

# Women *and* Men

IN DAVAO REGION

2021



Republic of the Philippines

**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

Ango Bldg., J. P. Cabaguio Avenue, Davao City

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## FOREWORD

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

The international community made important commitments and targets for the advancement and promotion of women's rights and gender equality, as discussed in 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 reporting and providing disaggregated data on gender.

The **2021 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Davao Region** is already on its 9<sup>th</sup> Edition. It presents the latest available gender statistics through tables and charts with short explanatory texts and brief analyses highlighting important features of the data. The Regional Statistical Services Office – Davao Region (RSSO-Davao Region) is privileged to contribute to the government's efforts in strengthening gender equality through official statistics and fulfilling various international gender-related commitments of our country.

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

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



**RUBEN D. ABARO, JR., CESE**  
Regional Director

October 2021  
Davao Region, Philippines

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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 then National Statistical Coordination Board (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 2021** is the ninth update of this regional statistical handbook, now produced by the Philippine Statistics Authority XI.

### 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  |

## 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  
POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX: REGION XI, 2015

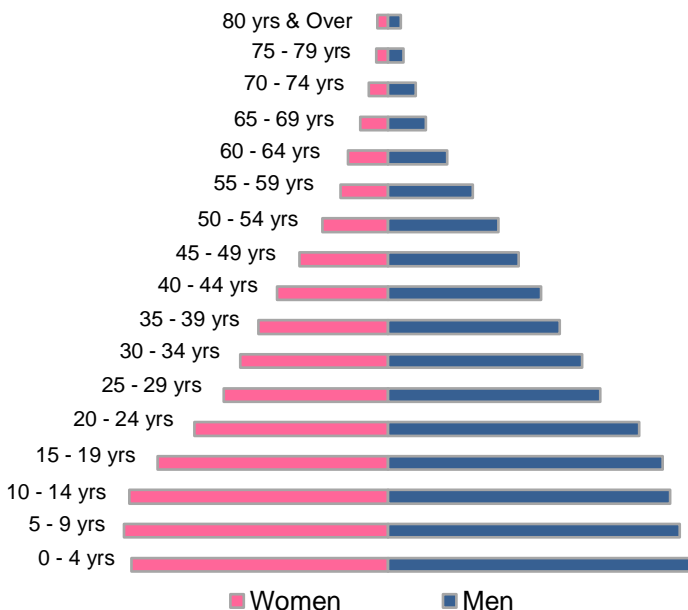
Age Group	2015				
	Female		Male		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>2,379,074</b>	<b>48.62</b>	<b>2,514,244</b>	<b>51.38</b>	<b>106</b>
0-4	260,543	48.40	277,811	51.60	107
5-9	258,960	48.38	276,333	51.62	107
10-14	246,039	48.69	259,257	51.31	105
15-19	242,461	49.20	250,352	50.80	103
20-24	228,767	48.98	238,285	51.02	104
25-29	202,385	47.88	220,272	52.12	109
30-34	167,505	47.23	187,134	52.77	112
35-39	150,196	47.07	168,880	52.93	112
40-44	132,239	47.37	146,941	52.63	111
45-49	120,240	48.18	129,313	51.82	108
50-54	102,550	48.83	107,481	51.17	105
55-59	86,455	49.45	88,389	50.55	102
60-64	66,558	50.24	65,913	49.76	99
65-69	45,305	51.33	42,953	48.67	95
70-74	28,953	53.33	25,338	46.67	88
75-79	20,870	55.64	16,637	46.36	80
80 +	19,048	59.52	12,955	40.48	68

Source: 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

From age group 0-4 up to 55--59 there were more men than women in 2015 Census of Population. On the contrary, women outnumbered men from age group 60-64 up to 80 and above.



Figure 1.1  
POPULATION PYRAMID: REGION XI, 2015



Source: 2015 Census of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, 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, 35-39 years old and 78 years old and above.

The region had a relatively young population as 44.30 percent of men and 43.36 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.

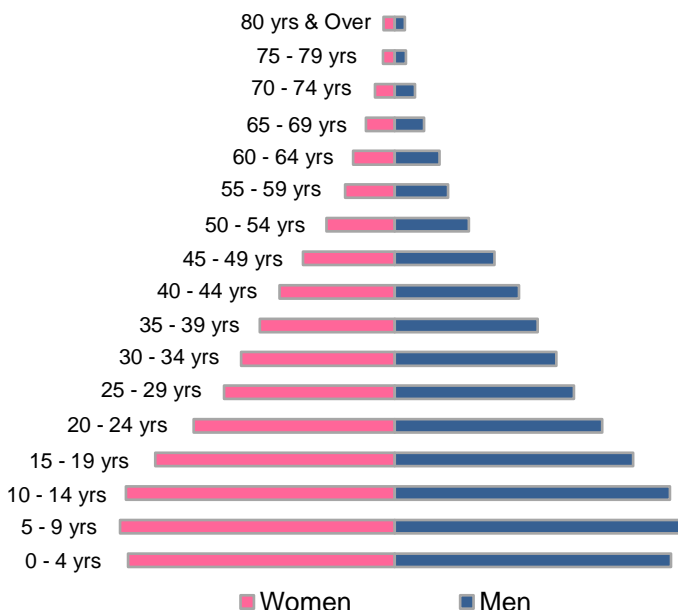
Table 1.2  
POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX: REGION XI, 2010

Age Group	Female		Male		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>2,173,901</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>2,226,919</b>	<b>50.60</b>	<b>102</b>
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, Philippine Statistics Authority

From age group 0-4 up to 60-64 there were more men than women in 2010 Census of Population and Housing. On the contrary, women outnumbered men from age group 65-69 up to 80 above.

Figure 1.2  
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION PYRAMID: REGION XI, 2010



Source: 2010 Census of Population, 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 80 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:  
REGION XI, 2010 and 2015 (*in percent*)

Marital Status	2010		2015	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Single	19.15	23.64	25.43	29.80
Legally Married	22.76	22.60	16.17	16.11
Widowed	2.97	0.98	2.45	0.84
Separated/ Divorced	0.63	0.45	0.59	0.46
Common Law/ Live-in	3.41	3.35	4.08	4.04
Unknown	0.04	0.02	0.03	—

Source: 2010 and 2015 Censuses of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of marital status, it is remarkable to note that in both census years, there were more widows than widowers. Meanwhile, there are more single males than single females.

Table 1.4  
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY SEX AND  
PROVINCE: REGION XI, 2015

Province	Female-Headed		Male-Headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	196,595	16.70	980,866	83.30
Davao Oriental	16,834	13.09	111,740	86.91
Compostela Valley	21,119	12.46	148,358	87.54
Davao del Norte	33,181	14.23	200,051	85.77
Davao del Sur	26,796	16.87	132,000	83.13
Davao City	89,412	21.81	320,539	78.19
Davao Occidental	9,253	11.95	68,178	88.05

Source: 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

Men head most households in Davao Region. In 2015 census, there were eight male-headed households for every one female-headed household.

There were more male-headed households than female-headed households in all of the provinces and highly urbanized city in Region XI.

## 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 PSA RSSO X 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 its 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: REGION XI, 2018-2020

Employment Indicator	2018		2019		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	41.8	77.9	35.1	64.9	33.6	66.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	6.0	7.3
Employment Rate (%)	96.1	96.3	96.4	96.1	94.0	92.7
Total Population 15 Years Old and Over ('000)	1,688	1,780	1,747	1,837	1,736	1,844
In the Labor Force ('000)	825	1,439	753	1,392	679	1,343

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

From 2018 to 2020, men consistently displayed a higher labor force participation rate than women. Meanwhile, in 2020 alone, the participation of women decreased to 33.6 percent while men increased to 66.4 percent, respectively.

The unemployment rate in 2020 was relatively higher as compared to 2018 and 2019, which peaked at 6.0 percent and 7.3 percent for women and men, respectively.

Table 2.2  
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP: REGION XI,  
OCTOBER 2019-2020 (*in thousands*)

Occupation Group	2019		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number (in thousands)</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1,245</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	13.6	7.7	7.6	4.1
Professionals	8.6	2.2	9.6	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.5	2.9	5.2	2.5
Clerical Support Workers	9.9	3.6	11.5	5.1
Service and Sales Workers	34.4	10.8	43.2	12.8
Skilled agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	7.3	16.4	4.8	18.6
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1.4	10.9	0.8	8.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.3	12.0	0.3	12.5
Elementary Occupations	19.9	32.9	16.9	32.9
Armed Forces Occupation	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4

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

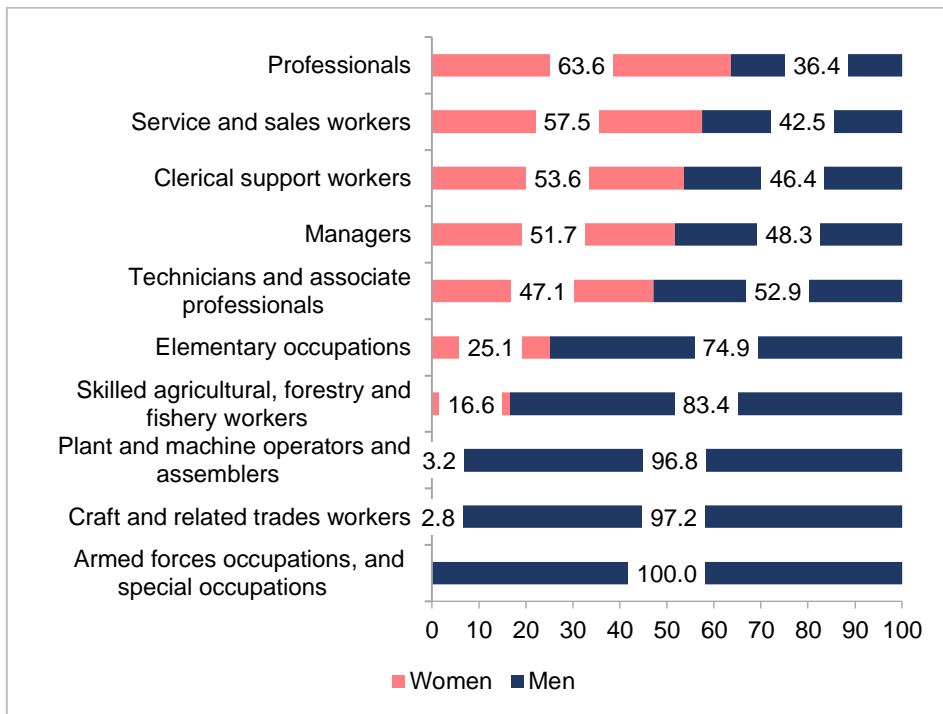
Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of major occupations, four out of ten women (43.2%) were employed as service and sales workers, followed by women with elementary occupations at 16.9 percent.

On the other hand, the table shows that most men have elementary occupations with a percent share of 32.9, followed by skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, and service and sales workers at 18.6 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively.

Figure 2.1

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP: REGION XI, OCTOBER 2020 (*in percent*)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The majority of occupations specifically plant and machine operators and assemblers, armed forces occupation, and craft and related trades workers were occupied by men. This means that more men were employed in hard manual labor jobs as compared to women.

Meanwhile, women dominated occupation group such as professionals, service and sales occupations, and clerical support workers. Around 54 percent of these jobs were occupied by women.

Table 2.3

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED: REGION XI, OCTOBER 2019-2020 (*in percent*)

Highest Grade Completed	2019		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
No Grade Completed	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.3
Elementary Undergraduate	8.8	18.4	7.0	18.9
Elementary Graduate	11.1	14.8	7.1	12.2
Junior Highschool Undergraduate	11.3	15.0	11.4	15.3
Junior Highschool Graduate	26.6	26.4	23.0	24.9
Senior Highschool Undergraduate	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Senior Highschool Graduate	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2
Post-Secondary Undergraduate	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.0
Post-Secondary Graduate	5.1	4.1	3.2	2.9
College Undergraduate	9.3	7.0	12.1	9.7
College Graduate	22.6	10.4	31.1	12.5

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The table shows that employed women in 2019 who were college graduates were nearly 22.6 percent, while men were only about 10.4 percent. However, the percentage of employed persons with college degree increased to 31.1 percent and 12.5 percent for women and men, respectively.

Moreover, the table also presents that most of the women and men employed in 2019 and 2020 were junior high school graduates.

Table 2.4

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY  
GROUP: REGION XI, OCTOBER 2019-2020 *(in percent)*

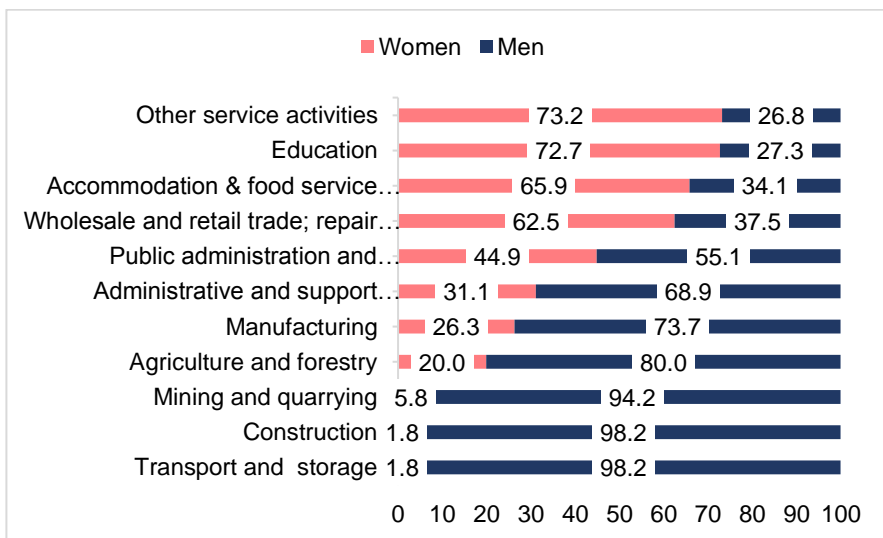
Industry Group	2019		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	16.0	33.0	17.5	35.5
Fishing	0.3	2.9	0.2	2.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	1.5	0.2	2.0
Manufacturing	5.1	6.6	5.8	8.2
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-con supply	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Water Supply, Sewerage	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	0.5	14.1	0.5	13.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	34.2	11.6	34.8	10.6
Transportation and Storage	0.6	12.9	0.5	12.3
Accommodation and Food Service	6.8	2.2	8.5	2.2
Information and Communication	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.6
Real Estate Activities	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Professional, Scientific, Technical Activities	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
Administrative and Support Services Activities	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.2
Public Administration and Defense	7.7	5.0	7.5	4.6
Education	6.6	1.5	7.1	1.4
Human Health and Social Work	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.4
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4
Other Service Activities	11.6	2.1	10.4	1.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

With regard to the proportion of employed persons by major industries, most women were engaged in the wholesale and retail industry with a percent share of 34.2 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively.

