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Women *and* Men

in Davao Region



STATISTICAL HANDBOOK



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XI
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IN DAVAO REGION

2016 STATISTICAL HANDBOOK



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**The Women and Men in Davao Region
2016 Statistical Handbook**

is a publication prepared by the PSA Regional Statistical Services Office XI.

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FOREWORD

As gender issues intensify and become a staple agenda in the national and global development forums, new demands are created for statistics. The availability of gender-disaggregated data is not only instrumental towards the development of the whole statistical system; it also plays a significant role in reflecting the lives of the whole population which is made of women and men.

In its effort to promote gender equality and women empowerment, the international community has made important commitments for the advancement and promotion of women's rights and gender equality which include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Being a signatory to all these international instruments, the Philippine government recognizes its commitment to pursue gender equality in all aspects including that of making official statistics more gender-sensitive.

The **2016 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Davao Region, 5th Edition**, presents the latest available gender statistics through tables and charts with short explanatory texts and brief analyses highlighting important features of the data. The PSA XI is privileged to contribute to the government's efforts in furthering the gender mainstreaming and in fulfilling the various international gender-related commitments of our country.

We hope that all concerned sectors would be able to make use of this publication in the formulation of effective plans, programs, and policies for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women in Davao Region.

We wish to acknowledge with gratitude our valuable partners in public and private sectors for their generous support in providing data and we look forward for comments and suggestions from users on how we can further improve the quality and usefulness of this publication.

USEC. LISA GRACE S. BERSALES
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

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INTRODUCTION

The development of gender statistics for Davao Region is largely a dimension of a more far-reaching and ultimate goal of attaining equality of women and men perpetuated by earlier efforts on gender and development (GAD) in the national and international circles. Among such initiatives was the *Improvement of Gender Statistics* project of the NSCB and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific which produced the very first Women and Men in the Philippines Statistical Handbook in 1995 with funding assistance from the United Nations Development Fund for Women.

With a strong mainstreaming mechanism in place, such as the Davao City Women Development Code of 1997, the formulation of statistical indicators seemed as inevitable as the need to present a more factual picture of women situation, magnify relevant issues and concerns, implement appropriate programs, and monitor the effectiveness of interventions not only in Davao City but in the entire region as well. The publication of the gender statistical handbook, **Women and Men in Southern Mindanao 2000** was a pivotal step towards sustaining the dynamism of the women's movement in the region as valiantly pursued in Davao City and in the provinces of Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley and Davao del Sur. The new publication, **Women and Men in Davao Region 2016** is the fifth update of this regional statistical handbook.

Data Framework

In keeping with the Women and Men in Southern Mindanao 2000, this statistical handbook touches on the core of the Davao City Women Development Code by adopting the eleven (11) gender issues and concerns as the framework for the identification, compilation, analysis, and assessment of gender statistics for Davao Region, as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ♀ Violence against women | ♀ Gender and development |
| ♀ Cultural identity of women | ♀ Political and public sphere |
| ♀ Women's health | ♀ Labor and employment |
| ♀ Special sectoral concerns | ♀ Education |
| ♀ Socio-economic benefit for women | ♀ Rural women's rights |
| | ♀ Women and children support |

Enabling Mechanisms for the Development of Gender Statistics

Gender and development (GAD) in Region XI follows a progressive path that virtually took off at the grassroots levels. One of the pioneering initiatives on women empowerment in the country was the **Women Development Code** of Davao City. Enacted on 17 September 1997 through City Ordinance No. 5004, the Code provides a set of legislative measures approximating a comprehensive and wholistic approach in addressing women issues and concerns.

The monitoring of its implementation was done through a **Gender Watch Monitoring Committee** created under the Gender Watch Project of the Development of Peoples Foundation, a non-governmental organization based in the region. The Committee has been designated by the Davao City Sangguniang Panlungsod to develop the monitoring mechanism, statistical indicators, and guidelines for the implementation of the Code. The NSCB Regional Division XI sits as a member of the Gender Watch Committee. It provided technical assistance in the conduct of these activities: (a) design of the monitoring tools and forms; (b) field monitoring; (c) collation and analysis of the field monitoring results; (d) provision of expertise on gender responsive statistics and database system.

With the creation of the Integrated Gender and Development Division, (IGDD), under the Office of the City Mayor, Davao City in 2004, the task of monitoring was transferred to the IGDD. The Gender Watch Committee, having attained reputable status in gender monitoring, embarked on sharing its experiences and expertise with other cities in Mindanao by replicating best practices in monitoring gender concerns, focusing on Reproductive Health, (RH). The NSCB Regional Division XI assisted in formulating the RH Statistical Framework identifying the indicators on reproductive health that were used in developing the monitoring forms for reproductive health services in selected cities of Mindanao.

This impetus for mainstreaming Gender and Development by the NGOs was also duplicated at the regional level through the RDCXI. In 2002, having realized the need for a government coordinating body to mainstream gender concerns in planning, policy formulation and, and even in monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects especially at the subnational level, a number of GOs and NGOs in Region XI, including the NSCB RDXI, established the Regional GAD Coordinating Committee, (RGADCC). The Regional Development Council XI adopted the RGADCC as special committee on November 2004. The NSCB Regional Division Head sits as the Co-Chair of the RGADCC with Ms. Rosena D. Sanchez as the Chair.

POPULATION AND FAMILIES

Population and development are interrelated. High population growth and fertility pose difficult problems in health, employment, agriculture and the environment. Women should especially be concerned about this issue because they bear the extra burden that a rapidly growing population brings with it. Caring for too many children cuts the amount and quality of childcare that parents can give. While most men confine themselves mainly to economic production, women take prime responsibility as home managers, child bearers and nurturer of children and the elderly. Below are the priority issues in this sector:

- ♀ serious implication of changing population size, family structure, emerging typologies of families, composition and distribution vis-à-vis available resources/services on the status of women;
- ♀ multiple burden due to inclination of family members to define certain roles for men and women; and
- ♀ need to address gender issues of the youth, elderly, disabled women and men as well as ethnic groups/indigenous peoples.

The data presented in this sector were sourced from the Philippine Statistics Authority.

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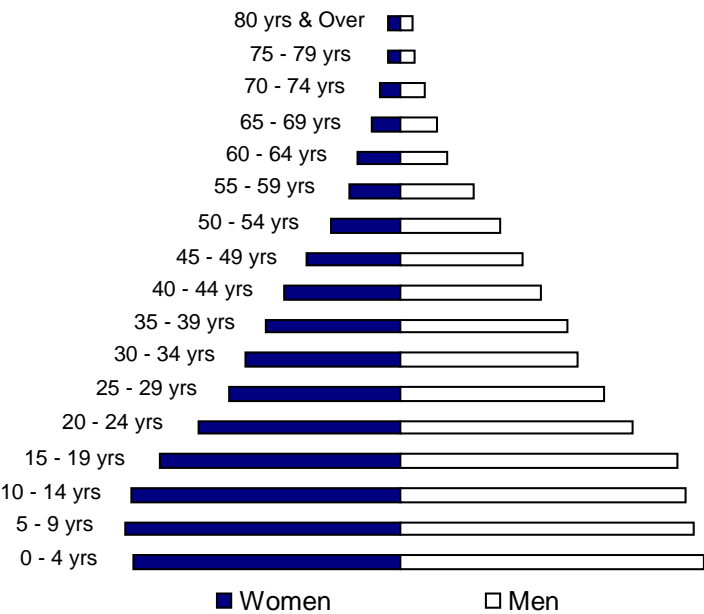
Table 1.1
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX RATIO
OF DAVAO REGION: 2007

Age Group	2007				
	Female		Male		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	2,025,649	49.44	2,071,807	50.56	102
0-4	239,076	48.37	255,181	51.63	107
5-9	233,010	48.52	247,265	51.48	106
10-14	231,253	48.99	240,824	51.01	104
15-19	230,977	49.74	233,369	50.26	101
20-24	186,010	48.65	196,296	51.35	106
25-29	160,308	48.26	171,847	51.74	107
30-34	140,346	48.27	150,417	51.73	107
35-39	131,422	48.22	141,107	51.78	107
40-44	111,692	48.58	118,226	51.42	106
45-49	98,438	48.80	103,292	51.20	105
50-54	81,546	48.84	85,421	51.16	105
55-59	59,376	48.70	62,551	51.30	105
60-64	39,992	49.43	40,921	50.57	102
65-69	32,448	50.65	31,609	49.35	97
70-74	22,653	51.62	21,229	48.38	94
75-79	13,854	52.89	12,342	47.11	89
80 +	13,248	56.10	10,365	43.90	78

Source: 2010 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

Household Population is defined as the aggregate of persons residing in private household. Compared to total population, this definition excludes population enumerated in institutional living quarters such as national/provincial/ municipality/city jails/detention centers, military camps, tuberculosis pavilions, mental hospitals, leprosaria/leper colonies or drug rehabilitation centers. (Definition of Terms and Concepts Used in the RSET, PSA)

Figure 1.1
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION PYRAMID OF DAVAO REGION
2007



Source: 2007 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2007, men outnumbered women in almost all age groups among Household Population of Davao Region, though the difference was not very significant. It is notable that women outnumbered men in the age brackets 65 years old and above.

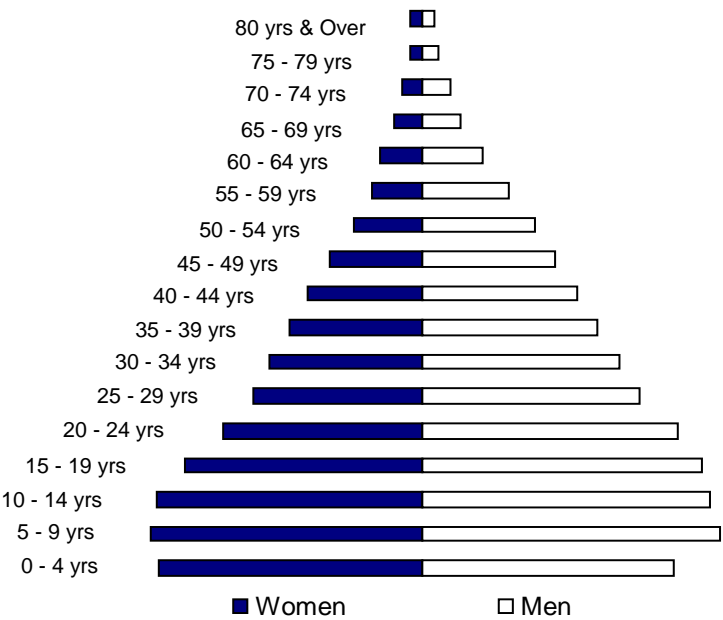
Table 1.2
POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
2010

Age Group	2010				
	Female		Male		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All Ages	2,173,901	49.40	2,226,919	50.60	102
0-4	248,256	48.29	265,887	51.71	107
5-9	237,913	48.36	254,014	51.64	107
10-14	233,096	48.70	245,571	51.30	105
15-19	236,720	49.75	239,088	50.25	101
20-24	208,701	48.82	218,769	51.18	105
25-29	172,482	48.24	185,092	51.76	107
30-34	155,103	47.83	169,175	52.17	109
35-39	138,520	48.06	149,733	51.94	108
40-44	125,539	48.52	133,186	51.48	106
45-49	108,487	48.76	114,006	51.24	105
50-54	92,784	49.13	96,057	50.87	104
55-59	71,648	49.26	73,787	50.74	103
60-64	51,115	49.69	51,754	50.31	101
65-69	35,008	51.37	33,138	48.63	95
70-74	26,936	52.63	24,244	47.37	90
75-79	16,406	54.63	13,737	45.57	84
80 +	15,187	57.10	11,410	42.90	75

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

From age group 0-4 up to 60-64, there were more men than women in 2010 Census results. However, women outnumbered men starting from age group 65-69 and over.

Figure 1.2
POPULATION PYRAMID OF DAVAO REGION
2010 Census



Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2010, men outnumbered women in almost all age groups, though the difference was not very significant. The gender discrepancy was more notable in the age groups 30-34 years old and 75 years old and above.

The region had a relatively young population as 44.0 percent of men and 43.9 percent of women were aged 19 years old and below. Together, the elderly and the youth comprised more than half of the population, a situation which passes the burden of earning income for their sustenance to the working age population.

Table 1.3
 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS:
 2000 and 2010 (*in percent*)

Marital Status	2000		2010	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Single	20.44	24.26	19.15	23.64
Legally Married	22.26	22.24	22.76	22.60
Widowed	2.60	0.99	2.97	0.98
Separated/ Divorced	0.50	0.38	0.63	0.45
Common Law/ Live-in	2.65	2.69	3.41	3.35
Unknown	0.48	0.51	0.04	0.02

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

In both census years, there were more widows than widowers. Meanwhile, there were more single males than single females.

Table 1.4
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND
BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: 2010 (*in percent*)

Household Size	Female-Headed	Male-Headed
All Households	13.61	86.39
1	2.41	3.99
2	2.89	8.78
3	2.54	15.88
4	2.03	18.35
5	1.47	15.07
6	0.97	10.37
7	0.58	6.40
8 and over	0.72	7.55

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

Men-headed households dominate in Davao Region. In 2010 census, there were 8 male-headed households for every 1 female-headed household.

The average size of female-headed households in 2010 was about 4 persons while that of male-headed households was about 5 persons.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

It is in the workplace where women are probably most exploited. Exploitation in the workplace takes the following forms, among others:

- ♀ inequality in employment opportunities;
- ♀ gender discrimination such as sexual harassment and pay inequity;
- ♀ inadequate protection and promotion of the welfare of women in the informal sector, particularly among home-based workers;
- ♀ inadequate protection and promotion of the welfare of women overseas Filipino workers;
- ♀ marginal participation of women in policy making and decision making processes in trade unions and other organizations;
- ♀ inadequate protection and promotion of the welfare of the girl-child; and
- ♀ multiple roles/burden of women workers.

Data on labor and employment provides a comprehensive and significant picture on the region's labor force. The availability of data on labor and employment is indispensable for planners, policymakers and implementers for ensuring gender fair employment opportunities, labor practices and protection.

This chapter provides sex-disaggregated data on employment and number of registered applicants for employment including information on overseas Filipino workers.

The sources of data include the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) for labor force and employment status from the quarterly Labor Force Survey; Philippine Overseas and Employment Administration (POEA) XI for foreign employment applicants whose documents were processed and approved in their regional centers in Mindanao; and Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) XI (Public Employment Service Office and Employment Promotion Division) for information on local job applicants. Data limitations in this chapter were not as apparent as in the other areas of concern. However, provincial/city level data are most wanting.

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Table 2.1
 EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS: PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND MEN
 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 2012-2014

Employment Indicator	2012		2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	46.4	80.0	47.8	81.0	49.3	80.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	4.8	7.7	6.1	5.2	5.6
Employment Rate (%)	94.9	95.1	92.2	93.9	94.7	94.3
Total Population 15 Years Old and Over ('000)	1,493	1,567	1,519	1,594	1,533	1,622
In the Labor Force ('000)	693	1,255	727	1,292	756	1,310

Source: October 2012-2014 Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more economically-active men than women, 15 years old and over, from 2012-2014. In 2014, almost 81 percent (80.78) of men were in the labor force as compared to only 49.3 percent of the women.

In 2012 and 2013, unemployment rates were slightly higher among women. In 2014, however, unemployment rate was higher among men with 5.6 percent compared to the 5.2 percent among women.

Table 2.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP:
OCTOBER 2013-2014 (*in thousands*)

Occupation Group	2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	671	1,213	716	1,236
Officials of Government and Special Interest-Organizations ^{1/}	134	155	151	158
Professionals	41	21	52	25
Technicians and Associate Professionals	21	25	19	20
Clerks	69	41	66	42
Service Workers ^{2/}	124	108	133	114
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	40	245	51	241
Trade and Related Workers	7	89	10	103
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1	73	2	78
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	233	451	229	451
Special Occupations	1	5	4	5

Notes: 1/ includes Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors

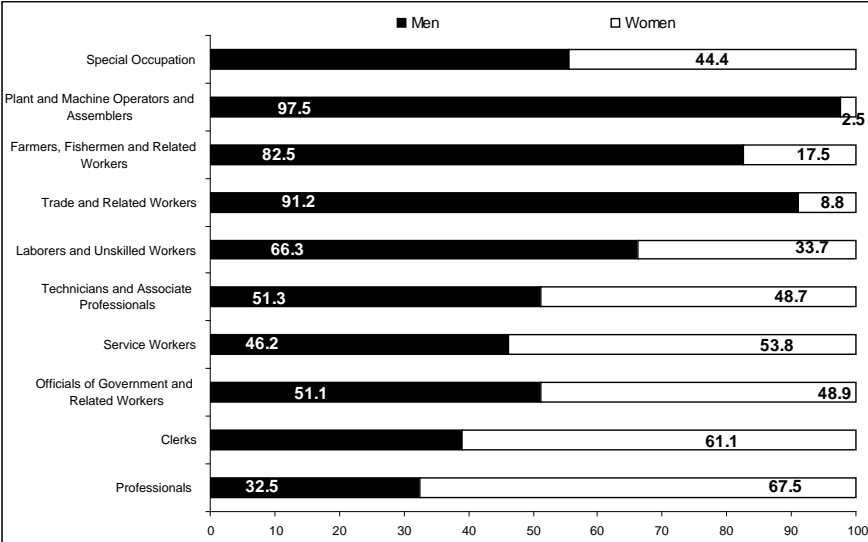
2/ includes Shop and Market Sales Workers

Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more women than men employed as professionals, clerks, and service workers. On the other hand, there were more men employed as officials of government, technicians, farmers, forestry workers, fisher-folks, trade and related workers, plant and Machine operators and assemblers, laborers and unskilled workers. Moreover, the majority of men were employed as laborers and unskilled workers.

Figure 2.1
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY MAJOR
OCCUPATION GROUP: OCTOBER 2014 *(in percent)*



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Plant and machine operators and assemblers and special occupation groups were almost exclusive for men as there were 39 men for every woman working in this field.

Men outnumbered women who work as farmers/fishermen/ and related workers and trade and related workers as there were 5 and 10 men for every woman working in these fields, respectively.

Meanwhile, women dominated men in the clerical and professional occupational groups, as there were 2 women for every man employed in these fields.

Table 2.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED:
OCTOBER 2013-2014 (*in thousands*)

Highest Grade Completed	2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	671	1,231	716	1,236
No Grade Completed	13	23	12	25
Elementary Undergraduate	81	273	76	257
Elementary Graduate	89	190	94	187
High school Undergraduate	97	176	100	194
High school Graduate	154	288	184	313
Post Secondary Undergraduate	4	8	4	11
Post Secondary Graduate	23	31	23	34
College Undergraduate	78	107	80	97
College Graduate	133	116	141	118

Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the total number of female employees in 2013 and 2014, 19.8 and 19.7, percent, respectively, were college graduates. Only 9.6 and 9.5 percent, respectively, of their male counterparts had college degree.

There were more male elementary students and elementary graduates among those employed in 2013 and 2014. There were also more male high school students and high school graduates for the same period.

