

SPECIAL RELEASE

Women and Men in Western Visayas

Date of Release: 25 March 2025

Reference No. 2025-SR16

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).

Labor and Employment Statistics

Table 1. Key Labor Indicators in Western Visayas by Sex: 2023

Indicators	2023 ^P		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total 15 years old and over (in thousands)	5,609	2,838	2,771
LFPDR	63.9	74.4	53.0
Employment Rate	95.9	95.3	96.7
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.7	3.3
Underemployment Rate	13.7	15.5	11.2

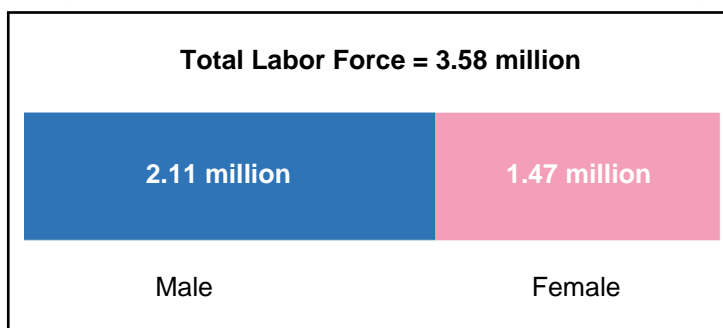
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

The total population of 15 years old and over in Western Visayas in 2023 was estimated at 5.61 million with 2.84 million males and 2.77 million females (Table 1). Among this population, the total labor force was at 63.9 percent or about 3.58 million individuals.

1.47 million females were in the labor force

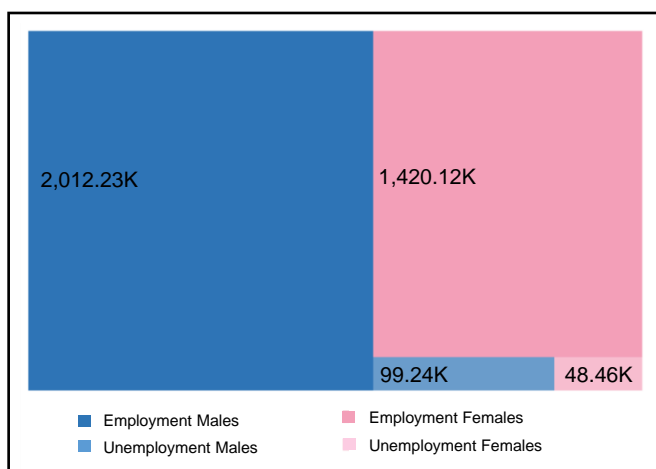
In 2023, of the total population aged 15 years and over in the region, about 1.47 million females were in the labor force, accounting for 53.0 percent of the female population. On the other hand, there were 2.11 million males in the labor force or about 74.4 percent share of the total male population (Figure 1). The computed sex ratio in the labor force was approximately 143.8. This means that there were 144 males for every 100 females in the labor force.

Figure 1. Population of 15 years old in the Labor Force in Western Visayas by Sex: 2023^P



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey
P - Preliminary and may change

Figure 2. Magnitude of Employed and Unemployed Males and Females in the Labor Force in Western Visayas (in thousand): 2023^p

