

Women & Men

IN EASTERN VISAYAS



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STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

Tenth Edition



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE OFFICE VIII
TACLOBAN CITY

ISSN 1656-8494

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FOREWORD

Due to the rise of the COVID-19, the call for women and men to heal as one has never been more evident; the need for gender statistics is clear.

In the last 21 years, since the inception of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), up to its inclusion the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, the Philippine Statistics Authority has produced gender statistics as a guide in the formulation, planning, and implementation of programs/projects on women's welfare and advancement. One of the efforts in forwarding its cause has been these handbooks.

The **2021 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Eastern Visayas, 10th Edition**, journals the statistics reflecting the status of women and men in the region in 2020. It provides charts, summary tables, and brief analytical insights on women and men in various sectors. The handbook equips policy-makers, planners, and all stakeholders with quality gender-based information.

We hope that the publication will help us better navigate the new normal as we continue to advocate gender equality in our society. It is a testimony that all lives, regardless of sex, matter. Therefore, we are grateful to everyone that made the handbook possible: all government agencies, which provided updated data, and statistical researchers, who stepped into the field of data collection, armed with today's custom health protocol.


WILMA A. PERANTE
Regional Director

Philippine Statistics Authority, RSSO VIII

July 2021

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STANDARD SYMBOLS USED

Symbol	Meaning
SY	School Year
...	Data not Available
..	Not Applicable
-	Nil or zero
*	Less than 500

PRIORITY SECTORS ON GENDER CONCERNS

Chapter 1

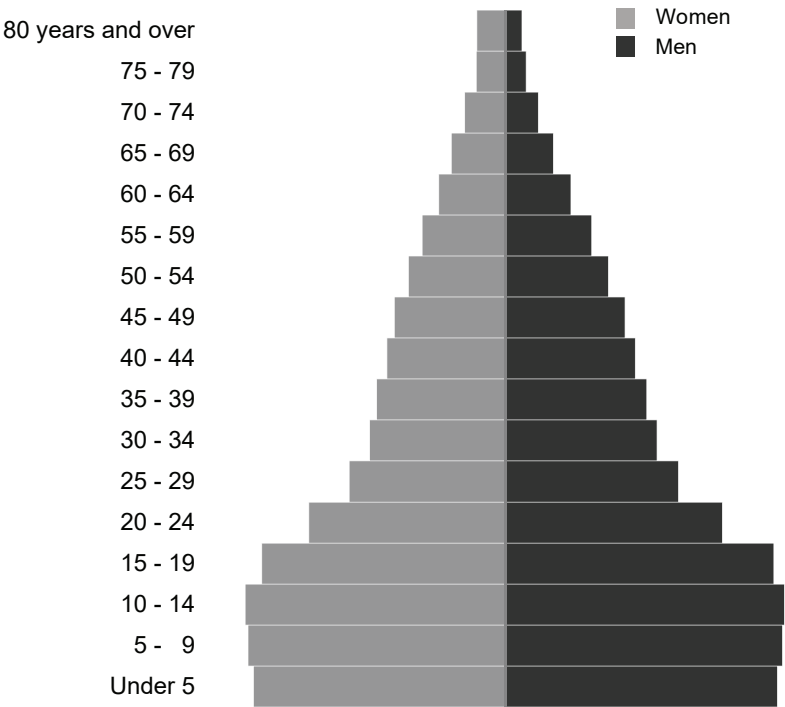
POPULATION AND FAMILIES



Population dynamics greatly influence to a great extent the role of women in society. Women are the child bearers and housekeepers of the home and at the same time contributor to economic development in family and society. A rapidly growing population and the increasing demand to control it puts pressure on women struggling to balance family, household and economic activities. These contribute to their multiple burdens as they are still confined to traditional roles they have in society. In this regard, gender statistics on population and families serve as key indicators on which leaders, planners and policy makers of both the government and private sectors can base programs and policies to address social needs and promote gender equality.

This chapter presents regional and/or provincial data on population by age group, sex ratio, marital status, median age at first marriage, average number of children ever born among married women and age dependency ratio. Data were obtained from the results of 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN); 2010 Census-Based Population Projections; and 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on gender development index and gender equality ratio generated by PSA were also included.

Figure 1.1 POPULATION PYRAMID,
REGION VIII: 2015



Source: Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), Philippine Statistics Authority

The region's population remains relatively young as shown by the broad-based population pyramid in 2015. Median age was recorded at 22 years.

Table 1.1
PROJECTED POPULATION AND SEX RATIO BY PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 01 JULY 2025

Province	2025				Sex Ratio
	Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Region VIII	2,459,394	48.7	2,589,922	51.3	105
Biliran	90,263	48.7	95,126	51.3	105
Eastern Samar	263,346	48.4	280,493	51.6	106
Leyte	1,120,820	48.8	1,177,551	51.2	105
Northern Samar	340,854	48.9	356,808	51.1	105
Southern Leyte	229,987	49.0	239,191	51.0	104
Samar	414,124	48.4	440,753	51.6	106

Source: Updated Projected Mid-Year Population based on 2015 Census of Population in Collaboration with the Interagency Committee on Population and Housing Philippine Statistics Authority

By 01 July 2025, the region's total population will reach 5.0 million, of which more than half (51.3%) are men. Same trend was seen in all provinces.

Chapter 1 Population and Families

Table 1.2

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP, REGION VIII: 2015

Age Group	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	
Region VIII	2,150,968	100.0	2,274,204	100.0	106
Under 5	239,982	11.2	258,947	11.4	108
5-9	245,068	11.4	263,774	11.6	108
10-14	247,908	11.5	265,111	11.7	107
15-19	230,656	10.7	253,756	11.2	110
20-24	186,687	8.7	204,803	9.0	110
25-29	148,756	6.9	163,092	7.2	110
30-34	129,400	6.0	142,893	6.3	110
35-39	122,698	5.7	133,184	5.9	109
40-44	112,933	5.3	122,460	5.4	108
45-49	105,810	4.9	112,876	5.0	107
50-54	92,453	4.3	97,450	4.3	105
55-59	79,337	3.7	81,882	3.6	103
60-64	63,559	3.0	62,046	2.7	98
65-69	51,600	2.4	45,411	2.0	88
70-74	38,809	1.8	31,221	1.4	80
75-79	27,992	1.3	19,704	0.9	70
80-84	16,542	0.8	10,213	0.4	62
85 and over	10,778	0.5	5,381	0.2	50

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

Of the 4.4 million household population in 2015, men accounted for 51.4 percent while women comprised 48.6 percent. These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 106 men for every 100 women.

Based on the 2015 census counts, women dominated men starting age 55 years old.

Chapter 1 Population and Families

Table 1.3

**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX,
MARITAL STATUS, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2015**

Province/ Marital Status	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII				
Total	1,665,918	100.0	1,751,483	100.0
Single	669,792	40.2	852,887	48.7
Married	604,212	36.3	596,555	34.1
Widowed	122,435	7.3	43,401	2.5
Divorced/ Separated	28,794	1.7	23,722	1.4
Common-Law/Live-in	240,599	14.4	234,297	13.4
Unknown	177	0.0	621	0.0
Biliran				
Total	64,335	100.0	66,263	100.0
Single	25,016	38.9	31,509	47.6
Married	23,852	37.1	23,186	35.0
Widowed	5,184	8.1	1,651	2.5
Divorced/ Separated	902	1.4	872	1.3
Common-Law/Live-in	9,381	14.6	9,045	13.7
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern Samar				
Total	173,783	100.0	186,782	100.0
Single	68,852	39.6	91,264	48.9
Married	67,644	38.9	67,246	36.0
Widowed	12,943	7.4	4,918	2.6
Divorced/ Separated	2,799	1.6	2,577	1.4
Common-Law/Live-in	21,493	12.4	20,777	11.1
Unknown	52	0.0	0	0.0
Leyte				
Total	646,284	100.0	681,295	100.0
Single	250,643	38.8	323,038	47.4
Married	236,260	36.6	233,960	34.3
Widowed	48,739	7.5	17,380	2.6
Divorced/ Separated	11,452	1.8	9,854	1.4
Common-Law/Live-in	99,147	15.3	97,037	14.2
Unknown	43	0.0	26	0.0

Chapter 1 Population and Families

Table 1.3 - Continued

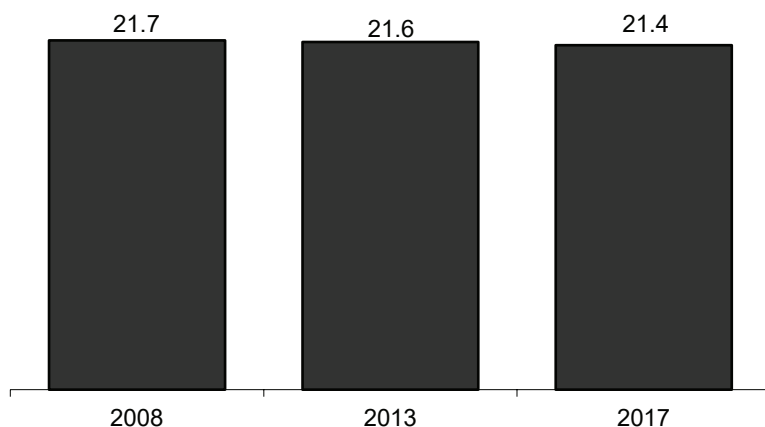
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX,
MARITAL STATUS, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2015

Province/ Marital Status	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Northern Samar				
Total	231,994	100.0	243,549	100.0
Single	98,660	42.5	122,948	50.5
Married	79,531	34.3	78,612	32.3
Widowed	15,924	6.9	5,566	2.3
Divorced/ Separated	3,122	1.3	2,548	1.0
Common-Law/Live-in	34,736	15.0	33,790	13.9
Unknown	21	0.0	85	0.0
Southern Leyte				
Total	165,153	100.0	169,901	100.0
Single	68,770	49.5	84,178	41.6
Married	64,198	36.9	62,610	38.9
Widowed	13,031	2.7	4,665	7.9
Divorced/ Separated	2,339	1.1	1,904	1.4
Common-Law/Live-in	16,812	9.5	16,166	10.2
Unknown	3	0.2	378	0.0
Samar				
Total	288,720	100.0	307,509	100.0
Single	116,220	40.3	151,324	49.2
Married	102,118	35.4	100,732	32.8
Widowed	20,281	7.0	7,356	2.4
Divorced/ Separated	5,391	1.9	4,417	1.4
Common-Law/Live-in	44,692	15.5	43,561	14.2
Unknown	18	0.0	119	0.0
Tacloban City				
Total	94,482	100.0	94,916	100.0
Single	41,471	43.9	48,237	50.8
Married	29,946	31.7	29,658	31.2
Widowed	6,218	6.6	1,823	1.9
Divorced/ Separated	2,745	2.9	1,513	1.6
Common-Law/Live-in	14,062	14.9	13,675	14.4
Unknown	40	0.0	10	0.0

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

Among the household population 10 years and over in 2015, single men (48.7%) outnumbered single women (40.2%) in the region. Meanwhile, women (43.6%) bested men (36.5%) among married and widowed population.

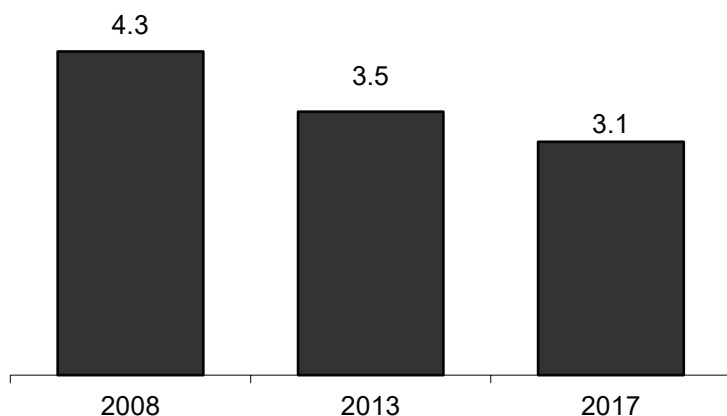
**Figure 1.2 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE
AMONG WOMEN 25 TO 49 YEARS OLD,
REGION VIII: 2008, 2013 and 2017**



*Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),
Philippine Statistics Authority*

The median age at first marriage among women 25 to 49 years old decreased from 21.7 years in 2008 to 21.6 years in 2013. It further declined to 21.4 years in 2017.

**Figure 1.3 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER
BORN TO WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS,
REGION VIII: 2008, 2013 and 2017**



*Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),
Philippine Statistics Authority*

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years (age 15-49) if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. The TFR of women 15 to 49 years old showed a declining trend, from 4.3 children per woman in 2008 to 3.1 children per woman in 2017.