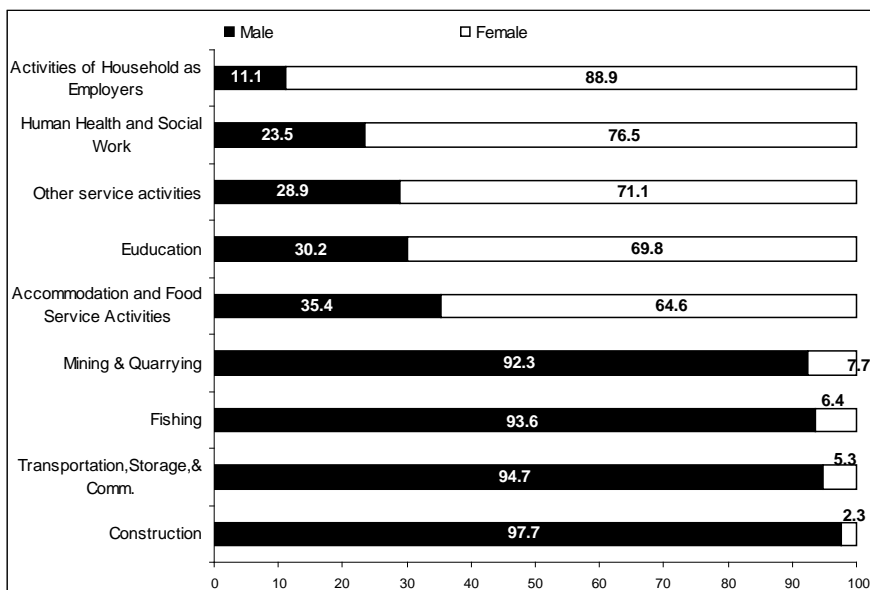
Table 2.4
 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
 GROUP: OCTOBER 2013-2014 (*in percent*)

Industry Group	2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	22.3	38.7	21.8	39.4
Fishing	0.3	4.4	0.4	3.6
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	3.6	0.4	2.9
Manufacturing	5.5	5.5	7.0	5.8
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-con supply	0.1	0.3	-	0.3
Water Supply, Sewerage	0.2	0.3	-	0.2
Construction	0.3	8.9	0.4	10.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	31.2	12.8	30.5	12.5
Transportation and Storage	0.7	10.8	1	10.2
Accommodation and Food Service	7.9	2.7	8.9	2.8
Information and Communication	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.6
Real Estate Activities	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Professional, Scientific, Technical Activities	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Administrative and Support Services Activities	1.6	2.1	1.5	2.2
Public Administration and Defense	4.9	3.6	5.2	3.6
Education	5.3	1.0	5.2	1.3
Human Health and Social Work	2.0	0.6	1.8	0.3
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.7
Other Service Activities	10.1	1.9	9.0	2.1
Activities of Households as Employers	2.7	0.2	2.2	0.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Majority of men or 39.4 percent employed were in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sectors, while 30.5 percent of women were employed in wholesale and retail trade.

Figure 2.2
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY SELECTED
INDUSTRY GROUP: OCTOBER 2014 (*in percent*)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Female workers dominated in activities of household as employers, human health and social work, other service activities, education, and accommodation and food service activities industries. There were 8 women in every man in the activities of household as employers and 2 women in every man in accommodation and food service activities sector.

On the other hand, there were more male workers in the construction, transportation, storage and communication, fishing, and mining and quarrying industries.

Table 2.5
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS (OCWs) BY
PLACE OF WORK, MINDANAO: 2014

Country/Place of Work	Women		Men	
	Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent
Total	241	100.00	124	100.00
Africa	1	0.60	4	3.20
Asia	223	92.60	94	75.60
Australia	2	0.80	4	3.10
Europe	8	3.20	9	6.90
North and South America	7	2.80	14	11.20

Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.

Source: 2014 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, PSA

Most Overseas Contract Workers (OCWs) intended to work in Asia. There were more women than men who wanted to work in Asia while it's the opposite in Australia, Europe, North and South America.

Table 2.6
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY MAJOR
OCCUPATION GROUP, MINDANAO: 2014 (*in thousands*)

Work Category	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	259	100.00	141	100.00
Officials of government and special-interest organizations ^{1/}	~	0.10	5	3.90
Professionals	32	12.30	12	8.50
Technicians and associate professionals	5	1.90	12	8.30
Clerk	14	5.30	6	4.30
Service workers and shop market sales workers	42	16.10	12	8.70
Trades and related workers	1	0.50	31	21.80
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	~	0.10	37	26.30
Laborers and unskilled workers	165	63.60	26	18.30

Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.

1/ includes corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors

Source: 2014 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, PSA

Majority of the women who were deployed abroad as Overseas Filipino Workers were hired as laborers and unskilled workers.

There were more female than male professional and service workers while there were more male than female trade and related workers, as well as plant machine operators and assemblers.

Table 2.7
 NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOB APPLICANTS IN THE DOLE XI -
 PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE (PESO)
 2014-2015

Year	2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	118,823	100.00	125,668	100.00
Women	58,109	48.90	62,272	49.55
Men	60,714	51.10	63,396	50.45

Source: Statistical Performance Reporting System (SPRS), DOLE XI

There were more men registered job applicants both in 2014 and 2015. The total number of registered job applicants increased both for men and women from 2014 to 2015.

In 2015, the number of women registered job applicants increased by 4,163 applicants, a 7.2 percent increase over 2014 record, while their men counterpart increased only by 4.4 percent.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR WOMEN

Socio - economic benefits for women includes access to credit - be it agricultural, industrial or housing; access to appropriate technology and basic infrastructure such as farm to market roads, irrigation facilities, safe water, school buildings, day care structures, etc.

One of the critical areas of concern in Beijing Platform for Action is poverty. Under this area of concern, one of the proposed action is the provision of women friendly credit system, extension services, and technology.

Women comprise most of the workers in micro, cottage and small industries, and should be given priority in financial and technical needs, (PPGRD 1995-2025). In the existing gender division of labor, since taking care of the family and the children is traditionally under the realm of responsibilities of women, access to housing loans which would help in providing housing for this family and children should be provided to women.

The data presented in this chapter provides an outlook on the condition of women and men beneficiaries in some of the government's socio-economic programs and projects.

The chapter contains data on the number of beneficiaries/borrowers of multi-livestock development program of the Department of Agriculture, (DA) and number of owners of small and medium enterprise (cottage industry) registered in Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The two agencies in the region were the sources of data for this chapter.

There is a dearth of information on socio-economic benefits for women. Most of the data on the beneficiaries of government programs and projects are not sex disaggregated. For example, there are no data on sex disaggregated beneficiaries of housing loans. Beneficiaries of government infrastructure projects are not collected. Data on these structures and facilities from government reports are mostly on physical performance and fund disbursement. This a data gap which needs to be responded to since in doing a gender analysis of the impact of these socio-economic programs, and in formulating gender responsive development plans, these statistics are badly needed.

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Table 3.1
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES/BORROWERS OF MULTI-LIVESTOCK
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: AS OF 2003

Province/City	Both Sexes	Women		Men	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
REGION XI	13,064	432	3.31	12,632	96.69
Davao Oriental	6	6	100.00	-	-
Davao del Norte	12,775	326	2.55	12,449	97.45
Compostela Valley	12	5	41.67	7	58.33
Davao del Sur	208	76	36.54	132	63.46
Davao City	63	19	30.16	44	69.84

Source: Department of Agriculture XI

The Multi-livestock Development Program is an assistance of the Department of Agriculture to farmers in improving the quality and dispersal of livestock in the region. The farmers through a cooperative procure better quality livestock to genetically improve their existing livestock.

There were more male than female beneficiaries or borrowers under the Multi-Livestock Development in Region XI. As of 2003, of the total number of beneficiaries in Region XI, 97 percent were men.

Davao del Norte had the biggest number of beneficiaries with 12,775. Ninety-seven (97) percent of which were men, while only 3 percent were women. Davao Oriental had the least number of beneficiaries and all of them were women.

Table 3.2
**NUMBER AND GENDER OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
 OWNER: 2015**

Province/City	Number of SMEs/ BN Registration	Gender of Owner Number		Gender of Owner Percent	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	14,787	7,969	6,818	53.89	46.11
Davao Oriental	986	550	436	55.78	44.22
Davao del Norte	3,072	1,701	1,371	55.37	44.63
Compostela Valley Province	988	605	383	61.23	38.77
Davao del Sur	1,933	1,116	817	57.73	42.27
Davao City	7,08	3,997	3,811	51.19	48.81

Source: Department of Trade and Industry XI

In 2015, there were more women than men owners of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), 54 percent of owners were women while 46 percent were men.

Across all provinces, there were more women than men owners of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Compostela Valley saw the biggest percentage of women owners with 61 percent while Davao City had the smallest percentage with 51 percent.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM

Davao Region, an agri-industrial economy has a number of women in the region working in agricultural sector where their contributions to agricultural production are largely underestimated. Their work are usually 'unpaid work' in the family farms, subsistence production such as backyard crop production and livestock raising, and part-time or seasonal work. This nature of rural women's work in agriculture renders women invisible in official statistics since data on their work are difficult to capture.

However, rural women are also farmers. Although farming is usually perceived to be tasks of men, women are also involved in agricultural production. Farming is not only plowing - a man's task, but also planting, weeding, harvesting, grains processing - tasks where women are highly involved. (PPGRD 1995-2005). Similarly, fishing is not only catching fish which is usually done by men, but also net-making/preparation, catch preservation, marketing - tasks done by women. Data on women's participation in agriculture, however, are usually not available.

For Davao Region, identified gender issues under this area of concern are:

- ♀ Limited access of women to land ownership and use;
- ♀ Limited access of women to technical training related to farming and fishing;
- ♀ Marginal participation of women in agrarian reform programs;
- ♀ Lack of rights of women peasants;
- ♀ Limited data on women's participation in agriculture.

This chapter provides data on the wages and number of farm workers as well as beneficiaries of agrarian reforms. There are no data available on women's access and control on agricultural resources such as land, credit and training. The limited data on women in agriculture and rural women in particular have detrimental effect on the formulation of appropriate policies to uplift the status of rural women.

The available data in this area of concern are number of workers in agriculture, the nominal wage rate of farm workers, number of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARB's) and holders of Emancipation Patent (EP) and Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA), number of participants in education and training programs for ARB's, members of different organizations in agrarian reform communities, beneficiaries of Community Based and Forest Management (CBFM), and number of reporting cooperatives by sex of members and officers.

The sources of data include the Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Agrarian Reform XI, Department of Environment and Natural Resources XI, and the Cooperative Development Authority XI.

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Table 4.1
 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE BY CLASS:
 2015 (*numbers in thousands*)

Class	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	134	100.00	444	100.00
Wage and Salary Workers	73	54.48	272	61.26
Self Employed	37	27.61	127	28.60
Employer	3	2.24	20	4.50
Unpaid Family Worker	21	15.67	25	5.63

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: April round, Labor Force Survey, PSA

More men than women worked in agriculture. Of the total number of women agricultural workers, 15.67 percent were unpaid family workers. Only 5.63 percent of men agricultural workers were unpaid family workers.

Table 4.2
DAILY NOMINAL WAGE RATE OF FARM WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE
BY REGION: 2012-2014

REGION	2012		2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Philippines	208.30	223.53	226.73	236.34	243.26	256.65
CAR	223.28	235.48	249.27	261.91	289.68	311.18
Ilocos	272.62	289.20	282.54	302.68	294.68	347.35
Cagayan Valley	257.79	257.89	264.94	294.61	309.18	330.82
Central Luzon	260.91	312.40	315.13	347.99	353.71	387.91
CALABARZON	245.69	276.90	296.01	304.63	306.46	315.71
MIMAROPA	218.54	241.15	234.21	260.48	247.92	287.18
Bicol	210.56	203.29	202.42	210.73	240.89	225.03
Western Visayas	195.72	208.64	207.68	220.24	221.19	245.29
Central Visayas	170.27	181.17	188.87	203.68	202.08	217.46
Eastern Visayas	172.41	194.26	197.65	206.33	224.73	226.81
Zamboanga Peninsula	184.99	193.69	201.89	220.61	218.55	230.27
Northern Mindanao	189.35	201.78	195.03	217.78	208.32	232.97
Davao	183.31	196.34	209.43	232.15	225.39	240.65
SOCCSKSARGEN	198.67	207.82	208.74	218.91	225.87	232.39
ARMM	215.95	233.82	252.21	260.50	279.49	291.31
Caraga	202.54	213.44	232.48	222.15	247.10	236.44

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There is gender differential in the daily nominal wage rate of farm workers. Male farm workers receive higher daily nominal wage rate compared to their female counterpart in all regions, except in Bicol Region in 2012 and 2014 where women received more than P7.27 and P15.86 respectively and Caraga Region in 2013 and 2014 where women received more than P 10.33 and P10.66 respectively.

In 2014, the highest wage gap between women and men were those obtained by farm workers in Ilocos Region at P52.67. In Davao Region, the wage differential was P15.26. The daily nominal wage rate of women was P225.39 and P240.65 for men.

Table 4.3

NUMBER OF AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES AND HOLDERS OF EMANCIPATION PATENT (EP) AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP AGREEMENT (CLOA), BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Province/City	Women		Men		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	288	30.06	670	69.94	958
Davao Oriental	42	27.27	112	72.73	154
Davao del Norte	68	29.82	160	70.18	228
Compostela Valley	129	30.64	292	69.36	421
Davao del Sur	39	30.23	90	69.77	129
Davao City	10	38.46	16	61.54	26

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

All Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries are holders of Emancipation Patents and Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement.

In 2015, there were more men than women Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries and holders of EP and CLOA. Of the total number of beneficiaries and holders of emancipation patent and certificate of land ownership, 30 percent were women and 70 percent were men.

Among the provinces and city in Davao Region, Compostela Valley had the highest number of ARBs.

Table 4.4
 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING
 PROGRAMS FOR AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2014-2015

Province/ City	2014				2015			
	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%
Total	9,320	42.95	12,378	57.05	7,673	39.01	11,998	60.99
Davao Oriental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davao del Norte	3,184	40.59	4,661	59.41	2,327	33.75	4,568	66.25
Compostela Valley	1,291	35.02	2,395	64.98	1,034	33.59	2,044	66.41
Province								
Davao del Sur	3,958	47.58	4,360	52.42	3,426	43.39	4,469	56.61
Davao City	887	47.97	962	52.03	886	49.14	917	50.86

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

The total number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries who participated in education and training programs decreased by 9.34 percent, from 21,698 in 2014 to 19,671 in 2015.

Women were still outnumbered by men in training and education across all provinces and city. In 2014, 43 percent of the participants in entire Region XI were women. The share of women participants slightly decreased to 39 percent in 2015.

Compostela Valley, at 35 percent, has the least percentage of women participants in 2014, among provinces and city. In 2015, both Compostela Valley and Davao del Norte had the least percentage of women participants at only 34 percent each, and greatest in Davao City at 49 percent.

Table 4.5
MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN AGRARIAN REFORM
COMMUNITIES (ARC'S), BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	17,323	37.40	28,997	62.60
Davao Oriental	—	—	—	—
Davao del Norte	3,360	27.22	8,986	72.78
Compostela Valley	5,698	38.74	9,012	61.26
Davao del Sur	6,716	46.99	7,576	53.01
Davao City	1,549	31.15	3,423	68.85

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

In 2015, more men than women were members of various organizations in Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) with 63 percent are men while only 37 percent are women. Davao del Sur registered the highest percentage of female members at 47 percent, and Davao del Norte the least, at 27 percent.

Davao del Sur had the most active participation of people in ARC organizations among women (47 percent), and Davao del Norte among men with 73 percent. On the other hand, Davao del Norte had the least active participation of people in ARC organizations among women (27 percent), and Davao del Sur among men (53 percent).

Table 4.6

BENEFICIARIES OF COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (CBFMA) BY PROVINCE: 2015

Province	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,837	27.63	10,052	72.37
Davao Oriental	516	21.78	1,853	78.22
Davao del Norte	384	15.84	2,041	84.16
Compostela Valley	866	28.08	2,218	71.92
Davao del Sur	2,071	34.45	3,940	65.55

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources XI

Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) and Center for People Empowerment in the Uplands (CPEU) are government programs that address the continuing destruction of our natural forests as well as respond to the issue of upland poverty. The programs provide organized and empowered communities the right and responsibility to directly manage and benefit from forestland resources.

In 2015, there were only 3,837 women beneficiaries and 10,052 men beneficiaries of these programs, comprising 28 and 72 percent, respectively.

Table 4.7
 NUMBER OF REPORTING COOPERATIVES BY SEX OF MEMBERS
 AND OFFICERS, BY PROVINCE/CITY: CY 2015

Province/City	No. of Reporting Coops ^{1/}	Membership ^{2/}			Officers ^{2/}		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	907	697,993	402,229	295,764	17,871	9,198	8,673
Davao Oriental	56	11,711	6,317	5,394	1,189	612	577
Davao del Norte	183	234,569	135,368	99,201	3,662	1,739	1,923
Compostela Valley	167	102,695	55,487	47,208	3,227	1,670	1,557
Davao del Sur	161	107,509	63,331	44,178	3,152	1,679	1,473
Davao City	340	241,509	141,726	99,783	6,641	3,498	3,143

Note: 1/ - Includes Multi-Purpose Agriculture, Multi-Purpose Non-Agri., Credit, Producer, Consumer, Service, and marketing Cooperatives

2/ - as of Dec. 31, 2015

Source: Cooperatives Development Authority XI

In 2015, there were 907 reporting cooperatives in Davao Region. The total membership reached 697,993 of which 58 percent or 402,229 were women. Of the 17,871 officers, more than half or 51 percent were women.

The area with the most number of cooperatives was Davao City. The city was able to enlist 340 cooperatives with 241,509 members of which majority or 59 percent were women.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Education is one of the major keys in reducing gender disparity as it can be an effective tool in creating awareness on gender equality and transforming the beliefs and tradition of the students.

Likewise, if given sufficient access to education, women can improve their self-esteem, and consequently build opportunities for them in acquiring social, economic, cultural, and political achievements in the society.

Access to education is generally addressed in Davao Region. Working women is being provided access to education with the existing educational program on Sunday classes. About 63% of the enrollees in the said program are women. Most of these women are domestic helpers who are willing but constrained to pursue their education due to demands of their working schedules.

However, sex-role stereotyping and sexist concepts are still evident in the curricula, textbooks and instructional materials. Studies have shown that such stereotyping should be prevented as it reinforces traditional view of female subordination, and thus intensifies gender gap instead of eliminating it.

The information discussed in this area of concern are fundamental inputs in transforming policies and practices for gender equality in education. They also demonstrate the extent to which this concern is being implemented.

This chapter presents the data on educational attainment, simple and functional literacy rates. The chapter also includes data on the number of enrolment in elementary, secondary, Sunday high schools, higher education by program, and enrolment in non-formal

education. Data on the number of graduates in vocational courses were also provided.

The sources of data include the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Department of Education (DepEd) XI, Commission on Higher Education (CHED) XI, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) XI. Data on highest educational attainment were obtained from PSA XI with such indicators compiled in the Census of Population and Housing. Functional literacy rates were compiled in Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) that was also conducted by PSA. DepEd XI provides all data on enrolment except for higher education programs which are sourced from CHED XI. Meanwhile, data on vocational courses were taken from TESDA XI.

The major limitation in this area of concern is the unavailability of sex disaggregated data on some key performance indicators such as drop-out rate and retention rate in public and private schools. These data can be essential indicators in evaluating the school performance of female and male students. Other limitation is the unavailability of information on the number of Gender Sensitivity Trainings (GSTs) as well as Knowledge, Skills and Attitude (KSA) trainings.

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Table 5.1
FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATES OF POPULATION 10 TO 64 YEARS
OLD BY SEX AND BY REGION: 2013

Region	Both Sexes	Women	Men
PHILIPPINES	90.3	92.0	88.7
National Capital Region	95.3	96.0	94.6
Cordillera Administrative Region	91.2	92.9	89.7
I – Ilocos	93.0	95.0	91.2
II - Cagayan Valley	97.2	98.0	96.4
III - Central Luzon	92.3	93.6	91.0
IVA – CALABARZON	95.0	96.2	93.7
IVB – MIMAROPA	86.9	88.6	85.3
V – Bicol	87.1	90.5	83.9
VI - Western Visayas	84.8	86.4	83.3
VII - Central Visayas	87.3	89.8	84.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas			
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	87.5	89.8	85.2
X - Northern Mindanao	94.0	95.5	92.6
XI - Davao	86.0	88.3	83.8
XII – Soccsksargen	82.5	84.0	81.0
XIII – Caraga	91.9	93.6	90.4
Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	72.1	74.2	69.8

Source: 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS),
Philippine Statistics Authority

Functional literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy, which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeric skills. The skills must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and efficiently in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability of communication by written language.

Women exhibit higher functional rates compared to men as shown consistently in both the national and regional levels. In Davao Region, the functional literacy rate of women is 88.3, while that of men is 83.8 percent.

