



SPECIAL RELEASE

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN CAGAYAN VALLEY (Results from the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey)

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EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

A little more of 1/3 of women age 15-49 have more than a secondary education

- In Cagayan Valley, 33.4% of the women age 15-49 have more than a secondary education.

- More than one fourth of the women have some secondary education while 23.7% have

completed grade 10 of high school under the old education system or completed grade 12 under the K-12 educational system and gone no further.

- 8.8% of women age 15-49 have some primary education, 7.5% have completed grade 6 at the primary level but gone no further.
- Meanwhile, less than one percent of the women respondents have no formal education (includes respondents who completed nursery, kindergarten, or preschool only) in the region.

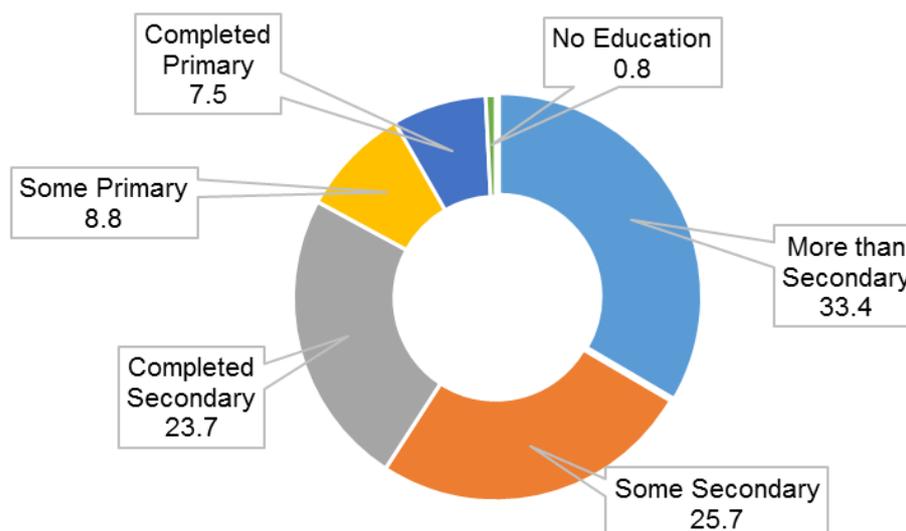


Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Women Age 15-49 by Highest Level of Schooling Attended or Completed, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

More women and girls as well as men and boys of the de facto household population attained some primary education

- Of the de facto household population age 6 and over, 26.0% of the women and girls and 30.4% of the men and boys have attained some primary education.

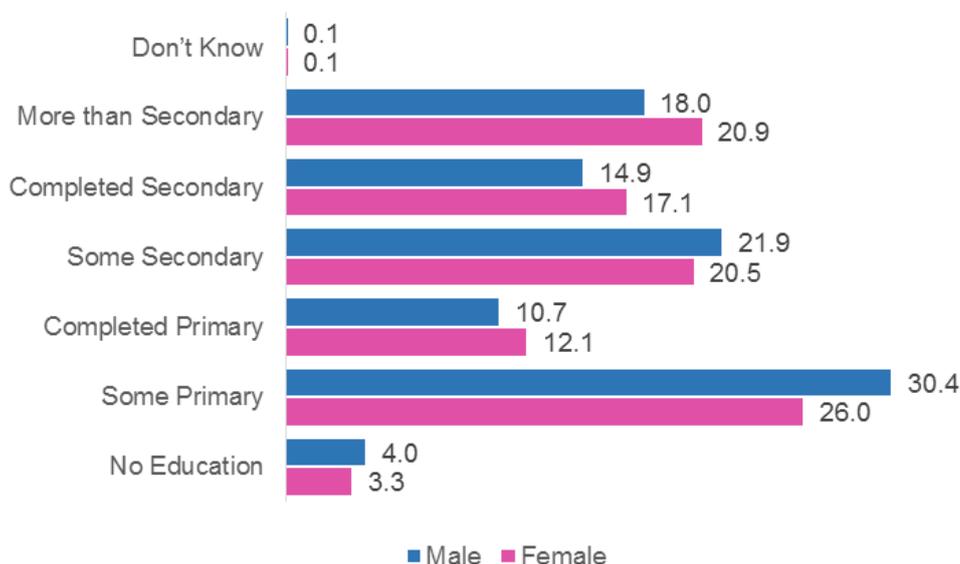


Figure 2. Percentage of the de facto Male and Female Household Population Age 6 and Over by Highest Level of Schooling Attended or Completed, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