Table 1.4

**POPULATION OF YOUTH AGED 15-24 BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2015**

Province/Age Group	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	419,154	47.6	461,263	52.4
15-19	231,961	47.6	255,138	52.4
20-24	187,193	47.6	206,125	52.4
Billiran	15,058	46.6	17,283	53.4
15 - 19	8,597	46.8	9,775	53.2
20 - 24	6,461	46.3	7,508	53.7
Eastern Samar	44,292	47.1	49,760	52.9
15 - 19	24,837	47.2	27,837	52.8
20 - 24	19,455	47.0	21,923	53.0
Leyte	184,867	48.0	200,382	52.0
15 - 19	99,582	48.0	107,838	52.0
20 - 24	85,285	48.0	92,544	52.0
Northern Samar	62,832	47.5	69,322	52.5
15 - 19	35,768	47.5	39,532	52.5
20 - 24	27,064	47.6	29,790	52.4
Southern Leyte	36,466	47.6	40,150	52.4
15 - 19	20,132	47.3	22,443	52.7
20 - 24	16,334	48.0	17,707	52.0
Samar	75,639	47.3	84,366	52.7
15 - 19	43,045	47.4	47,713	52.6
20 - 24	32,594	47.1	36,653	52.9
Tacloban City	27,001	49.8	27,183	50.2
15 - 19	14,386	50.5	14,121	49.5
20 - 24	12,615	49.1	13,062	50.9

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, there were more men (52.4%) than women (47.6%) among the youth in the region. Same trend was seen in all provinces including Tacloban City.

Chapter 1 Population and Families

Table 1.5

POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2015

Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Region VIII	209,426	54.6	174,418	45.4
60-64	63,604	50.5	62,273	49.5
65-69	51,644	53.2	45,520	46.8
70-74	38,837	55.4	31,281	44.6
75-79	28,004	58.7	19,733	41.3
80 and over	27,337	63.7	15,611	36.3
Biliran	9,261	56.0	7,280	44.0
60 - 64	2,708	51.6	2,542	48.4
65 - 69	2,274	54.2	1,919	45.8
70 - 74	1,717	57.9	1,251	42.1
75-79	1,334	60.3	878	39.7
80 and over	1,228	64.0	690	36.0
Eastern Samar	23,205	53.6	20,126	46.4
60 - 64	6,307	49.5	6,438	50.5
65 - 69	5,593	52.1	5,134	47.9
70 - 74	4,495	53.6	3,891	46.4
75-79	3,305	57.4	2,456	42.6
80 and over	3,505	61.4	2,207	38.6
Leyte	83,447	54.7	69,022	45.3
60 - 64	26,245	50.4	25,786	49.6
65 - 69	20,664	52.9	18,408	47.1
70 - 74	14,938	55.9	11,803	44.1
75-79	10,872	59.5	7,400	40.5
80 and over	10,728	65.6	5,625	34.4
Northern Samar	25,636	54.5	21,397	45.5
60 - 64	7,830	51.1	7,492	48.9
65 - 69	6,287	52.9	5,605	47.1
70 - 74	5,064	55.3	4,094	44.7
75-79	3,421	58.5	2,422	41.5
80 and over	3,034	63.0	1,784	37.0

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), Philippine Statistics Authority

Table 1.5 - Continued

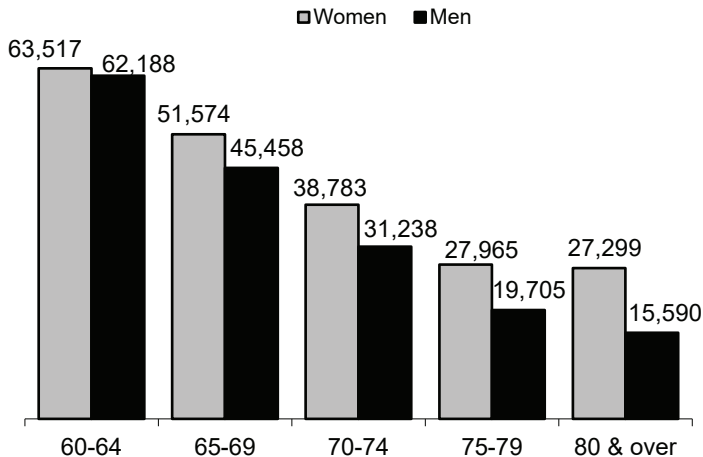
**POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2015**

Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Southern Leyte	24,957	54.4	20,907	45.6
60 - 64	7,252	50.8	7,029	49.2
65 - 69	6,001	52.6	5,418	47.4
70 - 74	4,635	55.2	3,762	44.8
75 - 79	3,556	58.4	2,531	41.6
80 and over	3,513	61.8	2,167	38.2
Samar	33,469	53.9	28,575	46.1
60 - 64	10,008	49.9	10,041	50.1
65 - 69	8,407	54.0	7,148	46.0
70 - 74	6,432	54.6	5,341	45.4
75 - 79	4,436	56.7	3,388	43.3
80 and over	4,186	61.2	2,657	38.8
Tacloban City	9,297	57.1	6,972	42.9
60 - 64	3,208	52.5	2,898	47.5
65 - 69	2,381	56.3	1,851	43.7
70 - 74	1,520	57.9	1,107	42.1
75 - 79	1,061	62.4	639	37.6
80 and over	1,127	70.3	477	29.7

Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, about two-thirds (63.7%) of senior citizens aged 80 years old and over were women. The same trend was noted in all provinces. For Tacloban City, the proportion is higher at 70.3 percent women senior citizens aged 80 years old and over.

**Figure 1.4 POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, REGION VIII: 2015**

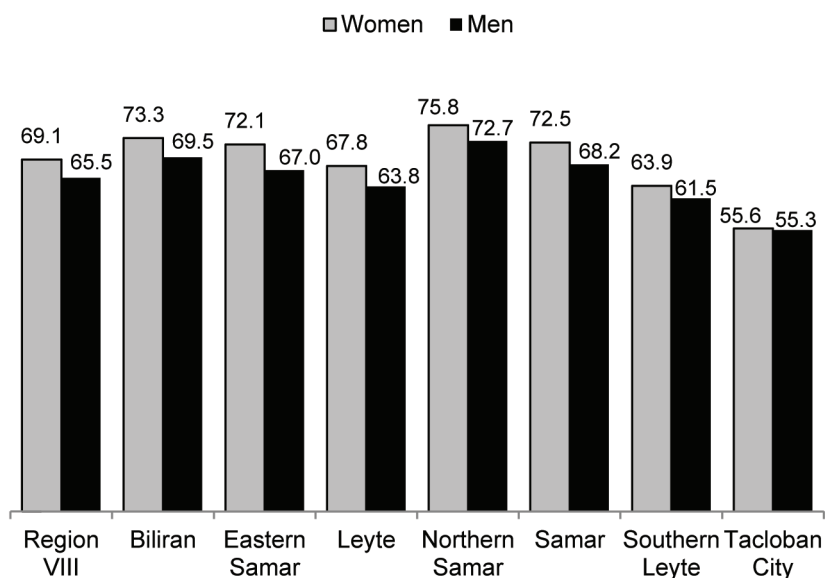


Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), Philippine Statistics Authority

Women live longer than men. In 2015, more than half or 54.6 percent of the senior citizens in the region were women.

In all age groups for senior citizens, population of women were higher than men.

Figure 1.5 AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2015



Source: Source: 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN), Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, the age dependency ratio of women (69.1%) was higher compared with men (65.5%).

Same trend was also seen in all provinces, including Tacloban City. Women in Northern Samar posting the highest dependency burden of 75.8 percent.

Chapter 1 Population and Families

Table 1.6

**GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX BY COMPONENT AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2003 and 2000**

Province	Gender Health Index	Gender Education Index	Gender Income Index	GDI
2003				
Biliran	0.7136	0.8282	0.0913	0.5444
Eastern Samar	0.6365	0.7604	0.1273	0.5081
Leyte	0.7136	0.6880	0.1500	0.5172
Northern Samar	0.6429	0.7647	0.1061	0.5046
Southern Leyte	0.6981	0.7474	0.0000	0.4818
Samar	0.6246	0.6564	0.2135	0.4981
2000				
Biliran	0.6962	0.7936	0.0619	0.5172
Eastern Samar	0.6133	0.8536	0.1336	0.5335
Leyte	0.6959	0.7761	0.1327	0.5349
Northern Samar	0.6199	0.7381	0.0436	0.4672
Southern Leyte	0.6805	0.7201	0.0540	0.4849
Samar	0.6007	0.9579	0.0775	0.5453

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2003, women and men in Biliran enjoyed the highest achievement in terms of human development among the six (6) provinces in Eastern Visayas with Gender Development Index (GDI) estimated at 0.5444.

Across provinces, Northern Samar recorded the biggest improvement in GDI, from 0.4672 index in 2000 to 0.5046 index in 2003.

Table 1.7
GENDER EQUALITY RATIO BY COMPONENT AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2003 and 2000

Province	Health Equality Ratio	Education Equality Ratio	Income Equality Ratio	GER
2003				
Biliran	1.0287	1.0706	7.9896	2.0644
Eastern Samar	1.0166	1.1696	3.4276	1.5973
Leyte	1.0287	0.9531	1.2586	1.0726
Northern Samar	1.0343	1.0552	1.2480	1.1085
Southern Leyte	1.0315	1.1081	1.9296	1.3017
Samar	0.9902	1.1700	1.9525	1.3127
2000				
Biliran	1.0368	0.0000	1.7556	0.0263
Eastern Samar	1.0173	1.0490	5.8672	1.8431
Leyte	1.0368	1.1255	1.1621	1.1069
Northern Samar	1.0355	1.0638	0.8605	0.9823
Southern Leyte	1.0399	1.0255	2.8871	1.4548
Samar	0.9865	1.1536	1.4469	1.1809

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2003, all provinces in the region posted Gender Equality Ratio (GER) greater than 1, which means, women have an advantage over men. Women in Biliran emerged as the most advantaged, with the province recording the highest GER at 2.0644.

Chapter 2

WORK



Women join the labor force in order to help provide the economic needs of the family and to achieve self fulfillment as they grow in their profession. However, women's participation in the labor force still lag behind which could be attributed to the domestic responsibilities that they play in society. The data reflected in this sector will help our labor leaders and policy makers identify specific areas where such gender concerns are present and where gender sensitive approaches are required.

This chapter contains data on labor and employment status of women and men, employment by major occupation and industry groups, and highest grade completed taken from the results of 2018 and 2019 Labor Force Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from the Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) were also included. Provincial data on number of workers terminated due to closure or retrenchment, membership of women and men in workers organizations, and number of registered job applicants in Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) were obtained from the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.1

EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS ON WOMEN AND MEN

AGED 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, REGION VIII: 2019 and 2018

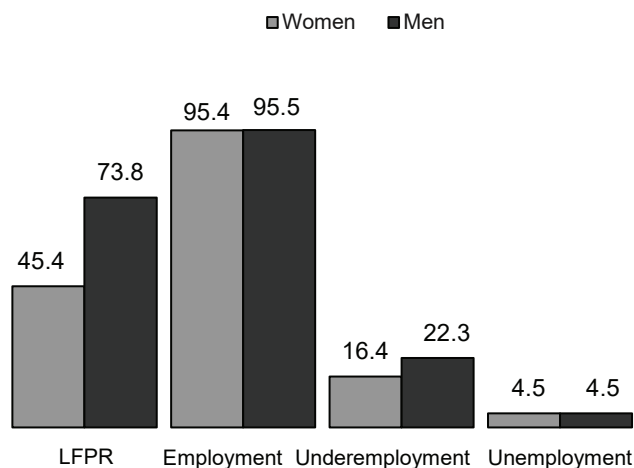
Employment Status	2019		2018	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force (In thousands)	714	1,225	715	1,218
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	45.4	73.8	46.5	75.3
Employment Rate (%)	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.8
Underemployment Rate (%)	16.4	22.3	18.9	22.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Among men aged 15 years old and over, about 3 out of 4 are in the labor force as depicted in its labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 73.8 percent in 2019. While among women, less than half are in the labor force with an LFPR of 45.4 percent in 2019, worse than its 2018 rate of 46.5 percent.

In 2019, men comprise about two-thirds or approximately 63.2 percent of the labor force, women were only 36.8 percent. The same proportion was noted in 2018.

Figure 2.1 EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2019



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2019, employment rate among women and men were almost equal at 95.4 percent and 95.5 percent, respectively. However, substantial difference was noted in men's underemployment rate posted at 16.4 percent, lower than that of women recorded at 22.3 percent.

