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Women *and* Men

in Davao Region



For Inquiries:

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Regional Statistical Services Office
Region XI, Davao Region
Ango Bldg., J.P. Cabague Avenue, Davao City

Telefax No. +63 (82) 224-1140

E-mail address: psaregion11@yahoo.com.ph
URL: <http://rso11.psa.gov.ph>



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XI
<http://rso11.psa.gov.ph>

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IN DAVAO REGION

2018



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<http://rso11.psa.gov.ph>

The 2018 Women and Men in Davao Region

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For technical inquiries, please contact us at: (082) 224-1140 or

email us at psaxi_socd@yahoo.com

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

The **2018 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Davao Region, 6th Edition**, presents the latest available gender statistics through tables and charts with short explanatory texts and brief analyses highlighting important features of the data. The PSA XI is privileged to contribute to the government's efforts in furthering the gender mainstreaming and in fulfilling the various international gender-related commitments of our country.

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

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



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

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INTRODUCTION

The development of gender statistics for Davao Region is largely a dimension of a more far-reaching and ultimate goal of attaining equality of women and men perpetuated by earlier efforts on gender and development (GAD) in the national and international circles. Among such initiatives was the *Improvement of Gender Statistics* project of 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 2018** is the sixth update of this regional statistical handbook, now produced by the newly created Philippine Statistics Authority XI by virtue of Republic Act 10625.

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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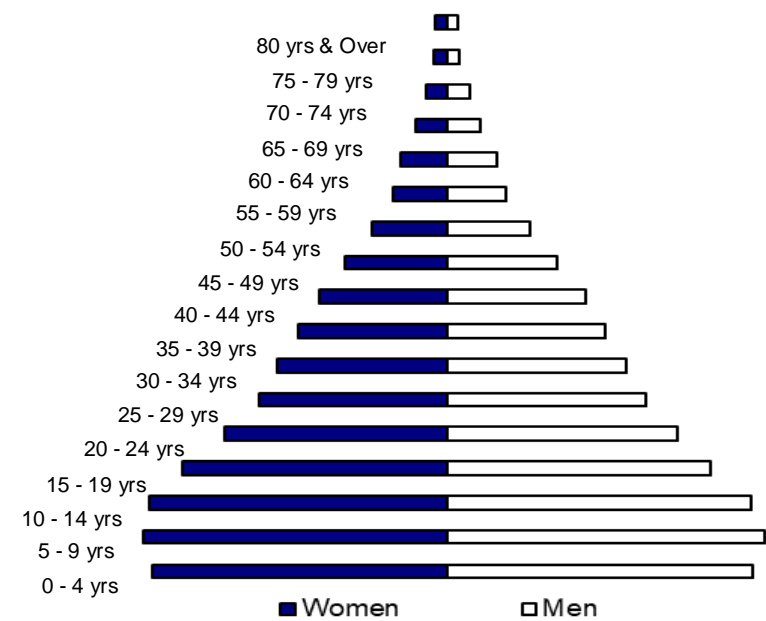
Table 1.1
POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
2015

Age Group	2015				
	Female		Male		Sex
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Ratio
All Ages	2,379,074	48.62	2,514,244	51.38	106
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 above.

Figure 1.1
POPULATION PYRAMID OF DAVAO REGION
2015 Census



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.

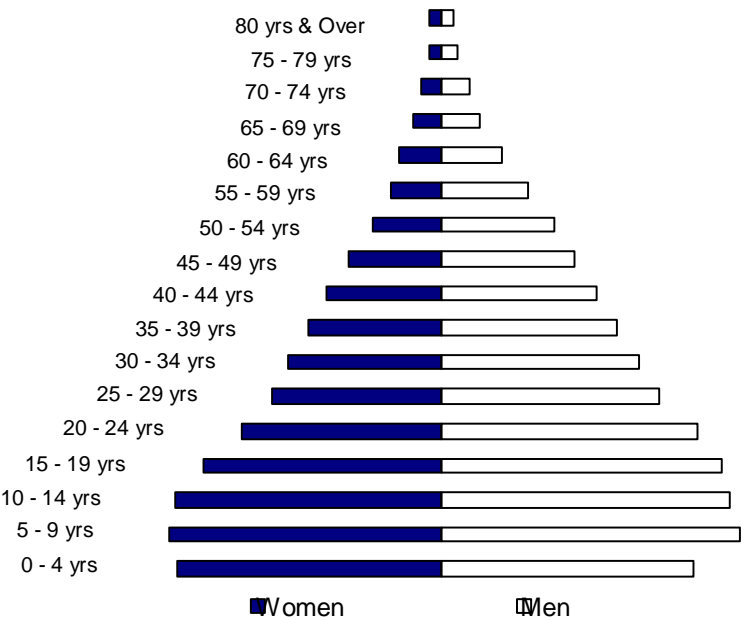
Table 1.2
POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
2010

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

Source: 2010 Census of Population, 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 OF DAVAO REGION
2010 Census



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:
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 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: 2015

Province	Female-Headed		Male-Headed	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	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 8 male-headed households for every 1 female-headed household.

More men head household than women head household 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 implementors for ensuring gender fair employment opportunities, labor practices and protection.

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

The sources of data include the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) XI 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: 2015-2017**

Employment Indicator	2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	48.0	79.6	45.3	79.7	45.3	79.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	5.8	4.8	4.3	5.4	4.6
Employment Rate (%)	92.9	94.2	95.2	95.7	94.6	95.4
Total Population 15 Years Old and Over ('000)	1,553	1,629	1,635	1,720	1,675	1,764
In the Labor Force ('000)	746	1,297	741	1,371	759	1,399

Source of basic data: October 2015-2017 Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more economically-active men than women, 15 years old and over, from 2015-2017. In 2017, 64.9 percent of men were in the labor force as compared to only 35.1 percent of the women.

From 2015 to 2017, unemployment rates were higher among women than men.

Table 2.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP:
OCTOBER 2016-2017 (*in thousands*)

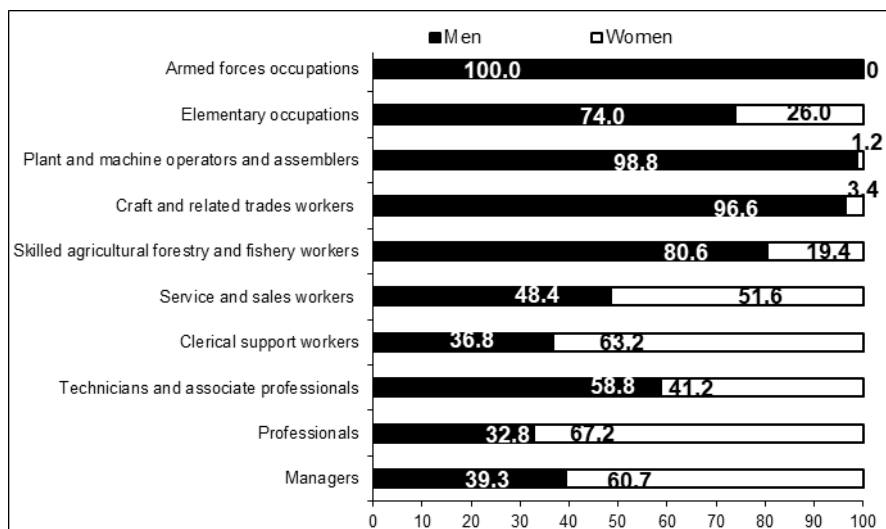
Occupation Group	2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	694	1,330	790	1,385
Managers	162	163	228	148
Professionals	54	27	53	26
Technicians and Associate Professionals	18	22	35	49
Clerical Support Workers	61	35	72	42
Service and Sales Workers	147	139	162	152
Skilled agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	39	242	72	299
Craft and Related Trades Workers	12	143	4	115
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2	82	1	91
Elementary Occupations	199	473	162	460
Armed Forces Occupation	~	5	~	4

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

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more women than men employed as professionals, clerks support workers, and service and sales workers, on the other hand, there were more men employed as technicians and associate professionals, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, crafted and related trades workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and armed forces occupation. In 2016 more men worked as managers, however, in 2017 there were more women managers than men.

Figure 2.1
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY MAJOR
OCCUPATION GROUP: OCTOBER 2017 *(in percent)*



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Armed forces occupation, plant and machine operators, and craft and related trades workers are almost exclusive for men. Moreover, men outnumber women who work as skilled agricultural forestry workers as there were 4 men in every woman, and 3 men for every woman in elementary occupations.

In contrast, women dominated men in the service and sales workers, clerical workers and managers. In addition, women outnumber men in the professional fields as there were 2 women in every man.

Table 2.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED:
OCTOBER 2016-2017 (*in thousands*)

Highest Grade Completed	2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	694	1330	790	1,385
No Grade Completed	14	22	12	25
Elementary Undergraduate	85	296	89	302
Elementary Graduate	82	201	86	183
Junior Highschool Undergraduate	99	211	95	222
Junior Highschool Graduate	165	337	179	347
Senior Highschool Undergraduate	~	~	2	1
Senior Highschool Graduate	~	~	~	~
Post-Secondary Undergraduate	2	7	7	7
Post-Secondary Graduate	23	41	48	49
College Undergraduate	82	109	114	128
College Graduate	142	107	158	122

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the total number of female employees in 2016 and 2017, 20.5 and 20.0, percent, respectively, were college graduates. Only 8.0 and 9.8 percent, respectively, of their male counterparts have college degree.

There were more male elementary undergraduates and elementary graduates among those employed in 2016 and 2017.