- More de facto women and girls household population age 6 and more have completed primary, completed secondary and attained some education after secondary school than men and boys.
- Less than five percent of women and girls and men and boys age 6 and over have never attended school.
- Women and girls age 6 and over have completed a median of 8.2 years of schooling, a year more than men and boys age 6 and over.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Net attendance ratio dropped in secondary school

- Ninety four percent of girls in primary school age 6-11 years attended primary school, as compared with 93% of boys. In 2017, the Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) in the region dropped in secondary school: 87% of girls and 73% of boys age 12-17 attended secondary school.

Number of children outside official school-age population for secondary level attending primary school

- The gross attendance ratio (GAR) for primary school is 104 for girls and 104 for boys while the GAR for secondary school is 94 for girls and 81 for boys. The figures connote that the number of children outside the official school-age population for secondary level are attending primary school instead.

EMPLOYMENT

Majority of women were not employed in the 12 months preceding the NDHS Survey

- Majority of women were not employed at any time in the 12 months prior to the survey. However, there were 45.4% women currently employed in the months preceding the survey while 7.3% were not.

26.2% women employed engaged in sales and services

- Majority of women employed in the 12 months before the survey were engaged in sales and services at 26.2%. Meanwhile, almost one fourth of women employed in the region work in professional/technical/managerial positions and 23.6% were engaged in agriculture.
- There were one in 10 women engaged in unskilled manual.

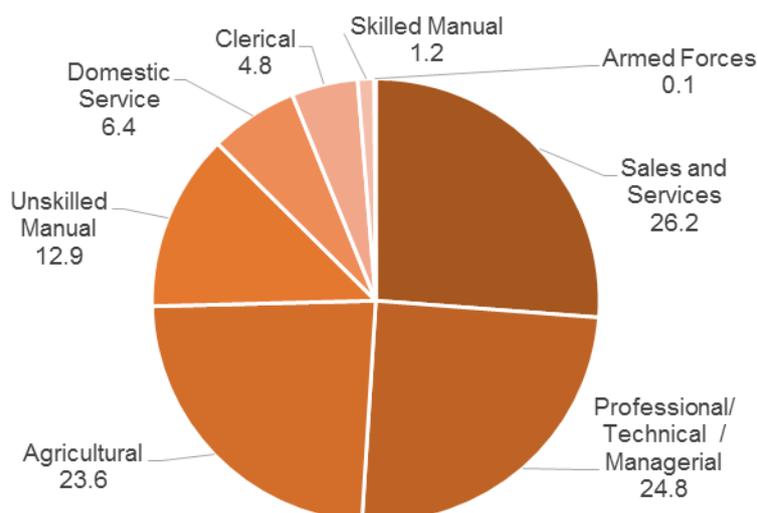


Figure 3. Percent Distribution of Women Age 15-49 Employed in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey by Occupation, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

One-third of women have no health insurance

- In 2017, more than one-third of women (34.8%) have no health insurance.
- Aggregate of women age 15-49 which have some type of health coverage is 64.3%. From which, one-fourth have coverage through the informal economy, 21.1% have coverage through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR), 16.9% have Philhealth coverage through the formal economy. Only one percent and 0.5% have coverage through Sponsored and Overseas Filipino Member, respectively.
- For health insurances other than Philhealth, seven percent of women have the most common form of health insurance, the Social Security System(SSS) while four percent of women were covered through Government Service Insurance system (GSIS). Meanwhile, only 1.2% of women have private health insurance.

CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Majority of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in Cagayan Valley decide jointly with husband on how the earnings are used