Table 5.2
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLD
POPULATION AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER: 2010

Educational Attainment	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,925,645	100.0	2,012,761	100.0
No Grade Completed	88,685	4.6	99,353	4.9
Pre-school	65,393	3.4	70,916	3.5
Elementary	689,152	35.8	844,476	42.0
High School	659,904	34.3	627,606	31.2
Post Secondary	43,492	2.3	50,232	2.5
College				
Undergraduate	181,449	9.4	167,883	8.3
College Graduate and Higher	194,546	10.1	149,411	7.4
Not Stated	3,024	0.2	2,884	0.1

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: 2010 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

More women than men have attained higher levels of education. In 2010, 21.8% of women have reached post secondary and higher education while men have only 18.2%.

The largest proportion of both men and women have only finished elementary. However, the number of women with elementary as the highest educational attainment is smaller than men.

Table 5.3
NUMBER OF ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY SCHOOLS: SY 2014-2015 and SY 2015-2016

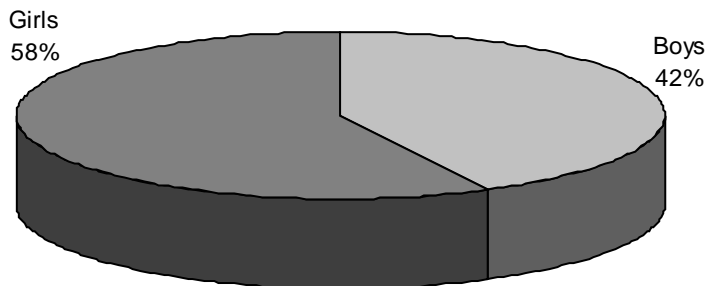
Division	2014-2015		2015-2016	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Elementary				
Davao Region	411,265	452,428	410,086	449,271
Compostela Valley	60,020	67,843	60,140	67,773
Davao del Norte	40,154	44,606	40,188	44,447
Panabo City	16,082	17,475	15,762	17,210
Tagum City	21,154	23,169	20,853	22,674
IGACOS	8,505	9,639	8,461	9,448
Davao Oriental	21,613	23,860	21,283	23,466
Davao del Sur	70,021	76,276	69,739	75,821
Digos City	13,897	15,133	13,697	14,782
Davao City	129,354	140,472	130,251	140,798
Mati City	30,465	33,955	29,712	32,852
Secondary				
Davao Region	168,667	161,014	174,372	165,758
Compostela Valley	25,247	23,979	26,952	25,743
Davao del Norte	14,617	14,703	15,348	15,208
Panabo City	7,092	6,976	7,435	7,257
Tagum City	10,164	9,679	10,673	10,000
IGACOS	3,872	3,907	3,947	4,011
Davao Oriental	7,395	6,702	7,725	7,047
Davao del Sur	22,504	21,224	23,253	21,863
Digos City	6,915	6,193	6,929	6,320
Davao City	57,665	55,620	58,887	56,306
Mati City	13,196	12,031	13,223	12,003

Source: Department of Education XI

For both school years 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, fewer girls were enrolled in elementary level than boys. About 48% of the total elementary enrollees in the school year 2015-2016 were girls while 52% were boys.

However, more number of high school enrollees were girls than boys. Of the total number of high school enrollees in the school year 2015-2016, about 51% were girls while only 49% were boys.

Figure 5.1
ENROLMENT PROPORTION IN SUNDAY HIGH SCHOOLS IN DAVAO
REGION: SY 2010-2011

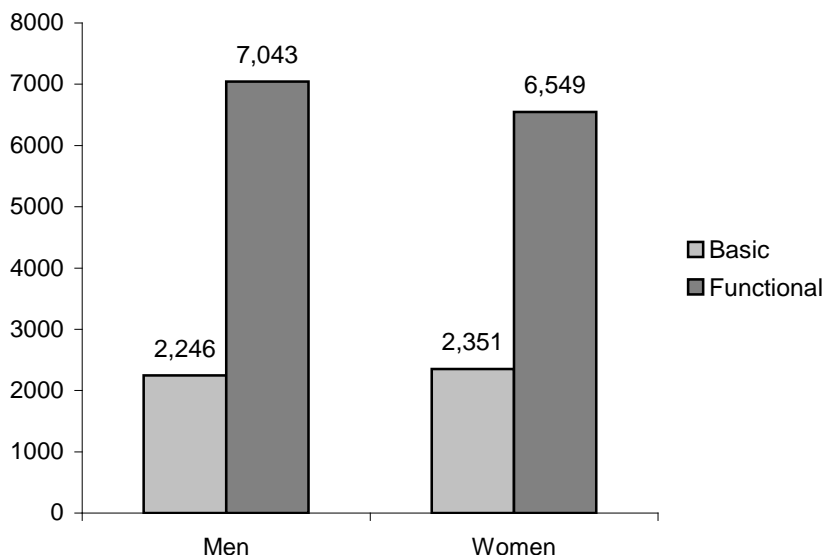


Source: Department of Education XI

For school year 2010-2011, 58 percent of Sunday high school enrollees were girls and 42 percent were boys. This implies that for every 100 enrollees in Sunday high schools, 58 are girls and 42 are boys.

Majority of students enrolled in Sunday high schools are girls and boys who are working as house helps or those who work during weekdays.

Figure 5.2
ENROLMENT IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (NFE): SY 2006-2007



Source: Department of Education XI

More men were enrolled in non-formal education (NFE) compared to women. Non-formal education is any structured educational activity that takes place outside the established formal education system.

Women accounted for 51 percent of the total enrollees in basic studies, and men accounted for 52 percent in functional studies.

Basic studies are programs that aim to develop basic literacy, i.e. the ability to read a simple message in any language. Functional studies are programs that are focused on developing functional literacy.

Table 5.4
LITERACY AND ILLITERACY RATES IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION:
CY 2009

Division	Literacy Rate		Illiteracy Rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Davao Region	93.84	92.59	6.16	7.41
Compostela Valley	91.52	89.64	8.48	10.36
Davao Oriental	91.58	90.46	8.42	9.54
Davao del Norte	97.38	97.14	2.35	2.86
Davao del Sur	85.61	84.89	14.39	15.11
Davao City	97.72	96.34	2.28	3.66
Digos City	96.03	94.76	3.97	5.24
IGACOS	90.58	88.65	9.42	11.35
Panabo City	95.35	95.61	4.65	4.39
Tagum City	98.75	98.95	1.25	1.05

Source: Department of Education XI

There is slight gender differential in literacy rate for non-formal education. The over-all literacy rate of women in Davao Region is slightly greater than men.

Tagum City has the highest literacy rate in non-formal education for both women and men, with a gender parity of 98.75 and 98.95, respectively. On the other hand, Davao del Sur records the lowest literacy rate for both women and men.

Table 5.5
COMPARATIVE ENROLMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS BY PROGRAM: SY 2015-2016

Field of Study	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	103,134	100.00	81,963	100.00
IT-Related Discipline	4,435	4.30	6,850	8.36
Arts and Sciences	18,208	17.65	22,356	27.28
Business Education	30,844	29.91	17,626	21.50
Law	523	0.51	428	0.52
Religion/Theology	316	0.31	383	0.47
Medicine/Health Related	7,946	7.70	2,834	3.46
Teacher Education	28,754	27.88	10,681	13.03
Engineering and Architecture	5,431	5.27	13,167	16.06
Agriculture and Forestry	4,855	4.71	4,921	6.00
Other Disciplines	1,822	1.77	2,717	3.31

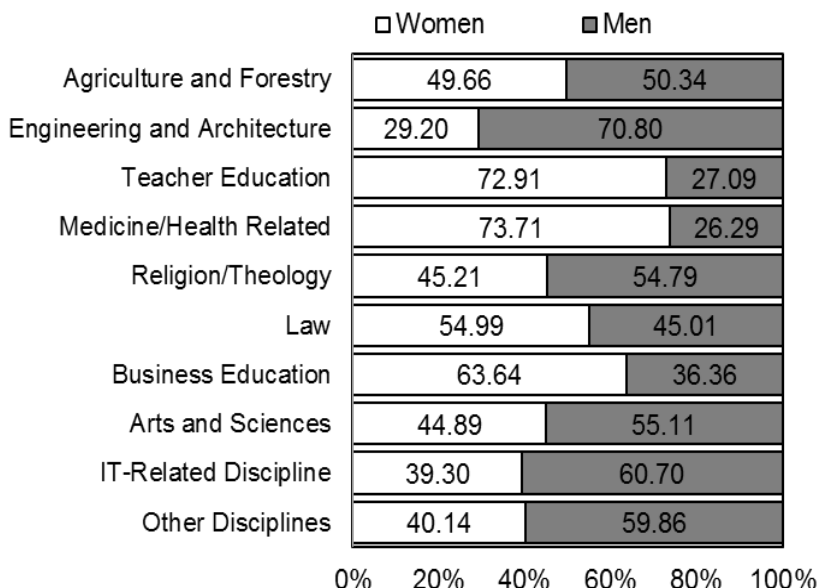
Source: Commission on Higher Education XI

Generally, women have bigger number of enrollees on tertiary level compared to men.

Women specifically outnumber men in Business Education, Law, Medicine/Health Related, and Teacher Education tertiary programs. Men, on the other hand, outpace women particularly in the enrollment on IT-Related Discipline, Arts and Sciences, Religion/Theology, Engineering and Architecture, Agriculture and Forestry, and Other Disciplines.

The tertiary program on Business Education posts the highest number of enrollees for women, accounting to 29.91% share. Women enrollment in Teacher Education ranks the 2nd highest, with a proportion of 27.88%.

Figure 5.3
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ENROLLEES IN HIGHER
EDUCATION BY FIELD OF STUDY: SY 2015-2016



Source: Commission on Higher Education XI

In the school year 2015-2016, there are about 3 women for every man enrolled in Teacher Education or in Medicine and other health related courses. In Business Education, there are about 2 women for every man enrolled in the field.

However, in the field of Engineering and Architecture, there are about 2 men for every woman enrolled in the program.

Table 5.6
GRADUATES IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COURSES
School Year 2014-2015 (*in percent*)

Program/Course Title	Women	Men	Program/Course Title	Women	Men
Animal Production	1.44	5.60	Masonry	0.04	0.61
Animation	0.42	0.64	Massage Therapy	2.70	0.76
Aquaculture	0.20	0.18	Mechatronics Servicing	0.17	1.15
Automotive Servicing	0.53	17.47	Medical Coding and Billing	0.02	0.01
Barista	0.73	0.36	Medical Transcription	0.49	0.26
Bartending	6.04	2.80	Motorcycle/Small Engine Servicing	0.08	2.09
Basic Japanese Language	1.04	0.46	Organic Agriculture Production	0.71	0.94
Beauty Care	1.97	0.18	Performing Arts (Dance)	0.20	0.02
Bookkeeping	1.18	0.14	Performing Arts (Song)	0.01	0.01
Bread and Pastry Production	7.38	2.15	Pharmacy Services	0.23	0.02
Caregiving	0.95	0.10	Practical Nursing	0.09	0.02
Computer Hardware Servicing	8.27	6.69	Programming	3.68	3.10
Construction Painting	0.02	0.47	Shielded Metal Arc Welding	2.10	13.83
Consumer Electronics	0.65	2.56	Ships Catering Services	-	0.06
Servicing			Trainers Methodology Level 1	3.00	2.44
Cookery	7.33	2.89	Turn Workpiece (Basic)	-	0.05
Dressmaking	0.04	-	Verini Production Technology	0.20	0.20
Driving	0.22	2.45	Visual Graphic Design	1.30	1.21
Electrical Installation and Maintenance	0.22	4.93	Food and Beverage Servicing	12.90	4.67
English Proficiency	0.57	0.41	Heavy Equipment Operation	0.03	1.39
Events Management Services	0.24	0.14	Carpentry	0.06	0.78
Finishing Course for Call Center Agent	0.85	0.51	RAC Servicing (DOM RAC)	0.08	1.93
Food Processing	10.59	2.35	Korean Language & Culture	0.31	0.36
Front Office Services	3.90	0.93	Gas Metal Arc Welding	0.15	0.27
Hair Dressing	0.42	0.08	Pipefitting	0.03	0.10
Health Care Services	2.60	0.54	Rice Machinery Operation	-	0.87
Horticulture	0.07	0.06	Agricultural Crop Production	1.17	1.24
Housekeeping	10.73	3.88	Domestic Work	1.26	0.05
Local Guiding Services	0.25	0.12	Plumbing	0.03	0.51
Machining	0.06	1.26	Tile Setting	0.02	0.32
			RAC (PACU/CRE) Servicing	0.01	0.41
			Total	100.00	100.00
			Total number of graduates	18,865	19,902

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority XI

Gender stereotyping seems to be evident in the attainment of Vocational and Technical Education. Of the 18,865 female graduates in vocational courses, top three courses preferred by women were: Food and Beverage Servicing (12.90%), Housekeeping (10.73%), and Food Processing (10.59%).

For men, the top three choices were Automotive Servicing (17.47%), Shielded Metal Arc Welding (13.83%), and Computer Hardware (6.69%).

WOMEN'S HEALTH

Maternal health as defined by the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, is the sense of well-being. Women's health is important since it impacts on the health of the next generation. It is also important because women comprise half of the population. Women's health needs should consider all stages of the woman's life cycle since health conditions in one phase of a woman's life affect other phases of her life. Thus it addresses the health issues of women at conception and birth, in infancy and childhood, during adolescence, throughout the reproductive years and into old age. (WHO, Regional Health Report, 1998: Focus on Women)

Statistics on maternal and reproductive health are given emphasis here since they are the data that are the most accessible.

- ♀ Maternal health as defined by the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development 1995-2025, is the sense of well-being related to the ante-natal, natal and post-natal periods of the woman's life cycle.
- ♀ Reproductive health is that state of well-being in all matter relating to sexuality and reproductive system. Reproductive health could only be fully achieved if reproductive rights are recognized and enjoyed by everyone. Reproductive right is the basic human right of women/couples to decide freely and responsively on the number, spacing and timing of their children, based on their own choice and free from coercion, discrimination and violence. (PPGRD 1995-2005).

The data being presented in this chapter pertains to Davao Region as well as its provinces and cities, where available. Philippine data are occasionally considered to provide comparison on the region and nation's health characteristics. The data include maternal mortality, infant mortality rate, fertility rates, and life expectancy. The chapter likewise contains the number of government health centers and midwives, pre-natal and post-natal care provider, place and type of assistance during woman's child delivery.

Statistics on the median age at first marriage, intercourse and birth among women, proportion of women who want no more children, mean number of children for a woman, and ideal number of children for women were also given. The chapter also includes data on the proportion of couples who used contraceptives for family planning, efficiency of government's family planning information campaign, and the number of persons infected with sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs). Data on knowledge about AIDS, knowledge on how to prevent it, and attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS were also added.

Majority of the data in this chapter were obtained from the 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey and from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on infant, maternal mortality, number of government health centers and midwives, and number of persons infected with STD's were gathered from the Department of Health XI.

Most of the available statistics on women's health are limited to the regional level.

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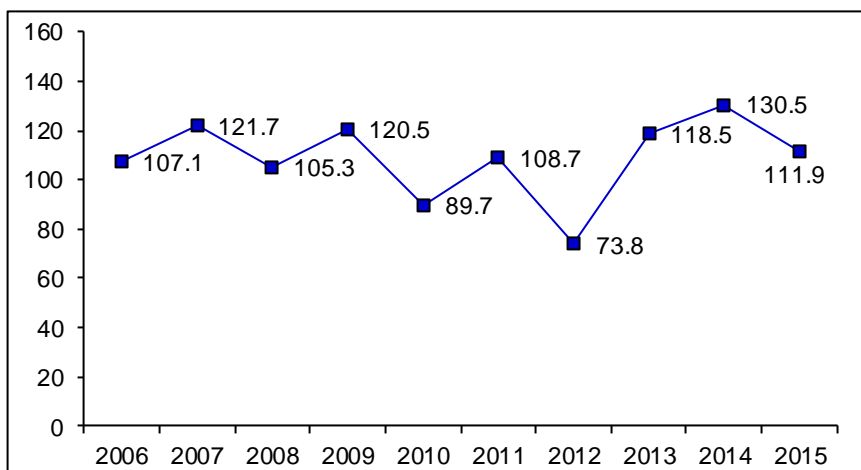
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Figure 6.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
2006-2015 (Rate per 100,000 live births)



Source: Department of Health XI

Maternal mortality rate in Davao Region displayed fluctuating movements for the years 2006-2015. From 2012-2014, it showed an increasing trend with 73.8 per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 130.5 in 2014. For the inclusive years 2006-2015, it had an average of 108.8.

In 2015, maternal mortality rate in Davao Region was 111.9 per 100,000 live births.

Table 6.1
LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY
2013 and Past 5-Year Average (rate per 100,000 live births)

CAUSES	2013	PAST 5-YEAR AVERAGE
Complications of labor & delivery*	50	50
Oedema,Proteinuria & hypertensive disorder**	40	27
Other obstetric conditions, not elsewhere classified	11	4
Maternal care related to the fetus & amniotic***	9	6
Complications predominantly related to puerperium****	5	7
Pregnancy with abortive outcome*****	2	8
Other maternal disorders perdominantly relate to pregnancy	2	1

* Includes postpartum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus, hemorrhage secondary to retained placenta, uterine atony

** Includes hypertensive disorders, toxemia of pregnancy , eclampsia

***Includes prolapsed uterus, abruptio plenta, placenta previa & other placental disorder

****Includes postpartum sepsis, complications related to puerperal sepsis

*****Includes ectopic pregnancy,all forms of abortion

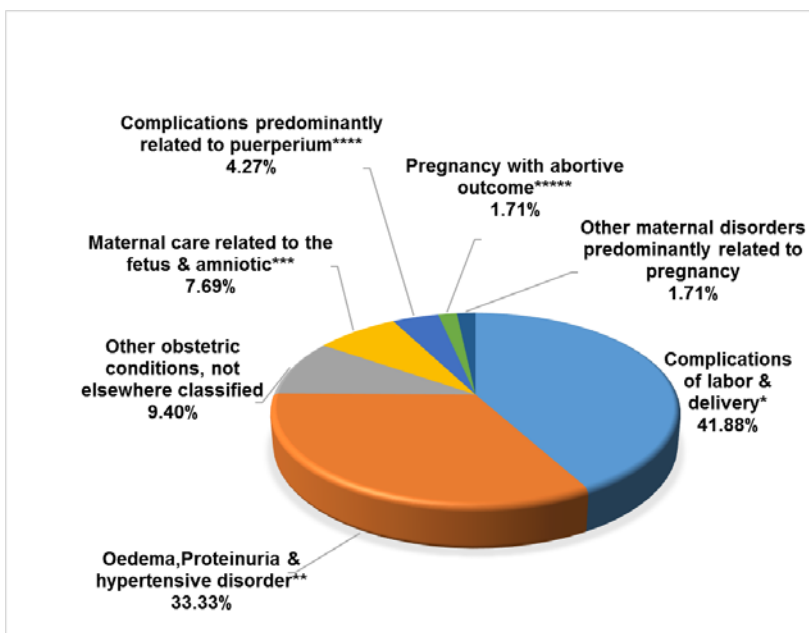
Source: Department of Health XI

Maternal mortality refers to deaths of mothers owing to deliveries and complications arising from pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. (PSA, Definitions of Terms and Concepts Used in the RSET).

Complications of labor and delivery which includes postpartum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus, and retained placenta, was the leading cause of maternal mortality in 2013. The second leading cause was traced in the Oedema, Proteinura & Hypertensive Disorder classification which includes toxemia of pregnancy and eclampsia.

For the past five years, complications of labor and delivery had been the leading cause of maternal mortality.