Meanwhile, agriculture, hunting and forestry industry were dominantly occupied by men who constitute the largest portion at 33.0 percent and 35.5 percent in 2019 and 2020, respectively.

Figure 2.2  
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY SELECTED  
INDUSTRY GROUP: REGION XI, OCTOBER 2020 (in percent)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Women workers were mostly engaged in industry such as other service activities, education, accommodation service, and wholesale and retail trade. Meanwhile, over 94 percent of men were engaged in activities particularly mining and quarrying, construction, and transportation and storage and construction.

Table 2.5  
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS (OCWs) BY  
PLACE OF WORK, MINDANAO: 2019 (*in percent*)

Country/Place of Work	Both Sexes	Women	Men
	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Africa	0.5	0.1	1.6
Asia	87.1	95.8	63.9
Australia	2.3	0.9	6.0
Europe	5.3	1.6	15.1
North and South America	4.9	1.7	13.4

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: 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, PSA

The table shows that most of the Overseas Contract Workers (OCW) were employed in Asia (87.1%). The majority or 95.8 percent of which were women while 63.9 percent were men.

Table 2.6  
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY MAJOR  
OCCUPATION GROUP, MINDANAO: 2019 (*in percent*)

Work Category	Both Sexes	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	0.9	0.5	1.8
Professionals	5.6	4.7	7.6
Technicians and associate professionals	3.3	1.0	8.8
Clerical support workers	2.3	2.1	2.8
Service and sales workers	12.1	11.2	14.2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1.0	0.0	3.3
Craft and related trades workers	6.4	0.3	20.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.6	0.9	26.5
Elementary occupations	59.9	79.3	14.9

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: 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, PSA

In 2019, more than half (59.9%) of Overseas Filipino Workers deployed abroad had an elementary occupation. Over 79.3 percent of those were women while only 14.9 percent were men. On the other hand, it is worthy to note that majority of men were working as plant and machine operators and assemblers, and craft and related trades workers at 26.5 percent and 20.4 percent, respectively.



Table 2.7

NUMBER OF OFWs FROM REGION XI WITH DOCUMENTS  
 PROCESSED IN POEA's MINDANAO REGIONAL CENTERS  
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2007

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Davao del Norte	620	15.81	464	13.02
Davao del Sur	2,807	71.57	2,853	80.03
Davao Oriental	254	6.48	99	2.78
Compostela Valley	241	6.14	149	4.18

Source: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration XI

In 2007, there were 7,487 Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from Davao Region whose documents were processed in the four regional centers in Mindanao, 52 percent of which were women and 47 percent were men. Except for Davao del Sur, there were more women than men OFWs in each province of Davao Region.

Among the provinces of Davao Region, Davao del Sur had the highest number of OFWs whose documents were processed in 2007.

Table 2.8  
NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOB APPLICANTS IN THE DOLE XI PESOs  
2019-2020

Year	2019		2020	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,853</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115,765</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Women	103,743	56.1	61,345	53.0
Men	81,110	43.9	54,420	47.0

Source: DOLE XI

The table shows that there were more women job applicants registered in DOLE XI-PESO as compared to men for both years 2019 and 2020. Five out of ten (56.1%) of registered job applicants in 2020 were women, while only 47 percent men. This means that women were more active in looking for jobs in Davao Region than men.

## **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 actions 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: REGION XI AS OF 2003

Province/City	Both Sexes	Women		Men	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>REGION XI</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>96.6</b>
Davao de Oro	12	5	41.6	7	58.3
Davao del Norte	12,775	326	2.5	12,449	97.4
Davao del Sur	208	76	36.5	132	63.4
Davao Oriental	6	6	100.0	-	-
Davao City	63	19	30.1	44	69.8

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 are 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 three percent were women. Davao Oriental has the least number of beneficiaries and all of them are women.

Table 3.2

**NUMBER AND GENDER OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES  
OWNER AND TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT: REGION XI, 2020**

Province/City	Number of SMEs/ BN Registration	Women		Men	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,627</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>14,130</b>	<b>59.8</b>
Davao de Oro	3,917	717	18.3	3,200	81.7
Davao del Norte	4,143	1,380	33.3	2,763	66.7
Davao del Sur	4,476	2,256	50.4	2,220	49.6
Davao Occidental	1,283	336	26.2	947	73.8
Davao Oriental	4,746	2,380	50.1	2,366	49.9
Davao City	5,062	2,428	48.0	2,634	52.0

Source: Department of Trade and Industry XI

In 2020, there were more men than women owners of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), 59.8 percent of owners were men while 40.2 percent were women.

This is similar across most provinces, where there were more men than women owners of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) except in Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental. Davao de Oro posted the biggest percentage of men owners with 81.7 percent while Davao del Sur had the smallest percentage with 49.6 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 works 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. 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 (ARBs) 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:  
 REGION XI, 2017 (*numbers in thousands*)

Class	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Wage and Salary Workers	87	53.7	358	62.3
Self Employed without any paid employee	55	34.0	166	28.9
Employer in own family-operated farm or business	6	3.7	22	3.8
Work without pay in own family-operated farm or business	14	8.6	28	4.9

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, PSA

More men than women worked in agriculture sector. Of the total number of women agricultural workers, 8.6 percent were without pay in own family-operated farm or business while 4.9 percent for men.

Table 4.2  
DAILY NOMINAL WAGE RATE OF FARM WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE  
BY REGION: REGION XI, 2017-2019

REGION	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Philippines</b>	255.80	284.72	285.51	310.16	304.60	335.00
CAR	256.31	271.57	281.69	305.19	289.92	313.35
Ilocos	300.05	312.61	324.90	352.20	339.78	359.31
Cagayan Valley	265.32	285.81	285.21	297.36	338.58	356.53
Central Luzon	317.02	363.43	303.79	347.58	348.39	353.31
CALABARZON	351.07	371.72	376.84	373.82	392.43	399.66
MIMAROPA	242.90	307.25	258.61	373.65	329.78	412.19
Bicol	262.44	270.02	279.22	328.65	312.69	335.92
Western Visayas	247.27	278.38	276.29	301.13	301.62	307.33
Central Visayas	229.49	238.80	237.14	269.74	251.55	287.40
Eastern Visayas	217.98	255.67	259.39	268.55	306.27	310.01
Zamboanga Peninsula	230.18	238.98	237.34	266.25	263.44	284.13
Northern Mindanao	240.00	246.39	241.27	260.77	277.13	281.09
<b>Davao</b>	<b>261.33</b>	<b>268.63</b>	<b>328.88</b>	<b>293.02</b>	<b>367.93</b>	<b>330.29</b>
SOCCSKSARGEN	235.78	250.26	257.22	277.67	278.05	301.97
ARMM	247.47	250.01	270.04	290.66	288.33	296.55
Caraga	274.45	316.27	299.28	338.65	340.70	342.35

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There is gender differential in the daily nominal wage rate of farm workers. Male farm workers received higher daily nominal wage rate compared to their female counterpart in all regions, except in Davao Region where women farm workers are paid more than men. In 2019, the highest wage gap between women and men were those obtained by farm workers in MIMAROPA at Php 82.41.

In Davao Region, the wage differential in 2017 was Php 7.30 in favor of men. In 2018 and 2019, women are paid more than men, with a difference of Php 35.86 and Php 37.64, respectively.

Table 4.3  
NUMBER OF AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES AND HOLDERS  
OF EMANCIPATION PATENT (EP) AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND  
OWNERSHIP AGREEMENT (CLOA), BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI,  
as of 2020

Province/City	Women		Men		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,821</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>102,478</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>140,299</b>
Davao de Oro	10,939	29.3	26,378	70.7	37,317
Davao del Norte	12,593	26.7	34,496	73.3	47,089
Davao del Sur	3,594	23.8	11,506	76.2	15,100
Davao Occidental	2,190	24.9	6,590	75.1	8,780
Davao Oriental	4,446	16.5	22,419	83.5	26,865
Davao City	4,059	78.8	1,089	21.2	5,148

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

All Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) are holders of Emancipation Patents (EP) and Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement.

As of 2020, there were more men than women ARBs and holders of EP and CLOA. Of the total number of beneficiaries and holders of emancipation patent and certificate of land ownership, 27.0 percent were women and 73.0 percent were men.

Among the provinces and city in Davao Region, Davao del Norte has the highest number of ARBs.

Table 4.4  
 NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING  
 PROGRAMS FOR AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES  
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2019-2020

Province/ City	2019				2020			
	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>10,013</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>11,889</b>	<b>53.3</b>
Davao de Oro	2,065	53.3	1,807	46.7	1,808	45.6	2,160	54.4
Davao del Norte	2,482	53.7	2,137	46.3	3,348	51.6	3,136	48.4
Davao del Sur	2,283	54.3	1,920	45.7	2,805	52.8	2,507	47.2
Davao Occidental	410	36.2	722	63.8	568	35.7	1,022	64.3
Davao Oriental	1,840	48.2	1,979	51.8	889	30.2	2,051	69.8
Davao City	1,319	47.7	1,448	52.3	1,012	50.0	1,013	50.0

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

The total number of agrarian reform beneficiaries who participated in education and training programs increased by 9.3 percent, from 20,412 in 2019 to 22,319 in 2020.

More men beneficiaries participated in education and training programs than women in the entire region and in the provinces of Davao de Oro, Davao Occidental, and Davao Oriental in 2020. However, the share of women participants increased by 0.30 percent in Region XI from 2019 to 2020.

Table 4.5  
MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN AGRARIAN REFORM  
COMMUNITIES (ARCs), BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,075</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>50,208</b>	<b>54.4</b>
Davao de Oro	12,516	45.0	15,308	55.0
Davao del Norte	9,343	44.4	11,703	55.6
Davao del Sur	14,949	47.4	16,580	52.6
Davao Occidental	821	44.3	1,032	55.7
Davao Oriental	4,446	44.3	5,585	55.7
Davao City	a/	a/	a/	a/

Note: a/ - included in Davao del Sur  
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

In 2020, more men than women were members of various organizations in Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs). Among all provinces in the region, less than half of the memberships were composed of women.

Table 4.6

## BENEFICIARIES OF COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT (CBFMA) BY PROVINCE: REGION XI AS OF 2020

Province	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>8,142</b>	<b>61.1</b>
Davao de Oro	2,440	66.1	1,252	33.9
Davao del Norte	297	18.8	1,286	81.2
Davao del Sur	289	25.4	850	74.6
Davao Occidental	162	23.4	529	76.6
Davao Oriental	733	25.9	2,094	74.1
Davao City	1,271	37.4	2,131	62.6

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources XI

Community-Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) is a government program that addresses the continuing destruction of our natural forests and responds to the issue of upland poverty. The program provides organized and empowered communities the right and responsibility to directly manage and benefit from forestland resources.

In 2020, there were 5,192 women beneficiaries and 8,142 men beneficiaries of this program, comprising 38.9 percent and 61.1 percent, respectively.

Table 4.7  
 NUMBER OF REPORTING COOPERATIVES OFFICERS, BY SEX, BY  
 PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2019-2020

Province/City	2019				2020			
	No. of Reporting Coops	Officers			No. of Reporting Coops	Officers		
		Total	Women	Men		Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>5,876</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>2,717</b>
Davao de Oro	117	924	449	475	28	938	538	400
Davao del Norte	140	886	417	469	65	1,602	846	756
Davao del Sur	97	363	213	150	47	2,540	1,345	1,195
Davao Occidental	10	171	96	75	1	30	19	11
Davao Oriental	32	87	41	46	4	66	26	40
Davao City	194	1,739	942	797	36	700	385	315

Source: Cooperatives Development Authority XI

Majority of reporting cooperative officers in Davao Region were women. In 2020, there were 5,876 reporting cooperatives officers, and 53.8 percent were women while 46.2 percent were men.

Likewise, in 2019, majority of reporting cooperative officers were women with 51.7 percent.



## **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 58 percent of the enrollees in the said program are women. Most of them are domestic helpers who are willing to pursue their education but are constrained 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 enrolments 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 PSA RSSO XI, 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. While data on functional literacy rates which were compiled through Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), were also acquired from the PSA. DepEd XI provided 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2019

Region	Both Sexes	Women	Men
PHILIPPINES	96.5	97.1	95.9
National Capital Region	99.3	99.4	99.2
Cordillera Administrative Region	95.5	96.0	95.1
I – Ilocos	98.1	98.4	97.9
II - Cagayan Valley	96.2	96.4	96.1
III - Central Luzon	98.2	98.6	97.9
IVA – CALABARZON	98.1	98.4	97.7
MIMAROPA Region	95.7	96.3	95.1
V – Bicol	95.2	96.6	93.9
VI - Western Visayas	96.6	97.6	95.6
VII - Central Visayas	95.8	96.9	94.8
VIII - Eastern Visayas	94.7	96.2	93.3
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	94.7	94.8	94.6
X - Northern Mindanao	98.2	98.8	97.6
<b>XI - Davao</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>95.8</b>
XII – Soccsksargen	91.9	92.4	91.5
XIII – Caraga	96.3	97.3	95.4
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	83.2	83.3	83.1

Source: 2019 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 exhibited 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 was 97.7 percent, while that of men was 95.8 percent.

Table 5.2  
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HOUSEHOLD  
POPULATION AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER: REGION XI, 2015

Educational Attainment	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,111,706</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,215,700</b>	<b>100.00</b>
No Grade Completed	66,176	3.13	70,901	3.20
Pre-school	63,398	3.00	70,523	3.18
Elementary	716,434	33.93	896,767	40.47
High School	782,112	37.04	779,796	35.19
Post-Secondary	32,578	1.54	27,860	1.26
College				
Undergraduate	226,143	10.71	200,227	9.04
College Graduate and Higher	222,523	10.54	168,469	7.60
Not Stated	2,342	0.11	1,157	0.05

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

More women than men had attained higher levels of education. In 2015, 22.9 percent of women had reached post-secondary and higher education compare to men with only 17.95 percent.

The largest proportion of women had finished high school while that of men had only finished elementary.

