121 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 160 in 2000 to 121 in 2017. Maternal mortality in the Philippines is higher than 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.

55 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Philippines in 2019

In the Philippines, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

89.8% of girls and 76.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Philippines as of 2019 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 12.9, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 2.8. 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 47% and among males is 73.1% for 2019.

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 37.4% and among men is 30.5% in the Philippines for 2019. 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).
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+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
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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)

- Male: Data is not available
- Female: 68.2% do not own a house, 6.5% own a house alone, 17.9% own a house jointly, 7.4% own a house both alone and jointly

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.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

- Visits to family, relatives, friends: 93%
- Making major household purchase: 89.1%
- Own health care: 95.8%
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 ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

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

- Any form of sexual violence: 5.2%
- Intimate partner violence: 12.2%

28% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 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.

More women than men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017.

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 the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

Women represented 29.3% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for the Philippines falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

More women than men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017.

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 the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.

- 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.
- House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Women who do not own a house (% of women age 15-49). Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced: Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/).
- 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.
- Used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online 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/