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.2

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2019 (Number in thousands)

Major Occupation Group	2019			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	681	100.0	1,170	100.0
Managers	149	21.9	107	9.1
Professionals	70	10.3	32	2.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	39	5.7	24	2.1
Clerical Support Workers	39	5.7	27	2.3
Service and Sales Workers	149	21.9	122	10.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers	50	7.3	289	24.7
Craft and Related Trade Workers	13	1.9	98	8.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2	0.2	81	6.9
Elementary Occupations	171	25.0	386	33.0
Armed Forces Occupations	0	0	4	0.4

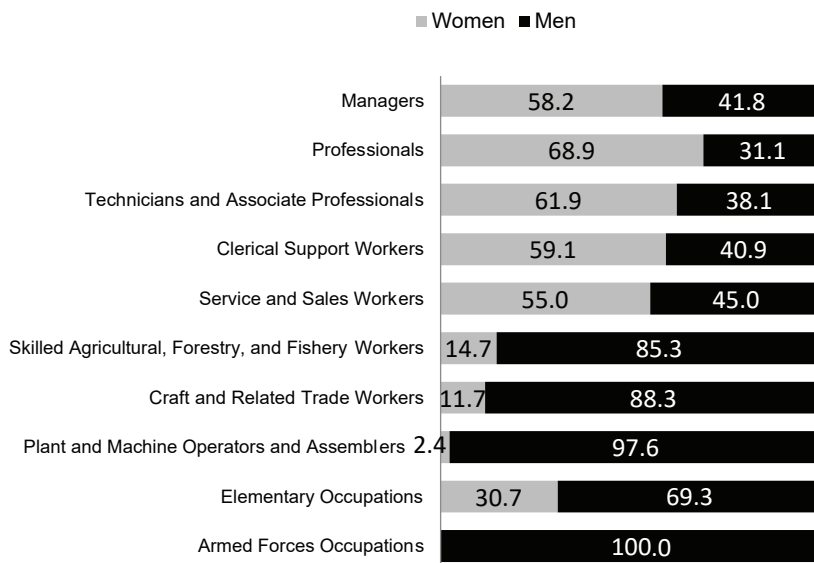
Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2019, one out of four (25.0%) of the employed women in Region VIII were doing elementary occupations such as those that involve the performance of simple and routine tasks which may require the use of handheld tools and considerable physical effort. However, women holding managerial positions, and service and sales workers constitute both 21.9 percent each.

Among the employed men, one-third (33.0%) were doing elementary occupations. The proportion of men involved in skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers followed at 24.7 percent. Only around one out of 10 employed men were holding managerial positions.

**Figure 2.2 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX,
REGION VIII: 2019**



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Gender-stereotyping still prevail in the workplace, as shown in the statistics. Men continued to dominate in the armed forces occupations (100.0%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (97.6%), craft and related trade workers (88.3%), and skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (85.3%).

Women, on the otherhand, comprised the majority among the professionals (68.6%), technicians and associate professionals (61.9%), clerical support workers (59.1%), managers (58.2%), and service and sales workers (55.0%).

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.3

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX,
REGION VIII: 2019
(Number in thousands)**

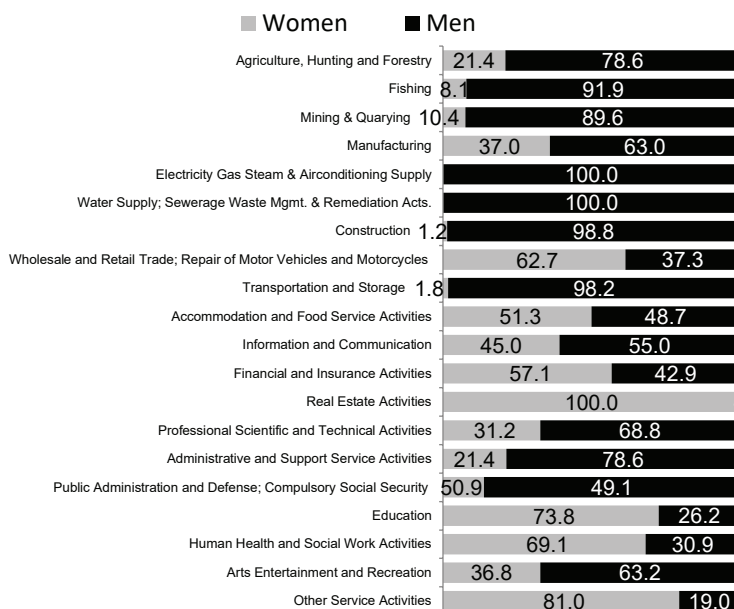
Major Industry Group	2019			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	681	100.0	1,170	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	107	15.7	393	33.6
Fishing	8	1.2	93	7.9
Mining and Quarrying	1	0.2	12	1.0
Manufacturing	34	4.9	58	4.9
Electricity Gas Steam and Airconditioning Supply	-	-	2	0.2
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	1	0.1	2	0.2
Construction	2	0.3	162	13.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	230	33.8	137	11.7
Transportation and Storage	2	0.3	112	9.6
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	26	3.8	25	2.1
Information and Communication	4	0.6	5	0.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	11	1.6	8	0.7
Real Estate Activities	1	0.1	-	-
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	1	0.2	2	0.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	5	0.7	18	1.5
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	96	14.0	92	7.9
Education	43	6.3	15	1.3
Human Health and Social Work Activities	16	2.3	7	0.6
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	3	0.5	6	0.5
Other Service Activities	90	13.2	21	1.8

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of employed persons by major industry group, the largest proportion of employed women (33.8%) were engaged in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry group. While among employed men, the bulk (33.6%) were in agriculture, hunting and forestry major industry group.

Figure 2.3 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2019



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Data on employed persons by major industry group further proved that gender-stereotyping in the labor force still exist. Most of the employed women were engaged in real estate activities (100.0%); other service activities (81.0%); education (73.8%); human health and social work activities (69.1%); wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (62.7%); financial and insurance activities (57.1%); and, accommodation and food service activities (51.3%).

On the other hand, most men worked in water supply, sewerage waste management and remediation activities (100.0%); electricity, gas, steam and airconditioning supply (100.0%); construction (98.8%), transportation and storage (98.2%); fishing (91.9%), mining and quarrying (89.6%); administrative and support service activities (78.6%); professional scientific and technical activities (68.8%); arts entertainment and recreation (63.2%); manufacturing (63.0%); and, information and communication (55.0%).

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.4

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED
AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2019
(Number in thousands)**

Highest Grade Completed	2019			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	681	100.0	1,170	100.0
<i>No grade completed</i>	6	0.9	22	1.9
<i>Elementary</i>	195	28.5	507	43.3
Undergraduate	88	12.9	319	27.3
Graduate	106	15.6	188	16.1
<i>Junior High School</i>	229	33.7	391	33.4
Undergraduate	91	13.4	173	14.8
Graduate	138	20.2	218	18.7
<i>Senior High School</i>	13	1.9	23	2.0
Undergraduate	5	0.7	10	0.9
Graduate	8	1.2	13	1.1
<i>Post Secondary</i>	31	4.5	42	3.6
Undergraduate	9	1.3	13	1.1
Graduate	22	3.2	28	2.4
<i>College</i>	207	30.3	185	15.8
Undergraduate	42	6.1	57	4.9
Graduate	165	24.2	128	10.9

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2019, about one-third (33.7%) of employed women reached/completed Junior High School. About 30.3 percent reached/graduated in college. Those who graduated or in elementary levels shared 28.5 percent.

Among employed men, 43.3 percent reached/completed elementary education. Junior High School graduate/undergraduate comprised 33.4 percent, while those who reached/graduated in college comprised 15.8 percent only of the total number of employed men.

Table 2.5
DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY SEX AND REGION,
PHILIPPINES: 2019 and 2018
(In Thousands)

Region	2019			2018		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Philippines	2,202	1,233	969	2,211	1,239	973
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	9.7	7.8	12.0	98.0	9.1	10.7
Cordillera Administrative Region	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.0
I Ilocos Region	8.8	10.2	7.1	10.0	11.8	7.6
II Cagayan Valley	6.2	8.4	3.5	6.8	9.0	3.8
III Central Luzon	13.3	11.9	15.0	14.5	11.5	18.3
IVA CALABARZON	20.7	18.3	23.8	17.6	14.1	22.0
IVA MIMAROPA	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.8
V Bicol Region	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9
VI Western Visayas	9.0	8.1	10.1	9.0	8.4	9.9
VII Central Visayas	5.1	3.6	7.0	5.5	4.4	6.8
VIII Eastern Visayas	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.7	2.1
X Northern Mindanao	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
XI Davao Region	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.3	4.4	1.4
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	5.7	8.0	2.7	4.8	6.7	2.4
XIII Caraga	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	2.3	3.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	0.6

Note: 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: Philippine Statistics Authority

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.6

**NUMBER OF WORKERS TERMINATED DUE TO CLOSURE OR
RETRENCHMENT BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
2020					
Region VIII	4,545	2,058	45.3	2,487	54.7
Biliran	20	11	55.0	9	45.0
Eastern Samar	143	57	39.9	86	60.1
Leyte	3,972	1,816	45.7	2,156	54.3
Northern Samar	119	43	36.1	76	63.9
Southern Leyte	225	95	42.2	130	57.8
Samar	66	36	54.5	30	45.5
2019					
Region VIII	622	154	24.8	468	75.2
Biliran	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	602	145	24.1	457	75.9
Northern Samar	20	9	45.0	11	55.0
Southern Leyte	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office VIII

The number of workers terminated due to closure or retrenchments increased by more than 6-folds (630.7%), from 622 in 2019 to 4,545 in 2020. Among those terminated/retrenched workers, more than half (54.7%) were men.

Table 2.7
MEMBERSHIP IN WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS
BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
2020					
Region VIII	419,601	172,386	41.1	247,215	58.9
Biliran	16,666	8,111	48.7	8,555	51.3
Eastern Samar	102,307	49,601	48.5	52,706	51.5
Leyte	164,730	80,898	49.1	83,832	50.9
Northern Samar	47,849	20,998	43.9	26,851	56.1
Southern Leyte	19,795	10,212	51.6	9,583	48.4
Samar	68,254	2,566	3.8	65,688	96.2
2019^r					
Region VIII	397,028	161,508	40.7	235,520	59.3
Biliran	15,379	7,615	49.5	7,764	50.5
Eastern Samar	97,397	47,567	48.8	49,830	51.2
Leyte	158,299	78,253	49.4	80,046	50.6
Northern Samar	44,465	19,374	43.6	25,091	56.4
Southern Leyte	16,411	7,540	45.9	8,871	54.1
Samar	65,077	1,159	1.8	63,918	98.2

Note: r - revised

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office VIII

In 2020, membership in workers organization in the region was dominated by men. More than half or 58.9 percent of the members of the workers organizations were men, while women accounted for 41.1 percent.

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.8

NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOB APPLICANTS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
2020					
Region VIII	40,203	16,813	41.8	23,390	58.2
Biliran	3,444	1,886	54.8	1,558	45.2
Eastern Samar	5,748	2,834	49.3	2,914	50.7
Leyte	14,647	5,832	39.8	8,815	60.2
Northern Samar	2,786	803	28.8	1,983	71.2
Southern Leyte	3,991	1,760	44.1	2,231	55.9
Samar	9,587	3,698	38.6	5,889	61.4
2019					
Region VIII	52,582	23,576	44.8	29,006	55.2
Biliran	2,586	1,157	44.7	1,429	55.3
Eastern Samar	7,674	3,715	48.4	3,959	51.6
Leyte	20,127	9,182	45.6	10,945	54.4
Northern Samar	8,139	2,315	28.4	5,824	71.6
Southern Leyte	6,415	3,262	50.8	3,153	49.2
Samar	7,641	3,945	51.6	3,696	48.4

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office VIII

In 2020, men job applicants (58.2%) outnumbered women job applicants (41.8%) in DOLE's Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) in the region. Among provinces, only women applicants in Biliran (54.8%) outnumbered men applicants (45.2%).

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.9

NUMBER OF DTI SERVICES CLIENTS BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

DTI Services	Total	Women	Men
2020			
Region VIII	120,941	82,740	38,201
Services to SMEs (other than training)	3,590	2,412	1,178
Other Financing Services	872	579	293
Trainings and Seminars	25,005	17,439	7,566
BN Registration	15,327	8,695	6,632
Consumer Welfare	17,450	14,355	3,095
Negosyo Center	44,475	30,437	14,038
ICE	6,718	4,076	2,642
CARP	5,177	3,148	2,029
KMME	134	81	53
OTOP Next Gen Project	537	396	141
Trade Fairs, Exhibit/Expo	107	77	30
SSF	1,329	902	427
P3	220	143	77
2019			
Region VIII	104,287	65,859	38,428
Services to SMEs (other than training)	7,121	5,333	1,788
Other Financing Services	531	352	179
Trainings and Seminars	16,526	11,473	5,053
BN Registration	18,615	9,842	8,773
Consumer Welfare	2,890	1,930	960
Negosyo Center	47,497	30,304	17,193
ICE	2,576	1,701	875
CARP	5,687	3,106	2,581
KMME	338	151	187
OTOP Next Gen Project	582	408	174
Trade Fairs, Exhibit/Expo	533	366	167
SSF	1,016	644	372
P3	375	249	126

Source: Department of Trade and Industry, Regional Office VIII

In 2020, around 68.4 percent (82,740 clients) were women who availed of DTI services, higher than men (38,201). DTI services clients increased by 16.0 percent, from 104,287 in 2019 to 120,941 in 2020.

