

This chapter provides a summary of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). It provides valuable input for social and economic development planning and is also useful for understanding and identifying the major factors that determine or influence the basic demographic indicators of the population.

The Household Questionnaire used in the 2003 NDHS collected data on the demographic and social characteristics of the members and visitors in each sample household. A household, as defined in the survey, refers to a person or group of persons who usually sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food. A visitor is someone who is not a usual resident of the household but had slept in the household the night prior to the interview.

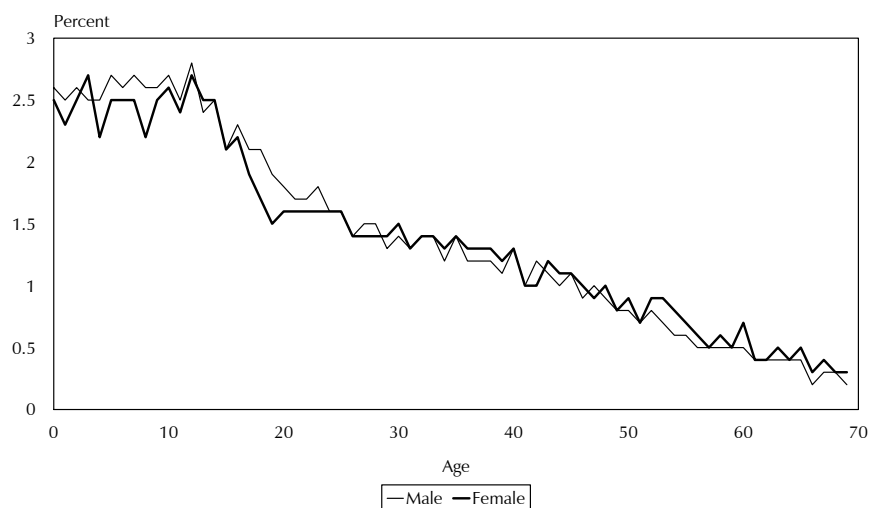
In the 2003 NDHS, information was collected on each household's ownership of a number of consumer items, such as radio, television, or car, as well as on dwelling characteristics and sanitation facilities. A wealth index was constructed by assigning a weight or factor score to each household asset through principal components analysis. These scores were summed by household, and individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into quintiles—five groups with the same number of individuals each.

## 2.1 AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Age and sex are important demographic variables and are the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also important variables in the study of mortality, fertility, and nuptiality. In general, the presentation of indicators according to sex is a useful analysis.

An examination of the quality of data indicates that age reporting in the Philippines is fairly accurate. Slight heaping is notable in selected ages (Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1** Distribution of the De Facto Household Population by Single Year of Age and Sex



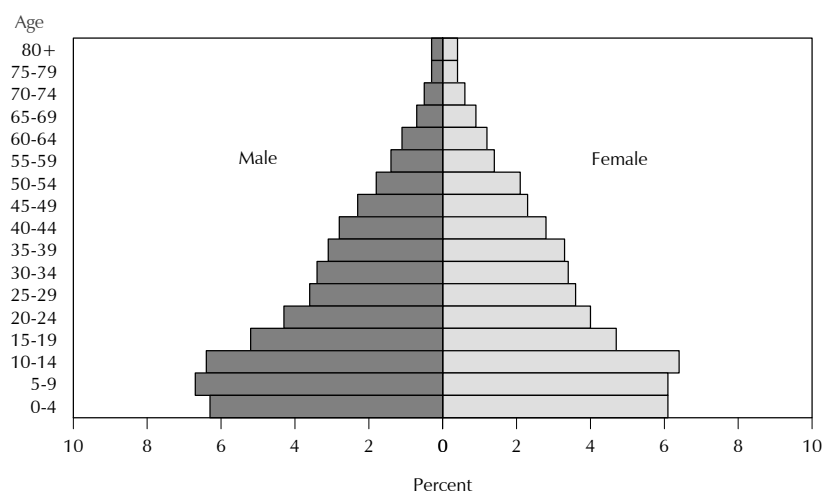
The 2003 NDHS enumerated a total of 58,449 persons, almost equally divided between males and females. The overall sex ratio, the number of males per 100 females, is 101. The sex ratio differs by residence; it is lower in urban areas than in rural areas (97 and 106, respectively). The proportion of population below age 15 years is larger in rural than in urban areas (41 and 35 percent, respectively), indicating a younger age structure of the rural population (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.2).

