

## **ANNEX J**

### **HIGHER EDUCATION AND PHILIPPINE SOCIAL STATISTICS**

Education is one pathway to get out of poverty. Getting an education means employment opportunities will be high. The data in this section shows the poverty situation in the country, the level of employment/unemployment and the status of higher education that supplies the manpower for industry and other sectoral employment.

From 2012 to 2019, GDP rate of increase (in constant 2018 prices) was constant at about 6%, but this suffered a negative growth in 2019 to 2020, of -9.6 (Figure 1). This is directly related to the lockdowns due to COVID-19. During the same period, poverty incidence was seen to decline (Figure 2). Average poverty incidence rate during 2006- 2018 ranged from 3.7% in NCR to 54.3% in the BARMM (Figure 4). Next to NCR, the two regions with the lowest average poverty incidence for the same period are the Region 4- A and Region 3. These are the highly urbanized regions. These data tend to show that highly urbanized regions have lower poverty incidence that may be due to the employment opportunities in these areas.

Employment rate in the country from 2013 to 2019 have been respectable at higher than 90%. However, this dipped to below the 90% level in 2020 (Figure 5), which again could be due to the COVID-19. Average employment rate of change during the period 2013-2016 and 2017-2019, showed a positive 1.16%, which means an increasing rate. However, the only regions with the positive rate of change (greater than 1) in average employment are those urban and urbanizing types. These are Regions NCR, 3, 4-A, 11, 10 and 13 (Table 6). These regions have major cities such including Davao City, Cagayan de Oro City and Butuan City. Seemingly, employment opportunities are located more in urban setting.

Based on CHED record, during AY 2017 to 2018, total college graduates is 751, 310, of which 59% are women. Available data at CHED also showed that in the same AY 2017-2018, 274, 499 (or 36%) graduated with Science Technology, Agriculture and Math (STEAM) degrees (Table 7). Recent data also show that 24% of the college graduates are unemployed<sup>1</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1377399/batch-2020-how-filipino-college-graduates-job-hunted-through-the-pandemic#:~:text=3.,are%20junior%20high%20school%20graduates>.

**TABLE 1. RATE OF INCREASE IN GDP**

YEAR	AT CURRENT PRICES	AT CONSTANT 2018 PRICES
2012-2013	9	6.8
2013-2014	9.6	6.3
2014-2015	5.6	6.3
2015-2016	8.5	7.1
2016-2017	9.4	6.9
2017-2018	10.3	6.3
2018-2019	6.9	6.1
2019-2020	-8.1	-9.6

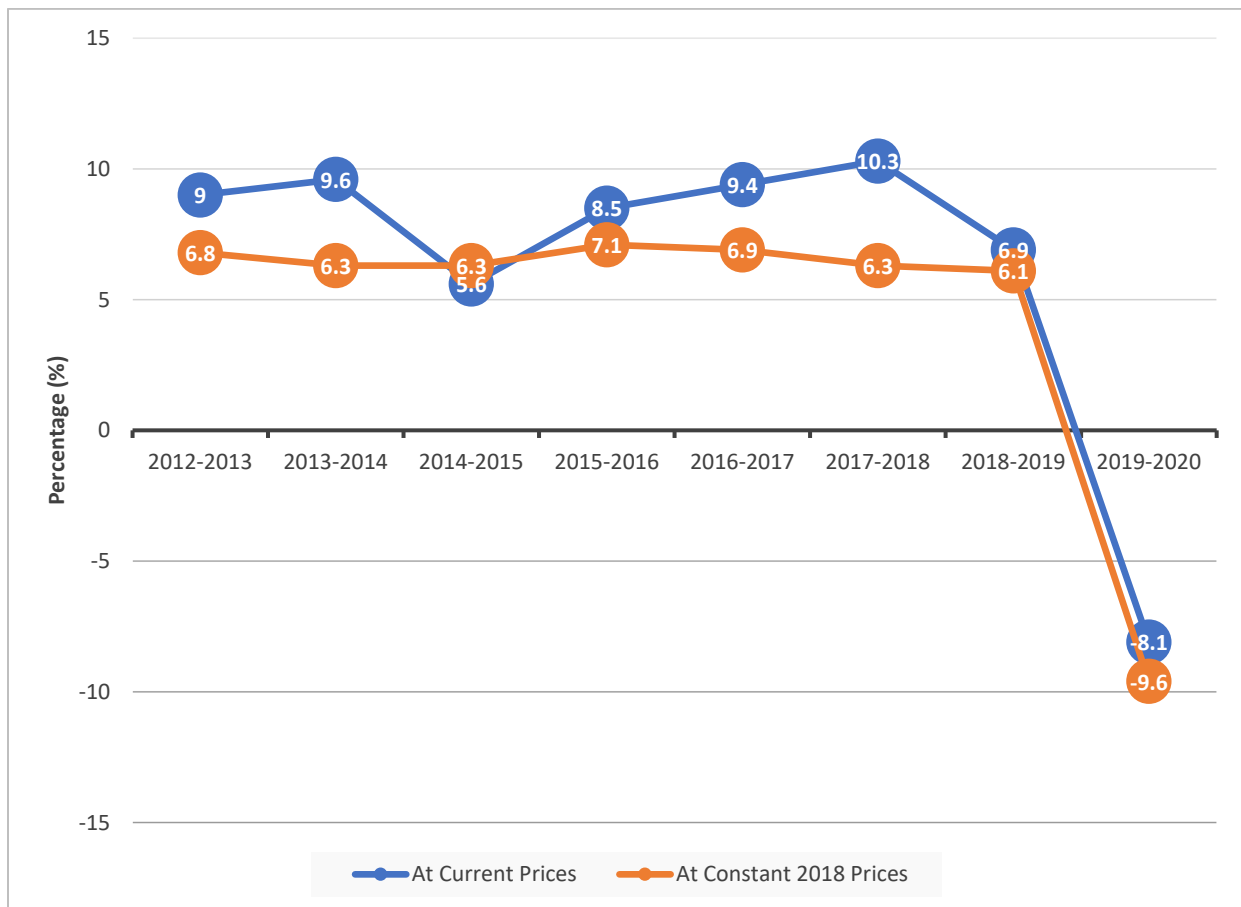


Figure 1. Gross Domestic Product of the Philippines  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

