

SPECIAL RELEASE

Women and Men in Western Visayas

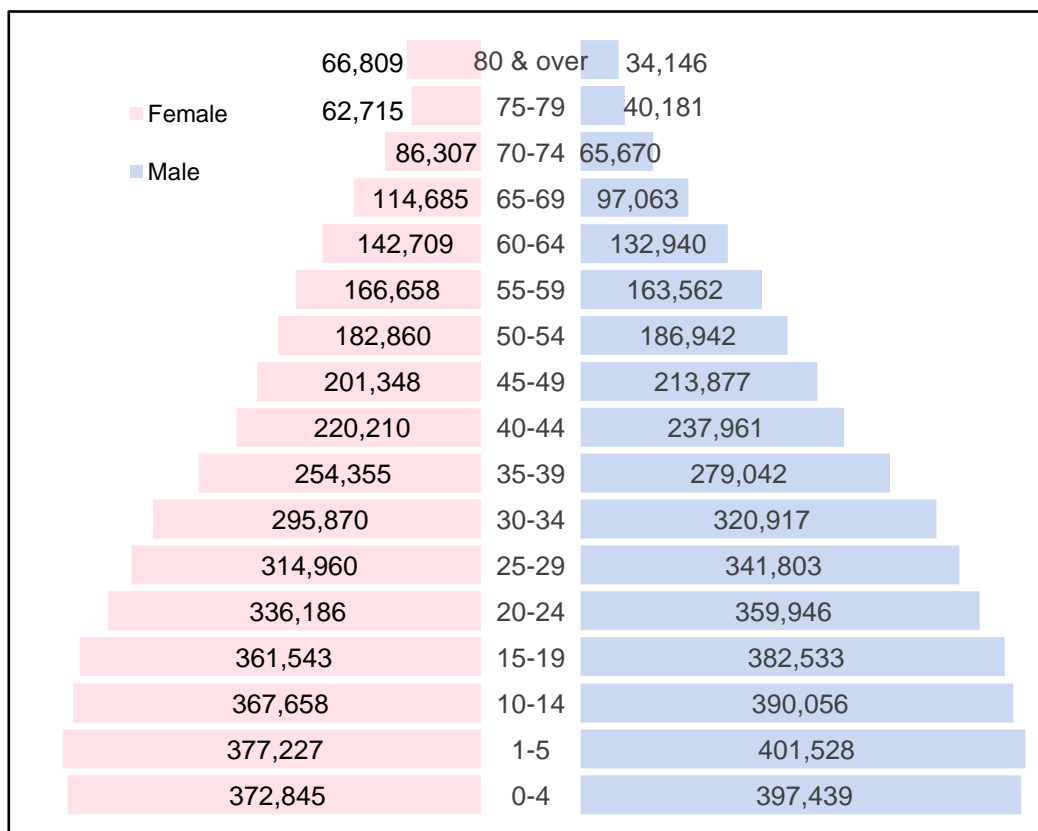
Date of Release: 09 March 2022
Reference No. 2022-SR05

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This special release presents selected information on Women and Men in Western Visayas. Data provided in this special release were taken from the latest available data from various census and surveys of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and other data sources from various government agencies.

Population

Figure 1. Age-Sex Pyramid, Western Visayas: 2021



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Updated POPCEN-based Population Projection for 2021

The updated projected mid-year population in 2021 based on the 2015 POPCEN in Western Visayas reached to 7,975,551. Of this, 4,045,606 were males and



Management System
ISO 9001:2015
www.tuv.com
ID 9108640991
NO 01 100 1734754/12



J Villanueva Building, Iznart Street, Iloilo City, Iloilo, Philippines 5000
Telephone: (033) 335-0907 Telefax: (033) 335-0316
Email: psareg06@gmail.com
<http://rsso06.psa.gov.ph>
www.psa.gov.ph

3,929,945 were females. The resulting sex ratio is 103.1. This means that in Western Visayas, there were 103 males for every 100 females.

In the population structure of Western Visayas in 2021, 50.8 percent are males and 49.2 percent are females.