Table 2.1 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Philippines 2003

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	12.2	11.3	11.7	13.0	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.4
5-9	12.4	10.8	11.6	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.3	12.3	12.8
10-14	11.8	11.6	11.7	13.9	14.1	14.0	12.8	12.8	12.8
15-19	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.3	8.4	9.4	10.4	9.4	9.9
20-24	9.9	9.5	9.7	7.3	6.2	6.7	8.6	8.0	8.3
25-29	8.0	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2
30-34	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.8
35-39	6.3	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.4
40-44	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.5
45-49	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
50-54	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.9
55-59	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8
60-64	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3
65-69	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.6
70-74	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2
75-79	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
80+	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	14,910	15,428	30,337	14,490	13,622	28,112	29,399	29,050	58,449

Figure 2.2 Population Pyramid



NDHS 2003

## 2.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION FROM SELECTED SOURCES

The percent distributions of population by broad age groups, according to the 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995, and 2000 census of population and the 1993, 1998, and 2003 NDHS are presented in Table 2.2. There appears to be a progressive decline in the proportion of population under 15 and, concomitantly, an increase in the median age since 1970. The growing proportion of population age 15-64 results in a declining dependency ratio, defined as the ratio of persons in the “dependent ages” (under 15 and 65 and over) to those in the “economically active” ages (15-64). This slight aging of the population has taken place in the recent past as a result of continuous, albeit slow, decline in fertility levels. The 1993, 1998, and 2003 NDHS data show fairly similar distributions by age, which lends support to the representativeness of the survey population.

Age group	1970 census	1980 census	1990 census	1993 NDHS	1995 census	1998 NDHS	2000 census	2003 NDHS
Less than 15	45.7	42.0	39.5	39.3	38.4	38.5	37.0	38.0
15-64	51.4	54.6	57.1	56.8	58.1	57.3	59.2	57.8
65+	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.8	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median age	16.0	18.0	19.0	20.1	20.0	20.6	21.4	21.3
Dependency ratio	94.6	83.2	75.1	76.1	72.2	74.5	69.0	73.0

## 2.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information on the distribution of households by selected background characteristics is useful for several reasons. For example, female-headed households are often found to be poorer than male-headed households. The size and composition of the household influence the allocation of limited resources and affect the living conditions of individuals in the household. Information on the size and composition of the sample households by urban-rural residence is presented in Table 2.3.

Fifteen percent of households are headed by women. This proportion is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (18 and 12 percent, respectively). On average, a household is composed of 4.8 persons, with a negligible difference in average household size between urban and rural areas.

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
<b>Sex of head of household</b>			
Male	81.9	87.6	84.6
Female	18.1	12.4	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Number of usual members</b>			
1	4.1	4.2	4.1
2	9.8	10.5	10.1
3	15.9	14.9	15.4
4	19.9	17.8	18.9
5	17.9	17.8	17.8
6	13.5	12.7	13.1
7	8.4	9.2	8.8
8	4.6	6.3	5.4
9+	5.9	6.5	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,583	6,003	12,586
Mean size	4.8	4.9	4.8

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

## 2.4 EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Studies show that education is one of the major socioeconomic factors that influence a person's behavior and attitudes. In general, better-educated women are more knowledgeable about the use of health facilities, family planning methods, and the health of their children. Education is highly valued by Filipino families. This is reflected in the country's constitution, which states that education up to high school level is a basic right of all Filipino children. Furthermore, in September 2000, the United Nations General Assembly encouraged all member countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, specifically goal 2, which is aimed to achieve universal primary education and gender equity by 2015.

### 2.4.1 Education Level of the Household Population

Information on the highest level of education attended by the population, according to selected background characteristics, is presented in Tables 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 for females and males, respectively.

Table 2.4.1 Educational attainment of female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age six and over by highest level of education attended, according to background characteristics, Philippines 2003

Background characteristic	No education	Elementary	High school	College or higher	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median number of years
<b>Age</b>								
6-9	39.8	60.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,829	0.4
10-14	1.8	72.7	25.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,707	4.7
15-19	0.9	13.4	69.7	16.0	0.0	100.0	2,734	8.6
20-24	1.0	14.5	43.0	41.5	0.0	100.0	2,311	9.7
25-29	1.6	18.0	42.5	37.9	0.0	100.0	2,099	9.6
30-34	1.4	24.4	38.7	35.5	0.0	100.0	1,995	9.4
35-39	2.5	27.6	37.0	32.9	0.0	100.0	1,926	9.2
40-44	2.5	36.0	32.1	29.4	0.0	100.0	1,614	8.7
45-49	2.7	41.2	31.4	24.5	0.2	100.0	1,376	7.3
50-54	4.9	46.8	23.7	24.4	0.2	100.0	1,240	5.9
55-59	4.8	52.3	21.8	21.1	0.0	100.0	831	5.7
60-64	8.9	59.8	17.3	13.6	0.4	100.0	703	5.3
65+	14.4	61.5	13.6	9.9	0.6	100.0	1,400	4.3
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	5.3	31.7	34.9	28.0	0.1	100.0	13,340	8.3
Rural	9.6	49.9	28.8	11.6	0.1	100.0	11,428	5.4
<b>Region</b>								
National Capital Region	4.5	25.9	36.7	32.8	0.1	100.0	3,832	9.2
Cordillera Admin Region	9.8	35.0	26.8	28.1	0.2	100.0	381	6.9
I - Ilocos	5.3	39.4	36.1	19.2	0.0	100.0	1,244	7.0
II - Cagayan Valley	7.8	45.3	28.8	17.9	0.2	100.0	810	5.8
III - Central Luzon	6.1	39.8	35.6	18.3	0.2	100.0	2,601	6.7
IVA - CALABARZON	4.8	34.6	36.6	23.9	0.1	100.0	3,242	7.9
IVB - MIMAROPA	10.0	49.6	28.5	11.9	0.0	100.0	672	5.5
V - Bicol	7.1	47.2	29.9	15.8	0.0	100.0	1,419	5.8
VI - Western Visayas	8.5	44.7	29.1	17.4	0.3	100.0	1,859	5.8
VII - Central Visayas	6.7	45.3	30.2	17.9	0.0	100.0	1,965	5.9
VIII - Eastern Visayas	8.0	53.5	24.8	13.7	0.0	100.0	1,133	5.4
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.7	49.6	25.1	15.3	0.3	100.0	904	5.4
X - Northern Mindanao	6.8	43.5	31.0	18.7	0.0	100.0	1,077	6.0
XI - Davao	7.9	41.7	31.0	19.1	0.3	100.0	1,154	6.0
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	11.0	41.5	31.8	15.6	0.0	100.0	986	5.8
XIII - Caraga	6.0	46.0	30.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	648	5.9
ARMM	23.1	42.7	23.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	842	4.5
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Lowest	16.7	60.3	20.2	2.6	0.1	100.0	4,407	3.9
Second	8.2	50.9	33.0	7.8	0.1	100.0	4,670	5.5
Middle	5.7	41.6	38.0	14.6	0.1	100.0	4,894	6.4
Fourth	4.0	32.1	37.4	26.3	0.2	100.0	5,147	8.3
Highest	3.4	21.5	30.7	44.3	0.1	100.0	5,651	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,769</b>	<b>6.5</b>