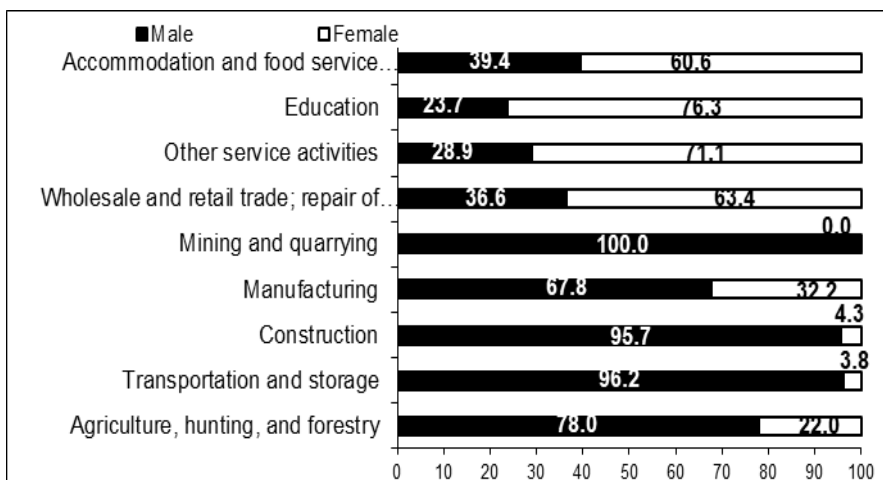
Table 2.4
 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
 GROUP: OCTOBER 2016-2017 (*in percent*)

Industry Group	2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	22.2	41.5	20.5	41.5
Fishing	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.3
Mining and Quarrying	0.8	3.3	-	2.5
Manufacturing	4.3	5.9	4.8	5.8
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-con supply	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Water Supply, Sewerage	-	-	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.4	11.0	0.6	8.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	32.8	10.6	34.9	11.5
Transportation and Storage	1.6	9.9	0.8	10.9
Accommodation and Food Service	6.8	2.3	7.6	2.8
Information and Communication	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.9
Real Estate Activities	0.6	-	1.0	0.4
Professional, Scientific, Technical Activities	-	0.3	0.6	0.5
Administrative and Support Services Activities	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.1
Public Administration and Defense	5.9	4.9	5.1	4.3
Education	6.1	1.0	5.7	1.0
Human Health and Social Work	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.5
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6
Other Service Activities	12.3	2.0	10.3	2.4

Source of basic data: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2017 majority of men or 41.5 percent employed were in agriculture, hunting, forestry sector, while 34.9 percent of women were employed in wholesale and retail trade.

Figure 2.2
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY SELECTED
INDUSTRY GROUP: OCTOBER 2017 (in percent)



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Female workers dominated in education, other service activities, wholesale and retail trade and accommodation service. There were 3 women in every man in the education sector and 2 women in every man in accommodation and food service.

On the other hand, male workers significantly dominated in the mining and quarrying sector. Moreover, there were more men than women in the transportation and storage, construction, agriculture hunting and forestry, and manufacturing industries. There were 25 men in every woman in every transportation and storage and 24 men in every woman in the construction sectors.

Table 2.5
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS (OCW'S) BY
PLACE OF WORK, MINDANAO: 2017

Country/Place of Work	Women		Men	
	Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent
Total	255	100.00	124	100.00
Africa	1	0.3	2	1.5
Asia	246	96.3	78	74.3
Australia	~	0.1	3	3.3
Europe	4	1.5	12	11.3
North and South America	4	1.8	10	11.20

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

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

Source: 2017 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, PSA

Most Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) worked in Asia. There were more women than men employed in Asia while more men than women in Australia, Europe, North and South America.

Table 2.6
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY MAJOR
OCCUPATION GROUP, MINDANAO: 2017

Work Category	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	255	100.00	105	100.00
Managers	2	0.8	-	0.1
Professionals	11	4.4	8	7.5
Technicians and associate professionals	4	1.6	9	8.2
Clerical support workers	3	1.2	3	3.2
Service and sales workers	42	16.6	11	10.6
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	~	-	-	0.1
Craft and related trades workers	~	0.1	19	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1	0.5	39	37.4
Elementary occupations	190	74.7	13	12.6

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: 2017 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, PSA

Majority of the women who were deployed abroad as Overseas Filipino Workers were employed in elementary occupations.

There are more women than men as professional and service workers and sales workers, in contrast, there were more men than men as plant machine operators and assemblers as well as craft and related trades workers.

Table 2.7
 NUMBER OF OFW'S FROM REGION XI WITH DOCUMENTS
 PROCESSED IN POEA's MINDANAO REGIONAL CENTERS
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2007

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,922	100.00	3,565	100.00
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 of basic data: Philippine Overseas Employment Administration XI

In 2007, there were 7,487 Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW's) from Davao Region whose documents were processed in the 4 regional centers in Mindanao. 3,922 or 52 percent of which were women and 3,565 or 47 percent were men. Except for Davao del Sur, there were more women than men OFW's in each province of Davao Region.

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

Table 2.8
 NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOB APPLICANTS IN THE DOLE XI PESOs
 2016-2017

Year	2016		2017	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	136,064	100.00	101,482	100.00
Women	69,886	51.36	48,423	47.72
Men	66,178	48.64	53,059	52.28

Source: Department of Labor and Employment XI

In 2017 there were more men registered job applicants. The total number of registered job applicants decreased both for men and women from 2016 to 2017. There were 48,423 women registered job applicants in 2017 from 69,886 in 2016 a decreased by 30.7 percent. Similarly, in their men counterpart a decreased by 19.8 percent from 2016 to 2017.

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: AS OF 2003

Province/City	Both Sexes	Women		Men	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
REGION XI	13,064	432	3.3	12,632	96.6
Davao Oriental	6	6	100.0	-	-
Davao del Norte	12,775	326	2.5	12,449	97.4
Compostela Valley	12	5	41.6	7	58.3
Davao del Sur	208	76	36.5	132	63.4
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 3 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: 2017

Province/City	Number of SMEs/ BN Registration	Gender of Owner		Gender of Owner	
		Number		Percent	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	16,588	9,496	7,406	57.2	44.6
Davao Oriental	1,320	767	553	58.1	41.9
Davao del Norte	2,824	1,612	1,212	57.1	42.9
Compostela Valley Province	1,848	1,194	654	64.6	35.4
Davao del Sur	3,024	1,595	1,429	52.7	47.3
Davao City	7,572	4,124	3,448	54.5	45.5
Davao Occidental	314	204	110	65.0	35.0

Source: Department of Trade and Industry XI

In 2017, there are more women than men owners of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), 57.2 percent of owners were women while 44.6 percent were men.

Across all provinces, there were more women than men owners of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Davao Occidental saw the biggest percentage of women owners with 65.0 percent while Davao del Sur had the smallest percentage with 52.7 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. (PPGRD 1995-2005). Similarly, fishing is not only catching fish which is usually done by men, but also net-making/preparation, catch preservation, marketing - tasks done by women. Data on women's participation in agriculture, however, are usually not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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Table 4.1
 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE BY CLASS:
 2017 (*numbers in thousands*)

Class	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	162	100.0	575	100.0
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: 2015-2017

REGION	2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Philippines	251.11	271.69	260.78	278.23	255.80	284.72
CAR	270.93	292.30	271.05	290.81	256.31	271.57
Ilocos	266.18	319.87	319.01	331.26	300.05	312.61
Cagayan Valley	286.24	332.99	321.17	333.55	265.32	285.81
Central Luzon	304.77	361.32	352.52	381.17	317.02	363.43
CALABARZON	241.11	323.53	326.33	326.86	351.07	371.72
MIMAROPA	262.38	282.54	249.42	280.77	242.90	307.25
Bicol	174.34	247.91	230.22	269.86	262.44	270.02
Western Visayas	229.11	244.89	244.00	246.06	247.27	278.38
Central Visayas	216.41	230.75	218.15	233.51	229.49	238.80
Eastern Visayas	170.16	241.47	241.70	244.61	217.98	255.67
Zamboanga Peninsula	234.07	242.90	231.34	240.50	230.18	238.98
Northern Mindanao	230.92	244.17	226.49	233.83	240.00	246.39
Davao	235.87	252.09	238.88	254.42	261.33	268.63
SOCCSKSARGEN	238.81	250.23	240.15	246.78	235.78	250.26
ARMM	161.04	253.88	248.88	258.43	247.47	250.01
Caraga	299.41	311.63	291.69	309.85	274.45	316.27

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. In 2017, the highest wage gap between women and men were those obtained by farm workers in MIMAROPA at P64.35.

In Davao Region, the wage differential gradually decreased at P16.22, P15.54 and P7.30 in 2015, 2016 and 2017, 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: 2015

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

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

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

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

Table 4.6

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

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

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources XI

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

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

Table 4.7
 NUMBER OF REPORTING COOPERATIVES OFFICERS, BY SEX, BY
 PROVINCE/CITY: CY 2016-2017

Province/City	2016				2017			
	No. of Reporting Coops	Officers			No. of Reporting Coops	Officers		
		Total	Women	Men		Total	Women	Men
Total	849	9,821	5,193	4,628	767	8,822	4,779	4,043
Davao Oriental	152	1,216	740	476	149	1,081	643	438
Davao del Norte	300	3,633	1,987	1,646	271	2,292	1,275	1,017
Compostela Valley	184	273	144	129	163	2,250	1,094	1,156
Davao del Sur	149	2,913	1,559	1,354	135	2,712	1,542	1,170
Davao City	11	1,564	671	893	11	242	105	137
Davao Occidental	53	222	92	130	38	245	120	125

Source: Cooperatives Development Authority XI

Majority of reporting cooperative officers in Davao Region were women. In 2017, there were 8,822 reporting cooperatives officers, 59 percent were women only 41 percent were men.

Likewise, in 2016, more reporting cooperative officers were women or 61 percent while only 39 percent were men.

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% of the enrollees in the said program are women. Most of these women are domestic helpers who are willing but constrained to pursue their education due to demands of their working schedules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 88.3, while that of men was 83.8 percent.

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.

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

Educational Attainment	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,111,706	100.0	2,215,700	100.0
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

Note: 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% of women had reached post secondary and higher education while men had only 17.95%.

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

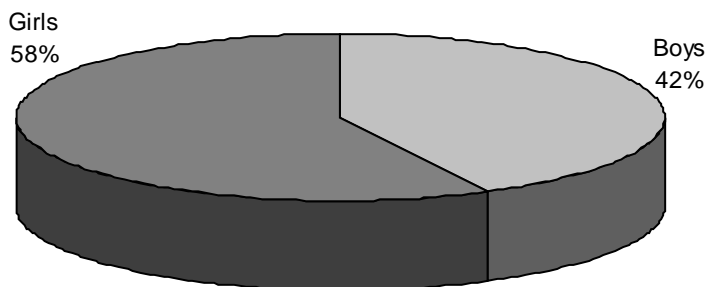
Table 5.3
 NUMBER OF ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND
 SECONDARY SCHOOLS: SY 2016-2017 and SY 2017-2018

Division	2016-2017		2017-2018	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
<i>Elementary</i>				
Davao Region	428,472	391,384	422,403	387,243
Compostella Valley	64,251	57,258	62,320	55,838
Davao del Norte	42,123	38,190	40,802	37,174
Panabo City	16,436	15,151	16,282	15,017
Tagum City	21,844	20,106	21,840	20,108
IGACOS	9,060	8,177	8,882	8,145
Davao Oriental	21,982	19,979	21,559	19,442
Mati City	31,682	28,736	31,223	28,466
Davao del Sur	72,342	66,582	70,664	65,227
Digos City	14,598	13,489	14,845	13,759
Davao City	134,154	123,716	133,986	124,067
<i>Secondary</i>				
Davao Region	176,070	184,171	188,121	194,342
Compostella Valley	27,858	28,591	30,594	30,520
Davao del Norte	16,316	16,384	18,215	18,047
Panabo City	7,664	7,903	8,353	8,531
Tagum City	10,873	11,286	11,516	11,953
IGACOS	4,142	4,065	4,427	4,375
Davao Oriental	7,463	8,123	8,005	8,546
Mati City	12,059	13,464	12,968	14,152
Davao del Sur	23,480	24,867	25,865	27,197
Digos City	6,678	7,107	7,093	7,477
Davao City	59,537	62,381	61,085	63,544

In both school years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, there were more girls than boys enrolled in elementary level. About 52% of the total elementary enrollees in the school year 2017-2018 were girls while 48% were boys.