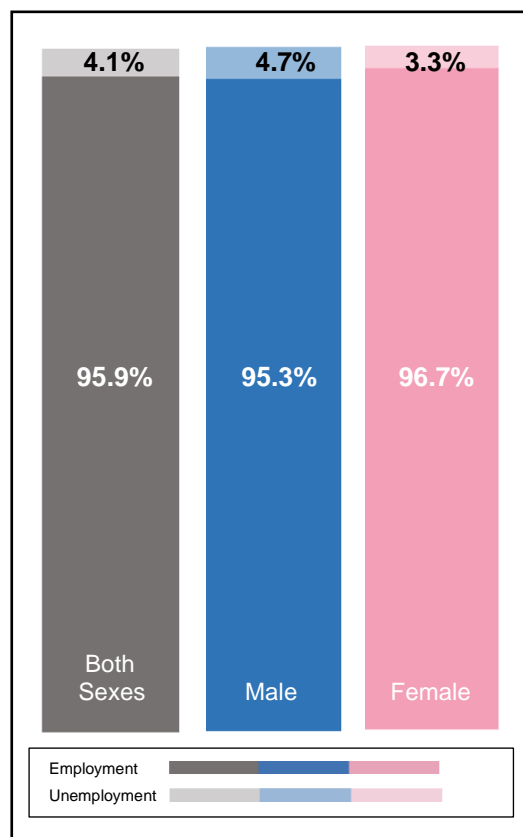


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

96.7 percent of females were employed

The region's employment rate in 2023 was at 95.9 percent. Among females in the labor force, 96.7 percent were employed, while among males, 95.3 percent were employed (Figure 3). In terms of magnitude, the number of employed females was about 1.42 million and the number of employed males was about 2.01 million. Although employment rate among males was lower than the reported employment rate among females, in terms of magnitude, the number of employed males was higher by 592 thousand than their female counterpart (Figure 2).

Figure 3. Employment and Unemployment Rates in Western Visayas by Sex: 2023^p



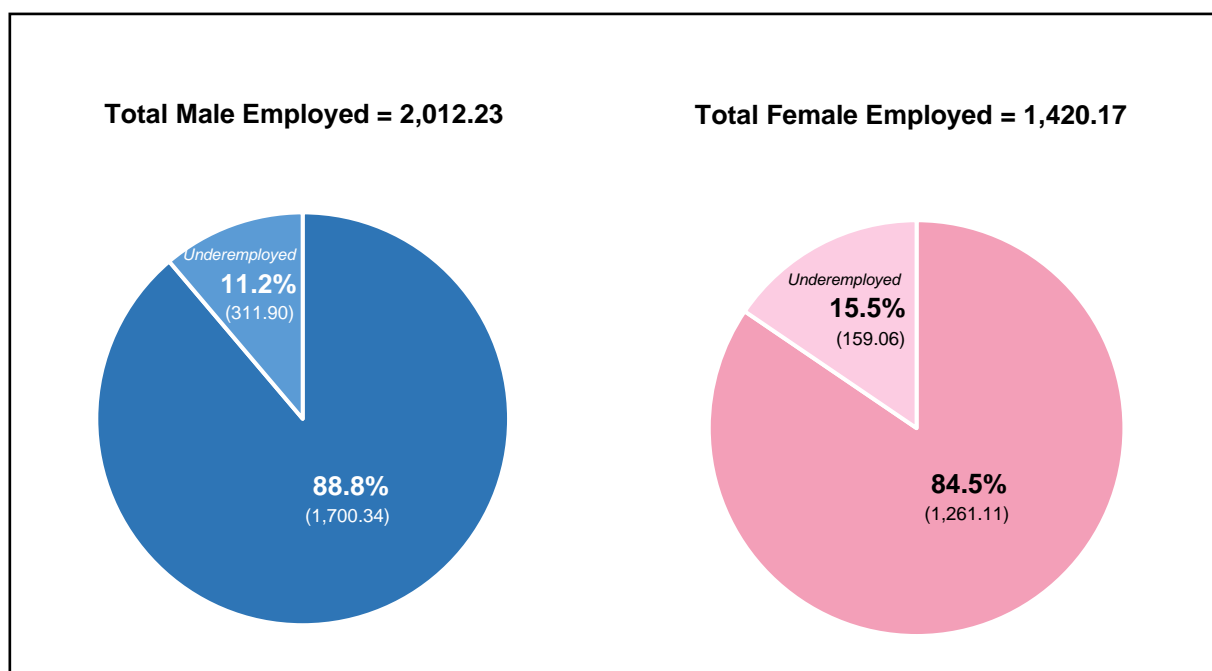
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

The unemployment rate for males was higher than of females, with 4.7 percent or about 99 thousand males unemployed, compared to 3.3 percent or 49 thousand unemployed females (Figure 3).

