



# FACT SHEET

on Filipino Women and Men

OCTOBER 2023



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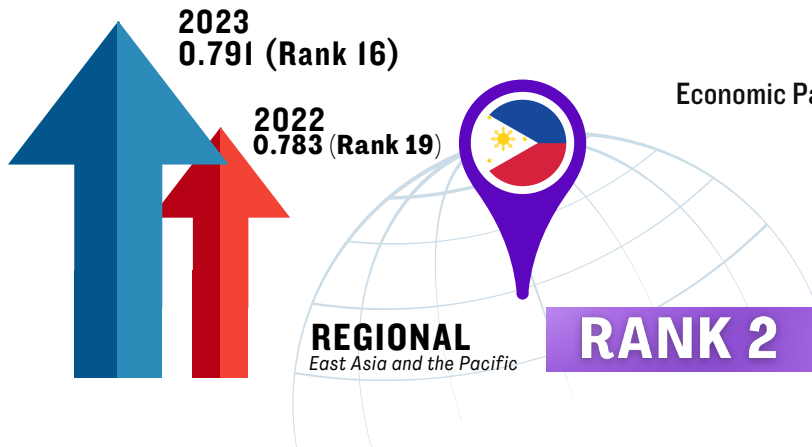
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### Gender Gap Index (GGI)

The Philippines has achieved 79.1% gender parity and ranks 16th globally. It has improved by three positions and 0.88 percentage points from the previous year. Regionally, in East Asia and the Pacific, it ranks second in closing the gender gap.

#### GLOBAL



SUB-INDEX	2022	2023
Economic Participation and Opportunity	0.794	0.789
Educational Attainment	0.997	0.999
Health and Survival	0.979	0.968
Political Empowerment	0.360	0.409

SCORE

(Global Gender Gap Report 2023, World Economic Forum)

#### Gender Development Index (GDI) of the Philippines

2020 0.986 (+0.001) GDI Change from 2019  
 2021 0.990 (+0.004) GDI Change from 2020

#### Human Development Index (HDI) of the Philippines

2020 0.710 (-0.008) HDI Change from 2019  
 2021 0.699 (-0.011) HDI Change from 2020

2021	F	M
HDI Value	0.695	0.702
Life expectancy at birth	71.5 years	67.2 years
Expected Years of Schooling	13.5 years	12.8 years
Mean Years of Schooling	9.2 years	8.7 years
Gross National Income Per Capita (2017 PPP\$)	7,487	10,311

	2020	2021
Life expectancy at birth	72.1 years	69.3 years
Expected Years of Schooling	13.1 years	13.1 years
Mean Years of Schooling	9.0 years	9.0 years
Gross National Income Per Capita (2017 PPP\$)	8,559	8,920

(United Nations Development Programme, 2020 and 2021)

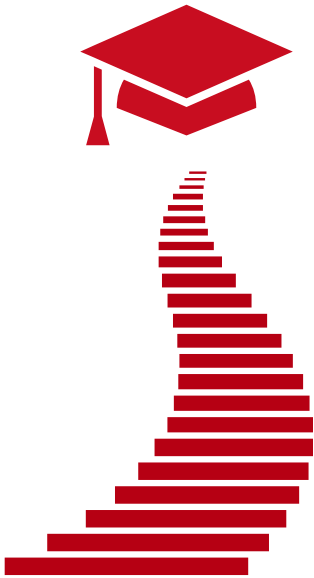
#### Gender Inequality Index (GII) of the Philippines

2020 0.421 (0.000) GII Change from 2019  
 2021 0.419 (-0.002) GII Change from 2020

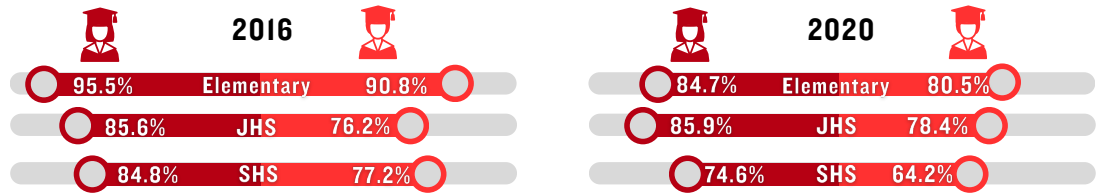
2021	F	M
Share of Seats in Parliament	28.0%	72.0%
Population with at least some secondary education (aged 25 & older)	73.4%	69.1%
Labor Force Participation Rate (aged 15 & older)	43.8%	68.3%
Maternal Mortality Ratio	121.0 deaths/100,000 live births	
Adolescent Birth Rate	48.2 births/1,000 women aged 15-19	

### Education

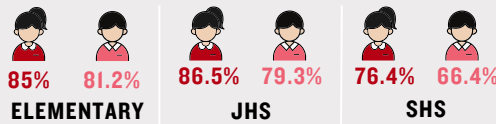
Education plays a pivotal role in empowering women and girls. Beyond imparting knowledge and skills, education serves as a transformative tool for breaking societal norms and cultures that perpetuate inequality. Access to quality education not only enhances economic opportunities for women and girls but also amplifies their voices, promoting active participation in decision-making processes. Notably, the Philippines has made significant strides in bridging the gender gap in education, successfully closing it in recent years. Despite this achievement, there is a pressing need to address emerging challenges in the post-pandemic setting.