Table 5.3  
NUMBER OF ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY  
SCHOOLS: REGION XI, SY 2019-2020 and 2020-2021

Division	2019-2020		2020-2021	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<b>Elementary</b>				
<b>Davao Region</b>	<b>374,088</b>	<b>402,095</b>	<b>352,614</b>	<b>377,967</b>
Davao de Oro	54,443	59,084	53,704	58,089
Davao City	121,756	131,367	107,719	115,092
Davao del Norte	36,483	39,220	35,718	38,377
Davao del Sur	33,785	36,092	32,746	35,123
Davao Occidental	25,711	27,003	24,146	25,405
Davao Oriental	34,120	36,882	33,371	36,218
Digos City	13,102	14,022	12,358	13,172
Island Garden City of Samal	8,231	8,634	8,205	8,648
Mati City	11,463	12,348	11,119	12,123
Panabo City	14,755	15,834	14,323	15,168
Tagum City	20,239	21,609	19,205	20,552
<b>Secondary</b>				
<b>Davao Region</b>	<b>296,098</b>	<b>282,480</b>	<b>862,100</b>	<b>827,589</b>
Davao de Oro	42,100	41,842	132,175	124,430
Davao City	103,281	97,089	262,442	253,549
Davao del Norte	26,077	26,218	87,280	82,831
Davao del Sur	23,987	23,115	80,180	76,408
Davao Occidental	16,580	15,390	57,408	56,117
Davao Oriental	23,519	21,447	79,576	76,067
Digos City	12,493	11,591	30,959	30,595
Island Garden City of Samal	6,103	6,155	20,051	19,138
Mati City	9,675	8,824	27,563	26,355
Panabo City	12,740	12,303	35,575	34,792
Tagum City	19,543	18,506	48,891	47,307

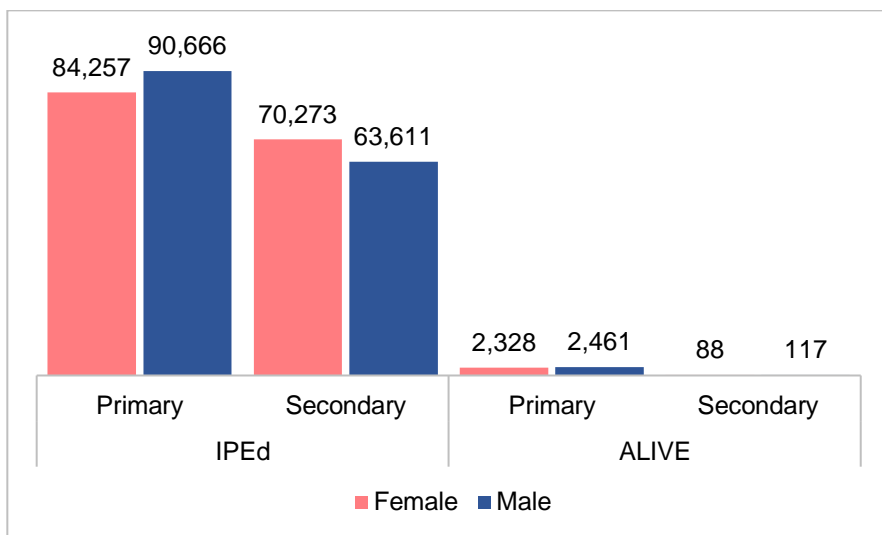
Note: Enrollment data includes Non-Graded Students

Source: Department of Education XI

Consistently, more boys were enrolled in elementary level, while girls had the largest number of enrollees in secondary level.

Furthermore, among the cities and provinces, Davao City had the highest number of enrollees for both school years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.

Figure 5.1  
ENROLMENT IN IPed and ALIVE IN DAVAO REGION BY PRIMARY  
AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: SY 2019-2020



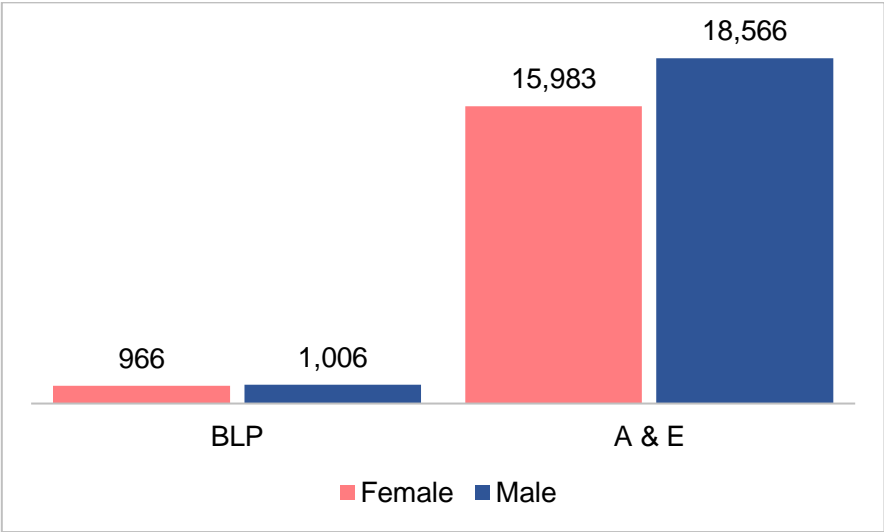
Note: Enrollment Data for ALIVE was up to Junior High School only  
Source: Department of Education XI

*The Indigenous Peoples Education (IPed) Program is DepEd's response to the right of indigenous peoples (IP) to basic education that is responsive to their context, respects their identities, and promotes the value of their indigenous knowledge, skills, and other aspects of their cultural heritage.*

*Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) program is a flagship program implemented in public schools that aims to provide additional subjects on Arabic language and Islamic values in the regular basic education curriculum.*

In School Year 2019-2020, IPed learners has the highest number of enrollees as compared to ALIVE learners, for both primary and secondary level. Moreover, IPed learners appeared to have more male students than female particularly for primary level.

Figure 5.2  
ENROLMENT IN ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM (ALS): DAVAO  
REGION, SY 2020-2021



Source: Department of Education XI

*Basic Learning Program (BLP) aims to eradicate illiteracy among out-of-school youth (OSY) and adults (in extreme cases school-aged children) by developing basic literacy skills of reading, writing and numeracy.*

*Accreditation and Equivalency (A&E) Program aims to provide an alternative pathway of learning for out-of-school youth and adults who are basically literate but who have not completed the 10 years of basic education mandated by the Philippine Constitution.*

In general, more men were enrolled in Alternative Learning System (ALS) as compared to women. The total number of enrollees in Basic Learning Program (BLP) accounted for women were about 966 while only 1,006 were accounted for men.

On the other hand, men enrolled in Accreditation and Equivalency Program were about 18,566 as compared to women a total number of 15,983.



Table 5.4

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS COMPLETING THE BASIC LEARNING PROGRAM (BLP) FOR NON-FORMAL EDUCATION: REGION XI, CY 2020

Division	Completed		Not Completed	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Davao Region</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Davao De Oro	1.8	1.9	13.3	17.0
Davao del Norte	47.9	41.3	18.2	14.9
Davao del Sur	2.6	1.7	2.8	3.6
Davao Occidental	13.0	27.8	10.3	15.2
Davao Oriental	5.5	2.6	14.8	10.9
Davao City	21.7	21.6	21.7	24.6
Digos City	2.2	0.9	8.5	7.3
Island Garden City of Samal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Mati City	1.8	0.3	3.5	0.8
Panabo City	2.7	1.4	4.7	3.2
Tagum City	0.9	0.3	2.1	2.0

Source: Department of Education XI

Table 5.4 presents the percentage distribution of students completing the basic learning program for non-formal education in Davao Region in 2020. Among the provinces and cities, Davao del Norte had the largest proportion of women and men completing the BLP at 47.9 percent and 41.3 percent, respectively. This was followed by Davao Oriental and Davao City.

On the other hand, Davao City had the lowest percent share of women and men who have not completes the BLP.

Table 5.5  
COMPARATIVE ENROLMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
BY PROGRAM: REGION XI, SY 2020-2021

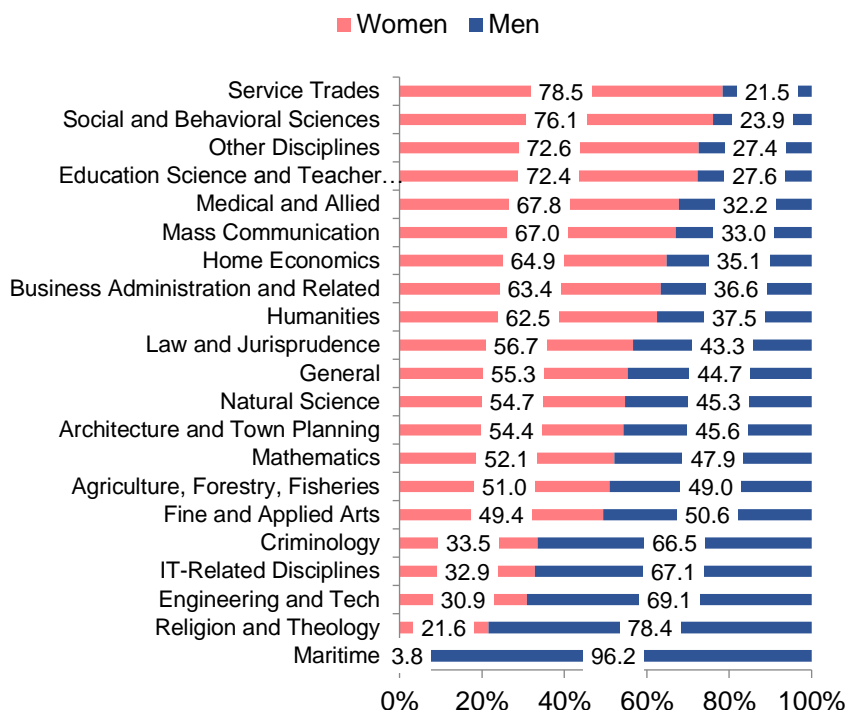
Field of Study	WOMEN		MEN	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,406</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	4,402	4.6	4,235	6.2
Architecture and Town Planning	1,365	1.4	1,146	1.7
Business Administration and Related	25,983	27.2	15,018	22.0
Criminology	4,010	4.2	7,956	11.6
Education Science and Teacher Training	27,747	29.0	10,589	15.5
Engineering and Tech	3,696	3.9	8,249	12.1
Fine and Applied Arts	286	0.3	293	0.4
General	2,580	2.7	2,082	3.0
Home Economics	24	0.0	13	0.0
Humanities	388	0.4	233	0.3
IT-Related Disciplines	2,220	2.3	4,528	6.6
Law and Jurisprudence	1,081	1.1	826	1.2
Maritime	136	0.1	3,407	5.0
Mass Communication	146	0.2	72	0.1
Mathematics	281	0.3	258	0.4
Medical and Allied	13,478	14.1	6,410	9.4
Natural Science	903	0.9	748	1.1
Other Disciplines	1,974	2.1	746	1.1
Religion and Theology	50	0.1	182	0.3
Service Trades	2,584	2.7	709	1.0
Social and Behavioral Sciences	2,251	2.4	706	1.0

Source: Commission on Higher Education XI

Evidently, more women were enrolled for the tertiary level in the school year 2020-2021, as compared to men as shown in Table 5.5. In addition, about 29.0 percent of these women took up courses specifically Education Science and Teacher Training.

On the contrary, men preferred courses such as Business Administration and Related (22.0 %), Education Science and Teacher Training (15.5%), and Engineering and Technology (12.1%)

Figure 5.3  
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ENROLLEES IN HIGHER  
EDUCATION BY FIELD OF STUDY: REGION XI, SY 2020-2021



Source: Commission on Higher Education XI

In school year 2020 - 2021, the majority of the enrolled students in tertiary were women as shown in Figure 5.3. There are about 4 women for every man enrolled in the trade services class, while there are 3 women for every man registered for both Social Science and Science and Science and Teacher Training courses.

On the other hand, men dominate courses such as Maritime, and Religion and Theology having 25 men for every woman and 3 men for every woman, respectively.

Table 5.6  
GRADUATES IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COURSES: REGION XI,  
2020

Program/Course Title	Women		Men	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
HEO (Motor Grader) II	0	0.0	42	1.3
HEO (Wheel Loader) II	0	0.0	25	0.7
Herbal Processing	21	1.3	2	0.1
Hilot (Wellness Massage) II	145	9.0	107	3.2
Housekeeping II	141	8.8	80	2.4
Japanese Language and Culture	297	18.4	176	5.2
Korean Language and Culture	11	0.7	14	0.4
Machining II	1	0.1	39	1.2
Masonry II	35	2.2	142	4.2
Massage Therapy II	16	1.0	10	0.3
Motorcycle/Small Engine Servicing II	15	0.9	184	5.5
Organic Agriculture Production II	332	20.6	345	10.3
Plumbing I	1	0.1	11	0.3
Plumbing II	15	0.9	93	2.8
Production of High-Quality Inbred Rice, and Seed Certification and Farm Mechanization	181	11.2	166	4.9
PV Systems Installation II	3	0.2	43	1.3
RAC Servicing (DomRAC) II	3	0.2	85	2.5
RAC Servicing (PACU-CRE) III	0	0.0	22	0.7
Rice Machinery Operations II	26	1.6	206	6.1
Scaffolding Works Inspection Level III	13	0.8	123	3.7
Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) I	87	5.4	628	18.7
Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) II	69	4.3	577	17.2
Ship's Catering Services I	0	0.0	7	0.2
Surgical Instruments and Medical Device Sterilization Processing	0	0.0	3	0.1
Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)	9	0.6	8	0.2
Toddy Tapping (Mananggiti)	16	1.0	81	2.4
Trainers Methodology Level I	173	10.7	136	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority XI

In 2020, about 20.6 percent of women were graduates of Organic Agriculture Production II, followed by graduates of Japanese Language and Culture with 18.4 percent of the total graduates of Technical Vocational Courses. On the other hand, more men completed the Shielded Metal Arc Welding (SMAW) I course (18.7%).

## 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 in this chapter 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 2017 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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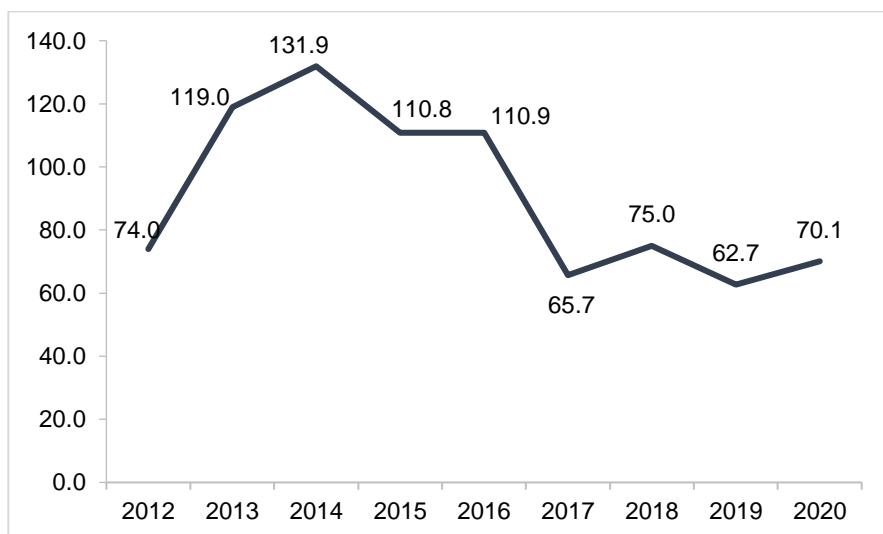
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Figure 6.1  
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE: REGION XI, 2012-2020  
(Rate per 100,000 live births)



Source: Department of Health XI

Figure 6.1 shows the maternal mortality rate in Davao Region from 2012 – 2020, which present a fluctuating movement. It can also be noted that in 2014, the maternal mortality reached to 131.9, which is the highest rate recorded since 2012.