TABLE 2. POVERTY INCIDENCE TRENDS	
YEAR	POVERTY INCIDENCE
2006	26.6
2009	26.3
2012	25.2
2015	23.5
2018	16.7

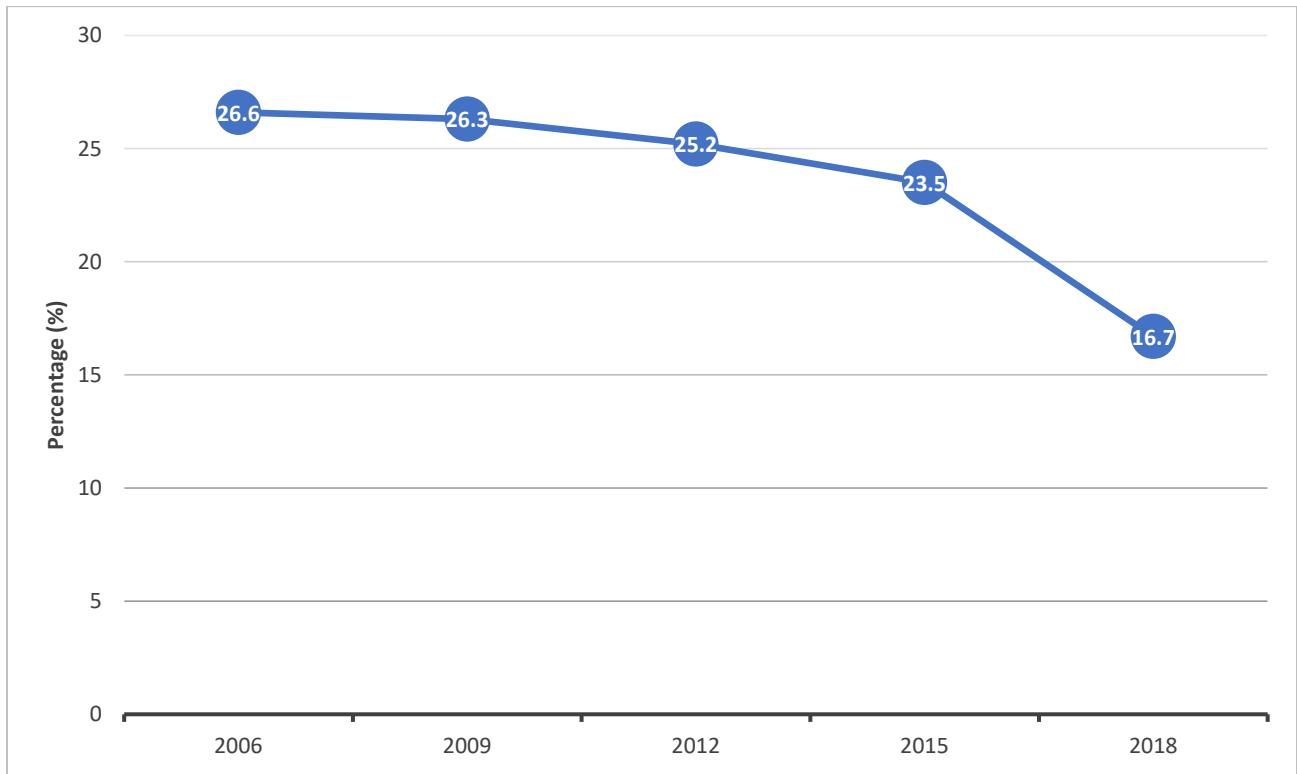


Figure 2. Poverty Incidence  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**TABLE 3. POVERTY INCIDENCE RATE BY REGION 2006- 2018**

Region	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018
PHILIPPINES	26.6	26.3	25.2	23.5	16.7
NCR	4.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	2.2
CAR	26.0	25.1	22.8	22.7	12.0
Region I	25.9	22.0	18.5	18.8	9.9
Region II	26.8	25.5	22.1	17.8	16.3
Region III	13.1	13.7	12.9	10.5	7.0
Region IV-A	10.3	11.9	10.9	12.5	7.1
Region IV-B	40.6	34.5	31.0	25.2	15.1
Region V	44.2	44.2	41.1	39.8	27.0
Region VI	29.1	30.8	29.1	24.6	16.3
Region VII	35.9	31.0	30.2	29.4	17.7
Region VIII	41.5	42.6	45.2	41.3	30.7
Region IX	45.0	45.8	40.1	37.7	32.7
Region X	39.0	40.1	39.5	38.7	23.1
Region XI	30.6	31.4	30.7	23.5	19.1
Region XII	37.9	38.3	44.7	38.1	28.2
CARAGA	49.2	54.4	40.3	39.7	30.5
BARMM	47.1	47.4	55.8	59.4	61.8

