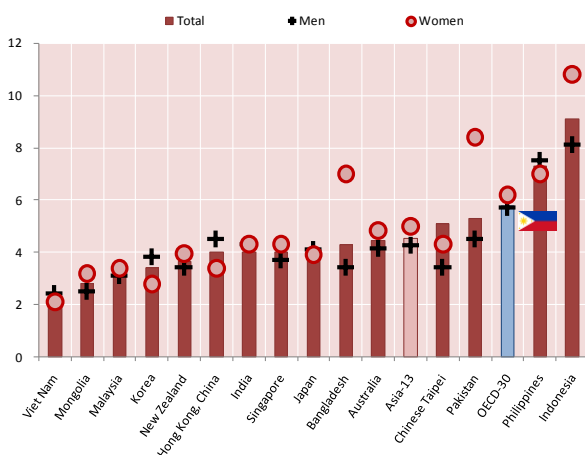


KEY FINDINGS: THE PHILIPPINES

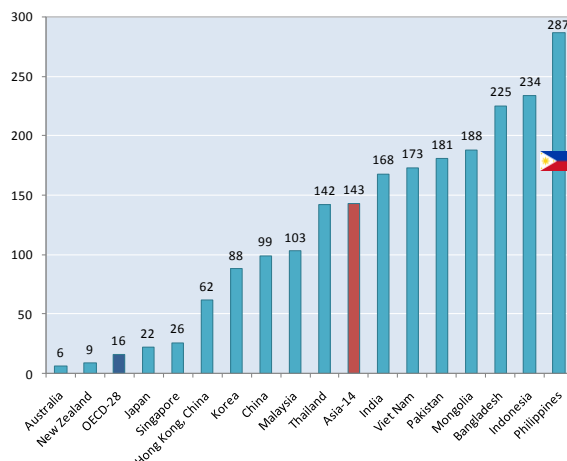
Unemployment: In 2007 unemployment rates in the Philippines and Indonesia were more than three times higher than in Viet Nam, Mongolia and Malaysia.

Tuberculosis: Tuberculosis is one of the main causes of death among adults in Asian economies. In 2006 the Philippines reported the highest incidence of tuberculosis in the region, at 287 cases per 100,000 people. The average in 14 Asian economies was 143 cases per 100,000 people, almost ten times higher than the average for 28 OECD countries, at 16 cases per 100,000). Australia, New Zealand, and Japan reported the lowest levels.

Unemployment rates by gender, 2007 (percentage of unemployed people among the active population of working age)



Prevalence of tuberculosis per 100 000 people, 2006



Sources: - Unemployment rates: ILO (2008), *LABORSTA* online database; except Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, and OECD-30 from OECD (2008), *Employment Outlook*, Paris. - Tuberculosis: The World Bank (2008), *World Development Indicators* online database; except Australia, New Zealand, and OECD-28 from OECD Health Data 2008.

Gender Gaps: Over half of Filipino legislators and managers are women, followed closely by Mongolia at 48.1% and New Zealand at 39.6%, compared to only one in 10 in Korea and Japan. The ratio of estimated female to male earned income for 2008 was of 0.61 in the Philippines and Myanmar, exactly as the average for 30 OECD countries.

Employment: While employment is almost always lower for women in the region, the ratio of employment-to-population for 55-64 year-old women was highest in New Zealand at 63.3% and the Philippines at 54.1%, almost double than the average for 13 Asian economies (35.5%) and more than the average for 30 OECD countries (43.7%).

Income inequality: Roughly half of the nation’s income in China and the Philippines is held by just one-fifth of the population.