The results of the 2003 NDHS indicate that the vast majority of the population has some formal education. Among women age 6 and over, only 7 percent have had no formal education. For men and women, two in five had elementary school only, three in ten attended high school only, and one in five attended higher education.

No major gender differences are observed for education. However, a significant difference is noted between urban and rural areas; the educational system favors residents of urban areas.

Table 2.4.2 Educational attainment of male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age six and over by highest level of education attended or completed, according to background characteristics, Philippines 2003

Background characteristic	No education	Elementary <sup>1</sup>	High school <sup>2</sup>	College or higher <sup>3</sup>	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Median number of years
<b>Age</b>								
6-9	44.5	55.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,091	0.2
10-14	3.2	79.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,778	4.2
15-19	1.9	26.1	61.0	10.9	0.1	100.0	3,056	7.8
20-24	1.1	21.7	42.7	34.5	0.0	100.0	2,527	9.4
25-29	1.6	24.5	39.7	34.1	0.1	100.0	2,130	9.4
30-34	1.9	30.7	37.6	29.8	0.0	100.0	1,964	9.1
35-39	2.1	31.3	37.5	29.1	0.0	100.0	1,823	9.1
40-44	2.8	36.2	34.4	26.5	0.0	100.0	1,620	8.5
45-49	1.7	40.4	30.2	27.5	0.1	100.0	1,364	7.8
50-54	2.5	47.2	29.4	20.7	0.2	100.0	1,062	6.0
55-59	4.7	52.1	23.2	19.7	0.4	100.0	781	5.7
60-64	6.2	55.9	20.9	16.6	0.4	100.0	632	5.5
65+	12.5	56.8	19.0	11.3	0.3	100.0	1,063	5.1
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	6.1	33.0	35.0	25.7	0.1	100.0	12,697	7.9
Rural	10.0	53.7	26.5	9.7	0.1	100.0	12,194	5.2
<b>Region</b>								
National Capital Region	5.3	26.2	36.6	31.8	0.1	100.0	3,509	9.1
Cordillera Admin Region	9.5	42.6	27.6	20.1	0.2	100.0	385	5.8
I - Ilocos	5.3	41.5	36.4	16.9	0.0	100.0	1,324	6.5
II - Cagayan Valley	7.8	47.4	28.8	15.8	0.2	100.0	816	5.7
III - Central Luzon	6.2	40.4	35.3	17.8	0.3	100.0	2,581	6.7
IVA - CALABARZON	6.0	33.8	37.5	22.6	0.1	100.0	3,127	7.8
IVB - MIMAROPA	9.1	55.4	26.2	9.2	0.1	100.0	697	5.1
V - Bicol	7.7	49.6	30.1	12.4	0.2	100.0	1,493	5.6
VI - Western Visayas	9.5	50.1	27.3	13.1	0.1	100.0	1,900	5.4
VII - Central Visayas	8.4	46.4	27.0	18.1	0.1	100.0	1,958	5.6
VIII - Eastern Visayas	9.9	59.3	21.1	9.6	0.0	100.0	1,227	4.6
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	9.8	55.4	22.0	12.8	0.0	100.0	1,003	5.0
X - Northern Mindanao	8.8	50.3	27.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	1,074	5.4
XI - Davao	10.0	46.1	28.7	15.0	0.2	100.0	1,208	5.5
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	10.5	48.3	28.6	12.5	0.1	100.0	1,075	5.3
XIII - Caraga	9.0	49.2	26.3	15.5	0.0	100.0	680	5.4
ARMM	19.2	47.9	22.6	10.0	0.3	100.0	835	4.3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Lowest	16.5	65.2	16.5	1.8	0.0	100.0	4,933	3.4
Second	8.6	54.8	30.3	6.0	0.2	100.0	5,073	5.3
Middle	6.4	41.8	38.3	13.4	0.0	100.0	5,080	6.3
Fourth	4.7	31.3	39.7	24.2	0.1	100.0	5,080	8.4
Highest	3.8	21.9	28.7	45.5	0.2	100.0	4,725	9.7
Total	8.0	43.2	30.8	17.9	0.1	100.0	24,891	5.9