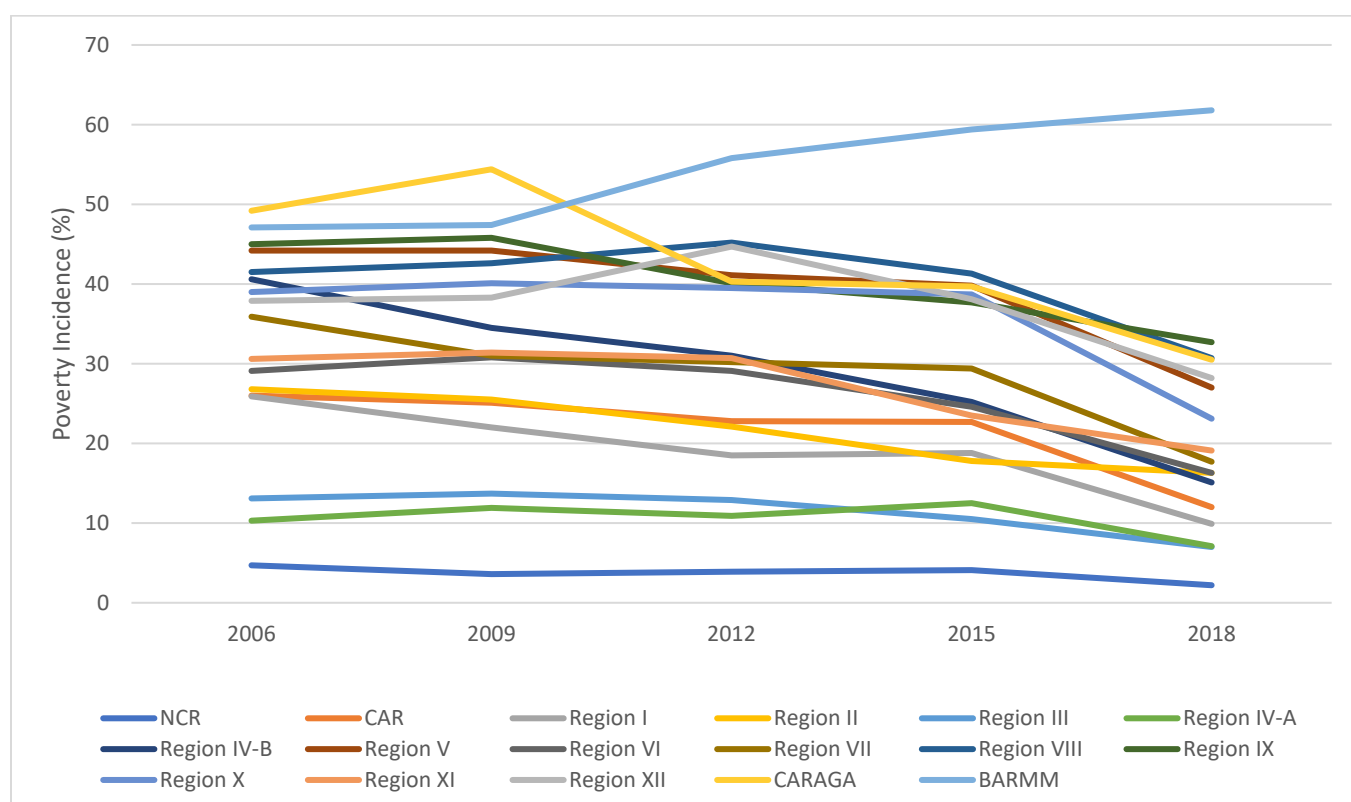


Figure 3. Poverty Incidence Rate, By Region based on 2006, 2009, 2015, 2015 and 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

