

**COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN
RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN CAVITE**

Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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The study aimed to compare the economic empowerment of rural and urban women in the household level in Cavite in terms of financial contribution to household expenses. Specifically, the study aimed to determine: a) the socio-economic profiles of women living in rural and urban areas, and their respective families; b) the reproductive activities of women living in rural and urban areas; c) the 24-hour activities of women living in rural and urban areas; d) whether women has access to and control over assets in rural and urban areas; e) whether women have been part of the household decision-making; and f) the percentage of women's own earnings on the major household expenses.

The primary data were obtained from the answers on the interviews and the secondary data were gathered from related literatures from internet articles, journals, and books. The gathering of data was done from January 2016 to February 2016.

The data were presented using frequency count, mean, range, percentages, distribution tables, and figures. The T-test was used in order to identify whether there are differences in the economic empowerment of rural and urban women in terms of financial contribution to household expenses.

Majority of rural and urban women participants belong to the non-working group. Majority of employed women in both rural and urban areas are involved in service and sales works. Both rural and urban women were usually the one who perform reproductive activities at home. Women in both rural and urban areas have access to assets such as land, capital, vehicles, and home appliances. Joint control over assets was commonly being practiced in both rural and urban households. Decision in both household is mostly jointly done.

In terms of economic empowerment, the T-test results show that there is no significant difference between rural and urban women in financial contribution to household expenses. Rural and urban women's highest contribution to household expenses goes to clothing expense while food expense receives the least contribution.