On the other hand, in 2014-2017, the maternal mortality rate exhibited a downward trend.

Table 6.1

**LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY: REGION XI, 2020**  
(rate per 100,000 live births)

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Complications of Labor and Delivery*	87	103.42
Maternal Care Related to Fetus and Amniotic Cavity	22	26.15
Oedema, Proteinuria and Hypertensive Disorder**	16	19.02
Pregnancy with Abortive Outcomes****	5	5.94
Other Maternal Disorders Predominantly related to Pregnancy	4	4.76
Other Obstetric Conditions, Not elsewhere Classified	4	4.76
Single spontaneous delivery	2	2.38
Complications Related to Puerperium***	2	2.38

Note: \*includes postpartum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus, hemorrhage secondary to retained placenta, uterine atony

\*\*includes hypertensive disorders, toxemia of pregnancy, eclampsia

\*\*\*includes postpartum sepsis, complications related to puerperal sepsis

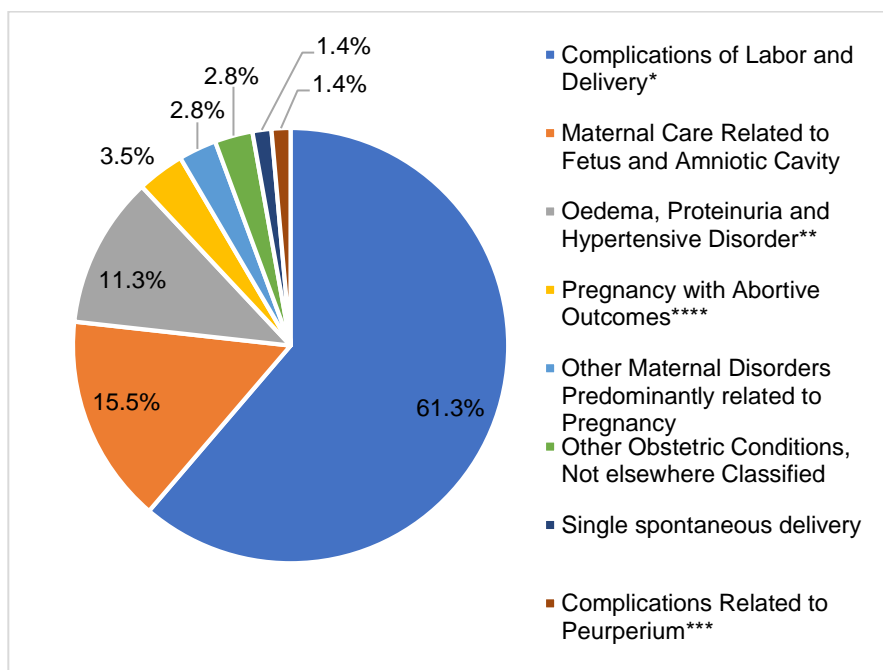
\*\*\*\*includes ectopic pregnancy, all forms of abortion

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).*

In Davao Region, the leading cause of maternal mortality is complications of labor and delivery, which includes postpartum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus, hemorrhage secondary to retained placenta, uterine atony. There were 103.42 rate per 100,000 live births due to complications of labor and delivery

Figure 6.2  
LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS: REGION XI, 2020



Note: \*includes postpartum hemorrhage, ruptured uterus, hemorrhage secondary to retained placenta, uterine atony

\*\*includes hypertensive disorders, toxemia of pregnancy, eclampsia

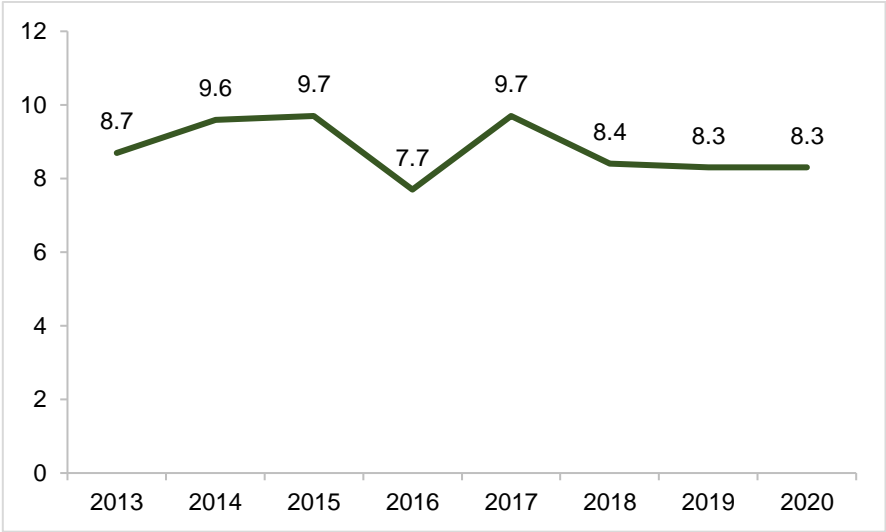
\*\*\*includes postpartum sepsis, complications related to puerperal sepsis

\*\*\*\*includes ectopic pregnancy, all forms of abortion

Source: Department of Health XI

Complications of labor and delivery comprised the 61.3 percent of the causes of maternal death. This was followed by maternal care related to fetus and amniotic cavity, and oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorder, which accounted for 15.5 percent and 11.3 percent, respectively.

Figure 6.3  
INFANT MORTALITY RATE: REGION XI, 2013 - 2020 (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).*

From 2013 and 2017, the infant mortality rate in the region had a fluctuating trend. However, during 2018 the rate declined to 8.4 per 1,000 live births, and remained at 8.3 in 2020.

Table 6.2  
 NUMBER OF TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY:  
 REGION XI, 2020

CAUSES	2020
Regurgitation (newborn)	48
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	29
Disorder related to length of gestation and fetal growth	28
Neonatal Sepsis	27
Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	25
Pneumonia	19
Injuries (all forms)	16
Congenital Malformations of Spleen	14
Congenital Heart Disease	13
Septicemia	8

Note: a/ - Not listed among the ten leading causes during the year  
 Source: Department of Health XI

Regurgitation (newborn) was the leading cause of infant mortality in 2020, a total of 48 babies died due to this sickness. Meanwhile, respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period was the second leading cause having a total case of 29 in 2020.

Table 6.3  
PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: REGION XI, 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 and Regional and Provincial Population Projections, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Based on the table, women live longer than men by an average of five years.

For the period 2000-2005, the average life expectancy of women was around 68 years compared to only 64 years for men. However, the life expectancy of 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 SUPPLEMENTS AND INTESTINAL PARASITE DRUGS DURING PREGNANCY: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2017

Antenatal Supplement /Drugs	Percentage of Women with Live Births	
	Philippines	Region XI
Iron tablets or syrup	91.9	94.9
Intestinal Parasite Drugs	4.1	15.1

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

Iron and folate supplementation and deworming are important for the management of anemia in pregnant women and to ensure the healthy growth of the fetus, including prevention of neural tube defects due to folate deficiency. It is recommended that all pregnant women take iron tablets with folic acid for the duration of their pregnancy. During the second antenatal care visit, all women are recommended to take intestinal parasite drugs for deworming. (NDHS, 2017)

In Davao Region, mothers received iron supplements for about 95 percent of live births and intestinal parasite drugs for about 15 percent of live births. The rates of livebirths for which mothers received iron supplement and intestinal parasite drugs in Region XI 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI: 2013 AND 2017

<b>Region</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2017</b>
Philippines	92.1	91.9
Region XI	92.6	94.9

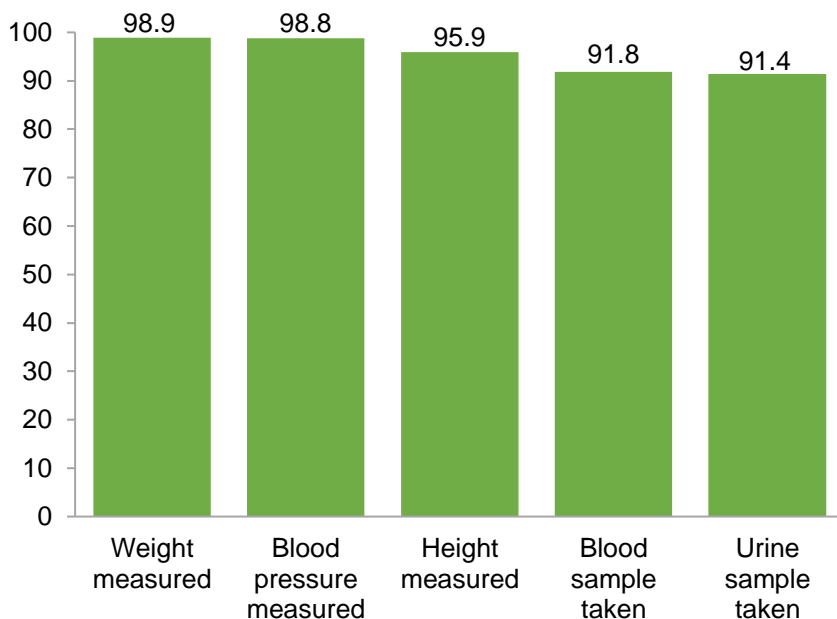
Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID  
2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

Provision of iron or folate supplements is an essential maternal care service provided by the Department of Health (DOH) because pregnant women are prone to anemia.

In 2017, 94.9 percent of the women with live births surveyed in Davao Region received iron tablets or syrup during their pregnancy. It recorded an increase of 2.3 percentage points relative to 2013.

Iron supplementation for pregnant women in Region XI was consistently higher than the national figure for both survey periods of 2013 and 2017.

Figure 6.4  
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH A LIVE BIRTH IN THE FIVE YEARS  
PRECEDING THE SURVEY WHO RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE  
(ANC): REGION XI, 2017



Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

Almost all pregnant women in Davao Region during their antenatal care visits had their weight and height measurements and blood pressure taken. Nine in ten women had their urine and blood sample taken.

Table 6.6  
PERCENTAGE RECEIVING TWO OR MORE INJECTIONS DURING THE  
PREGNANCY FOR THE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH: PHILIPPINES  
AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013, AND 2017

Year	Philippines	Davao Region
2008	47.7	51.9
2013	53.6	47.1
2017	55.5	59.9

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,  
ORC Macro and USAID.  
2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA  
2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

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 2017, 59.9 percent of mothers surveyed in Davao Region received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid injections. This percentage was higher by 4.4 percent than that at the national level. For the three survey years, it was the highest 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI,  
 2008, 2013, and 2017

Prenatal care provider <sup>1/</sup>	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Doctor	39.1	25.9	38.9	23.9	39.2	27.5
Nurse/ Midwife/ Barangay health worker	52.0	67.7	56.6	73.7	57.6	71.0
Traditional birth attendant	5.0	5.3	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.8
No one/missing	4.0	1.2	3.8	1.3	2.9	0.7
Number of births	6,359	295	5,188	295	7,622	412

Note: <sup>1/</sup> If the respondent mentioned more than one provider, only the most qualified provider was considered.

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA  
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, about 99 percent of children in Davao Region born in the five years preceding the survey were from mothers who received prenatal care. Nurses, midwives or barangay health workers were consistently the most common prenatal care providers in the Philippines and in Davao Region as illustrated in the three survey years. Seven out of ten mothers in Davao Region were attended by nurses, midwives or barangay health worker in 2017.

The practice of resorting to traditional birth attendants as care providers for mothers in Davao Region had remarkably reduced from 5.3 percent in 2008 to 0.8 percent in 2017.

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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 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 where to go, 15 percent reported that they were told to go to government hospital and 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2013 AND 2017

Assistance During Delivery	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Doctor	39.9	36.3	49.0	51.5
Nurse	2.9	3.3	5.4	5.9
Midwife / Barangay Health Worker	29.9	28.1	30.6	25.3
Traditional birth attendant ( <i>hilot</i> )	25.5	30.1	13.8	16.1
Relative/Other	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.3
No One	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Don't know / Missing	0.5	0.3	-	-
Number of births	6,982	397	9,908	519

Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,  
 ORC Macro and USAID  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In both survey years 2013 and 2017, births attended by doctors were consistently 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 notably increased by 15.2 percentage points in 2017 as compared to 2013. On the other hand, births by traditional birth attendants remarkably reduced by 14.0 percentage points from 2013 record. At the national level, it declined by 9.4 percentage points.

Table 6.10  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS  
 PRECEDING THE SURVEY BY PLACE OF DELIVERY: PHILIPPINES  
 AND REGION XI 2013 AND 2017

Place of Delivery	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Home	38.0	36.3	19.6	19.5
Government Health Facility	42.5	33.1	55.1	50.5
Private Hospital or Clinic	18.6	29.8	22.6	23.6
Other / Missing	0.9	0.8	2.6	6.4
Number of births	6,982	397	9,908	519

Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,  
 ORC Macro and USAID  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, the government health facility emerged as the usual place of delivery among pregnant women in Davao Region. An increase of 17.4 percentage points were recorded between 2013 and 2017. At the national level, the rate of births in a government health facility also went up from 42.5 percent in 2013 to 55.1 percent in 2017.