It was observed that the age-sex population structure of the region exhibits a young population. This is evident in the broad lower base of the population pyramid that comprises 55.2 percent (zero to 29 years old) of the total population.

Table 1. Population and Sex Ratio by Sex and by Province, Western Visayas: 2021

Region/Province	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Western Visayas	7,970,551	4,045,606	3,924,945	103.1
Aklan	610,948	310,303	300,645	103.2
Antique	617,788	315,751	302,037	104.5
Capiz	811,948	410,973	400,975	102.5
Guimaras	187,011	95,902	91,109	105.3
Iloilo	2,548,470	1,286,333	1,262,137	101.9
Negros Occidental	3,194,386	1,626,344	1,568,042	103.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Updated POPCEN-based Population Projection for 2021

In 2021, among all the provinces in the region, Iloilo had the lowest sex ratio of 101.9 while Guimaras had the highest sex ratio of 105.3. Capiz and Iloilo are the provinces that reported to have a sex ratio lower than the regional sex ratio. All the provinces in the region reported to have more males than females.

Senior Citizens

Table 2. Total Senior Citizen Population, Percentage, and Sex Ratio by Province, Western Visayas: 2021

Region/Province	Total Population	Total Senior	Percentage	Sex Ratio
Western Visayas	7,970,551	843,225	10.6	78.2
Aklan	610,948	63,617	10.4	77.2
Antique	617,788	61,395	9.9	79.3
Capiz	811,948	90,301	11.1	76.8
Guimaras	187,011	20,026	10.7	83.6
Iloilo	2,548,470	286,370	11.2	76.2
Negros Occidental	3,194,386	321,516	10.1	80.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Updated POPCEN-based Population Projection for 2021

In 2021, the projected population of senior citizens in Western Visayas reached to 843,225. Of this, 43.9 percent are males and 56.1 percent are females.

The largest proportion of senior citizen by province in Western Visayas was reported in Iloilo with 11.2 percent.

The regional sex ratio of senior citizen is 78.2. Among all the provinces in the region, Aklan (77.2), Capiz (76.8), and Iloilo (76.1) posted a sex ratio lower than the regional sex ratio. All provinces had a senior citizen's sex ratio lower than 100 implying that all the provinces had a larger proportion of females than males.

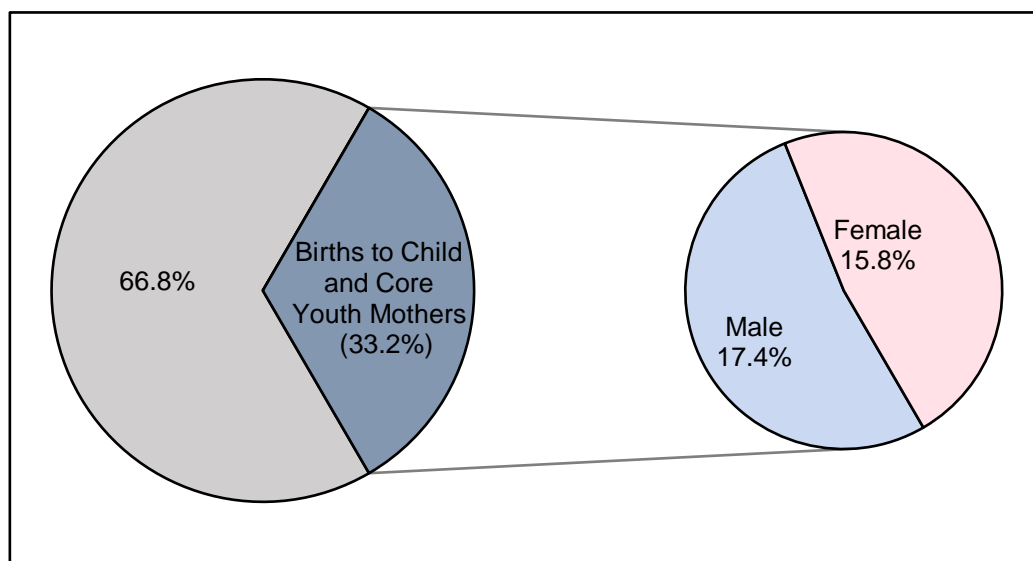
Births

In the latest data (2020), the number of births in Western Visayas in 2020 reached to 92,452. The sex ratio at birth was 109.9. This means that there were 110 males for every 100 females born in Western Visayas. In terms of proportion, 52.3 percent of the births were males while 47.7 percent were females.