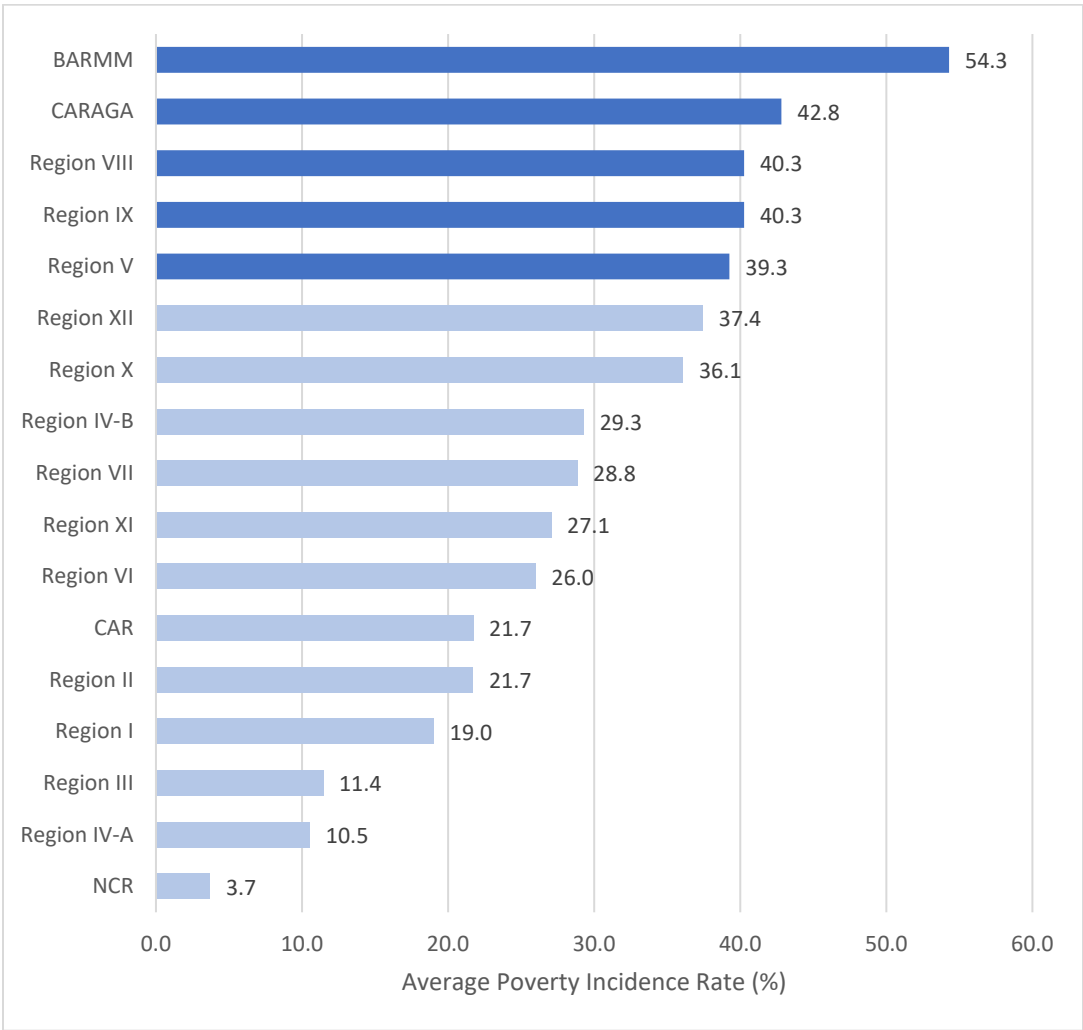


Figure 4. Average Poverty Incidence Rate, By Region based on 2006, 2009, 2015, 2015 and 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**TABLE 4. EMPLOYMENT RATE**

YEAR	EMPLOYMENT RATE
2013	92.8
2014	93.2
2015	93.7
2016	94.5
2017	94.3
2018	94.7
2019	94.9
2020	89.7

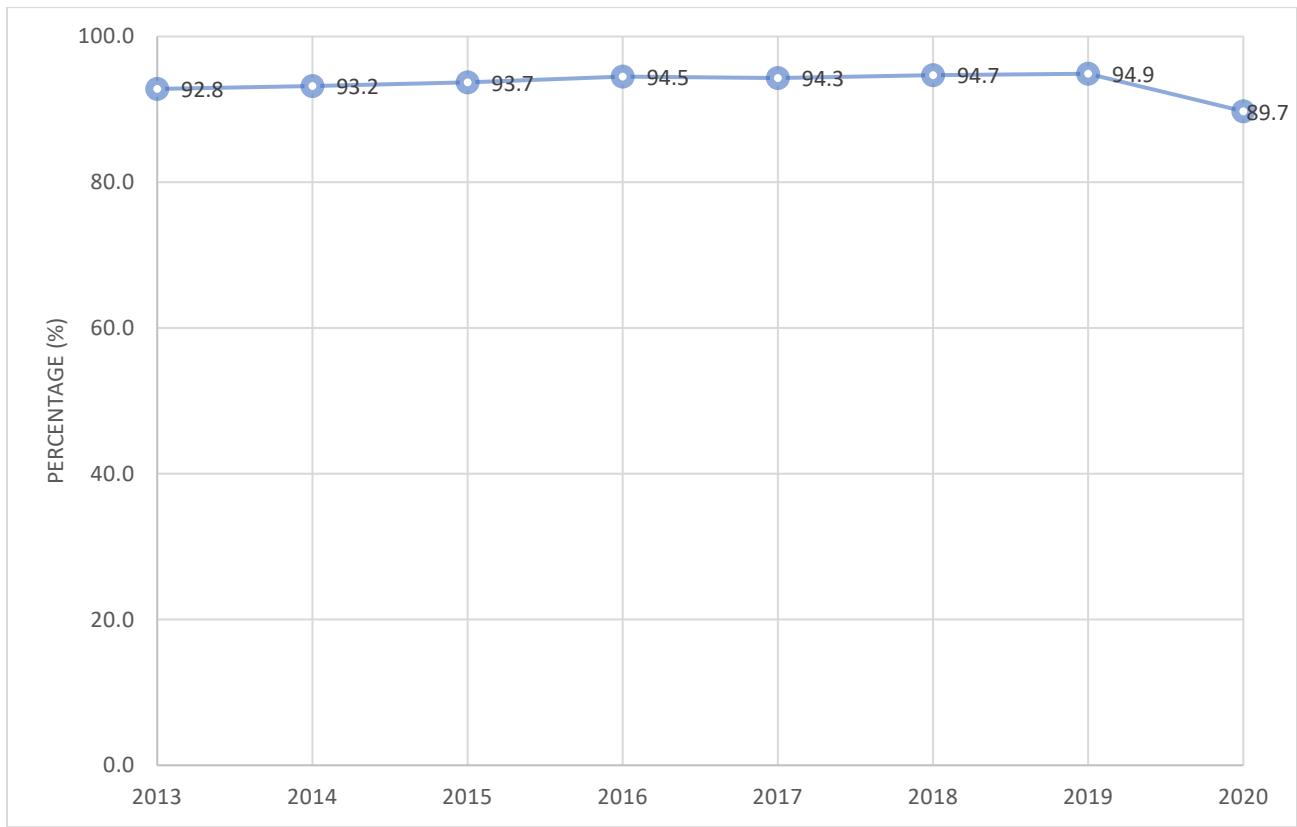


Figure 5. Employment rate of the Philippines from 2013-2020  
*Source: Philippine Statistics Authority*

