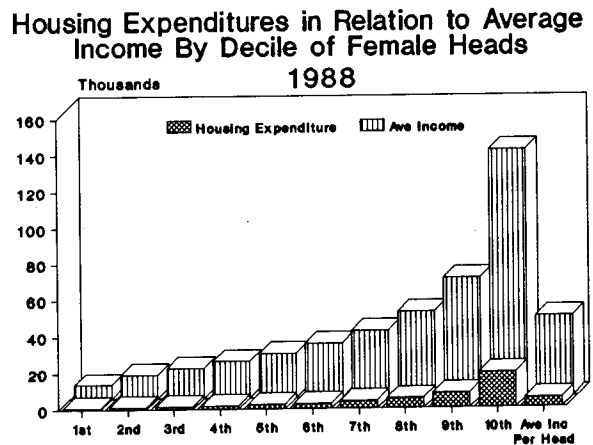
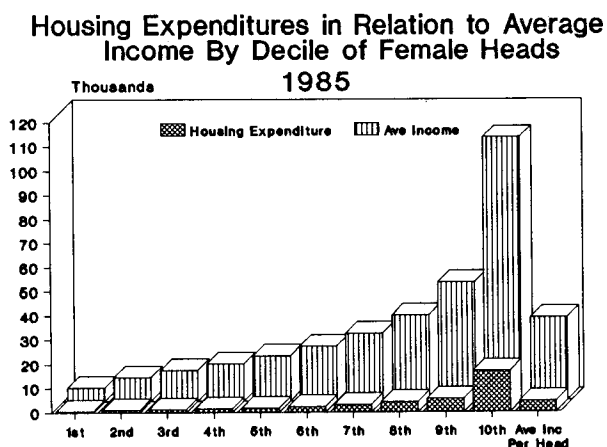
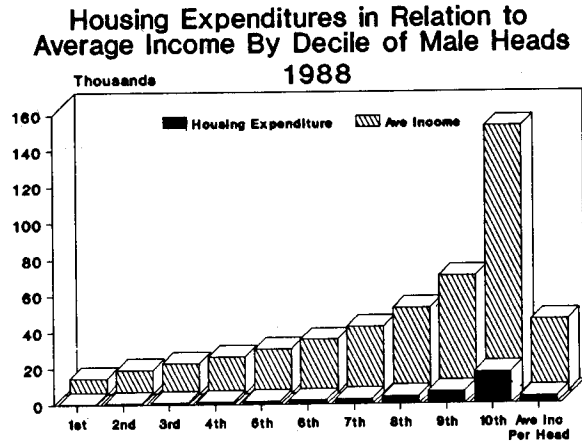
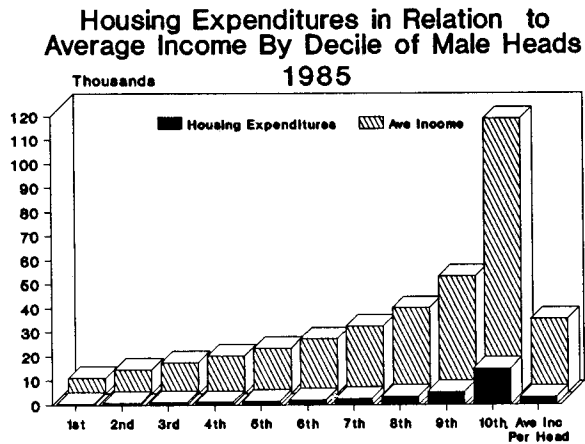
- There was an increase in the proportion of homeowners with rent-free lot but without owner's consent.

Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO.

SOCIAL SECTOR

HOUSING

Housing Expenditures



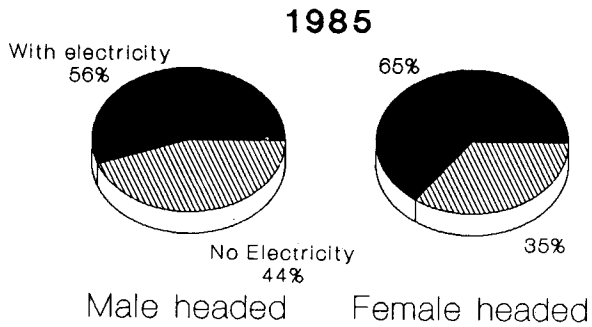
Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO.

- Female-headed households spent, on the average, more than their male counterpart for housing.
- The average housing expenditures by income deciles in 1985 for female-headed households ranged from P588 to P16,925 per household. For the male-headed households, the housing expenditure ranged from P542 for the first decile to P14,873 for the tenth decile households in 1985.
- As the average income per decile increases, the amount spent for housing correspondingly increases.

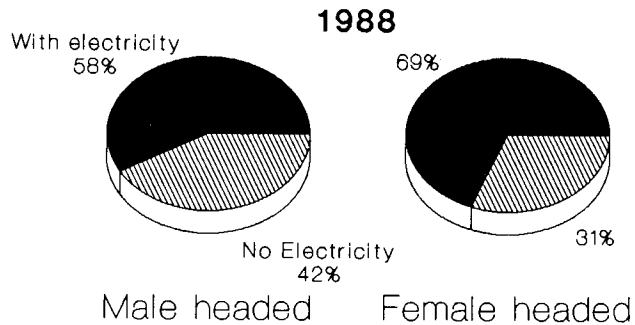
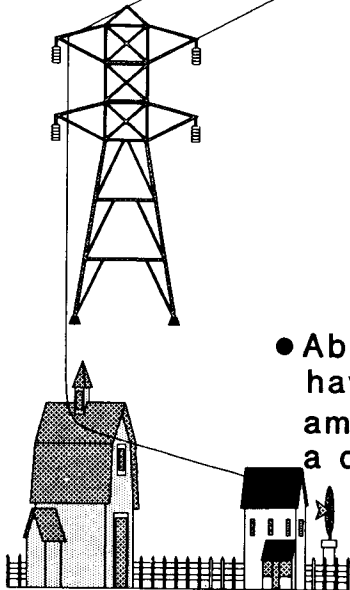
SOCIAL SECTOR

HOUSING

Presence of Electricity in Housing Units



- Access to electricity by female-headed households is 9 percentage points higher than male-headed households in 1985.



- About 69% among female-headed households have electricity compared with only 58% among households headed by males in 1988, a difference of 11 percentage points.

Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO

LIST OF CHARTS

SOCIAL SECTOR

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70	Proportion of Housing Expenditures to Average Decile Income: 1985 Proportion of Housing Expenditures to Average Decile Income: 1988
71	Main Source of Water Supply by Sex of Household Head: 1985-1988 Type of Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head: 1985-1988
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ECONOMIC SECTOR

- **WORKING AGE POPULATION**
- **LABOR FORCE STATUS**
- **LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION**
- **TOTAL LABOR FORCE**
- **WORKING POPULATION**
- **UNEMPLOYED POPULATION**
- **OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT**
- **SOURCES OF INCOME**
- **FAMILY INCOME**

HIGHLIGHTS

ECONOMIC SECTOR

- There were more women than men in the working ages but only 47.5% percent were economically active in 1990.
- The proportion of economically inactive women has been decreasing from 59.6% in 1975 to 52.5% in 1990 indicating that more women are now going to work.
- Labor force participation rate of women from 1975 to 1990 was generally lower than that of men. But the rate has been rising from 40.4% in 1975 to 47.5% in 1990.
- Women aged 25 to 44 years old in 1990 reported the highest participation rate at 55.5%.
- Unemployment rate among women was very much higher than that of men, 18.3% in 1991 compared with 11.9% for men.
- Working women dominated the wholesale and retail trade industry; and community, social, and personal services from 1977 to 1991.
- Only one-fourth of the total force in agriculture were women.
- Both men and women preferred to work in urban places rather than in rural areas.
- Professional, technical and related workers as well as clerical sales and service workers were mostly women while agricultural, production and transport equipment operators and laborers were mostly men.
- There appears to be an increasing proportion of married women among the unemployed.
- In 1990, there were 1.247 million unemployed of whom 10% were household heads. Of these household heads, 80% were males and 20% were females.
- Two out of five elderly population were still economically active in 1990. The employment rate of elderly males was 96.8% while the elderly females, 90.7%.

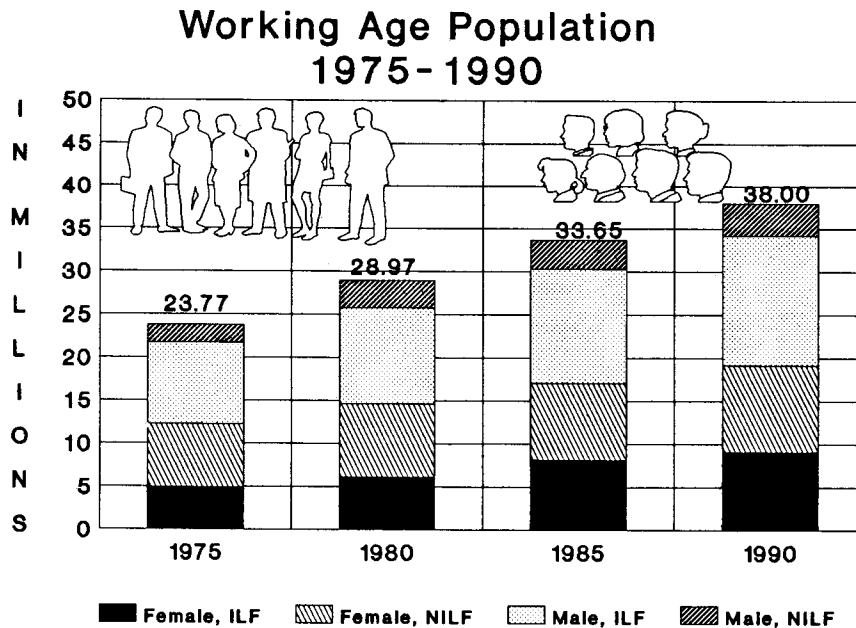
HIGHLIGHTS

ECONOMIC SECTOR

- In general, men received higher wages and salaries than women from 1980 to 1986. The same is particularly true of own account workers.
- Male-headed households derived most of their income from wages and salaries while female-headed households derived their income from other sources such as property income, pensions, net share of agricultural products, gifts, and interests from bank deposits.
- In both 1985 and 1988, the average family income of female-headed households exceeded the average family income of male-headed households.
- Majority of Filipino overseas workers in 1991 were males.
- The bulk of the overseas workers were working as production workers, transport equipment operators and laborers with only 3% women in this occupation.
- The second biggest major occupation engaged in by overseas workers was services which was dominated by women comprising 82% of total workers in this occupation.
- Women overseas workers headed for Europe, Singapore, and Hongkong while men were mostly based in the Middle East, U.S., Canada and Australia.
- Most women overseas workers engaged in services were found in Hongkong and Singapore.
- Women overseas workers were relatively young, belonging to 20-34 age groups, the median age being 29.6 years.
- Among men overseas workers, 55.2% belonged to age bracket 25 to 39 years with a median age of 35.9 years.
- On the average, a contract worker remitted P6,741 a month to his family in 1988.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING AGE POPULATION



Source: Labor Force Surveys, NSO

- In 1975, the working age population consisted of 23.8 million of which 51.3% were women. In 1990, this grew to 38 million, an average annual growth rate of about 4%. The women comprised 19.1 million or about 50.3%, a decrease of 1 percentage point from that of 1975. It may be noted that the rate of growth of the working population is higher than the population growth in general.
- The working age population consisted of an almost equal number of men and women but more of the former were economically active than the latter.

Working age population is composed of persons who are 15 years old and over who are either in the labor force (ILF) or not in the labor force (NILF).

In the labor force are those who are either employed or unemployed. These are also known as the economically active population.

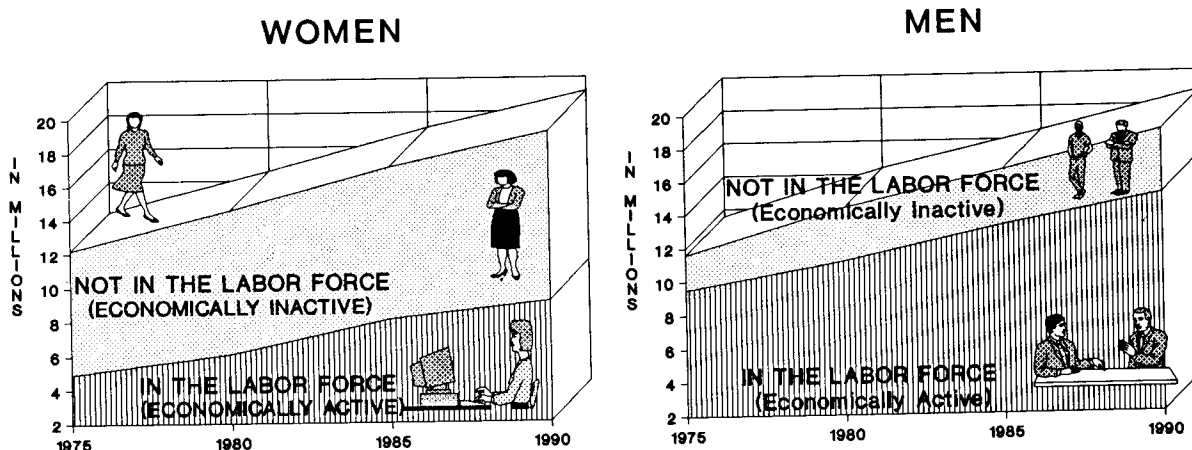
Not in the labor force are those who are not engaged in any economic activity such as housewife, student, retired, disabled, etc.

Economic activity is the production of goods and services.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Labor Force Status of the Working Age Population by Sex: 1975-1990



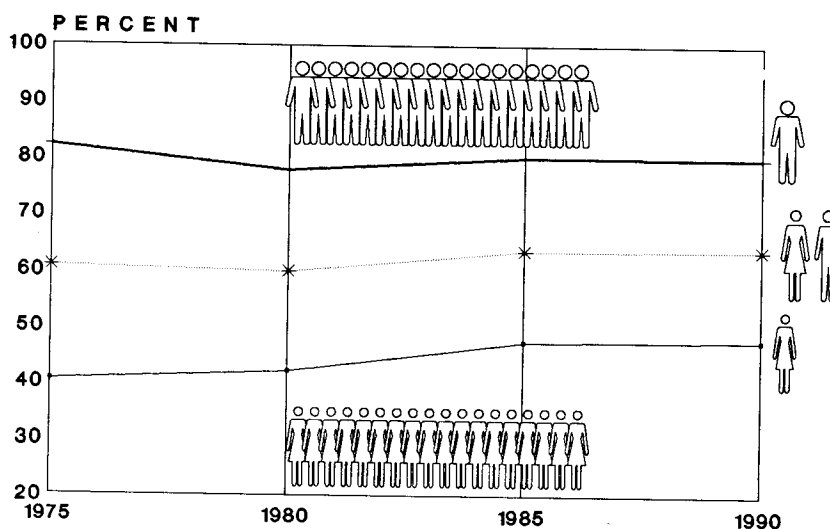
Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

- While the women dominated the working age population, only 9.1 million or about 47.5% out of 19.15 million women were economically active or in the labor force in 1990.
- Although the bulk of the women were economically inactive or not in the labor force from 1975 to 1990 the proportion declined from 59.6% in 1975 to 52.9% in 1990. This indicates that more women are now working or seeking employment.
- The economically active women increased from 4.9 million to 9.1 million (almost 85%) between 1975 and 1990 as against a 58% increase in men's supply from 9.5 million to 15.1 million for the same period.
- Among men, there were about 82.1% or 9.5 million who were economically active in 1975. However, the proportion dropped to 79.8% in 1990.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex 1975-1990



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

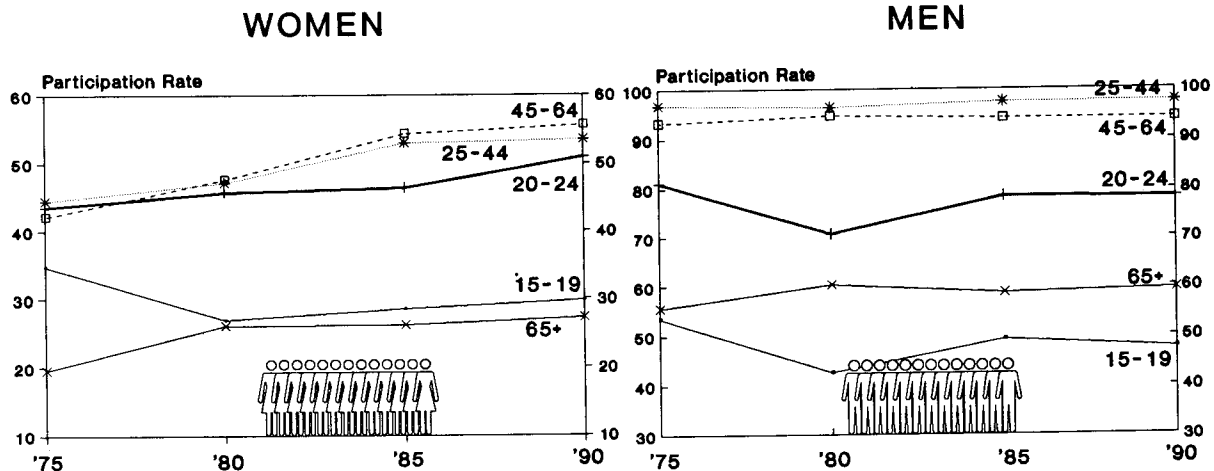
- The labor force participation rate of women from 1975 to 1990 was generally lower than that of men. However, the rate has been slowly increasing from 40.4% in 1975 to 42% in 1980, abruptly increased to 47.3% in 1985 but remained steady at 47.5% in 1990. The economic crisis in 1985 may explain the high participation rate of women during that year.
- On the other hand, the participation rate of men had decreased from 82.1% in 1975 to 77.7% in 1980, then it slightly increased to 79.9% in 1985 and remained at this level up to 1990.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the proportion of economically active population to the total working age population.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Labor Force Participation Rate by Age Group 1975-1990