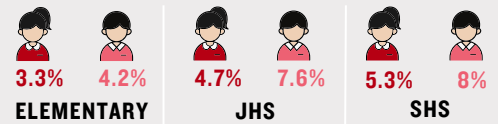
**Completion rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex** Legend: JHS - Junior High School; SHS - Senior High School



**Cohort survival rate of elementary and secondary students, by sex, 2020**

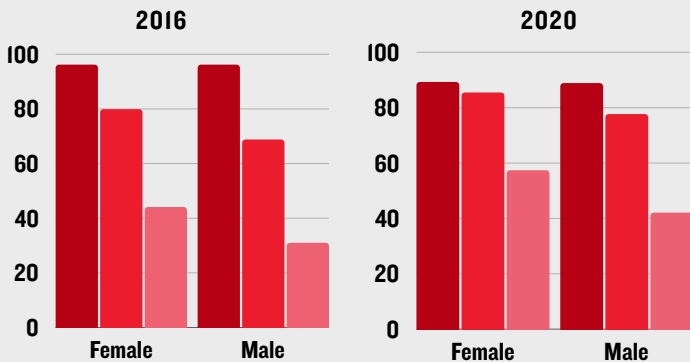


**Drop-out rate or school leavers in elementary and secondary, by sex, 2020**



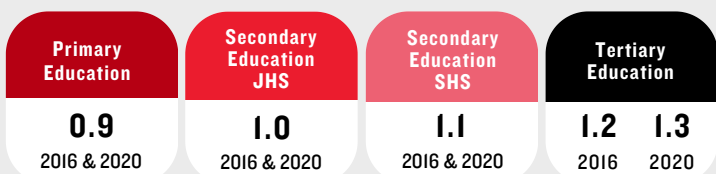
(PSA, SDG Watch, 2022)

### Net Enrollment Rate



Aggregate - Elementary	Aggregate - JHS	Aggregate - SHS
2016 96.2%	2016 74.2%	2016 37.4%
2020 ↓ 89.1%	2020 ↑ 81.5%	2020 ↑ 49.5%

### Aggregate Ratio of Girls to Boys



(PSA, SDG Watch, 2022)

### Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy skills

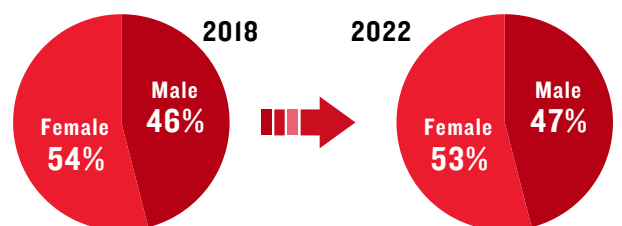


### Percentage of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy



(PSA, SDG Watch, 2022)

### Percentage of Girls and Boys in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)



(TESDA, 4th Quarter 2022 TVET Statistics)

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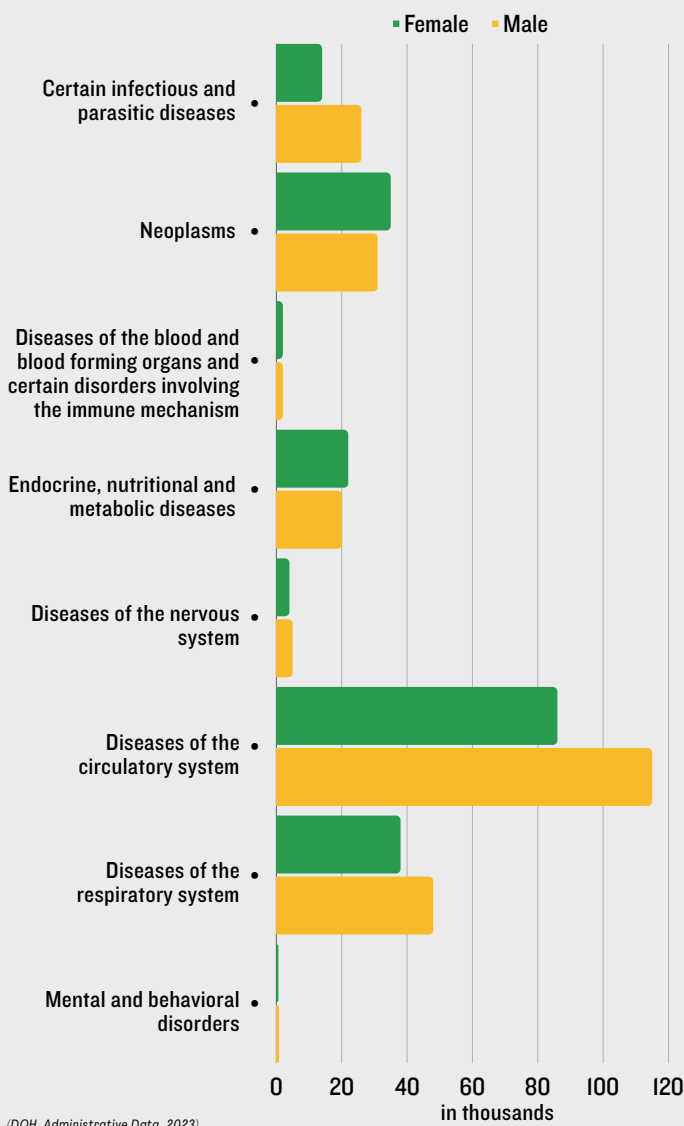
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### Health