11.2 percent of the employed females were underemployed

Out of the 1.42 million employed females, 11.2 percent or 159 thousand were underemployed, expressing a desire for more hours or additional work. On the other hand, the 2.01 million employed males, about 312 thousand were underemployed (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Percent and Magnitude of Employed and Underemployed in Western Visayas by Sex (in thousand): 2023^p



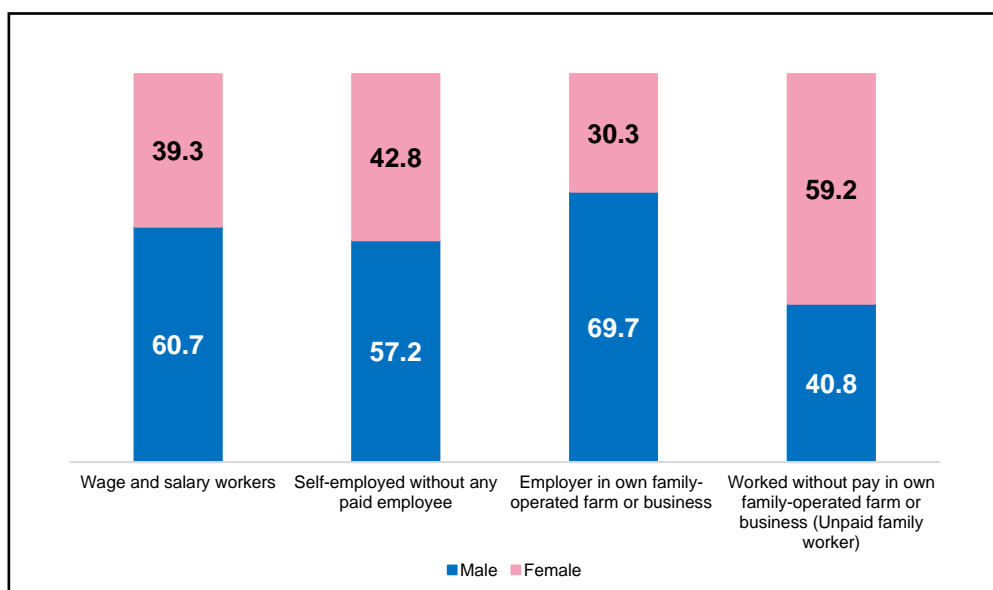
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding off
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

59.2 percent of the employed females work without pay in family-owned farm or business

Employed individuals are categorized as wage and salary workers, self-employed individuals without paid employees, employers in own family-operated farm or business, and unpaid family workers in own family-operated farm or business. Wage and salary workers include those employed in private households, private establishments, government entities, or family-operated businesses.

Figure five shows the sex distribution across these categories. Among wage and salary workers, males constitute 60.7 percent, and females 39.3 percent. In the self-employed group, males outnumber females at 57.2 percent and 42.8 percent, respectively. There are also more male employers, accounting for 69.7 percent, compared to 30.3 percent for females. Conversely, females are more represented as unpaid family workers at 59.2 percent, while males account for only 40.8 percent. This emphasizes that men tend to occupy paid and leadership roles, while women are more involved in unpaid family work (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons in Western Visayas by Sex and by Class of Worker: 2023^P



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

Table 2. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons in Western Visayas by Class of Worker: 2023^P

Class of Worker	Male	Female
Wage and salary workers	60.7	39.3
<i>Worked for private household</i>	15.1	84.9
<i>Worked for private establishment</i>	70.7	29.3
<i>Worked for government or government corporation</i>	40.7	59.3
<i>Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business</i>	67.6	32.4
Self-employed without any paid employee	57.2	42.8
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	69.7	30.3
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business (Unpaid family worker)	40.8	59.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

84.9 percent of those who work in the private households are females

Self-employed without any paid employee demonstrates a relatively equitable gender representation, with males constituting 57.2 percent and females 42.8 percent. This suggests a relatively balanced participation of both genders in independent, non-employer-based ventures.

In the wage and salary worker sector, male dominance is evident, with a calculated sex ratio of approximately 154 males for every 100 females. This difference is even more pronounced among employers in family-owned farm or business, where the sex ratio reaches approximately 230 males per 100 females, indicating a significant gender imbalance in entrepreneurial leadership within family-operated enterprises.