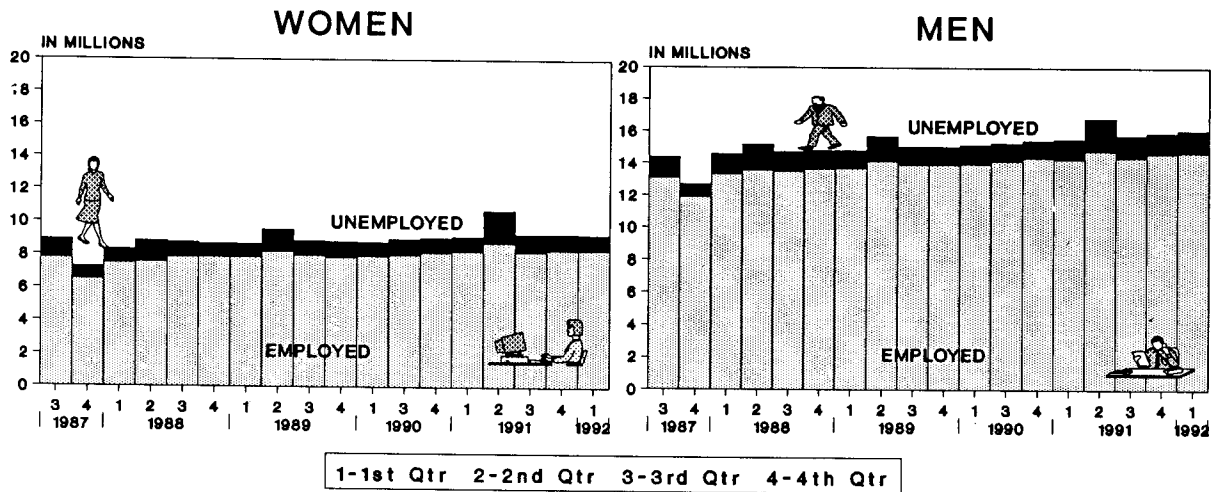
Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

- The female labor force participation by age has been increasing steadily from 1975 to 1990 except for the youngest age group which declined from 34.7% in 1975 to 29.7% in 1990.
- The women 25 to 44 years of age reported the highest rate of participation at 44.5% in 1975 but in 1990 the age group 45-64 registered the highest rate at 55.5%.
- The three middle age groups (24-64) reported a participation rate ranging from 50.9% to 55.5% in 1990 compared with their levels fifteen years ago which ranged from 42.1 to 44.5 per cent.
- The same trend was also observed among men with the highest rate, 97.5% being reported for age group 25-44 years old.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

TOTAL LABOR FORCE

Employment Status of the Economically Active Population: 1987-1992



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

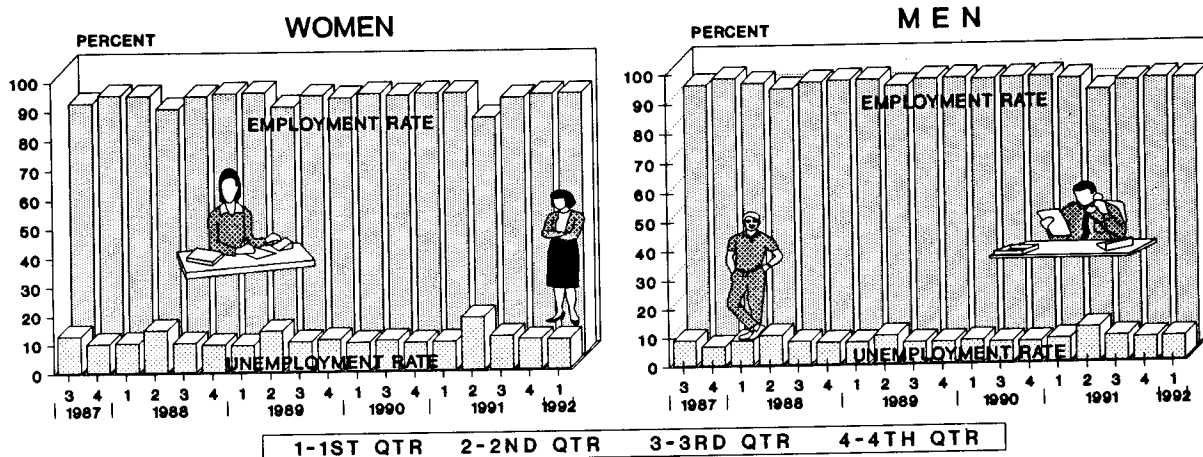
- The above charts show the employment status of women and men who were in the labor force or were economically active from the third quarter of 1987 up to the first quarter of 1992.
- In 1992, the total number of employed men (14.2M) exceeded the total number of employed women (8.3M) by one-third.
- Proportionally, among the economically active women, there were more unemployed women compared with men. However, more unemployed women were able to find jobs. In July 1987, 1.27 million men were unemployed or actively looking for work. This number increased to 1.4 million in July 1991. On the other hand, the total women unemployed registered 1.22 million in July 1987 but decreased to 1.1 million in July 1991.

Economically active population refers to the working age population who are either engaged in any economic activity or actively looking for work. This refers also to the employed and the unemployed as classified in the labor force.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

TOTAL LABOR FORCE

Employment and Unemployment Rates of the Population In the Labor Force July 1987 - January 1992



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

- During the four-year period of observation, from July 1987 to January 1992, the employment rate of women ranged from a relatively low 81.7% to a high 90.8%. The corresponding rates for men, ranged from 88.1% to 93.5% for the same periods.
- The highest employment rate usually occurs during the fourth quarter and the lowest, during the second quarter. It also follows that the highest unemployment rate occurs in the second quarter of the year while the lowest usually occurs in the fourth quarter. These trends hold true for both men and women.

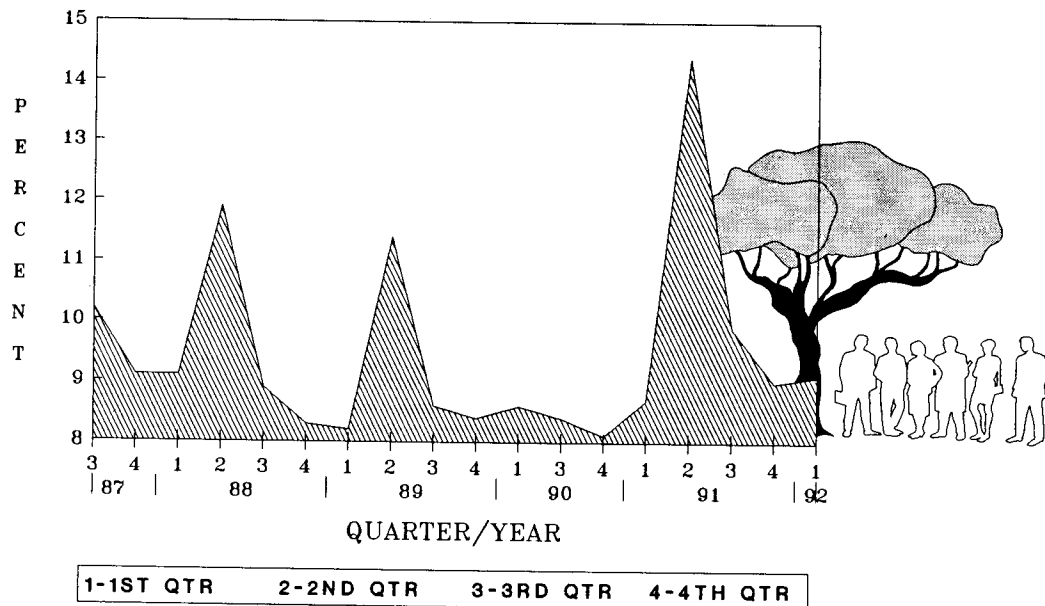
Employment rate is the number of employed females or males for every 100 economically active females or males in a specific reference period.

Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed females or males for every 100 economically active females or males in a specific reference period.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

TOTAL LABOR FORCE

Unemployment Rate in the Philippines
1987-1992



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

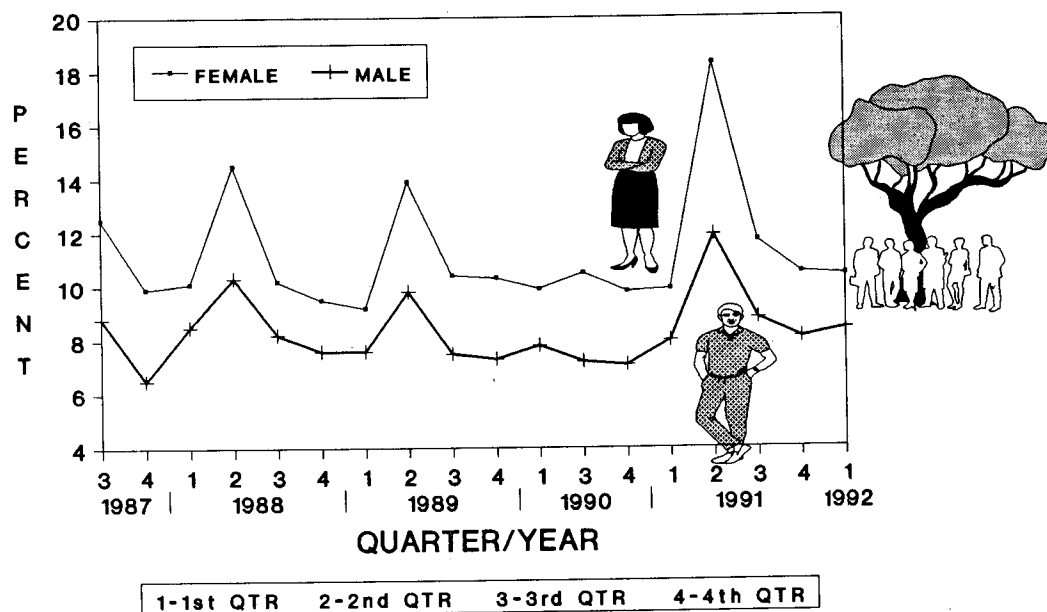
- In general, there has been a decreasing trend in the unemployment rate in the Philippines from the 3rd quarter 1987 to the first quarter 1992. However, there was a sudden surge in the rate in the second quarter of 1991 which was quite high compared with the rates for the same quarter of other years. April is the first month of the second quarter where many new entrants, particularly new graduates, join the active labor force.
- Unemployment was at its lowest level during the fourth quarter. This is expected since this is also the peak season of agricultural activities and the production of goods and services for the Christmas season.

Unemployed persons include all those who, during the reference period are at least 15 years old and are reported wanting or looking for work. The desire to work must be sincere and the person must be serious about working. Also included are persons reported as wanting full-time/part time work but not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness, bad weather, or other valid reasons.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

TOTAL LABOR FORCE

Unemployment Rate by Sex: 1987-1992



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

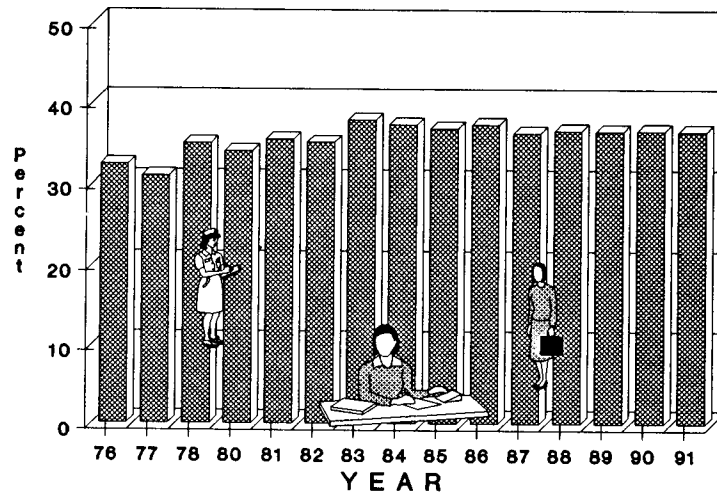
- The unemployment rates among women was very much higher than those for men from the third quarter of 1987 to the first quarter of 1992. The above chart shows that the peak of unemployment for both the women and men occurred during the second quarter of each year. The rates were observed to be quite high in 1991 relative to the rates in the past second quarters.
- The highest unemployment rate among women was reported in the second quarter of 1991 at 18.3%, compared with 11.9% for men during the same period. The lowest unemployment rate among women was recorded in the first quarter of 1989 at 9.2%; the lowest rate for men was noted in the fourth quarter of 1987 at 6.5%.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING POPULATION

Women Work Force

Proportion of Women Working to Total Work Force: 1976 - 1991



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, 3rd Qtr. 1976-1991, NSO

- The work force has grown from 14.2 million in 1976 to about 23.4 million in 1991. From 1976 up to 1991, the proportion of women employed has not grown as much. In fact, for the past five years it has remained at 36 percent.
- The proportion actually had increased to almost 38 per cent in 1983 but started to decline slowly to the present level of 36.5 per cent (1991).
- The dominance of men in the labor force will stay for a long time unless many job opportunities are created which will encourage women who are at present economically inactive to join the work force.

Working population is composed of those who are employed during a reference period.

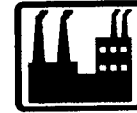
Employed persons are those who are at work during the reference period. They also include those with a job but not at work because of temporary illness, vacation, strike or other reasons.

Work means something that a person does during a reference period for pay in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home or for profit or without pay on a family farm or enterprise.

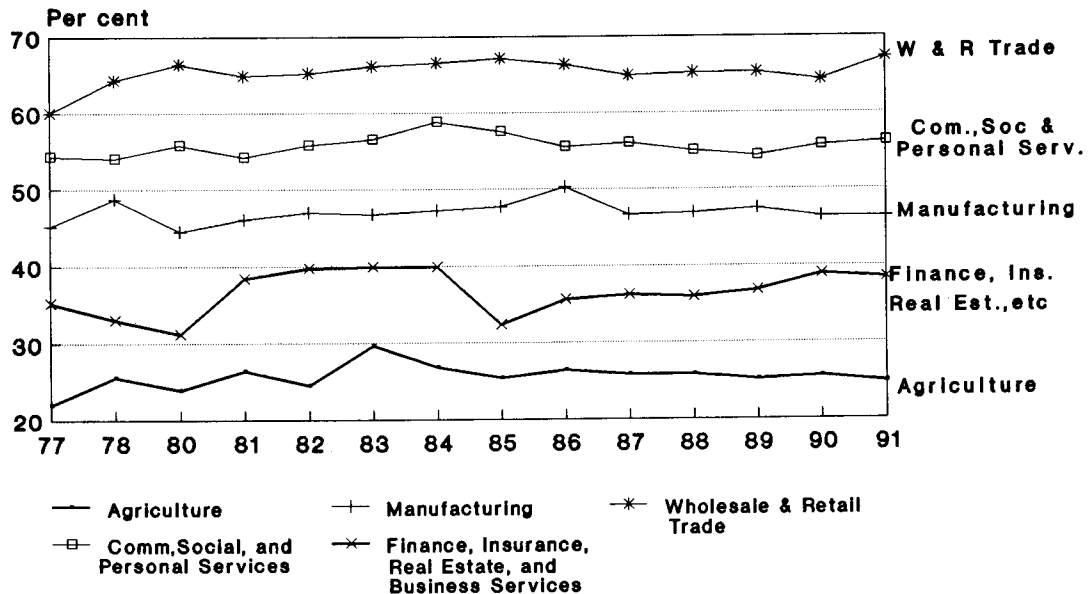
ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING POPULATION