The home as a usual place of delivery reduced from 38.0 percent in 2013 to 19.6 percent in 2017 at the national level, and from 36.3 percent in 2013 to 19.5 percent in 2017 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI: 2003

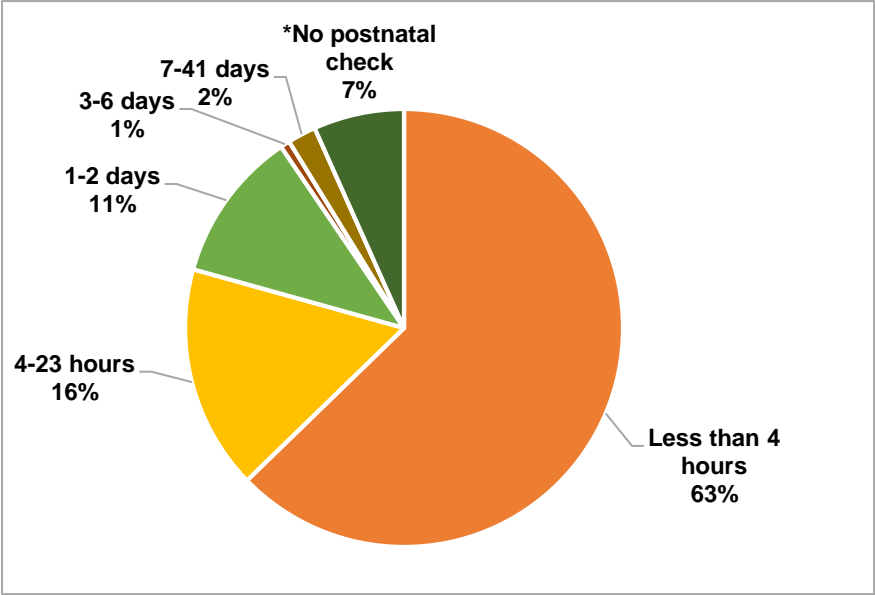
Place of Postnatal Care	Philippines	Region XI
<b>Home</b>		
Respondent's home	43.1	44.7
Other home	2.4	6.8
<b>Public</b>		
Government hospital	22.3	23.8
Barangay health station	12.5	3.1
Barangay supply <sup>1/</sup>	0.3	0.8
<b>Private</b>		
Private hospital/ clinic	16.8	18.4
Private doctor	1.8	1.9
Private nurse/ midwife	0.2	0.5
<b>Other</b>	0.1	0.0
<b>Missing</b>	0.3	0.0
<b>Number of women</b>	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), NSO, ORC Macro and USAID

Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution by place of first postnatal checkup among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey in 2003. In Davao region, about 44.7 percent of women had their first postnatal checkup at home while 23.8 percent were in government hospital.

Figure 6.5  
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTHER'S FIRST POSTNATAL  
CHECK FOR THE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH, BY TIME AFTER  
DELIVERY: REGION XI, 2017



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

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

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

In 2017, 90 percent of the women in Davao Region giving birth outside a health facility received postnatal check within two days (less than 4 hours, 4-23 hours and 1-2 days) after delivery. Three percent of the women giving birth received postnatal check in 3-41 days after delivery. Seven out of a hundred women who delivered outside a health facility did not even receive postnatal check within 41 days upon delivery.

Table 6.12  
 MEDIAN DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING: PHILIPPINES AND  
 REGION XI, 2008

Category	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding <sup>1/</sup>	
	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

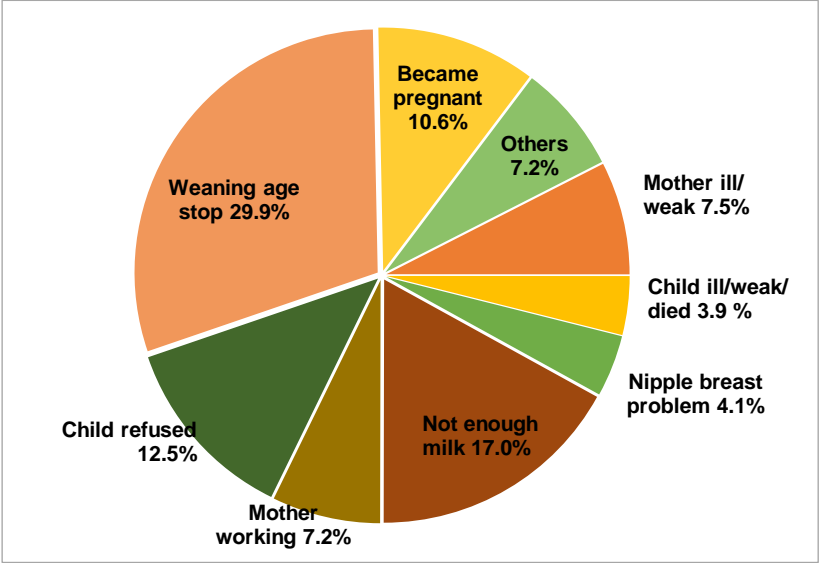
Note: 1/ It is assumed that non-last-born children or last-born children not living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding

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

Figure 6.6  
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING THE SURVEY WHO WERE EVER BREASTFED BY REASON FOR STOPPING BREASTFEEDING: REGION XI, 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 stated by mothers in Davao Region was because the children have already reached the weaning age. Thirty 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2017

Type of Problem	Philippines	Region XI
Getting permission to go for treatment	9.1	12.5
Getting money for treatment	45.3	42.5
Distance to health facility	21.8	20.7
Not wanting to go alone	20.9	22.6
At least one problem accessing health care	54.3	53.2

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

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

In 2017, about 53 percent of the women surveyed in Davao Region mentioned that they have at least one problem in accessing health care.

The most frequently cited problems in the region included getting money for treatment (42.5%), not wanting to go alone (22.6%), and distance to health facility (20.7%). At the national level, these top three problems were also evident such as getting money for treatment (45.3%), distance to health facility (21.8%), and not wanting to go alone (20.9%).

Table 6.14  
 NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MIDWIVES, BY PROVINCE/CITY:  
 REGION XI, 2019-2020

Province/City	2019	2020
<b>Davao Region</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>959</b>
Davao de Oro	176	189
Davao del Norte	221	221
Davao del Sur	151	147
Davao Occidental	75	77
Davao Oriental	224	224
Davao City	101	101

Source: Department of Health XI

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

Table 6.14 displays an increasing number of government midwives by province/city from 2019 to 2020. In 2020, Davao region has a total number of 959 government midwives. Moreover, among these provinces and city, Davao Oriental had the highest number of midwives. This was followed by Davao del Norte having a total number of 221 government midwives.

On the other hand, the province of Davao Occidental got the lowest number, having a total number of 77 government midwives in 2020.

Table 6.15  
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MAIN HEALTH CENTERS AND  
BARANGAY HEALTH STATIONS AND RATIO TO POPULATION BY  
PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2019

Region/Province /City	2019			
	Health Centers	Barangay Health Stations	Total number of DOH Facilities	Ratio to Population
<b>Region XI</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1 : 4,405</b>
Davao de Oro	11	256	267	1 : 3,075
Davao del Norte	13	210	224	1 : 4,809
Davao del Sur	10	168	178	1 : 3,759
Davao Occidental	5	105	110	1 : 1,370
Davao Oriental	11	195	206	1 : 5,637
Davao City	18	166	167	1 : 9,758

Source: Department of Health XI

*The number of government health centers is a main indicator of access to maternal and reproductive health care services. The provision of barangay health stations by DOH also supports the health care needs of the men and women in Davao Region.*

In 2019, the number of main health centers in Davao Region was at 52. Among the provinces/cities, Davao del Norte had the highest number of main health centers in the region, followed by Davao de Oro and Davao Oriental having a total of 11 main health centers, respectively.

The standard ratio for main health center to the population is at 1:20,000. With only a total of 52 health centers in the region for 2019, the ratio of main health center to the population did not meet yet the standard ratio. However, considering the existence of barangay health stations, this had improved the ratio of the health facilities to the population in all provinces of Davao Region.

Table 6.16  
PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES: PHILIPPINES AND  
REGION XI, 2000-2025

Period	Philippines 1/	Region XI
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 refers 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 is lower compared to the national level. However, at the national level as well as regional level, the projected fertility rate is expected to decline from year 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 year 2000 to 2025.



Table 6.17  
 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AMONG WOMEN AGED 25-49  
 YEARS: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013, AND 2017

Current Age	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
<b>25-49</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>
25-29	22.1	21.0	22.1	21.6	21.9	20.9
30-34	22.3	21.5	22.5	21.5	22.1	21.0
35-39	22.2	22.2	22.4	21.7	22.9	23.5
40-44	22.1	20.9	22.2	21.6	22.9	22.7
45-49	22.1	20.7	22.3	21.7	22.7	23.1

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.

2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, the median age at first marriage in Davao Region was at age 22.2, slightly higher than in 2013. Women at the national level had a typical marrying age at 22.5. Across age groups, the median age at first marriage ranged from 21.9 to 22.9.

Women in Davao Region with age groups 35-39 and 45-49 had 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013 AND 2017**

Current Age	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
<b>25-49</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>
25-29	21.3	20.2	21.0	20.1	20.4	19.4
30-34	21.8	20.8	21.5	21.0	20.8	20.0
35-39	21.5	20.1	21.7	21.2	21.6	20.7
40-44	21.5	20.5	21.5	20.4	21.8	21.6
45-49	21.6	20.5	21.7	20.8	21.5	20.2

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.

2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

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

The onset of sexual activity had slightly changed at the national level and in Davao Region. In the three survey years, women of age 25 to 49 that have their first intercourse had a range of median ages 21.2 to 21.5 at the national level and at median ages 20.2 to 20.8 in Davao Region.

In 2017, women in 25-29 age group had their first intercourse at a younger age of 20.4 at the national level. In Davao Region, women of 25-29 age group had their first intercourse at age 19.4, a bit earlier than that of the national level. Women in 25-29 age groups had 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:  
 PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013 AND 2017

Current Age	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
<b>25-49</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.6</b>
25-29	23.1	22.0	23.0	22.3	22.8	22.0
30-34	23.3	22.5	23.5	22.4	23.0	21.6
35-39	23.2	22.4	23.6	23.2	23.8	23.0
40-44	23.4	21.8	23.5	22.1	24.1	23.9
45-49	23.3	21.7	23.6	22.5	23.8	23.5

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA  
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, the women of 25-49 age group in the Philippines had 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 2008 to 2017, it had somehow increased from median age 23.2 to 23.5 in 2017.

In Region XI, age at first birth among surveyed women also inched up from median age 22.1 in 2008 to 22.6 in 2017.

Table 6.20  
 PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG WOMEN AGED 15-24 YEARS WHO ARE  
 MOTHERS OR PREGNANT WITH THEIR FIRST CHILD: PHILIPPINES  
 AND REGION XI, 2013 AND 2017

Characteristics	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Percentage who are:				
Mothers	23.9	26.2	22.4	30.9
Pregnant with first child	3.0	4.0	2.3	4.4
Percentage who have begun child-bearing	26.8	30.2	24.7	35.3
Number of Teenagers	6,026	346	9,072	397

Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

*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 slid by only 1.5 percentage points.

However, in Region XI, the figure went up from 26.2 percent in 2013 to 30.9 percent in 2017.

Table 6.21  
PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN WHO WANT NO MORE  
CHILDREN: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013 and 2017

Number of Living Children (includes Current Pregnancy)	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>
0	3.3	0	1.9	(2.9)	5.4	2.8
1	21.4	28.8	21.5	28.5	22.3	29.5
2	62.3	64.5	64.3	64.4	60.1	63.4
3	81.0	74.8	82.0	84.8	81.0	88.7
4	87.6	85.6	87.3	77.4	86.3	82.3
5	89.8	(90.3)	90.7	(92.5)	90.4	(87.4)
6+	92.7	96.2	89.5	(86.7)	90.6	96.2

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

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey, NSO, DOH, and Macro International Inc.

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

2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

The desire to limit childbearing among married women in the country had slightly declined from 62.7 percent in 2008 to 60.1 percent in 2017. In Davao Region, however, it inched up from 63.8 percent in 2008 to 64.5 percent in 2017.

In 2017, the percentage of married women in Davao Region who wanted to limit their number of children were higher 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:  
 PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013 AND 2017

Age of Woman	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>
15-19	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
20-24	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
25-29	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4
30-34	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
35-39	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9
40-44	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
45-49	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0

Sources: 2008 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO, ORC Macro and USAID  
 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO, ORC Macro and USAID  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

The mean ideal number of children for women aged 15 to 49 in Davao Region at 2.6 in 2017 was slightly below than that of the national level. From 2008 with 2.7 number of children, it slightly declined to 2.6 in 2017.

The higher the age group, the bigger was the mean ideal number of children for married women. From the 15-19 age group at 2.1 number of children in 2017, it went up to 3.0 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2013 AND 2017

Couples Consensus on Desire for Children 1/	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>8,889</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>13,891</b>	<b>768</b>
Husband and Wife want same number	69.7	70.3	69.0	68.9
Husband wants more than wife	20.7	19.8	20.3	20.8
Husband wants fewer than wife	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.6
Don't know/ Missing	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.8

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

Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA, ORC Macro and USAID  
2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, seven in every ten women in the Philippines as well as in Region XI believed that they have the same desired number of children as their husbands. About 69 percent of the women surveyed believed that there was consensus among couples on their desired number of children.

On the other hand, about 21 percent of currently married women in the region perceived that their husbands want more children than they desire while about 8 percent believed that their husbands want fewer than their desired number of children.

Table 6.24  
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE PREVIOUS BIRTH: PHILIPPINES AND  
REGION XI, 2017

Months Since Preceding Birth	Percentage of Mothers	
	Philippines	Region XI
7-17	10.7	10.0
18-23	13.8	14.8
24-35	24.5	26.5
36-47	14.3	11.6
48-59	10.2	9.4
60+	26.6	27.7
Median number of months	36.8	35.3

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

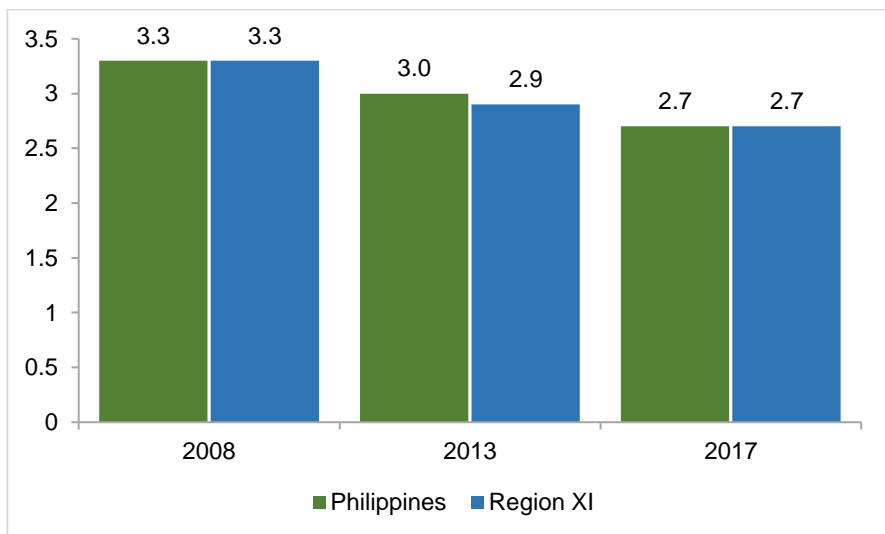
*Studies have shown that short birth intervals, particularly those with less than two years, elevate the risks of death for mother and child.*

The median length of birth interval was 37 months in the Philippines while 35 months in Davao Region.

Nationwide, while 36.8 percent of births were born four or more years after a previous birth, one in four births occurred within two years of previous birth. In Davao Region, the percentage of births born after four or more years was about 37 percent. One in four births occurred within two years of previous birth.



Figure 6.7  
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008,  
2013 AND 2017



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  
2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

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 rates in the Philippines and in Region XI both displayed decreasing trends from 2008 to 2017.