Figure 6.2
LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS: 2013



* Includes postpartum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus, hemorrhage secondary to retained placenta, uterine atony

** Includes hypertensive disorders, toxemia of pregnancy, eclampsia

***Includes prolapsed uterus, abruptio plenta, placenta previa & other placental disorder

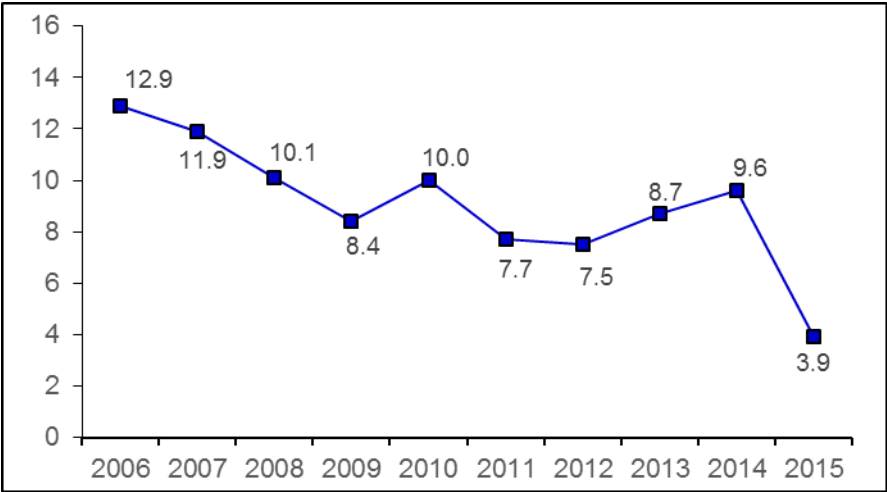
****Includes postpartum sepsis, complications related to puerperal sepsis

*****Includes ectopic pregnancy, all forms of abortion

Source: Department of Health XI

Complications of labor and delivery and Hypertensive Disorders were the two major causes of reported number of maternal deaths in 2013. They accounted for 41.88% and 33.33% of leading causes of maternal deaths, respectively. Other causes of maternal deaths were classified as other obstetric conditions with 9.40%; maternal care related to fetus and amniotic cavity with 7.69%; complications related to puerperium with 4.27%; and pregnancy with abortive outcomes and other maternal disorders related to pregnancy with 1.71% each.

Figure 6.3
INFANT MORTALITY RATE: 2006 - 2015 (Rate Per 1,000 Livebirths)



Source: Department of Health XI

Infant mortality rate refers to the number of deaths among infants (below one year) per 1,000 live births. (Definition of Terms Used in the RSET, PSA)

Within ten years, the rate at which infants die before reaching age 1 per 1,000 live births had remarkably decreased by 9 percentage points from 2006. In 2006, infant mortality rate in Region XI was 12.9 per 1,000 livebirths, the highest recorded rate for the inclusive years. With the decreasing trend from 2006-2009, the rate was notably reduced to 8.4 in 2009. Then, it went down to its lowest rate of 3.9 in 2015.

Table 6.2

RATE OF TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY:
 2011-2014 (Rate Per 100,000 Livebirths)

CAUSES	2011	2012	2013	2014
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorder specific to the perinatal period	83	89	123	207
Amoebiasis	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	133
Bacterial Sepsis of newborn	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	132
Other disorder originating in the perinatal period	74	82	151	104
Pneumonia	145	115	35	82
Congenital Malformations	52	51	70	79
Disorder related to length of gestation & fetal growth	83	35	21	72
Infections specific to the perinatal period	57	71	73	70
Septicemia	57	47	30	19
Disease of the Nervous System	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	18	17

Source: Department of Health XI

Respiratory and cardiovascular disorder was consistently the leading cause of infant mortality in 2011-2014. For every 100,000 live births in Region XI, 207 babies died due to this sickness in 2014. For the years 2011-2014, an average of 126 infant deaths per 100,000 live births was accounted to this cause. Emerging major causes of infant mortality in 2014 which include amoebiasis and bacterial sepsis of newborn were also recorded.

Table 6.3
PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH
2000 – 2030

Year	Women	Men
2000-2005	67.91	63.62
2005-2010	69.91	65.62
2010-2015	71.91	67.12
2015-2020	73.41	68.62
2020-2025	74.61	69.82
2025-2030	75.81	71.02

Source: 2000 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections,
Philippine Statistics Authority

Women live longer than men by an average of five years.

For the period 2000-2005, the average life expectancy for women is 68 years compared to only 64 years for men. However, the life expectancy for women will extend by almost 8 years in the year 2025 up to 2030. Within that year, women will be able to live up to 76 years, on the average. While men will extend by about 7 years, which means men will live up to 71 years, on the average.

Table 6.4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING THE SURVEY BY WHETHER THE MOTHER RECEIVED
IRON AND IODINE CAPSULES DURING PREGNANCY: 1998

Region	Supplement	
	Iron tablets or syrup	Iodine Capsule
Philippines	74.6	56.6
Region XI	82.3	69.5

Note: Based on the old regional configuration.

Source: 1998 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA

Iron tablets are provided to pregnant women during antenatal checkups to prevent anemia associated with pregnancy. (NDHS, 1998)

Iodine capsules are provided to pregnant women to prevent mental retardation in children due to iodine deficiency. (NDHS, 1998)

In Region XI, mothers received iodine supplements for 70 percent of live births and iron supplements for 82 percent of live births. The rates of livebirths for which mothers received iron and iodine supplements were higher than the national average.

Table 6.5
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING THE SURVEY WHO RECEIVED IRON TABLETS FOR THE
MOST RECENT BIRTH: 2008 and 2013

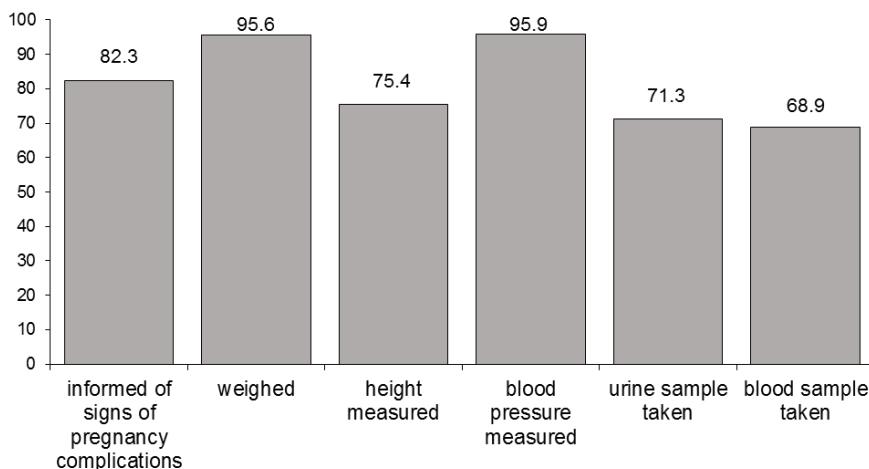
REGION	2008	2013
Philippines	82.4	92.1
Region XI	86.6	92.6

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),
PSA, ORC Macro and USAID
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

Provision of Iron or folate supplements is essential maternal care services provided by the DOH because pregnant women are prone to anemia. In 2013, 92.6 percent of the women with live births surveyed in Davao Region received iron tablets or syrup during their pregnancy. It marked a 6 percentage points increase relative to 2008.

Iron supplementation for pregnant women in Region XI was consistently higher than the national figure for both survey periods of 2008 and 2013.

Figure 6.4
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING THE SURVEY WHO RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE
(ANC): 2013



Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

About 82.3 percent of the pregnant women in Davao Region during their antenatal care visits were informed of pregnancy complications, such as vaginal bleeding, headache, dizziness, blurred vision, swollen face, swollen hands and paleness or anemia.

Almost all women had their weight measurements and blood pressure taken during their ANC visit. Seven in ten women had their urine and blood sample taken.

Table 6.6
 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
 PRECEDING THE SURVEY BY NUMBER OF TETANUS TOXOID
 INJECTIONS GIVEN TO THE MOTHER DURING PREGNANCY:
 2003, 2008, AND 2013

Year	Number of Tetanus Toxoid Injections							
	Philippines				Region XI			
	None	One Dose	Two Doses or more	Don't Know/ Missing	None	One Dose	Two Doses or more	Don't Know/ Missing
2003	27.9	33.4	37.3	1.4	19.9	29.4	49.1	1.6
2008	52.3	-	47.7	-	48.1	-	51.9	-
2013	-	81.9	53.6	-	-	80.5	47.1	-

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID.
 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy in order to prevent neonatal and maternal tetanus, frequent causes of infant and mother's deaths when sterile procedures are not observed in cutting the umbilical cord following delivery. The maternal care program recommends that women receive at least two tetanus injections during first pregnancy. (NDHS, 1998)

In 2013, 47.1 percent of mothers surveyed in Davao Region received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid injections. This percentage was lower by 6.5 percent points than that at the national level. For the three survey years, it was the lowest recorded percentage.

Table 6.7
 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
 PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY SOURCE OF PRENATAL CARE
 PROVIDER DURING PREGNANCY: 2003, 2008, and 2013

Prenatal care provider <u>1/</u>	2003		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Doctor	38.1	30.0	39.1	25.9	38.9	23.9
Nurse/ midwife	49.5	60.2	52.0	67.7	56.6	73.7
Traditional birth attendant	6.5	6.0	5.0	5.3	0.7	1.0
No one/missing	5.6	3.4	4.0	1.2	3.8	1.3
Number of births	4,802	216	6,359	295	5,188	295

Note: 1/ If the respondent mentioned more than one provider, only the most qualified provider is considered.

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID
 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA

In 2013, about 99 percent of children in Davao Region born in the five years preceding the survey were from mothers who received prenatal care. Nurses or midwives were consistently the most common prenatal care providers in the Philippines and in Davao Region as manifested in the three survey years. Seven out of ten mothers in Davao Region were attended by nurses or midwives in 2013.

The practice of resorting to traditional birth attendants as care providers for mothers in Davao Region had remarkably decreased from 6.0 % in 2003 to 1.0% in 2013.

Table 6.8

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING THE SURVEY WHO RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE WHO WERE INFORMED TO GO TO A SPECIFIC FACILITY IN CASE OF COMPLICATIONS, BY TYPE OF FACILITY: 2003

Type of Facility	Philippines	Region XI
Not informed where to go	56.6	51.3
Informed to go to a specific facility		
Government hospital	14.8	14.6
Rural/urban health center	10.9	10.8
Barangay health station	9.7	14.5
Private hospital/clinic	9.6	12.1
Private doctor	4.8	10.1
Private nurse/midwife	0.3	0.0
Other/Missing	0.6	1.4
Number of women	4,520	208

Source: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

Among pregnant women in Davao Region who had antenatal care for their most recent birth, half or 51 percent were not told where to go in case of pregnancy complications.

Among those who were informed of where to go, 15 percent reported that they were told to go to government hospital, and another 15 percent told to go to barangay health station, 12 percent to private hospital/clinic and 11 percent to rural/urban health center.

Table 6.9
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
 PRECEDING THE SURVEY BY TYPE OF BIRTH ATTENDANT
 DURING DELIVERY: 2011 and 2013

Assistance During Delivery	2011		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Doctor	35.0	28.9	39.9	36.3
Nurse	1.5	0.3	2.9	3.3
Midwife	25.7	22.2	29.9	28.1
Traditional birth attendant (<i>hilot</i>)	36.4	47.1	25.5	30.1
Relative/Other	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.8
No One	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
Don't know / Missing	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Number of births	6,359	295	6,982	397

Sources: 2011 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID

In 2013, births attended by doctors emerged as the most prevalent mode of deliveries in Davao Region and at the national level. The preference of mothers in Davao Region for doctors as birth attendants increased by 7.4 percentage points compared to 2011.

On the other hand, births by traditional birth attendants notably reduced in Davao Region from 47.1 percent in 2011 to 30.1 percent in 2013. At the national level, it decreased by 10.9 percentage points from 2011.

Table 6.10
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING THE SURVEY BY PLACE OF DELIVERY: 2008 and 2013

Place of Delivery	2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Home	55.5	57.3	38.0	36.3
Government Health Facility	26.5	18.3	42.5	33.1
Private Hospital or Clinic	17.7	24.1	18.6	29.8
Other / Missing	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8
Number of births	6,359	295	6,982	397

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO,
ORC Macro and USAID
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

The home, either of the respondent or of someone else, remained the usual place of delivery among pregnant women in Davao Region for the year 2013. However, a decline of 21 percentage points was recorded between 2008 and 2013.

The rate of births in a government health facility consequently went up from 26.5 percent in 2008 to 42.5 percent in 2013 at the national level, and from 18.3 percent in 2008 to 33.1 percent in 2013 in Davao Region.

Table 6.11
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PLACE OF FIRST POSTNATAL CHECK
UP AMONG WOMEN WHO HAD A LIVE BIRTH IN THE FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING THE SURVEY: 2003

Place of Postnatal Care	Philippines	Region XI
Home		
Respondent's home	43.1	44.7
Other home	2.4	6.8
Public		
Government hospital	22.3	23.8
Barangay health station	12.5	3.1
Barangay supply ^{1/}	0.3	0.8
Private		
Private hospital/ clinic	16.8	18.4
Private doctor	1.8	1.9
Private nurse/ midwife	0.2	0.5
Other	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0
Number of women	3,451	168

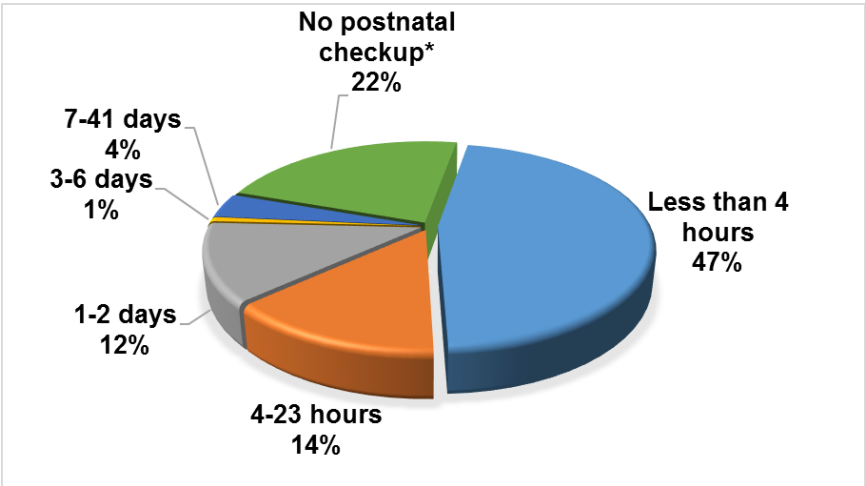
Note: 1/ Barangay health supply/service point officer/ barangay health worker/ other public source

Source: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

Fifty two (52) percent of mothers surveyed in Davao Region who obtained postnatal care for a non-institutional delivery, received their first post-natal check up at home. This was slightly higher than the national percentage of 46 percent.

Slightly less than half or 49 percent of these mothers received their first postnatal check up in health facilities, 28 percent in public facilities and 21 percent in private facilities.

Figure 6.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTHER’S FIRST POSTNATAL
CHECK-UP FOR THE LAST LIVE BIRTH, BY TIME AFTER DELIVERY:
2013



Note: *Includes women who received the first postnatal check-up after 41 days

Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA
ORC Macro and USAID

The DOH recommends that mothers must receive postnatal check-up within two days upon delivery.

In 2013, 73 percent of the women in Davao Region giving birth outside a health facility received postnatal check-up within two days (less than 4 hours, 4-23 hours and 1-2 days) after delivery. Five percent of the women giving birth received postnatal check-up 3-41 days after delivery. Almost 1 out of five women who delivered outside a health facility did not receive postnatal check-up within 41 days upon delivery.

Table 6.12
MEDIAN DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING 2008

Category	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding ^{1/}	
	Philippines	Region XI
Any breastfeeding	14.3	13.0
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.7	2.8
Predominant breastfeeding	2.7	4.7
Number of children	472	29

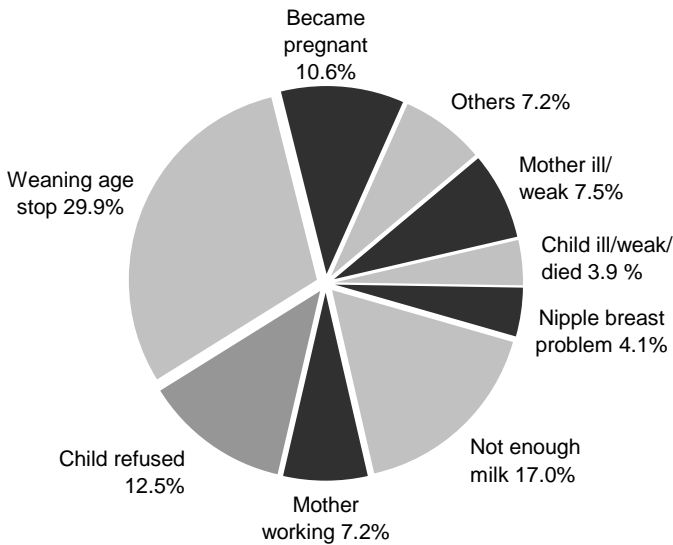
Note: 1/ It is assumed that non-last-born children or last-born children not living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding

Source: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

The duration and frequency of breastfeeding affect the health and nutritional status of both the mother and child. They also influence the length of postpartum amenorrhea, which in turns lead to longer birth intervals and lower fertility levels. A longer birth interval allows a mother to recover fully before her next pregnancy and averts maternal depletion resulting from too closely spaced births.

The median duration of breastfeeding is 14 months in the country and 13 months in Davao Region, which means that half of the children stopped breastfeeding after 14 and 13 month, respectively. The median duration for exclusive breastfeeding is less than one month, which means half of the children started to receive infant formula, other milk or food supplement when they were less than a month or 18 days for Davao Region.

Figure 6.6
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE FIVE
YEARS PRECEDING THE SURVEY WHO WERE EVER BREASTFED
BY REASON FOR STOPPING BREASTFEEDING: 2003



Source: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

Information on the reasons why some mothers do not breastfeed their children and the reasons for stopping breastfeeding are important in formulating plans and programs to promote breastfeeding.

The most common reason given by mothers in Davao Region is because the children have already reached the weaning age. Thirty (30) percent of the mothers cited this reason for stopping breastfeeding.

Table 6.13

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAVE REPORTED THEY HAVE BIG PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE FOR THEMSELVES WHEN THEY ARE SICK, BY TYPE OF PROBLEM: 2013

Type of Problem	Philippines	Region XI
Getting permission to go for treatment	9.2	8.7
Getting money for treatment	47.7	31.4
Distance to health facility	27.4	28.2
Not wanting to go alone	21.1	15.1
At least one problem accessing health care	57.8	47.6

Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID.

Access to health care affects the quality of health care for women.

In 2013, less than half (47.6%) of the women surveyed in Davao Region mentioned one of the problems listed in the survey as their constraint in accessing health care, while at the national level, 57.8% of the women was recorded.

The most frequently cited problems in the region include getting money for treatment (31.4%) and distance to health facility (28.2%). These problems were also true at the national level with percentages on getting money for treatment (47.7%) and distance to health facility (27.4%).

Table 6.14
 NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MIDWIVES, BY PROVINCE/CITY
 2012 – 2015

Province/City	2012	2013	2014	2015
Davao Region	707	752	777	693
Davao Oriental	191	177	177	166
Davao del Norte	130	154	198	128
Compostela Valley	153	172	174	176
Davao del Sur	160	160	160	158
Davao City	73	89	68	65

Source: Department of Health XI

One of the major indicators on access to maternal health care is the number of government midwives.

In Davao Region, the number of government midwives showed increasing trend from 707 in 2012 to 777 in 2014, and then declined to 693 in 2015.

The reduction from 2012 to 2015 in Davao Region was largely attributed to the remarkable decrease of 13 percent on the number of midwives in Davao Oriental. Likewise, there was a recorded 11 percent drop in the number of midwives in Davao City.

Table 6.15
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MAIN HEALTH CENTERS AND RATIO
TO POPULATION BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2014 and 2015

Province/City	Number		Ratio to Population	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Davao Region	66	67	1:73,381	1:73,689
Davao Oriental	11	11	1:50,006	1:50,736
Davao del Norte	13	13	1:80,323	1:68,085
Compostela Valley	11	11	1:66,966	1:68,085
Davao del Sur	15	15	1:61,163	1:61,959
Davao City	16	17	1:99,677	1:95,976

Source: Department of Health XI

The number of government health centers is a main indicator of access to maternal and reproductive health care services. From 2014 to 2015, the number of main health centers increased from 66 to 67.

The standard ratio for main health center to the population is at 1:20,000.