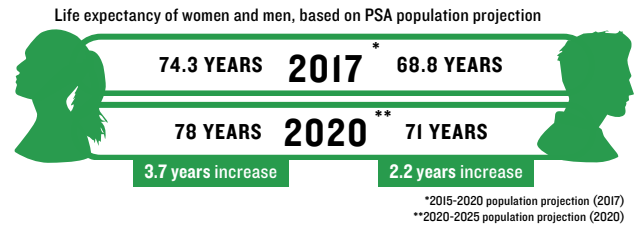
Substantial progress has been achieved in promoting women's right to health with positive trends in life expectancy, family planning satisfaction, and contraceptive prevalence rates. Access to contraceptives not only affords women greater control over their reproductive choices but also contributes to better maternal and child health outcomes by allowing women to plan and manage their pregnancies, reducing the risk of maternal complications, and improving overall family well-being.

The significant increase in the proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel, from 72.8% in 2013 to an impressive 89.6% in 2022, alongside the rise in the percentage of births taking place in healthcare facilities from 72.7% to 88.4%, is crucial in preventing maternal mortality. This supports the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 3, which seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at every stage of life.

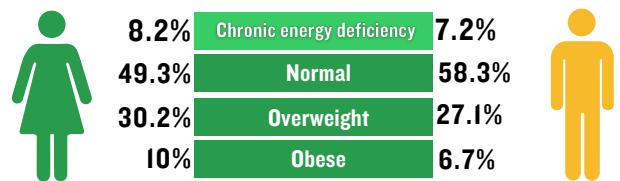
#### Leading Causes of Mortality, 2018



#### Projected life expectancy at birth, by sex



#### Nutritional status, by sex and age group (BPfA, Core GAD)



#### Percentage of nutritionally-at-risk pregnant women



Percentage of pregnant women with anemia, 2018 **26.10%**

Percentage of women of reproductive age with anemia, 2019 **11.60%**  
(NCC, Administrative Data, 2023)

#### Maternal Deaths

2018 1,616 ↑ 2022 2,478

(PSA, Registered Deaths in the Philippines, 2021)

#### Percentage of births delivered in a health facility

2017 88.4% 2022 88.4%

#### Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel

2017 77.7% 2022 89.6%

(PSA, SDG Watch, 2022)

#### Percentage of mothers receiving postpartum care by skilled health personnel (within 24 hrs)

2017 57% 2020 57%

(DOH, RPRH Report, 2020)

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### Health (continuation)

Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years



2017 47%  
2022 25%

(PSA, NDHS, 2022)

Percentage of infants exclusively breastfed from birth to 5.9 months, 2021

2018 54.90%  
2021 60.10%

(NWC, Administrative Data, 2023)



Proportion of women (who are married) of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods

2017 56.9%



2022 59.1%

Contraceptive prevalence rate



2017 54.3%  
2022 58.3%

Percentage of women aged 15 – 49 years with unmet need for family planning, 2022

12.4% Currently married

42.1% Sexually active unmarried



(PSA, SDG Watch, 2022)

Number of new HIV infections, 2018 and 2022



2018

FEMALE	599
MALE	10,828
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,427</b>

2022

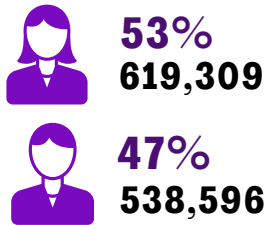
FEMALE	723
MALE	14,247
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,970</b>

(DOH, HARP, 2022)

### Vulnerable Groups

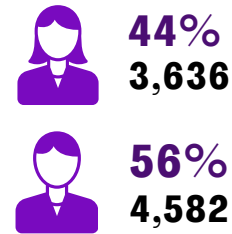
Marginalized or vulnerable people or groups are those who are mostly living in poverty and have little to no access to land and other resources, and basic social and economic services. Among the identified vulnerable groups in the country are the girl-children, indigenous women and girls, elderly women, and women and girls with disabilities.

