Compensation is usually calculated in reference to different factors such as skill set, output produced, time allotted to work, difficulty of work performed and others. In connection to this, people who spend time working outside of their homes get compensated based on these factors while stay-at-home mothers who usually do housework and child care which entail several hours of work – most of the time difficult work, do not. Being a stay-at-home mother entails work that goes without compensation.

Stay-at-home mothers perform more than a full-time job which includes shaping the life of a child into becoming a contributing member of society. Being a mother requires a special kind of skill set that requires full dedication and attention. However, despite the vital role of mothers being known to our society, stay-at-home mothers are left uncompensated.

This Bill aims to recognize the economic value of the domestic labor that stay-at-home mothers perform. As such, this Bill shall entitle stay-at-home mothers who work as full-time as mothers, whose family’s annual income falls below the country’s poverty threshold and who are not gainfully employed to a monthly compensation in recognition of the labor they perform at home. This Bill shall also provide guidelines in order to qualify for the monthly compensation as set forth in this Act.
In view of the foregoing, the passage of this Bill is earnestly sought.

ERIC OLIVAREZ
Introduced by REPRESENTATIVE ERIC L. OLIVAREZ

“AN ACT PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION TO
STAY-AT-HOME MOTHERS”

Be it enacted in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Republic of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Stay-At-Home Mothers Compensation Act”.

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby the declared policy of the State to recognize the vital role of women in nation-building and economic development. Towards this end, the State shall provide stay-at-home mothers appropriate financial compensation taking into account their maternal functions in order to provide measures that will enhance their welfare.

SECTION 3. Coverage. – The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to stay-at-home mothers who work as full-time as mothers, whose family’s annual income falls below the country’s poverty threshold and who is not gainfully employed.

SECTION 4. Compensation. – The compensation for the stay-at-home mothers who are qualified in accordance to the provisions of this
Act shall be FIVE THOUSAND PESOS (Php5,000,00) per month. The amount of compensation shall be subject to review by the Congress of the Philippines, in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), every THREE (3) years counted from the effectivity of this Act.

SECTION 5. Conditions. – To be qualified to receive the compensation provided for in this Act, the following conditions must be present:

a. The children must be enrolled in public schools and must have at least eighty-five (85%) attendance rate for every school year;

b. The children must manifest responsible behavior in preparation for eventual independence from the household; and

c. The household attends a quarterly barangay assembly aimed at empowering the family to become responsible members of their locality, and at reducing the time burden of unpaid care for women living in poverty.

SECTION 6. Department of Social Welfare and Development. – The DSWD, in coordination with the respective local government units, shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 7. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – The DSWD, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Education (DepEd) shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act within ninety (90) days from the approval of this Act.

SECTION 8. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act is hereby authorized to be appropriated in the concerned DSWD and LGUs in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) for the year following its enactment into law and thereafter.
SECTION 9. Separability Clause. – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

SECTION 10. Repealing Clause. – All acts, executive orders, memorandum circulars/guidelines and other issuances or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 11. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation

APPROVED.