In Davao Region, the total fertility rate reduced from 3.3 in 2008 to 2.7 in 2017. In 2008 and 2017, the rates were just the same with the national level. However, the rate was lower than that of the national level in 2013.

Table 6.25  
 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN  
 AGE 15-49 BY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CURRENTLY USED:  
 REGION XI, 2006, 2008, 2013 AND 2017

<b>Contraceptive Method</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Any Method</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>
Any modern method	41.1	44.7	39.3	40.4
<i>Pill</i>	18.5	21.2	22.1	20.9
<i>IUD</i>	8.3	8.4	4.1	3.5
<i>Injectables</i>	2.9	2.5	2.3	5.0
<i>Male condom</i>	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.7
<i>Female Sterilization</i>	9.1	9.6	8.6	7.4
<i>Other modern method</i>		0.5	0.9	1.7
Any traditional method	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<i>Rhythm</i>	11.0	10.0	5.0	3.5
<i>Withdrawal</i>	4.4	4.8	9.1	10.3
<i>Other/folk</i>	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1
<b>Not currently using</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Number of Women	660	406	557	15,016

Sources: 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  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In Davao Region, the use of contraceptive among currently married women had generally declined from 57.2 percent in 2006 to 54.3 percent in 2017, although it had increased from the 2013 record. The use of both modern and traditional methods reduced from 2006 to 2017 by 0.7 and 2.2 percentage points respectively. Consequently, the number of married women not currently using contraceptive methods went up from 42.8 percent in 2006 to 45.7 percent in 2017.

Withdrawal method stood out as the most popular traditional method for 2017 while the use of pills consistently emerged from among the modern methods.

Table 6.26

PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO KNOWS AT LEAST ONE CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AND AT LEAST ONE MODERN METHOD: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2017

Knowledge on Contraceptive Methods	Married Women Age 15-49	
	Philippines	Region XI
Heard of any method	99.8	99.9
Heard any modern method	99.8	99.9
Number of Women	15,016	822

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

Among currently married women in Philippines and in Davao Region, almost all respondents for the 2017 survey declared that they know of one or more family planning methods or a modern method.

Table 6.27  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED A  
 MESSAGE ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING THROUGH THE MASS MEDIA:  
 PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2013 AND 2017

Heard Family Planning Message on:	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Radio	45.4	34.7	34.0	44.1
Television	69.8	55.7	62.2	63.3
Printed Media				
Newspaper/magazine/ poster/leaflet	32.9	19.2	19.8	21.4
None of these media sources	23.8	36.2	29.2	28.5
Number of Women	16,155	893	25,074	1,203

Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,  
 ORC Macro and USAID  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, 63.3 percent of the respondents in Davao Region received family planning messages through television. This had increased by 7.6 percentage points from 2013. However, the use of television as medium for receiving planning messages at the national level had decreased from 69.8 percent in 2013 to 62.2 percent in 2017.

Receiving family planning messages through radio in the region also went up by 9.4 percentage points from 2013 to 2017. In the Philippines, as a whole, this had also reduced from 45.4 in 2013 to 34.0 in 2017

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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2008, 2013 AND 2017

Need for Family Planning Services	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Unmet Need	22.3	14.8	17.5	17.5	16.7	13.5
Met Need	50.7	60.2	55.1	53.8	54.3	62.2
Total Demand	73.1	75	75.9	75.4	70.9	75.7
Percentage of demand satisfied	69.4	80.3	75.9	75.4	76.5	82.1
Number of women	8,418	406	9,729	557	15,016	822

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  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

*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 had remarkably decreased from 22.3 percent in 2008 to 16.7 percent in 2017. Similarly, this had also declined by 1.3 percentage point in Davao Region.

For met need in the region, it had increased by 2.0 percentage points in 2017. At the national level, it also went up from 50.7 percent in 2008 to 54.3 percent in 2017.

Table 6.29  
 REPORTED NUMBER OF PERSONS INFECTED WITH SEXUALLY  
 TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) BY TYPE OF DISEASE: REGION XI,  
 2007-2020

Year	Type of Disease				
	GN	SY	GNU	Ca	Tr
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	289	330	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-	-	-
2017	937	406	27	-	-
2018	1,420	483	2	-	-
2019	984	374	2860	459	156
2020	444	258	780	210	152

GN – Gonorrhea

SY – Syphilis

GNU - Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

Ca – Candidiasis

Tr – Trichomonas

Note: No available data for 2016

Source: Department of Health XI

In 2019-2020, Syphilis disease got the highest reported cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) in the region. Meanwhile, Gonorrhea got the second most common STD with a total reported case of 984 and 444, respectively.

Table 6.30  
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN WHO HAVE HEARD OF AIDS  
AND WHO BELIEVE THERE IS A WAY TO AVOID HIV/AIDS:  
PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 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 are only small differences in the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS between women and men.

Women and men in Region XI, however, have more knowledge about AIDS than women and men nationwide. More women and men in Region XI also believe 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: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2013 AND  
 2017

HIV Prevention Methods	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Using condoms	57.1	60.7	66.2	69.6
Limiting sex to one uninfected partner	-	-	84.0	86.7
Using condom and limiting sex to one uninfected partner	-	-	62.3	65.1
Number of women	16,155	893	25,074	1,203

Source: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,  
 ORC Macro and USAID  
 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

In 2017, percentage of women with knowledge of using condoms as an HIV prevention method recorded a little higher in Region XI (69.6%) than that of the national level (66.2%).

As to the knowledge of limiting sex to one uninfected partner as one of the HIV prevention methods, this posted 86.7 percent in Davao Region and 84.0 percent at the national level, recording the highest percentage among the methods.

With knowledge on both methods, there were about 65 percent of women in Davao Region while about 62 percent only at the national level.



Table 6.32  
 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AND MEN WHO EXPRESSED  
 ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH HIV AIDS: PHILIPPINES AND  
 REGION XI, 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 believe 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. Hence, 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 women in especially difficult circumstances and children needing special protection (CNSPs) served by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) XI. 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).

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

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Table 7.1  
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT  
CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED BY THE DSWD UNDER COMMUNITY-  
BASED SERVICES, BY CATEGORY: REGION XI, 2019 AND 2020

Category	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>79</b>
Abandoned	2	1
Sexually Abused	43	33
Rape	32	24
Incest	9	9
Acts of Lasciviousness	2	6
Physically Abused/ Battered/Maltreated	3	6
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	-	-
Victims of Involuntary Prostitution	23	4
Victims of Armed Conflict	-	-
Women in Detention	-	-
Others <sup>1</sup>	41	29

Note: Others<sup>1</sup>-Includes Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), Neglected, Victims of Exploitation, Child labor, Dependents, WICS, Child at Risk.

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

The DSWD XI served a total of 79 cases of women who were considered in especially difficult circumstances under the community-based services shown in Table 7.1. It can be observed that the total cases served by DSWD XI decreased in 2020 as compared to the previous year.

Moreover, the table presents that large portion of these cases falls under the category of Sexually Abused (33 cases served) which is comprised of rape, incest, and acts of lasciviousness, followed by Others which served a total of 29 cases.

Table 7.2  
CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL PROTECTION (CNSPs) SERVED BY  
DSWD XI: REGION XI, 2020

Category	Girls		Boys	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Abandoned	8	7.7	14	41.2
Neglected	6	5.7	2	5.9
Voluntary Committed/ Surrendered	6	5.7	4	11.8
Sexually Abused	38	36.5	-	-
Physically Abused	6	5.7	2	5.9
Others <sup>1</sup>	40	38.5	12	35.3

Note: Others<sup>1</sup>-Includes Dependent, Trafficking in Persons (TIP), Orphaned, Child Labor, Prostitution, CAR, and Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL).

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) XI

In 2020, a total of 138 children needing special protection (CNSPs) were served by DSWD XI. The majority of the cases reported under Others<sup>1</sup> were girls, with a percent share of 38.5 percent, which is also had the leading case reported particularly for girls. On the other hand, 41.2 percent of boys were reported abandoned.

Meanwhile, girls who were sexually abused were the second leading case, in which 38 cases was served. This is followed by abandoned (22 cases served) and voluntary committed/ surrendered (10 cases served) children.

Table 7.3

NUMBER OF DAY CARE CENTERS, WORKERS AND CHILDREN  
SERVED IN REGION XI, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, CY 2020

Province/City	No. of Day Care Centers	No. of Day Care Workers	No. of Children Served
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>115,914</b>
Davao de Oro	504	502	17,756
Davao del Norte	551	545	24,241
Davao del Sur	404	393	14,600
Davao Oriental	433	437	15,395
Davao Occidental	250	250	8,917
Davao City	555	546	35,005

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

Davao City leads the provinces/cities with the most day care centers, day care workers, and children served at 555, 546, and 35,005, respectively. This was followed by the provinces of Davao del Norte and Davao de Oro.

On the other hand, Davao Occidental province has the smallest number of day care centers, day care workers, and children served.

Table 7.4

POVERTY STATISTICS FOR WOMEN, YOUTH, CHILDREN, AND SENIOR CITIZENS: PHILIPPINES AND REGION XI, 2015 AND 2018

Poverty Indicators	Philippines		Region XI	
	2015	2018	2015	2018
Poverty Incidence:				
Women	23.9 <sup>r</sup>	16.6	24.6 <sup>r</sup>	19.0
Youth	20.5 <sup>r</sup>	14.7	20.2 <sup>r</sup>	16.6
Children	33.5 <sup>r</sup>	23.9	34.2 <sup>r</sup>	26.9
Senior Citizens	14.4 <sup>r</sup>	9.1	14.6 <sup>r</sup>	10.9

Note: r - revised; The 2015 estimates were revised/updated based on the following:

- a) rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket of prices from 2006 to 2012;
- b) adoption of the 2015 Census of Population (PopCen) results for the weights in the merged FIES-LFS; and
- c) updated urban-rural classification

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The poverty incidence in Philippines for women, youth, children, and senior citizen significantly declined in 2018 at 16.6 percent, 14.7 percent, 23.9 percent, and 9.1 percent, respectively. In Davao Region, the estimates for women poverty incidence dropped from 24.6 percent to 19.0 percent. Similarly, poverty incidence for youth and children falls to 16.6 percent and 26.9 percent, each,

Further, Senior Citizens sector had the least poverty incidence in the region, as well as nationwide. It was estimated at 9.1 at the national level and 10.9 in the regional level in 2018.

## **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 here in the 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
- ♀ Men continues to outnumber women in the police force.

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 its unavailability in the region such as 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.



**STATISTICAL TABLES**

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Table 8.1  
NUMBER OF ELECTED OFFICIALS BY POSITION: REGION XI,  
ELECTION YEARS 2016 AND 2019

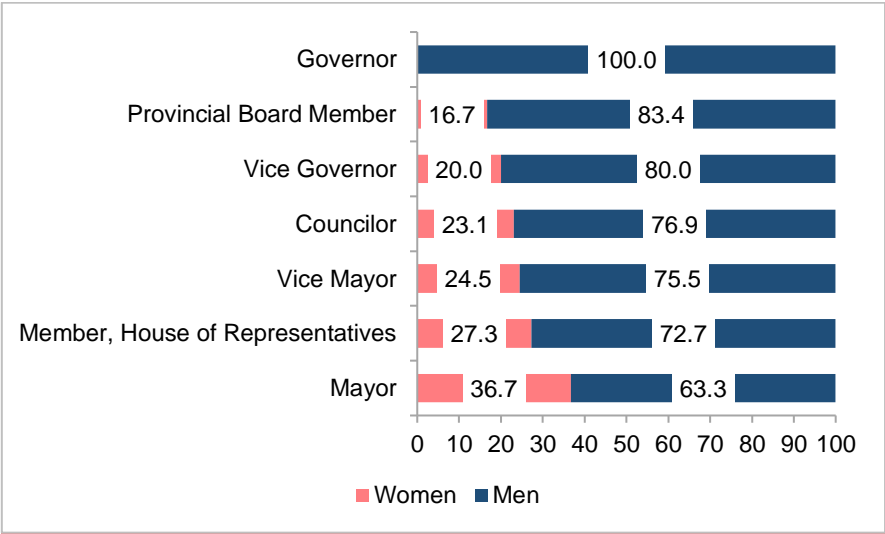
Position	2016		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>448</b>
Member, House of Representatives	5	6	3	8
Governor	0	5	0	5
Vice Governor	1	4	1	4
Provincial Board Member	10	38	8	40
Mayor	17	32	18	31
Vice Mayor	8	41	12	37
Councilor	90	330	97	323

Source: Commission on Elections XI

The number of women elected officials in Davao Region has increased from 131 to 139 in the 2019 national and local elections. Meanwhile, elected men officials had been consistently outnumbered women in the region.

In Local Government Units (LGU), 18 out of 49 mayoral positions were held by women in 2019 for Davao Region, while 12 women were elected as Vice Mayors.

Figure 8.1  
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ELECTED OFFICIALS: REGION  
XI, 2019



Source: Commission on Elections XI

Figure 8.1 shows that elected positions for the 5 provinces of Davao region have been predominantly occupied by men. Likewise, all elected officials for the gubernatorial position of the region were held by men.

However, it should be noted that the highest percentage of electoral seats occupied by women in the region was mayoral positions at 36.7 percent share followed by the House of Representatives with a 27.3 percent share.

Table 8.2

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERCENTAGE OF VOTING  
BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, MAY 13, 2019 ELECTIONS

Province/City	Registered Voters				Percentage of Voting	
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,528,820</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,497,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.1</b>
Davao de Oro	224,249	14.7	238,693	15.9	76.4	75.4
Davao Del Norte	304,141	19.9	301,502	20.1	79.1	79.4
Davao del Sur	211,239	13.8	214,472	14.3	76.7	76.6
Davao Occidental	88,431	5.8	93,031	6.2	76.7	75.7
Davao Oriental	179,039	11.7	186,459	12.5	76.2	76.7
Davao City	521,723	34.1	462,881	30.9	63.7	64.2

Source: Commission on Elections XI

Overall, women had the highest number of registered voters in the region as compared to men during the 2019 national and local elections. Among the provinces/cities in the region, Davao City had the largest share of voters at 34.1 percent and 30.9 percent for women and men, respectively.

On the other hand, the percentage of voting for both men and women was relatively equal, at 73.13 percent and 72.63 percent, respectively. However, in Davao City, it can be observed that the percentage of voting was quite low compared to other provinces. About 63.7 percent of women voted while 64.2 percent of men voted.

Table 8.3  
 NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE POLICE FORCE: REGION XI  
 2019 AND 2020

Designation	Women		Men		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>8,660</b>
Commission Officers	82	15.1	462	84.9	544
Non-Commission Officers	1,434	17.7	6,682	82.3	8,116
<b>2020</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>9,224</b>
Commission Officers	84	16.4	428	83.6	512
Non-Commission Officers	1,521	17.5	7,191	82.5	8,712

Notes: *Commission Officers* – are those who hold positions of Police Lieutenant (PLt) to Police Brigadier General (PBGEN).