#### Persons with Disabilities registered in the Philippine Registry for Persons with Disability (PRPWD) (as of 07 Aug 2023)



(DOH, PRPWD, 2023)

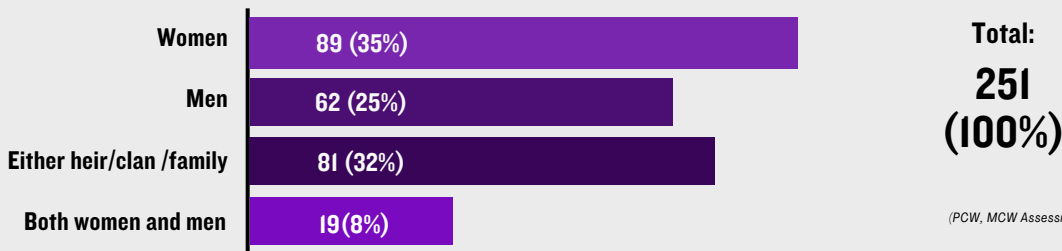
#### Persons with Disabilities in Career and Non-Career Government Service, 2023



(CSC, IGHR, 2023)



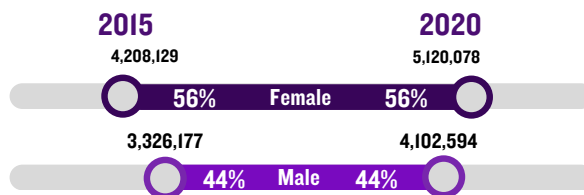
#### Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles (CALTs) issued to Indigenous Peoples (as of Aug 2022)



(PCW, MCW Assessment Report, 2022)

Indigenous women comprise 35% of the total recipients of Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles (CALTs), 10% more than their male counterparts, according to the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) data as of August 2022.

#### Household Population 60 years and over



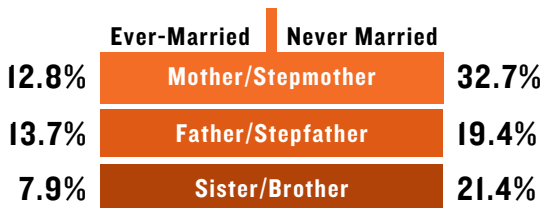
(PSA, Census of Population and Housing, 2022)

From 2015 to 2020, there was a population growth rate of 22% for female senior citizens and 23% for male senior citizens. In both years, female senior citizens outnumbered male senior citizen by 12%.

### Violence Against Women

Violence against women is "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." (United Nations)

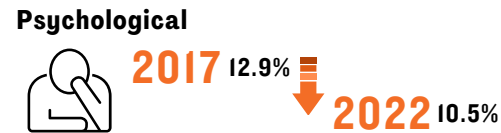
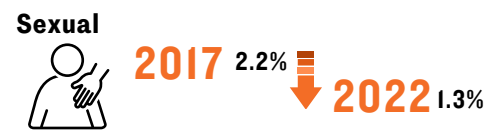
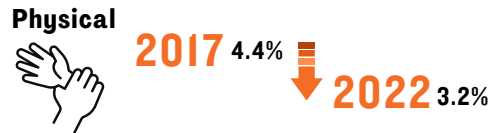
#### Prevalence of physical violence by a non-partner, 2022 (Top 3)



Note: 2022 NDHS results show that both experience physical violence from other relative, employer/someone at work, and others

(PSA, NDHS, 2022)

Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months, by form of violence, 2017 and 2022



(PSA, NDHS, 2022)

#### Women and girl victim-survivors of physical, sexual or psychological abuse or sexual exploitation served by the DSWD

	WOMEN		GIRLS	
	2018	2022	2019	2021
Physical Abuse	237	34	30	20
Psychological Abuse	255	121	7	4
Sexual Abuse	214	41	377	294
Sexual Exploitation	143	45	91	76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>394</b>

(DSWD HPMES Reports, 2022)

A significant decrease can be observed in the total number of women and girl victim-survivors of abuse and exploitation assisted by the DSWD in the years 2022 and 2021. Of the women served by the agency in 2022, the majority (121) were victim-survivors of psychological abuse. Meanwhile, of the girls (aged 14 years and older) served by the agency in 2021, the majority (294) were victim-survivors of sexual abuse.

#### Gender-based violence committed against women and girls in 2021



(PNP, Administrative Data, 2023)



In 2022, the proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 is at 1.5% while before age 18 is at 9.4%.