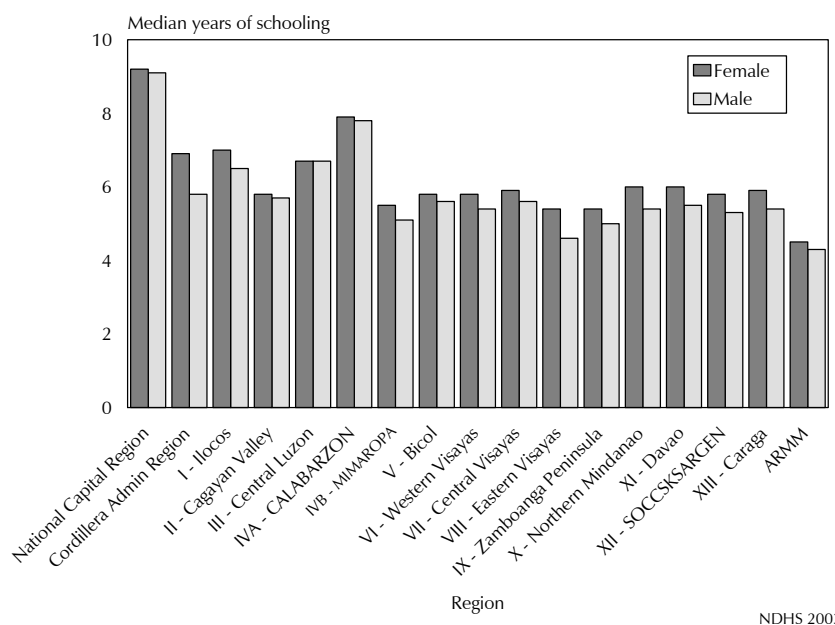
<sup>1</sup> Completed grade 6 at the primary level

<sup>2</sup> Completed grade 4 at the secondary level

<sup>3</sup> Have attended college

The distribution of population by highest level of education attended differs greatly among the regions of the country (Figure 2.3). The National Capital Region (NCR) and CALABARZON have a much better educated population compared to the rest of the country; the median duration of schooling in these regions is nine and eight years, respectively, compared with four to seven years in the other regions. On the other hand, residents of Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) have the lowest median duration of schooling (4.5 years for women and 4.3 years for men).

**Figure 2.3 Median Years of Schooling by Sex and Region**



## 2.4.2 School Attendance Ratios

The net attendance ratio (NAR) in primary school is the proportion of population age 6-11 who are enrolled in primary school, and the NAR in secondary school is the proportion of population age 12-17 who are enrolled in secondary school. The gross attendance ratio (GAR) is the proportion of students expressed “as official school age” at each level of schooling. The GAR is almost always higher than the NAR for the same level because the GAR includes participation by those who may be older or younger than the official age range for that level. A NAR of 100 percent indicates that all children in the official age range of a particular education level are attending that level. The GAR can exceed 100 percent if there is significant overage or underage participation at a given level of schooling. Tables 2.5.1 and 2.5.2 present information on primary and secondary school attendance, respectively, in terms of NARs and GARs for the de jure household population by level of schooling and sex.

For primary school, the NAR is 83 percent and the GAR is 99 percent (Table 2.5.1). The NAR is higher in urban areas and among females, compared with other populations. For instance, the NAR for females is 85 percent, compared with 81 percent for males. Among regions, the NAR is highest in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) (91 percent) and lowest in ARMM (70 percent). There are negligible variations in GAR by urban-rural residence and gender. Among regions, CAR and ARMM also show the highest and lowest GAR in the country, respectively (113 percent in CAR and 93 percent in ARMM).

Table 2.5.1 School attendance ratios: primary school

Net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs) for the de jure household population by level of schooling and sex, according to background characteristics, Philippines 2003