The Working Women



Proportion of Women to Men Working in
Five Major Industry Groups: 1977-1991



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, NSO

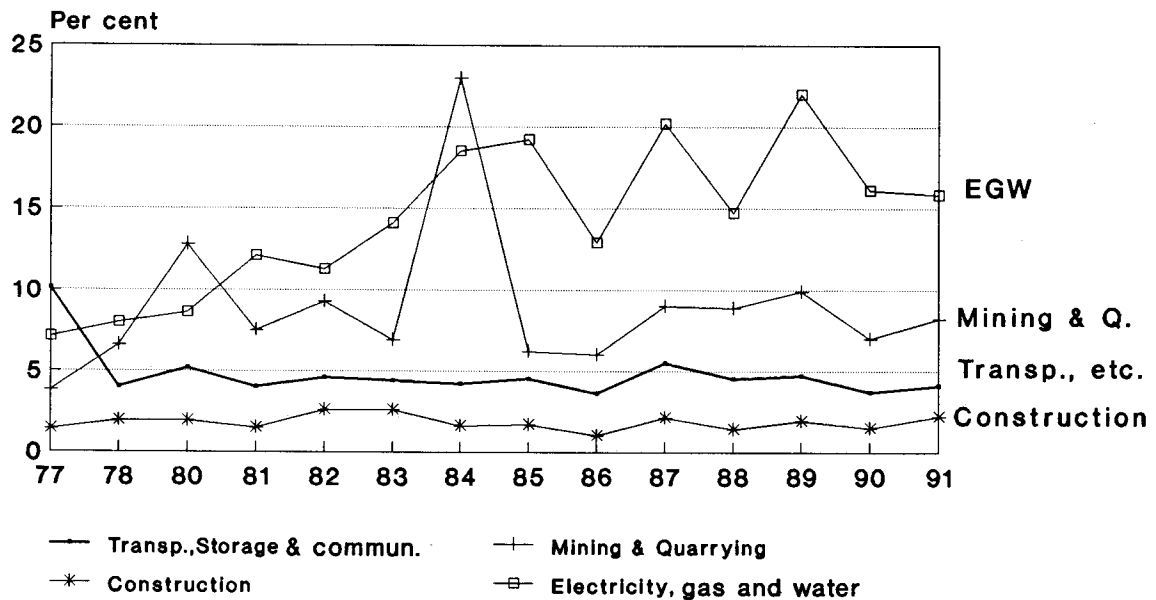
- Wholesale and retail trade, and community, social and services were the two major industry groups where women predominated. In 1977, the women comprised 60% of the total working force in wholesale and retail trade with the proportion increasing to 67.2% in 1991. The fraction of women in community, social and personal services ranged from 54.3% in 1977 to 56.2% in 1991.
- Another industry where women were almost catching up with men is in manufacturing. In 1977, women workers consisted of 45.2%, increasing to 46.4% in 1991.
- More than a third (35.2% to 38.4%) of the work force in finance, real estate and business services were women.
- Only about one-fourth of the work force in agriculture were women.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING POPULATION

The Working Women

Proportion of Women to Men Working in Other Major Industry Groups: 1977-1991



Source: ISH, NSO

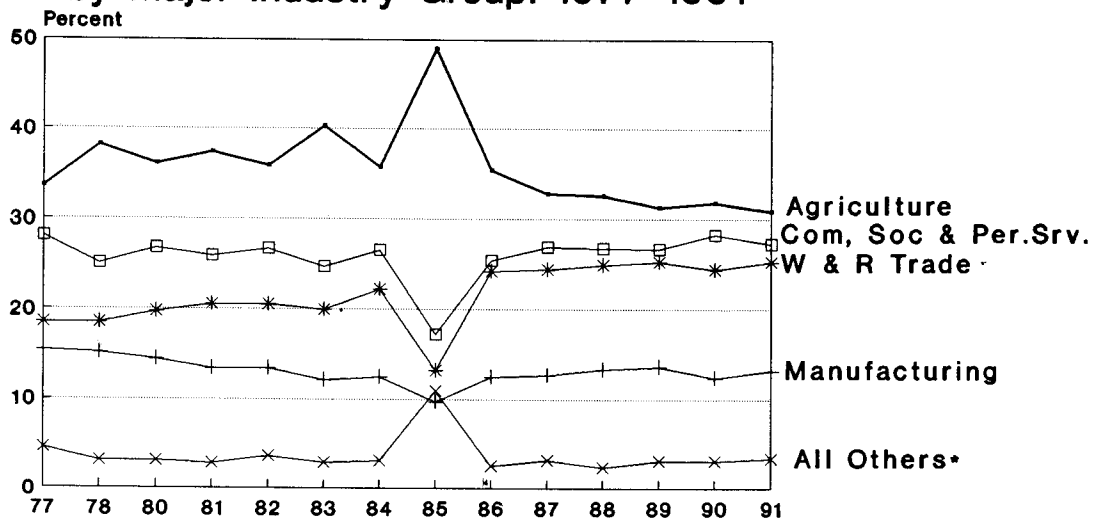
- The four other major industry groups where women were a minority of the total work force were electricity, water and gas sector (EGW); mining & quarrying sector; transportation, storage and communication sector; and construction. It is significant to note, however, that the proportion of women in relation to men in the EGW sector had reached the one-fifth mark in 1987 from only 7% in 1977, but was later reduced to 16% in 1991.
- Mining and quarrying sector employed only 3.8% women in 1977, this increased to 8.2% in 1991.
- Transportation, storage and communication sector and construction sector seemed to be men's turf considering that the proportion of women working in these two sectors had not progressed over time.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING POPULATION

The Working Women

Percentage Distribution of Working Women
by Major Industry Group: 1977-1991



Source: ISH, NSO

* Includes Mining & quarrying; EGW; Construction; Transp., storage, & communication; Finance, insurance, real estate and business services.

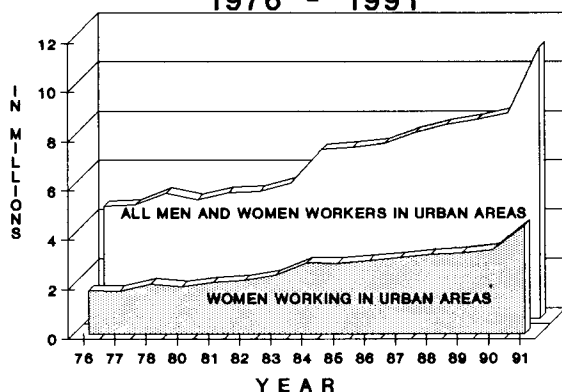
- While only one-fourth of the work force in agriculture was composed of women, this proportion constituted the big bulk of the working female population ranging from 30.9% to 49%. The relative distribution of women working in agriculture has been decreasing in recent years. It was only in 1985 when almost half of the working women were found in agriculture.
- It was also in 1985 when the proportion of women working in community, social and personal services and wholesale and retail trade industries dipped. The same was true for the manufacturing sector. The economic crises at that time may have disrupted the pattern of distribution.
- In general, the distribution of working women in the different industries was more or less stable but the proportion in agriculture declined and the proportion of workers in wholesale & retail trade increased. This was consistent with the proliferation of women in the informal sector, engaged in buy & sell or as street vendors.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

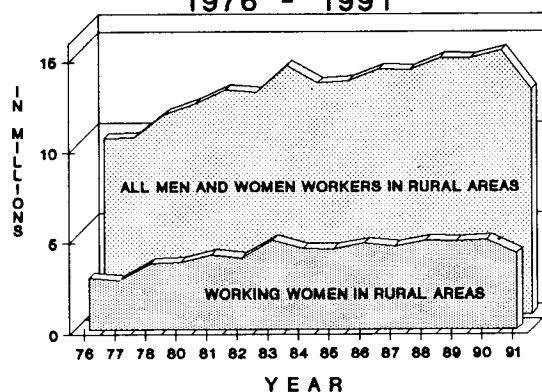
WORKING POPULATION

The Working Women

Number of Women Working in Urban Areas and Total Workers in Urban Areas 1976 - 1991



Number of Women Working in Rural Areas and Total Workers in Rural Areas 1976 - 1991



Source: Integrated Survey of Households, 3rd Qtr., NSO

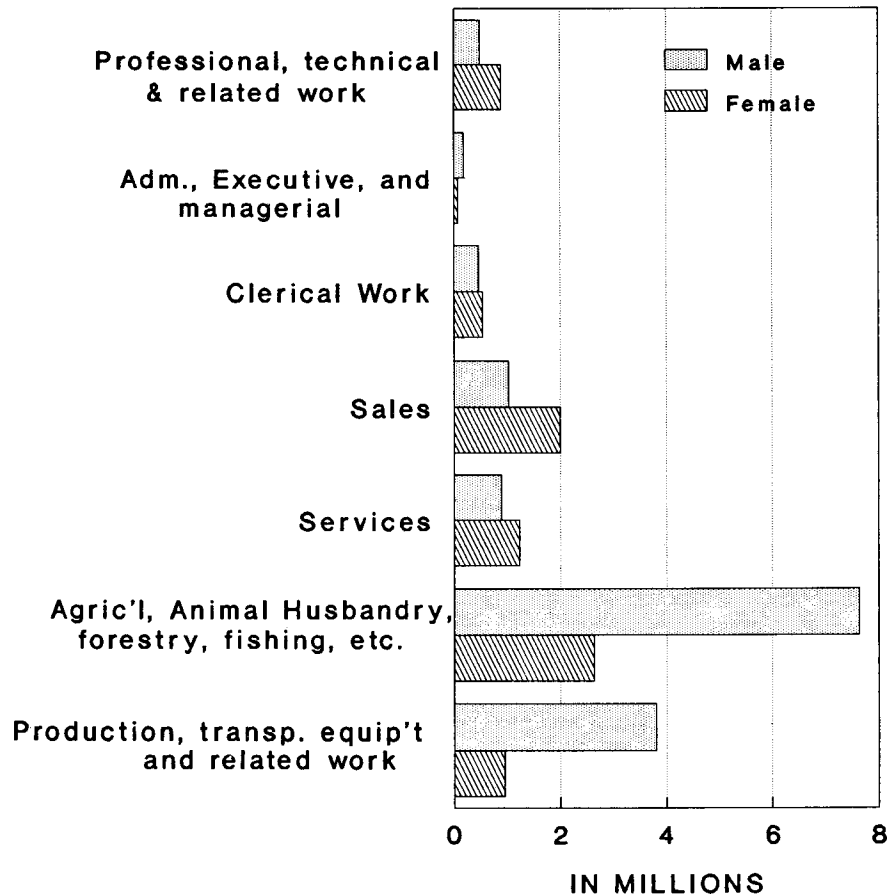
- Of the total working population, the workers in urban areas in 1976 consisted of 4.548 million or 46.9 per cent of the total employed in 1976. This proportion has increased to 47.2 per cent or 11.025 million in 1991.
- Of the urban workers, the women consisted of 1.756 million or 38.6% in 1976 and this figure increased to 4.377 million or 39.7 per cent in 1991.
- Among rural-based workers, the women numbered 2.85 millions or 29.4 per cent in 1976. Of the 12.3 million rural-based workers in 1991, the women comprised one-third, an increase of 4 percentage points over that in 1976. There was, however, a noticeable decrease in the number from 1990 to 1991 not only among women workers but also among men. The number of men workers in rural areas decreased by 1.382 million and the women decreased by 767 thousand. The decline may be attributed to the propensity of both men and women to move towards urban areas for employment as shown by the sharp increase in the number of urban workers in 1991.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING POPULATION

Occupation

Number of Workers by Major Occupation
and by Sex: Third Quarter 1990



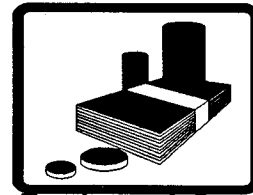
Source: ISH, NSO

- For four major occupation groups, women outnumbered men workers. These were the professional and technical and related workers; clerical workers; sales workers and service workers.
- The men workers were concentrated in agriculture or were employed as production and transport equipment operators and laborers.

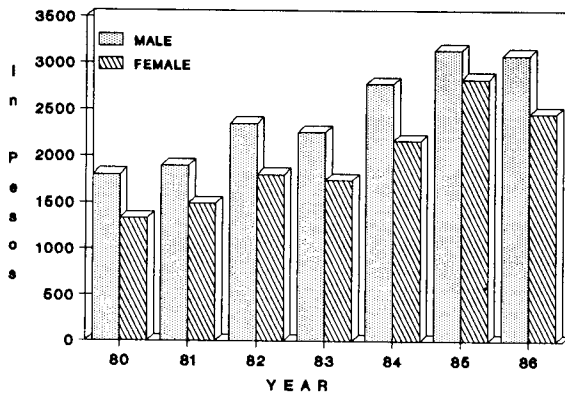
ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING POPULATION

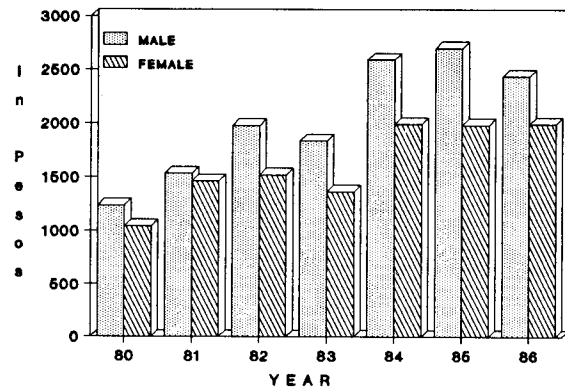
Average Earnings



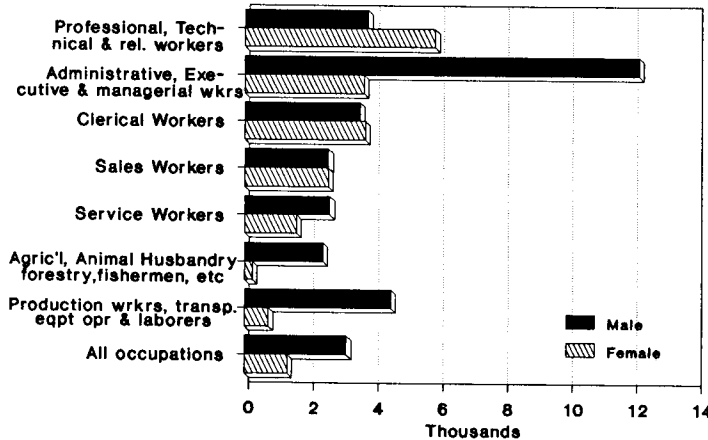
Average Earnings of Wage & Salary Workers: 3rd Quarter 1980 - 1986



Average Earnings of Own Account Workers: 3rd Quarter 1980 - 1986



Average Earnings of Workers by Occupation by Sex: 3rd Quarter 1990



Source: ISH, NSO.

- During the first half of the eighties, the average earnings of women were very much below the earnings of male wage and salary workers. This was also true for own account workers where women earned lower earnings.

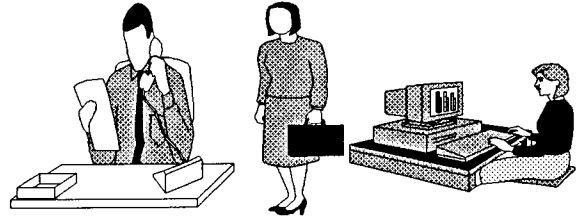
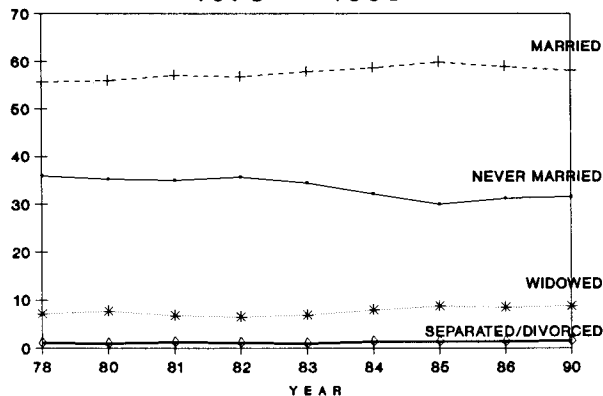
- Men workers earned more than women as shown by their average income which was about double that of women. Classifying both of them by occupation shows that in 1990, the women earned an average income higher than that of men only in professional and clerical occupations. On the other hand, except for sales workers, the rest of the occupational groups provided men with higher average earnings.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

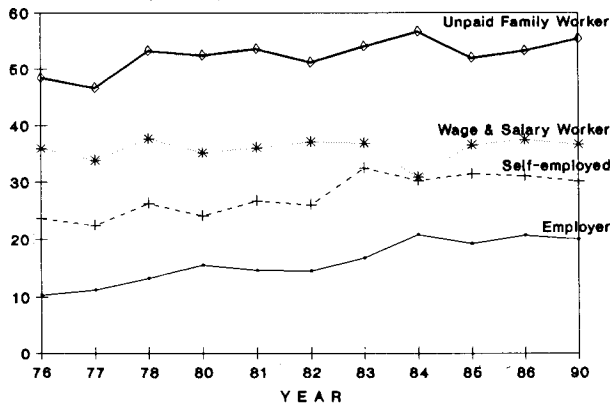
WORKING POPULATION

Marital Status and Class of Worker

Marital Status of Working Women
1978 - 1990



Proportion of Women Working by Class
of Worker: 1976 - 1990



Source: Labor Force Surveys, NSO

- Among women workers, more than one half were married.
- The second biggest marital status group consisted of those who were single. However, in 1982 the percentage started to decline and levelled off at about 31% in 1990 from a level of 36% in 1978.
- The widowed and separated or divorced hovered around 8% for the widowed and less than 2% for the separated/divorced.
- Approximately one-half of all working women were unpaid family workers and the trend seems to be increasing. This manifests the invisible contribution of women in the production of goods and services of the economy.

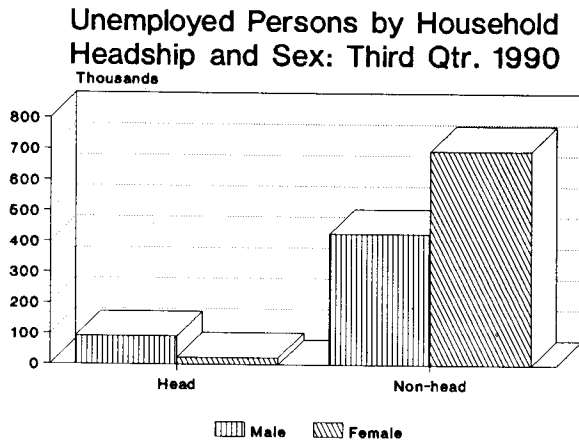
● There was also an uptrend in the proportion of women employers. In 1976, only 10% women were employers; this proportion had doubled in 1990. The men employers proportionally decreased to 80%.