(PSA, NDHS, 2022)

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### Bureaucracy, Politics & Governance

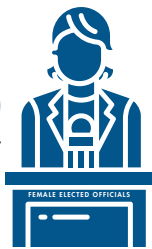
Women's political participation and leadership in the Philippines is steadily progressing. 53% of women now hold managerial positions, affirming a positive trend towards gender-inclusive decision-making. In terms of elective positions, there has been a notable increase, with the percentage of female elected officials rising from 22% in 2016 to a promising 31% in 2022, marking a significant stride towards achieving critical mass representation. As women increasingly occupy elective and managerial positions, their voices, experiences, and perspectives become integral components of decision-making processes, fostering policies that better address gender needs and promote inclusivity.

#### Elected Officials

2016  
2022

3,849 (22%)

4,224 (31%)



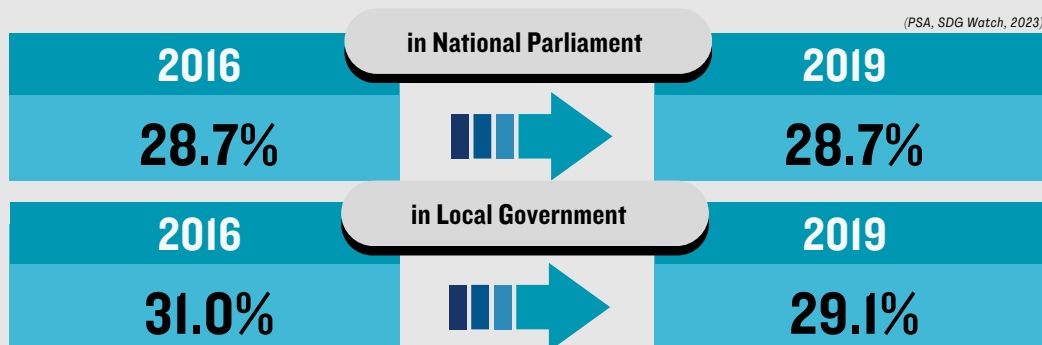
14,092 (78%)

13,815 (69%)

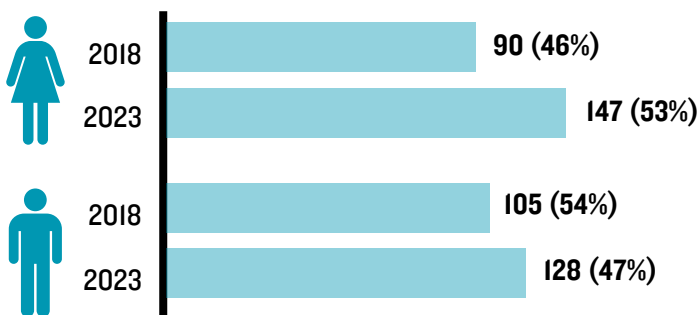
(PSA, Women and Men Fact Sheet, 2023)

The 2016 and 2022 National and Local Elections (NLE) showed an increase in the number of women elected officials at 8.47% in six years; however, their share remained below the prescribed 50-50 sharing in decision-making positions.

#### Proportion of seats held by women



#### Women and men eligible for appointment to third-level and executive managerial positions



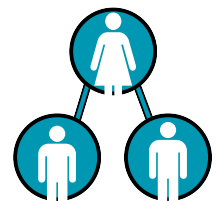
(CESB, Occupancy Report, 2023)

Women in the third-level positions are at better standing, occupying 45% of Career Executive Service (CES) positions as of 2023. Moreover, from 2018 to 2023, the proportion of women qualified for third-level increased from 46.6% to 53%.

#### Proportion of women in managerial positions

2016 46.6%  
2021 53.0%

(PSA, SDG Watch, 2022)



#### Women and men occupying CES positions



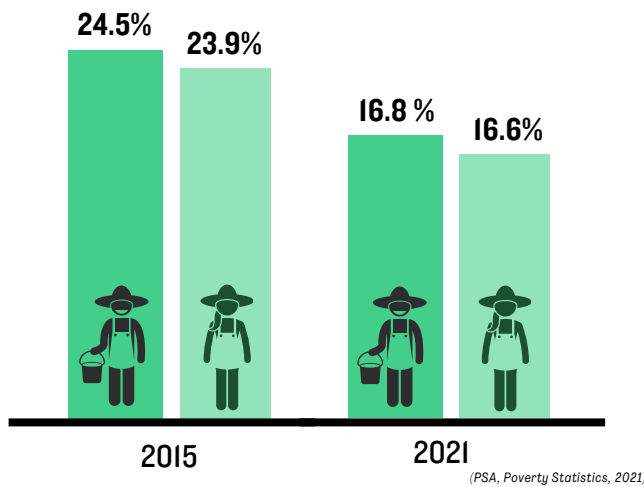
(CESB, Occupancy Report, 2023)