**TABLE 5. EMPLOYMENT RATE BY REGION**

REGION	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Philippines	92.8	93.2	93.7	94.5	94.3	94.7	94.9	89.7
National Capital Region (NCR)	89.7	89.6	91.5	93.4	92.6	93.4	94.0	88.3
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	95.4	94.5	95.2	95.5	95.7	95.9	96.5	89.6
Region I (Ilocos Region)	91.7	91.6	91.6	93.7	91.1	93.2	94.7	86.6
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	96.8	96.3	96.8	96.9	96.8	97.0	96.4	91.3
Region III (Central Luzon)	91.3	91.7	92.2	93.4	93.4	94.2	94.9	86.9
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	90.8	91.8	92	92.8	93.0	93.4	93.8	88.4
MIMAROPA Region	95.9	95.4	96.7	95.9	95.2	95.3	95.7	92.7
Region V (Bicol Region)	93.5	93.8	94.4	95.3	95.4	95.1	94.9	90.5
Region VI (Western Visayas)	93.1	94	94.6	95.1	94.6	94.7	95.3	92.2
Region VII (Central Visayas)	93.7	94	94.1	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.8	89.7
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)			94.6	95.5	95.6	95.8	95.6	92.0
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.1	96.0	95.9	96.3	90.1
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	94.3	94.2	94.4	94.7	94.7	95.9	95.6	93.6
Region XI (Davao Region)	93.1	94.2	94.2	95.5	95.1	95.7	96.2	90.8
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	95.6	96.4	96.5	95.8	96.0	96.1	95.6	90.9
Region XIII (Caraga)	94	94.2	94.3	94.9	94.9	96.0	95.2	92.4
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	95.4	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.6	96.3	93.7	91.0

**TABLE 6. AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT RATE BY REGION (2013-2016, AND 2017-2019)**

Region	2013-2016	2017-2019	Percent Change
Philippines	93.55	94.63	1.16
National Capital Region (NCR)	91.05	93.33	2.51
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	95.15	96.03	0.93
Region I (Ilocos Region)	92.15	93.00	0.92
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	96.70	96.73	0.03
Region III (Central Luzon)	92.15	94.17	2.19
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	91.85	93.40	1.69
MIMAROPA Region	95.98	95.40	-0.60
Region V (Bicol Region)	94.25	95.13	0.94
Region VI (Western Visayas)	94.20	94.87	0.71
Region VII (Central Visayas)	94.20	95.00	0.85
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	95.05	95.67	0.65
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	96.38	96.07	-0.32
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	94.40	95.40	1.06
Region XI (Davao Region)	94.25	95.67	1.50

Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	96.08	95.90	-0.18
Region XIII (Caraga)	94.35	95.37	1.08
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	96.15	95.53	-0.64

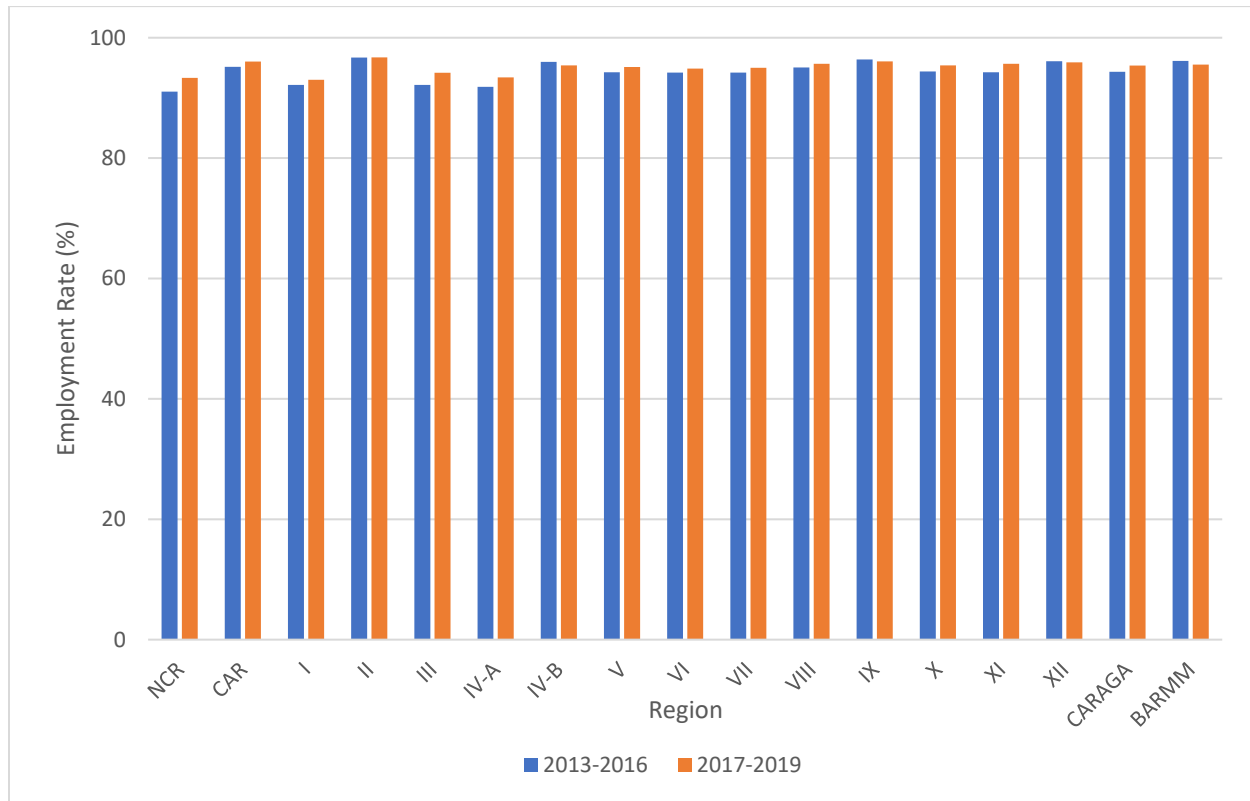


Figure 6. Employment rate of the Philippines by Region  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