The number of child youth and core youth mothers (15 to 24 years old) reported in Western Visayas reached to 30,724. In proportion, 33.2 percent or one in every three births in the region was born to child youth and core youth mothers.

On the other hand, one in every ten births in Western Visayas was born to teenage mothers aged 13 to 19 years old.

Figure 2. Births to Child Youth and Core Youth Mothers (15 to 24 years old), Western Visayas: 2020

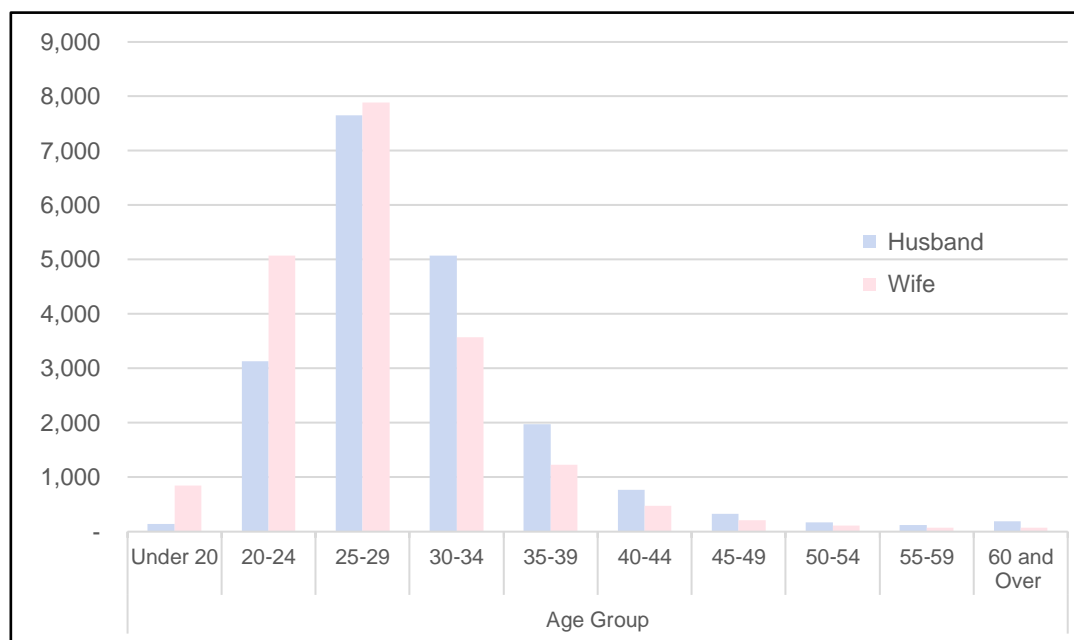


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Vital Statistics Report

Marriage

The number of registered marriages in Western Visayas in 2020 reached to 19,540. It declined by -43.2 percent compared to the total registered marriages in 2019 (34,396). Women married younger than men. In 2020, the median age of marriage, or the age at which half of the population were younger/older upon marriage, was 27 years old for women and 29 years old for men.

Figure 3. Registered Marriages by Age of Husband and Wife, Western Visayas: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Vital Statistics Report