Chapter 2 Work

Table 2.10

**MEMBERSHIP IN OPERATING COOPERATIVES BY SEX,
REGION VIII: 2019 and 2018**

Indicator	2019	2018
Total Number of Operating Cooperatives	482	450
Membership	413,770	402,612
Regular	252,047	235,153
Women	160,827	144,359
Men	91,220	90,794
Associate	161,723	167,459
Women	99,381	106,630
Men	62,342	60,829

Source: Cooperative Development Authority, Regional Office VIII

In 2019, women dominated in terms of membership in operating cooperatives in the region. Of the total regular and associate members, women comprised 63.8 percent and 61.5 percent, respectively.

Number of operating cooperatives increased by 7.1 percent, from 450 cooperatives in 2018 to 482 cooperatives in 2019.

Chapter 3

AGRICULTURE



The government is now recognizing women's contribution to agricultural productivity. This is noted in the opportunities given to women in agricultural programs of the government. Some agricultural programs of the government are now geared towards providing equal opportunities to women and men. However, there are still indicators which show that there still remains gender-bias in the agriculture sector. Hence, there is a need to improve appreciation of women's role in agriculture to ensure their access to farming skills enhancement programs and other similar assistance.

Data included in this chapter are number of agricultural operators by highest grade completed taken from the 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (2012 CAF) of Philippine Statistics Authority; number of beneficiaries/trainees of the various programs of Department of Agriculture (DA); and holders of emancipation patents and certificate of land ownership award and agrarian reform beneficiaries from Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).

Chapter 3 Agriculture

Table 3.1

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Total	Male	Female
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas			
No Grade Completed	12,439	10,996	1,473
Preschool	296	266	30
Elementary	243,129	204,610	38,519
Undergraduate	153,951	133,267	20,684
Graduate	89,178	71,343	17,835
High School	108,273	85,720	22,553
Undergraduate	50,983	40,922	10,061
Graduate	57,290	44,798	12,492
Post Secondary Course	967	787	180
College	47,090	34,828	12,262
Undergraduate	24,941	19,592	5,349
Graduate	21,797	15,194	6,603
Post Baccalaureate	516	348	168
Biliran			
No Grade Completed	517	434	83
Preschool	17	12	5
Elementary	10,404	7,804	2,600
Undergraduate	6,727	5,249	1,478
Graduate	3,677	2,555	1,122
High School	4,967	3,480	1,487
Undergraduate	2,475	1,786	689
Graduate	2,492	1,694	798
Post Secondary Course	13	12	1

Table 3.1 Continued

**NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE
COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012**

Undergraduate	1,382	1,000	382
Graduate	1,558	1,045	513
Post Bacculaureate	69	43	26
Eastern Samar			
No Grade Completed	1,536	1,381	155
Preschool	57	54	3
Elementary	30,759	26,089	4,670
Undergraduate	17,732	15,570	2,162
Graduate	13,027	10,519	2,508
High School	18,843	15,293	3,550
Undergraduate	8,167	6,704	1,463
Graduate	10,676	8,589	2,087
Post Secondary Course	212	168	44
College	7,797	5,811	1,986
Undergraduate	4,311	3,462	849
Graduate	3,438	2,343	1,095
Post Bacculaureate	105	68	37
Leyte			
No Grade Completed	4,567	3,789	778
Preschool	128	112	16
Elementary	106,200	86,367	19,833
Undergraduate	66,387	55,637	10,750
Graduate	39,813	30,730	9,083
High School	47,821	35,746	12,075
Undergraduate	22,491	17,146	5,345
Graduate	25,330	18,600	6,730

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Table 3.1 Continued

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

College	21,324	15,068	6,256
Undergraduate	11,224	8,341	2,883
Graduate	9,914	6,706	3,208
Post Baccalaureate	235	161	74
Northern Samar			
No Grade Completed	1,653	1,497	156
Preschool	38	35	3
Elementary	35,128	30,830	4,298
Undergraduate	22,427	20,109	2,318
Graduate	12,701	10,721	1,980
High School	13,508	11,575	1,933
Undergraduate	6,805	5,867	938
Graduate	6,703	5,708	995
Post Secondary Course	89	82	7
College	6,171	4,958	1,213
Undergraduate	3,210	2,770	440
Graduate	2,922	2,184	738
Post Baccalaureate	50	36	14
Southern Leyte			
No Grade Completed	554	487	67
Preschool	13	12	1
Elementary	19,419	16,392	3,027
Undergraduate	10,825	9,377	1,448
Graduate	8,594	7,015	1,579

Chapter 3 Agriculture

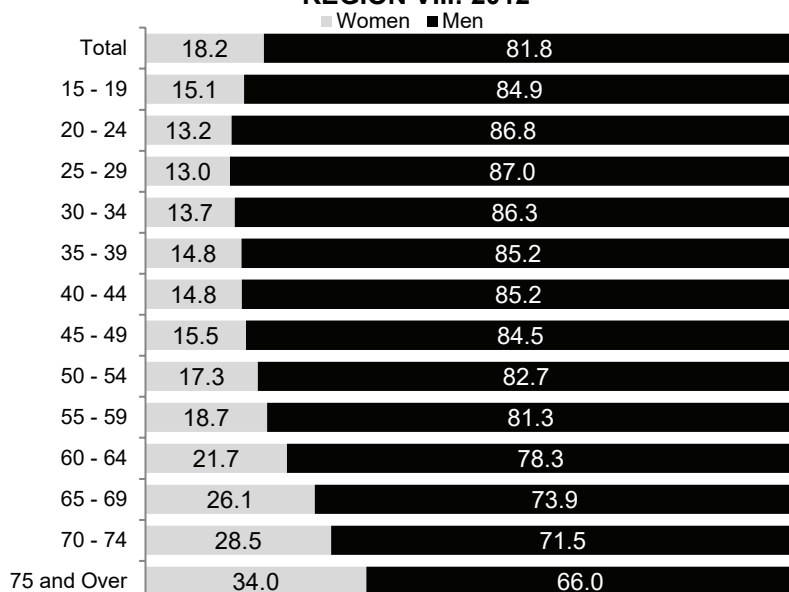
Table 3.1 Continued

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

Undergraduate	5,350	4,447	903
Graduate	6,824	5,593	1,231
Post Secondary Course	110	93	17
College	4,894	3,740	1,154
Undergraduate	2,549	2,073	476
Graduate	2,299	1,663	636
Post Baccalaureate	36	23	13
Samar (Western Samar)			
No Grade Completed	3,612	3,378	234
Preschool	43	41	2
Elementary	41,219	37,128	4,091
Undergraduate	29,853	27,325	2,528
Graduate	11,366	9,803	1,563
High School	10,960	9,586	1,374
Undergraduate	5,695	4,972	723
Graduate	5,265	4,614	651
Post Secondary Course	60	52	8
College	3,944	3,202	742
Undergraduate	2,265	1,946	319
Graduate	1,666	1,253	413
Post Baccalaureate	21	17	4

Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF), Philippine Statistics Authority

Figure 3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, REGION VIII: 2012



Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF),
Philippine Statistics Authority

Eight In every ten (10) agricultural operators in the region in 2012, or 81.8 percent were men.

Among women, the proportion of agricultural operators was lower for those aged 60 years old and over posted at 36.0 percent compared with those aged below 60 years old recorded at 64.0 percent only.

Table 3.2
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES/TRAINEES OF DA BY PROGRAM AND SEX,
REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Program	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
2020					
Region VIII	626	325	100.0	301	100.0
Rice Program	300	139	42.8	161	53.5
Corn/Cassava Program	126	77	23.7	49	16.3
"High Value Commercial Crops Program"	200	109	33.5	91	30.2
Livestock Program	-	-	-	-	-
Organic Agriculture Program	-	-	-	-	-
HALAL Program	-	-	-	-	-
2019					
Region VIII	3,761	1,842	100.0	1,919	100.0
Rice Program	561	251	13.6	310	16.2
Corn/Cassava Program	760	404	21.9	356	18.6
"High Value Commercial Crops Program"	1,867	910	49.4	957	49.9
Livestock Program	93	57	3.1	36	1.9
Organic Agriculture Program	280	120	6.5	160	8.3
HALAL Program	200	100	5.4	100	5.2

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

Source: Department of Agriculture, Region VIII

An almost equal proportion of women and men was recorded in the number of DA beneficiaries/trainees. In 2019, women comprised 49.0 percent of the total beneficiaries which inched a little to 51.9 percent in 2020.

The total number of DA beneficiaries/trainees in the region decreased substantially by 83.4 percent from 3,761 beneficiaries/trainees in 2019 to 626 beneficiaries/trainees in 2020.

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Table 3.3

HOLDERS OF EMANCIPATION PATENTS AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP AWARD (CLOA) BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Province	2020			2019		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Region VIII	600	387	213	1,564	568	996
Biliran	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	529	339	190	1,449	533	916
Northern Samar	35	23	12	47	13	34
Southern Leyte	11	4	7	11	5	6
Samar	25	21	4	57	17	40

Note: Funds for training in 2020 were refocused to production support services.

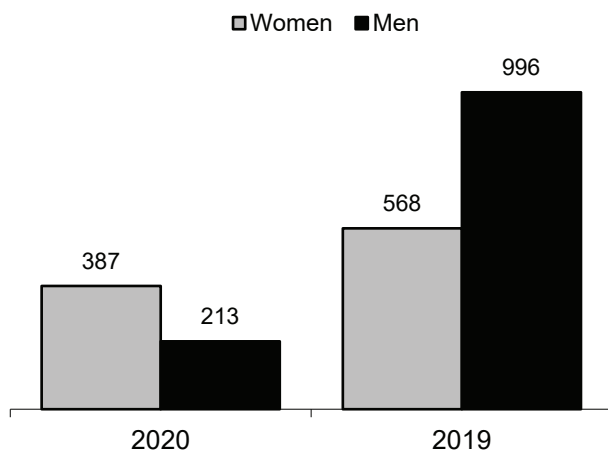
Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Region VIII

The number of Emancipation Patents and Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) holders in the region decreased by 61.6 percent, from 1,564 holders in 2019 to 600 holders in 2020. Most or 64.5 percent of the Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders were women, while the rest or 35.5 percent were men in 2020. Same trend was observed in all provinces, except for Southern Leyte, where Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders were men.

Among the provinces in the region, Leyte posted the highest number of Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders at 529 accounting for 88.2 percent.

**Figure 3.2 NUMBER OF AGRARIAN REFORM
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX
REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**



Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Region VIII

The number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) in Region VIII decreased by 61.6 percent, from 1,564 in 2019 to 600 in 2020. Majority or 64.5 percent of the beneficiaries were women, while men accounted for 35.5 percent in 2020.

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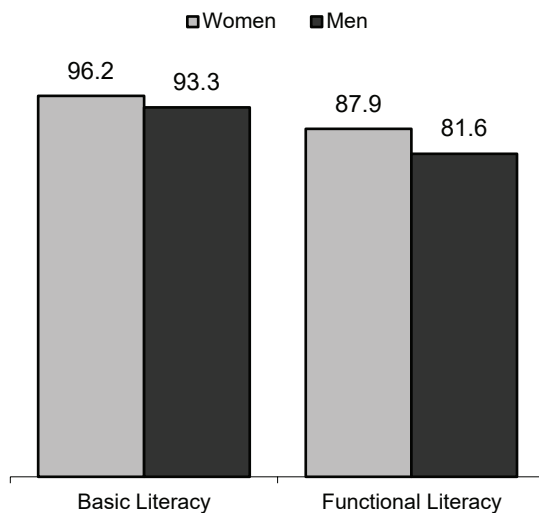
EDUCATION



Education in higher education degree programs in woman-dominated programs such as Medical and Allied courses and Education Science and Teacher Training remain the same. While men continued to overshadow women in degree programs like Maritime and Engineering and Technology. Even in Technical-Vocational Educational Training (TVET) programs, gender stereotyping is still being noted.

This chapter contains data on simple and functional literacy rates of women and men in the region; highest educational attainment of the household population 5 years old and over; and enrolment in elementary and secondary levels; and enrolment and graduates in TVET programs. Data were taken from Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Education, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority.

**Figure 4.1 BASIC AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATES
BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2019**



Source: 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2019, women posted basic literacy rate of 96.2 percent. This figure is higher compared with that of men at 93.3 percent. Similarly, women's functional literacy rate of 87.9 percent was higher by 6.3 percent than that of men recorded at 81.6 percent.