However, boys outnumbered girls in the secondary level enrollment in both school years. Of the total number of high school enrollees in the school year 2017-2018, about 51% were boys while only 49% were girls.

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

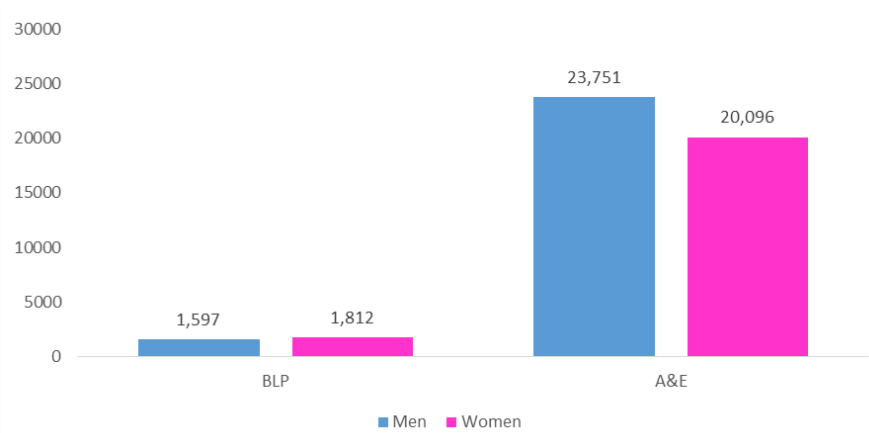


Source: Department of Education XI

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

Majority of students enrolled in Sunday high schools are those who work as house helpers or those who work during weekdays.

Figure 5.2
ENROLMENT IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION (NFE): SY 2017-2018



Source: Department of Education XI

Generally, more men were enrolled in non-formal education (NFE) as compared to women.

Women accounted for 53 percent of the total enrollees in Basic Learning Program (BLP), and men accounted for 54 percent in Accreditation and Equivalency Program.

Non-formal education is any structured educational activity that takes place outside the established formal education system.

BLP is a program that 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 is a program that 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.

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

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

Source: Department of Education XI

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

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

Table 5.5
COMPARATIVE ENROLMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS BY PROGRAM: SY 2017-2018

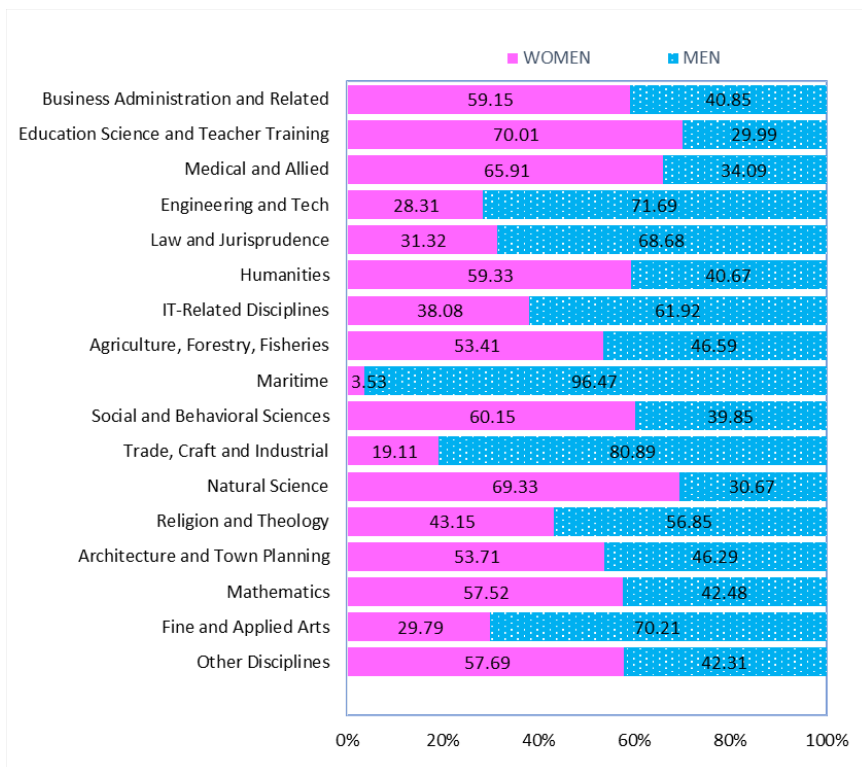
Field of Study	WOMEN		MEN	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	72,157	100.00	59,023	100.00
Business Administration and Related	23,563	32.66	16,272	27.57
Education Science and Teacher Training	20,712	28.70	8,872	15.03
Medical and Allied	7,733	10.72	4,000	6.78
Engineering and Tech	2,890	4.01	7,319	12.40
Law and Jurisprudence	2,837	3.93	6,220	10.54
Humanities	5,293	7.34	3,629	6.15
IT-Related Disciplines	2,942	4.08	4,783	8.10
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	3,087	4.28	2,693	4.56
Maritime	79	0.11	2,157	3.65
Social and Behavioral Sciences	1,209	1.68	801	1.36
Trade, Craft and Industrial	263	0.36	1,113	1.89
Natural Science	755	1.05	334	0.57
Religion and Theology	337	0.47	444	0.75
Architecture and Town Planning	210	0.29	181	0.31
Mathematics	218	0.30	161	0.27
Fine and Applied Arts	14	0.02	33	0.06
Other Disciplines	15	0.02	11	0.02

Source: Commission on Higher Education XI

For the school year 2017-2018, women had bigger number of enrollees on tertiary level as compared to men. Of the 131,180 total enrollees, around 55% were women and 45% were men. Women specifically outnumbered men in Business Administration and Related Fields, Education Science and Teacher Training, Medical and Allied Courses, and Humanities. On the other hand, men outpaced women particularly in the enrollment on Engineering and Tech, Law and Jurisprudence, IT-Related Disciplines, Maritime, Trade, Craft and Industrial courses.

The tertiary program on Business Administration and Related Fields registered the highest number of enrollees for women, accounting to 32.66% share. Women enrollment in Teacher Education Science and Teacher Training ranked the 2nd highest, with a proportion of 28.70%.

Figure 5.3
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ENROLLEES IN HIGHER
EDUCATION BY FIELD OF STUDY: SY 2017-2018



Source: Commission on Higher Education XI

In the school year 2017-2018, there were about 2 women for every man enrolled in Education Science and Teacher Training or in Medical and other health related courses.

However, in the field of Engineering and Tech or in Law and Jurisprudence, there were about 2 men for every woman enrolled in the program.

Table 5.6
GRADUATES IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL COURSES
2017

Program Sector	Women	Men
Agriculture and Fishery	7.22	6.77
Automotive and Land Transportation	1.60	15.62
Construction	1.05	11.59
Decorative Crafts	1.72	0.01
Electrical and Electronics	2.69	4.88
Garments	4.38	0.96
Heat, Ventilation, Airconditioning and Refrigeration	0.05	0.75
Human Health/Health Care	1.71	0.78
Information and Communication Technology	2.02	2.16
Maritime	0.01	0.10
Metals and Engineering	0.96	9.93
Others	6.05	10.57
Others (Entrepreneurship)	7.78	5.62
Others (GAD Training)	3.96	5.41
Others (Language)	0.43	0.25
Others (Livelihood)	3.66	2.66
Processed Food and Beverages	6.03	1.83
Social, Community Development and Other Services	22.21	5.70
Tourism (Hotel and Restaurant)	25.50	13.82
TVET	0.68	0.54
Wholesale and Retail Trading	0.29	0.07
Total Number of Graduates	56,615	48,882

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority XI

In 2017, there was about 1 woman who graduated with tourism related course for every 4 female graduates in technical vocational courses. For courses related to social, community development and other services, there was about 1 woman in this field for every 5 female graduates.

WOMEN'S HEALTH

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

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

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

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

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

Majority of the data in this chapter were obtained from the 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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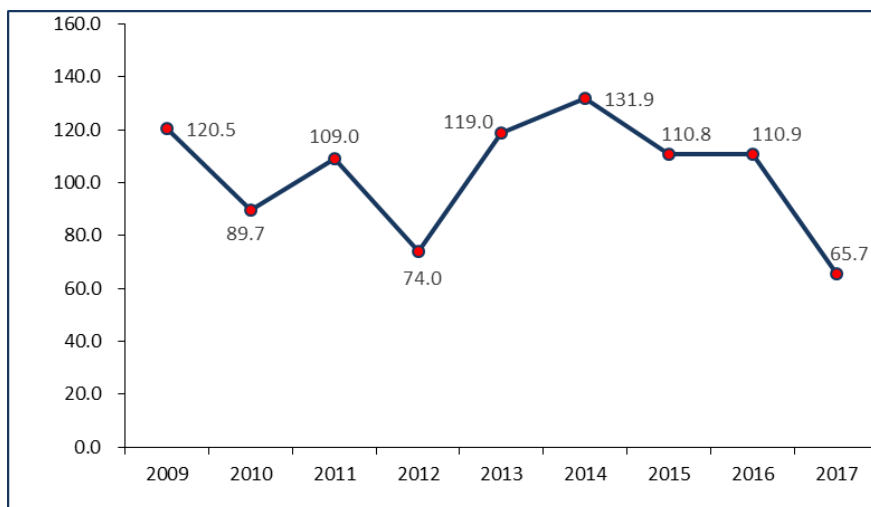
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Figure 6.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE
2009-2017 (Rate per 100,000 live births)



Source: Department of Health XI

Maternal mortality rate in Davao Region displayed fluctuating movements for the years 2009-2017. From 2012-2014, it showed an increasing trend with 74.0 rate per 100,000 live births in 2012 to 131.9 in 2014. For the years 2014-2017, the maternal mortality rate generally exhibited a downward trend with 131.9 in 2014 to 65.7 in 2017. For the inclusive years 2009-2017, it had an average of 103.5.