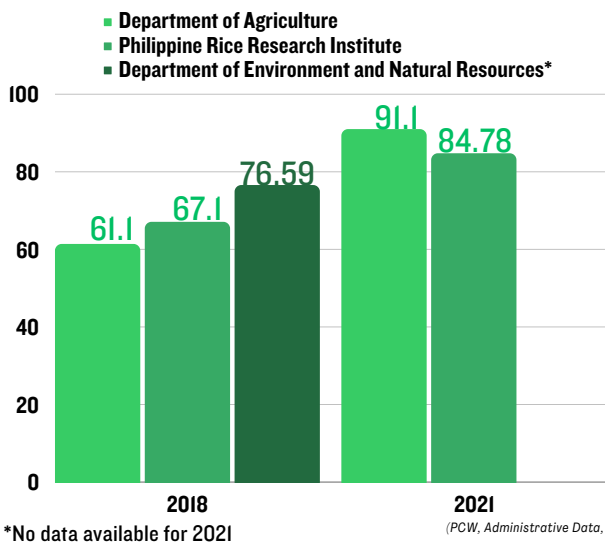
### Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry

The primary sources of inequality between women and men in the agricultural sector are seen in the unequal distribution of wages, land ownership, and occupancy in decision-making positions. This is echoed in the number of Emancipation Patent (EP) and Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) awarded to women which showed a 0.6% increase from 2016 to 2021. However, women have seen a more equitable distribution of agricultural and residential land-free patents from 2016 to 2021 at 46% and 51%, respectively.

Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line



Duty-bearers responsible for the AFF sectors that increased their organizational GMEF scores within a given timeframe

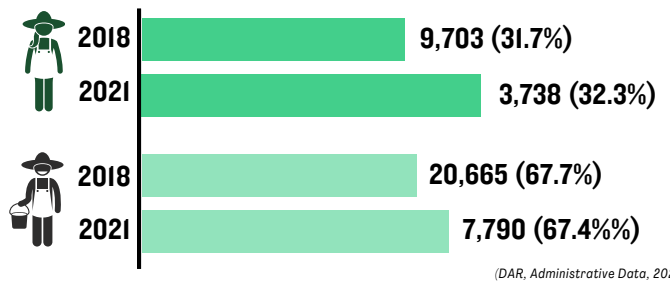


Agricultural and residential land free patents issued, by sex of patent holders, 2021

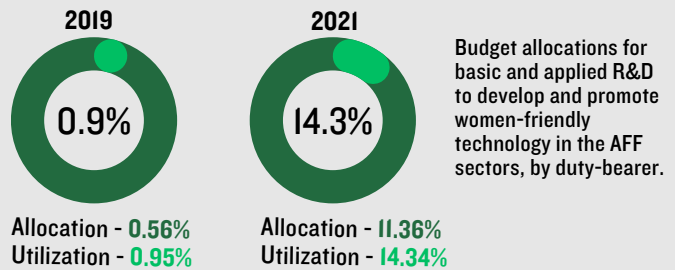
**51%**  
of total agricultural and residential land free patents were issued to women.



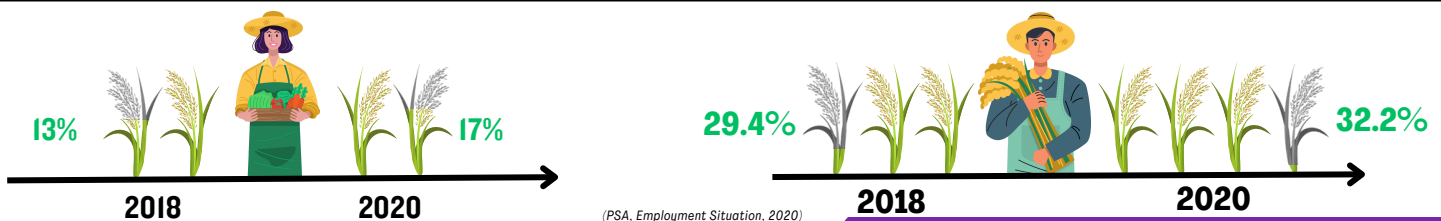
Emancipation Patents (EP)/ Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) Awarded



Percentage of budget of duty-bearers in the AFF sector allocated for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe\*



Percent distribution of employed persons by sex in agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors



### Informal Economy

The Philippines saw an 8.5% decrease in poverty incidence among self-employed and unpaid workers from 2015 to 2021.