Table 4.1

TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY REGION VIII: 2015

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
Region VIII	1,914,742	2,026,335
No Grade Completed	62,970	82,322
Pre-school	54,557	61,610
Special Education	315	385
Elementary	768,040	950,999
High School	633,172	608,948
Post Secondary	25,649	17,389
College Undergraduate	171,810	155,600
Academic Degree Holder	192,315	144,634
Post Baccalaureate	4,999	2,936
Not Stated	915	1,512
Biliran	74,227	77,277
No Grade Completed	2,764	3,472
Pre-school	1,983	2,336
Special Education	32	34
Elementary	29,990	35,266
High School	24,141	22,598
Post Secondary	1,007	704
College Undergraduate	6,286	5,770
Academic Degree Holder	7,658	6,876
Post Baccalaureate	366	221
Not Stated	0	0
Eastern Samar	199,859	215,689
No Grade Completed	5,866	7,963
Pre-school	5,552	6,266
Special Education	21	22
Elementary	73,638	95,489
High School	70,276	71,310
Post Secondary	2,389	1,889
College Undergraduate	19,900	18,174
Academic Degree Holder	21,560	14,197
Post Baccalaureate	573	323
Not Stated	84	56

Chapter 4 Education

Table 4.1 - Continued

TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2015

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
Leyte	741,976	787,937
No Grade Completed	24,014	31,790
Pre-school	22,073	25,110
Special Education	124	161
Elementary	298,981	371,949
High School	251,702	240,680
Post Secondary	11,969	8,371
College Undergraduate	62,987	55,877
Academic Degree Holder	68,412	52,898
Post Baccalaureate	1,501	876
Not Stated	213	225
Northern Samar	270,269	285,310
No Grade Completed	9,604	12,068
Pre-school	7,936	9,008
Special Education	35	33
Elementary	120,077	145,211
High School	84,531	79,692
Post Secondary	2,041	962
College Undergraduate	22,548	21,356
Academic Degree Holder	22,644	16,421
Post Baccalaureate	761	381
Not Stated	92	178
Southern Leyte	187,080	193,989
No Grade Completed	4,307	5,285
Pre-school	5,068	5,424
Special Education	71	77
Elementary	66,089	79,799
High School	67,830	67,330
Post Secondary	3,767	2,813
College Undergraduate	17,766	15,210
Academic Degree Holder	21,445	17,067
Post Baccalaureate	471	294
Not Stated	266	690

Table 4.1 - Continued

TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2015

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
Samar	333,518	356,374
No Grade Completed	14,043	18,761
Pre-school	9,185	10,184
Special Education	14	30
Elementary	151,629	188,076
High School	100,035	92,039
Post Secondary	2,211	1,034
College Undergraduate	27,656	25,568
Academic Degree Holder	28,023	20,063
Post Baccalaureate	598	380
Not Stated	124	239
Tacloban City	106,920	108,744
No Grade Completed	2,382	2,989
Pre-school	2,822	3,318
Special Education	18	28
Elementary	27,486	34,875
High School	34,226	34,861
Post Secondary	2,243	1,596
College Undergraduate	14,525	13,523
Academic Degree Holder	22,358	16,973
Post Baccalaureate	725	458
Not Stated	135	123
Borongan City	30,126	32,029
No Grade Completed	803	1,142
Pre-school	835	940
Special Education	12	9
Elementary	9,002	11,481
High School	9,626	10,740
Post Secondary	527	477
College Undergraduate	3,960	3,701
Academic Degree Holder	5,170	3,420
Post Baccalaureate	186	107
Not Stated	5	12

Chapter 4 Education

Table 4.1 - Continued

TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2015

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
Baybay City	47,996	50,085
No Grade Completed	1,342	1,764
Pre-school	1,227	1,445
Special Education	24	21
Elementary	17,794	21,833
High School	17,155	16,642
Post Secondary	1,295	764
College Undergraduate	4,331	3,693
Academic Degree Holder	4,521	3,696
Post Baccalaureate	284	205
Not Stated	23	22
Ormoc City	93,278	97,616
No Grade Completed	2,673	3,343
Pre-school	2,550	2,959
Special Education	15	30
Elementary	35,773	42,245
High School	31,073	31,159
Post Secondary	1,873	1,239
College Undergraduate	8,931	8,195
Academic Degree Holder	10,182	8,305
Post Baccalaureate	185	112
Not Stated	23	29
Maasin City	38,515	39,423
No Grade Completed	828	953
Pre-school	870	994
Special Education	12	18
Elementary	13,020	15,696
High School	12,383	12,693
Post Secondary	1,182	775
College Undergraduate	4,001	3,562
Academic Degree Holder	6,007	4,509
Post Baccalaureate	142	95
Not Stated	70	128

Table 4.1 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2015

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
Catbalogan City	45,423	46,673
No Grade Completed	1,385	1,679
Pre-school	1,235	1,239
Special Education	2	6
Elementary	16,544	20,506
High School	13,115	12,476
Post Secondary	385	172
College Undergraduate	5,403	5,299
Academic Degree Holder	7,136	5,149
Post Baccalaureate	204	131
Not Stated	14	16
Calbayog City	79,896	83,598
No Grade Completed	2,948	3,769
Pre-school	2,116	2,393
Special Education	3	9
Elementary	35,194	42,169
High School	23,249	21,095
Post Secondary	672	320
College Undergraduate	7,627	7,381
Academic Degree Holder	7,907	6,205
Post Baccalaureate	123	89
Not Stated	57	168

Source: 2015 Census of Population, Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the population 5 years old and over, the proportion of women academic degree holder in the region in 2015 was posted at 10.4 percent. This figure was higher compared with men recorded at 7.9 percent only. In Tacloban City, the proportion of women academic degree holder was even higher at 20.9 percent while that of men was only 15.6 percent.

The proportion of men who have not reached elementary level was registered at 7.1 percent, slightly higher than that of women placed at 6.2 percent.

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Table 4.2

ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION,
SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: SY 2020-2021

Level of Education/ Province/City	Girls		Boys	
	No.	%	No.	%
Kinder & Elementary				
Region VIII	325,412	48.0	352,886	52.0
Biliran	13,547	48.1	14,630	51.9
Eastern Samar	28,771	47.8	31,392	52.2
Leyte	104,499	47.8	114,020	52.2
Northern Samar	49,969	47.9	54,339	52.1
Southern Leyte	21,048	47.6	23,173	52.4
Samar	38,977	47.9	42,442	52.1
Tacloban City	15,678	47.6	17,235	52.4
Borongan City	4,754	59.9	3,177	40.1
Ormoc City	15,521	47.4	17,203	52.6
Baybay City	7,124	47.7	7,825	52.3
Maasin City	4,661	48.1	5,023	51.9
Calbayog City	13,432	48.2	14,458	51.8
Catbalogan City	7,431	48.3	7,969	51.7
Secondary				
Region VIII	184,854	49.3	190,255	50.7
Biliran	7,557	49.0	7,861	51.0
Eastern Samar	17,085	48.0	18,539	52.0
Leyte	56,948	49.5	58,057	50.5
Northern Samar	28,154	50.1	28,093	49.9
Southern Leyte	12,222	47.5	13,507	52.5
Samar	21,741	49.2	22,439	50.8
Tacloban City	9,342	49.2	9,665	50.8
Borongan City	3,017	49.6	3,064	50.4
Ormoc City	9,045	50.2	8,978	49.8
Baybay City	4,289	47.7	4,703	52.3
Maasin City	2,552	47.9	2,773	52.1
Calbayog City	8,136	50.4	8,005	49.6
Catbalogan City	4,766	51.0	4,571	49.0

Source: Department of Education, Region VIII

There were more boys (52.0%) than girls (48.0%) enrolled in public kinder and elementary schools in the region during the SY 2020-2021. Similarly, more boys (50.7%) than girls (49.3%) were enrolled in public secondary schools in the same school year.

Table 4.3

ENROLMENT OF TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING (TVET) PROGRAMS BY SEX AND CLUSTER PROGRAM, REGION VIII: CY 2020

Cluster Program	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	32,641	48.0	35,329	52.0
Agriculture and Fishery	14,530	53.7	12,513	46.3
Processed Food and Beverages	1,038	71.8	407	28.2
Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant)	9,805	65.7	5,108	34.3
Metal and Engineering	472	12.9	3,173	87.1
Garments	526	83.9	101	16.1
Construction	461	13.0	3,085	87.0
Communication/Information Technology	735	51.9	681	48.1
Electrical and Electronics	1,956	26.1	5,525	73.9
Maritime	3	18.8	13	81.3
Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services	1,579	63.1	924	36.9
Automotive and Land Transportation	607	17.2	2,914	82.8
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	18	9.4	173	90.6
Others	911	56.1	712	43.9

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Region VIII

Gender stereotyping still prevail in TVET programs of the government. This was manifested in the proportion of women enrolled in the following programs: Garments (83.9%); Processed Food and Beverages (71.8%); Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant) (65.7%); and Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services (63.1%).

Men, on the other hand, had biases in the following programs: Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (90.6%); Metal and Engineering (87.1%); Construction (87.0%); Automotive and Land Transportation (82.8%); Maritime; (81.2%); and Electrical and Electronics (73.9%). Data show the continued existence of gender-stereotyping in this sector.

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Table 4.4

GRADUATES OF TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING (TVET) PROGRAMS BY SEX AND CLUSTER PROGRAM, REGION VIII: CY 2020

Cluster Program	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	31,125	48.7	32,755	51.3
Agriculture and Fishery	14,502	54.0	12,334	46.0
Automotive and Land Transportation	389	15.2	2,166	84.8
Communication/Information Technology	543	50.7	527	49.3
Construction	305	11.3	2,403	88.7
Electrical and Electronics	1,947	26.7	5,345	73.3
Garments	477	86.6	74	13.4
Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services	1,476	60.7	955	39.3
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	3	2.8	104	97.2
Maritime	0	0.0	4	100.0
Metals and Engineering	354	10.9	2,903	89.1
Processed Food and Beverages	878	72.5	333	27.5
Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant)	9,361	65.6	4,903	34.4
Others	890	55.8	704	44.2

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Region VIII

Just as it was reflected in the enrollment data, the number of graduates in TVET programs again showed that there still exist gender stereotyping in this sector. There were more men graduates in men-dominated programs such as Maritime (100.0%); Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (97.2%); Metals and Engineering (89.1%); Construction (88.7%); Automotive and Land Transportation (84.8%); and Electrical and Electronics (73.3%).

On the other hand, there were more women graduates in women-dominated programs such as Garments (86.6%); Processed Food and Beverages (72.5%); Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant) (65.6%); and Health, Social, and other Communication Development Services (60.7%).

Table 4.5
TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY SEX AND BY PROVINCE/CITY
Region VIII: AY 2020-2021 and AY 2019-2020

Province/City	Academic Year 2020-2021			Academic Year 2019-2020		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Region VIII	160,768	91,665	69,103	147,338	82,409	64,929
Biliran	8,795	4,818	3,977	7,572	4,016	3,556
Eastern Samar	9,530	5,278	4,252	7,911	4,399	3,512
Leyte	26,847	15,493	11,354	24,328	13,775	10,553
Northern Samar	21,167	12,128	9,039	17,743	9,831	7,912
Samar	2,028	1,303	725	1,875	1,191	684
Southern Leyte	10,496	5,844	4,652	9,886	5,167	4,719
Baybay City	8,727	5,419	3,308	7,734	4,633	3,101
Borongan City	8,500	4,519	3,981	7,371	4,024	3,347
Calbayog City	8,822	4,856	3,966	9,659	5,318	4,341
Catbalogan City	10,321	5,982	4,339	9,631	5,620	4,011
Maasin City	4,802	2,812	1,990	5,277	3,015	2,262
Ormoc City	9,345	4,995	4,350	8,563	4,567	3,996
Tacloban City	31,388	18,218	13,170	29,788	16,853	12,935

Source: Commission on Higher Education, Regional Office VIII

Women exceeded men by 14.0 percent in terms of number of enrolees in tertiary education programs in AY 2020-2021. They comprised 57.0 percent (91,665) of the total number of enrolees during the said academic year.

Between AY 2019-2020 and 2020-2021, enrolment in tertiary education increased by 9.1 percent, 19.5 percent of whom enrolled in Tacloban City.