Table 6.1

LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

2016 and 2017 (rate per 100,000 live births)

Leading Causes	2016	2017
Eclampsia (O15)	12.4	11.0
Postpartum hemorrhage O72	10.4	9.0
Pre-eclampsia (O14)	16.6	8.0
Unknown	a/	3.0
Severe anemia (D50)	a/	3.0
Postpartum cardiomyopathy	3.1	3.0
Pneumonia	3.1	3.0
Ectopic pregnancy (O00)	a/	3.0
Uterine inversion (N85.5))	a/	2.0
Uterine atony (O62)	6.2	2.0
Abruptio placenta (O45)	a/	2.0
Uterus didelphys (Q51.2)	a/	1.0
Urosepsis (N39.0)	a/	1.0
Severe dehydration (E56)	a/	1.0
Puerperal Sepsis (O85)	2.1	1.0
Myocardial infarction	3.1	1.0
Fetal distress in utero (O68)	a/	1.0
Congestive heart failure (I150.0)	a/	1.0
Amniotic myocardial infarction (I12)	a/	1.0

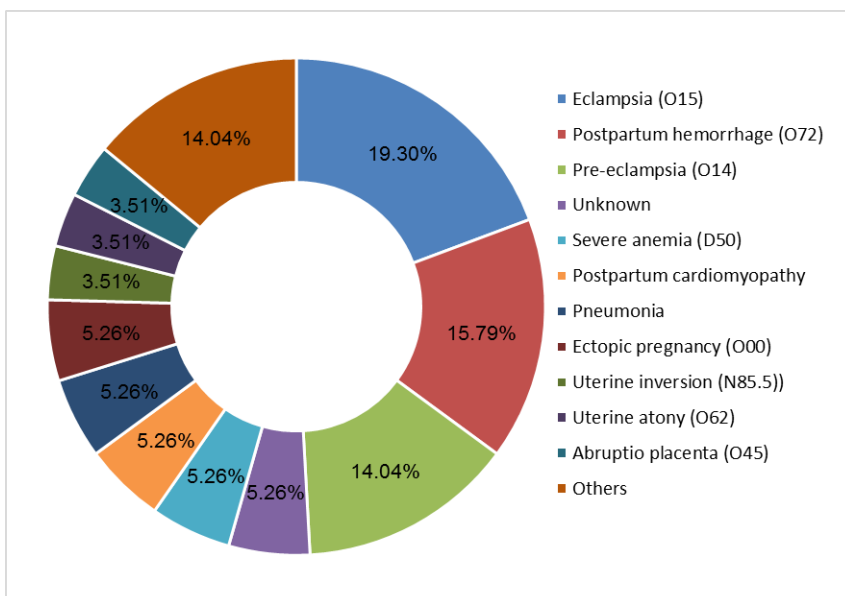
a/ - Not listed among the leading causes during the year.

Source : Department of Health XI

The three leading causes of maternal mortality rate in the inclusive years 2016-2017 included eclampsia, postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia. Eclampsia was recorded as the leading cause in 2017 while pre-eclampsia in 2016.

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).

Figure 6.2
LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS: 2017

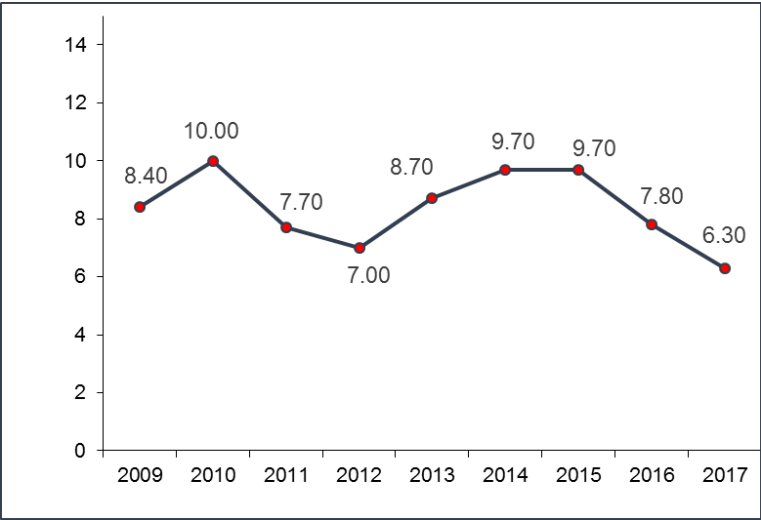


Source: Department of Health XI

Eclampsia, postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia were the three major causes of reported number of maternal deaths in 2017. They accounted for 19.30%, 15.79% and 14.04% of leading causes of maternal deaths, respectively.

Other causes of maternal deaths included uterus didelphys, urosepsis, severe dehydration, puerperal sepsis, myocardial infarction, fetal distress in utero, congestive heart failure and amniotic myocardial infection with 1 percent each.

Figure 6.3
INFANT MORTALITY RATE: 2009 - 2017 (Rate Per 1,000 Livebirths)



Source: Department of Health XI

Within nine years, the rate at which infants die before reaching age 1 per 1,000 live births remarkably decreased by 2.1 percentage points from 2009 to 2017. In 2010, infant mortality rate in Region XI was 10.00 per 1,000 livebirths, the highest recorded rate for the inclusive years 2009-2017. From 2015-2017, the rate declined to 6.3 in 2017. This posted the lowest record for the 2009-2017 infant mortality rates.

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)

Table 6.2

RATE OF TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY:

2014 - 2017 (Rate Per 100,000 Livebirths)

CAUSES	2014	2015	2016	2017
Pneumonia	82	86	133	95
Disorder related to Length of Gestation	72	36	25	87
Respiratory and Cardiovascular Disorder	273	101	9	52
Disorder originating in the Perinatal Period	104	153	102	48
Fetus & Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complication of pregnancy, labor	7	13	a/	44
Septicemia	19	29	63	39
Congenital Malformations	79	56	44	38
Clinical & lab finding not elsewhere classified	8	31	25	32
Infection specific to Perinatal Period	70	83	15	32
Metabolic Disorder	14	7	7	16

Note: a/ - Not listed among the ten leading causes during the year

Source: Department of Health XI

Pneumonia was consistently the leading cause of infant mortality in 2016-2017. For every 100,000 live births in Region XI, 95 babies died due to this sickness in 2017. For the years 2014-2017, an average of 99 infant deaths per 100,000 live births were accounted to this cause. Disorder related to length of gestation emerged as the second major cause of infant mortality in 2017. It recorded 87 infant deaths for every 100,000 live births.

Table 6.3
PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH
2000 – 2030

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

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

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

For the period 2000-2005, the average life expectancy for women was around 68 years compared to only 64 years for men. However, the life expectancy for women will extend by almost 6 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 5 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: 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

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 were higher than the national average.

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)

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: 2013 and 2017

Region	2013	2017
Philippines	92.1	91.9
Region XI	92.6	94.9

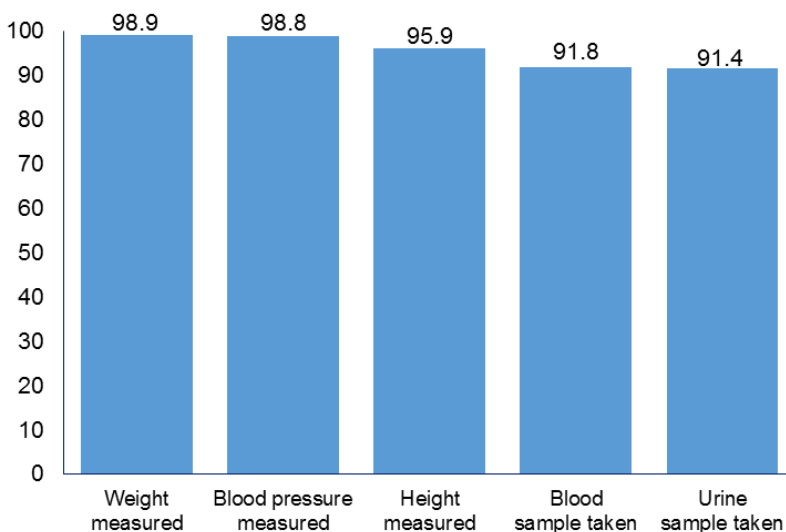
Sources: 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA,
ORC Macro and USAID
2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

Provision of iron or folate supplements is an essential maternal care service provided by the 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): 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
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

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.

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)

Table 6.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING THE SURVEY, BY SOURCE OF PRENATAL CARE
PROVIDER DURING PREGNANCY: 2008, 2013, and 2017

Prenatal care provider 1/	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: 1/ 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: 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: 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: 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: 2003

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

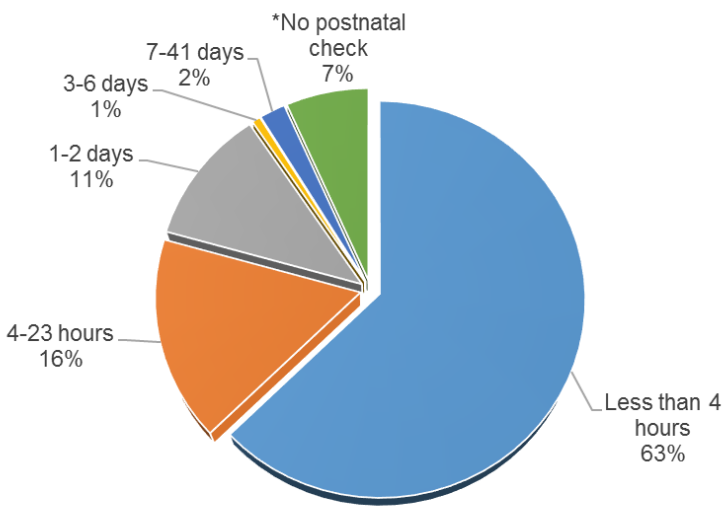
Note: 1/ Barangay health supply/service point officer/ barangay health worker/ other public source

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

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

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

Figure 6.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTHER’S FIRST POSTNATAL
CHECK FOR THE MOST RECENT LIVE BIRTH, BY TIME AFTER
DELIVERY: 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 2008