#### Poverty Incidence among self-employed and unpaid worker

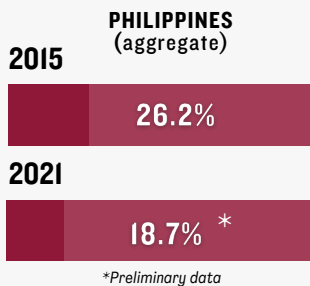


#### TOP 3 LEAST POVERTY INCIDENCES

2015	2021
RIII - 6.3%	NCR - 2.4%
RII - 10.6%	RIV-A - 8.4%
RIV-A - 10.8%	RIII - 8.5%

#### TOP 3 HIGHEST POVERTY INCIDENCES

2015	2021
BARMM - 57.1%	RIX - 34%
RIX - 10.8%	BARMM - 32.4%
RX - 10.6%	CARAGA - 30.5%

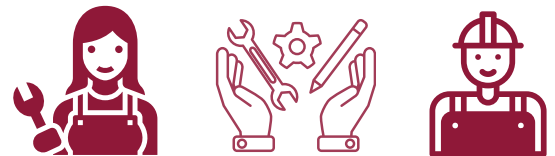


(PSA, Poverty Statistics, 2021)

### Formal Labor

Based on the September 2023 Labor Force Survey, women's labor force participation rate is at 53.4 percent. This is slightly lower than the 54.8 percent rate in September 2022.

#### Labor Force Participation Rate as of September 2023



(PSA, Labor Force Survey, 2023)

### Migrant Workers & Overseas Filipinos

For the period April to September 2022, the number of OFWs who worked abroad was at 1.96 million, 1.13 million (57.8%) of whom were females while 828,000 (42.2%) were males.

#### Total Remittances of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), 2022



#### OFWs who worked abroad from April to September 2022



(PSA, Survey on Overseas Filipinos, 2022)



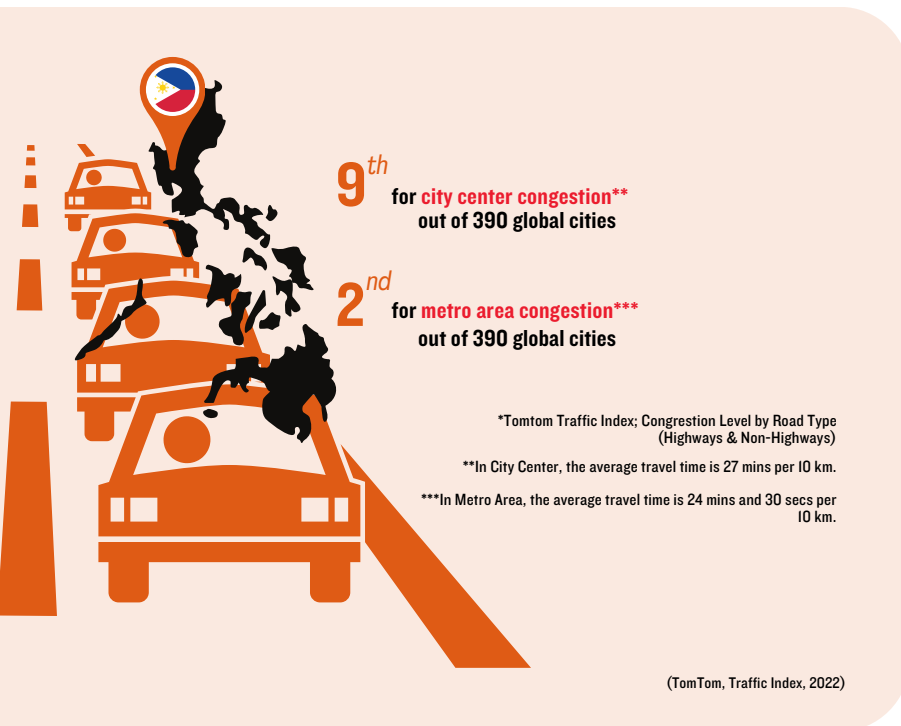
### Infrastructure

Gender-responsive infrastructure, especially in the realm of roads and road safety, is integral to fostering inclusive and secure environments for all. Recognizing the distinct requirements and experiences of individuals based on gender is crucial for establishing effective and fair transportation systems. The impact of traffic congestion goes beyond mere inconvenience as it exacerbates gender disparities by constricting women's mobility, limiting their access to economic opportunities, and curbing their overall participation in public life.

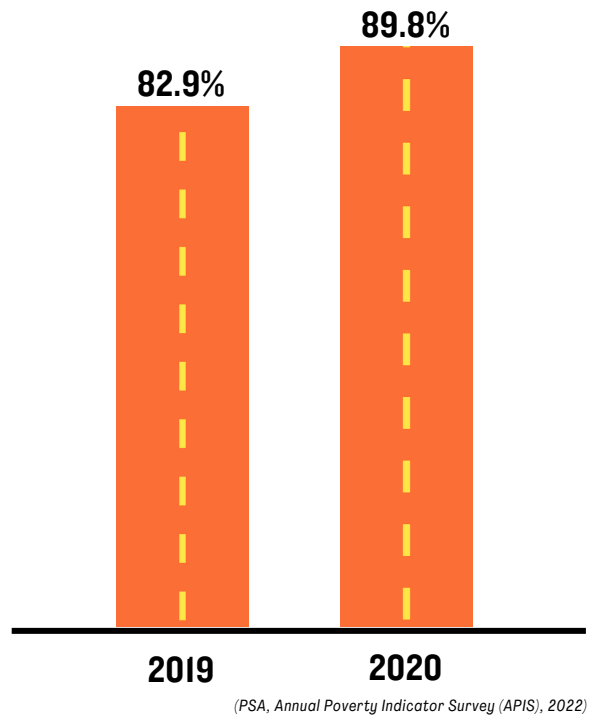
Implementing robust infrastructure measures is crucial not only for enhancing overall physical safety in streets and communities but also for specifically curbing gender-based violence. Creating well-lit pathways and secure public spaces not only contributes to reducing crime rates but also fosters a heightened sense of security, particularly for women, in the community.