● The proportion of wage and salary workers remained stable while the self-employed proportion slowly increased from 23% in 1976 to 30% in 1990. This suggests that more women have been setting up their own livelihood.

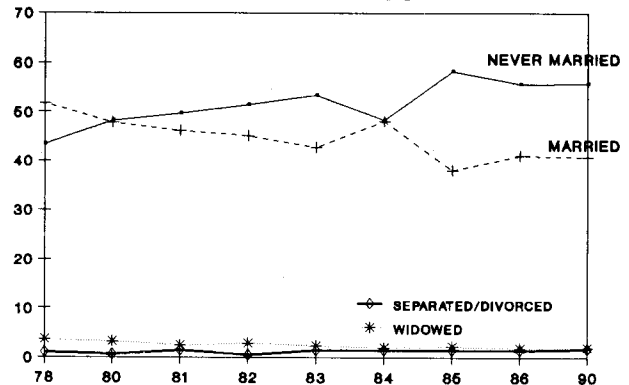
ECONOMIC SECTOR

UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

Characteristics of the Unemployed



Marital Status of Unemployed Women 1978 - 1990



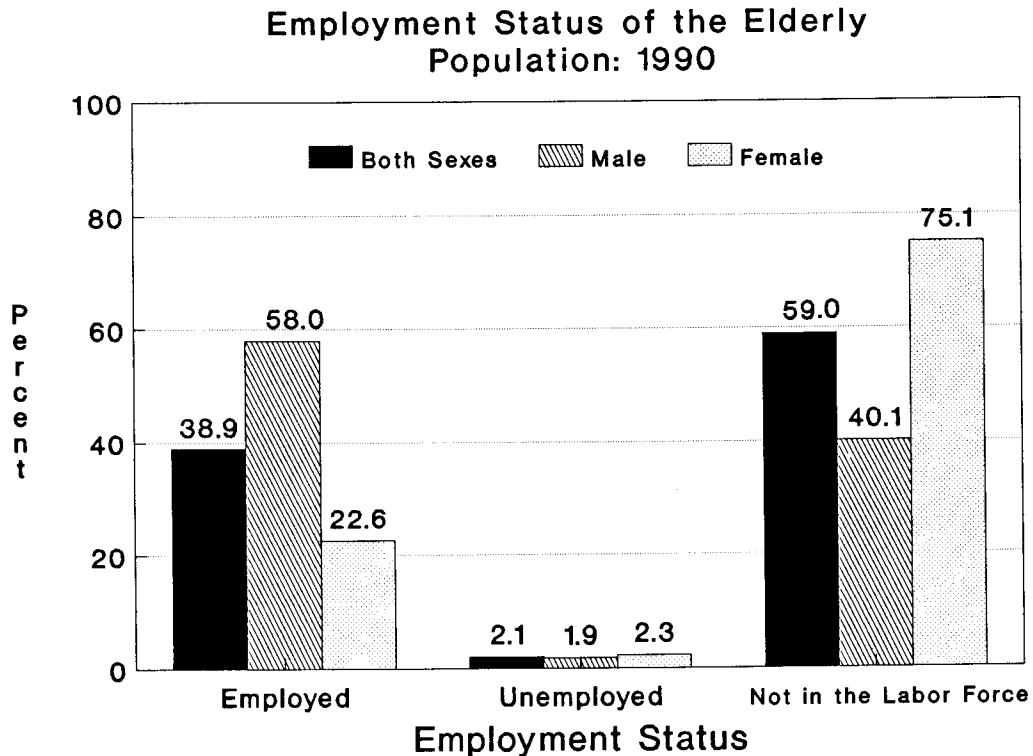
Source: ISH, NSO

- There were 1.247 million unemployed during the third quarter of 1990 of which 10% were household heads.
- Of the unemployed heads, 80 percent were males, the remainder, females.
- Of the 1.133 million non-heads, about 62% were females.
- Of the total unemployed females, more than half were never married or single and about two-fifths were married. A very small fraction of the unemployed women were widowed and separated or divorced.
- There appears to be a decreasing proportion of married women among the unemployed which may mean that more married women were able to land jobs.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

WORKING ELDERLY

Economically Active Elderly Population



Source: 1990 Census of Population, NSO

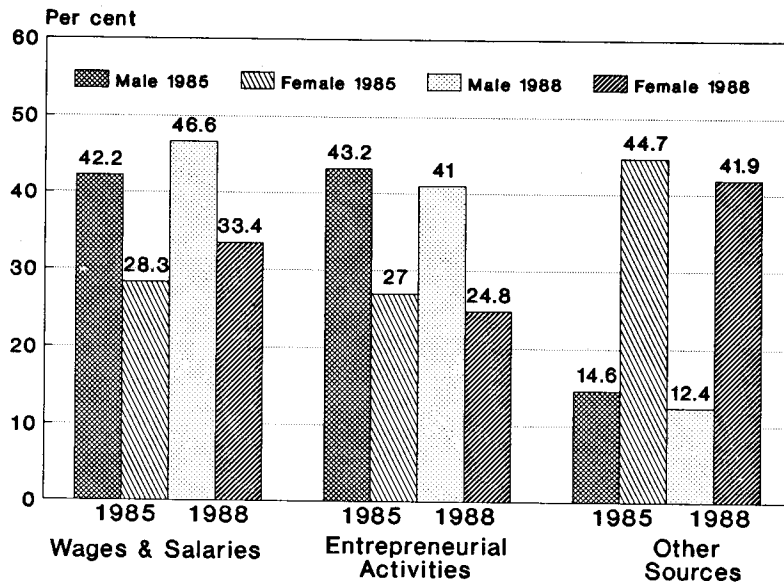
- Two out of five elderly population (65 years old and over) were still economically active in 1990.
- Of the economically active elderly population, about 5.2% were actively looking and seeking work. Among the females, the unemployment rate was higher at 9.3 per cent compared with only 3.2% among the males.
- The employment rate for males was 96.8% while that of females, 90.7%, which is much higher than the younger members of the labor force.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

SOURCES OF INCOME

Main Source of Livelihood of Families

Main Source of Livelihood of Families By Sex of Head: 1985-1988



Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO

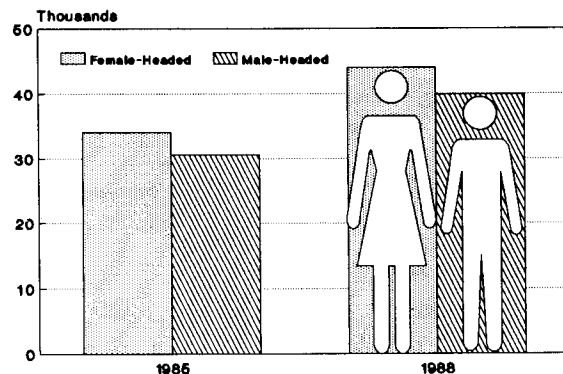
- In 1985, about 45% of the households headed by women reported other sources, such as property income, net share of crops, etc., interest from bank deposits, dividends, pensions, gifts, and other income not derived from wages/salaries or entrepreneurial activities, as their main source of livelihood. In 1988, the proportion decreased to 42%. Wages and salaries, and entrepreneurial activities were reported by only 33% and 25%, respectively. It may be noted, however, that the proportion of households headed by women whose main source of livelihood came from wages/salaries has increased from 29.3% in 1985 to 33.4% in 1988.
- On the other hand, most of the households headed by men derived most of their income from wages and salaries (47%) and from entrepreneurial activities (41%). Unlike women household heads, only 12% obtained most of their income from other sources.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

FAMILY INCOME

Average Income Of Families

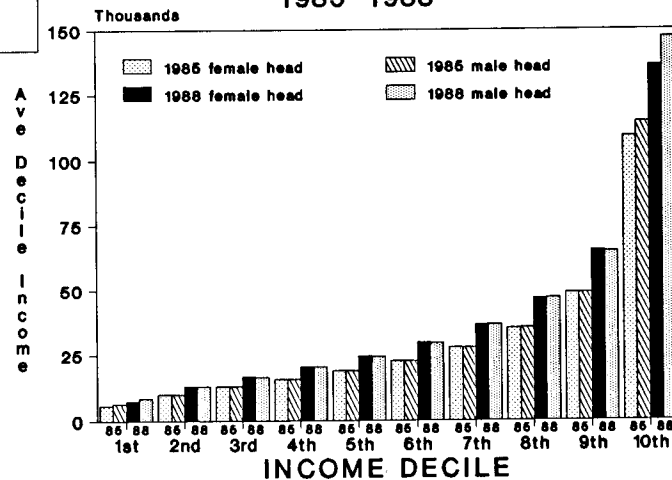
Average Income of Families by Sex of Household Head: 1985-1988



Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO



Average Income of Families by Decile and by Sex of Household Head 1985-1988

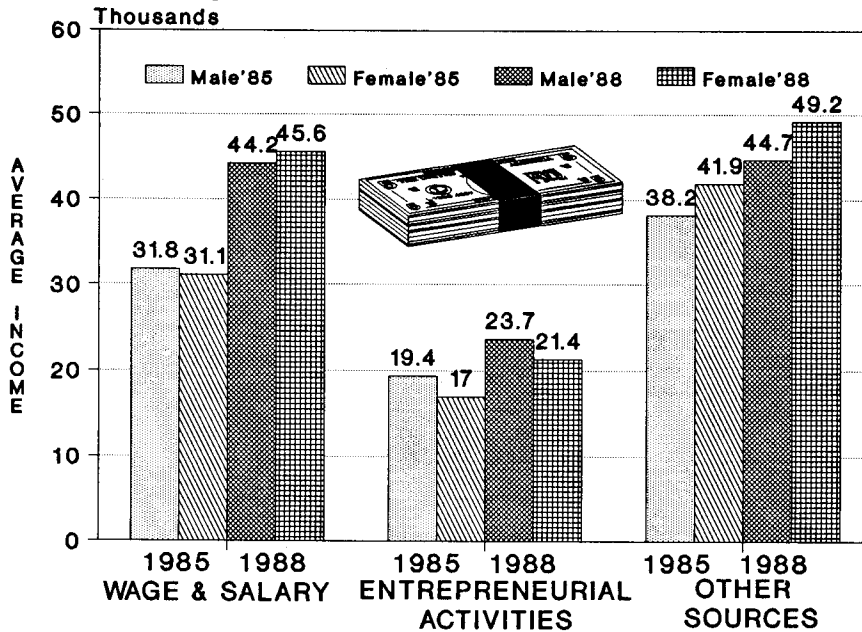


- The average family income of all female-headed households in 1985 and 1988 was higher than that of the male-headed households.
- In 1985, the average income of the female-headed households was P34,073 compared with P30,561 for male-headed households. In 1988, the average income of female-headed households was P43,966 as against P39,844 for the male-headed households.
- However, when we look into the average income per decile the lowest two deciles and the highest decile show that the male-headed households outnumbering the female-headed households. This situation is true for both 1985 and 1989.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

FAMILY INCOME

Average Family Income by Main Source and by Sex of Head: 1985-1988



Source: 1985 and 1988 FIES, NSO

- Female-headed households surpassed the average income of male-headed households from other sources both in 1985 (P41,900 vs. P38,200) and 1988 (P49,200 vs. P44,700). However, the male-headed households realized higher average income from entrepreneurial activities for the same periods (1985: P19,400 vs. P17,000; 1988: P23,700 vs. P21,400).
- It may be noted that in 1988, the households headed by women overtook the average income of households headed by men from wage and salary (P45,600 vs. P44,200), a reversal of the trend in 1985 when the average income of male-headed households was higher (P31,794 vs. P31,055).

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

The first wave of contract worker migration came after World War II when Filipino contractors and laborers participated in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of American strongholds such as Guam, Okinawa, and Wake Island. The outbreak of the Korean and Vietnam wars later institutionalized Filipino participation in many US defense and war-related civilian projects.

At about the same time, manpower markets started opening up in Borneo, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Canada also provided an alternative destination for professionals, mainly medical personnel who sought permanent migration to North American continent.

It was in the 1970s that movement to the Middle East began. Fueled by the development boom resulting from increased oil prices, oil-producing Arab countries started to require more skilled manpower more than their indigenous population could supply. Thus from only 3,694 workers deployed in 1969, more than half a million Filipino workers were processed for overseas jobs in the mid-seventies, most of whom were bound for the Middle East.

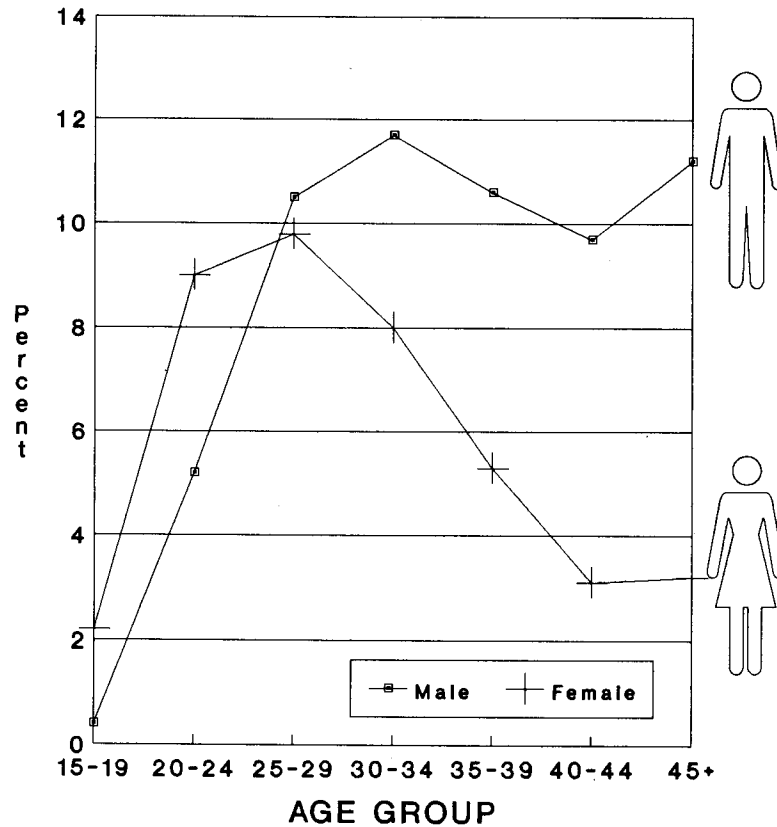
Since 1975, close monitoring of the movement of Filipinos out of the Philippines became necessary because outward migration reached a significant proportion. Thus, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration was established in 1982 to attend to the concerns of overseas employment, considering its contribution to the total economy. Not only was overseas employment a solution to the growing problem of unemployment but also a source of much-needed foreign exchange to boost the country's sagging international reserves.

In 1991, the Survey of Overseas Workers (SOW) conducted by the NSO estimated the number of Filipino overseas contract workers at 721.1 thousand, most of whom were relatively young, particularly women. On the average, a contract worker remits P6,741 monthly to his family.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Age Distribution of Overseas Workers by Sex : October 1991



Source: Overseas Workers Survey, 1991
National Statistics Office

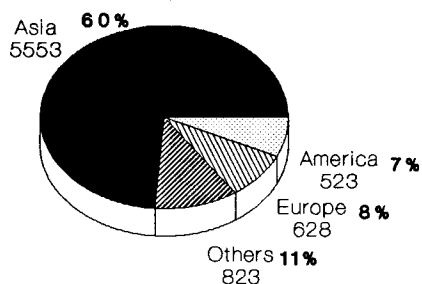
- In October 1991, there were estimated 752,700 Filipino overseas workers, 59.4% of whom were men and 40.6% were women.
- Most of the women overseas workers were relatively young, belonging to 20-34 age group. They composed 66% of all women overseas workers. The median age was 29.6 years.
- Among men overseas workers, 55.2% belonged to age bracket 25 to 39 years with a median age of 35.9 years.
- Fewer women than men were in the older age groups; however, more women were in the 15-19 age group, 5.5% as against only 0.5% for men.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

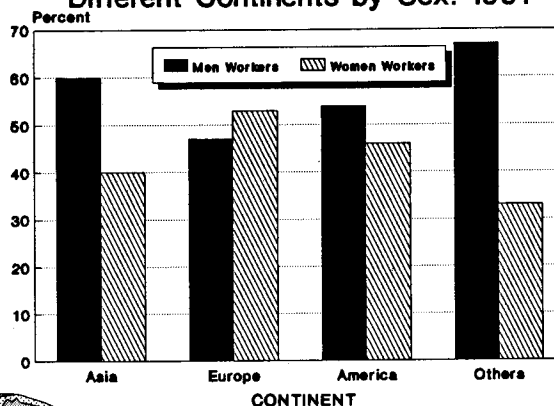
OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Place of Work

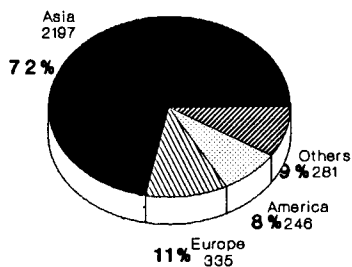
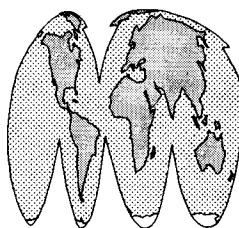
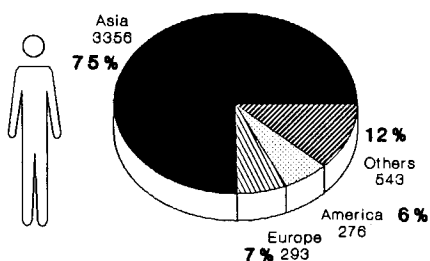
Philippine Overseas Workers in Different Continents: 1991 (In Hundreds)