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Table 4.6

TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY DISCIPLINE AND SEX
REGION VIII: AY 2020-2021 and AY 2019-2020

Discipline Group	Academic Year 2020-2021			Academic Year 2019-2020		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Region VIII	160,768	91,665	69,103	147,338	82,409	64,929
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,425	5,067	4,358	8,672	4,447	4,225
Architecture and Town Planning	490	227	263	559	251	308
Business Administration and Related	32,963	21,575	11,388	30,107	18,838	11,269
Education Science & Teacher Training	44,140	33,198	10,942	43,611	32,433	11,178
Engineering and Technology	21,873	6,307	15,566	20,899	5,983	14,916
Fine and Applied Arts	167	96	71	163	89	74
Home Economics	30	27	3	84	67	17
Humanities	1,533	1,004	529	1,341	800	541
IT-Related Discipline	12,579	5,409	7,170	11,460	4,843	6,617
Law and Jurisprudence	1,500	802	698	1,012	533	479
Maritime	862	48	814	792	37	755
Mass and Documentation	880	604	276	674	469	205
Mathematics	515	289	226	378	205	173
Medical and Allied	6,600	5,031	1,569	4,808	3,661	1,147
Natural Science	2,281	1,382	899	1,800	1,037	763
Religion and Theology	20	-	20	21	-	21
Service Trades	2,789	2,066	723	2,234	1,633	601
Social and Behavioral Sciences	2,317	1,562	755	2,111	1,351	760
Other Discipline	19,804	6,971	12,833	16,612	5,732	10,880

Source: Commission on Higher Education, Regional Office VIII

Women continued to dominate in the following degree programs: Home Economics (90.0%), Medical and Allied courses (76.2%), Education Science and Teacher Training (75.2%), Business Administration and Related courses (65.5%), and Humanities (65.5%). While men still overshadowed women in Maritime (94.4%), Engineering and Technology (71.2%) and in other discipline (64.8%). Men monopolized Religion and Theology (100%) degree program. This further proves that gender stereotyping still exists in education services.

Chapter 5

HEALTH



Women's health is of immense importance considering their inherent roles in child bearing and child rearing. These roles make them vulnerable to health risks and nutritional problems. The gender-related data in this sector provide planners, policy makers and implementers, both in government and private sectors, information to guide them in the determination of appropriate steps that can effectively address women's health concerns.

Data on this chapter include contraceptive prevalence rate, infant and under-five mortality rates taken from the results of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on maternal mortality rate were generated from the Vital Statistics Report of PSA. Leading causes of infant and maternal mortality and victims of sexually transmitted diseases were obtained from the Department of Health - Center for Health Development Eastern Visayas. This chapter also includes data on underweight children by province and city from the National Nutrition Council, and projected life expectancy from PSA.

Chapter 5 Health

Table 5.1

**CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY METHOD USED,
REGION VIII: 2008, 2013 and 2017**

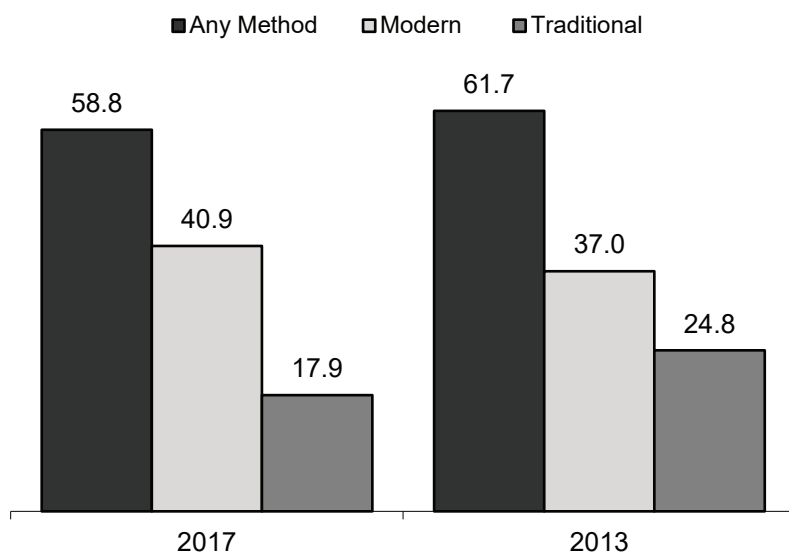
Type of Method Used	2008	2013	2017
Any Method	47.5	61.7	58.8
Modern Methods	28.0	37.0	40.9
Female Sterilization	7.6	7.8	6.7
Male Sterilization	...	-	-
Pill	14.5	21.1	18.6
IUD	2.8	2.9	5.4
Injectables	1.2	2.3	6.1
Male Condom	1.4	2.1	1.7
Mucus/Billings/Ovulation	...	0.5	...
Standard Days Method (SDM)	...	-	0.2
LAM	...	0.3	0.1
Implants	2.0
Other Modern Methods	0.2	-	...
Traditional Methods	19.5	24.8	17.9
Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	7.1	10.4	3.8
Withdrawal	11.5	14.4	14.0
Other Traditional Methods	1.0	-	0.1
Not Currently Using	52.5	38.3	41.2

Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2017, approximately two (2) in every five (5) married women aged 15-49 years old were not using any contraceptive method. The proportion of those who were using contraceptive methods decreased by 2.9 percentage points, from 61.7 percent in 2013 to 58.8 percent in 2017.

The use of pill (18.6%) remained as the most preferred modern method while withdrawal (14.0%) was the most preferred traditional method in 2017.

Figure 5.1 LEVELS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS OLD BY METHOD USED, REGION VIII: 2017 and 2013



Source: 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

The use of traditional contraceptive method has declined from 24.8 percent in 2013 to 17.9 percent in 2017. On the other hand, the use of modern contraceptive method has increased from 37.0 percent in 2013 to 40.9 percent in 2017.

Chapter 5 Health

Table 5.2

**NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
BY TYPE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

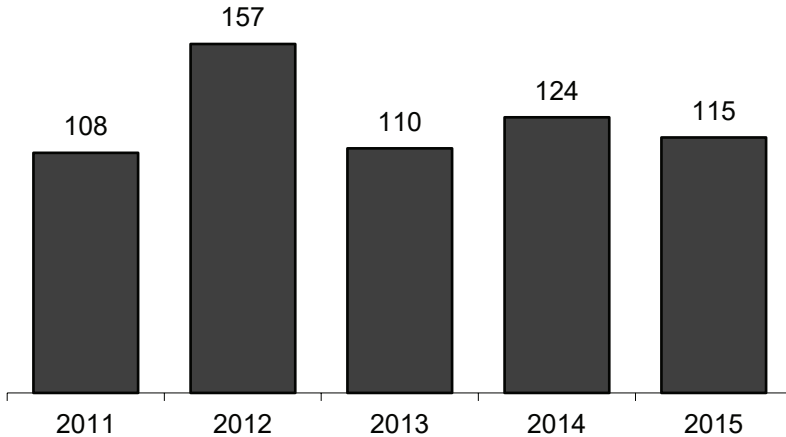
Type of Disease	2020			2019		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	1,576	971	605	1,862	1,082	780
Gonorrhea	8	3	5	68	41	27
Syphilis	77	67	10	73	63	10
Hepatitis B	1,449	886	563	1,669	965	704
Hepatitis C	42	15	27	52	13	39

Source: Department of Health, Region VIII

Victims of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in the region decreased by 15.4 percent, from 1,862 reported cases in 2019 to 1,576 cases in 2020. Majority or 61.6 percent of the reported cases afflicted with STD in 2020 were women.

The most common type of STD in 2020 was Hepatitis B, inflicting 1,449 or 91.9 percent of the total victims of STDs. However, it decreased by 13.2 percent from 1,669 victims in 2019.

**Figure 5.2 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE,
REGION VIII: 2011-2015
(rate per 100,000 live births)**



Source: Source: Vital Statistics Report, PSA

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the region was fluctuating. For the period 2011 to 2015, the highest MRR was noted in 2012 with 157 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The average MRR in the said period was computed at around 123 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Chapter 5 Health

Table 5.3

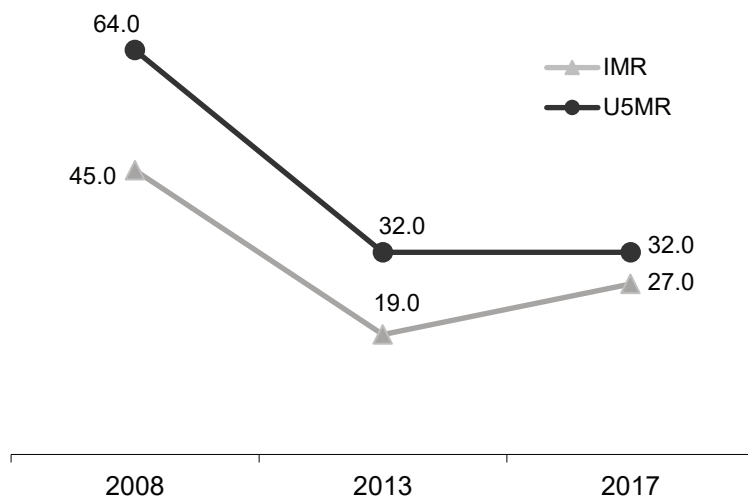
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY, NUMBER AND RATE
REGION VIII: 2020
(Rate per 100,000 live births)

Leading Cause	Number	Rate Per 100,000 Live births
1. Hypertension in Pregnancy/Eclampsia	9	14.75
2. Post Partum Hemorrhage	5	8.18
3. Pulmonary Embolism	3	4.91
4. Postpartum Cardiomyopathy	3	4.91
5. Uterine Atony	2	3.27
6. Cardiogenic Shock sec. to Severe Anemia	2	3.27
7. Placenta Praevia, Totalis	2	3.27
8. Abortion	2	3.27
9. Amniotic Fluid Embolism	1	1.64
10. Placenta Retention	1	1.64

Source: Department of Health, Region VIII

In 2020, hypertension in pregnancy/eclampsia was reported as the number one leading cause of maternal mortality in Eastern Visayas. It posted a total of 9 cases or about 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Post Partum Hemorrhage in pregnancy followed, with 5 cases or around 8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Figure 5.3 INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE, REGION VIII: 2008, 2013 and 2017



Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Infant mortality rate significantly dropped from 45 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013. However, it went up again to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.

Under-five mortality rate significantly dropped from 64 deaths per 1,000 children under five years old in 2008 to 32 deaths per 1,000 children under five years old in 2013. The same rate was observed in 2017.

Chapter 5 Health

Table 5.4
TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY,
REGION VIII: 2019

Leading Cause	Number	Rate Per 1,000 Live births
1. Pneumonia	106	1.48
2. Prematurity	43	0.60
3. Congenital Anomaly/ Disorder	26	0.36
4. Sepsis Neonatorum/Septicemia	24	0.34
5. Diarrhea	11	0.15
6. Meningitis	8	0.11
7. Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever	7	0.10
8. Measles	7	0.10
9. Malnutrition	6	0.08
10. Bronchial Asthma	6	0.08

Source: Department of Health, Region VIII

In 2019, pneumonia was the number one leading cause of infant mortality in the region with 106 cases or around 2 deaths per 1,000 live births. Prematurity followed with 43 cases or about 1 death per 1,000 live births.

Table 5.5

**NUMBER OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS OLD
BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY,
REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/City	Total	Underweight		Total	Severely Underweight	
		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys
Region VIII	20,597	9,569	11,028	5,108	2,427	2,681
Biliran	949	439	510	199	91	108
Eastern Samar	1,866	894	972	375	169	206
Leyte	5,278	2,412	2,866	1,504	699	805
Northern Samar	3,113	1,444	1,669	818	413	405
Southern Leyte	1,037	505	532	201	103	98
Samar	3,699	1,721	1,978	899	427	472
Tacloban City	846	378	468	238	106	132
Borongan City	297	135	162	102	49	53
Baybay City	576	275	301	131	67	64
Ormoc City	1,094	521	573	291	140	151
Maasin City	165	80	85	18	8	10
Calbayog City	1,054	485	569	163	77	86
Catbalogan City	623	280	343	169	78	91

Source: National Nutrition Council, Region VIII

In 2020, the Operation Timbang (OPT) results showed that there were more than half (53.5%) underweight boys than underweight girls (9,569) in Eastern Visayas. The number of severely underweight boys (2,681) and girls (2,427) was almost the same proportion.

Among the provinces and cities in the region, Leyte recorded the most number of underweight children at 5,278 or 25.6 percent of the total underweight children in the region. Samar and Northern Samar followed with 18.0 percent and 15.1 percent share, respectively.

Chapter 5 Health

Table 5.6

**PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2020-2025 (Medium Series)**

Province	2020-2025
Region VIII	
Women	75.41
Men	70.11
Biliran	
Women	75.48
Men	69.66
Eastern Samar	
Women	74.80
Men	69.25
Leyte	
Women	75.83
Men	70.21
Northern Samar	
Women	74.22
Men	68.93
Southern Leyte	
Women	75.45
Men	69.69
Samar	
Women	74.99
Men	69.43

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2010 Census-based Population Projections
in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Population Projections

Based on the 2020-2025 projections, women are expected to live longer than men by an average of five (5) years. Women posted an average life expectancy of 75 years compared with men at 70 years.