Deaths

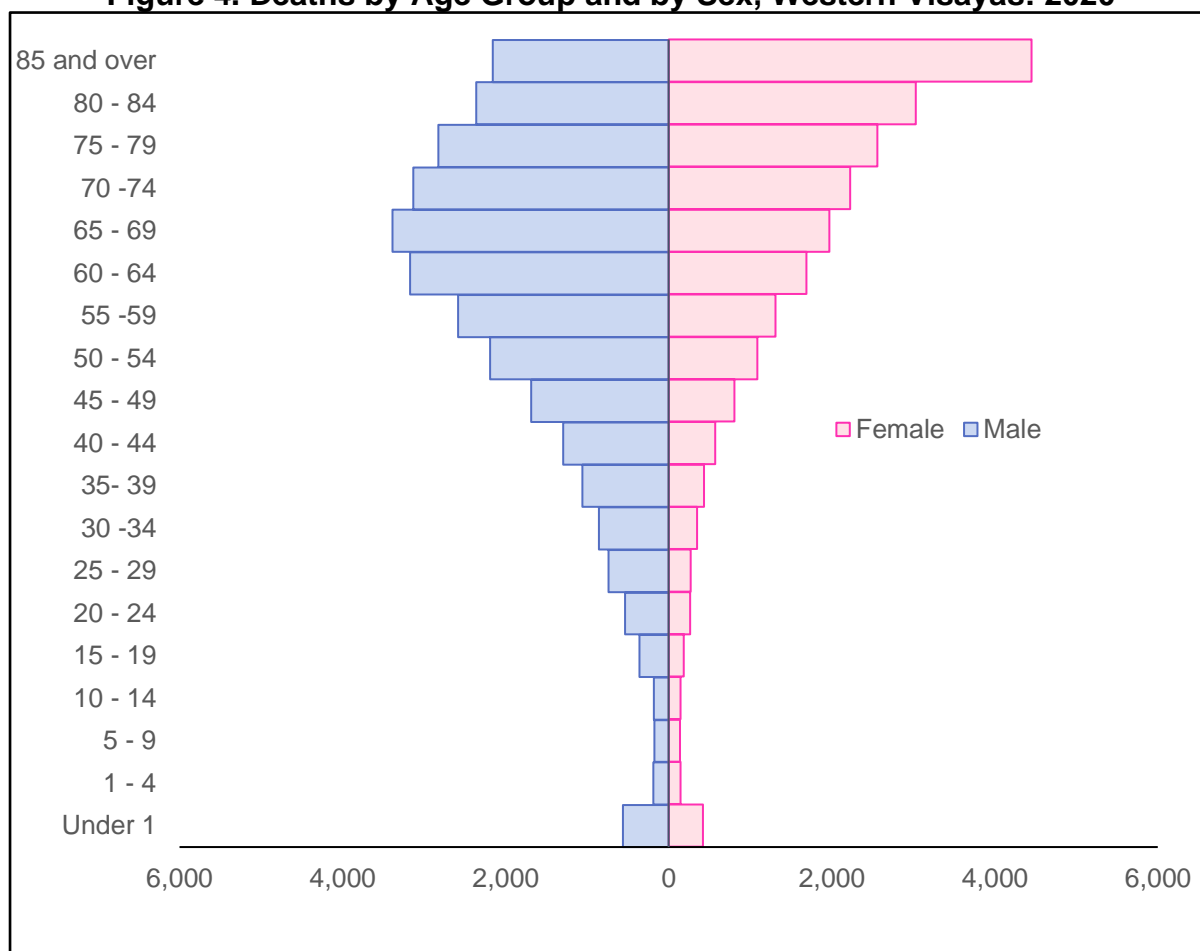
In 2020, the number of deaths in Western Visayas posted at 51,505. Of this, 57.2 percent were males while 42.8 were females. This is equivalent to a crude death rate of 6.5 percent, or about six deaths per 1,000 population.

The age-sex structure of deaths in Western Visayas shows an inverted pyramid, with fewer deaths in younger ages, except for children under one-year-old, and progressively increasing as people grow older. In the region, the number of male deaths (29,437) was higher than female deaths (22,068).

The proportion of males who died was highest at age of 65 to 69 years old (3,387 or 11.5 % of male deaths). While for females, the largest was at the oldest age group, 85 years old and over (4,454 or 20.2% of female deaths).

The sex ratio of 133.4 indicates that there were about 133 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. Moreover, sex ratio at death of over a hundred means that more male deaths were reported compared to their female counterparts at each age group before 80 years old. Further, higher proportions of female deaths were observed in older age groups (80 years old and over) compared to its male counterparts.