Distribution of Workers in Different Continents by Sex: 1991



All Overseas Workers



Men Overseas Workers

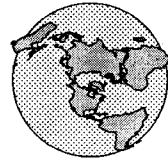
Women Overseas Workers

Source: Survey of Overseas Workers, NSO

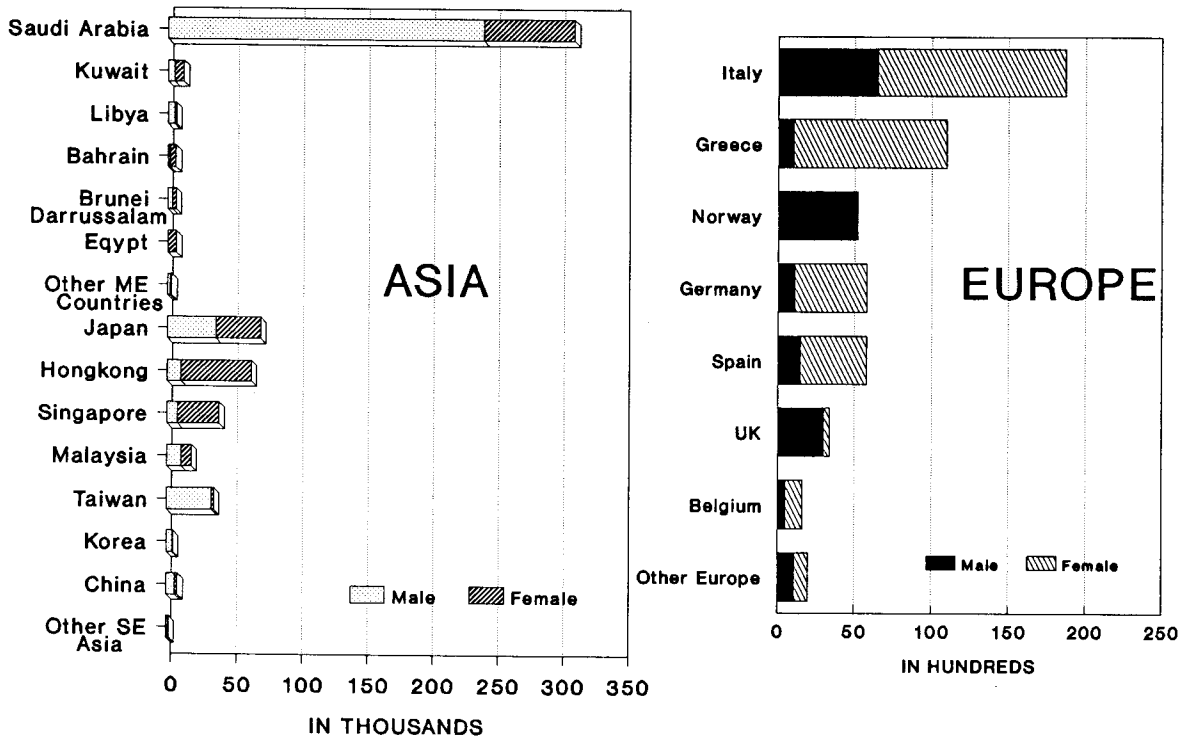
- Of the nearly 753,000 overseas workers in 1991, three-fifths (60%) were working in Asia, 8% in Europe, 7% in America, and 11% in other continents which include Africa, Oceania, etc. It may be noted that it was only in Europe where women workers pervaded.
- Women overseas workers abounded in Asia (72%) and the rest were based in Europe (11%); in America, 8%; and in other continents, 9%.
- Among men, three-fourths or 75% were working also in Asia 7% in Europe, 6% in America and 12 per cent in other continents.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT



Place of Work by Country: Oct 1991
(ASIA AND EUROPE)



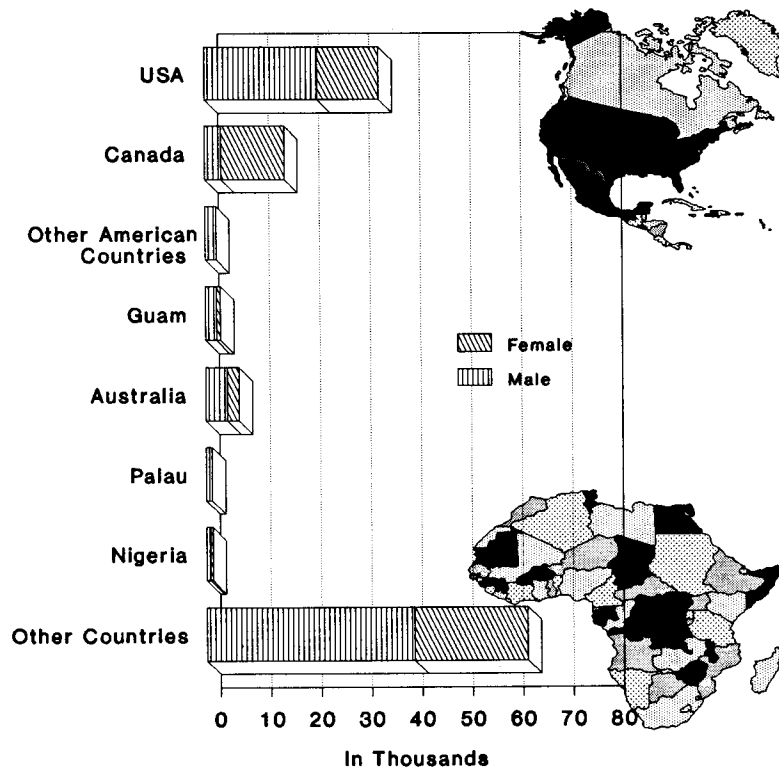
Source: Survey Overseas Workers, NSO

- In Asia, Saudi Arabia received the most number of Filipino overseas workers, majority of whom were men. Japan followed with an almost equal number of men and women.
- Hongkong and Singapore employed more Filipino women than men. Out of 12 overseas workers in Hongkong, 10 were women whereas in Singapore, out of 8 Filipino workers 6 were women.
- In Europe, Filipino women workers exceeded men with the following ratio: Italy, 2:1; Greece, 8:1; Germany, 5:1; Spain, 7:1; and Belgium, 2:1.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Place of Work by Country: Oct 1991
(OTHER CONTINENTS)



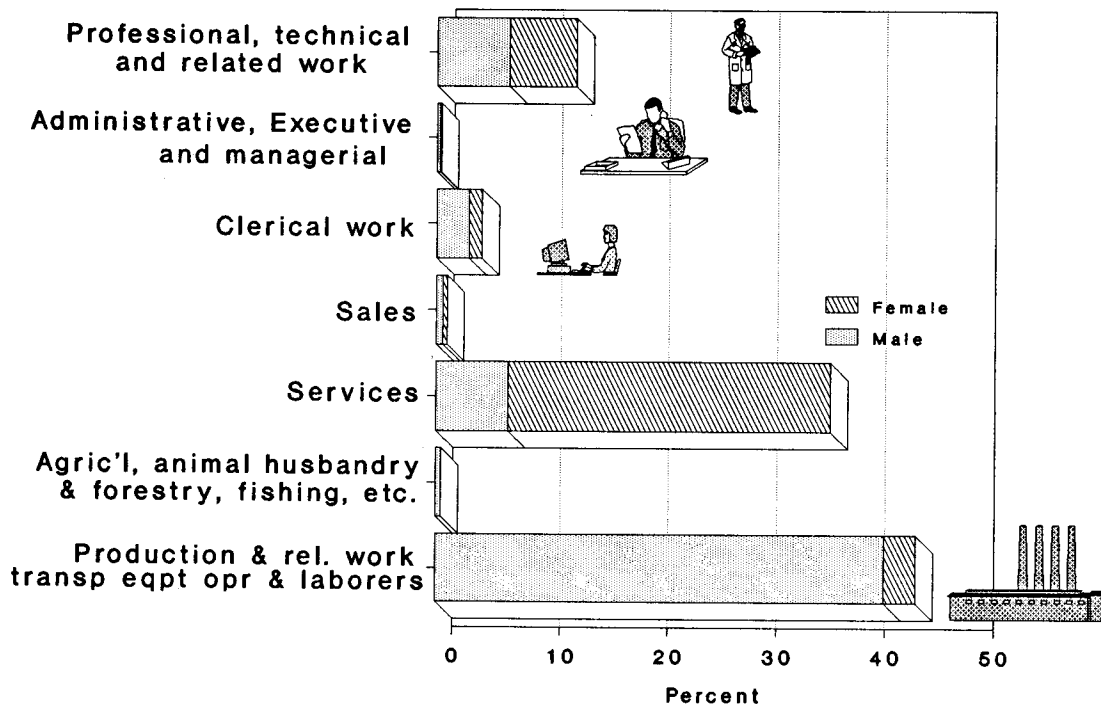
Source: Survey of Overseas Workers, NSO

- Among countries other than those in Asia and Europe, the United States of America employed the biggest number of Filipino overseas workers, majority of whom were males.
- In Canada, the ratio of women to men was 4:1, while there were no women working in Palau.
- In Australia as well as in Nigeria and Guam, the men predominated by a ratio of 2:1. Filipino male workers also outnumbered the women workers in other countries.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Major Occupation Group by Sex: 1991



Source: Survey of Overseas Workers, NSO

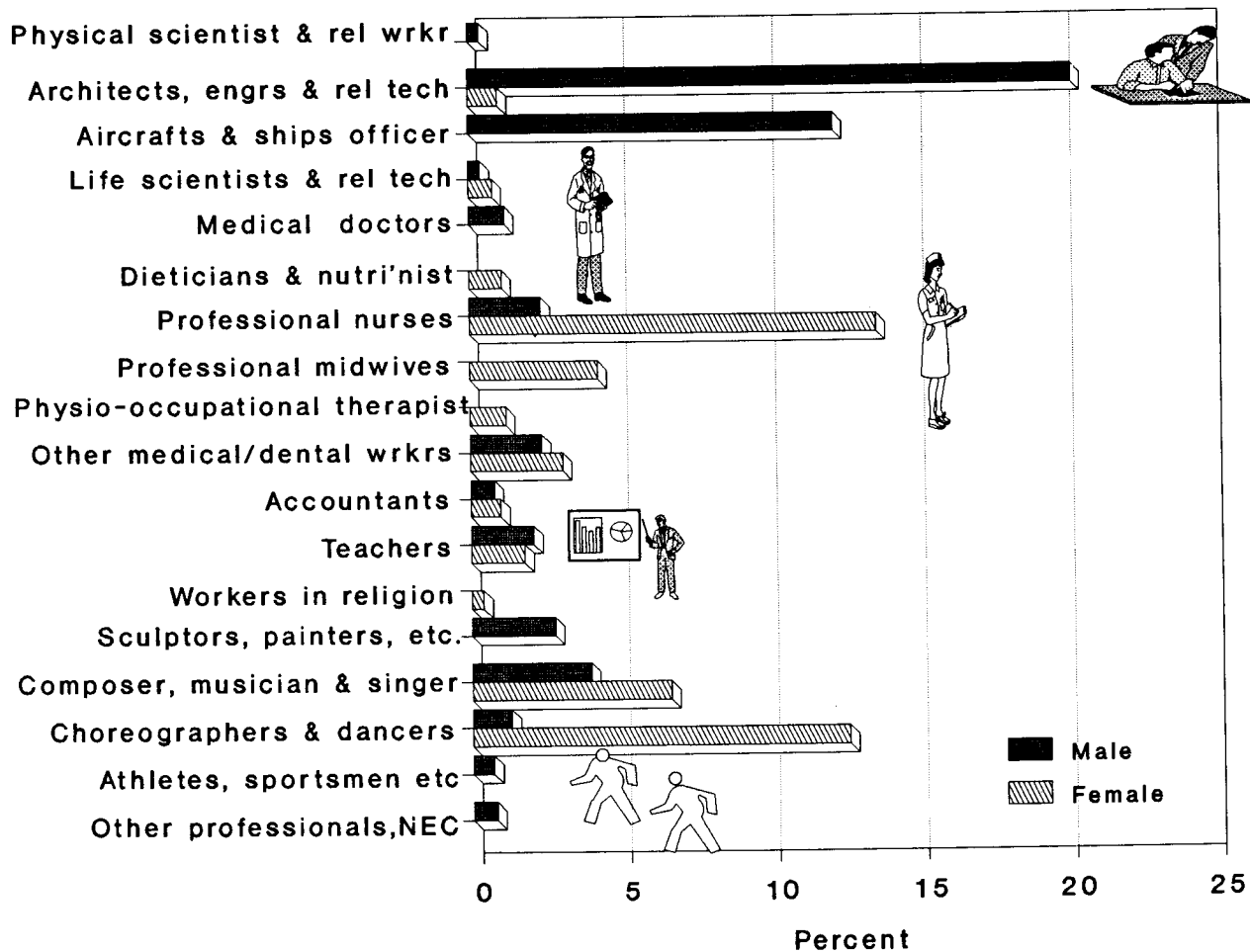
- The bulk of Filipino overseas workers were working as production and related workers, transport equipment operators and laborers with only 3% women in this occupation.
- The second biggest major occupation being pursued by overseas workers was services where women comprised 82% of total workers.
- Next was the professional group with an almost equal number of men and women.
- The other major occupational groups, namely: administrative, executive and managerial workers; clerical workers; and agricultural, animal husbandry workers, fishermen and hunters were male-dominated.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT



Professional, Technical and Related Workers, by Sex: October 1991



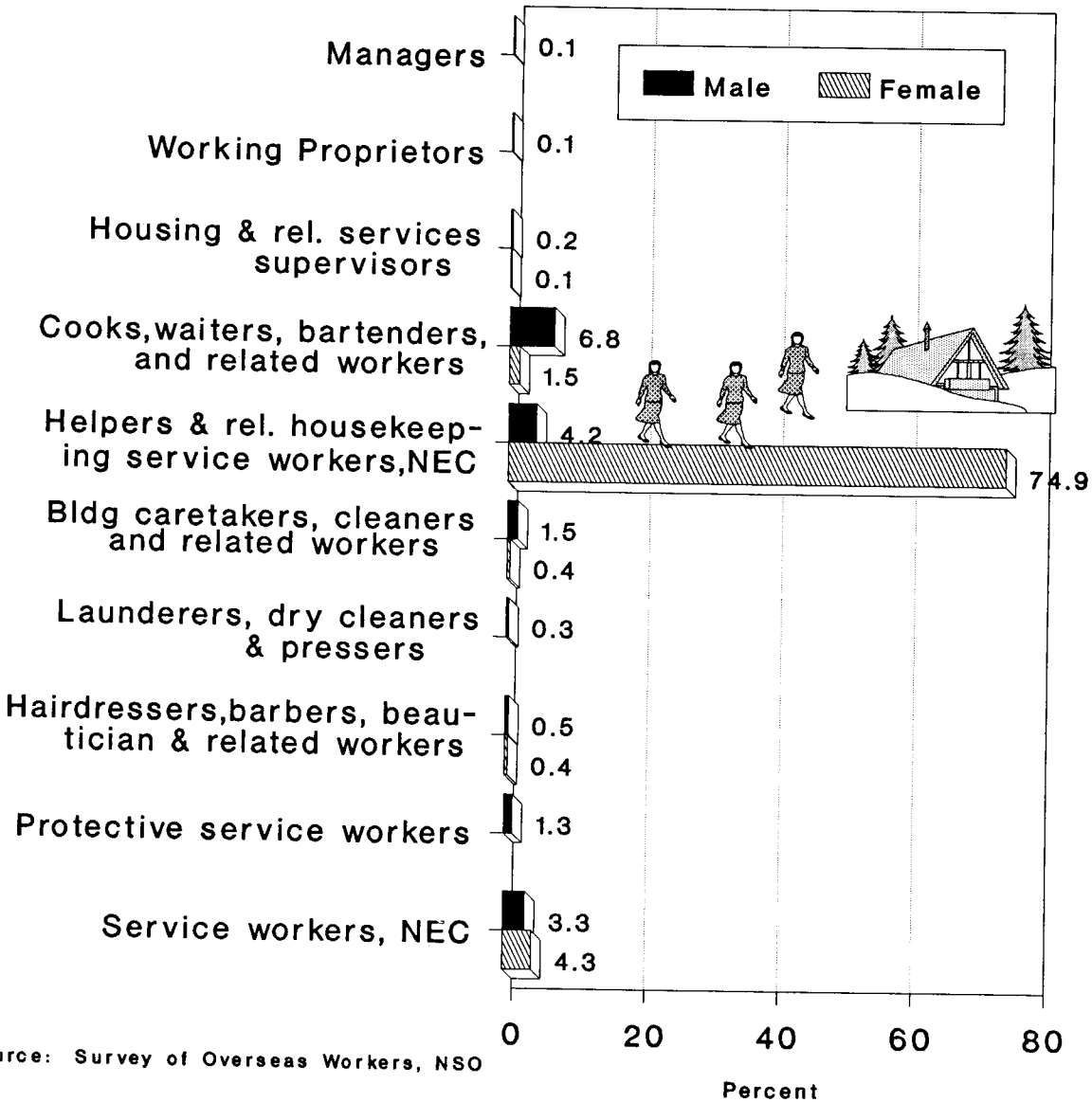
Source: Survey of Overseas Workers, NSO

- Architects and engineers constituted the biggest group among the professionals working abroad (21%). Of this, only 5% were women.
- The second and third largest groups consisted of nurses and choreographers and dancers of whom 84.7% and 90.5%, respectively, were women.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

Service Workers By Specific Type of Work and By Sex: Oct 1991



Source: Survey of Overseas Workers, NSO

- Most of the 275,000 service workers (75%) were women working as helpers and in related housekeeping services. They were found mostly in Hongkong and in Singapore.