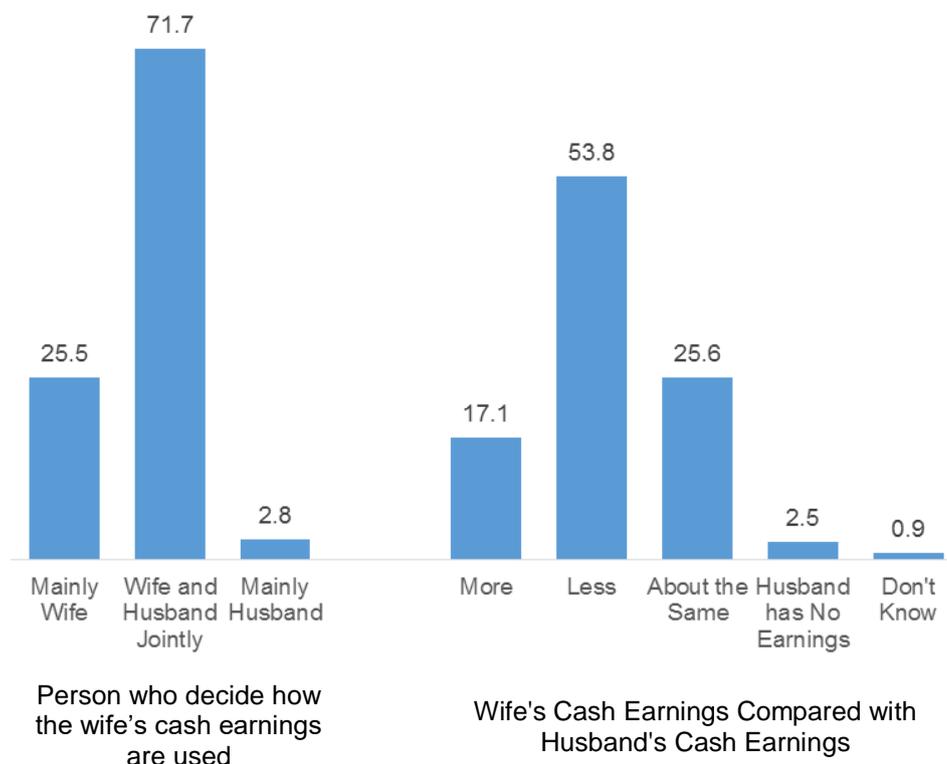


Figure 4. Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 who Received Cash Earnings for Employment in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey by Person who Decides How the Wife's Cash Earnings are Used and by whether She Earned More or Less than Her Husband, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

- 71.7% of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in Cagayan Valley decide jointly with husband on how the earnings are used and 25.5% make independent decisions on how to use their cash earnings. Only 2.8% of women reveal that their husband is the main decision maker on how the earning will be used.
- More than half of currently married women with cash earnings earn less than their husbands while more than one fourth earn the same as their husbands. Meanwhile, only 2.5% declare that their husband has no earnings.

OWNERSHIP OF ASSET

Highest percentage of women owning a house and land either alone or jointly posted in Cagayan Valley

- Across regions, Cagayan Valley posted the highest percentage in terms of women’s ownership of a house or land, either alone or jointly: house ownership at 48.7% and land ownership at 33.1%. The National Capital Region (NCR) had the lowest percentage at 18.0% and 7.0% for house and land ownership respectively.
- In the meantime, a majority of women age 15-49 in Cagayan Valley do not either own a house or a land. Joint ownership of asset is common as 24.1% of women own a house jointly with someone, while 12.4% own land jointly with someone.

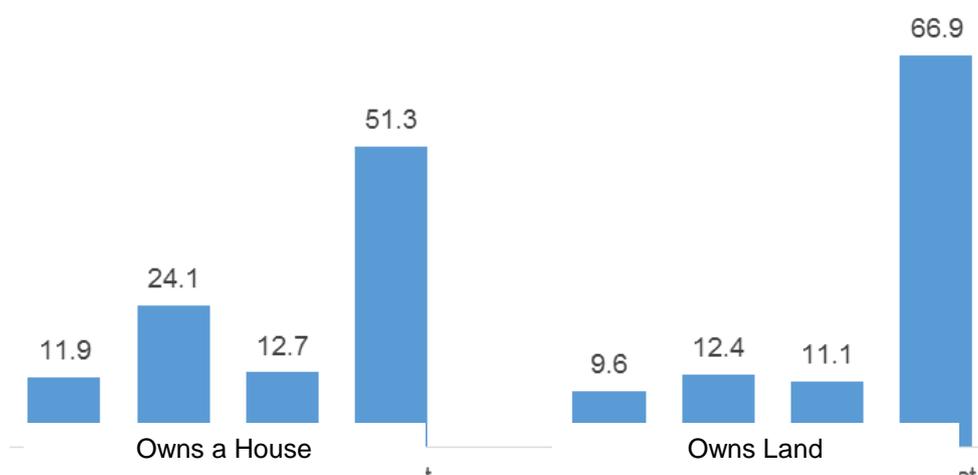


Figure 5. Percentage of Women Age 15-49 by Ownership of Housing and Land, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