However, workers without pay in own family-operated farm or business (Unpaid family worker) category reveals a female-dominated workforce, with a sex ratio of approximately 69 males per 100 females. This highlights a substantial contribution of unpaid female labor within family-owned agricultural or business contexts.

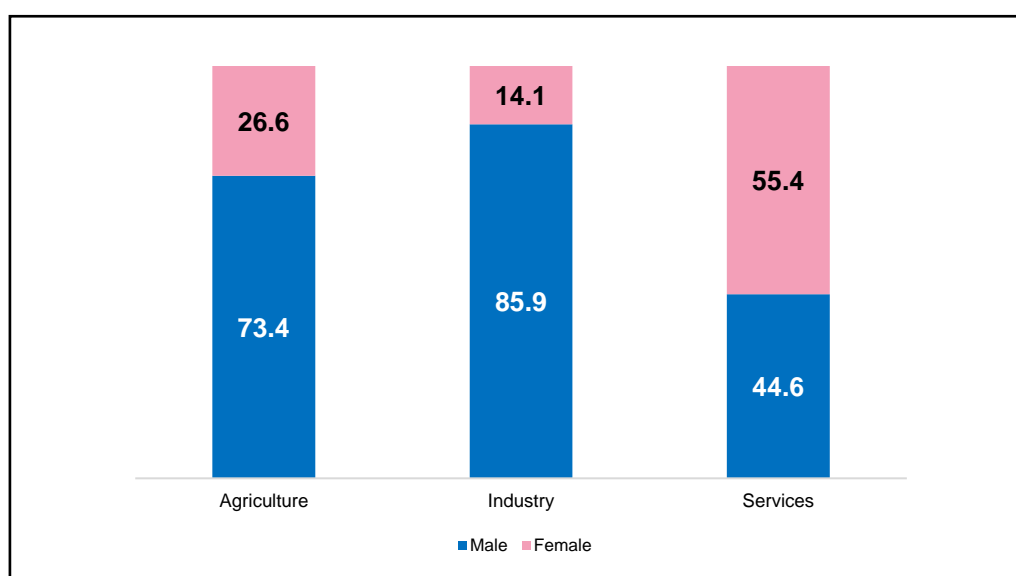
Among wage and salary workers class of worker, workers in private household and workers in government or government corporation were predominantly female. About eight in every ten workers, or approximately 84.9 percent, were females working in private household. Moreover, about six in every ten, or almost 60.0 percent, were females working in government or government corporations (Table 2).

55.4 percent of the employed females worked in the services sector

Among the three industry groups females outnumbered males on the services sector while male workers predominate in both Agriculture and Industry sectors.

In Agriculture, approximately 73.4 percent of the workforce is male, while 26.6 percent is female. This translates to a sex ratio of approximately 276 males for every 100 females, indicating a strong male dominance in this sector. The Industry sector shows an even greater gender disparity, with males constituting 85.9 percent of the workforce and females with only 14.1 percent. The calculated sex ratio of approximately 609 males for every 100 females underscores a substantial male preponderance. However, in the Services sector, females outnumber males. Approximately 55.4 percent of the workforce is female, while 44.6 percent is male, or 81 males for every 100 females demonstrates a female-majority workforce in this sector (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons in Western Visayas by Sex and by Industry Group: 2023^P