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SPECIAL CONCERNS

- **GOVERNMENT SERVICE**
- **POLITICS**
- **PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE**
 - **Human Rights**
 - **Illegal Recruitment**
 - **Drug Abuse**
 - **Crimes Committed**
 - **Prosecution, Police Strength & Firefighters**
 - **Penal Prisoners**
 - **Licensed Drivers**

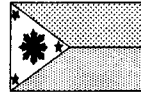
HIGHLIGHTS

SPECIAL CONCERNS

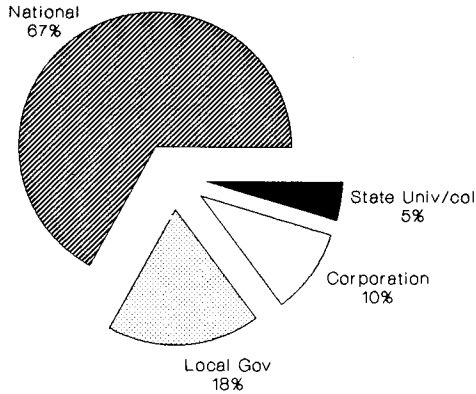
- Women pervade the national branch of government. However, in other branches of government, the women were not as numerous with only 35% in government corporations, 43% in local government, and 48% in state universities and colleges.
- Women held sway in the career service with a ratio of 111 to 100 men while the non-career service was dominated by men with a ratio of 47 women to 100 men.
- Male executives outnumbered females in the bureaucracy where only 29% of the third level positions were occupied by women.
- The Civil Service Commission, which oversees the bureaucracy, has 60.4% women employees. This commission is headed by a woman as chairperson.
- Women jurists comprised 6.2% of the total number of judges in 1981; this proportion doubled to 12.3% in 1991.
- There is a predominance of men in government information offices.
- Men prevail in the major statistical agencies of government although employees in their main offices are overwhelmingly female.
- The University of the Philippines at Los Baños has a preponderance of female workers although male professors prevail in the faculty.
- Politics in the Philippines is very much male-dominant.
- In 1990, about 57% of illegal recruiters for overseas work were women reversing the trend of male-dominance from 1985 to 1989.
- National prosecution service is male dominated where only 14% are female prosecutors.
- Both police work and firefighting are male dominated but women participation in these two fields are on the upswing for the last five years.
- One out of every 10 drivers is a woman.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE



Government Employees by Branch of Government: 1990

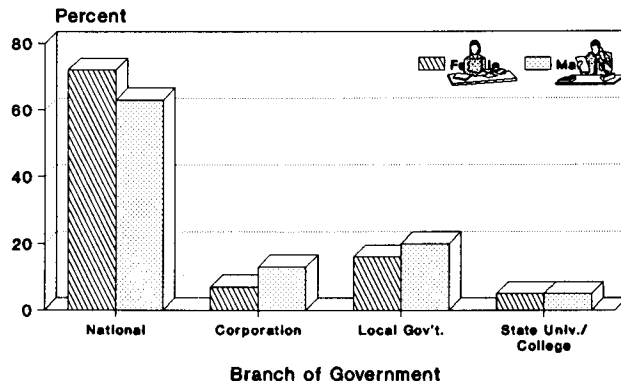


- Two-thirds of the 1.26 million government employees in 1990 were employed by the national government. The rest of the employees were in the local government, (18%); in government corporations, (10%); and in state universities and colleges, 5%.



- Women comprise 52% of the national branch of government.
- However, in other branches of government the women were in the minority with only 35% in government corporations, 43% in local government, and 48% in state universities and colleges.

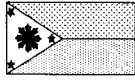
Government Employees by Branch of Government by Sex: 1990



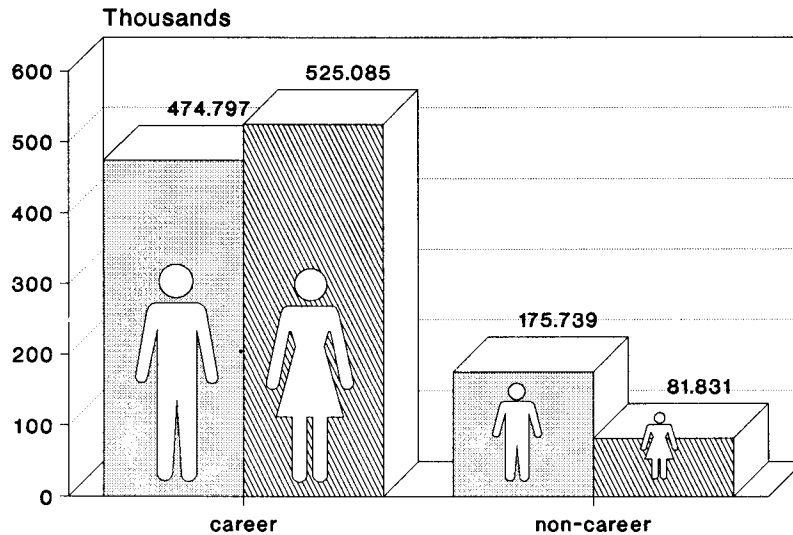
Source: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE



Government Personnel by Category
of Service by Sex: 1990



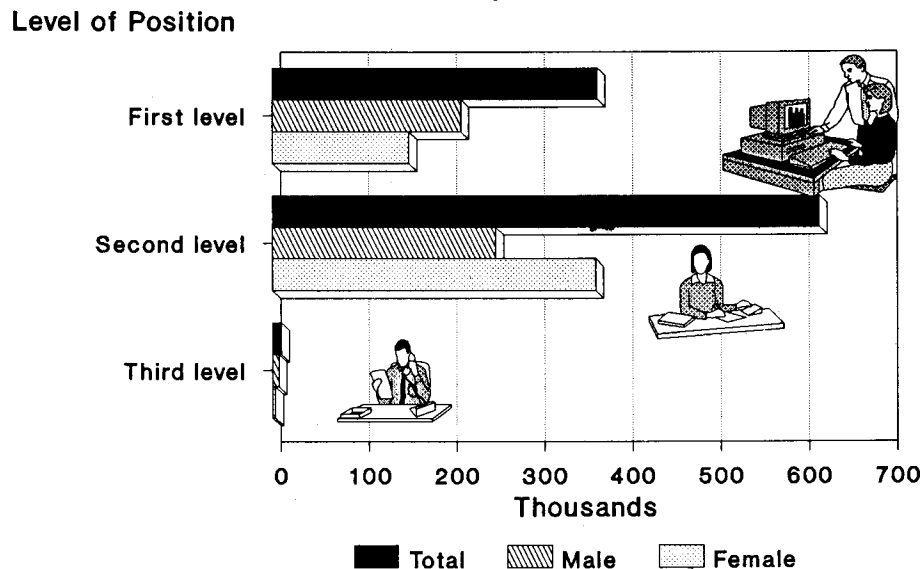
Source: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

- Of the 1.26 million government employees, the career service employees constituted 80% with the non-career personnel making up the remainder. Government service was dominated by men who comprised 52%.
- The ratio in the career service was 111 women to 100 men while in the non-career service, the corresponding ratio was 47 women per 100 men.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Government Personnel in Career Service by Level of Position and by Sex: 1990



Source: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

- Of the total employees in the career service category, 37% occupied first level positions; 62%, second level; and 1 percent, third level positions.
- Nearly 60% of the first level positions were held by men.
- The second level posts, the professional/technical category were predominantly female. However, the men overwhelmingly occupied the highest level comprising 71% of all positions. This clearly shows that the executive ranks of the bureaucracy are still male's domain.

First level - clerical, trade and crafts involving non-professional and sub-professional work.

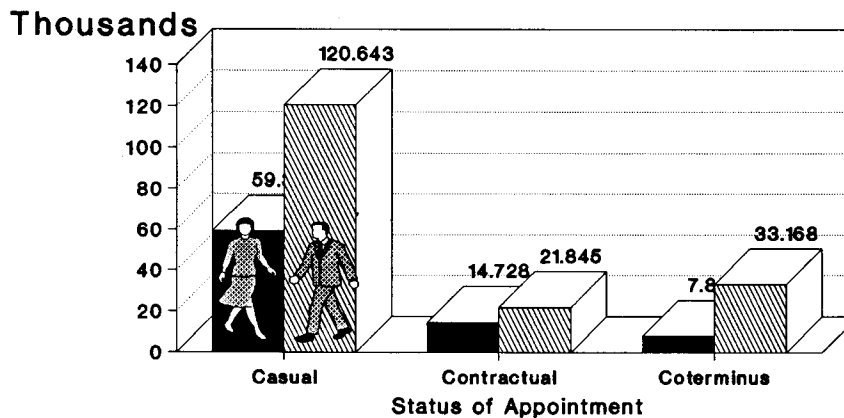
Second level - technical and scientific work in non-supervisory or supervisory capacity; up to division chief level.

Third level - Career Executive Service (CES); occupying positions of undersecretary, bureau director, department chief, and other officers identified by the Career Executive Service Board.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Government Personnel in Non-career Service by Status of Appointment: 1990



Source: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

- Of the non-career employees in 1990, 70 percent were casuals, 16 percent were coterminus and 14 percent were contractals, who were predominantly men.
- Women composed a third of the casual employees, almost a fifth of the coterminus, and two-fifths of contractals.

Casual - hired on daily wages.

Contractual - hired with a special contract to do specific work, requires special/technical skills not available in employing agency.

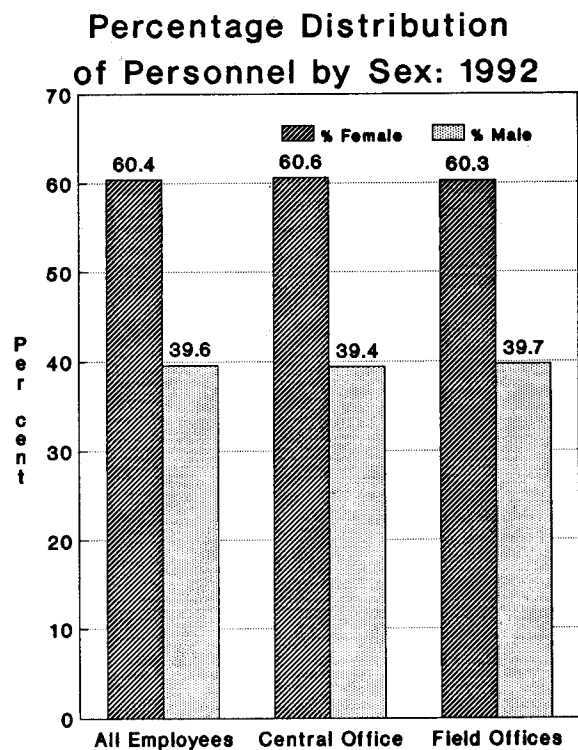
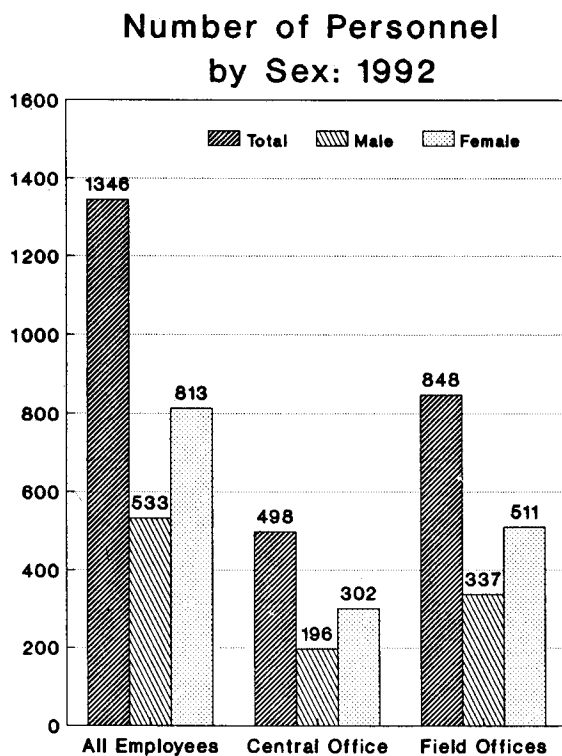
Coterminus - employment is coextensive or coincident with that of the appointing authority or subject to his pleasure.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Constitutional Office

Civil Service Commission



Source: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

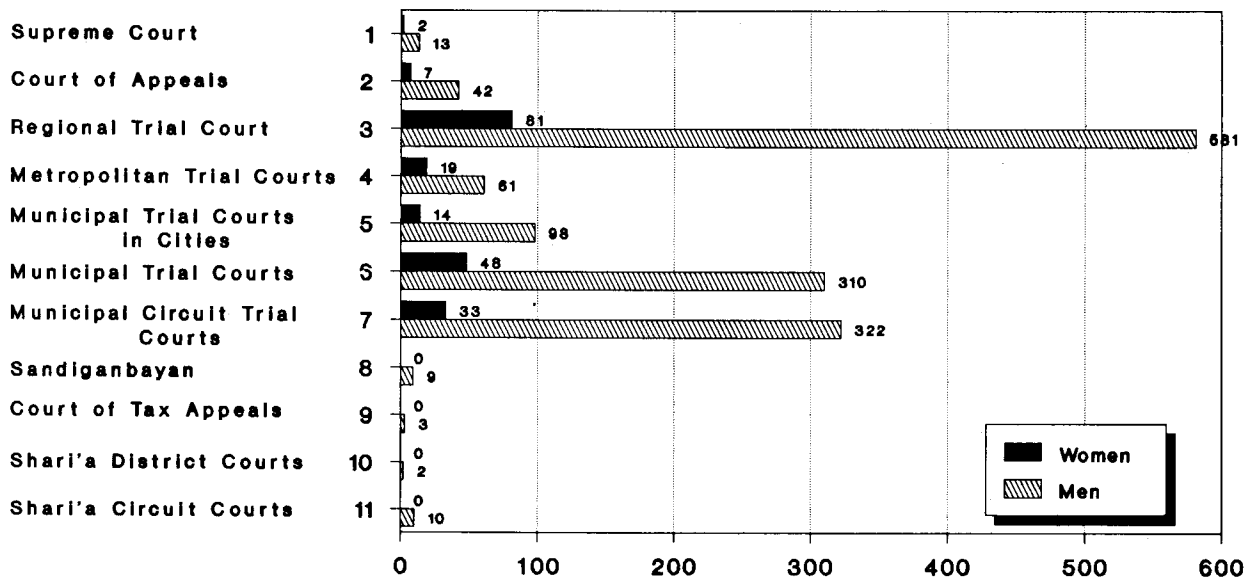
- The Civil Service Commission is a constitutional office which implements civil service rules and regulations that govern the government bureaucracy.
- The Commission has a total of 1,346 employees of whom 498 work at the central office and the rest (848) are in field offices spread throughout the country. Of the total employees, three-fifths (813) are females. The proportions of females at the central and the field offices are around three-fifths revealing the preponderance of female employees in the Commission. The Chairperson is a woman.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

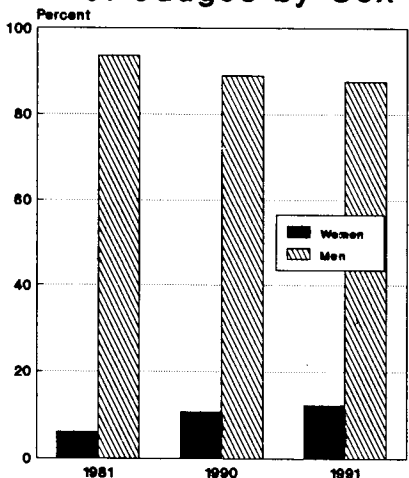
The Judiciary

Number of Judges in Philippine Courts: July 31, 1991



Source: Statistics Division, Supreme Court

Percentage Distribution of Judges by Sex



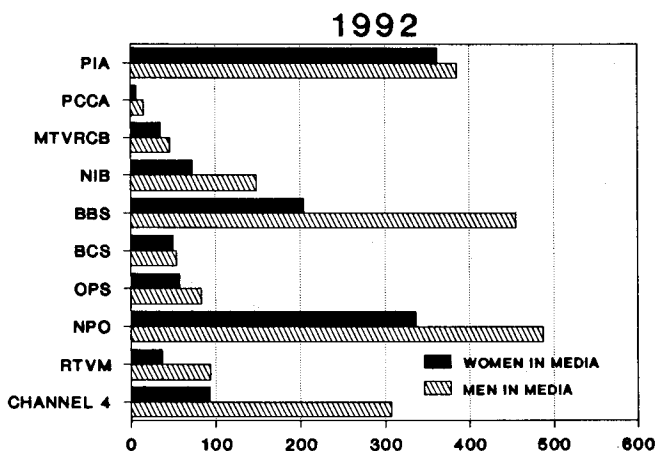
- Women jurists are represented in most courts except in the Sandiganbayan, the Court of Appeals, and Shari'a District and Circuit Courts.
- The proportion of women jurists in the entire judiciary system doubled from 6.2% in 1981 to 12.3% in 1991.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Information Services

Personnel in Selected Government Information Services

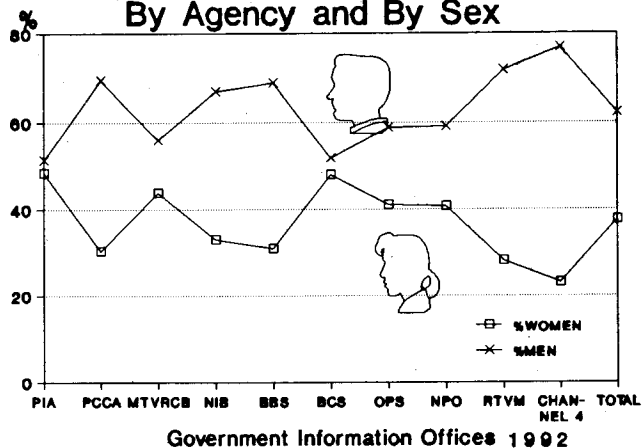


PIA-Philippine Information Agency
 PCCA-Presidential Com. on Culture and Arts
 MTVRCB- Movie and TV Review Class Board
 NIB-News & Information Bureau
 BBS-Bu. of Broadcast Services
 BCS-Bu. of Communication Services
 OPS-Office of Press Secretary
 NPO-National Printing Office

Source: Philippine Information Agency

- Men prevail in government information offices.
- Out of 3,331 personnel in government information offices, only 37.7% are women.
- The most male-dominated information office is Channel 4 where three-fourths of the total employees are men.
- The least male-dominated government information agencies are the Philippine Information Agency and the Bureau of Communication Services where almost half of the personnel are women.