*Non-Commission Officers* – are those who hold position of Patrolman/woman (Pat) to Police Executive Master Sergeant (PEMS)

Source: DILG - NAPOLCOM XI

Based on Table 8.3, men continued to dominate in the task of ensuring peace and order in the region. In 2020, about 82.6 percent of the total police were men and only 17.4 percent were women. Meanwhile, the proportions of women who are commission and non-commission officers were at 16.4 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively.

Furthermore, the number of female police officers increased from 1,516 in 2019 to 1,605 in 2020.

Table 8.4

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCY: REGION XI, 2020

Region/Province/City	Local Government Units (LGUs)		DepEd		State and University Colleges (SUCs)		Government Owned & Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)		National Government Agencies (NGAs)		Local Water Districts		TOTAL	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Davao Region</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>
Davao de Oro	49.1	50.9	58.5	41.5	35.2	64.8	-	-	-	-	25.0	75.0	25.0	75.0
Davao del Norte	6.6	93.4	62.1	37.9	48.5	51.5	-	-	52.1	47.9	34.7	65.3	34.7	65.3
Davao del Sur	46.1	53.9	59.2	40.8	52.3	47.7	-	-	-	-	43.0	57.0	43.0	57.0
Davao Occidental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davao Oriental	49.2	50.8	59.9	40.1	41.1	58.9	-	-	-	-	30.6	69.4	30.6	69.4
Davao City	57.2	42.8	81.0	19.0	56.1	43.9	25.3	74.7	35.0	65.0	31.0	69.0	31.0	69.0

Source: Civil Service Commission XI

In 2020, the majority or 66.7 percent of personnel working in the government were men while only 33.3 percent were women specifically from DepEd. The table also shows that more men work in LGUs, SUCs, GOCCs, and NGAs with a percent share of 82.0 percent, 51.5 percent, 61.5 percent, and 62.9 percent, respectively.

## CULTURAL IDENTITY OF WOMEN

Muslims and indigenous people 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 the region's indigenous people 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 the region's indigenous people.

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 root crops, 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 tribal group.

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

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Table 9.1

NUMBER OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT  
CENTERS CATERING TO INDIGENOUS AND MORO PEOPLE,  
NUMBER OF ENROLLEES AND LOCATION: DAVAO CITY, 2020

Location	Number of Day Care Centers	Enrolment			
		Girls		Boys	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	<b>716</b>	<b>3008</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>2989</b>	<b>49.8</b>
<i>Paquibato</i>	74	569	49.9	572	50.1
<i>Baguio</i>	31	258	49.5	263	50.5
<i>Marilog</i>	77	924	52.9	824	47.1
<i>Calinan</i>	71	325	47.5	359	52.5
<i>Toril</i>	77	256	51.8	238	48.2
<i>Tugbok</i>	58	171	50.1	170	49.9
<i>City Poblacion West</i>	29	57	47.1	64	52.9
<i>City Poblacion East</i>	27	99	46.5	114	53.5
<i>Buhangin A</i>	45	105	65.2	56	34.8
<i>Buhangin B</i>	45	80	61.5	50	38.5
<i>Bunawan</i>	53	46	31.3	101	68.7
<i>Talomo A</i>	49	66	47.1	74	52.9
<i>Talomo B</i>	49	50	35.0	93	65.0
<i>Agdao</i>	31	2	15.4	11	84.6

Source: City Social Services and Development Office, Davao City

In 2020, there were 716 Early Childhood Care and Development Centers in Davao City that were intended for the Indigenous and Moro people.

Most of the enrollees were in the Districts of Marilog and Paquibato.

Enrolment records showed that of the total 5,997 enrollees, there were slightly more girls who enrolled compared to boys.

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

Ethnic Tribe	Percent to Total Population in Davao Region	
	Women	Men
Mandaya	2.97	3.17
Dabaweño	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, Dabaweño, 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 Dabaweños were the only ethnic tribe where there were more women than men.

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

Tribe	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>337,054</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>357,653</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>Common Tribes</b>	<b>189,287</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>199,815</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<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
<b>Migrant Tribes</b>	<b>147,062</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>157,838</b>	<b>22.7</b>
<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. The table also shows that Manobo dominates the common tribes while Mandaya leads the migrant tribes.

There were more women common tribes than migrant tribes 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 concerns 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 that prevent and eliminate VAW. However, these data are often limited. Perpetrators of violence against women 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 Protection Desk (WCPD).

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 which were not included in this chapter 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, 2016-2018

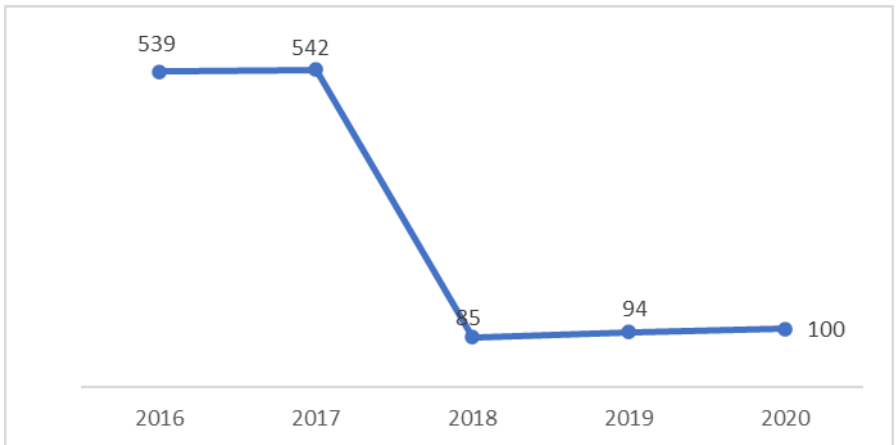
Type of Index Crime	2018	2019	2020
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>1,774</b>
<b>Index Crimes Committed Against Person</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>1,591</b>	<b>1,211</b>
Murder	546	469	379
Homicide	95	74	60
Rape	85	364	368
Physical Injury	958	684	404
<b>Index Crimes Committed Against Property</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>563</b>
Robbery	549	393	172
Theft	962	689	331
Carnapping	255	156	53
Cattle Rustling	4	10	7

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

Rape has been the second least among index crimes committed against person in 2018 to 2020. Its share to total index crime against person was 4.2 percent, 22.9 percent, and 30.4 percent respectively.

From 2016 to 2018, physical injury and theft consistently comprised the biggest share among crimes committed against person and crimes committed against property, respectively.

Figure 10.1  
NUMBER OF RAPE CASES: REGION XI, 2016-2020



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

The number of rape cases in the region showed a decreasing trend from 2016 to 2018. It dropped from 539 in 2016 to 85 in 2018, slightly increased, however, to 94 in 2019 and to 100 in 2020. Most notable is the huge drop from 542 in 2017 to 85 in 2018.



Table 10.2  
 NUMBER OF RAPE CASES, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2018-2020

Province/City	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>
Davao de Oro	5	10	9
Davao del Norte	15	21	20
Davao Del Sur	21	7	24
Davao Occidental	3	3	-
Davao Oriental	8	14	8
Davao City	33	39	39

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

Davao City had the highest incidences of reported rape cases from 2018 to 2020. Davao Occidental had the lowest rape cases from 2018 to 2020.

There was an increase in the number of reported rape cases in almost all provinces in 2020.

Table 10.3

NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Cases	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>489</b>
RA 8353/Rape	11	18	24	1	8	39	101
Physical Injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RA 9262 <sup>a/</sup>	50	52	44	9	48	85	288
Acts of Lasciviousness	7	11	12	-	2	15	47
Attempted Rape	-	4	-	-	1	2	7
Incestuous Rape	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Threat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concubinage	2	3	2	-	-	5	12
Homicide/Murder	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Oral Defamation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	7	13	-	-	3	6	29

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

- : No data

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

Offenses under RA 9262 were the most common forms of violence against women in Davao Region. For the year 2020 alone, there had been 288 cases under RA 9262 comprising 58.9 percent of the total number of VAW cases.

Davao City had the highest reported VAW cases comprising 31.1 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: REGION XI, 2020

Relation to Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
Total	77	95	100	10	63	158	503
Father	1	6	-	-	-	1	8
Step Father	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Husband	26	37	37	9	28	38	175
Wife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live-in Partner	27	16	28	-	23	47	141
Boyfriend	1	2	2	-	2	5	12
Relative	3	2	2	-	1	4	12
Stranger	-	5	14	-	2	-	21
Employer	1	1	1	-	-	6	9
Neighbor/ Acquaintance	6	4	8	-	1	8	27
No Relation	12	20	8	1	6	47	94

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

More than half of the perpetrators of violence against women in Davao Region were known to the victim, specifically, 67.6 percent were relatives of the victim, which include father, step father, husband, wife, live-in partner. On the other hand, 28.2 percent were strangers and no relationship with the victims.

Out of the total number of offenders related to the victims, 92.9 percent were partners of intimate relationships.

Table 10.5  
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
 BY AGE OF SUSPECT AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Age of Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>522</b>
Below 18 Years	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
18-25	7	12	10	-	16	27	72
26-35	21	27	28	2	14	69	161
36-45	26	32	27	6	20	34	145
46-55	16	19	26	2	11	20	84
56 and above	6	8	9	-	2	11	36
Undetermined	-	8	-	-	-	3	11

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

Most of the perpetrators of violence against women in Davao Region are within the age group of 26-35 and 36-45. This characteristic of offenders was true in almost all of the provinces and city in the region, except in Davao Oriental. Davao City had seven out of ten perpetrators in these age groups.

Table 10.6  
NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
BY AGE OF VICTIM AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Age of Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
Total	79	104	100	10	63	152	508
18-25	18	32	18	-	15	56	139
26-35	25	31	29	5	19	45	154
36-45	17	22	30	2	16	31	118
46-55	12	17	18	3	8	12	70
56 and above	7	1	5	-	5	8	26
Undetermined	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

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

In 2020, most of the victims of violence against women were ages 18-25, 26-35, and 36-45. Eighty-one percent were within the age bracket of 18 to 45 years. There were fewer victims of age 46 and above.

Table 10.7  
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Scene of the Crime	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>514</b>
House	65	90	79	10	52	134	430
Office/School	3	2	3	-	-	6	14
Motel/Hotel/Inn	-	-	2	-	-	3	5
Others (e.g. streets)	11	18	16	-	11	9	65

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

Eighty-four percent of all cases of violence against women occurred in a domestic setting while 12.6 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: REGION XI, 2020

Province/City	Perpetrators				Total
	Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>522</b>
Davao de Oro	-	-	79	100	79
Davao del Norte	-	-	106	100	106
Davao del Sur	-	-	100	100	100
Davao Oriental	-	-	10	100	10
Davao Occidental	-	-	63	100	63
Davao City	7	4.3	157	95.7	164

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

Almost a hundred percent of the perpetrators of crimes against women were men in 2020. 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: REGION XI, 2020

Weapons/ Means Used	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>522</b>
Firearm	1	2	-	-	1	2	6
Blunt Instrument	3	3	2	-	2	4	14
Bladed Weapons	6	9	12	-	4	2	33
Hands / Fists / Kicks	12	32	53	8	37	61	203
Others	-	60	15	1	5	5	86
Undetermined	57	-	18	1	14	90	180

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

In 2020, four out of ten 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 other means.



Table 10.10  
TIME OF COMMISSION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Time of Commission	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>511</b>
12:00 mn – 6:00 am	9	15	17	-	7	34	82
6:00 am – 12:00 nn	16	18	19	2	12	20	87
12:00 nn – 6:00 pm	27	24	23	4	23	31	132
6:00 pm – 12:00 mn	27	38	39	4	20	57	185
Undetermined	-	12	2	-	1	10	25

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

In 2020, 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 6:00 am.

Table 10.11  
INFLUENCE OF SUBSTANCE ON PERPETRATORS IN COMMITTING  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Substance Taken	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>522</b>
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	33	42	65	4	29	41	214
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undetermined	-	16	7	-	8	-	31
None	46	48	28	6	26	123	277

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

Fifty-three percent of crimes against women in Region XI were committed without any substance influence. Forty-one percent of the offenders were under the influence of alcohol.

The same trend was observed in all provinces and city, in the region, except Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental where majority of the perpetrators were under the influence of alcohol.

Table 10.12  
DISPOSITION OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Disposition of Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
Total	79	105	100	10	63	164	521
Arrested	34	35	46	3	22	88	228
Warrant Issued	-	-	19	-	1	-	20
At Large	32	61	28	7	31	72	231
On Bail	-	3	3	-	-	-	5
Others	13	7	4	-	9	4	37

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

Forty-four percent of the offenders of violence against women were still at large in 2020 while 43.7 percent were arrested.

There were more offenders who were still at large than those who were arrested in all provinces in Davao Region, except in Davao de Oro and Davao del Sur where majority of the suspect were arrested.

Table 10.13

NUMBER OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY STATUS OF THE CASE BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Status of the Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>507</b>
Filed in Court	66	88	67	10	51	134	416
Referred to Private Lawyer	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Referred to Barangay	13	2	3	-	8	-	26
Under Police Investigation	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Undecided to File a Case	-	-	16	-	-	18	34
Referred to DSWD / CSSDO	-	1	8	-	-	-	9
Settled by parties at the PNP	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Others	-	8	-	-	4	-	12

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

Most of the cases of violence against women (82%) were filed in court in 2020.

Seven percent of the cases were referred to either barangay or DSWD. One percent was settled by parties at the PNP, while 6.7 percent of the victims were undecided to file a case.

## **SPECIAL SECTORAL CONCERNS**

The special sectors being considered in this chapter are the children, out-of-school youth, elderly women and men, differently-abled women and men, women in detention and in armed conflict. Individuals who are considered to be 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;
- 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 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 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 and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

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

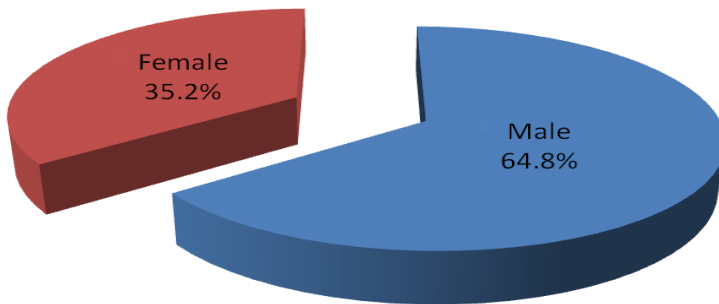
Major Industry Group	Female		Male	
	Number	% to Total	Number	% to Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture				
Crop and Animal Production, Hunting and Related Service Activities	386	31.4	1,147	55.1
Forestry and Logging	5	0.4	52	2.5
Fishing and Aquaculture	20	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.