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio <sup>1</sup>			Gross attendance ratio <sup>2</sup>			Gender parity index <sup>3</sup>
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	83.8	87.9	85.7	99.3	101.7	100.4	1.02
Rural	78.6	83.2	80.9	98.1	97.7	97.9	1.00
<b>Region</b>							
National Capital Region	82.4	88.1	85.1	96.5	100.6	98.5	1.04
Cordillera Admin Region	89.5	93.4	91.3	110.6	115.5	112.9	1.04
I - Ilocos	84.5	89.1	86.4	97.7	98.9	98.2	1.01
II - Cagayan Valley	84.0	87.8	86.0	98.9	96.5	97.7	0.98
III - Central Luzon	85.9	85.9	85.9	100.6	99.2	99.9	0.99
IVA - CALABARZON	85.6	89.7	87.6	97.8	101.4	99.6	1.04
IVB - MIMAROPA	82.2	85.6	83.8	100.5	97.4	99.1	0.97
V - Bicol	82.6	84.6	83.5	98.5	99.4	99.0	1.01
VI - Western Visayas	79.0	84.7	81.8	97.7	100.4	99.0	1.03
VII - Central Visayas	82.4	86.3	84.2	101.9	100.7	101.3	0.99
VIII - Eastern Visayas	74.8	82.1	78.4	98.6	99.3	98.9	1.01
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	76.5	82.4	79.4	102.5	96.0	99.3	0.94
X - Northern Mindanao	79.6	85.2	82.3	102.8	101.3	102.1	0.99
XI - Davao	78.2	81.8	80.0	98.3	96.2	97.2	0.98
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	76.5	82.8	79.5	96.3	99.0	97.6	1.03
XIII - Caraga	76.6	83.2	79.8	94.0	99.9	96.8	1.06
ARMM	67.4	71.8	69.6	90.8	94.2	92.5	1.04
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Lowest	68.6	75.4	71.9	90.6	92.5	91.5	1.02
Second	79.1	84.7	81.8	100.6	100.8	100.7	1.00
Middle	84.8	90.3	87.4	99.7	102.5	101.0	1.03
Fourth	89.2	90.4	89.8	105.7	101.4	103.6	0.96
Highest	89.8	90.7	90.2	99.6	103.4	101.4	1.04
Total	81.0	85.3	83.1	98.7	99.5	99.1	1.01

<sup>1</sup> The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age (7-12 years) population that is attending primary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

<sup>2</sup> The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.

<sup>3</sup> The gender parity index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school GAR for females to the GAR for males.

The last column in Table 2.5.1 presents the gender parity index. The overall index is 1.01, which indicates that in the Philippines, women are slightly more advantaged than men in terms of education. There are no differences by urban-rural residence and small differences by region. The largest deviation from 1.00 (no gender difference) is in Caraga (1.06), and the smallest difference (0.01) is observed in Ilocos, Central Luzon, MIMAROPA, Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, and Northern Mindanao.

The NAR and GAR by wealth quintile index show an increasing pattern; respondents from the poorest households have the lowest NAR and GAR, while those in the highest quintile have the highest NAR and second-highest GAR.

Table 2.5.2 shows that for secondary school, the NAR is 49 percent and the GAR is 53 percent. As in the case of primary education, the NAR is higher in urban areas and for females. Among regions, the NAR is highest in Ilocos Region (59 percent) and lowest in ARMM (32 percent). The GAR is highest in CALABARZON (62 percent) and lowest in ARMM (37 percent).

Table 2.5.2 School attendance ratios: secondary school

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de jure household population by level of schooling and sex, according to background characteristics, Philippines 2003

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio <sup>1</sup>			Gross attendance ratio <sup>2</sup>			Gender parity index <sup>3</sup>
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	50.4	54.9	52.7	56.6	58.6	57.6	1.03
Rural	37.8	52.8	44.8	42.3	56.0	48.7	1.32
<b>Region</b>							
National Capital Region	51.3	52.4	51.9	57.8	56.0	56.9	0.97
Cordillera Admin Region	47.8	52.6	50.2	51.6	57.5	54.5	1.12
I - Ilocos	57.2	60.0	58.6	60.0	61.9	61.0	1.03
II - Cagayan Valley	48.7	55.9	52.3	51.6	59.4	55.5	1.15
III - Central Luzon	41.7	56.8	49.7	47.5	59.9	54.0	1.26
IVA - CALABARZON	53.5	60.5	57.1	58.5	65.4	62.1	1.12
IVB - MIMAROPA	43.2	55.6	48.8	45.4	58.2	51.2	1.28
V - Bicol	45.6	55.8	50.4	51.1	58.1	54.4	1.14
VI - Western Visayas	40.5	54.0	47.0	45.8	56.3	50.9	1.23
VII - Central Visayas	43.1	51.0	47.1	51.3	54.7	53.0	1.07
VIII - Eastern Visayas	37.3	48.7	42.2	40.8	54.9	46.9	1.34
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	32.6	51.0	40.4	38.0	53.6	44.6	1.41
X - Northern Mindanao	34.8	57.0	45.5	39.6	59.4	49.2	1.50
XI - Davao	40.1	50.3	45.3	46.2	52.9	49.6	1.15
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	36.2	50.8	42.9	42.8	54.1	47.9	1.26
XIII - Caraga	44.4	51.1	47.6	50.5	52.2	51.3	1.04
ARMM	29.3	35.6	32.2	34.2	41.2	37.4	1.21
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Lowest	21.6	33.8	26.9	24.0	36.3	29.3	1.51
Second	32.3	52.1	41.4	37.8	55.0	45.7	1.46
Middle	49.2	59.3	54.2	55.8	62.1	58.9	1.11
Fourth	56.9	65.4	61.1	61.7	69.8	65.7	1.13
Highest	63.8	55.0	58.8	71.7	59.1	64.5	0.82
Total	43.9	54.0	48.9	49.3	57.4	53.2	1.16

<sup>1</sup> The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age (13-16 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.