The figures above suggests that the main health center to population ratio in all the provinces and cities of Davao Region were all below the standard for the years 2014-2015 of which Davao City has the biggest shortages.

Table 6.16
PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES
2000-2025

Period	Philippines ^{1/}	Region XI ^{1/}
2000-2005	3.41	3.04
2005-2010	3.18	2.83
2010-2015	2.96	2.64
2015-2020	2.76	2.45
2020-2025	2.57	2.28

Note: 1/ Data refer to medium assumption.

Source: 2000 Census-Based National and Regional Population Projections, PSA

Total Fertility rate refers to the average number of births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if fertility levels of each age during her child-bearing period (15-49) remain constant at the levels prevailing at a given time. (Definition of Terms Used in the RSET)

The projected total fertility rate in Region XI was lower compared to the national level. However, at the national as well as regional level, the projected fertility rate was expected to decline from 2000 to 2025. This is generally because of the increasing trend of contraceptive use, which is one of the main direct determinants of the continuing fertility decline.

The decline in the national and Region XI's total fertility rate can be translated into a reduction by 1 birth per woman from 2000 to 2025.

Table 6.17
**MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AMONG WOMEN
 AGED 25-49 YEARS: 2003, 2008, and 2013**

Current Age	2003		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
25-49	22.0	21.4	22.2	21.2	22.3	21.6
25-29	22.2	21.7	22.1	21.0	22.1	21.6
30-34	22.3	21.9	22.3	21.5	22.5	21.5
35-39	22.0	21.7	22.2	22.2	22.4	21.7
40-44	21.6	20.5	22.1	20.9	22.2	21.6
45-49	21.9	21.2	22.1	20.7	22.3	21.7

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID.

2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID.

2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID.

In 2013, the median age at first marriage in Davao Region was at age 21.6, slightly higher than in 2003 and 2008. While women in Davao Region typically marry at age 21.6, women at the national level have a typical marrying age at 22.3.

Generally, the median age at first marriage was not extremely different across age groups. Women in Davao Region with age groups 35-39 and 45-49 have slightly higher median age at first marriage than women in other age groups.

Table 6.18
 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE AMONG WOMEN
 AGED 25-49 YEARS: 2003, 2008 and 2013

Current Age	2003		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
25-49	22.0	21.4	21.5	20.5	21.5	20.8
25-29	22.2	21.7	21.3	20.2	21.0	20.1
30-34	22.3	21.9	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0
35-39	22.0	21.7	21.5	20.1	21.7	21.2
40-44	21.6	20.5	21.5	20.5	21.5	20.4
45-49	21.9	21.2	21.6	20.5	21.7	20.8

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, PSA, DOH, and Macro International Inc.

2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID.

2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID.

The age at first sexual intercourse is an indicator of the beginning of a woman's risk of pregnancy.

The onset of sexual activity has not changed remarkably over time at the national level. In the three survey years, women of age 25 to 49 have their first intercourse at around age 22. In 2013, women in 25-29 age group have their first intercourse at a younger age of 21.

In Davao Region, women of 25-49 age group have their first intercourse at age 20.8, a bit earlier than that of the national level. Similarly, women in 25-29 age groups have younger median age at first intercourse compared to other age groups.

Table 6.19
 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST BIRTH AMONG WOMEN
 AGED 25-49 YEARS: 2006, 2008 and 2013

Current Age	2006		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
25-49	23.2	22.6	23.2	22.1	23.5	22.5
25-29	23.4	22.3	23.1	22.0	23.0	22.3
30-34	23.2	22.8	23.3	22.5	23.5	22.4
35-39	23.2	22.6	23.2	22.4	23.6	23.2
40-44	23.2	22.5	23.4	21.8	23.5	22.1
45-49	23.1	22.7	23.3	21.7	23.6	22.5

Sources: 2006 Family Planning Survey (FPS), PSA
 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA

In 2013, the women of 25-49 age groups in the Philippines have the median age at first birth at around 24. In Region XI, the median age was at around 23.

While the median age at first birth among surveyed women in the country did not vary much from 2006 to 2013, it has somehow increased from 23.2 years in 2006 to 23.5 years in 2013. In 2008, the same figure was recorded from that of 2006.

In Region XI, age at first birth among surveyed women reduced from 22.6 years in 2006 to 22.5 years in 2013.

Table 6.20
 PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG WOMEN AGED 15-24 YEARS WHO ARE
 MOTHERS OR PREGNANT WITH THEIR FIRST CHILD
 2008 and 2013

Characteristics	2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Percentage who are:				
Mothers	22.7	25.3	23.9	26.2
Pregnant with first child	3.4	3.4	3.0	4.0
Percentage who have begun child-bearing	26.1	28.6	26.8	30.2
Number of Teenagers	4,896	233	6,026	346

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

Teenage childbearing poses social and health risk to society since economically they may not be able to support their children, and physically, they may not be able to bear the burden of pregnancy.

The number of young women in the Philippines, (aged 15-24 at the time of the survey) who have begun childbearing inched up from 2008 to 2013, by only 0.7 percentage point.

Similarly in Region XI, the figure went up from 28.6 percent in 2008 to 30.2 percent in 2013.

Table 6.21
PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT
NO MORE CHILDREN: 2003, 2008 and 2013

Number of Living Children (Includes Current Pregnancy)	2003		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Total	61.2	66.7	62.7	63.8	62.3	61.8
0	3.5	0.0	3.3	-	1.9	(2.9)
1	18.0	27.2	21.4	28.8	21.5	28.5
2	56.4	65.6	62.3	64.5	64.3	64.4
3	78.2	85.8	81.0	74.8	82.0	84.8
4	85.1	80.3	87.6	85.6	87.3	77.4
5	87.2	87.8	89.8	(90.3)	90.7	(92.5)
6+	87.5	91.9	92.7	96.2	89.5	(86.7)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO, DOH, and Macro International Inc.

2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO, ORC Macro and USAID

2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

The desire to limit childbearing among married women in the country has slightly varied from 61.2 percent in 2003 to 62.3 percent in 2013. In Davao Region, however, a decreasing trend was observed from 2003 with 66.7% to with 61.8% in 2013.

In 2013, the percentage of married women in Davao Region who wanted to limit their number of children were lower than that of the national level.

Generally, as the number of children increases, the desire to stop childbearing became more evident. The figures illustrate that many women with only one child still wanted more children.

Table 6.22
MEAN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49
2003, 2008 and 2013

Age of Woman	2003		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Total	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
15-19	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
20-24	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
25-29	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5
30-34	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
35-39	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2
40-44	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
45-49	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO,
ORC Macro and USAID
2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO,
ORC Macro and USAID
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

The mean ideal number of children for women in Davao Region aged 15 to 49 was slightly below than that of the national level.

The higher the age group, the bigger was the mean ideal number of children for married women. From the 15-19 age group at 2.2 number of children, it increases to 3.3 mean ideal number of children for age group 45-49.

Table 6.23
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
BY PERCEIVED CONSENSUS WITH HUSBAND REGARDING THE
NUMBER OF CHILDREN DESIRED: 2008 and 2013

Couples Consensus on Desire for Children 1/	2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Number of Women	7,644	367	8,889	508
Husband and Wife want same number	71.2	75.4	69.7	70.3
Husband wants more than wife	19.6	14.9	20.7	19.8
Husband wants fewer than wife	6.1	7.3	6.8	7.2
Don't Know/ Missing	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.7

Note: 1/ Based on Wife's perceptions of her husband's desires.

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

In 2013, seven (7) in every ten (10) women in the Philippines and in Region XI believed that they have the same desired number of children as their husbands. More than half of the women surveyed believed that there was consensus among couples on their desired number of children.

On the other hand, about 20 percent of currently married women in the region perceive that their husbands want more children than they desire while about 7 percent believe that their husbands want fewer than their desired number of children.

Table 6.24
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE PREVIOUS BIRTH
2013

Months Since Preceding Birth	Percentage of Mothers	
	Philippines	Region XI
7-17	10.8	11.3
18-23	14.7	14.9
24-35	25.9	22.5
36-47	14.6	14.9
48-59	10.0	9.5
60+	24.0	26.9
Median number of months	35.1	36.7

Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

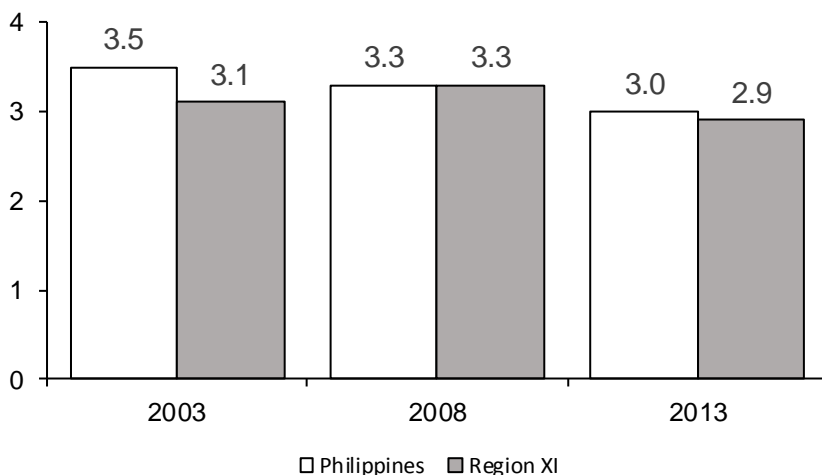
Studies have shown that short birth intervals, particularly those with less than two years, elevate the risks of death for mother and child.

The median length of birth interval nationwide was 35 months and in Davao Region was 37 months.

Nationwide, while 34 percent of births were born four or more years after a previous birth, one in four births occur within two years of previous birth.

In Davao Region, the percentage of births born after four or more years was at 36 percent. One in four births occur within two years of previous birth.

Figure 6.7
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES
2003, 2008 and 2013



Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID
2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

Total fertility rate refers to the average number of births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if fertility levels of each age during her child-bearing period (15-49) remain constant at the levels prevailing at a given time. (Definition of Terms Used in the RSET)

The total fertility rate in the Philippines displayed a decreasing trend from 2003 to 2013.

In Davao Region, the total fertility rate reduced from 3.1 in 2003 to 2.9 in 2013. In 2003 and 2013, the rate was lower than that of the national level.

Table 6.25

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN
AGE 15-49 BY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CURRENTLY USED
2005, 2006, 2008 and 2013

Contraceptive Method	2005	2006	2008	2013
Any Method	53.8	57.2	60.2	53.8
Any modern method	41.4	41.1	44.7	39.3
<i>Pill</i>	18.6	18.5	21.2	22.1
<i>IUD</i>	8.2	8.3	8.4	4.1
<i>Injectables</i>	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.3
<i>Male condom</i>	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.4
<i>Female Sterilization</i>	9.3	9.1	9.6	8.6
<i>Male Sterilization</i>	0.3	0.2	-	0.2
<i>Mucus/Billings</i>	0.1	-	0.2	0.4
<i>Lactational Amenorrhea</i>	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2
Any Traditional Method	12.4	16.1	15.5	14.5
<i>Calendar Rhythm</i>	8.9	11.0	10.0	5.0
<i>Withdrawal</i>	3.0	4.4	4.8	9.1
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Not Currently Using	46.2	42.8	39.8	46.2
Number of Women	635	660	406	557

Sources: 2005 Family Planning Survey (FPS), PSA
 2006 Family Planning Survey (FPS), PSA
 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID

Use of contraceptive among currently married women for the years 2005 and 2013 was just the same, although it has increased in 2006 at 57.2% and 2008 at 60.2%.

The use of traditional methods increased from 2005 to 2013 by 2.1 percentage points, which have consequently decreased the use of modern method. Among the traditional methods, the most popular for 2013 was the withdrawal method. For the modern methods, the most popular in the region was the use of pill (22.1 percent), followed by female sterilization (8.6 percent), and IUD (4.1 percent).

Table 6.26
 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO
 KNOWS AT LEAST ONE CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AND AT LEAST
 ONE MODERN METHOD
 2013

Knowledge on Contraceptive Methods	Married Women Age 15-49	
	Philippines	Region XI
Heard of any method	99.6	100.0
Heard any modern method	99.5	100.0
Number of Women	9,729	557

Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID.

Among currently married women in Davao Region, all respondents for the 2013 survey declared that they know of one or more family planning methods or a modern method. This showed a complete contraceptive awareness of married women in the region.

At the national level, currently married women were also very highly aware of the contraceptive methods.

Table 6.27
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED A
MESSAGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING THROUGH THE MASS MEDIA
2008 and 2013

Heard Family Planning Message on:	2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Radio	48.3	44.3	45.4	34.7
Television	75.9	66.6	69.8	55.7
Printed Media				
Newspaper/magazine/ poster/leaflet	30.3	24.0	32.9	19.2
None of these media sources	18.6	25.8	23.8	36.2
Number of Women	13,594	618	16,155	893

Note: a/ included in newspaper/magazine in 2008 NDHS Survey.

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey, PSA, DOH, and Macro
International Inc.
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

In 2013, 55.7 percent of the respondents in Davao Region received family planning messages through television, a decline by 10.9 percentage points from 2008. At the national level, it also decreased from 75.9% in 2008 to 69.8% in 2013.

Similarly, receiving family planning messages through radio in the region went down by 9.6 percentage points from 2008 to 2013. In the Philippines, as a whole, it also reduced from 48.3 in 2008 to 45.4 in 2013.

Table 6.28
 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN WITH UNMET
 AND MET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING, TOTAL DEMAND FOR
 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AND PERCENTAGE OF DEMAND
 SATISFIED: 2003, 2008 and 2013

Need for Family Planning Services	2003		2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Unmet Need	17.3	12.1	22.3	14.8	17.5	17.5
Met Need	48.9	59.3	50.7	60.2	55.1	53.8
Total Demand	68.5	74.8	73.1	75.0	72.6	71.3
Percentage of demand satisfied	74.7	83.8	69.4	80.3	75.9	75.4
Number of women	8,671	426	8,418	406	9,729	557

Sources: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID
 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID

Unmet need is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either do not want any more children or want to wait before having their next birth, but are not using any method of family planning. Demand for family planning is defined as the sum of contraceptive prevalence (met need) and unmet need. (1998, 2003 NDHS).

"Unmet need" for family planning in the Philippines slightly increased from 17.3% in 2003 to 17.5% in 2013. In Davao Region, it remarkably grew by 5.4 percentage points.

For "met need" in the region, it decreased by 5.5 percentage points in 2013. However, at the national level, an increased from 48.9% in 2003 to 55.1% in 2013 was noted.

Table 6.29
 REPORTED NUMBER OF PERSONS INFECTED WITH SEXUALLY
 TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) BY TYPE OF DISEASE:
 2005-2015

YEAR	Type of Disease				
	GN	SY	GNU	Ca	Tr
2005	-	-	-	-	-
2006	164	-	-	-	118
2007	107	-	-	-	81
2008	42	-	-	-	2
2009	36	-	-	-	4
2010	-	-	-	-	2
2011	8	1	-	-	6
2012	4	-	-	-	15
2013	269	39	-	-	145
2014	385	28	-	-	154
2015	489	330	-	-	-

GN – Gonorrhea

SY – Syphilis

GNU - Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

Ca – Candidiasis

Tr – Trichomonas

Source: Department of Health XI

In 2015, Gonorrhea disease was the most common type of sexually-transmitted disease in Region XI. This comprised about 60% of the total reported cases in 2013. Next in rank, was the Syphilis disease. These diseases have largely grown over time. However, the trichomonas disease was successfully prevented in the year 2015.

Table 6.30
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF AIDS
AND WHO BELIEVE THERE IS A WAY TO AVOID HIV/AIDS
2013

Knowledge of AIDS	Philippines	Region XI
Has heard of AIDS	91.9	94.3
Believe there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS	57.1	60.7
Number Interviewed	16,155	893

Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID

There were only small differences in the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS between women and men.

Women and men in Region XI, however, had more knowledge about AIDS than women and men nationwide. More women and men in Region XI also believed that there is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS.

Table 6.31
 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO KNOW OF SPECIFIC
 WAYS TO AVOID HIV/AIDS: 2008 and 2013

HIV Prevention Methods	2008		2013	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Using condoms	58.9	58.9	57.1	60.7
Limiting sex to one uninfected partner	76.8	77.6	-	-
Using condom & limiting sex to one uninfected partner	52.8	51.9	-	-
Number of women Interviewed	13,594	618	16,155	893

Source: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
 ORC Macro and USAID

In 2013, percentage of women with knowledge of HIV prevention methods was a little higher in Region XI (60.7%) than that of the national level (57.1%). The only recorded HIV prevention method for the 2013 survey was the use of condoms.

Table 6.32
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN WHO EXPRESSED
ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH HIV AIDS: 2003

Attitudes Towards Those Living with HIV	Women		Men	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Are willing to care for family members with HIV at home	33.6	49.8	29.0	30.6
Believe HIV-positive teachers should be allowed to teach	14.2	12.6	10.8	6.7
Believe HIV-positive status of family member does not need to remain a secret	76.4	75.7	79.3	74.7
Number Interviewed	12,980	638	4,558	187

Source: 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID

A higher percentage of the respondents from Region XI expressed more willingness to care for family members with HIV at home than those respondents nationwide. Women in general, tend to be more willing than men to take care of family members with HIV at home.

Discrimination on family members were least for both Region XI and national respondents. More than half believed that HIV-positive status of family members need not remain a secret. Discrimination on non-family members, however, was higher as expressed by only 13 percent among female respondents in Region XI and 7 percent among male respondents believing that an HIV positive teacher should be allowed to teach. The corresponding percentage was slightly higher nationwide.

Women in Region XI were more tolerant than men when it comes to HIV problems.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The influx of women in the labor market more than ever calls for shared responsibilities between women and men in children upbringing. It also calls for the provision and development of child-care facilities by the government and society in general.

Child prostitution, sexual abuse of children, child labor are emerging phenomena in recent period. Support for these children, especially for the *girl child* are also very much needed. Data on these social realities are limited, if available at all. The lack of data contributes to insufficient government interventions and support.

Gender issues focusing on women and children support system are:

- The lack of daycare centers or child minding centers in the work place, aggravating the multiple burden of most mothers;
- Child rearing is often delegated to mothers when it should be a shared responsibility of both parents - mothers and fathers;
- Child prostitution, sexual abuse of children and child labor.

This chapter provides data on employed women with children under five by person who cares for child while mother is at work. Data on working children, women in especially difficult circumstances and children needing special protection (CNSPs) served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) XI are likewise provided. Statistics on number of day care centers, workers, and children served were also presented. Lastly, this chapter also incorporated data on poverty statistics in basic sector specifically women, youth and children.

Women in especially difficult circumstances and children needing special protection (CNSPs) served, number of day care centers, workers and children served were generated from DSWD XI while poverty statistics in basic sector was sourced from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

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Table 7.1
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT
CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED BY THE DSWD UNDER COMMUNITY-
BASED SERVICES, BY CATEGORY: 2014 and 2015

Category	2014	2015
Total	123	118
Abandoned	-	-
Sexually Abused	1	3
<i>Rape</i>	1	2
<i>Incest</i>	-	1
<i>Acts of Lasciviousness</i>		
Physically Abused/ Battered/Maltreated	11	24
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	-	-
Victims of Involuntary Prostitution	-	-
Victims of Armed Conflict	-	-
Women in Detention	-	1
Others ¹	111	91

¹ Include emotionally abused, child's support, OFW, solo parent, child's custody, and strandeer.

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

The number of women in especially difficult situations served by DSWD in Davao Region declined by about 4 percent from 2014 to 2015.

The majority of these cases are those women who were emotionally abused. In 2015, sixty-six percent of the total reported cases fit to this category.

Likewise, the number of physically abused/battered/maltreated women is the next alarming case. It has more than doubled from 2014 to 2015.

Table 7.2
CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL PROTECTION (CNSPs) SERVED BY
DSWD, REGION XI: 2015

Category	Girls		Boys	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7	100.0	-	-
Abandoned	-	-	-	-
Neglected	3	42.86	-	-
Voluntary Committed/ Surrendered	-	-	-	-
Sexually Abused	2	28.57	-	-
Physically Abused	2	28.57	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

A total of 7 children needing special protection (CNSPs) was recorded to have been served by DSWD in 2015. Reports showed that all these children are girls.