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

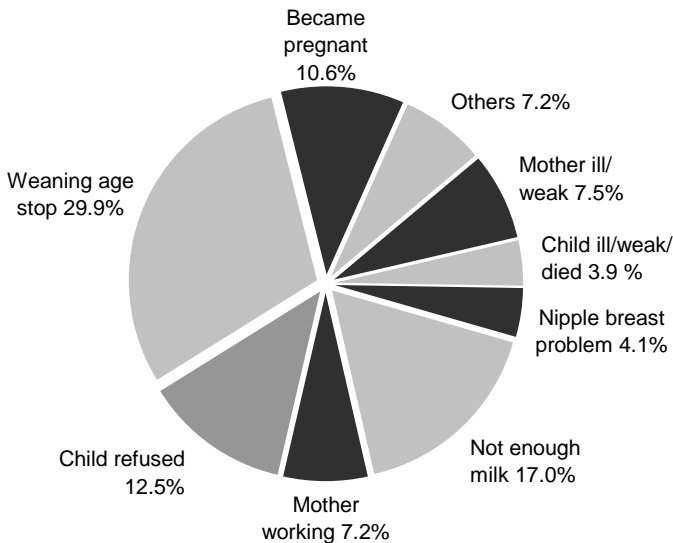
Note: 1/ It is assumed that non-last-born children or last-born children not living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding

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

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

The median duration of breastfeeding 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 Davao Region started to receive infant formula, other milk or food supplement in 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: 2003



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

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

The most common reason given by mothers in Davao Region 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: 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 one of the problems listed in the survey as their constraint in accessing health care, while at the national level, about 54 percent of the women was recorded.

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
2012 – 2015

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

Source: Department of Health XI

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

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

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

Table 6.15
NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MAIN HEALTH CENTERS AND
BARANGAY HEALTH STATIONS AND RATIO TO POPULATION BY
PROVINCE/CITY: 2016 and 2017

Region/Province	2016				2017			
	Health Centers	Barangay Health Stations	Total Number of DOH Facilities	Ratio to Population	Health Centers	Barangay Health Stations	Total Number of DOH Facilities	Ratio to Population
Region XI	67	1,069	1,136	1 : 4,307	67	1,001	1,068	1 : 4,582
Davao Oriental	11	193	204	1 : 2,740	11	193	204	1 : 2,740
Davao del Norte	13	229	242	1 : 4,200	13	204	217	1 : 4,684
Compostela Valley	11	221	232	1 : 3,173	11	213	224	1 : 3,286
Davao del Sur	10	184	194	1 : 3,261	10	149	159	1 : 3,979
Davao Occidental	5	76	81	1 : 3,905	5	76	81	1 : 3,905
Davao City	17	166	183	1 : 8,923	17	166	183	1 : 8,923

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.

From 2016 to 2017, the number of main health centers still stood at 67. However, the number of barangay health stations declined from 1,069 in 2016 to 1,001 in 2017.

The standard ratio for main health center to the population is at 1:20,000. With only a total of 67 health centers in the region for the years 2016 and 2017, 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
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 as well as regional level, the projected fertility rate is expected to decline from 2000 to 2025. This is generally because of the increasing trend of contraceptive use, which is one of the main direct determinants of the continuing fertility decline.

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

Table 6.17
**MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AMONG WOMEN
 AGED 25-49 YEARS: 2008, 2013, and 2017**

Current Age	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
25-49	22.2	21.2	22.3	21.6	22.5	22.2
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: 2008, 2013 and 2017**

Current Age	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
25-49	21.5	20.5	21.5	20.8	21.2	20.2
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 only 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: 2008, 2013 and 2017**

Current Age	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
25-49	23.2	22.1	23.5	22.5	23.5	22.6
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 groups 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
 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 from 2013 to 2017, 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: 2008, 2013 and 2017

Number of Living Children (includes Current Pregnancy)	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Total	62.7	63.8	62.3	61.8	60.1	64.5
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
2008, 2013 and 2017

Age of Woman	2008		2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Total	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
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 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, 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: 2013 and 2017

Couples Consensus on Desire for Children 1/	2013		2017	
	Philippines	Region XI	Philippines	Region XI
Number of Women	8,889	508	13,891	768
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 (7) in every ten (10) 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
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

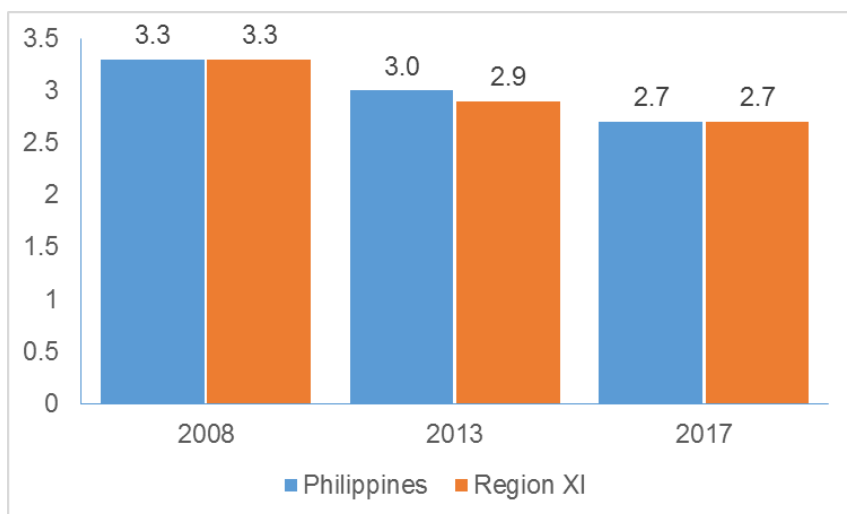
Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), PSA and ICF

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
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

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.

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)

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

Contraceptive Method	2006	2008	2013	2017
Any Method	57.2	60.2	53.8	54.3
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	16.1	15.5	14.5	13.9
<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
Not currently using	42.8	39.8	46.2	45.7
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

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
 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
 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: 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:
 2005-2015

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

GN – Gonorrhea

SY – Syphilis

GNU - Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

Ca – Candidiasis

Tr – Trichomonas

Source: Department of Health XI

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

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

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

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

There 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: 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 a 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 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: 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. 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).

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Table 7.1
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT
CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED BY THE DSWD UNDER COMMUNITY-
BASED SERVICES, BY CATEGORY: 2016 and 2017

Category	2016	2017
Total	50	147
Abandoned	-	-
<i>Sexually Abused</i>	-	4
<i>Rape</i>	-	4
<i>Incest</i>	-	-
<i>Acts of Lasciviousness</i>	-	-
Physically Abused/ Battered/Maltreated	2	6
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	-	-
Victims of Involuntary Prostitution	-	-
Victims of Armed Conflict	-	-
Victims of Trafficking	-	-
Emotionally abused/distressed	48	109
Women in detention	-	-
Childs support	-	12
Child custody	-	8
OFW	-	2
Solo Parent	-	6

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

The number of women in especially difficult situations served by DSWD in Davao Region remarkably increased from 50 in 2016 to 147 in 2017.

The majority of these cases were those women who were emotionally abused/distressed. In 2017, about 74 percent of the total reported cases fitted to this category.

Table 7.2
CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL PROTECTION (CNSPs) SERVED BY
DSWD, REGION XI: 2017

Category	Girls		Boys	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7	100.00	2	100.00
Abandoned	-	-	-	-
Neglected	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Committed / Surrendered	-	-	-	-
Sexually-abused	5	71.43	1	50.00
Sexually-exploited	-	-	-	-
Physically-abused / maltreated /battered	2	28.57	1	50.00
Children in Situations of Armed Conflict	-	-	-	-
Victims of Child Labor	-	-	-	-
Victims of Child Trafficking	-	-	-	-
Street Children	-	-	-	-
Victims of Illegal recruitment	-	-	-	-
Children with HIV / AIDS	-	-	-	-
Children with Disabilities	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

A total of 9 children needing special protection (CNSPs) was recorded to have been served by DSWD in 2017. About 78 percent of these children were girls.

The most predominant cases were those children who were sexually abused. It accounted for about 71 percent of the total girls and 50 percent of the total boys needing for special protection (CNSPs) served by the DSWD.

Table 7.3
NUMBER OF DAY CARE CENTERS, WORKERS AND CHILDREN
SERVED IN REGION XI, BY PROVINCE/CITY: CY 2017

Province/City	No. of Day Care Centers	No. of Day Care Workers	No. of Children Served
Total	2,635	2,629	113,560
Davao Oriental	417	427	13,357
Davao del Norte	532	521	29,840
Compostela Valley	495	495	17,377
Davao Occidental	255	255	8,593
Davao del Sur	385	385	13,504
Davao City	551	546	30,889

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XI

In 2017, there were 2,635 Day Care Centers and 2,629 Day Care Workers in Davao Region. These centers had served a total of 113,560 children.

Among province/cities in Davao Region, Davao Occidental had the lowest number of day care centers, day care workers and children served. Davao City had the highest number of day care centers, day care workers and children served.

Table 7.4
POVERTY STATISTICS FOR WOMEN, YOUTH, CHILDREN, AND
SENIOR CITIZENS: 2012 AND 2015

Poverty Indicators	Philippines		Region XI	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
Poverty Incidence:				
Women	25.6	22.5	29.4	22.6
Youth	22.3	19.4	26.6	19.1
Children	35.2	31.4	40.8	31.7
Senior Citizens	16.2	13.2	19.2	13.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among youth, the poverty incidence dropped from 22.3 in 2012 to 19.4 in 2015 at the national level. It notably decreased in the regional level to 19.1 in 2015. The regional poverty incidence among children reduced to 31.7 in 2015 from 40.8 in 2012.

The Senior Citizens sector had the least poverty incidence in the region, as well as nationwide. It was estimated at 13.2 at the national level and 13.3 in the regional level.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC SPHERES OF WOMEN

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

Ironically, it is also 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 their unavailability in the region. Statistics such as the number of women and men in decision making positions in the executive, judiciary, and special bodies; and number of women and men who are members/ decision makers of labor unions. There is also a need for information on the political and public participation of indigenous women in the region.