Figure 4. Deaths by Age Group and by Sex, Western Visayas: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Vital Statistics Report

Of the 51,505 deaths in Western Visayas, Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death with 12.0 percent of the total deaths in 2020. This was followed by Neoplasm (10.7%) and Pneumonia (9.3%). Cerebrovascular disease was the fourth leading cause of death in Western Visayas (9.1%).

Among the top ten leading causes of deaths in the region, Neoplasm, Diabetes Mellitus, and Pneumonia reported to have more female deaths than male deaths while the rest reported to have more male deaths than female deaths.

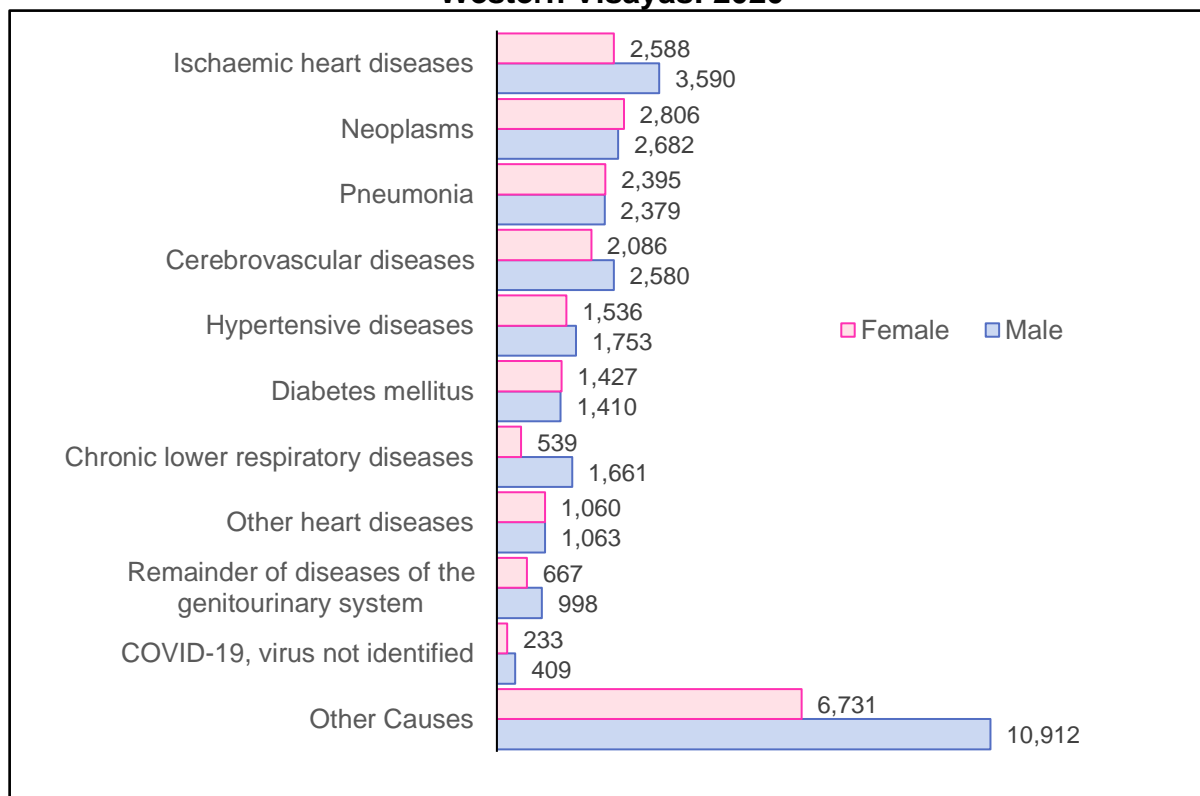
The highest sex ratio at death among the top ten leading causes of deaths was posted on the Chronic respiratory disease with 308 males for every 100 females died due to this cause. This was followed by deaths due to COVID-19, virus not identified with a sex ratio at death of 175.5, and the Remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system with a sex ratio at death of 149.6.