**TABLE 7. NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN STEAM BY DISCIPLINE AND INSTITUTION TYPE: AY 2017-18**

DISCIPLINE	SUCS	LCUS	OGS	PRIVATE	GRAND TOTAL
Science	15,550	1,989	341	45,425	63,305
Technology	67,002	6,965	115	55,590	129,672
Engineering	25,192	858	-	25,135	51,185
Agriculture	25,688	349	183	641	26,861
Mathematics	2,916	211	-	319	3,446
Grand Total	136,348	10,372	639	127,110	274,469

SUC- State universities and colleges; LCUs= Local Colleges and Universities; OGS= other government schools

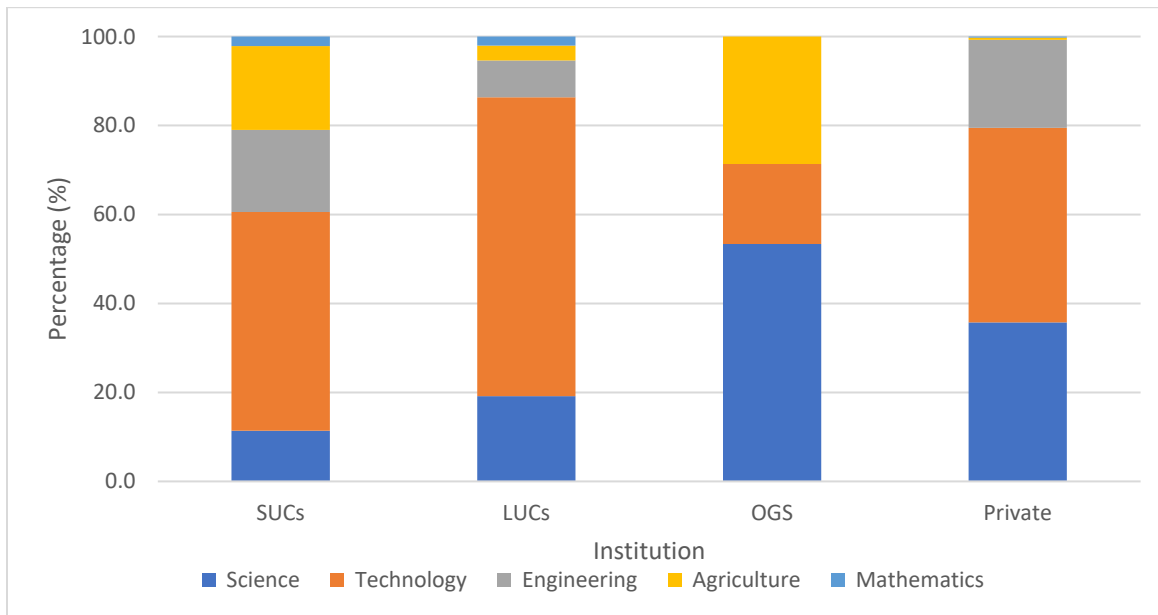


Figure 7. Higher Education Graduates by STEAM Discipline and Institution Type  
 Source: Commission on Higher Education

**TABLE 8. POPULATION BY REGION**

REGION	POPULATION
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	1,797,660.00
Region I (Ilocos Region)	5,301,139.00
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	3,685,744.00
Region III (Central Luzon)	12,422,172.00
National Capital Region (NCR)	13,484,462.00
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	16,195,042.00
Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)	3,228,558.00
Region V (Bicol Region)	6,082,165.00
Region VI (Western Visayas)	7,954,723.00
Region VII (Central Visayas)	8,081,988.00
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	4,547,150.00
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	3,875,576.00
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	5,022,768.00
Region XI (Davao Region)	5,243,536.00
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	4,901,486.00
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	4,404,288.00
Region XIII (Caraga)	2,804,788.00
PHILIPPINES	109,033,245.00