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Table 8.1
 NUMBER OF ELECTED OFFICIALS BY POSITION
 Election Years 2013 and 2016

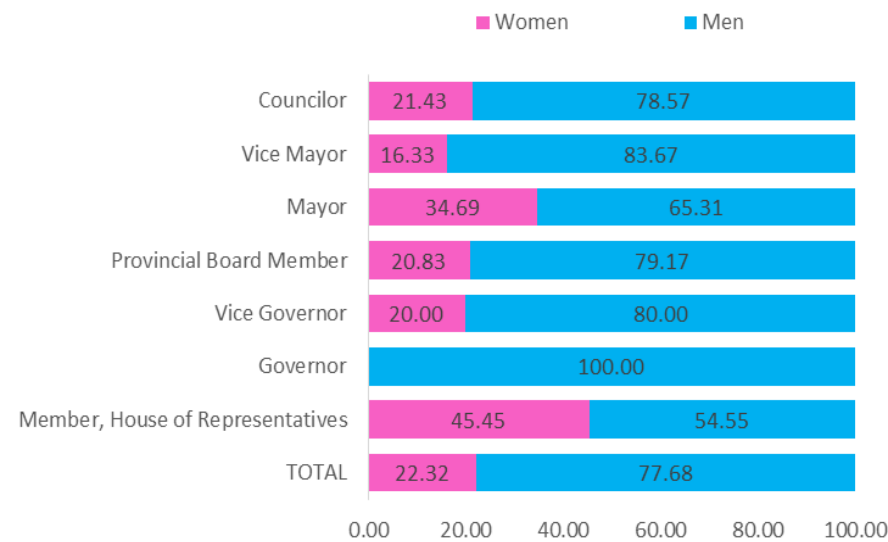
Position	2013		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
TOTAL	112	463	131	456
Member, House of Representatives	5	6	5	6
Governor	1	3	0	5
Vice Governor	-	3	1	4
Provincial Board Member	5	35	10	38
Mayor	9	39	17	32
Vice Mayor	11	38	8	41
Councilor	81	339	90	330

Source: Commission on Election XI

For both the 2013 and 2016 election years, women were still outnumbered by men in the local electoral seats in Davao Region. However, women in the region slightly increased their share in electoral seats from 19.48 percent in 2013 to 22.32 percent in 2016.

Women occupied 17 of the 49 mayoral positions in Davao Region in 2016, while there were 5 women elected in the House of Representatives, out of 11 available positions.

Figure 8.1
PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN ELECTED OFFICIALS
2016



Source: Commission on Election XI

All elected governors in Davao Region for the 2016 election year were all men. In all other elective positions, which included vice-gubernatorial positions, mayoral positions, membership in provincial boards and city/municipal councils, the proportion of men were still relatively high. The biggest percentage of electoral seats that the women in the region had occupied was noted in that of the House of Representative with 45.45% share. The mayoral position, with 34.69% share, ranked the second highest percentage of electoral seat filled in by women.

Table 8.2
 NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERCENTAGE OF VOTING
 BY PROVINCE/CITY: May 9, 2016 Elections

Province/City	Registered Voters		Percentage of Voting	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	1,469,643	1,623,178	79.76	70.47
Davao del Sur	184,377	189,270	84.19	81.54
Davao Occidental	77,170	81,349	76.69	73.95
Davao del Norte	263,412	261,930	84.65	84.54
Compostela Valley	197,573	210,966	87.56	87.11
Davao Oriental	155,830	164,112	85.52	85.24
Davao City	591,281	715,551	72.47	53.70

Source: Commission on Election XI

Registered voters for men at the regional level in the 2016 election were higher than women. However, women in the region showed more diligence in exercising their right of suffrage as recorded in the percentage of voting with 79.76% as compared to men with 70.47%. In the city and provinces of Davao Region, the women's percentage of voting was also relatively higher than that of men.

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

Table 8.3

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN IN THE POLICE FORCE IN DAVAO
REGION: 2016 and 2017

Designation	Women		Men		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
As of February 1, 2016					
Total	1,094	14.69	6,351	85.31	7,445
Commission Officers	67	13.90	415	86.10	482
Non-Commission Officers	1,027	14.75	5,936	85.25	6,963
As of February 27, 2017					
Total	1,149	15.29	6,368	84.71	7,517
Commission Officers	55	13.22	361	86.78	416
Non-Commission Officers	1,094	15.41	6,007	84.59	7,101

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

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

Source: National Police Commission XI

In both years of 2016 and 2017, men continued to dominate in the task of ensuring peace and order in the region. In 2017, only about 15 percent of women were involved in the total of 7,517 police force. Among commission and non-commission officers, 13.22 percent and 15.41 percent, respectively, were women.

The number of women police officers slightly increased from 1,094 in 2016 to 1,149 in 2017.

Table 8.4
 NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL
 As of August 31, 2017

Region/Province	1st level				2nd level			
	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Davao Region	3,489	53.25	3,063	46.75	1,639	35.79	2,941	64.21
Compostela Valley	362	49.73	366	50.27	191	41.34	271	58.66
Davao City	919	48.24	986	51.76	391	33.33	782	66.67
Davao del Norte	916	58.38	653	41.62	464	37.57	771	62.43
Davao del Sur	711	56.03	558	43.97	273	34.96	508	65.04
Davao Occidental	34	52.31	31	47.69	12	29.27	29	70.73
Davao Oriental	547	53.84	469	46.16	308	34.68	580	65.32

Source: Civil Service Commission XI

In the 1st level government positions, men filled in a greater share at 53.35% while women were at 46.75% share.

However, in higher government positions, women occupied a higher portion at 64.21% as illustrated in the 2nd level employment.

Davao Occidental, at 70.73%, had the largest proportion of female employees in the 2nd level government positions.

The first level includes clerical, trades, crafts, and custodial service positions which involve non-professional or subprofessional work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring less than four years of collegiate studies.

The second level includes professional, technical, and scientific positions which involve professional, technical, or scientific work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring at least four years of college work up to Division Chief level.

CULTURAL IDENTITY OF WOMEN

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

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

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

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

The data included in this chapter are limited to population in cultural communities by province; number of schools in Davao City catering to indigenous people and *Moro* people; percent distribution of household population by ethnic tribes; and 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 DAY CARE CENTERS CATERING TO INDIGENOUS AND MORO PEOPLE, NUMBER OF ENROLLEES AND LOCATION, DAVAO CITY: 2015

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

Source: City Social Services and Development Office, Davao City

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

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

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

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

Ethnic Tribe	Percent to Total Population in Davao Region	
	Women	Men
Mandaya	2.97	3.17
Dabawean	2.25	2.17
Manobo/Ata-Manobo	1.28	1.38
Bilaan/B'laan	1.03	1.09
Tagakaolo	0.98	1.03
Kalagan	0.70	0.72
Mansaka	0.58	0.63
Bagobo/Guinan	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/Matigsalog	0.10	0.10
Sangil, Sangir	0.09	0.09
Karay-a	0.06	0.06
Badjao	0.02	0.02

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

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA

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

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

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

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

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA

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

There were more common tribes women 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 concern pertaining to violence against women are the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table 10.1
NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE, REGION XI
2015-2017

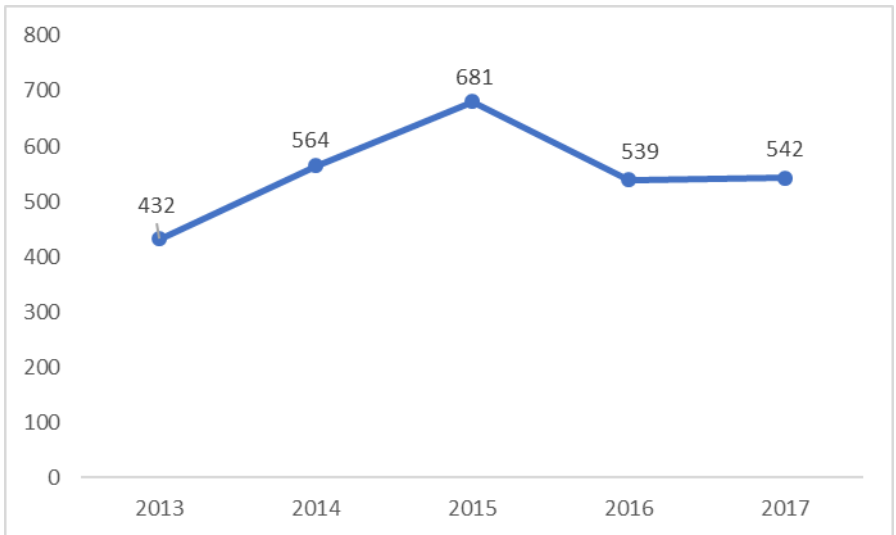
Type of Index Crime	2015	2016	2017
Index Crimes Committed Against Person	7,106	4,284	3,293
Murder	835	760	660
Homicide	314	108	193
Rape	681	539	542
Physical Injury	5,276	2,877	1,898
Index Crimes Committed Against Property	8,380	4,221	2,658
Robbery	2,109	1,103	795
Theft	6,022	2,656	1,589
Carnapping	226	443	259
Cattle Rustling	23	19	15
TOTAL	15,486	8,505	5,951

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

Rape has been the second least among index crimes committed against person in 2015 to 2017. Its share to total index crime against person was 9.6 percent in 2015, 12.6 percent in 2016 and 16.4 percent in 2017.

From 2015 to 2017, 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 IN DAVAO REGION
2013-2017



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

The number of rape cases in the region showed an increasing trend from 2013 to 2015. In 2016, however, there was a huge drop from 681 cases in 2015 to 539 cases in 2016, and slightly increased to 542 in 2017.

Table 10.2
NUMBER OF RAPE CASES, BY PROVINCE/CITY:
2015-2017

Province/City	2015	2016	2017
Total	681	539	542
Davao Oriental	17	62	80
Davao del Norte	148	78	102
Compostela Valley	161	69	47
Davao Del Sur	93	82	84
Davao Occidental	-	18	14
Davao City	262	230	215

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

Davao City had the highest incidences of reported rape cases from 2015 to 2017. Davao Oriental had the lowest rape cases in 2015; and Davao Occidental in 2016 and 2017.

Except for Davao Oriental, there was a decline in the number of reported rape cases in 2015. In 2017, the provinces which experienced increases in rape cases were Davao Oriental, Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur.

Table 10.3
NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY
PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Cases	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	442	605	192	805	45	2,851	4,940
Rape	11	25	9	15	-	41	101
Physical Injuries	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
RA 9262 ^{a/}	333	516	166	753	45	2,413	4,226
Acts of Lasciviousness	9	37	9	30	-	117	202
Attempted Rape	2	8	3	2	-	6	21
Incestuous Rape	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Threat	73	1	-	-	-	-	74
Concubinage	1	4	3	4	-	-	12
Homicide/ Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oral Defamation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unjust Vexation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RA 7877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	7	14	2	1	-	274	298

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 RA9262 were the most common forms of violence against women in Davao Region. For the year 2017 alone, there had been 4,226 cases under RA 9262 comprising 85.5 percent of the total number of VAW cases.