The most predominant cases are those children who were neglected. It accounted for about 43 percent of the total children needing for special protection (CNSPs) served by DSWD.

Table 7.3
NUMBER OF DAY CARE CENTERS, WORKERS AND CHILDREN
SERVED IN REGION XI, BY PROVINCE/CITY: CY 2010

Province/City	No. of Day Care Centers	No. of Day Care Workers	No. of Children Served
Total	2,417	2,415	81,677
Davao Oriental	389	406	11,873
Davao del Norte	449	447	14,288
Compostela Valley	434	434	12,030
Davao del Sur	593	586	17,965
Davao City	552	542	25,521

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

In 2010, there were 2,417 Day Care Centers and 2,415 Day Care Workers in Davao Region. These centers served a total of 81,677 children.

Among province/cities in Davao Region, Davao Oriental had the lowest number of day care centers, workers and children served. Davao del Sur had the highest number of day care centers but Davao City, which is only second to Davao del Sur in the number of day care centers, had the greatest number of children served with 25,521 children served.

Table 7.4
POVERTY STATISTICS FOR WOMEN, YOUTH, CHILDREN, AND
SENIOR CITIZENS: 2009 AND 2012

Poverty Indicators	Philippines		Region XI	
	2009	2012	2009	2012
Poverty Incidence:				
Women	25.7	25.6	30.6	29.4
Youth	21.6	22.3	24.7	26.6
Children	35.3	35.2	40.8	40.8
Senior Citizens	16.1	16.2	20.6	19.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence among women slightly decreased nationwide by 0.1 percentage point between 2009 and 2012. In the region, it declined by 1.2 percentage point.

Meanwhile, poverty incidence among youth at the national level inched up from 21.6 in 2009 to 22.3 in 2012. Similarly, at the regional level, it also increased to 26.6 in 2012.

The Senior Citizens sector has the lowest poverty incidence nationwide and in the region. In 2012, it was estimated at 16.2 at the national level and 19.2 in the regional level.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC SPHERES OF WOMEN

Women empowerment is most visible through political participation, usually manifested in the voting pattern, and election or appointment to critical positions in government.

Ironically, it is also in the area of political and public spheres that women suffer from discrimination. Considering that women comprise more than half of the region's population, gender equality in political leadership and decision-making has not yet been fully attained.

In Davao Region, the political and public arena shows that:

- ♀ Majority of elected officials are men; and
- ♀ While women outnumber men in government work force, most of them occupy the lower level positions.

The data presented in this chapter include the number of elected officials, by sex; number of registered voters by sex; number of personnel, by sex; and number of peacekeeping personnel, by sex.

Sources of data include the Commission on Election (COMELEC) XI for data on voting and election results; Civil Service Commission (CSC) XI for the number of government personnel; and Philippine National Police – NAPOLCOM XI for peacekeeping personnel.

There are several relevant data that are not included in this chapter due to their unavailability in the region. Statistics such as the number of women and men in decision making positions in the executive, judiciary, and special bodies; and number of women and men who are members/ decision makers of labor unions. There is also a need for information on the political and public participation of indigenous women in the region.

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Table 8.1
 NUMBER OF ELECTED OFFICIALS BY POSITION
 Election Years 2010 and 2013

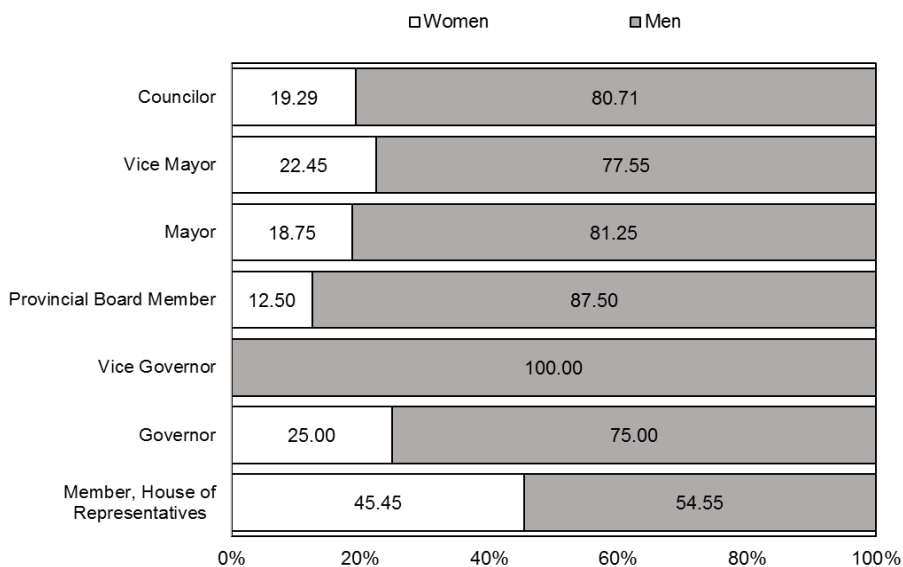
Position	2010		2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
TOTAL	110	459	112	463
Member, House of Representatives	3	8	5	6
Governor	1	3	1	3
Vice Governor	-	4	-	3
Provincial Board Member	11	29	5	35
Mayor	7	42	9	39
Vice Mayor	4	45	11	38
Councilor	84	328	81	339

Source: Commission on Election XI

For both the 2010 and 2013 election years, women were still outnumbered by men in the local electoral seats in Davao Region. However, women in the region slightly increased their share in electoral seats of 19.33 percent in 2010 to 19.48 percent in 2013.

Women occupied 9 of the 48 mayoral positions in Davao Region in 2013, while there were 5 women elected in the House of Representatives, out of 11 available positions.

Figure 8.1
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ELECTED OFFICIALS
2013



Source: Commission on Election XI

All elected vice-governors in Davao Region for 2013 election year were all men. In all other elective positions, which include gubernatorial positions, mayoral positions, membership in provincial boards and city/municipal councils, the proportion of men were still relatively high. The biggest percentage of electoral seats that the women in the region filled can be noticed in that of the House of Representative with 45.45% share.

Table 8.2
 NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERCENTAGE OF VOTING
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: May 13, 2013 Elections

Province/City	Registered Voters		Percentage of Voting	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	1,330,264	1,330,701	68%	68%
Davao del Sur	259,070	265,609	78%	77%
Davao del Norte	245,092	248,086	78%	77%
Compostela Valley	177,130	193,491	83%	80%
Davao Oriental	146,402	158,148	81%	79%
Davao City	502,570	465,367	57%	57%

Source: Commission on Election XI

In the 2013 election, registered voters for men were slightly higher than women. However, women and men showed equal diligence in exercising their right of suffrage as illustrated in the percentage of voting with 68% each at the regional level.

In the provinces/city, the women's percentage of voting was relatively high except in Davao City wherein these were just the same for both women and men.

Women's political participation is mostly expressed in the grassroots and community organizations, in movements for transformation of society such as the feminist, environmental, peace human rights, consumers and other movements. They often comprise majority of the participants and are resolute in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Men are more aggressive in assuming positions of leadership and decision making as reflected in the bigger number of men candidates in the elections.

Table 8.3
 NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE POLICE FORCE IN DAVAO
 REGION: 2014 and 2015

Designation	Women		Men		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014					
Total	1,015	14.34	6,062	85.66	7,077
Officers	68	13.65	430	86.35	498
Non-Officers	947	14.39	5,632	85.61	6,579
2015					
Total	1,094	14.69	6,351	85.31	7,445
Officers	67	13.90	415	86.10	482
Non-Officers	1,027	14.75	5,936	85.25	6,963

Notes: *Officers – are those who hold positions of Inspector to Superintendent.*

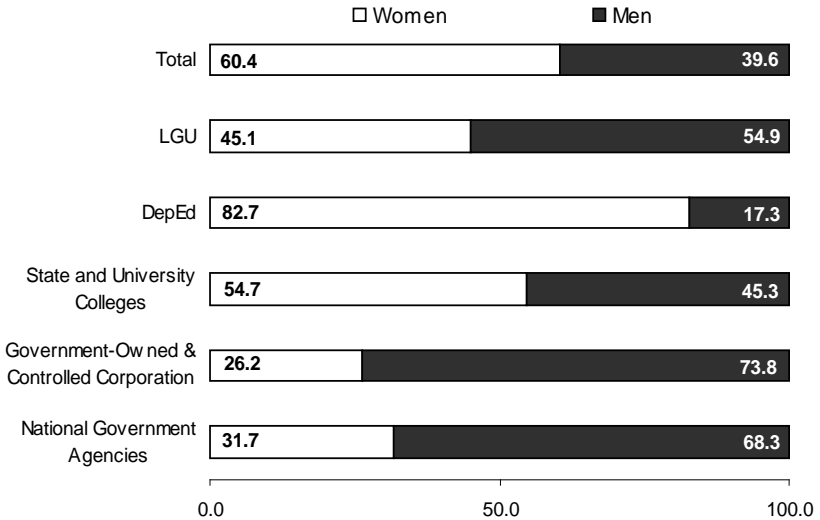
Non-Officers – are those who hold position of Police Officer 1 (PO1) to Senior Police Officer 4 (SPO4)

Source: DILG - NAPOLCOM XI

Men continue to dominate in the job of ensuring peace and order in the region. In 2015, only about 15 percent of women were involved in the total of 7,445 police force. Among officers and non-officers, 13.90 percent and 14.75 percent, respectively, were women.

The percentage of women police officers slightly improved from 13.65 percent in 2014 to 13.90 percent in 2015.

Figure 8.2
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL
2009



Source: Civil Service Commission XI

In 2009 there were more women than men government personnel in Region XI.

Among the subdivisions in the Civil Service, the Department of Education had the largest proportion of female personnel at 82.7 percent. The government-owned & controlled corporations had the lowest proportion of female employees at 26.2 percent.

CULTURAL IDENTITY OF WOMEN

Muslims and indigenous peoples such as the *Lumads*, *Bagobos*, *Mandayas*, *B'laans* and other tribes form a significant portion of the region's populace. Most of them are poor and marginalized in society.

This chapter provides helpful information for magnifying the plight of these indigenous peoples with the hope of stirring consciousness and recognition of their rights and potentials. Though generally inadequate, these data should be relevant enough in directing program planners and implementors to enhance their programs and projects for these minorities.

Gender issues concerning indigenous women in Davao Region are as follows:

- ♀ loss of ancestral land which impacts most on women since they are often left behind to care for their family once men leave the traditional means of livelihood in the village;
- ♀ environmental degradation which mostly affect women negatively as they play major roles in hunting, farming and production of rootcrops, while principally responsible for the care of children;
- ♀ armed conflicts and militarization in many indigenous communities affect women more; and
- ♀ lack of access to culturally-appropriate schools.

The data included in this chapter are limited to population in cultural communities by province; number of schools in Davao City catering to indigenous people and *Moro* people; percent distribution of household population by ethnic tribes; and membership in tribal councils in Davao Oriental.

Sources of data include the Philippine Statistics Authority Region, Provincial Planning and Development Office of Davao Oriental, and City Social Services and Development Office of Davao City.

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Table 9.1

NUMBER OF DAY CARE CENTERS CATERING TO INDIGENOUS AND MORO PEOPLE, NUMBER OF ENROLLEES AND LOCATION, DAVAO CITY: 2015

Location	Number of Day Care Centers	Enrolment			
		Girls		Boys	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	375	2,946	49.85	2,964	50.15
<i>Paquibato</i>	34	474	52.15	435	47.85
<i>Baguio</i>	28	531	49.95	532	50.05
<i>Marilog</i>	69	578	46.13	675	53.87
<i>Calinan</i>	55	121	51.49	114	48.51
<i>Toril</i>	79	536	49.91	538	50.09
<i>Tugbok</i>	37	353	50.00	353	50.00
<i>City Poblacion West</i>	8	15	50.00	15	50.00
<i>City Poblacion East</i>	5	104	53.33	91	46.67
<i>Buhangin</i>	6	105	49.30	108	50.07
<i>Bunawan</i>	7	29	50.00	29	50.00
<i>Talomo A</i>	23	52	61.18	33	38.82
<i>Talomo B</i>	15	42	53.16	37	46.84
<i>Agdao</i>	9	6	60.00	4	40.00

Source: City Social Services and Development Office, Davao City

In 2015, there were 375 day care centers in Davao City that were intended for the indigenous people.

Most of the schools and enrollees were in the Districts of Toril and Marilog.

Enrolment records showed that of the total 5,910 enrollees, there were more boys who enrolled compared to girls.

Table 9.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
BY ETHNIC TRIBE: 2010

Ethnic Tribe	Percent to Total Population in Davao Region	
	Women	Men
Mandaya	2.97	3.17
Dabawean	2.25	2.17
Manobo/Ata-Manobo	1.28	1.38
Bilaan/B'laan	1.03	1.09
Tagakaolo	0.98	1.03
Kalagan	0.70	0.72
Mansaka	0.58	0.63
Bagobo/Guingan	0.52	0.54
Tausug	0.34	0.35
Dibabawon	0.30	0.33
Maranao	0.28	0.30
Atta/Ata/Ati	0.17	0.17
Matigsalog/Matigsalug	0.10	0.10
Sangil, Sangir	0.09	0.09
Karay-a	0.06	0.06
Badjao	0.02	0.02

Note: Other ethnic tribes with less than 0.01 percentage distribution were not included.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA

The Mandaya, Dabawean, Manobo/Ata-Manobo and Bilaan/B'laan were the most numerous of all ethnic tribes in Davao Region comprising 15.34 percent of the total population in the region.

The Dabawean were the only ethnic tribe where there were more women than men.

Table 9.3
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY TRIBAL GROUP, DAVAO REGION:
2010

Tribe	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	337,054	48.5	357,653	51.5
Common Tribes	189,287	27.2	199,815	28.8
<i>B'laan</i>	46,037	6.6	48,717	7.0
<i>Bagobo</i>	21,877	3.1	23,029	3.3
<i>Tagakaulo</i>	43,574	6.3	45,924	6.6
<i>Kalagan</i>	31,124	4.5	31,873	4.6
<i>Manobo</i>	46,675	6.7	50,272	7.2
Migrant Tribes	147,062	21.3	157,838	22.7
<i>Mandaya</i>	132,062	19.0	141,325	20.3
<i>Ifugao</i>	295	0.1	357	0.1
<i>Tausug</i>	14,997	2.2	15,741	2.3
<i>(Aeta) Malayo</i>	413	0.1	415	0.1

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA

As of 2010, more than half or 51.5 percent of the total tribal population in Davao Region were men. Dominating the common tribes is Manobo while among the migrant tribes Mandaya leads.

There were more common tribes women at 27.2 percent. However, among tribal groups, the percentage of Mandaya women from the migrant tribes registered the highest at 19 percent.

The least number of women and men were the Ifugao and Malayo (Aeta).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women, (VAW), is any act of gender-based violence that results, or is likely to result, in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." (UN 1995. Paragraph 114 Violence Against Women. Fourth World Conference on Women: Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action).

In Davao Region, the priority issues and concern pertaining to violence against women are the following:

- ♀ Increasing incidence of domestic violence;
- ♀ Increasing incidence of prostitution and sex trafficking;
- ♀ Inadequacy of laws and measures to protect women.

Data on violence against women are useful for the government to formulate measures to prevent and eliminate VAW. However, these data are often limited and scarce. Perpetrators of these acts are usually related or known by the victims, hence, the underreporting of the violence.

The Philippine National Police provides some statistics on rape, battery, incest and other forms of violence against women. These reflect only reported cases. In some limited cases, health statistics also incorporate collection of VAW cases. However, it is only lately that few local government hospital personnel are being trained to be sensitive to VAW cases.

This chapter presents provincial/city data on rape and other forms of violence against women. Included are statistics on details of the cases such as age group of victims, relation of suspect/s to the victims, age group of suspect/s, scene of the crime, weapons/means used by the perpetrator/s, time of commission, status of case, disposition of the case, suspect's influences in committing the crime, and data on VAW offenders.

The sources of data in this chapter are the Philippine National Police (PNP) Regional Command (RECOM) XI and the Provincial Police Offices, mostly from their respective Women and Children's Desk, (WCD).

The limitations in the data on violence against women are the non-availability of essential indicators such as pedophilia, sex trafficking, intimidation at work, forced sterilization and forced abortion were not included due to lack of efficient reporting mechanism in the responsible agencies.

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Table 10.1
NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE, REGION XI
2013-2015

Type of Index Crime	2013	2014	2015
Index Crimes Committed Against Person	11,444	6,024	7,106
Murder	498	568	835
Homicide	222	209	314
Rape	432	564	681
Physical Injury	10,292	4,683	5,276
Index Crimes Committed Against Property	12,379	8,814	8,380
Robbery	3,134	2,322	2,109
Theft	8,979	6,210	6,022
Carnapping	227	245	226
Cattle Rustling	39	37	23
TOTAL	23,823	14,838	15,486

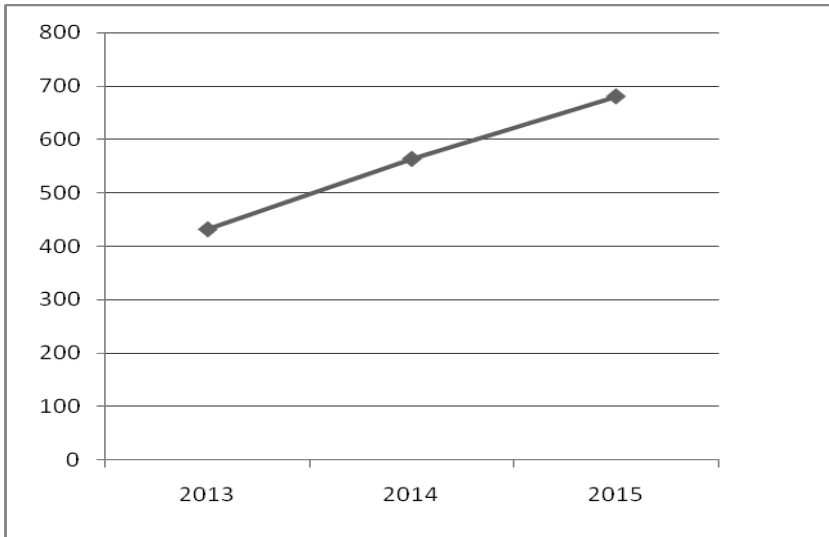
Source: Philippine National Police, Regional Command (RECOM) XI

The total number of reported index crimes against person decreased with 11,444 cases in 2013 to 6,024 cases in 2014. However, this significantly increased in 2015 with 7,106 cases. Physical Injury consistently contributed the highest number of index crime against person. Since 2013, Homicide recorded its highest number in 2015 with 314 cases. Meanwhile, Murder and Rape showed an increasing trend from 2013 to 2015.

The total number of reported index crimes against property generally decreased from 2013 to 2015. Consistently, Theft contributed the highest number of index crime against property. Robbery and Cattle Rustling exhibited a decreasing trend while Carnapping recorded its highest number of reported cases in 2014 with 245 cases.

From 2013 to 2015, there were more reported crimes against property than crimes against person.

Figure 10.1
NUMBER OF RAPE CASES IN DAVAO REGION
2013-2015



Source: Philippine National Police, Regional Command (RECOM) XI

Rape is one of the most prevalent forms of violence against women (VAW) in the Philippines. In 2015, more than 1 case was being reported daily in Davao Region.

Data showed an increasing trend on the number of reported rape cases from 2013 to 2015. In 2014, rape cases increased by 30.56 percent, and continued to increase by 20.74 percent in 2015.

Table 10.2
 NUMBER OF RAPE CASES, BY PROVINCE/CITY:
 2013-2015

Province/City	2013	2014	2015
Total	432	564	681
Davao Oriental	27	19	17
Davao del Norte	84	163	148
Compostela Valley	70	41	161
Davao Del Sur	29	56	93
Davao City	222	285	262

Source: Philippine National Police, Regional Command (RECOM) XI

Davao City had the highest incidences of reported rape cases from 2013 to 2015, while Davao Oriental had the lowest recorded rape cases.