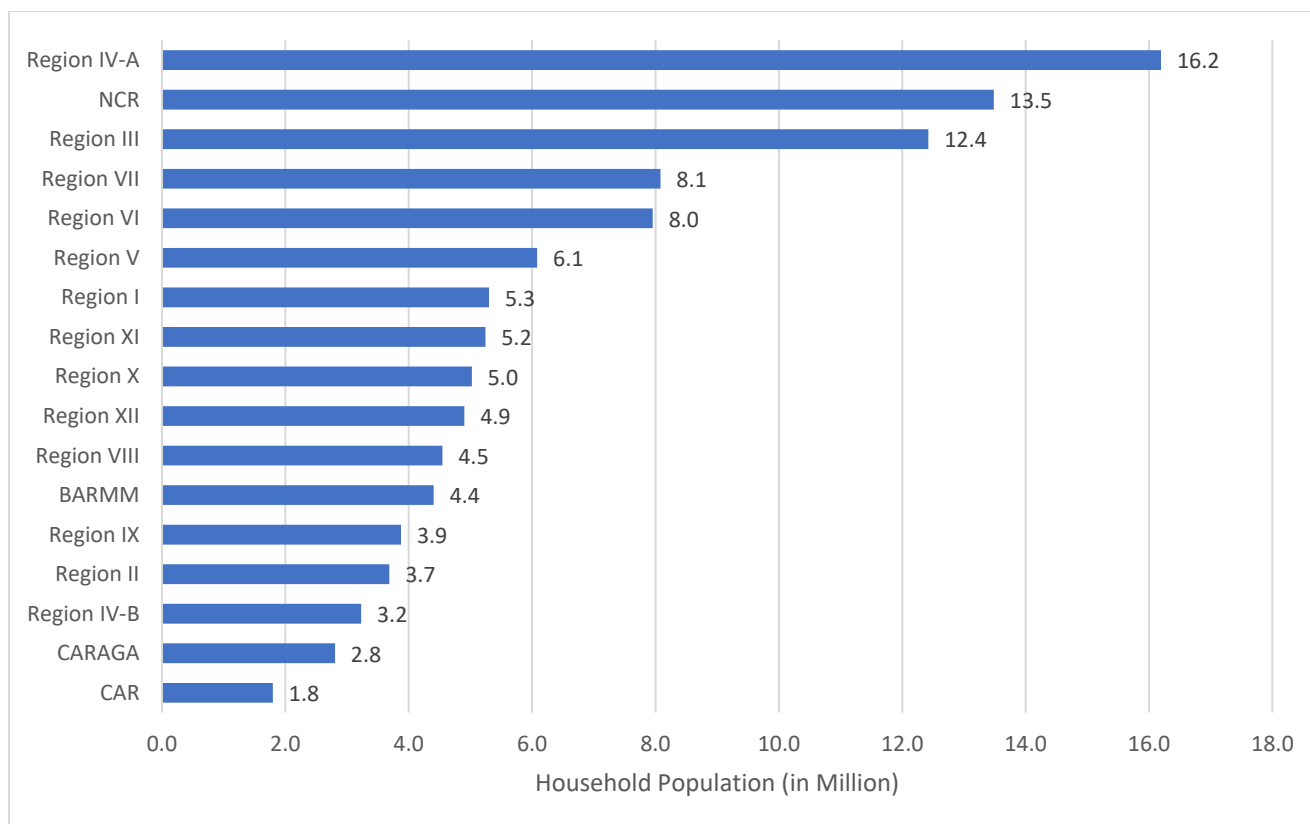


Figure 8. Population of the Philippines by Region: 2020

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

TABLE 9. POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 2000-2020			
REGION	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
NCR	1.78	1.58	0.97
CAR	1.70	1.21	0.91
I	1.23	1.09	1.13
II	1.39	1.27	1.39
III	2.14	1.95	2.17
IV-A	3.07	2.58	2.48
IV-B	1.79	1.47	1.82
V	1.46	1.29	1.02
VI	1.35	1.13	1.14
VII	1.77	1.61	1.88
VIII	1.28	1.52	0.50
IX	1.87	1.21	1.39
X	2.06	1.68	1.46
XI	1.97	1.74	1.46
XII	2.46	1.94	1.60
CARAGA	1.49	1.28	1.63
BARMM	1.51	2.89	3.26

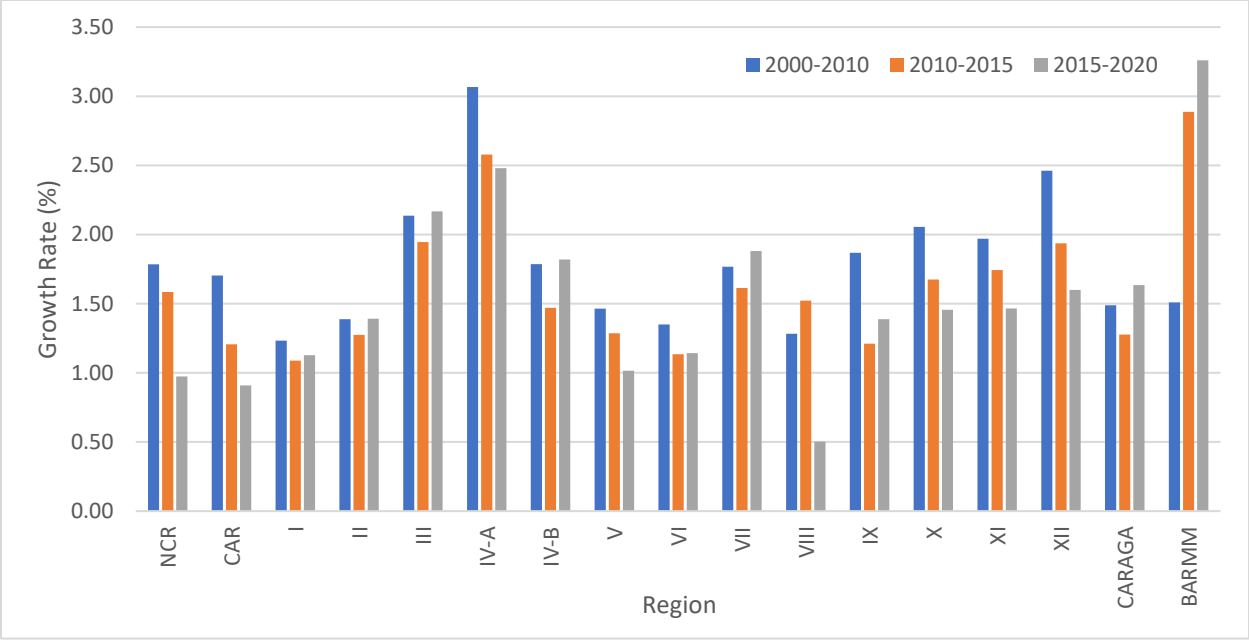


Figure 9. Population growth rate of the Philippines by Region based on the 2000, 2010, 2015 and 2020 censuses  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**TABLE 10. NUMBER OF HEIS BY REGION, (PUBLIC VS PRIVATE)**

