78 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in the Philippines

The maternal mortality ratio in the Philippines has improved from 129 in 2000 to 78 in 2020. Maternal mortality in the Philippines is nearly the same as its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

4.9 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Philippines in 2020

In the Philippines, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

96.3% of girls and 83.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Philippines as of 2021 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 12.7, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 2.7. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in the Philippines is nearly the same among women and men (2019)

In the Philippines, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.
In the Philippines, the labor force participation rate among females is 46% and among males is 70.6% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in the Philippines.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in the Philippines since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 38.4% and among men is 31.4% in the Philippines for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in the Philippines compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.
Data is not available for the Philippines for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)

Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.

In 2017, 38.9% of women and 30% of men in the Philippines had an account

The female rate in the Philippines is lower than both East Asia & Pacific and the lower-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

Female ▼ Male

Philippines

East Asia & Pacific

Lower middle income

Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
31.8% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2017

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Data is not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>64.2% do not own a house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

85% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2017

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visits to family, relatives, friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In the Philippines, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)
27.3% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in the Philippines

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in the Philippines has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

Women represented 38% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2021

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for the Philippines falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2022.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in the Philippines is lower than East Asia & Pacific but higher than the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

Source: Global Findex database

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/philippines/