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Labor Force Survey

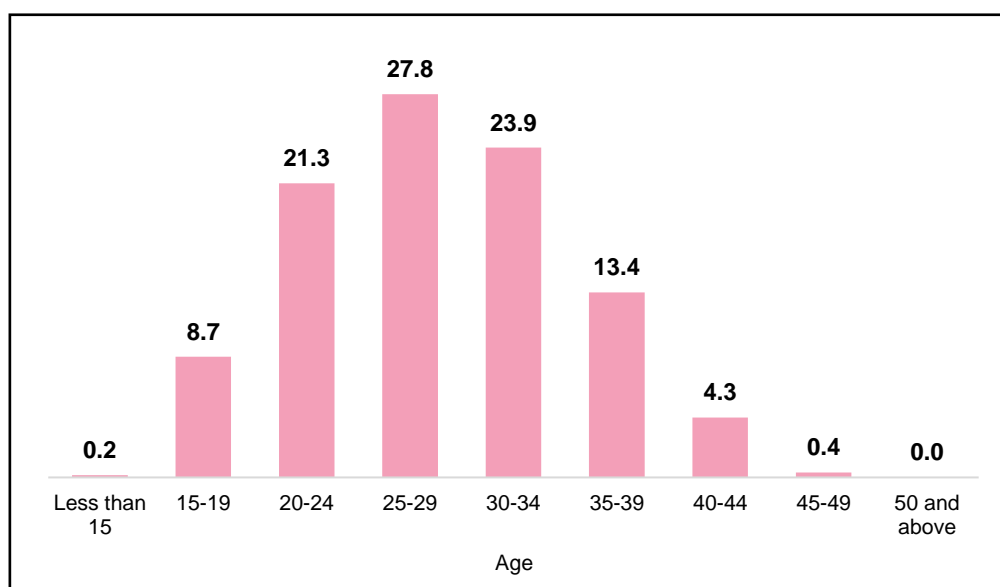
Vital Statistics

About 8.7 percent of registered births in the region we born to teenage mothers

Of the total 87,204 births in the region in 2023, 27.8 percent of these were born to mothers aged 25-29, followed by births born to mothers aged 30-34 with 23.9 percent and to 20-24 with 21.3 percent. About 8.7 percent of registered births were born to teenage mothers (Figure 7).

The reported sex ratio at birth in 2023 was 108.7, translating to about 109 males for every 100 females born.

Figure 7. Percent Distribution of Births by Age group of the Mothers in Western Visayas: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Vital Statistics

38.5 percent of women who got married in 2023 were at age group 25-29

About four in every ten women or 38.5 percent who got married in 2023 were at age group 25-29. On the other hand, one in every three males or 33.9 percent who got married in 2023 were at age group 25-29. Based on the registered marriages there were 173 females and 433 males aged 60 years old and older who got married in 2023. Moreover, there were 863 or 2.7 percent of females who got married were age below 20 years old while for males, there were 159 or 0.5 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Number and Percent Distribution of Marriage by Age Group of the Husband and Wife in Western Visayas: 2023

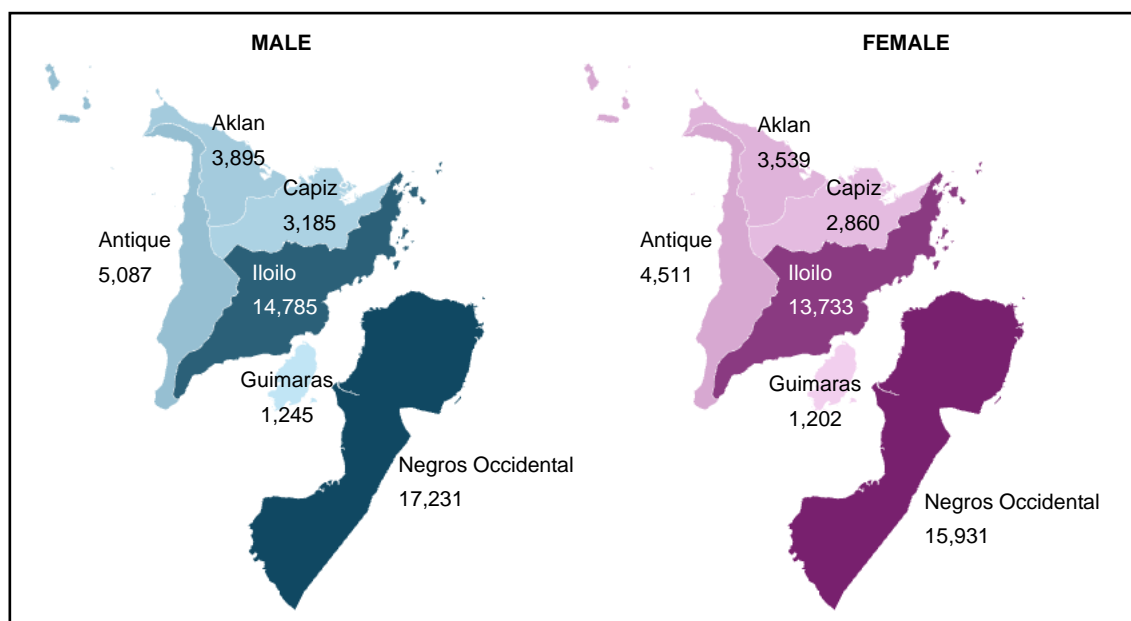
Age group	Female	Male	Female	Male
	Number		Percent	
below 20	863	159	2.7	0.5
20-24	5,485	2,964	17.0	9.2
25-29	12,424	10,937	38.5	33.9
30-34	7,947	9,778	24.7	30.3
35-39	3,097	4,394	9.6	13.6
40-44	1,272	1,941	3.9	6.0
45-49	556	867	1.7	2.7
50-54	256	462	0.8	1.4
55-59	157	295	0.5	0.9
60 and Over	173	433	0.5	1.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Vital Statistics