Davao City had the highest reported VAW cases comprising slightly more than half, (57 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: 2017

Relation to Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	445	605	211	805	45	2,866	4,977
Father	7	7	1	1	-	-	16
Step Father	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Husband	167	243	116	375	24	846	1,771
Ex-Husband	61	-	-	-	-	90	151
Live-in Partner	150	260	66	338	21	1,025	1,860
Boyfriend	38	23	4	46	-	156	267
Relative	8	6	-	3	-	105	122
Stranger	-	8	2	11	-	12	33
Employer	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Neighbor/Acquaintance	2	7	6	10	-	19	44
No Relation	12	50	9	20	-	121	212
Grandfather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ex-live-in Partner	-	-	1	-	-	425	426
Ex-Boyfriend	-	-	2	-	-	49	51
Others	-	-	2	-	-	17	19

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

Almost 100 percent of the perpetrators of violence against women in Davao Region were known to the victim, specifically, 93.8 percent were relatives of the victim. Only 4.8 percent were strangers and no relationship with the victims.

Out of the total number of offenders related to the victims, 90.9 percent were partners of intimate relationships.

Table 10.5
 NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
 BY AGE OF SUSPECT AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Age of Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	445	605	211	805	45	2,866	4,977
Below 18 Years	6	1	-	-	-	494	501
18-25	67	61	91	117	7	1,023	1,366
26-35	137	217	90	290	19	564	1,317
36-45	108	186	12	189	11	421	927
46-55	115	74	10	112	8	235	554
Undetermined	12	66	8	97	-	129	312

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

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

Table 10.6
NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY AGE OF VICTIM AND BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Age of Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	442	605	192	805	45	2,851	4,940
Below 18 Years	11	-	-	-	-	368	379
18-25	129	147	49	200	16	745	1,286
26-35	107	243	29	271	16	1,029	1,695
36-45	99	138	95	201	7	451	991
46-55	93	60	19	95	6	201	474
Undetermined	3	17	-	38	-	57	115

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

Most of the victims of violence against women were young. More than half or 68 percent were within the age bracket of 18 to 35 years. There were fewer victims of age 36 to 55.

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

Table 10.7
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Scene of the Crime	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	442	605	192	805	45	2,851	4,940
House	324	484	173	492	40	1,685	3,198
Office/School	54	5	-	45	-	458	562
Motel/Hotel/Inn	2	5	-	1	-	264	272
Others	62	111	19	267	5	444	908

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

Sixty-five percent of all cases of violence against women occurred in a domestic setting while 18.3 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: 2017

Province/City	Perpetrators				Total
	Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Total	49	1.0	4,928	99.0	4,977
Davao Oriental	5	1.1	440	98.9	445
Davao del Norte	5	0.8	600	99.2	605
Compostela Valley	3	1.4	208	98.6	211
Davao del Sur	-	-	805	100.0	805
Davao Occidental	-	-	45	100.0	45
Davao City	36	1.3	2,830	98.7	2,866

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

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

Table 10.9
WEAPONS/MEANS USED BY PERPETRATOR/S IN COMMITTING
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Weapons/ Means Used	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	442	605	192	805	45	2,851	4,940
Firearm	-	9	-	12	-	-	21
Blunt Instrument	6	10	-	52	-	451	519
Bladed Weapons	35	36	-	35	2	-	108
Hands / Fists / Kicks	285	330	4	417	31	600	1,667
Others	87	220	113	289	12	1,800	2,521
None	29	-	75	-	-	-	104

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

Three 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: 2017

Time of Commission	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	448	605	194	805	45	2,851	4,948
12:00 mn – 6:00 am	44	88	-	136	1	564	833
6:00 am – 12:00 nn	84	87	40	152	12	356	731
12:00 nn – 6:00 pm	99	163	32	180	21	652	1,147
6:00 pm – 12:00 mn	214	237	85	289	11	1,234	2,070
Undetermined	7	30	37	48	-	45	167

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

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

Table 10.11
INFLUENCE OF SUBSTANCE ON PERPETRATORS IN COMMITTING
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Substance Taken	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	445	605	192	805	45	2,851	4,943
Drugs	-	-	-	3	-	1	4
Alcohol	209	202	73	117	7	645	1,253
Both	17	2	-	-	-	-	19
Undetermined	22	401	-	-	-	354	777
None	197	-	119	685	38	1,851	2,890

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

More than half or 58.5 percent of crimes against women were committed without any substance influence. Twenty-six percent of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both.

The same trend was observed in all provinces and city, in the region, except 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: 2017

Disposition of Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	445	605	211	805	45	2,866	4,977
Arrested	32	88	18	38	-	270	446
Warrant Issued	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
At Large	177	515	172	767	45	2,245	3,921
On Bail	45	1	-	-	-	1	47
Others	173	1	21	-	-	350	545

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

More than three quarters or 78.8 percent of the offenders of violence against women were still at large in 2017 while only 9.0 percent were arrested.

There were more offenders who were still at large than those who were arrested in all provinces in Davao Region.

Table 10.13
NUMBER OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY STATUS OF
THE CASE BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Status of the Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	442	605	192	805	45	2,851	4,940
Filed in Court	30	101	50	45	1	112	339
Referred to Private Lawyer	3	28	1	-	-	38	70
Referred to Barangay	20	284	28	180	14	1,088	1,614
Under Police Investigation	5	9	-	26	1	37	78
Undecided to File a Case	249	-	-	-	-	-	249
Referred to DSWD / CSSDO	89	183	113	554	24	173	1,136
Settled by parties at the PNP	19	-	-	-	-	1,095	1,114
Others	27	-	-	-	5	308	340

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

A total of 1,614 cases or 32.7 percent of the cases of violence against women were referred to barangay.

Twenty-three (23) percent were referred to DSWD/CSSDO and settled by parties at the PNP; and 6.9 percent were filed in court, while the other cases were referred to police and private lawyers.

SPECIAL SECTORAL CONCERNS

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

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

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

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

The sources of data include the Philippine National Police Women and Children's Desk and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

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

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

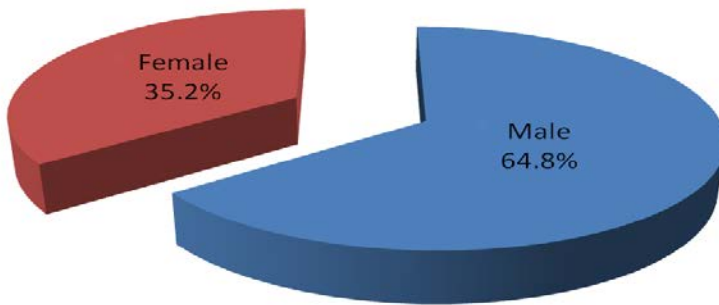
Major Industry Group	Female		Male	
	Number	% to Total	Number	% to Total
Total	1,230	100.0	2,082	100.0
Agriculture				
Crop and Animal Production, Hunting and Related Service Activities	386	31.4	1,147	55.1
Forestry and Logging	5	0.4	52	2.5
Fishing and Aquaculture	20	1.6	139	6.7
Industry				
Mining and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

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

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

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

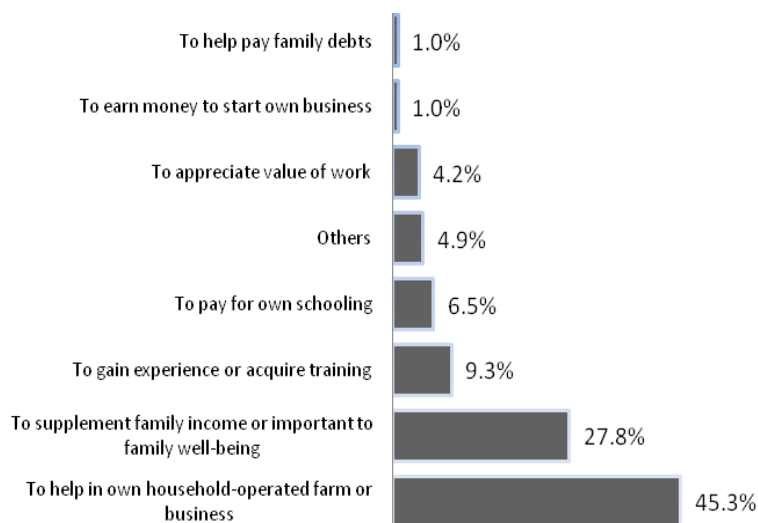
Figure 11.1
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD, BY SEX,
REGION XI. 2011



Source: PSA and ILO, 2011 Survey on Children

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

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



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

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

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

Table 11.2
NUMBER OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Cases	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
Rape	44	111	57	74	16	143	445
Attempted rape	1	6	1	4	-	4	16
Incestuous rape	4	17	-	-	-	31	52
Physical Injuries	96	51	-	285	-	869	1,301
RA 7610 ^a	72	215	63	4	13	-	367
Acts of Lasciviousness	16	57	22	34	5	17	151
Threats	18	1	1	27	-	-	47
Murder	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
Abduction	3	1	-	2	-	5	11
Seduction	3	2	-	2	-	15	22
Child Trafficking	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Others	14	17	12	33	-	374	450

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

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

Physical injuries were the most common forms of crime against children in Davao Region. For the year 2017, there had been 1,301 cases on physical injuries comprising 45.4 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: 2017

Relation to Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	269	515	174	506	34	1,476	2,974
Father / Mother	33	65	22	31	4	139	294
Stepfather / Stepmother	7	21	5	12	-	53	98
Brother / Sister	5	9	3	6	1	19	43
Husband / Live-in partner	-	5	2	2	-	5	14
Grandfather / Grandmother	-	7	2	4	3	18	34
Teacher	16	3	5	9	3	16	52
Boyfriend	8	9	8	14	1	36	76
Relative	49	62	33	48	2	127	321
Neighbor / Acquaintance / Friend	74	61	29	104	11	532	811
Gang/Stranger	23	12	-	104	-	75	214
Employer	-	2	3	2	-	2	9
No Relation	54	259	62	170	9	454	1,008

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 33.9 percent of the total offenders.

Of the total number of offenders, 27.0 percent were related to the victims. And of the relatives, 54.0 percent were the victims' mother/father /grandfather or stepmother/stepfather.