Table 3. Number of Deaths and Sex Ratio at Death by Sex and Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths, Western Visayas: 2020

Causes of Deaths	Total Philippines	Western Visayas				
		Total	Male	Female	Percent	Sex Ratio
TOTAL	613,936	51,505	29,437	22,068	100.0	133.4
Ischaemic heart diseases	105,281	6,178	3,590	2,588	12.0	138.7
Neoplasms	66,342	5,488	2,682	2,806	10.7	95.6
Pneumonia	64,381	4,774	2,379	2,395	9.3	99.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	39,884	4,666	2,580	2,086	9.1	123.7
Hypertensive diseases	34,305	3,289	1,753	1,536	6.4	114.1
Diabetes mellitus	31,727	2,837	1,410	1,427	5.5	98.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	20,872	2,200	1,661	539	4.3	308.2
Other heart diseases	20,617	2,123	1,063	1,060	4.1	100.3
Remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system	20,599	1,665	998	667	3.2	149.6
COVID-19, virus not identified	18,545	642	409	233	1.2	175.5
Other Causes	191,383	17,643	10,912	6,731	34.3	162.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Vital Statistics Report

Figure 5. Number of Deaths by Top 10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Sex, Western Visayas: 2020

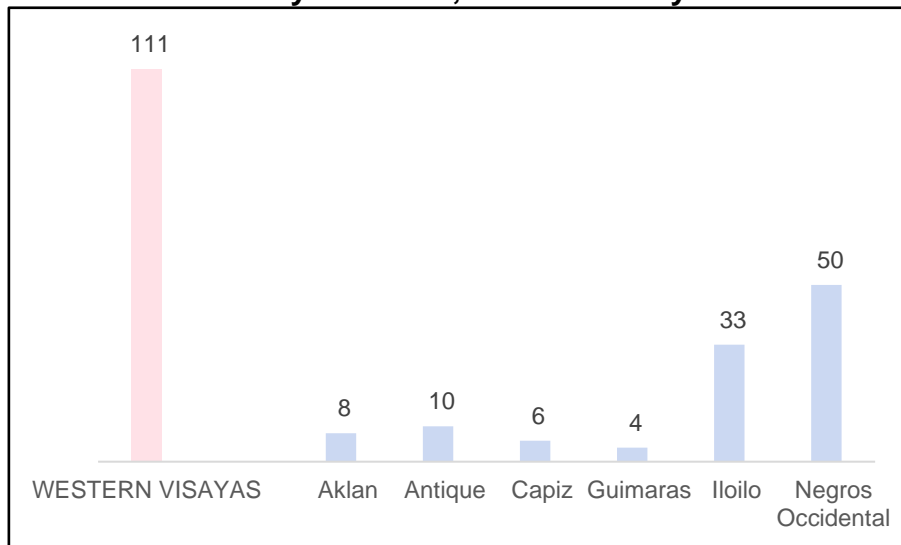


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Vital Statistics Report

A maternal death is defined by the World Health Organization as, “the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.”

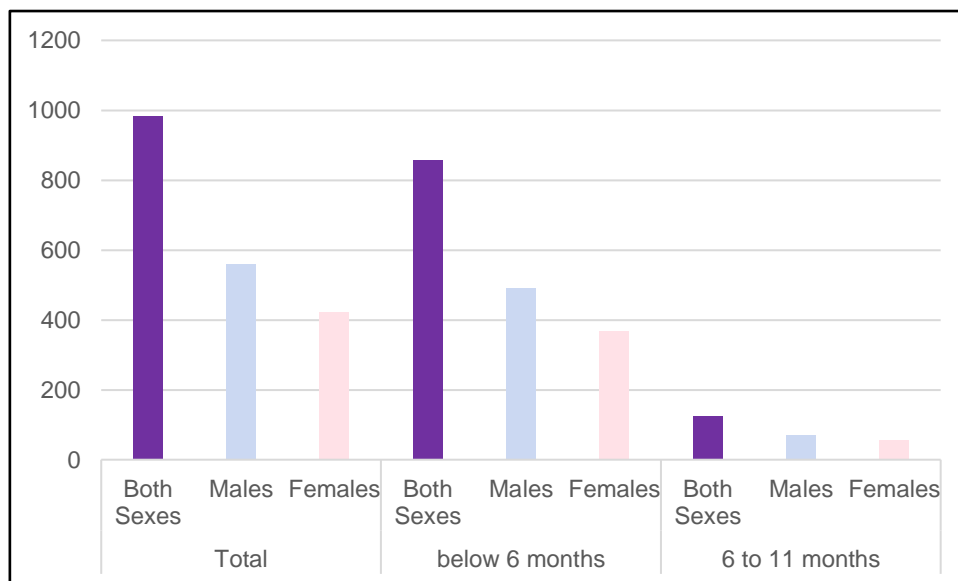
In 2020, a total of 1,975 women were identified as having died of maternal causes in the Philippines. One hundred eleven of those were maternal deaths recorded in Western Visayas. Negros Occidental had the greatest number of maternal deaths among the provinces in the region. Guimaras had the least maternal deaths.