Chapter 6

SOCIAL WELFARE



Social welfare services are extended by the government to the disadvantaged sectors of society through its arm, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The so-called disadvantaged sectors of society are, in most cases, women, needy adults and children. Thus, government planners and policy makers need to consider gender sensitivity in formulating and delivering social welfare services to these constituents. The data reflected in this chapter will help them better attune their approaches to gender concerns.

This chapter contains data on number of women in especially difficult situations and other needy adults; children in need of special protection; trafficked victims served; and beneficiaries of various programs/projects of DSWD.

Chapter 6 Social Welfare

Table 6.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (WEDC) AND OTHER NEEDY ADULTS (ONA) SERVED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS BY CASE CATEGORY, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Case Category	2020		2019	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,387	100.0	496	100.0
Victims of Trafficking	18	1.3	28	5.6
Overseas Filipino Worker	-	-	66	13.3
Solo Parent	409	29.5	44	8.9
Persons with Disability	7	0.5	-	-
Other Needy Adults	188	13.6	289	58.3
Senior Citizen	-	-	55	11.1
In Crisis	340	24.5	-	-
Others				
Persons living with HIV-AIDS	91	6.6	13	2.6
Prospective Adoptive Parents	-	-	1	0.2
Cancer % Mental Patients	73	5.3	-	-
Former Rebels	261	18.8	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

The number of clients served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) through community-based program, Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) and Other Needy Adults (ONA) surged from 496 in 2019 to 1,387 in 2020.

About 3 in 10 (29.5%) cases served in 2020 were classified as solo parent.

Table 6.2

**NUMBER OF CASES OF CHILD ABUSE SERVED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS
BY TYPE OF ABUSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

Type of Abuse	2020			2019		
	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys
Total	211	183	28	67	45	22
Sexually Abused	127	127	-	-	-	-
Victims of Trafficking	41	32	9	62	43	19
In Crisis	-	-	-	5	2	3
Other needy children: Children for Alternative parental placement	43	24	19	-	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

The number of abused children served through the DSWD community-based programs/projects increased by more than three-folds (214.9%) from 67 cases in 2019 to 211 cases in 2020. Majority (60.2%) of these cases were classified as sexually abused in 2020.

More than four-fifths or 86.7 percent of the children served and protected were girls. Boys accounted for 13.3 percent.

Chapter 6 Social Welfare

Table 6.3

NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS SERVED THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (CIU) BY SEX AND PLACE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

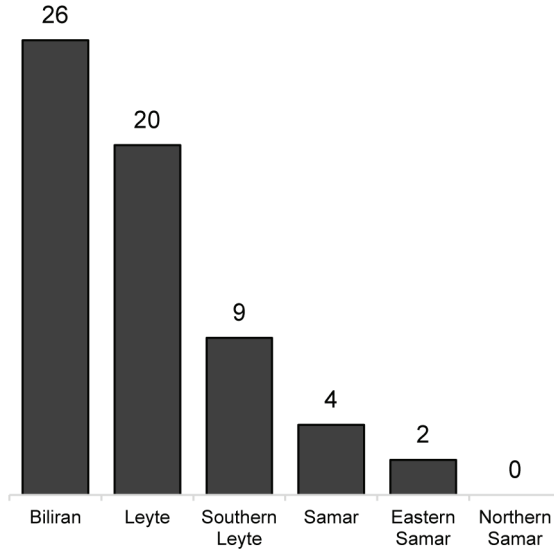
Place of Origin	2020			2019		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	61	50	11	110	71	39
Region VIII	61	50	11	109	70	39
Biliran	26	19	7	29	21	8
Eastern Samar	2	2	-	9	7	2
Leyte	20	16	4	62	34	28
Northern Samar	-	-	-	3	2	1
Southern Leyte	9	9	-	1	1	-
Samar	4	4	-	5	5	-
Other Regions	-	-	-	1	1	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

The number of trafficked victims served by DSWD in the region through the Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) significantly decreased by 44.5 percent, from 110 in 2019 to 61 in 2020. Among the victims served, women accounted for 82.0 percent, while the rest (18.0%) were men.

The number of women trafficked victims decreased by 29.6 percent, from 71 in 2019 to 50 in 2020. Men's figure, likewise dropped by 71.8 percent, from 39 cases in 2019 to 11 cases in 2020.

**Figure 6.1 NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS
SERVED THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT
(CIU) BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

In 2020, about two in every five (42.6%) of the trafficked victims served through Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) came from the province of Biliran. Those from Leyte and Southern Leyte accounted for 32.8 percent and 14.8 percent, respectively.

Chapter 6 Social Welfare

Table 6.4

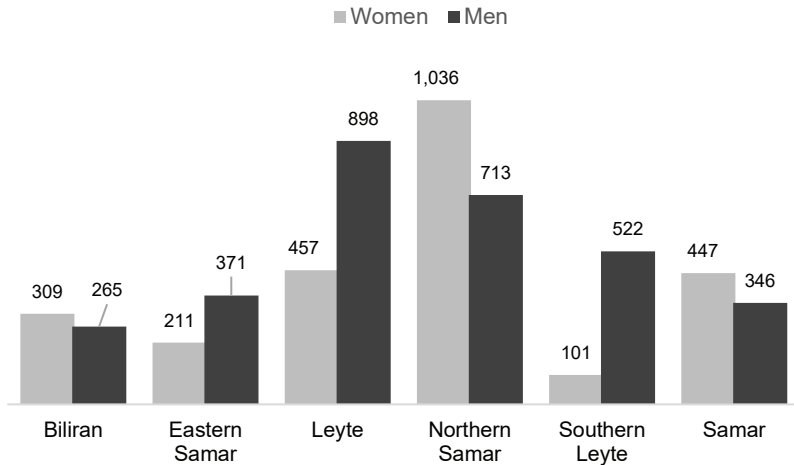
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (SLP) BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020

Province	2020		
	Total	Women	Men
Region VIII	5,676	2,561	3,115
Biliran	574	309	265
Eastern Samar	582	211	371
Leyte	1,355	457	898
Northern Samar	1,749	1,036	713
Southern Leyte	623	101	522
Samar	793	447	346

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

DSWD served a total of 5,676 beneficiaries of Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) in 2020. More than half (54.9%) of the beneficiaries were men, while women comprised 45.1 percent.

Figure 6.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (SLP) BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

Among provinces, Northern Samar recorded the most number of beneficiaries at 30.8 percent. Leyte followed with 1,355 cases, which accounted for 23.9 percent.

Chapter 7

PUBLIC LIFE



Women's participation in government service is stronger than men. In politics however, women are still minority. Women are also taking its role in the judiciary system. It is important that women take their seats in these fields to amplify the voice and concerns of women, formulate gender sensitive policies and further promote gender and development advocacies of the government for sustainable development.

This chapter contains data on number of registered voters and voters' turnout by province; women and men politicians in the region by position, justice professionals; and women and men government personnel by major subdivision and level of position. Data sources are: Commission on Elections, Department of Interior and Local Government, Supreme Court, Prosecution's Office, Public Attorney's Office and Civil Service Commission.

Chapter 7 Public Life

Table 7.1

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND VOTERS TURNOUT BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2019 and 2016

Province	Registered Voters		Voters Turnout (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2019				
Region VIII	1,509,114	1,543,153	80.1	78.3
Biliran	61,404	60,351	80.6	78.8
Eastern Samar	164,363	174,355	79.8	78.6
Leyte	642,565	650,317	80.4	78.6
Northern Samar	218,692	224,132	76.9	73.3
Southern Leyte	275,255	288,496	81.8	80.8
Samar	146,835	145,502	80.5	78.6
2016				
Region VIII	1,338,135	1,360,745	86.2	84.9
Biliran	54,973	53,860	82.4	80.6
Eastern Samar	146,197	154,621	85.4	84.8
Leyte	574,073	577,424	87.0	85.6
Northern Samar	191,783	194,380	84.7	82.5
Southern Leyte	131,484	129,664	86.5	85.6
Samar	239,625	250,796	86.8	85.6

Source: Commission on Elections, Region VIII

There were more men (1,543,153) than women (1,509,114) registered voters in the 2019 national and local elections. Voters turnout was higher among women at 80.1 percent compared with men posted at 78.3 percent.

The same trend was observed during the 2016 national and local elections, there were more men (1,360,745) registered voters than women (1,338,135). Voters turnout was also higher among women (86.2%) than men (84.9%).

Table 7.2

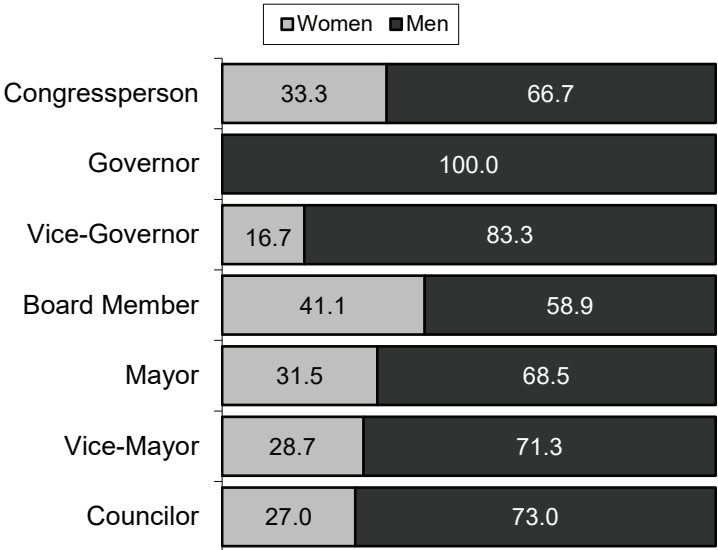
NUMBER OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS BY POSITION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2019 and 2016

Position	2019		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of Women and Men Politicians by Position	416	1,069	430	1,093
Congresspersons	4	8	4	8
Governors	-	6	1	5
Vice-Governors	1	5	-	6
Board Members	23	33	21	34
Mayors	45	98	43	100
Vice-Mayors	41	102	38	105
Councilors	302	817	323	835

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government, Region VIII

The number of women politicians decreased by 3.3 percent, from 430 politicians in 2016 to 416 politicians in 2019. Women comprised about one-third in the congressional (33.3%) and mayoral (31.5%) positions in 2019. The proportion of women board members rose from 38.2 percent in 2016 to 41.1 percent in 2019. An increase was also noted in the proportion of women holding vice-mayor positions, from 26.6 percent in 2016 to 28.7 percent in 2019. Decreases were noted in the number of women governors and councilors.

**Figure 7.1 PROPORTION OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS BY POSITION AND SEX,
REGION VIII: 2019**



Source: Department of Interior and Local Government, Region VIII

Men politicians still dominated all electoral positions (72.0%) in 2019. Men occupied all gubernatorial positions and comprised 83.3 percent of the vice-gubernatorial post in the region. They took approximately two-thirds of the seat in congressional (66.7%) and mayoral (68.5%) positions.

On the other hand, a considerable proportion of women politicians were board members (41.1 percent) and congresspersons (33.3 percent).

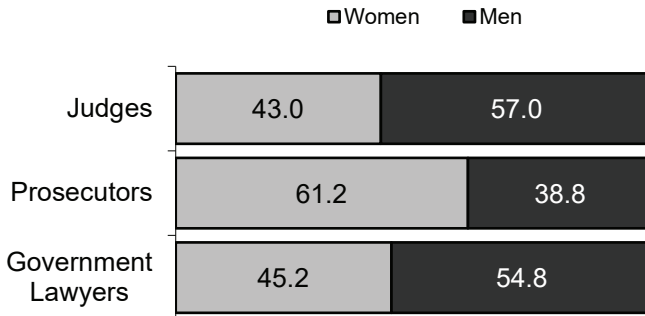
Table 7.3

**NUMBER OF JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IN GOVERNMENT
BY TYPE OF PROFESSION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

Type of Profession	2020			2019		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	364	188	176	297	129	168
Government Lawyer	104	47	57	105	50	55
Prosecutor	160	98	62	36	38	61
Judge	100	43	57	93	41	52

Source: Supreme Court, Public Attorneys' Office, Regional Prosecution Office, Region VIII

**Figure 7.2 PROPORTION OF JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IN
GOVERNMENT BY TYPE OF PROFESSION AND SEX,
REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Supreme Court, Public Attorneys' Office, Regional Prosecution Office, Region VIII

In 2020, women occupied 51.6 percent of the post in justice professionals, higher than the 43.4 percent posted in 2019. Specifically, there were more women prosecutors (61.2%) than men (38.8%); albeit more men judges (57.0%) and government lawyers (54.8%) in 2020.