#### Traffic Index

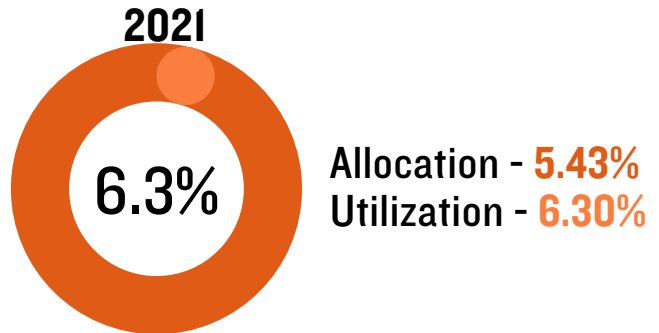
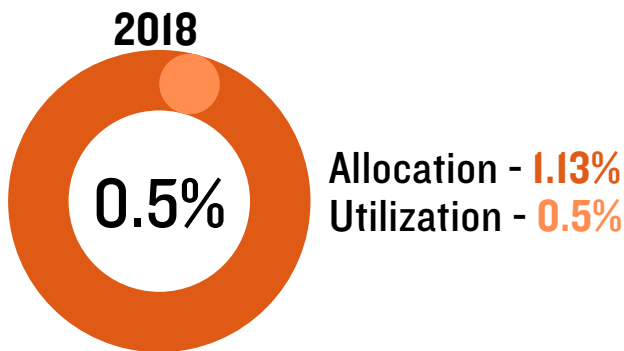
(ranks congestion level in cities in the world)



#### Respondent's Perception on How Safe Walking Alone in the Community at Night, Region and Residence



#### Percentage of budget of government institutions who are duty-bearers for the infrastructure sector allocated and utilized for GAD programs, projects and activities within a given timeframe<sup>1</sup>



(PCW, Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring Systems (GMMS), 2022)

<sup>1</sup> The indicator includes 26 Agencies namely, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Information and Communications Technology, Department of Transportation, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Local Water Utilities Administration, National Housing Authority, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, Social Housing Finance Corporation, National Electrification Administration, Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation, National Telecommunication Commission, National Transmission Corporation, Energy Regulatory Commission, Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippine, Civil Aviation Board, Manila International Airport Authority, North Luzon Railways Corporation, National Power Corporation, Office for Transportation Security, Light Rail Transit Authority, Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board, Philippine National Railways, Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System Corporate Office, Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System Regulatory Office, National Water Resources Board, and Home Development Mutual Fund.

## ACRONYMS:

<b>AFF</b>	Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
<b>APIS</b>	Annual Poverty Indicator Survey
<b>BARMM</b>	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
<b>BPfA</b>	Beijing Platform for Action
<b>CALT</b>	Certificates of Ancestral Land Titles
<b>CES</b>	Career Service Executive
<b>CESB</b>	Career Executive Service Board
<b>CLOA</b>	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
<b>CSC</b>	Civil Service Commission
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health
<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development
<b>EP</b>	Emancipation Patent
<b>GAD</b>	Gender and Development
<b>GDI</b>	Gender Development Index
<b>GGI</b>	Gender Gap Index
<b>GMEF</b>	Gender Mainstreaming Evaluation Framework
<b>GMMS</b>	Gender Mainstreaming Monitoring System
<b>HARP</b>	HIV/AIDS & Art Registry of the Philippines
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>GII</b>	Gender Inequality Index
<b>HPMES</b>	Harmonized Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation System
<b>IGHR</b>	Inventory of Government Human Resources
<b>MCW</b>	Magna Carta of Women
<b>NCIP</b>	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
<b>NCR</b>	National Capital Region
<b>NDHS</b>	National Demographic and Health Survey
<b>NLE</b>	National and Local Elections
<b>NNC</b>	National Nutrition Council
<b>PCW</b>	Philippine Commission on Women
<b>PNP</b>	Philippine National Police
<b>PRPWD</b>	Philippine Registry for Persons with Disability
<b>PSA</b>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>PPP</b>	Purchasing Power Parity
<b>RPRH</b>	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>TESDA</b>	Technical Educational and Skills Development Authority
<b>TVET</b>	Technical Vocational Education and Training