<sup>2</sup> 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 percent.

<sup>3</sup> The gender parity index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school GAR for females to the GAR for males.

The NAR and GAR in secondary education have even stronger associations by wealth quintile index, as compared with those in primary education. They are lowest for students in the poorest households and highest for those in households with higher wealth quintiles.

## 2.5 REPETITION AND DROPOUT RATES

By asking about the grade that children were attending during the previous and the current school year, it is possible to calculate dropout and repetition rates. The repetition rate is the percentage of students in a given grade the previous school year who repeat that grade in the current school year. The dropout rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are not currently attending school.

Table 2.6 shows the repetition and dropout rates for the de jure household population age 5-24 years by school grade. In general, repetition rates are highest in grade 1 (8 percent). Male students, those



who live in rural areas, and those from the poorest households are most likely to repeat in grade 1. The rates vary greatly across regions, ranging from 3 percent or less in NCR, CALABARZON, Central Visayas, and ARMM to 18 percent in Northern Mindanao. Repetition rates in grade 1 are 12 percent or higher in Western Visayas, Davao, Bicol, and Northern Mindanao. Repetition rates in higher grades are much lower than those in grade 1. Bicol has the highest repetition rates in grades 1, 2, and 4.

Dropout rates show a different pattern: They increase with grade, ranging from 1 percent in grade 1 to 8 percent in grade 6. Again, rural and poor students are most likely to drop out in grade 6. Male students in general have higher dropout rates than female students. Across regions, the dropout rate in grade 6 is 12 percent or higher in Central Visayas, Eastern Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, and SOCCSKSARGEN.

Table 2.6 Grade repetition and dropout rates

Repetition and dropout rates for the de jure household population age 5-24 years by school grade, according to background characteristics, Philippines 2003

Background characteristic	Repetition rate <sup>1</sup>						Dropout rate <sup>2</sup>					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	8.3	3.9	2.9	2.6	0.9	2.5	0.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	4.4	8.6
Female	6.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.0	7.5
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.4	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.3	5.5
Rural	9.4	3.0	2.1	2.2	0.9	1.7	0.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.0	10.6
<b>Region</b>												
National Capital Region	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	5.5	2.3	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.4	2.9
Cordillera Admin Region	5.3	3.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	4.7	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.0	6.4	1.9
I - Ilocos	4.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.0
II - Cagayan Valley	8.2	1.5	3.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.6
III - Central Luzon	8.0	1.7	0.9	3.6	0.9	2.4	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	7.8
IVA - CALABARZON	2.2	2.0	2.6	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.5	4.4
IVB - MIMAROPA	4.6	0.0	3.8	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	3.4	9.2
V - Bicol	16.3	8.3	4.1	4.9	0.0	1.7	2.2	6.4	3.3	2.9	6.1	9.6
VI - Western Visayas	12.1	4.4	0.9	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	1.5	3.5	2.3	10.3
VII - Central Visayas	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.4	12.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5.4	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	4.0	13.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	11.6	3.7	0.0	1.2	2.6	0.0	1.0	3.6	3.8	3.5	6.4	12.3
X - Northern Mindanao	18.1	3.5	4.8	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.9	4.2	4.9	4.0	1.7	13.7
XI - Davao	12.9	1.1	0.0	4.7	1.4	2.9	3.2	2.2	5.6	3.4	1.5	10.4
XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	5.7	1.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	3.1	6.1	13.8
XIII - Caraga	6.1	5.5	2.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.5	5.6	5.6	11.6
ARMM	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Lowest	11.8	2.7	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	5.3	3.9	5.1	6.6	17.7
Second	9.8	2.3	2.6	3.3	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.0	12.2
Middle	4.7	3.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.4	3.6
Fourth	3.9	3.4	1.5	1.6	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	4.5
Highest	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	4.0
Total	7.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	0.7	1.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	8.0

<sup>1</sup> The repetition rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are repeating that grade in the current school year.

<sup>2</sup> The dropout rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are not attending school.

## 2.6 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The physical characteristics of households are important indicators of health and of the general socioeconomic condition of the population. In the 2003 NDHS, respondents were asked about access to electricity; sources of drinking water and time taken to reach the nearest source; type of toilet facility; main material of the floor and walls; and tenure status. The percent distribution of households by their housing characteristics according to urban-rural residence is shown in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 and Figure 2.4 shows that eight in ten households have electricity, with a significant difference between urban and rural areas: 92 percent in urban areas, compared with 60 percent in rural areas.

Safe drinking water is important for health and sanitation. Two out of five households (40 percent) have piped water into dwelling/yard/plot as their main source of drinking water. The main source of drinking water in rural areas is protected wells (35 percent), while in urban areas the main source is piped water (56 percent). The majority of the households live within 15 minutes from the source of water (87 percent).