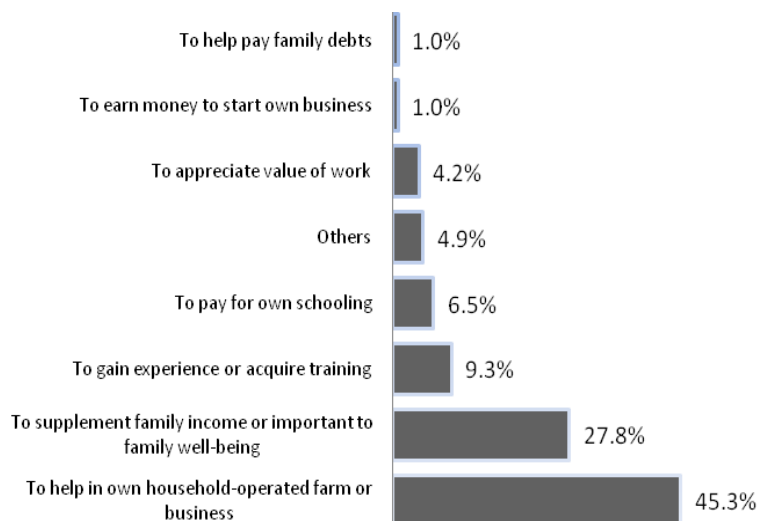
Figure 11.1  
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD, BY SEX:  
REGION XI, 2011



Source: PSA and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

Based on the figure above, 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: REGION XI, 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 VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Cases	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>837</b>
RA 8353/Rape	57	88	42	23	63	59	<b>332</b>
Attempted rape	5	3	-	-	3	2	<b>13</b>
Incestuous rape	8	21	1	-	6	31	<b>67</b>
Physical Injuries	-	10	4	-	9	67	<b>90</b>
RA 7610a	32	41	38	6	18	41	<b>176</b>
Acts of Lasciviousness	23	19	14	3	15	40	<b>114</b>
Threats	-	3	-	-	1	-	<b>4</b>
Murder	1	-	1	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Abduction	-	1	-	-	1	1	<b>3</b>
Seduction	-	2	-	-	3	2	<b>7</b>
Child Trafficking	-	3	1	-	-	2	<b>6</b>
Others	2	13	-	-	3	5	<b>23</b>

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

Rape was the most common form of crime against children in Davao Region, which recorded 332 cases comprising 39.7 percent of the total number of cases of crimes against children.

Table 11.3  
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN BY  
 RELATION TO VICTIM, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Relation to Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>897</b>
Father / Mother	11	22	16	7	12	29	97
Stepfather / Stepmother	8	13	10	4	6	6	47
Brother/ Sister	-	3	2	-	3	-	8
Husband / Live-in Partner	3	3	-	-	-	-	6
Grandfather / Grandmother	5	3	3	-	2	2	15
Teacher	2	-	2	1	-	-	5
Boyfriend	4	8	1	1	8	9	31
Relative	25	34	20	-	18	29	126
Neighbor / Acquaintance	29	67	34	9	45	46	230
Gang/Stranger	-	5	3	-	2	-	10
Employer	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
No Relation	41	67	10	10	24	167	319

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

No relation with the child were the usual perpetrators of crimes against children, as they comprised 35.6 percent of the total offenders.

Of the total number of offenders, 33.3 percent were related to the victims. And of the relatives, 53.2 percent were the victims' mother/father, grandfather/grandmother or stepmother/stepfather.

Table 11.4  
NUMBER OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN  
BY STATUS OF THE CASE BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Status of the Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
Total	128	203	101	32	122	296	882
Filed in Court	93	187	78	30	118	288	794
Under Police Investigation	11	3	2	-	-	1	17
Referred to Barangay	24	-	3	-	1	-	28
Referred to DSWD/CSSDO	-	13	15	-	3	7	38
Settled at PNP	-	-	3	2	-	-	5
Referred to Prosecutor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Of the total cases of crimes against children, 90.0 percent were filed in court while 4.3 percent were referred to DSWD/CSSDO.

Other cases were referred to barangay with 3.2 percent while 1.9 percent were under police investigation with 1.9 percent.

Table 11.5  
 NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY AGE GROUP, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Age Group	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>890</b>
5 Yrs. & Below	6	13	12	3	5	26	<b>65</b>
6-11	41	48	23	14	20	78	<b>224</b>
12-17	81	141	63	12	89	190	<b>576</b>
Above 17 Yrs.	-	9	1	3	8	2	<b>23</b>
Unspecified	-	-	2	-	-	-	<b>2</b>

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

More than half or 64.7 percent of the victims of crimes against children belonged to the age group 12 to 17 years of age. There were 224 children or 25.2 percent belonging to age group 6 to 11 years old.

Table 11.6  
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY  
 AGE GROUP, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Age of Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>905</b>
Below 18 Years	10	25	5	1	11	-	52
18-25	20	47	15	9	36	60	187
26-35	42	45	32	10	23	73	225
36-45	31	41	29	7	31	64	203
46-55	9	30	13	2	15	47	116
56 and above	16	17	7	3	6	41	90
Undetermined	-	21	-	-	-	11	32

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

Based on the data above, adults were the usual perpetrators of violence against children.

In 2020, 90.7 percent of the offenders were more than 18 years of age. Only 5.7 percent had ages less than 18 years old, and 3.5 percent were undetermined. Of the total number of offenders, 24.9 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: REGION XI, 2020

Scene of the Crime	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>923</b>
House	107	166	68	31	83	233	<b>688</b>
Office/School	2	5	2	-	-	1	<b>10</b>
Motel/Hotel/Inn	19	2	-	-	-	6	<b>27</b>
Others	-	71	31	1	39	56	<b>198</b>

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

In 2020, most cases of crimes against children occurred at home. Domestic violence comprised 74.5 percent of the cases. Those, which occurred outside the home such as school/office, motel/inn as well as at the streets and abandoned place, happened is 25.5 percent of the cases. Office/ School is seldom the place of occurrence of crimes against children.

Table 11.8  
 PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Province/City	Perpetrators				Total
	Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>897</b>
Davao de Oro	5	4.0	123	96.0	128
Davao del Norte	15	6.8	206	93.2	221
Davao del Sur	3	3.0	98	97.0	101
Davao Occidental	1	3.1	31	96.9	32
Davao Oriental	3	2.5	119	97.5	122
Davao City	30	10.2	263	89.8	293

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

Majority of the perpetrators of violence against children were men. Of the total number of offenders, 93.6 percent were men, while only 6.4 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. Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental recorded the highest percentage on male perpetrators.

Table 11.9  
WEAPONS/MEANS USED BY OFFENDER/S IN COMMITTING  
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI,  
2020

Weapons/ Means Used	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>899</b>
Firearm	1	6	2	-	-	1	10
Blunt Instrument	7	3	2	-	7	2	21
Bladed Instrument	-	8	8	-	13	18	47
Hands / Feet / Fists	67	37	33	9	45	122	313
Others	53	166	56	23	57	153	508

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

Of the total number of cases on crimes against children in Davao Region, 34.8 percent were done with the perpetrators' hands, feet and fists while 56.5 were done in other means not specified.

Table 11.10  
TIME OF COMMISSION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Time of Commission	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>923</b>
12:00 mn – 6:00 am	11	25	9	4	11	29	89
6:00 am – 12:00 nn	33	48	16	7	16	45	165
12:00 nn – 6:00 pm	29	49	33	11	39	117	278
6:00 pm – 12:00 mn	55	100	41	10	53	66	325
Undetermined	-	22	2	-	3	39	66

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 Davao Region in 2020, crimes against children were mostly committed from 6:00 pm to 12:00 mn. The least committed violence against children were done in undetermined time.

Table 11.11

**SUBSTANCE INFLUENCE ON PERPETRATORS IN COMMITTING  
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020**

Substance Taken	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>905</b>
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	3	<b>3</b>
Alcohol	15	56	38	4	30	11	<b>154</b>
Both	-	-	-	-	-	97	<b>97</b>
Undetermined	113	122	48	26	84	165	<b>558</b>
None	-	48	15	2	8	20	<b>93</b>

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

More than half or 61.6 percent of the abuses were committed undetermined substance while about 28.1 percent of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both.

Table 11.12  
DISPOSITION OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN  
BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020

Disposition of Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
Total	128	226	101	32	122	296	905
Arrested	39	60	31	3	60	101	294
Warrant Issued	-	-	5	-	5	-	10
At Large	85	159	55	29	54	189	571
On Bail	-	2	1	-	1	1	5
Others	4	5	9	-	2	5	25

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

In 2020, 63.1 percent of the offenders of crimes against children were still at large, 32.5 percent were arrested and 1.1 percent were issued warrant of arrests.

Table 11.13

**MEDICO-LEGAL STATUS OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST  
CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE/CITY: REGION XI, 2020**

Medico-Legal Exam	Province/City						Total
	Davao de Oro	Davao del Norte	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao Oriental	Davao City	
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>890</b>
Availed	103	187	77	32	112	218	729
Not Availed	25	24	24	-	10	78	161
Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Majority or 81.9 percent of victims of crimes against children availed of medico-legal services while only 18.1 percent did not avail the services.

Table 11.14  
 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION  
 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY:  
 REGION XI, 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
<b>Total number of persons with functional difficulty</b>	<b>176,450</b>	<b>87,237</b>	<b>89,213</b>

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 (ARCs), 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 ARCs 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.

Data on this chapter are obtained from Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) XI and Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) XI. Data on number of trainings/orientations related to GAD and POPDEV are sourced from DAR XI while 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 PARTICIPANTS IN EDUCATION AND TRAININGS /  
ORIENTATION RELATED TO GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT FOR  
AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES: REGION XI, 2019-2020

PROVINCE/CITY	2019		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>11,889</b>
Davao de Oro	943	782	1,808	2,160
Davao del Norte	503	474	3,348	3,136
Davao del Sur	2,283	1,920	2,805	2,507
Davao Occidental	345	644	568	1,022
Davao Oriental	47	50	889	2,051
Davao City	149	117	1,012	1,013

Note: GAD – Gender and Development.

ARC – Agrarian Reform Community.

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

Based on the table above, more women than men had participated in different education and training programs related to gender and development for agrarian reform beneficiaries in 2019. However, men outnumbered women in 2020.

ARC members from Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur benefited most in the different trainings and orientations in 2020.

Table 12.2  
 NUMBER OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION EXISTING IN AGRARIAN  
 REFORM COMMUNITIES (ARC's): REGION XI, 2019 - 2020

Province/City	2019		2020	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Davao de Oro	5	20.8	3	11.5
Davao del Norte	4	16.7	1	3.8
Davao del Sur	2	8.3	2	7.7
Davao Occidental	1	4.2	6	23.1
Davao Oriental	2	8.3	4	15.4
Davao City	10	41.7	10	38.5

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

As of 2020, a total of 26 women's organizations existed in the Agrarian Reform Communities in Davao Region. Of the total number, 38.5 percent were in Davao City.

Table 12.3  
NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS) WITH  
ORGANIZED GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM (GFPS): REGION XI, 2020

Province/City	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Davao de Oro	12	100.0
Davao del Norte	12	100.0
Davao del Sur	11	100.0
Davao Occidental	6	100.0
Davao Oriental	12	100.0
Davao City	1	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.

In 2020, all Local Government Units (LGUs) in Davao Region (provincial, municipal and cities) had an Organized GAD Focal Point System (GFPS).

Table 12.4  
 NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUs) WITH APPROVED  
 GAD PLANS AND BUDGETS: REGION XI, 2020

Province/City	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Davao de Oro	12	100.0
Davao del Norte	12	100.0
Davao del Sur	11	100.0
Davao Occidental	6	100.0
Davao Oriental	12	100.0
Davao City	1	100.0

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

All of the 54 local government units (LGUs) in Davao Region had approved GAD plans and budgets in gender and development in 2020.

Table 12.5  
NUMBER OF CITIES WITH ORGANIZED GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM  
(GFPS): REGION XI, 2020

Province/City	Component Cities with Organized GFPS		Focal Points with Written Functions <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Davao de Oro	-	-	-	-
Davao del Norte	3*	60.0	3*	50.0
Davao del Sur	1***	20.0	1***	16.7
Davao Oriental	1**	20.0	1**	16.7
Davao City	-	-	1****	16.7

Legend:

\* -includes component cities: Panabo, Tagum and IGACOS

\*\* -includes Mati City

\*\*\* -includes Digos City

\*\*\*\* -highly urbanized city

<sup>1</sup> -as of 2018

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

Majority of the focal points in Davao Region have written functions and responsibilities. Davao del Norte had the highest percent share (50%) of the total number. Only Davao de Oro 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 old 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 old) 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**

<b>RA 9710</b> dated 08/14/09	An Act Providing for the Magna Carta of Women
<b>RA 9262</b> 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
<b>RA 8369</b> 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
<b>RA 8353</b> 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
<b>RA 8187</b> 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
<b>RA 8171</b> 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
<b>RA 8042</b> 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
<b>RA 7491</b> dated 03/03/95	An Act Providing For The Election of Party-List Representative Through The Party-List System, And Appropriating Funds Therefor
<b>RA 7822</b> dated 02/20/95	An Act Providing Assistance To Women Engaging In Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and For Other Purposes

<b>RA 7877</b> dated 02/08/95	An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment and For Other Purposes
<b>RA 7688</b> 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
<b>RA 7659</b> 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
<b>RA 7655</b> 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
<b>RA 7610</b> 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
<b>RA 7600</b> 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
<b>RA 7432</b> 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
<b>RA 7394</b> dated 04/13/92	The Consumer Act Of The Philippines
<b>RA 7322</b> 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
<b>RA7309</b> 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
<b>RA 7305</b> dated 03/26/92	The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers

<b>RA 7192</b> 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
<b>RA 6972</b> 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
<b>RA 6955</b> 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
<b>RA 6949</b> 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
<b>RA 6809</b> 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
<b>RA 6938</b> dated 03/10/90	An Act To Ordain a Cooperative Code of the Philippines
<b>RA 6728</b> dated 06/10/90	An Act Providing Government Assistance To Students and Teachers in Private Education and Appropriating Funds Therefor
<b>RA 6725</b> 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
<b>RA 6657</b> 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
<b>RA 6655</b> 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. National Commission on Indigenous People, Davao del Sur
17. National Police Commission XI
18. National Statistical Coordination Board
19. National Statistics Office XI
20. Philippine National Police, Regional Command XI
21. Philippine National Police, Provincial Offices
22. Philippine Overseas Employment Administration XI
23. Provincial Planning Development Office, Davao Oriental
24. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority XI

## STANDARD SYMBOLS USED

SYMBOL	MEANING
a/	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

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