BANK ACCOUNTS AND MOBILE PHONES

Almost 20% of women have and use a bank account and 20% of women who own a mobile phone use it for financial transactions

- In 2017, 18.4% of women age 15-49 in the region have and use a bank account.
- Almost 9 out of 10 women own a mobile phone. Overall, 20.2% of women who have a mobile phone reported that they use their mobile phone for financial transactions.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Majority of currently married women in Cagayan Valley participate in all three specific household decisions

- Across regions in the country, the highest percentage of currently married women's participation in all three specified decisions, either alone or with husband was noted in Cagayan Valley at 93.4%.

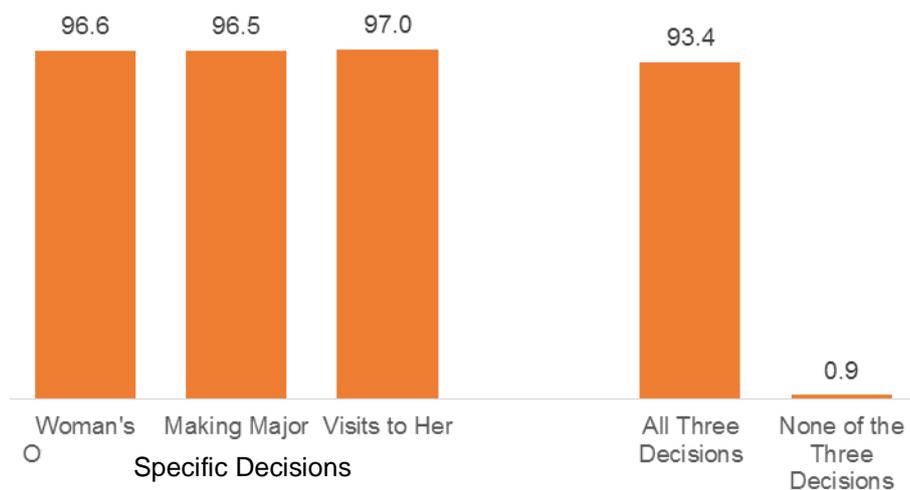


Figure 6. Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 who Usually Make Specific Decisions Either by Themselves or Jointly with their Husband, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

- Women are more likely to participate in decisions on visiting family or relatives, woman's health care and making major household purchases. Meanwhile, only 0.9% of currently married women do not participate in any of the three decisions.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

Neglecting the children – the most common circumstance justifying the hitting or beating of wife

- In Cagayan Valley, 7.1% agree that wife hitting or beating is reasonable under at least one specific reason. From among the five reasons presented to respondents, the negligence of children was reported as the most common reason to justify the husband's hitting or beating to wife, followed by the wife going out without telling her husband. Meantime, less than one percent agree that hitting or beating of wife is caused by burning of food and refusal to have sexual intercourse with husband.