Table 11.4
**NUMBER OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY STATUS OF THE CASE BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017**

Status of the Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
Filed in Court	67	138	73	62	10	229	579
Under Police Investigation	27	32	20	-	-	113	192
Referred to Barangay	69	103	-	112	-	267	551
Referred to DSWD/WCC S/ CSSDO	80	203	66	293	24	542	1,208
Settled at PNP	28	3	-	-	-	307	338

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

A total of 42.1 percent of the cases of crimes against children were referred to DSWD/WCCS/CSSDO, 20.2 percent were filed in court, while parties settled 11.8 percent at PNP.

Other cases were referred to Barangay, (19.2 percent) and were under police investigation, (6.7 percent).

Table 11.5
**NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY AGE GROUP, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017**

Age Group	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
5 Yrs. & Below	23	29	21	33	3	65	174
6-11	79	117	33	106	12	384	731
12-17	164	333	105	328	18	762	1,710
Above 17 Yrs.	1	-	-	-	1	247	249
Undetermined	4	-	-	-	-	-	4

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

More than half or 59.6 percent of the victims of crimes against children belonged to the age group 12 to 17 years of age. There were 731 children or 25.5 percent belonging to age group 6 to 11 years old.

For all of the provinces and city of Davao Region, most of the victims were from the 12 to 17 years old age group.

Table 11.6
**NUMBER OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY
 AGE GROUP, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017**

Age of Suspect	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
Below 18 Years	11	63	2	13	-	26	115
18-25	84	96	8	116	7	351	661
26-35	57	74	52	77	8	514	782
36-45	44	57	37	77	9	235	459
46-55	52	54	15	48	5	153	328
56 and above	16	35	13	2	4	64	134
Undetermined	7	100	32	134	-	115	388

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

Adults were the usual perpetrators of violence against children.

In 2017, 82.4 percent of the offenders were more than 18 years of age. Only 4.0 percent had ages less than 18 years old, and 13.5 percent were undetermined. Of the total number of offenders, 23.0 percent belong to the age group 18-25, the age group with the highest number of offenders.

Table 11.7
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Scene of the Crime	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	158	467	34	1,458	2,867
House	135	279	79	12	10	1,035	1,550
Office/School	17	25	5	17	3	258	325
Motel/Hotel/Inn	20	4	-	2	-	65	91
Others	99	171	74	436	21	100	901

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

Most cases of crimes against children occurred at home. Domestic violence comprised 54.1 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 in 45.9 percent of the cases. Motel/hotel/inn is seldom the place of occurrence of crimes against children.

Table 11.8
 PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
 BY SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Province/City	Perpetrators				Total
	Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Total	561	19.6	2,307	80.4	2,868
Davao Oriental	18	6.6	253	93.4	271
Davao del Norte	54	11.3	425	88.7	479
Compostela Valley	11	6.9	148	93.1	159
Davao del Sur	119	25.5	348	74.5	467
Davao Occidental	3	8.8	31	91.2	34
Davao City	356	24.4	1,102	75.6	1,458

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, 80.4 percent were men, while only 19.6 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 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: 2017

Weapons/ Means Used	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
Firearm	2	6	6	2	-	2	18
Blunt Instrument	13	9	1	11	-	36	70
Bladed Instrument	7	19	4	6	-	265	301
Hands / Feet / Fists	200	229	45	113	5	842	1,434
Others	49	216	103	335	29	313	1,045

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

Of the total number of cases on crimes against children in Davao Region, 50.0 percent were done with the perpetrators' hands, feet and fists. In the other half of the cases, offenders used firearms, bladed and blunt instruments in doing the crime.

Table 11.10
TIME OF COMMISSION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Time of Commission	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
12:00 mn – 6:00 am	26	47	19	40	-	654	786
6:00 am – 12:00 nn	69	87	43	91	7	56	353
12:00 nn – 6:00 pm	74	174	25	146	7	52	478
6:00 pm – 12:00 mn	98	171	38	123	20	462	912
Undetermined	4	-	34	67	-	234	339

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 2017, crimes against children were mostly committed from 6:00 pm to 12:00 mn. They were least committed 6:00 am to 12:00 nn.

Table 11.11
**SUBSTANCE INFLUENCE ON PERPETRATORS IN COMMITTING
 CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017**

Substance Taken	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	271	479	159	467	34	1,458	2,868
Drugs	8	-	-	10	-	-	18
Alcohol	104	83	33	32	6	469	727
Both	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Undetermined	47	160	38	216	15	165	641
None	107	236	88	209	13	824	1,477

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

More than half or 51.5 percent of the abuses were committed without the influence of any substance while about 26.2 percent of the offenders were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both.

The same picture was observed in all provinces and city of Davao Region, except in Davao del Sur and Davao Occidental where perpetrators usually commit crimes against children for undetermined reason.

Table 11.12
DISPOSITION OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017

Disposition of Case	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	269	515	174	506	34	1,458	2,956
Arrested	31	60	26	33	5	201	356
Warrant Issued	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
At Large	135	454	148	473	29	854	2,093
On Bail	2	1	-	-	-	198	201
Others	84	-	-	-	-	205	289

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

In 2017, 70.8 percent of the offenders of crimes against children were still at large, 12.0 percent were arrested and only 0.6 percent were issued warrant of arrests.

Most of the offenders in all provinces and city in Davao Region were still at large.

Table 11.13

**MEDICO-LEGAL STATUS OF CASES OF CRIMES AGAINST
CHILDREN, BY PROVINCE/CITY: 2017**

Medico-Legal Exam	Province/City						Total
	Davao Oriental	Davao del Norte	ComVal	Davao del Sur	Davao Occidental	Davao City	
Total	269	515	174	506	34	1,458	2,956
Availed	204	353	138	36	34	399	1,164
Not Availed	58	162	36	470	-	1,059	1,785
Pending	7	-	-	-	-	-	7

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

Majority or 60.4 percent of victims of crimes against children did not avail of medico-legal services while only 39.4 percent availed the services.

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

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

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, PSA

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

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

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

The issues under this area of concern are:

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

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

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

Data on this chapter are obtained from Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) XI 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

Table 12.1	NUMBER OF TRAININGS/ORIENTATION CONDUCTED RELATED TO GAD AND POPDEV IN ARC'S: 2014-2015	12-5
Table 12.2	NUMBER OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION EXISTING IN AGRARIAN REFORM COMMUNITIES (ARC's): 2013 - 2015	12-6
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Table 12.4	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS) IN DAVAO REGION WITH EXISTING GAD PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: 2017	12-8
Table 12.5	NUMBER OF CITIES OF DAVAO REGION WITH ORGANIZED GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM (GFPS) AND WITH WRITTEN FUNCTIONS: 2015	12-9

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

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

Note: GAD – Gender and Development.

ARC – Agrarian Reform Community.

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

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

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

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

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

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XI

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

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

Table 12.3

NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGUS) IN DAVAO REGION WITH ORGANIZED GAD FOCAL POINT SYSTEM (GFPS) 2017

Province/City	Number	Percent
Davao Oriental	12	100.0
Davao del Norte	12	100.0
Compostela Valley	12	100.0
Davao del Sur	11	100.0
Davao Occidental	6	100.0
Davao City	1	100.0
TOTAL	54	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 2017, 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) IN DAVAO
 REGION WITH EXISTING GAD PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: 2017

Province/City	Number	Percent
Davao Oriental	12	100.0
Davao del Norte	12	100.0
Compostela Valley	12	100.0
Davao del Sur	8	72.7
Davao Occidental	6	100.0
Davao City	1	100.0
TOTAL	51	94.4

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

Fifty one (51) local government units (LGUs) in Davao Region had existing programs and projects in gender and development.

All LGUs, except Davao del Sur, had an existing GAD programs and projects.

Table 12.5

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

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

Legend:

* -includes component cities: Panabo, Tagum and IGACOS

** -includes Mati City

*** -includes Digos City

**** -highly urbanized city

Source: Department of Interior and Local Government, Region XI

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

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

ANNEX

Technical Notes

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

List of Data Sources

PSA Key Officials

TECHNICAL NOTES

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

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

Balik-Aral Students

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

Barangay Health Station (BHS)

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

Child/Youth

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

CLOA Holder

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

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

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

Disadvantaged Children

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

Disadvantaged Women

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

Disability

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

Economic Activities

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

Emancipation Patents

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

Employment Rate

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

First Level Position

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

Free Patent

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

Functional Literacy Rate

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

Household

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

Household Head

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

Household Population

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

Index Crimes

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

Labor Force, (Persons in the)

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

Labor Force Participation Rate

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

Life Expectancy

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

Maternal Mortality

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

Migration

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

Mortality

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

Nominal Wage

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

Non-formal Education

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

Out-of-School Youth

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

Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)

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

Overseas Contract Worker (OCW)

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

Own Account Worker

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

Population

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

Real Wage

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

Senior Citizens

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

Simple Literacy Rate

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

Third Level Position

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

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

Total Wanted Fertility Rate (TWFR)

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

Unemployment Rate

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

Unpaid Family Workers

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

Wage and Salary Workers

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

Youth Offender

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

1. Bureau of Agricultural Statistics XI
2. City Social Services and Development Office, Davao City
3. Civil Service Commission XI
4. Commission on Election XI
5. Commission on Higher Education
6. Cooperatives Development Authority XI
7. Department of Agrarian Reform XI
8. Department of Agriculture
9. Department of Education XI
10. Department of Environment and Natural Resources XI
11. Department of Health XI
12. Department of Interior and Local Government XI
13. Department of Labor and Employment XI
14. Department of Social Welfare and Development XI
15. Department of Trade and Industry XI
16. 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
<u>a/</u>	Not listed among the ten leading causes during the year
...	Data Not Available
- (dash)	Nil or Zero
..	Not Applicable
(-)	Negative
~	Less than the unit employed

Republic of the Philippines
THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

Usec. LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

Asec. JOSIE B. PEREZ

*Deputy National Statistician
Censuses and Technical
Coordination Office*

Asec. DANIEL A. ARIASO, SR.

*Deputy National Statistician
Civil Registration and
Central Support Office*

ROSALINDA P. BAUTISTA

*(Director II) Officer-in-Charge
Sectoral Statistics Office*

Regional Statistical Services Office XI

RUBEN D. ABARO, JR.

OIC- Regional Director

ROSENDO M. AYA-AY

*Chief Statistical Specialist
Statistical Operations and
Coordination Division)*

IMELDA A. AGUSTIN

*Chief Administrative Officer
Civil Registration and
Administrative Support Division*

* As of December 2018