Percentage Distribution of Personnel By Agency and By Sex



SPECIAL CONCERNS

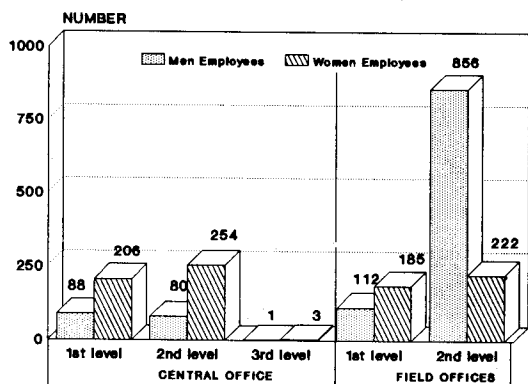
GOVERNMENT SERVICE



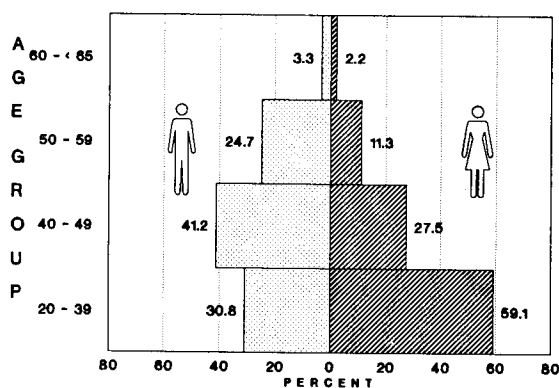
Statistical Services

National Statistics Office (NSO) Personnel Profile, 1992

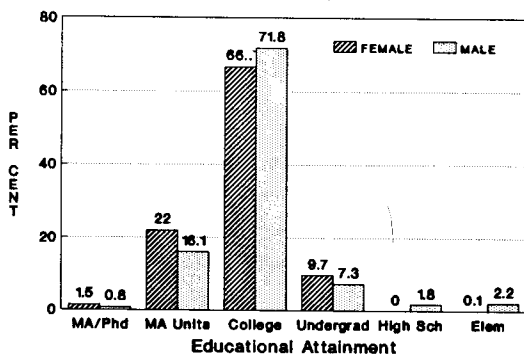
Level of Positions



Age Distribution



Education



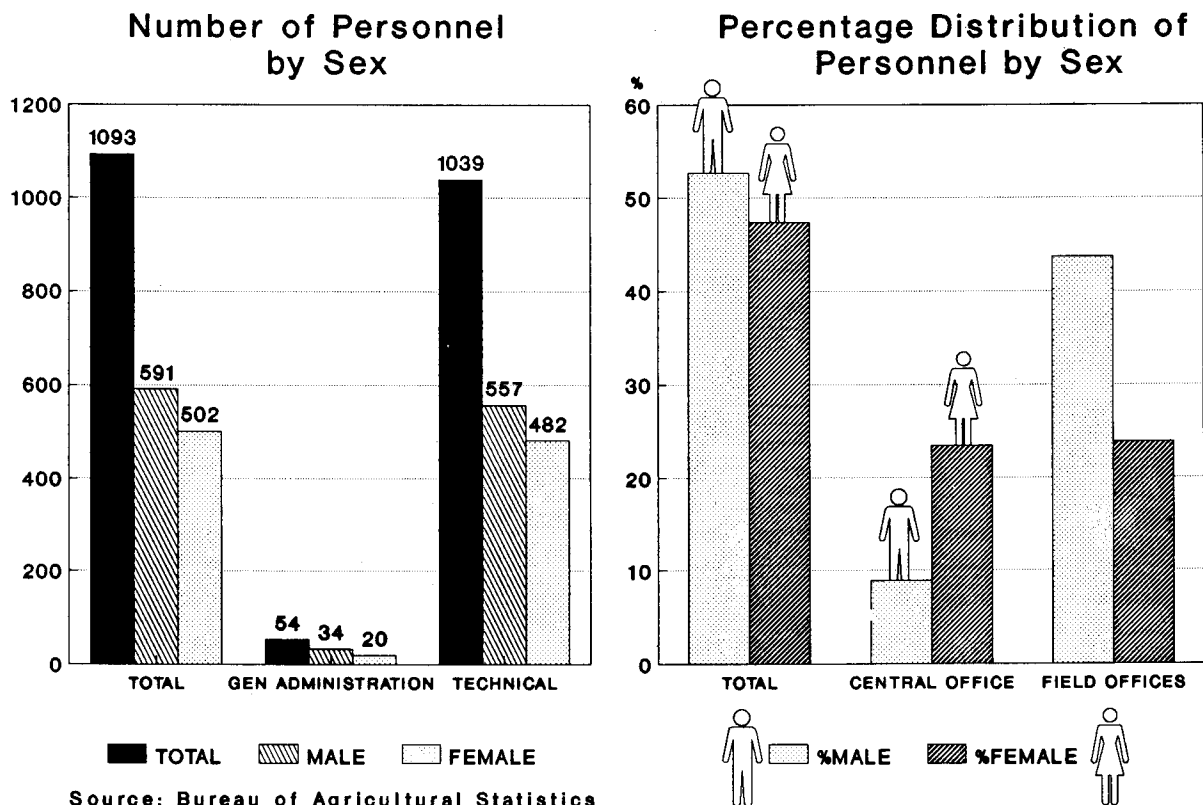
- NSO is the major statistical agency of the Philippine Statistical System. It is responsible for the generation of general purpose statistics.
- The personnel strength in 1992 is 2007 of whom 870 or 43.3% are women. However, at the Central Office, the women dominate the work force with a proportion of 73.2%.
- The field offices are overwhelmingly male with only 29.6% of posts held by women.
- The third level positions (director level or higher) are occupied mostly by females (3 out of 4) but the head of the NSO is a male.
- About two-thirds of the first level positions are retained by women and only 34% of the second level positions are kept by them.
- In general, the women employees are younger than the men. The median age of women is 37 years as against 45 for men.
- Proportionally, women employees have a higher educational attainment with nearly a fourth pursuing studies beyond college as compared with only a sixth for men employees.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Statistical Services

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) Personnel Profile, 1992



- The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) is one of the major statistical agencies of the government which is responsible for the production of current agricultural data. It is headed by a male director.
- In general, male statisticians hold sway at BAS. However, at the main office, the female employees abound.
- Among the technical personnel, the difference between the sexes is not significant.

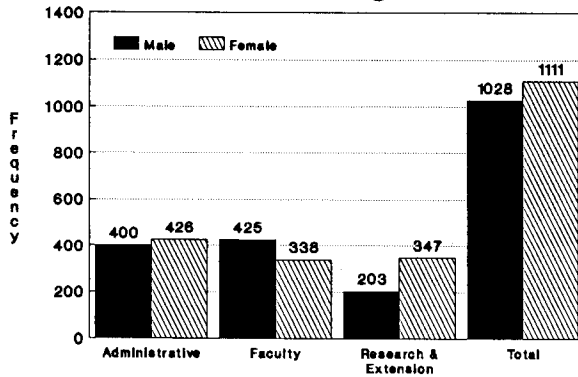
SPECIAL CONCERNS

GOVERNMENT SERVICE

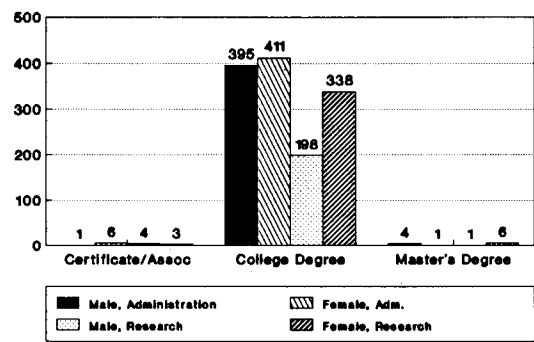
State University

University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) Personnel Profile: 1992

Area of Assignment

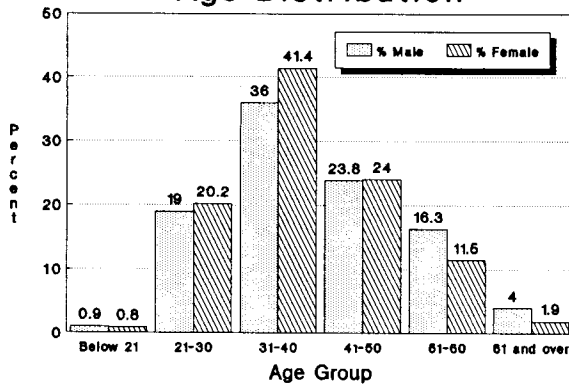


Administrative & Research

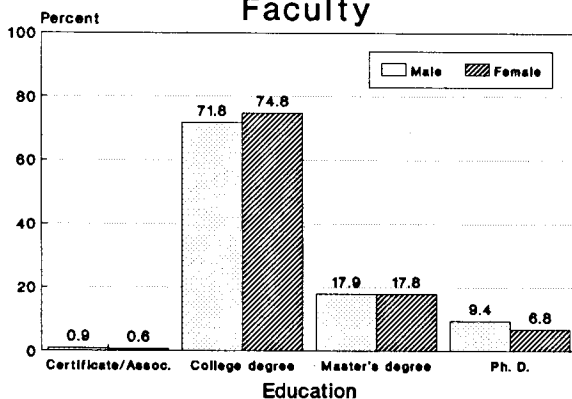


Source: Administration Office, UPLB.

Age Distribution



Faculty



- UPLB is one of the biggest campuses of the University of the Philippines System. It was founded in 1909 to offer agriculture courses. It has now expanded to offer other courses and has its own Chancellor.

- Of the 2,139 employees of UPLB, 1111 or about 52% are women.

- Women prevail in research and extension services and in administrative services.

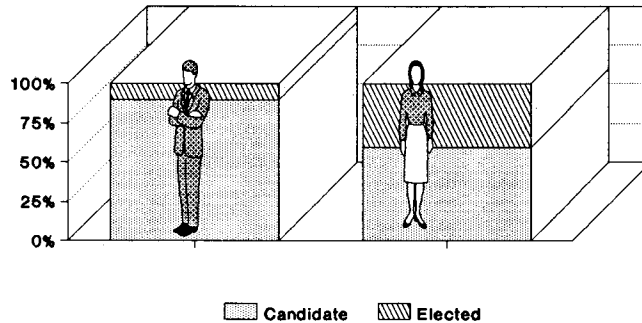
- However, two-thirds of the faculty is made up of males.

- The educational qualification of the faculty members for both sexes is almost the same except among Ph. D. holders where men have a slight edge.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

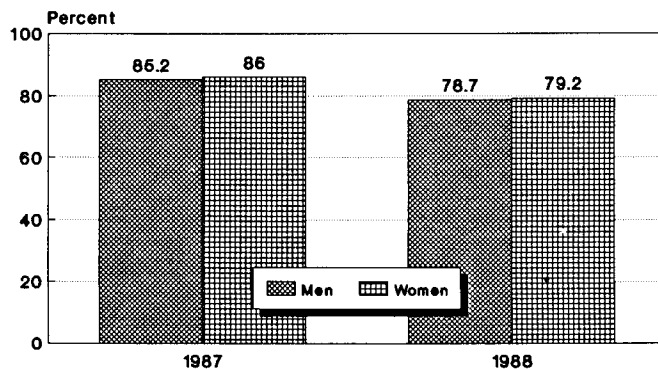
POLITICS

Candidates and Elected Officials
in the May 1987 Congressional
Elections by Sex



- Politics in the Philippines is still very much a male affair.
- In the May 11, 1987 Congressional elections, of 84 senatorial candidates, only six were women. In the House of Representatives, men comprised 99 percent.
- Women were slightly more active at the polls than men. In both the 1987 and 1988 elections, the percentages of women who actually voted as against the total registered women voters were 86% and 79%, respectively.
- It may be noted that there was a lower voting turnout in the 1988 elections compared with the 1987 elections. This trend is true for both men and women voters. This may indicate that there is more participation in national than in local elections.

Percentage Voting of Registered Voters
by Sex: 1987 and 1988 Elections

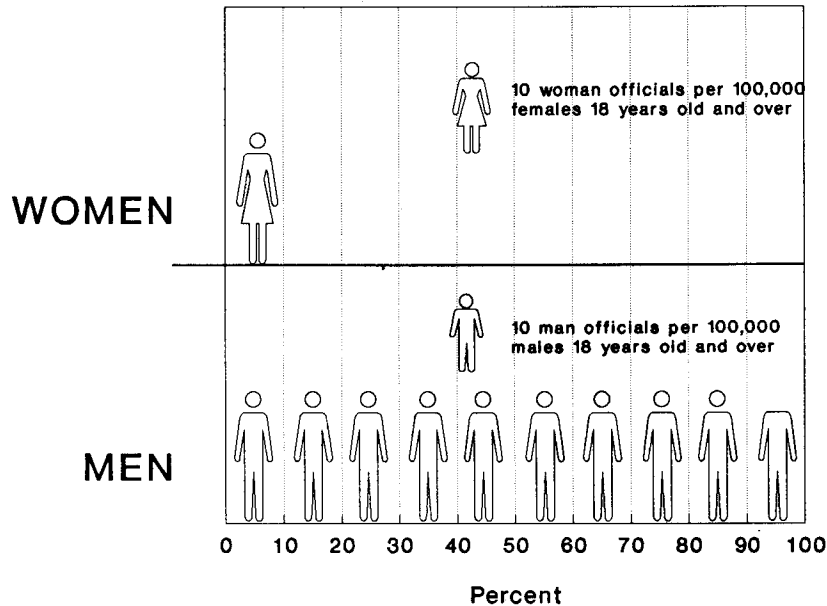


Source: Commission on Elections

SPECIAL CONCERNS

POLITICS

Participation Rate of Women in Elected Positions: January 1988 Local Elections



Source: Commission on Elections

- There were 16,907 elected local officials in the January 1988 elections, of whom 9% were women. Of the 73 positions for governor, only four were won by women. Of the 231 male candidates for gubernatorial posts, 30% of them won the election as against only 17% of 24 women candidates.
- For other posts, four women won as city mayors out of 59 positions and 107 municipal mayors out of 1,532 or a proportion of 7% of the total positions for mayors.