Except for Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley, there was an increased in the number of reported rape cases in 2014. In 2015, the provinces which registered increases in rape cases were Compostela Valley and Davao del Sur.

Table 10.3

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Cases	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	563	1,325	3,301	7,109
Rape	17	29	15	27	57	145
Physical Injuries	337	-	-	882	-	1,219
RA 9262 ^{a/}	-	1,458	509	339	3,074	5,380
Acts of Lasciviousness	11	38	26	33	111	219
Attempted Rape	1	6	4	4	5	20
Threat	-	1	2	-	-	3
Concubinage	-	4	3	5	15	27
Homicide/ Murder	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oral Defamation	1	1	1	-	1	4
Unjust Vexation	-	-	1	-	30	31
RA 7877	-	-	1	-	8	9
Others	-	15	1	35	-	51

Note: a/ Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004

- : No data

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

In 2015, most of the reported cases of violence against women filed to the PNP were offenses on RA 9262 or violence against women with 5,380 cases (75.68 percent), followed by Physical Injuries with 1,219 cases (17.18 percent), and Acts of Lasciviousness with 219 cases (3.08 percent).

Davao City had the highest reported VAW cases comprising almost half, (46.43 percent) of the total VAW cases in Davao Region.

Table 10.4
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
 BY RELATION TO VICTIM AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Relation to Victim	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	399	1,552	561	1,325	3,309	7,146
Father	18	1	1	-	3	23
Step Father	1	-	-	-	1	2
Husband	205	673	244	654	1,439	3,215
Wife	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live-in Partner	120	696	228	450	1,273	2,767
Boyfriend	16	76	8	68	150	318
Relative	2	21	2	-	13	38
Stranger	33	11	4	45	18	111
Employer	1	2	-	-	9	12
Neighbor/Acquaintance	3	24	14	78	36	155
No Relation	-	48	34	30	132	244
Grandfather	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ex-live-in Partner	-	-	15	-	152	167
Ex-Boyfriend	-	-	10	-	75	85
Others	-	-	-	-	8	8

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women.

In Davao Region, almost 100 percent of the perpetrators of violence against women were known to the victim; in fact, 95 percent were relatives of the victim.

Out of the total number of offenders related to the victims, 92 percent were partners of intimate relationships (Husband, Live-in Partner, Ex-live-in Partner and Ex-Boyfriend).

Table 10.5
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
 BY AGE OF SUSPECT AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Age of Suspect	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	736	1,552	568	1,325	3,309	7,490
Below 18 Years	368	217	1	-	-	586
18-25	32	582	59	288	486	1,447
26-35	128	425	200	371	1,342	2,466
36-45	105	206	158	459	922	1,850
46-55	57	59	96	110	364	686
56 and above	32	63	28	47	138	308
Undetermined	14	-	26	50	57	147

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

In 2015, approximately one-third of the perpetrators of violence against women were under the age group 26-35 while nearly one-quarter (24.69 percent) belong to the 36-45 age group.

Six out of ten perpetrators of violence against women in Davao Region were relatively young, within the age group below 18 years to 35 years old. This characteristic of offenders was true in almost all of the provinces and city in the region, except Davao Oriental and Davao del Norte where seven and eight out of ten perpetrators were in the age group 18 years below to 35 years old.

Table 10.6
 NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
 BY AGE OF VICTIM AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Age of Victim	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	561	1,325	3,301	7,107
18-25	92	387	152	398	950	1,979
26-35	86	620	206	494	1,267	2,673
36-45	102	351	139	350	720	1,662
46-55	64	157	53	53	301	628
56 and above	21	36	11	30	59	157
Undetermined	3	1	-	-	4	8

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Based from 2015 records, most of the victims of violence against women in Davao Region were young. More than half or 65 percent were within the age bracket of 18 to 35 years. There were fewer victims of age 56 and above.

Davao City has the most number of victims of violence against women in all age brackets.

Table 10.7
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Scene of the Crime	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	562	1,325	3,301	7,108
House	320	1,284	399	1,156	2,727	5,886
Office/School	4	15	10	-	39	68
Motel/Hotel/Inn	8	1	2	-	31	42
Others	36	252	151	169	504	1,112

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Eighty three (83) percent of all cases of violence against women occurred in a domestic setting while 16 percent occurred in other places, such as in the streets. The rest of the crimes were committed either in office/school and motel/hotel/inn.

Table 10.8
PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN BY SEX OF
SUSPECT AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Province/City	Perpetrators					
	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	39	0.55	7,068	99.45	7,107	100.00
Davao Oriental	22	5.98	346	94.02	368	100.00
Davao del Norte	1	0.06	1,551	99.94	1,552	100.00
Compostela Valley	2	0.36	555	99.64	557	100.00
Davao del Sur	1	0.08	1,324	99.92	1,325	100.00
Davao City	13	0.39	3,292	99.61	3,305	100.00

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Almost a hundred percent of the perpetrators of crimes against women were men. Men offenders outnumbered women offenders in all provinces in Davao Region.

Table 10.9
WEAPONS/MEANS USED BY PERPETRATOR/S IN COMMITTING
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Weapons/ Means Used	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	565	1,325	3,309	7,119
Firearm	-	22	8	5	5	40
Blunt Instrument	7	17	16	-	34	74
Bladed Weapons	18	88	21	250	86	463
Hands/Fists/Kicks	81	961	374	904	1,464	3,784
Others	161	464	146	64	707	1,542
None	101	-	-	102	1,013	1,216

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Five (5) out of 10 cases of violence against women in the region were done using the perpetrators' hands, feet and fists.

Majority of the crimes in the different provinces and cities were committed with the use of hands and fists.

Table 10.10
TIME OF COMMISSION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Time of Commission	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	561	1,325	3,281	7,087
12:00mn - 6:00am	44	202	50	235	426	957
6:00am - 12:00nn	67	304	115	380	607	1,473
12:00nn - 6:00pm	93	396	152	291	854	1,786
6:00pm - 12:00mn	113	583	221	379	1,264	2,560
Undetermined	51	67	23	40	130	311

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Most VAW crimes in the region were committed at night from 6:00 PM to 12:00 midnight. Crimes were least likely to happen between 12:00 midnight and 6:00 in the morning.

Table 10.11
INFLUENCE OF SUBSTANCE ON PERPETRATORS IN COMMITTING
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Substance Taken	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	563	1,325	3,309	7,117
Drugs	2	6	8	-	13	29
Alcohol	101	493	124	648	770	2,136
Both	4	-	-	-	44	48
Undetermined	189	-	-	326	-	515
None	72	1,053	431	351	2,482	4,389

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

More than half or 62 percent of crimes against women were committed without any substance influence.

Although drug and alcohol abuse may be a common characteristic in all forms of violence against women situations, in Davao Region, about thirty one (31) percent of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both.

Table 10.12
DISPOSITION OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Disposition of Case	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	570	1,325	3,309	7,124
Arrested	24	145	36	8	266	479
Warrant Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Large	281	1,328	534	7	2,987	5,137
On Bail	-	4	-	-	7	11
Others	63	75	-	1,310	49	1,497

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

2015 data from the PNP showed that 72 percent of the offenders of violence against women were still at large while only 6.7 percent were arrested.

Table 10.13
NUMBER OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY STATUS OF
THE CASE BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Status of the Case	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	368	1,552	561	1,325	3,301	7,107
Filed in Court	35	87	63	15	110	310
Referred to Private Lawyer	-	2	-	-	29	31
Referred to Barangay	101	1,315	125	-	3,150	4,691
Under Police Investigation	6	22	-	-	8	36
Undecided to file a case	121	121	-	-	-	242
Referred to DSWD/CSSDO	70	4	373	850	-	1,297
Settled by parties at the PNP	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	35	1	-	460	4	500

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

With close to 75 percent of barangays in the country (as of December 2013) having a VAW desk, 66 percent of the cases were referred to the barangay.

Thirteen (18) percent were referred to DSWD/CSSDO and four (4) percent were filed in court, while the other cases were referred to police and private lawyers.

SPECIAL SECTORAL CONCERNS

The special sectors being considered in this chapter are the children, the out-of-school youth, the elderly women and men, differently-abled women and men, women in detention and in armed conflict. Individuals who are considered part of this sector are mostly the disadvantaged and vulnerable members of the society who needs attention from the government.

Gender issues in Davao Region under this area of concerns are as follows:

- Prevalence of child labor in Davao Region;
- Presence of prostituted street children in Davao City who are referred to as "*buntog*," in vernacular;
- Violence against children, which are usually in the forms of physical injuries and rape, were mostly inflicted on girls. The resulting trauma from this experience will have a long-term effect on them when they become adult women;
- For differently-abled women, gender and handicap make them more vulnerable to discrimination, sexual harassment and other forms of abuse including rape. Differently-abled women and men are women and men survivors of physical impairment and have differentiated needs and potentials. (Article IX, Davao City Women Development Code);
- The interest of elderly men and women are often neglected since they are perceived to be useless burden to society;
- Although women and children are usually non-combatants and have no role in decisions leading to armed conflicts yet they are mostly affected and are often left to survive as refugees.

The chapter contains data on working children, and adolescent female street children. Statistics on violence against children and the details on crimes committed were also included.

The sources of data include the Philippine National Police Women and Children's Desk, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), and the Tambayan Center for the Abused Children, a non-governmental organization. Data on adolescent female street children were generated from Tambayan Center.

There are no data on women detainees and women caught in armed conflict. These are information, which are very much relevant for those who make critical decisions in current Mindanao situation.

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Table 11.1
 NUMBER OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD, BY SEX AND
 MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP: 2011 (*in thousands*)

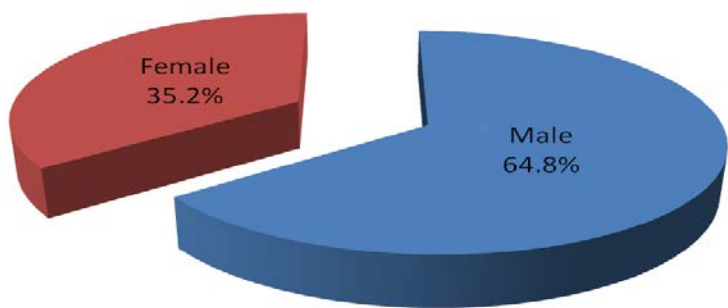
Major Industry Group	Female		Male	
	Number	% to Total	Number	% to Total
Total	1,230	100.0	2,082	100.0
Agriculture				
Crop and Animal Production, Hunting and Related Service Activities	386	31.4	1,147	55.1
Forestry and Logging	5	0.4	52	2.5
Fishing and Aquaculture	20	1.6	139	6.7
Industry				
Mining and Quarrying	1	0.1	19	0.9
Manufacturing	76	6.2	81	3.9
Water supply: Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation activities	1	0.1	10	0.5
Construction	~	~	40	1.9
Services				
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycle	445	36.2	389	18.7
Transportation and Storage	1	0.1	42	2.0
Accommodation and Food Service	102	8.3	69	3.3
Information and Communication	1	0.1	4	0.2
Public administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	6	0.5	8	0.4
Education	5	0.4	2	0.1
Human Health and Social Work	1	0.1	-	-
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2	0.2	10	0.5
Other Service Activities	70	5.7	33	1.6
Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods & Services-Producing Activities of Households For Own Use	102	8.3	29	1.4

Note: HH – Household, Details may not add up due to rounding

Source: 2011 Survey of Children 5-17 Years Old, Philippine Statistics Authority

The 2011 Survey of Children 5 to 17 years old showed that working girls were basically engaged in services while boys were into agriculture.

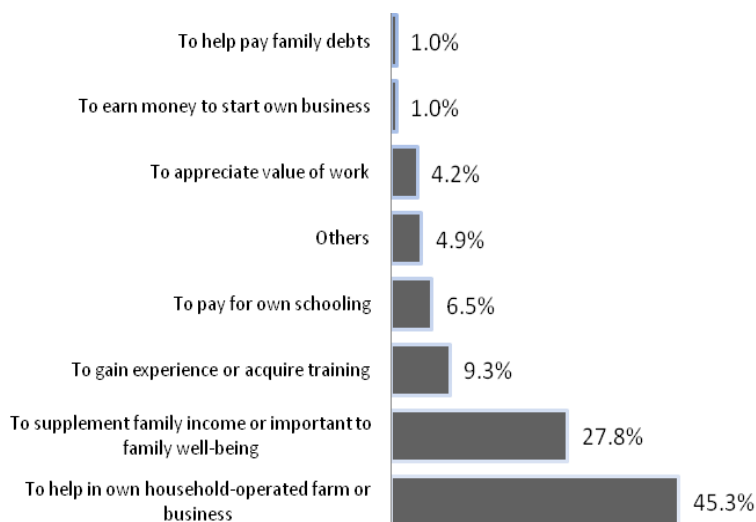
Figure 11.1
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD, BY SEX,
REGION XI. 2011



Source: PSA and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

There were more male than female working children in Region XI. In the 2011 survey on children, data showed that out of the total-working children in Region XI, 64.8 percent were male while 35.2 percent were female.

Figure 11.2
MAIN REASON FOR WORKING AMONG CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS
OLD: 2011



Source: 2011 Survey of Children 5-17 Years Old, Philippine Statistics Authority

Children tend to continue working mainly because they want to improve the living standards of their family or households.

The top two reasons reported by the working children 5 to 17 years old were: to help in own household operated farm or business with 45.3 percent, and to earn in order to supplement family income or they believe that doing so is important for their family well-being, with 27.8 percent. To gain experience or acquire training came third among the reasons (9.3) and 1 percent each is working to earn money to start own business and to help pay family debts.

Table 11.2
**NUMBER OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015**

Cases	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	735	380	684	1,907	4,013
Rape	44	103	86	93	185	511
Attempted rape	-	7	2	3	19	31
Incestuous rape	9	17	5	2	4	37
Physical Injuries	138	94	16	532	757	1,537
RA 7610 ^a	78	415	252	-	664	1,409
Acts of Lasciviousness	27	45	16	30	124	242
Threats	3	27	1	12	81	124
Murder	-	-	1	3	1	5
Abduction	4	2	-	2	3	11
Seduction	2	2	-	-	23	27
Child Trafficking	-	-	1	-	19	20
Others	2	23	-	7	27	59

Note: ^a – Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act.

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

In 2015, among the most common forms of crime against children in Davao Region was Physical Injuries which comprised 38 percent; this was followed by RA 7610 or the Special Protection of Children against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act with 35 percent. The least common crime against children was murder with 0.12 percent of the total cases.

Table 11.3
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN BY
 RELATION TO VICTIM, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

RELATION TO VICTIM	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	604	381	684	1,917	3,893
Father / Mother	39	85	47	85	161	417
Stepfather / Stepmother	11	23	11	56	53	154
Brother / Sister	20	13	4	5	26	68
Husband / Live-in partner	6	13	7	-	15	41
Grandfather / Grandmother	3	7	4	6	13	33
Teacher	5	5	9	15	5	39
Boyfriend	7	18	13	20	56	114
Relative	33	64	47	35	185	364
Neighbor / Acquaintance	29	188	94	288	682	1,281
Gang/Stranger	72	47	6	134	147	406
Employer	22	4	1	-	51	78
No relation	60	137	136	40	523	896
Ex-Boyfriend	-	-	2	-	-	2

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Neighbors/Acquaintances were the usual perpetrators of crimes against children, as they comprised 33 percent of the total offenders.

Of the total number of offenders, 32 percent were related to the victims. And of the relatives, 16 percent were the victims' mother/father/grandfather or stepmother/stepfather.

Table 11.4
 NUMBER OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY STATUS OF THE CASE BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

STATUS OF THE CASE	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	735	401	684	1,917	4,044
Filed in Court	45	110	75	70	207	507
Under Police Investigation	8	17	-	-	-	25
Referred to Barangay	36	35	31	-	238	340
Referred to DSWD/WCCS/CSSDO	207	573	295	614	1,472	3,161
Settled at PNP	11	-	-	-	-	11

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

A total of 78 percent of the cases of crimes against children were referred to DSWD/WCCS/CSSDO, 13 percent were filed in Court, and 8 percent was referred to the Barangay.

Other cases were settled at the PNP (0.27 percent) and under police investigation (0.62 percent).

Table 11.5
 NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY AGE GROUP, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

AGE GROUP	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	743	393	684	1,907	4,034
5 Yrs. & Below	23	49	43	73	135	323
6 Yrs. – 11 Yrs.	92	176	97	176	473	1,014
12 Yrs. – 17Yrs.	121	514	243	432	1,278	2,588
Above 17 Yrs.	11	4	10	-	21	46
Unspecified	60	-	-	3	-	63

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Victims belonging to age group 12 through 17 constitute 64 percent of all crimes against children. This data holds true for all of the provinces and city of Davao Region

Twenty-five percent of crimes against children occurred in the 6 to 11 years old age group

Rate of crime for children aged 5 years old and below was 8 per 100 while those in the age group above 17 years old which was 1 per 100.

Table 11.6

NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

AGE OF SUSPECT	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	728	399	684	1,917	4,035
Below 18 Years	17	49	52	95	16	229
18-25	53	179	74	64	506	876
26-35	48	132	65	201	451	897
36-45	53	94	53	189	430	819
46-55	35	49	34	68	210	396
56 and above	34	62	18	56	123	293
Undetermined	67	163	103	11	181	525

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Adults were the usual perpetrators of violence against children.

In 2015, 81 percent of the offenders were more than 18 years of age. Only 6 percent had ages less than 18 years old, and 13 percent were undetermined. Of the total number of offenders, 22 percent belong to the age group 26-35, the age group with the highest number of offenders.

Table 11.7
 PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

SCENE OF CRIME	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	745	392	684	1,917	4,045
House	154	365	172	389	960	2,040
School/Office	22	37	26	213	52	350
Motel/Hotel/Inn	20	5	...	...	26	51
Others	111	338	194	82	879	1,604

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Most cases of crimes against children occurred at the victim's home. Domestic violence comprised 50 percent of the cases. Crimes against children occurred the least in motel/hotel/inn.

Table 11.8
 PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

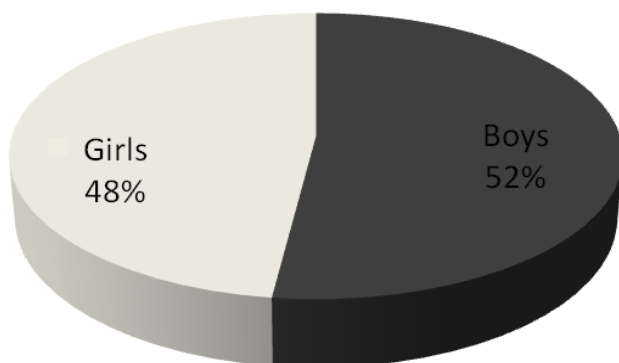
Province/City	Offenders					
	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	757	18.65	3,303	81.35	4,060	100.00
Davao Oriental	53	17.26	254	82.74	307	100.00
Davao del Norte	98	12.89	662	87.11	760	100.00
Compostela Valley	47	11.99	345	88.01	392	100.00
Davao del Sur	155	22.66	529	77.34	684	100.00
Davao City	404	21.07	1,513	78.93	1,917	100.00

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Majority of the perpetrators of violence against children were men. Of the total number of offenders, 81 percent were men, while only 19 percent were women.

For most of the provinces and city of Davao Region, men were most likely to be the perpetrators of violence against children.

Figure 11.3
PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
DAVAO REGION: 2015



Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), RECOM XI, Women and Children's Desk

In 2015, 52 percent of the victims of crimes against children were boys while girls accounted 48 percent.

Table 11.9
WEAPONS/MEANS USED BY OFFENDER/S IN COMMITTING
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

WEAPONS/MEANS USED	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	768	396	684	1,917	4,072
Firearm	3	7	-	-	1	11
Blunt Instrument	12	16	5	15	9	57
Bladed Instrument	24	29	10	25	25	113
Hands/Feet/Fists	141	367	184	555	823	2,070
Others	127	349	197	89	492	1,254
None	-	-	-	-	567	567

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

Of the total number of cases on crimes against children in Davao Region, 51 percent were done with the perpetrators' hands, feet and fists. With the rest of the cases, offenders used firearms, bladed and blunt instruments in doing the crime.