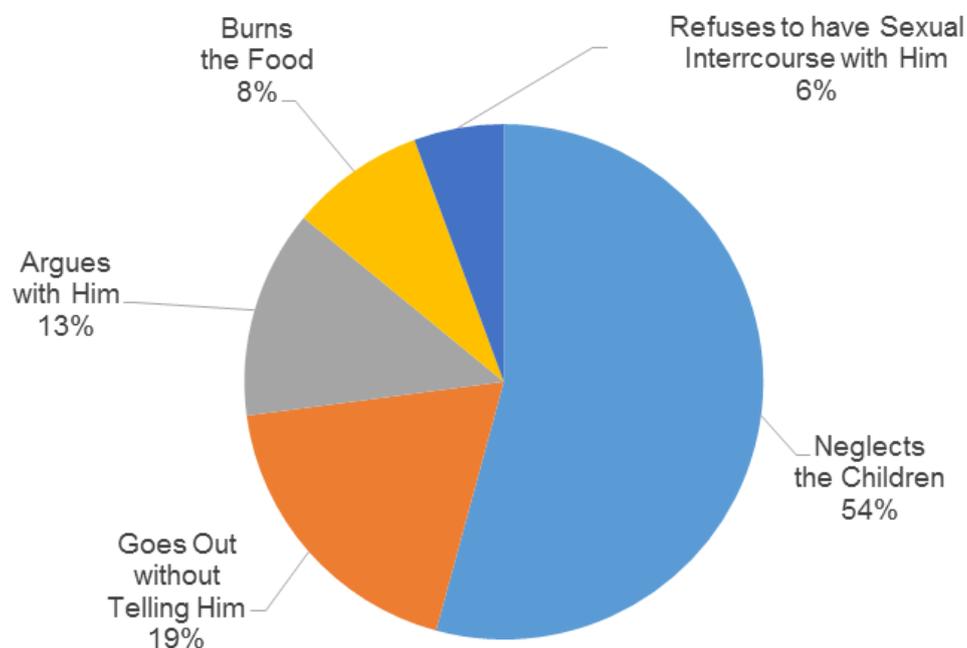


Figure 7. Percentage of All Women Age 15-49 who Agree that a Husband is Justified in Hitting or Beating his Wife for Specific Reasons, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

Attitudes Towards Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with husband

Most women believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI

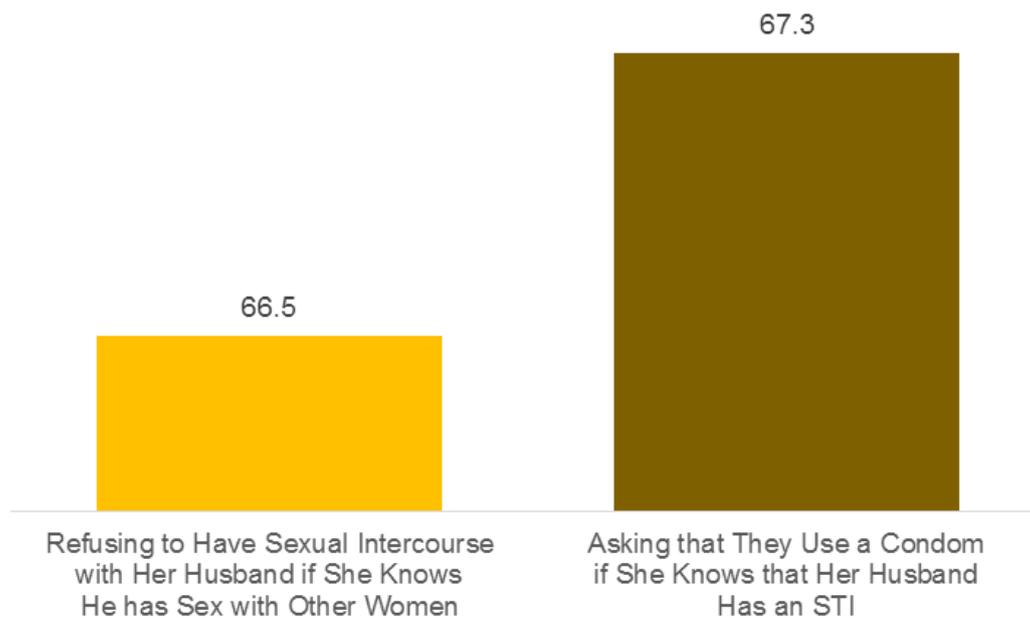


Figure 8. Percentage of Women Age 15-49 who Believe that a Woman is Justified in Refusing to Have Sexual Intercourse with Her Husband if She Knows that He has Sexual Intercourse with Other Women, and Percentage who Believe that A Woman is Justified in Asking that They Use A Condom if She Knows that Her Husband has a Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI), Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

- Of the total number of women respondents age 15-49, 66.5% believe that a wife is reasonable in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women and 67.3% believe that a wife is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI. The respondents were asked to assess attitudes of women toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband.

Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations with Husband

Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of currently married women can say no if they do not want to have sexual intercourse with their husband and $\frac{1}{3}$ can ask their husband to use a condom

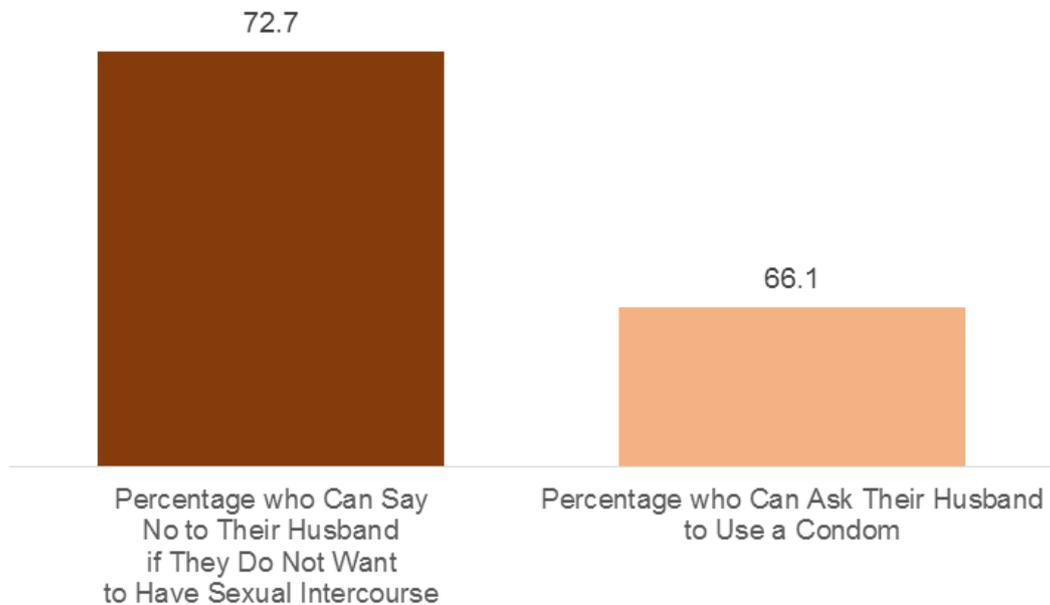


Figure 9. Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 who Can Say No to their Husband if They Do Not Want to Have Sexual Intercourse, and Percentage who Can Ask their Husband to Use a Condom, Cagayan Valley, NDHS 2017

- 72.7% of currently married women age can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and 66.1% can ask their husband to use a condom.


MARILYN T. ESTRADA
Regional Director

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TECHNICAL NOTES

The 2017 Philippines National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) is the sixth Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in the Philippines as part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program and the 11th national demographic survey conducted since 1968.

The survey was funded by the Government of the Philippines and was implemented by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data collection took place from August 14 to October 27, 2017.

Technical assistance and equipment was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through ICF under The DHS Program, which assists countries in the collection of data to monitor and evaluate population, health, and nutrition programs.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Net attendance ratio (NAR). Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age (6-11 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age (12-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%. *Sample:* Children age 6-11 for primary school NAR and children age 12-17 for secondary school NAR.

Gross attendance ratio (GAR). The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school-age population, and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school-age population. The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%. *Sample:* Children age 6-11 for primary school GAR and children age 12-17 for secondary school GAR.

Gender parity indices (GPI). The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. Each index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap. The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. *Sample:* Primary school students and secondary school students.

Completed Primary. Completed grade 6 at the primary level.

Completed Secondary. Completed grade 10 of high school under the old educational system or completed grade 12 under the current K-12 educational system.

Median educational attainment. Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling. *Sample:* De facto household population age 6 and older.

Employment. Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey. *Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49.

Currently employed. Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason. *Sample:* Women age 15-49.

Earning cash for employment. Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment. *Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey.

Control over one's own cash earnings. Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used. *Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey.

Occupation. Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and armed forces. *Sample:* Women age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey.

Health Insurance Coverage. Results refer to women interviewed with the Woman's Questionnaire, although data are taken from the Household Questionnaire; thus, answers may not be provided by the woman herself but rather by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. Percentages do not sum to 100% because respondents may report more than one type of insurance.

GSIS. Government Service Insurance System.

SSS. Social Security System.

NHTS-PR. National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction.

Private Insurance. Includes private insurance company, health maintenance organization, and pre-need insurance plan company.

Ownership of a house or land. Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else. *Sample:* Women age 15-49.

Has and uses a bank account. Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution that they themselves use. *Sample:* Women age 15-49.

Mobile phone ownership. Respondents who own a mobile phone. *Sample:* Women age 15-49.

Currently married. Women who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. *Sample:* Women age 15-49.

Participation in major household decisions. Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives. *Sample:* Currently married women age 15-49.

Attitudes toward wife beating. Respondents were asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer yes in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating. *Sample:* Women age 15-49.