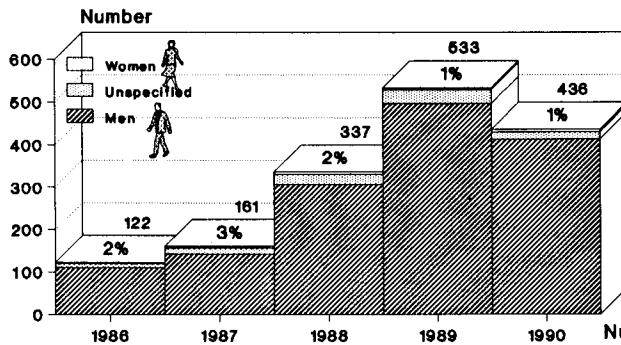
SPECIAL CONCERNS

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

HUMAN RIGHTS

Violators

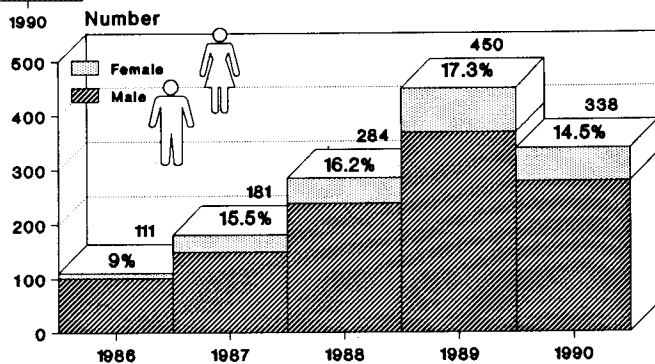
Number of Human Rights Violators by Sex: 1986-1990



Source: Case Profile
Commission on Human Rights

Victims

Number of Human Rights Victims by Sex: 1986-1990



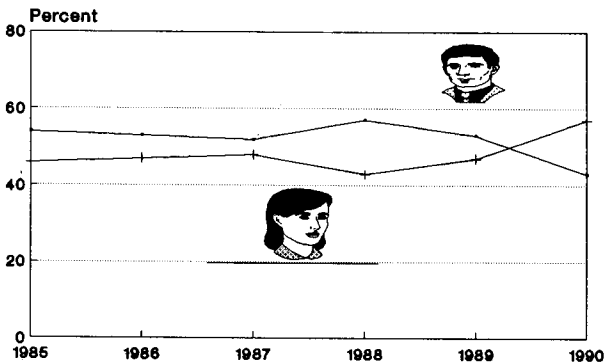
- Reported cases of human rights (HR) violations increased from 122 in 1986 to 533 in 1989 but dropped to 436 in 1990
- Most violators were men and only a negligible percentage were women.
- Based on the study conducted by the Commission on Human Rights, the reported victims were also mostly men.
- The proportion of women victims registered at 9 percent in 1986, rose to 17.3 percent in 1989 then decreased to 14.5% in 1990.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

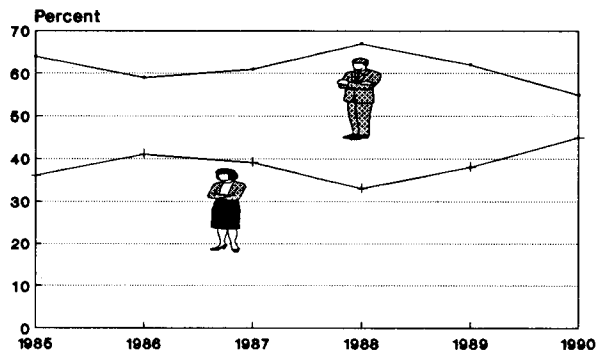
Illegal Recruitment

Percentage of Illegal Recruiters
by Sex: 1985-1990



Victims of Illegal Recruitment

Percentage of Illegal Recruitment
Victims by Sex: 1985-1990



Source: National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)

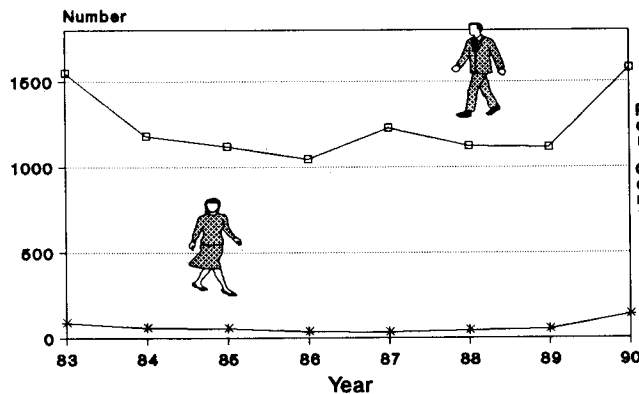
- Men constituted more than one-half of the annual totals from 1985 to 1989 but decreased to less than one-half in 1990, while women illegal recruiters increased to 57%.
- The proportion of women victims of illegal recruitment has been increasing from 36 percent in 1985 to 45 percent in 1990. Majority of the victims, during the past five years, were men.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

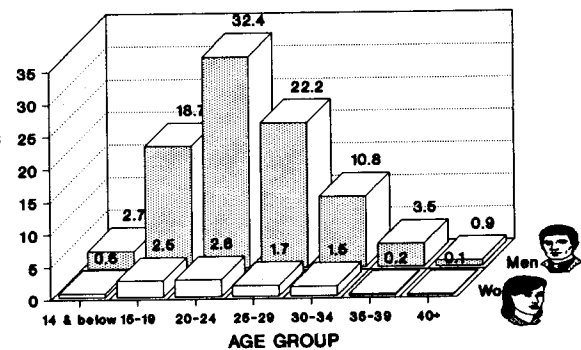
PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Drug Abuse

Number of Drug Dependents
by Sex: 1983-1990



Clients in Drug Rehabilitation
Centers by Age Group: 1990



Source: Dangerous Drug Board

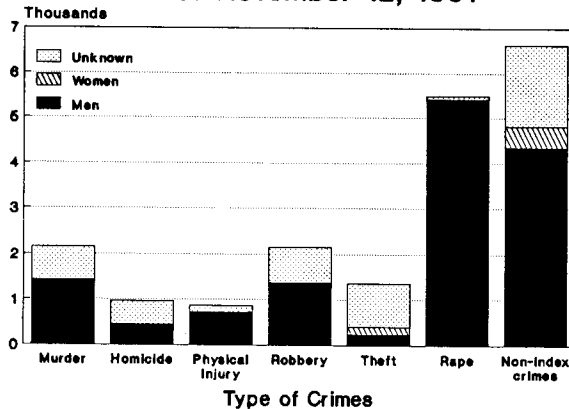
- Drug dependency among women had been on a downtrend from 1983 to 1987 but started to rise in 1988 averaging 68.9 percent in 1990.
- The number of drug dependents among men is fluctuating. The number of drug dependents started to rise in 1989.
- In the case of women, the direction was upward but increase was not as fast as that of men. In 1983, the ratio was one woman for every six drug dependent men. In 1990 the ratio became 1:9.
- In terms of drug rehabilitation, one woman for every 10 drug dependent men was admitted in 1990. Most women drug dependents admitted to the different rehabilitation centers throughout the country were aged 15 to 24 while most men were aged 20 to 29.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Crimes Committed

Type of Crimes by Sex of Offenders
As of November 12, 1991



Source: Computer Center, Camp Crane.

- The type of crimes recorded at Camp Crane are classified into Index crimes and Non-index crimes.

- Index crimes are crimes of a serious nature which occur with sufficient frequency and regularity to be used as an index of the actual level of criminality in the country.

- Index crimes include murder, homicide, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape. Others fall under non-index crimes.

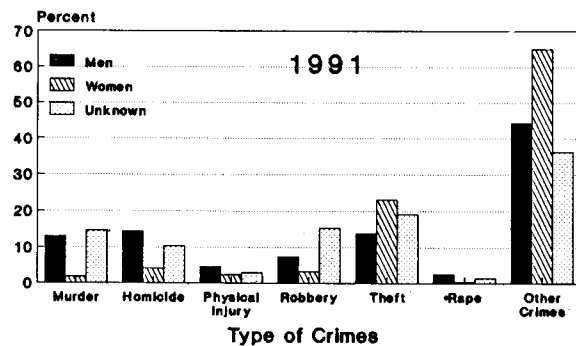
- As of November 12, 1991, crimes committed by women numbered 737 or 13 times lower than those committed by men.

- Men committed mostly homicide while women committed theft.

- There is a higher incidence of non-index crimes among women (7.2%) compared with index crimes (2.9%).

- About 32.2% of these crimes were committed by unknown persons, of which 3174 or 64% were index crimes.

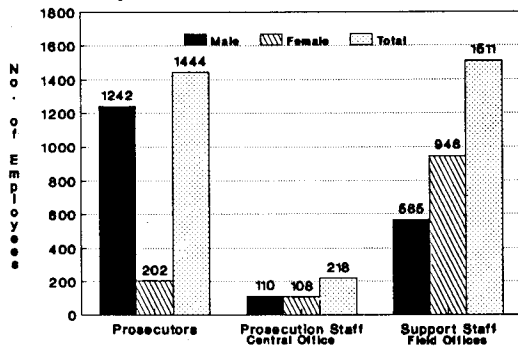
Percentage Distribution of Crimes by Sex of Offenders



SPECIAL CONCERNS

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

National Prosecution Service Department of Justice



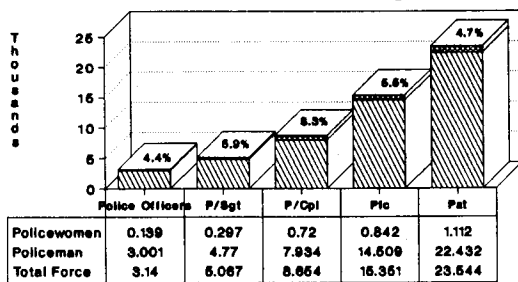
Source: Dept. of Justice, Manila

- The National Prosecution Service is composed of 1,444 of whom 202 or 14% are women prosecutors.

- To backstop the prosecutors in field offices are 1,511 of whom 62.6% are women.

- At the Office of the Secretary of Justice, a prosecution staff comprising 218, provides technical supervision over all field offices. The males prevail at the central office.

Police Strength

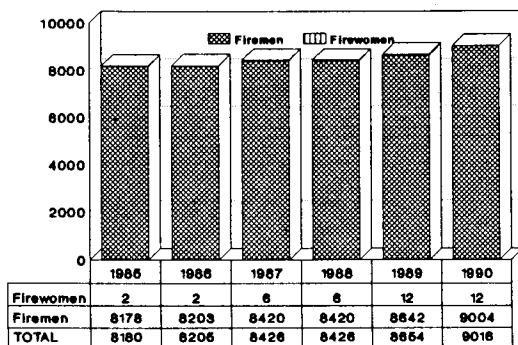


Source: Philippine National Police

- The total police strength in 1990 was 55,756. Of this, only 3,110 or about 6% were policewomen.

- Among the 3,140 police officers, women comprised 4.4% or 139.

Firefighters



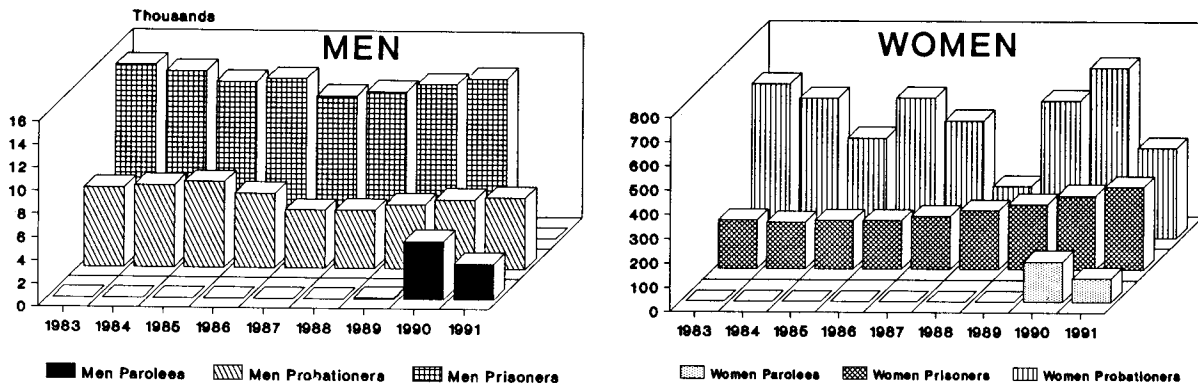
Source: Bureau of Fire Protection

- Firefighting is very much a male profession. However, for the last five years, women have gained entry, increasing their number from two in 1985 to a dozen in 1990.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE

PENAL PRISONERS, PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES



Source: Parole and Probation Administration

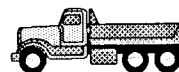
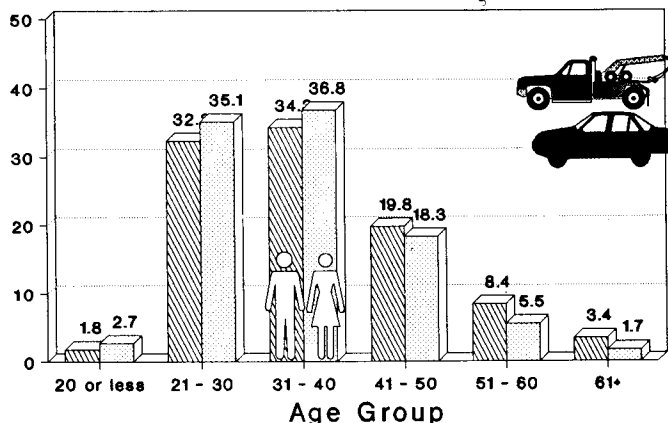
- There are 8 penal institutions for male convicts all over the country as against only one penal institution for women- the Correctional Institute for Women (CIW).
- In 1983, the ratio of men to women prisoners was 1000:14 but increased to 1000:23 in 1990.
- In 1990, there were 43 men inmates for every 100,000 male while there was only 1 woman prisoner for every 100,000 female population.
- Proportionally, women probationers were more than twice the number of women inmates while men probationers were only one-half the number of male prisoners.
- While there were more men prisoners, the growth of women prisoners was faster, 13.4% and 11.8% during the 1989-1990 and 1990-1991 periods, respectively, while the male prisoners grew less than 5% yearly from 1987 to 1990.
- Statistics on parolees showed that 55% of total women prisoners were given parole in 1990 but the proportion decreased to only 29% in 1991. On the other hand, only 7% of male prisoners were paroled in 1988 but increased to 42% in 1990.

SPECIAL CONCERNS

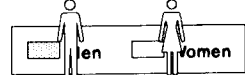
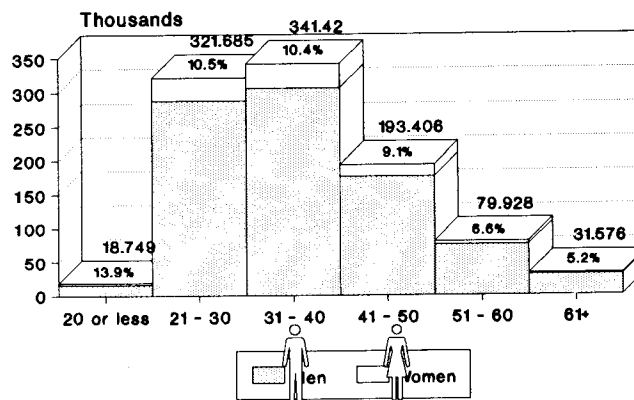
PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Licensed Drivers

**Distribution of Licensed Drivers
by Sex and by Age Group: 1990**



**Number of Licensed Drivers
by Sex and by Age Group: 1990**



- Of the 986,764 licensed drivers in 1990, 9.7% were women.
- About three-fourths of women drivers were aged 40 years or below, while only two-thirds among men were in the same bracket.
- Most drivers belonged to age group 31-40 years as this age group accounted for 34% of men and 36.8% of women drivers.

Source: Dept. of Transportation & Communication

- As age increases, the proportion of women relative to men drivers decreases, ranging from 13.9% for 20 years and below to only 5.2% for 61 and above.

LIST OF CHARTS

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SUMMARY

In the span of three decades or so women developed and progressed with time. What is now the status of women in relation to men and what are the prospects in the future as far as equality and development are concerned?

As can be gleaned from the graphic presentation, there is no doubt that the women have progressed and developed in some areas but their participation in economic pursuits is not yet at par with their developed country counterparts. However, increasing female economic participation may have contributed to the slowing down of population growth. It can be said, though that the deceleration in the rate of population increase may be attributed more to marriage postponement as evidenced by the increasing age at marriage for both the men and women and the practice of family planning. The average number of children per woman decreased from 6 in the fifties to 4 at the start of the nineties.

What is disturbing, however, is the increasing proportion of illegitimate births in relation to total live births. Can it be assumed that family relationships are changing where live-in arrangements without the benefit of legal marriage is no longer frowned upon by society? Or can this be the result of not allowing a divorce in the country? The woman is usually the loser in this situation. The statistics of the DSWD demonstrate that many women with children have been abandoned by their husbands.

As the cost of living mounts due to the decreasing real value of the peso, women tend to be economically active. However, their participation in the labor force has not progressed over time. The average participation rate has hovered around 50% as against 80% for men. Despite the higher educational attainment of women, their unemployment rate is higher.

The present economic condition in the country has prompted many married women to go abroad and work in services, mostly as domestic helpers. By so doing, Filipino women acquire a "low class" status before the eyes of the world contradicting the relatively elevated status of women in relation to men locally.

In terms of international migration, women surpass their male counterparts. Emigration has not been limited to single women but has included a sizeable number of married women. The same holds true for internal migration where rural women have sought greener pastures in urban centers.

Female life expectancy exceeds that of men by four years but the incidence of heart diseases as the leading cause of female deaths has increased considerably during the past decade. At the rate the women are competing with men even in fields which have been traditionally male, it is not far fetched to say that their life expectancy may soon decline to that of the men.

On the negative side, women are equally active now in the commission of crimes which used to be men's monopoly. This is especially true of illegal recruitment for overseas work where there are now more women apprehended than men. Women outdo men in the commission of theft.

On the other hand, an increasing number of women are also victims of involuntary prostitution, sexual/physical abuse, detention, and illegal recruitment.

On the brighter side of things, male and female alike have equal access to education. In fact, more women than men finished a college degree. Literacy rate is almost equal among males and females.

The Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Development have programs specifically for women and children, especially the disadvantaged ones.

There are equal opportunities given to men and women in economic pursuits. Even with this equal opportunity option, the majority of the working age women prefer to be housewives, students or remain economically inactive.

Of the employed women, almost half were unpaid family worker half of them were in agriculture. Their contribution to national development has not been given any economic value at all.

Women dominated wholesale and retail trade, and community, social and personal services. The national government bureaucracy is predominantly women comprising 52 per cent. Despite this dominance in some areas, the average work earnings fell short of their male counterparts. It will take quite a long time before women can equal men in terms of earnings.

In a nutshell, the women in the Philippines have equal opportunities in education, economic pursuits, political aspirations and social activities but they are still lagging behind the men except in education. Is it by choice that they lag behind because of culture, i.e. traditional role of women is the home, or is there still discrimination against women in many establishments?