Most of the child abuses committed at the different provinces and city in Davao Region were done with the use of hands, feet, and fists.

Table 11.10
TIME OF COMMISSION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

TIME OF COMMISSION	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	752	395	684	1,917	4,055
12:00mn - 6:00am	31	75	22	120	171	419
6:00am - 12:00nn	22	171	97	156	418	864
12:00nn - 6:00pm	50	233	134	209	635	1,261
6:00 pm - 12:00mn	82	211	107	184	613	1,197
Undetermined	122	62	35	15	80	314

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

There was no clear pattern as to the time of commission of crimes among provinces.

In 2015, crimes against children were mostly committed from 12:00 nn to 6:00 pm. Except for the undetermined time of commission, the least committed time is 12:00 midnight to 6:00 in the morning.

Table 11.11
SUBSTANCE INFLUENCE ON PERPETRATORS IN COMMITTING
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF:	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	821	397	684	1,917	4,126
Drugs	...	4	2	...	5	11
Alcohol	35	117	41	189	132	514
Both	9	...	...	...	6	15
None	229	511	48	51	...	839
Undetermined	34	189	306	444	1,774	2,747

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children’s Desk

More than half of the total or 67 percent on the substance influence on perpetrators in committing crimes against children were undetermined. Twenty (20) percent of the abuses were committed without the influence of any substance.

Annual crime victim reports indicate that approximately 12% of all reported crimes against children involved alcohol use by the offender.

Table 11.12
DISPOSITION OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

DISPOSITION	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	761	394	684	1,917	4,063
Suspect Arrested	14	61	21	112	220	428
Warrant Issued	231	3	...	...	1	235
At Large	3	660	359	572	1,555	3,149
On Bail	59	2	...	...	1	62
Others	...	35	14	...	140	189

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), Provincial Offices, Women and Children's Desk

In 2015, more than three-fourth or 77 percent of the offenders of crimes against children were still at large, 11 percent were arrested and only 6 percent were issued warrant of arrests.

In Davao Oriental, the percentage of At Large offenders was lowest at 0.09%. Majority of the offenders (98%) had been issued warrant.

Table 11.13
MEDICO-LEGAL STATUS OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST
CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

MEDICO-LEGAL EXAM	Province/City					Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao City	
Total	307	735	-	684	-	1,726
Availed	252	230		630		1,112
Not Availed	55	505	-	54	-	614
Pending	...	...		...		...

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP), RECOM XI, Women and Children’s Desk

Majority or 64 percent of victims of crimes against children availed of medico-legal services and 36 percent did not availed. Victims in Davao City and Compostela Valley did not avail the medico-legal; hence, no data was captured.

Table 11.14
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY:
2010

Type of Functional Difficulty	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses	48.2	25.6	22.6
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	12.5	6.1	6.4
Walking or climbing steps	14.4	6.8	7.6
Remembering or concentrating	10.2	5.2	5.0
Self-caring (bathing or dressing)	6.8	3.2	3.6
Communicating using his/her usual language	7.9	3.6	4.3
Total number of persons with functional difficulty	176,450	87,237	89,213

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA

In 2010, seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses was the most common functional difficulty of household population 5 years old and above in Davao Region. Of the total number of persons with functional difficulty, 48.2 percent were having problem with seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses. 25.6 percent of them were women, and 22.6 percent were men.

The 3 most common types of functional difficulties for both women and men were seeing, hearing and walking.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Gender and Development (GAD) is a development framework that takes into account the different roles, interests and needs of women and men in development planning.

GAD has evolved from a concern with the on-going and increasing disadvantage of women despite almost two decades of Women in Development (WID) efforts. The GAD analysis looks beyond the functions of women and men in society, to examine the relations between them, and the forces that both perpetuate and change these relations.

The GAD approach not only seeks to integrate women into development, but also looks for potential in development initiatives to transform unequal social and gender relations to empower women. A long-term goal of GAD is the equal partnership of women and men in determining and directing their collective future. (NCRFW, Guidelines for Developing and Implementing Gender-Responsive Programs and Projects, 1993)

The issues under this area of concern are:

- ♀ Although a number of gender sensitivity training has been undertaken in almost all regional line agencies and local government units in Davao Region for almost a decade, meaningful mainstreaming of GAD in government offices are not yet undertaken;
- ♀ There is no clear institutional and procedural methodology at the local level for GAD mainstreaming.

The data incorporated in this chapter were: number of orientations/training conducted related to Gender and Development (GAD) and Population Development (POPDEV) in Agrarian Reform Communities (ARC's), number of women trained under Productivity Skills Capability Building (PSCB) Program of Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), number of women's organization existing in ARC's, number of local government units in Davao Region with GAD Focal Point, and number of local government units in Davao Region with existing GAD programs and projects.

The chapter also includes several data from the Development of Peoples Foundation's Project on Replicating Gender Watch Monitoring in Mindanao.

Data on this chapter are obtained from Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) XI, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) XI, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) XI, and Gender Watch Monitoring Project. Data on number of trainings/orientations related to GAD and POPDEV are sourced from DAR XI, number of trained women was obtained from DSWD XI. Meanwhile, statistics on number of local government units with GAD focal points and existing GAD programs were obtained from DILG XI.

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table 12.1
NUMBER OF TRAININGS/ORIENTATION CONDUCTED RELATED
TO GAD AND POPDEV IN ARC'S: 2014-2015

PROVINCE/CITY	2014		2015	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	1,719	122	1,769	181
Davao Oriental	-	-	-	-
Davao del Norte	1,127	23	853	16
Compostela Valley	85	35	192	58
Davao del Sur	352	32	489	58
Davao City	155	32	235	49

Note: GAD – Gender and Development.
ARC – Agrarian Reform Community.

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

More women than men had participated in different trainings and orientations related to Gender and Development (GAD), and Population Development in Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) from 2014 to 2015.

ARC members from Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur benefited most in the different trainings and orientations.

Table 12.2
 NUMBER OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION EXISTING IN AGRARIAN
 REFORM COMMUNITIES (ARC's): 2013 - 2015

Province/City	2013		2014		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	578	100.00	679	100.00	828	100.00
Davao Oriental	136	23.53	166	24.45	166	20.05
Davao del Norte	45	7.78	45	6.63	56	6.76
Compostela Valley		-	-	-	-	-
Davao del Sur	211	36.51	252	37.11	252	30.43
Davao City	186	32.18	216	31.81	354	42.75

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

As of 2015, a total of 828 women's organizations existed in the Agrarian Reform Communities in Davao Region. Of the total number, 43 percent were in Davao City, while only 7 percent were found in Davao del Norte.

It can be noted that there were no women's organization in the ARCs of Compostela Valley.

Table 12.3

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS) IN DAVAO REGION WITH ORGANIZED GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM (GFPS) 2015

Province/City	Number	Percent
Davao Oriental	12	22.6
Davao del Norte	12	22.6
Compostela Valley	12	22.6
Davao del Sur	16	30.2
Davao City	1	1.9
TOTAL	53	100.0

Source: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Region XI

As stated under RA 7192: Women in Development and Nation Building Act, GAD Focal Points shall serve as catalysts for gender responsive planning and programming in their respective agencies.

Of the 53 Local Government Units (LGUs) in Davao Region with Organized GAD Focal Point System (GFPS), 30 percent were in Davao del Sur, while only close to 2 percent were found in Davao City.

Table 12.4
NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS) IN DAVAO
REGION WITH EXISTING GAD PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: 2015

Province/City	Number	Percent
Davao Oriental	12	22.6
Davao del Norte	12	22.6
Compostela Valley	12	22.6
Davao del Sur	16	30.2
Davao City	1	1.9
TOTAL	53	100.0

Source: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Region XI

Fifty three (53) local government units (LGUs) in Davao Region had existing programs and projects in gender and development.

Among the provinces, Davao del Sur had the highest number with 30.2 percent of the total, while Davao City ranked the lowest with close to 2 percent.

Table 12.5

NUMBER OF CITIES OF REGION XI, WITH ORGANIZED GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM (GFPS) AND WITH WRITTEN FUNCTIONS: 2015

Province/City	Component Cities with Organized GFPS		Focal Points with Written Functions	
	No.	%	No.	%
Compostela Valley	-	-	-	-
Davao del Norte	3*	50.0	3*	50.0
Davao Oriental	1**	16.7	1**	16.7
Davao del Sur	1***	16.7	1***	16.7
Davao City	1****	16.7	1****	16.7
TOTAL	6	100.0	6	100.0

Legend:

* -includes component cities: Panabo, Tagum and IGACOS

** -includes Mati City

*** -includes Digos City

**** -highly urbanized city

Source: Department of Interior and Local Government, Region XI

Most of the focal points set up by the agencies monitored have written functions and responsibilities. Having focal points with written functions and responsibilities ensure that there will be institutionalized GAD mainstreaming in the agencies concerned. And that the GAD policies put up by the focal points can be sustained by the agencies.

Majority of the focal points in Davao Region have written functions and responsibilities. Davao del Norte had the highest number or fifty (50) percent of the total number. Only Compostela Valley had no organized points.

ANNEX

Technical Notes

List of Philippine Laws in Support of Women's Welfare and Rights

List of Data Sources

PSA Key Officials

TECHNICAL NOTES

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

- refer to individual beneficiaries under PD 27 and RA 6657, or their cooperative association, or federation duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) (3).

Balik-Aral Students

- refer to pupils who finished a grade level and stopped schooling, then enrolled in the next grade after a year or more (4).

Barangay Health Station (BHS)

- the primary health care facility at the barangay level wherein health services are delivered (5).

Child/Youth

- defined as an individual whose age ranges from 0 to less than 18 years old (5).

CLOA Holder

- refers to a farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under Executive Order No. 228 and Republic Act No. 6657 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collectively (3).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

- the number of women using contraceptive methods over the total number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) (6).

Disadvantaged Children

- children from 0-6 years olds who are malnourished, orphaned, street children, victims of armed conflicts and children of poor families (5).

Disadvantaged Women

- women from 18-59 years old who were deprived of literacy opportunities or those abused/exploited, and victims of involuntary prostitution or illegal recruitment (5).

Disability

- refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being (5).

Economic Activities

- include activities such as primary production, processing of primary products and fixed capital formation (5).

Emancipation Patents

- a title issued to farmer beneficiaries upon fulfillment of all government requirements covered by Presidential Decree No. 27. The title symbolizes the titler's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy (5).

Employment Rate

- the proportion of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force (5).

First Level Position

- includes clerical trades, crafts and custodial service positions, which involve non-professional or sub-professional work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring less than four years of collegiate studies (2).

Free Patent

- is a mode of acquiring a parcel of alienable and disposable public land that is suitable for agricultural purposes, through the administrative confirmation of imperfect or incomplete title (6).

Functional Literacy Rate

- is the proportion of persons with reading, writing and numerically skills to the total population in a given age group (5).

Household

- consists of a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food; a person living alone constitutes one separate household (5).

Household Head

- refers to the person responsible for care and organization of the household. He/She usually provides the chief source of income for the household. In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the older members (5).

Household Population

- the aggregate of private household population. Compared to total population, this excludes population enumerated in institutional households such as national/provincial/municipality/city jail/detention centers, military camps, tuberculosis pavilions, mental hospitals, leprosaria/leper colonies or drug rehabilitation centers (5).

Index Crimes

- crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. Included in this category are the following crimes: murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape (5).

Labor Force, (Persons in the)

- refers to population 15 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed. Those who are neither employed or unemployed are considered not in the labor force, e.g. persons who are not working and are not available for work during the reference week and persons who are not available and are not looking for work because of reasons other than those previously mentioned (4).

Labor Force Participation Rate

- the ratio of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over (5).

Life Expectancy

- an estimate of the average number of additional years a person can expect to live, based on the age-specific death rates for a given year (5).

Maternal Mortality

- refers to death of mothers owing to deliveries and complications arising from pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (5).

Migration

- movement from one place of abode to another (especially from one region or country to another) usually with the intention to settle (5).

Mortality

-the intensity of death in a population. It is sometimes used to mean the frequency of deaths in a population (5).

Nominal Wage

- the amount of wages a person actually receives, measured in current pesos. Also called money wage (5).

Non-formal Education

- any organized, systematic educational activity outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected types of learning to a cross-section of population and across age groups (5).

Out-of-School Youth

- boys and girls who belong to any of the categories; (a) 7-14 years old who are not enrolled; (b) 15-24 years old, not enrolled, not employed and not a tertiary level graduate (5).

Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)

- a Filipino worker who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a country of which he/she is not a legal resident (1).

Overseas Contract Worker (OCW)

- any individual who was or is presently engaged in gainful employment in a foreign country, covered by a specific "contract of employment" defining the terms and conditions of that employment and the employer-employee relationship, provided that the herein referred contract was approved for implementation/application by the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the deployment/mobilization having been authorized by the POEA and provided further that the corresponding Welfare Fund Contribution having paid at the time of employment processing at POEA or at anytime thereafter as in the case of legitimized overseas contract workers, the latter gaining recognition through the process of latent legitimacy in accordance with applicable rules and policies in applicable case/s (7).

Own Account Worker

- a person who operates his/her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees for most of the days that his or her business or trade was in operation during the reference period (6).

Population

-covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign-born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic statistics for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or de facto) population rather than for the legally established resident (or de jure) inhabitants (5).

Real Wage

- wages deflated by the current Consumer Price Index (CPI). It gives information on how much the current wages are given compared to wages of a given base year period (5).
- includes professional, technical and scientific positions which involve professional, technical and scientific work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring at least four years of college work up to Division Chief level (2).

Senior Citizens

- refer to members of the population aged 60 years and above (9).

Simple Literacy Rate

- is the proportion of persons who are able to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect (5).

Third Level Position

- includes positions in the Career Executive Service (CES) such as those occupying positions of undersecretary, bureau director, department heads and other officers identified in the CES Board (2).

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- refers to the average number of births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if fertility levels of each age during her child-bearing period (15-49 years) remain constant at the level prevailing at a given time (5).

Total Wanted Fertility Rate (TWFR)

- refers to the level of fertility that theoretically would result if all unwanted births could be prevented (8).

Unemployment Rate

- proportion of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force (5).

Unpaid Family Workers

- these are family members who assist another member in the operation of a family firm or business enterprise without receiving any wage or remuneration for their work (6).

Wage and Salary Workers

- these are employed persons working for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, paid in kind or at piece-rates for a private employer or for the government (6).

Youth Offender

- refers to youth who is found guilty by the court on the commission of an offense after his 9th birthday but before his 18th birthday whether or not he is emancipated in accordance with law (10).

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LIST OF PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS

RA 9710 dated 08/14/09	An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of Women
RA 9262 dated 07/28/03	An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children Providing for Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 8369 dated 10/28/97	An Act Establishing Family Courts, Granting Them Exclusive Original Jurisdiction Over Child and Family cases, Amending BP No. 192, As mended, otherwise Known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 8353 dated 09/30/97	An Act Expanding The Definition of the Crimes of Rape, Reclassifying the Same As A Crime Against Persons, Amending For The purpose Act No. 3815, As Amended, Otherwise Known As the Revised Penal Code, And For Other Purposes
RA 8187 dated 06/11/96	An Act Granting Paternity Leave of Seven (7) Days With Full Pay To All Married Male Employees in the Private and Public Sectors for the first four (4) Deliveries of the Legitimate Spouse With Whom He is Cohabiting and For Other Purposes
RA 8171 dated 10/23/95	An Act Providing For The Repatriation of Filipino Women Who Have lost Their Philippines Citizenship By Marriage to Aliens and Natural Born Filipinos
RA 8042 dated 02/20/95	An Act To Institute The Policies of Overseas Employment and Establish a Higher Standard of Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, and For Other Purposes
RA 7491 dated 03/03/95	An Act Providing For The Election of Party-List Representative Through The Party-List System, And Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 7822 dated 02/20/95	An Act Providing Assistance To Women Engaging In Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and For Other Purposes

RA 7877 dated 02/08/95	An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment and For Other Purposes
RA 7688 dated 03/03/94	An Act Giving Representation To Women in Social Security Commission Amending For The Purpose Section 3(A) of Republic Act No. 1161, As Amended
RA 7659 dated 12/13/93	An Act To Impose Death Penalty on Certain Heinous Crimes, Amending For The Purpose the Revised Penal Code, As Amended, Other Special Penal Laws, and For Other Purposes
RA 7655 dated 08/19/93	An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of House helpers Amending For the Purpose Article 143 of Presidential Decree No. 142, Amended
RA 7610 dated 06/17/92	An Act Providing For Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties For Its Violation, and For Other Purposes
RA 7600 dated 06/17/92	An Act Requiring All Government and Private Health Institutions With Obstetrical Services To Adopt Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Practices and For Other Purposes
RA 7432 dated 04/23/92	An Act To Maximize The Contribution of Senior Citizen To Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and For Other Purposes
RA 7394 dated 04/13/92	The Consumer Act Of The Philippines
RA 7322 dated 03/30/92	An Act Increasing Maternity Benefits In Favor of Women Worker In The Private Sector, Amending For The Purpose Section 14-A of Republic Act No. 1161, As Amended And For Other Purposes
RA7309 dated 03/30/92	An Act Creating Board of Claims Under the Department of Justice For Victims of Unjust Imprisonment Or Detention and Victims of Violent Crimes and For Other Purposes
RA 7305 dated 03/26/92	The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers

RA 7192 dated 12/11/91	An Act Promoting The Integration of Women As Full and Equal Partners of Men In Development and nation Building and for Other Purposes
RA 6972 dated 11/23/90	An Act Establishing A Day Care Center In Every Barangay Instituting Therein A Total Development and Protection of Children Program Appropriating Funds Thereof, and For Other Purposes
RA 6955 dated 06/13/90	An Act To Declare Unlawful The Practice of Matching For Marriage To Foreign Nation's On A Mail-Order Basis and For Other Similar Practices, Including The Advertisement, Publication, Printing or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers and Other Propaganda Materials In Furtherance Thereof And Providing Penalty Therefor
RA 6949 dated 04/10/90	An Act To Declare March Eight of Every Year As A Working Special Holiday To Be Known As National Women's Day
RA 6809 dated 12/31/89	An Act Lowering the Age of Majority From Twenty- One To Eighteen Years, mending For The Purpose EO No. 209, and For Purposes
RA 6938 dated 03/10/90	An Act To Ordain a Cooperative Code of the Philippines
RA 6728 dated 06/10/90	An Act Providing Government Assistance To Students and Teachers in Private Education and Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 6725 dated 04/27/89	An Act Strengthening The Prohibition On Discrimination Against Women With Respect To Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending For The Purposes Article one Hundred Thirty-Five of the labor Code, As Amended
RA 6657 dated 06/10/88	An Act Instituting A Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program To Promote Social Justice and Industrialization, Providing The Mechanism For Its Implementation and For Other Purposes
RA 6655 dated 04/26/88	An Act Establishing and Providing For A Free Public Secondary Education and For Other Purposes

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

1. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics XI
2. City Social Services and Development Office, Davao City
3. Civil Service Commission XI
4. Commission on Election XI
5. Commission on Higher Education
6. Cooperatives Development Authority XI
7. Department of Agrarian Reform XI
8. Department of Agriculture
9. Department of Education XI
10. Department of Environment and Natural Resources XI
11. Department of Health XI
12. Department of Interior and Local Government XI
13. Department of Labor and Employment XI
14. Department of Social Welfare and Development XI
15. Department of Trade and Industry XI
16. Gender Watch Monitoring Project
17. National Commission on Indigenous People, Davao del Sur
18. National Police Commission XI
19. National Statistical Coordination Board
20. National Statistics Office XI
21. Philippine National Police, Regional Command XI
22. Philippine National Police, Provincial Offices
23. Philippine Overseas Employment Administration XI
24. Provincial Planning Development Office, Davao Oriental
25. Tambayan Center, Davao City
26. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority XI

STANDARD SYMBOLS USED

SYMBOL	MEANING
<u>a/</u>	Not listed among the ten leading causes during the year
...	Data Not Available
- (dash)	Nil or Zero
..	Not Applicable
(-)	Negative
~	Less than the unit employed

Republic of the Philippines
THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

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* As of May 2017