Two in three households have a private flush toilet. This type of sanitation facility is much more common in urban areas than in rural areas (77 and 54 percent, respectively). Furthermore, 15 percent of households in rural areas have no toilet facility, compared with only 4 percent in urban areas.

More than half of all households (53 percent) have cement flooring. Urban households are more likely to have cement floors than rural households (63 and 43 percent, respectively). Palm and bamboo are used as flooring materials in 23 percent of households in the rural areas.

Table 2.7 Household characteristics

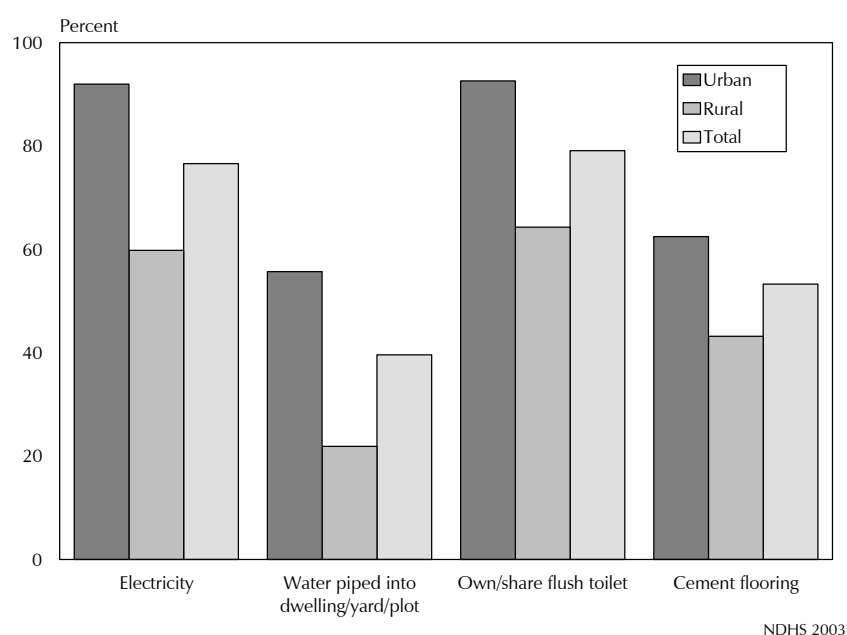
Percent distribution of households by household characteristics, according to residence, Philippines 2003

Household characteristic	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Electricity</b>			
Yes	92.0	59.8	76.6
No	7.9	40.2	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>			
Piped into dwelling	50.9	16.0	34.3
Piped into yard/plot	4.8	5.9	5.3
Public tap	11.1	15.2	13.1
Open dug well	0.7	8.7	4.5
Protected well	18.6	35.3	26.6
Developed spring	0.9	8.1	4.3
Undeveloped spring	0.6	6.1	3.2
River/stream/pond/lake/dam	0.2	1.6	0.9
Rainwater	0.1	0.8	0.4
Tanker truck/peddler	2.2	0.8	1.5
Bottled water/refilling station	9.8	1.3	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to water source</b>			
Percentage <15 minutes	92.5	80.9	87.0
Median time to source	0.0	2.4	0.0
<b>Sanitation facility</b>			
Flush toilet: own	76.7	53.6	65.7
Flush toilet: shared	15.9	10.7	13.4
Close pit	1.5	10.7	5.9
Open pit	0.8	6.8	3.7
Drop/overhang	1.1	2.8	1.9
No toilet/field/bush	3.9	15.4	9.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Flooring material</b>			
Earth, sand	8.9	16.9	12.7
Wood planks	11.2	14.1	12.6
Palm, bamboo	5.8	23.0	14.0
Parquet, polished wood	0.8	0.5	0.7
Vinyl, asphalt strips	1.3	0.2	0.8
Ceramic tiles	6.8	1.8	4.4
Cement	62.5	43.2	53.3
Marble	2.6	0.3	1.5
<b>Main material of outer walls</b>			
Concrete/brick/stone	52.4	27.3	40.5
Wood	16.8	22.1	19.3
Half concrete/brick/stone/and half wood	20.0	14.4	17.3
Galvanized iron/aluminum	0.9	1.0	0.9
Bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa	8.7	34.6	21.0
Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials	0.9	0.5	0.7
No walls	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Tenure status of lot</b>			
Owned/being amortized	53.0	54.6	53.8
Rented	21.3	6.5	14.2
Rent-free with consent of owner	23.0	36.5	29.4
Rent-free without consent of owner	2.6	2.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	6,583	6,003	12,586

The most common material of the outer walls is concrete, brick, and stone, used by two in five households. However, there are urban-rural differentials; urban households are more likely to use concrete, brick, and stone (52 percent), while the rural households are more likely to use bamboo, sawali, cogon, or nipa for the outer walls (35 percent).

The 2003 NDHS also collected information on the tenure status of the lot in which the household resides. More than half of the households (54 percent) own or amortize their lot, 14 percent are renting, and 29 percent of households occupy the lot rent-free with the consent of the owner. Urban and rural households are equally likely to own or amortize their lot. However, urban households are more likely than rural households to rent (21 and 7 percent, respectively). Rural households, on the other hand, tend to use the lot rent-free with consent of the owner (37 percent). Two percent of households occupy the lot without paying rent to the owner; this is true in urban and rural areas.