Region	State Universities and Colleges (SUCs)		Other Gov't HEIs				Gov't Total (Excluding Satellite Campus)	Gov't Total (Including Satellite Campus)	Private		Private Total	Total (Excluding Satellite Campus)	Total (Including Satellite Campus)
	Main	Satellite*	LUCs	CSI	OGS	Special HEI			Sectarian	Non-Sectarian			
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	6	14				1	7	21	6	27	33	40	54
Region I (Ilocos Region)	6	21	4				10	31	15	66	81	91	112
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	5	20					5	25	11	37	48	53	73
Region III (Central Luzon)	12	39	14				26	65	26	149	175	201	240
National Capital Region (NCR)	8	8	16			4	28	36	64	244	308	336	344
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	5	56	16			1	22	78	54	211	265	287	343
Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)	6	43	2				8	51	8	31	39	47	90
Region V (Bicol Region)	9	24	23				32	56	13	101	114	146	170
Region VI (Western Visayas)	11	54	10		1		22	76	28	52	80	102	156
Region VII (Central Visayas)	5	23	10				15	38	29	98	127	142	165
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	10	27	3				13	40	16	33	49	62	89
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	6	22	1				7	29	14	42	56	63	85
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	5	25	12				17	42	18	48	66	83	108
Region XI (Davao Region)	6	9	6				12	21	22	59	81	93	102
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	3	11	2				5	16	12	70	82	87	98
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	5	14	1	6			12	26	10	75	85	97	111
Region XIII (Caraga)	4	11	1				5	16	10	30	40	45	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,396</b>

Source: CHED

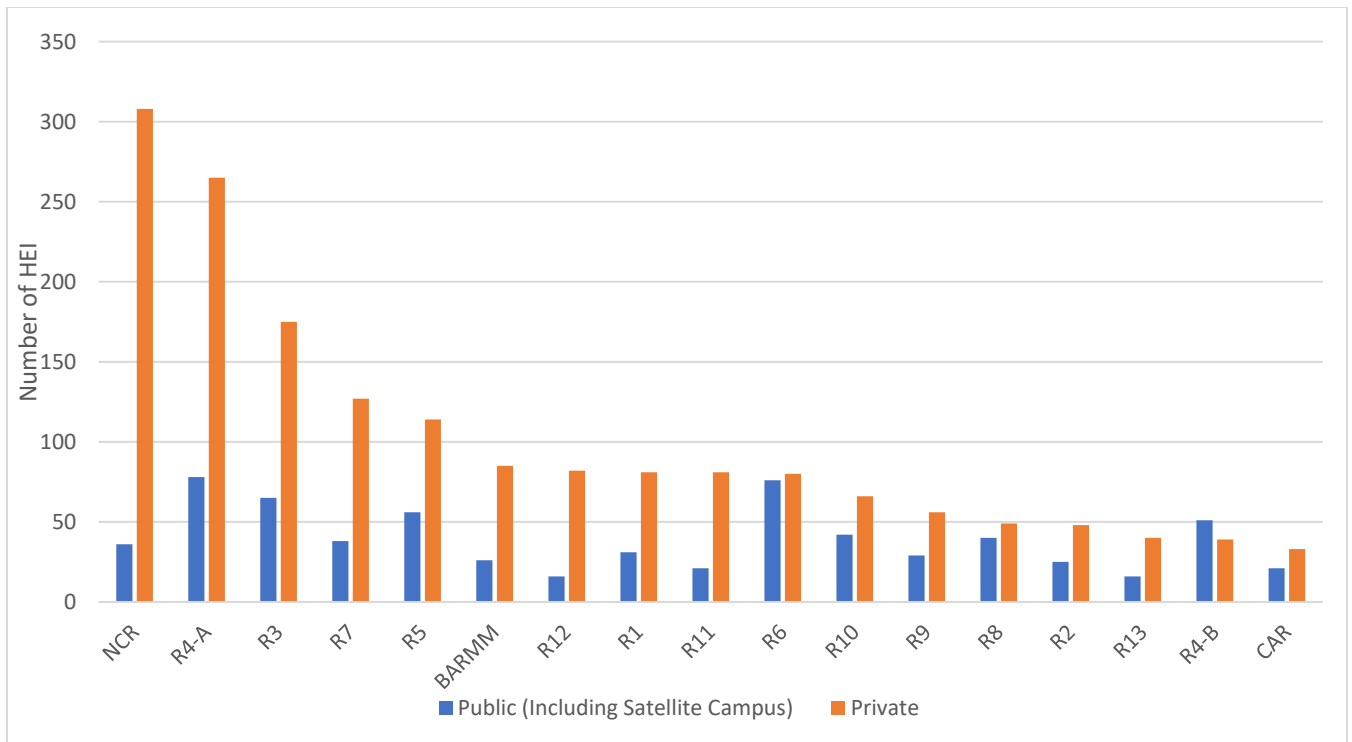


Figure 10. Distribution of Higher Education Institutions by Region: AY 2019-20  
 SOURCE: Commission on Higher Education

TABLE 11. CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENT POPULATION OF THE SAMPLED HEIS BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, LARGE AND SMALL			
CLASSIFICATION	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Large (more than 10k students)	4	2	6
Small (less than 10k students)	2	3	5
Total	6	5	11

**TABLE 12. STUDENT POPULATION IN SAMPLED UNIVERSITY**

<b>SAMPLED UNIVERSITY</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SIZE (SMALL &lt; 10K; LARGE &gt;10K)</b>	<b>NO. OF STUDENTS</b>
University of the Philippines Los Baños	Public	Large	14160 (a)
Batangas State University	Public	Large	27246
Cebu Institute of Technology	Private	Small	8064
University of San Carlos	Private	Large	12496
UP Cebu	Public	Small	1611 (a)
Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology	Public	Large	10274
University of Science and Technology of Southern Philippines	Public	Small	9965
Xavier University	Private	Small	6120
Technological Institute of the Philippines	Private	Small	6209
University of the Philippines Diliman	Public	Large	26453
De la Salle University	Private	Large	15899

*Source: CHED AY 2017-2018; a= 2013 figure*