Figure 6. Number of Registered Maternal Deaths by Usual Residence by Province, Western Visayas: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars and submitted to the OCRG using Certificate of Death-Municipal Form No. 103)

Figure 7. Number of Registered Infant Deaths by Age Group and Sex, Western Visayas: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (Data on deaths are those registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars and submitted to the OCRG using Certificate of Death-Municipal Form No. 103)

Infant deaths are deaths that occurred before reaching age 1. In Western Visayas, 983 infant deaths were registered in 2020. Six out of ten deaths were males (560 or 57.0%). More deaths were recorded for infants age below six months than infants age six months to eleven months. Male infant deaths were higher than the female counterparts of both age groups below 6 months and age 6 to 11 months.

Education

In the latest data of PSA in 2019, around 6.6 million Filipinos 5 years old and over in Western Visayas were basic literate. The proportion of basic literate females was higher (95.1%) than their male counterparts (92.6%). The basic literacy is the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect.

Table 4. Basic Literacy Rate of Population 5 Years Old and Over by Sex, Philippines and Western Visayas: 2019

Philippines / Region VI	Population 5 years old and over (in thousands)			Basic literacy rate (in percent)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	96,750	48,757	47,993	93.8	93.2	94.5
Region VI (Western Visayas)	7,089	3,593	3,497	93.8	92.6	95.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey

Of the 5.8 million population 10 to 64 years old in Western Visayas, 5.3 million were considered functional literate at 91.3 percent in 2019. In the Region, the functional literacy rate among females (93.6%) was higher than among males (89.2%).

Western Visayas posted a functional literacy rate (93.6%) higher than the national average (92.9%) for females. The functional literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeracy skills.

Table 5. Functional Literacy Rate of Population 10 to 64 Years Old by Sex, Philippines and Western Visayas: 2019

Philippines / Region VI	Population 10 to 64 years old (In thousands)			Functional literacy rate (In percent)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	79,748	40,513	39,235	91.6	90.2	92.9
Region VI (Western Visayas)	5,766	2,965	2,801	91.3	89.2	93.6

Notes: ¹ - Data not available for Region VIII. FLEMMS 2013 not conducted due to typhoon Yolanda
 Green/Red values in 2019 are significantly higher/lower than their corresponding values in 2013 at 5% significance level

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey

Filipinos 10 to 64 years old surf the internet more for social media access than for research work and e-mail. This pattern was also noted between sexes in the national and regional averages.

Table 6. Proportion of Population 10 to 64 Years Old Using the Internet by Sex and Purpose of Surfing the Internet, Philippines and Western Visayas: 2019

Philippines / Region VI	Proportion (in percent)					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Email/ Research	Social Media	Email/ Research	Social Media	Email/ Research	Social Media
Philippines	63.6	73.9	60.8	70.8	66.5	77.1
Region VI (Western Visayas)	62.5	71.3	59.1	67.7	66.0	75.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey



NELIDA C. AMOLAR
 (Chief Statistical Specialist)
 Officer-in-Charge

MYA/MGMN/MJVN