**Figure 2.4 Housing Conveniences by Residence**



## 2.7 HOUSEHOLD DURABLE GOODS

In the 2003 NDHS, information on the possession of selected durable consumer goods was also collected at the household level. The percentages of households possessing various durable consumer goods are shown in Table 2.8. There is a vast difference between urban and rural households, with urban households much more likely to own these durable consumer items than rural households. The urban-rural difference is especially pronounced for ownership of modern conveniences such as television, telephone, washing machine, refrigerator/freezer, CD/VCD/DVD player, component or karaoke player, and personal computer.

Thirteen percent of the total households do not possess any of the durable consumer goods listed. Rural households are much more likely than urban households not to have any of these consumer goods.

Table 2.8 Household durable goods

Percentage of households possessing various durable consumer goods, by residence, Philippines 2003

Durable consumer goods	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Radio/radio cassette	75.8	66.3	71.3
Television	80.6	43.9	63.1
Landline telephone	20.9	2.3	12.0
Cellular telephone	50.9	19.7	36.0
Washing machine	43.9	12.8	29.1
Refrigerator/freezer	52.3	22.0	37.8
CD/VCD/DVD player	48.7	19.3	34.7
Component/karaoke	36.9	17.0	27.4
Personal computer	11.1	1.6	6.6
Tractor	1.0	2.9	1.9
Motorized banca/boat	2.2	7.2	4.6
Car/jeep/van	14.3	4.2	9.5
Motorcycle/tricycle	13.7	11.0	12.4
Bicycle/pedicab	22.0	17.2	19.7
None of the above	7.0	20.4	13.4
Number of households	6,583	6,003	12,586

## 2.8 AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER AND WAYS TO MAKE DRINKING WATER SAFE

Information on the availability of drinking water sources and ways to make drinking water safe are shown in Tables 2.9 and 2.10, respectively. Table 2.9 shows that drinking water is reported to be regular in 90 percent of households, available several hours a day in 8 percent of households, and only once or twice a week in 2 percent of households. Water is reported to be usually always available in 97 percent of households in which the source of drinking water is surface water (river, stream, pond, lake, or dam) and in 96 percent of households using protected wells. On the other hand, as expected, water is the least regular when the source is rainwater (34 percent).

Table 2.9 Availability of drinking water

Percent distribution of households by availability of drinking water, according to source, Philippines 2003

Source of drinking water	Water availability last month					Total	Number
	Usually always	Several hours per day	Once or twice a week	Infrequently	Missing		
Piped into dwelling	87.7	10.5	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,314
Piped into yard/plot	84.7	12.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	670
Public tap	82.6	14.5	2.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,647
Open dug well	93.6	2.5	0.6	2.7	0.6	100.0	569
Protected well	96.3	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	3,344
Developed spring	91.7	6.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	542
Undeveloped spring	94.1	3.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	100.0	404
River/stream/pond/lake/dam	96.9	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Rainwater	34.4	1.3	8.1	54.0	2.2	100.0	52
Tanker truck/peddler	73.9	12.7	12.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	193
Bottled water/refilling station	90.7	2.7	6.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	723
Other/missing	61.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	100.0	12
Total	89.6	7.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	12,586

Fifty-eight percent of households do nothing to make their drinking water safer, 27 percent boil the water, and 11 percent use an improvised filter (Table 2.10). Boiling water to make it safe for drinking is most common among households that have water piped into the dwelling, obtain water from a public tap, use surface water, or get the water from a tanker truck or a peddler (30 percent or higher). Households that collect rainwater for their drinking water are the most likely to use an improvised filter (43 percent). Filter equipment is used in 11 percent of households in which drinking water is piped into the house.

Source of drinking water	Procedures to make water safe						Number
	Nothing	Boiling	Chlorination	Filter equipment	Improvised filter	Other	
Piped into dwelling	49.9	31.8	1.9	11.3	9.7	0.3	4,314
Piped into yard/plot	63.7	25.7	1.2	3.1	9.3	0.2	670
Public tap	60.2	30.7	1.2	1.9	9.0	0.4	1,647
Open dug well	48.7	29.9	1.8	1.4	23.9	0.0	569
Protected well	61.8	24.5	2.3	2.8	10.9	0.5	3,344
Developed spring	66.5	18.9	1.0	1.9	15.0	0.0	542
Undeveloped spring	64.1	17.9	0.5	1.0	18.4	0.3	404
River/stream/pond/lake/dam	48.9	32.3	0.8	4.0	21.4	0.8	115
Rainwater	27.1	27.9	3.5	1.8	42.7	1.8	52
Tanker truck/peddler	61.2	30.2	2.1	1.5	7.5	0.7	193
Bottled water/refilling station	77.2	9.6	0.4	7.7	5.7	1.2	723
Other/missing	43.6	11.3	5.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	12
Total	57.9	27.0	1.7	5.7	11.0	0.4	12,586