Negros Occidental recorded the highest number of female births

Out of the 87,204 births recorded in Western Visayas, there were 45,428 male births comprising 52.1 percent, outnumbering females with 41,776 or a share of 47.9 percent. Among the provinces, Negros Occidental reported the highest number of births of about 33,162 registered births, with 17,231 males and 15,931 females, followed by Iloilo with 28,518 births and a reported sex ratio at birth of 107.7, and Antique with 9,598 births and a reported sex ratio of 112.8. On the other hand, Guimaras had the lowest number of registered births of 2,447 and sex ratio of 103.6 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Percent Distribution of Births by Province in Western Visayas by Sex: 2023



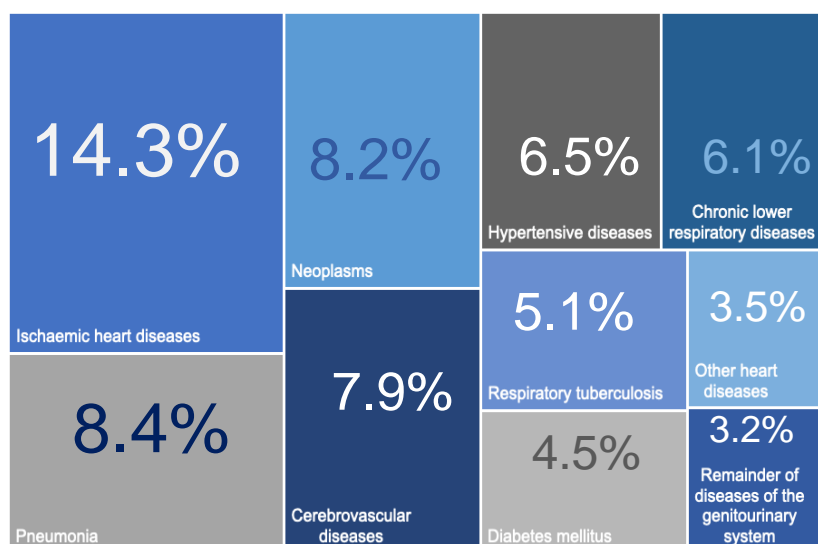
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Vital Statistics

Ischaemic heart disease is the top leading cause of deaths for males and females in the region

In Western Visayas, there were 58,659 registered deaths comprising of 33, 194 males and 25,465 females. The reported sex ratio at death was 130.4 or about 130 males for every 100 females died in the region in 2023.

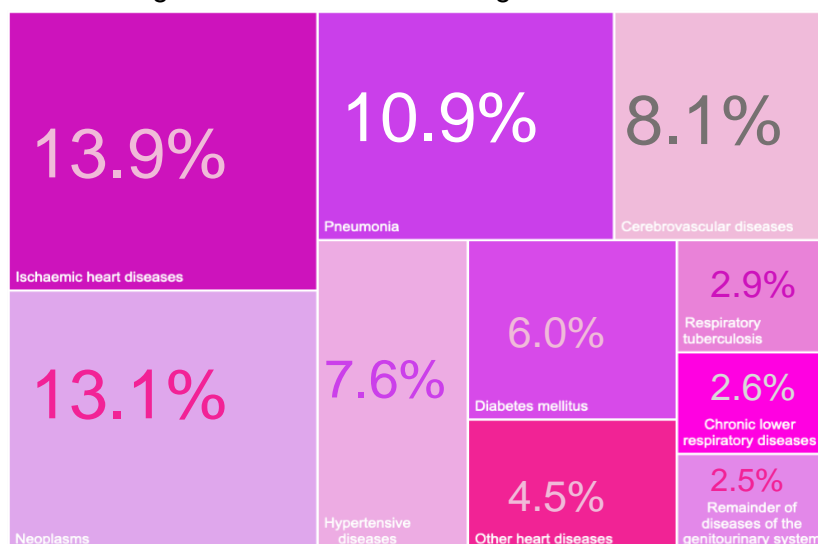
The top leading cause of deaths among males and females in the region in 2023 was ischaemic heart diseases with about 14.3 percent and 13.9 percent of the total deaths among males and females, respectively. Among males, this was followed by pneumonia with 8.4 percent and the third leading cause was neoplasm or cancer with about 8.2 percent (Figure 9). The second leading cause of deaths among females was neoplasm with 13.1 percent and this was followed by pneumonia with 10.9 percent (Figure 10). In the region, the top five leading causes of deaths among females comprised more than half of its total deaths.

Figure 9. Top Ten Leading Causes of Deaths Among Males in Western Visayas: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Vital Statistics

Figure 10. Top Ten Leading Causes of Deaths Among Females in Western Visayas: 2023



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2023 Vital Statistics

TECHNICAL NOTES

a. Employment Status Concepts

1. Population 15 years Old and Over

This refers to the number of population 15 years old and over excluding overseas workers. Overseas workers are excluded in the estimation of the size of working population (population aged 15 years and over) since the data on their economic characteristics are not collected because they are not considered part of the labor force in the country.

2. In the Labor Force or Economically Active Population

This refers to persons 15 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions described below.

3. Employed

Employed persons include all those who, during the reference period are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either:

- a.)** At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; or
- b.)** With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed.

4. Underemployed

Refers to employed persons who expressed the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job, or to have additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours during the reference week.

5. Unemployed

Starting April 2005, the new unemployment definition was adopted per NSCB Resolution Number 15 dated October 20, 2004. As indicated in the said resolution:

Unemployed persons include all those who, during the reference period, are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday, and reported as persons:

- a.) Without work, i.e., had no job or business during the reference period; and
- b.) Currently available for work, i.e., were available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period, or would be available and willing to take up work in paid employment or self-employment within two-weeks after the interview date; and
- c.) Seeking work, i.e., had taken specific steps to look for a job or establish a business during the reference period or

Not seeking work due to the following reasons:

- (1) tired/believed no work available, i.e., the discouraged workers;
- (2) awaiting results of previous job application;
- (3) temporary illness/disability;
- (4) bad weather; and
- (5) waiting for rehire or job recall.

6. Persons Not in the Labor Force

Persons 15 years old and over who are neither employed nor unemployed according to the definitions mentioned. Those not in the labor force are persons who are not looking for work because of reasons such as housekeeping, schooling, and permanent disability. Examples are housewives, students, persons with disability, or retired persons.

b. Vital Statistics Concepts

1. Vital Events

This refers to marriages, births, deaths, fetal deaths, and all such events that have something to do with an individual's entrance and departure from life together with the changes in civil status that may have occurred during the lifetime of a person. Recording these events in the civil register is known as vital or civil registration.

2. Vital Statistics

This term is derived from the information obtained at the time when the occurrences of vital events and their characteristics are inscribed in a civil register. Vital acts and events are birth, death, and marriage, and all such events that have something to do with an individual's entrance and departure from life together with the changes in civil status that may occur to a person during his lifetime. Recording of these events in the civil register is known as vital or civil registration and the resulting documents are vital records.

3. Live Birth

A complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such birth is considered live born.

4. Sex Ratio

Refers to the number of males per one hundred females.



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