Chapter 7 Public Life

Table 7.4

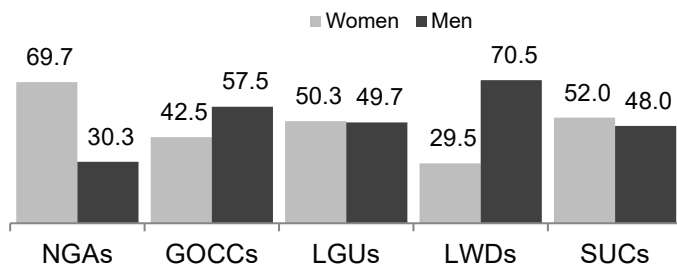
**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL BY MAJOR
SUBDIVISION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020**

Major Subdivision	Women	Men
Total	64,689	36,261
National Government Agencies (NGAs)	50,452	21,979
Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)	287	388
Local Government Units (LGUs)	11,199	11,056
Local Water Districts (LWDs)	205	490
State University and Colleges (SUCs)	2,546	2,348

Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

In 2020, majority or 64.1 percent of government personnel in the region were women.

**Figure 7.3 PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT
PERSONNEL BY MAJOR SUBDIVISION AND SEX,
REGION VIII: 2020
(in percent)**



Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

Among the major subdivisions, the proportion of women were higher in NGAs, SUCs, and LGUs at 69.7 percent, 52.0 percent, and 50.3 percent, respectively.

Meanwhile, men outnumbered women in LWDs and GOCCs at 70.5 percent and 57.5 percent, respectively.

Chapter 7 Public Life

Table 7.5

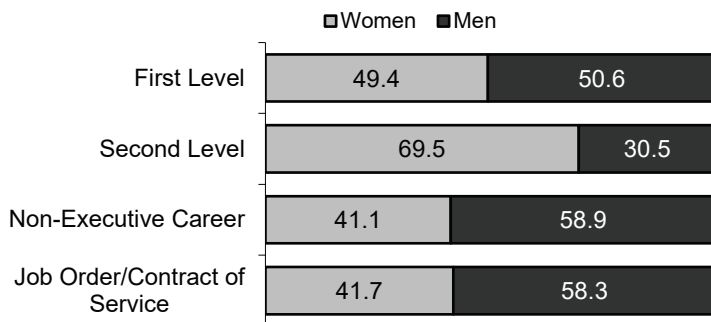
**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT CAREER PERSONNEL
BY LEVEL OF POSITION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020**

Level of Position	Women	Men
Total	81,003	59,115
First Level	8,296	8,512
Second Level	53,352	23,402
Non-Executive Career	3,038	4,350
Job Order/Contract of Service	16,317	22,851

Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

By level of position, women comprised the majority (69.5%) in second level position. Men outnumbered women in the rest of the levels of position.

**Figure 7.4 PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT
CAREER PERSONNEL BY LEVEL OF POSITION,
REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

The proportion of women (57.8%) government career personnel was way higher than men (42.2%).

Chapter 8

PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Development is sustained when peace is maintained. Records show that development is often hampered whenever discordant events happen. Cases of social unrest arise from violations of human rights and occurrence of crimes. In most of these instances, women become the helpless victims. In this light, gender statistics on peace and human rights is gathered to help law enforcers and peacekeepers improve their efforts. Through these statistics they will be guided in aligning priorities in favor of women protection and advocacy on women participation.

This chapter contains data on number of index and non-index crimes by type and by province; number of women and men in peacekeeping by province; number of clients assisted by the Commission on Human Rights; number of children in conflict with the law; and number of probationers. Data were taken from the Philippine National Police, Commission on Human Rights, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology and Parole and Probation Administration.

Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

Table 8.1

**NUMBER OF INDEX AND NON-INDEX CRIMES BY PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

Province	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Total
2020			
Region VIII	1,730	6,807	8,537
Biliran	84	381	465
Eastern Samar	181	938	1,119
Leyte	423	1,601	2,024
Northern Samar	291	945	1,236
Southern Leyte	95	499	594
Samar	361	711	1,072
Tacloban City	197	1,394	1,591
Ormoc City	98	338	436
2019			
Region VIII	2,331	6,742	9,073
Biliran	93	262	355
Eastern Samar	219	729	948
Leyte	588	1,976	2,564
Northern Samar	351	739	1,090
Southern Leyte	146	481	627
Samar	410	819	1,229
Tacloban City	424	1,490	1,914
Ormoc City	100	246	346

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

The total number of reported crimes in the region decreased by 5.9 percent, from 9,073 in 2019 to 8,537 in 2020. Most of the crimes committed in 2020 were non-index crimes at 79.7 percent.

Biliran, Eastern Samar, and Northern Samar recorded increases by 31.0 percent, 18.0 percent, and 13.4 percent, respectively. Leyte, Samar, and Southern Leyte, on the other hand, registered declines by 21.1 percent, 12.8 percent, and 5.3 percent, respectively. The lone HUC in the region, Tacloban City posted a substantial decrease of 16.9 percent.

Almost one-fourth or 23.7 percent of the total crimes in the region in 2020 occurred in Leyte. Tacloban City alone contributed 18.6 percent to the volume of crimes. Ormoc City posted the least proportion of crimes at 5.1 percent.

Table 8.2
NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE,
REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

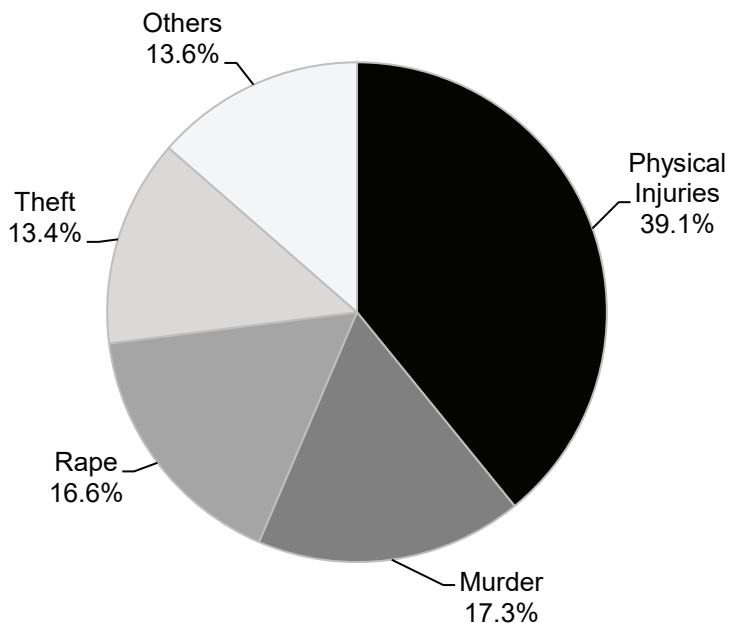
Type of Crime	2020	2019	% Change
Total	1,730	2,331	-25.8
Crime vs Person	1,325	1,535	-13.7
Physical Injuries	677	862	-21.5
Murder	299	315	-5.1
Homicide	62	79	-21.5
Rape	287	279	2.9
Crime vs Property	405	796	-49.1
Robbery	127	243	-47.7
Theft	232	468	-50.4
Carnapping	46	80	-42.5
Cattle Rustling	0	5	-100.0

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Total number of index crimes reported to the police decreased by 25.8 percent, from 2,331 in 2019 to 1,730 in 2020. The number of crimes versus property dropped by 49.1 percent, while the number of crimes versus person declined by 13.7 percent.

There were decreases in all types of index crimes, except for rape cases, which recorded an increase of 2.9 percent. Huge decreases were noted in cattle rustling (100.0%), theft (50.4%), robbery (47.7%), and carnapping (42.5%).

**Figure 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE,
REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Physical injuries had the highest proportion (39.1 percent) of the total reported index crimes committed in the region in 2020. Cases for murder and rape followed, accounting for 17.3 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively.

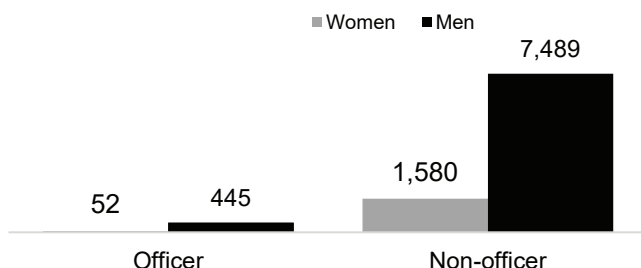
Table 8.3

**NUMBER OF PEACEKEEPING PERSONNEL BY SEX
AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: As of 31 December 2020**

Province	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	1,632	17.1	7,934	82.9
Regional Headquarters	382	19.0	1,633	81.0
Regional Hqs Support Group	6	6.9	81	93.1
Biliran	61	16.5	309	83.5
Eastern Samar	142	14.7	822	85.3
Leyte	278	17.3	1,327	82.7
Northern Samar	155	15.1	869	84.9
Southern Leyte	166	18.3	740	81.7
Samar	172	15.7	927	84.3
"Regional Mobile Force Batallion (RFMB) "	115	17.1	556	82.9
Tacloban City Police Office	101	20.7	386	79.3
Ormoc City Police Office	54	16.0	284	84.0

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

**Figure 8.2 NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL BY
SEX AND RANK, REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Women are still minority in the police force of the region. They comprised only 17.1 percent of the 9,566 total number of police personnel as of December 2020. Among the police officers, one (1) out of ten (10) or 10.5 percent only is a woman.

Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

Table 8.4

NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSISTED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE	Total	Women	Men
Adults			
Total	61	10	51
Abduction	1	-	1
Arbitrary Detention	1	-	1
Frustrated Murder	1	-	1
Illegal/Unlawful Arrest	4	-	4
Indiscriminate Firing	1	-	1
Less Serious Physical Injuries	1	-	1
Misconduct	1	-	1
Murder	17	2	15
Murder-Drug Related	17	-	17
Neglect of Duty	1	-	1
Physical Injuries	4	1	3
Rape	1	1	-
Red Tagging	1	-	1
Robbery	1	1	-
Slight Physical Injuries	2	-	2
Threat	1	1	-
Unlawful Search	1	-	1
Violation of RA 9262 (Violation Against Women and their Children)	5	4	1
			-

Source: Commission on Human Rights, Region VIII

Table 8.4 - Continued

NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSISTED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2020

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE	Total	Girls	Boys
Children			
Total	8	6	2
"Child Trafficking- Children in Situation of Armed-Conflict (CSAC)"	1	1	-
Rape	1	1	-
"Rape-Children in Situation of Armed-Conflict(CSAC)"	1	1	-
"Recruitment and Use of Children - Children in Situation of Armed-Conflict (CSAC)"	2	1	1
"Serious Physical Injuries-Children in Situation of Armed-Conflict (CSAC)"	1	1	-
Violation of RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	1	-	1
Violation of Right to Life (Murder)	1	1	-

Source: Commission on Human Rights, Region VIII

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) assisted a total of 61 adult clients in 2020. Most of them or 83.6 percent were men. More than half or 55.7 percent of their clients were assisted on murder cases, including those who sought assistance on murder-drug related cases.

Among the young clients of CHR, majority (75.0%) were girls. Boys accounted for 25.0 percent. Recruitment and Use of Children-Children in Situation of Armed-Conflict (CSAC) was the most reported offense at 25.0 percent.

Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

Table 8.5

**NUMBER OF DETAINED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW
BY TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

Type of Crime Committed	Total	Girls	Boys
2020			
Total	4	-	4
Rape	2	-	2
Drug-Related	1	-	1
Violation of RA No. 10883	1	-	1
2019			
Total	9	-	9
Theft	1	-	1
Robbery	1	-	1
Others	7	-	7

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Region VIII

The number of detained Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) decreased by half from nine children in 2019 to four children in 2020, all of them were boys.

Table 8.6

**NUMBER OF WOMEN PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY (PDL) IN
BJMP JAILS BY TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED
REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019**

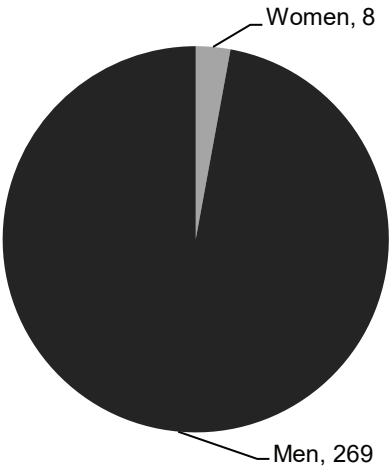
Type of Crime Committed	Number	%
2020		
Total	145	100.0
Murder	7	4.8
Homicide	2	1.4
Drug-related	96	66.2
Theft	8	5.5
Robbery	3	2.1
Others	29	20.0
2019		
Total	211	100.0
Murder	6	2.8
Homicide	2	0.9
Drug-related	122	57.8
Theft	8	3.8
Robbery	3	1.4
Others	70	33.2

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Region VIII

The number of women persons deprived of liberty (PDL) in BJMP jails decreased by 31.3 percent, from 211 in 2019 to 145 in 2020. About two-thirds or 66.2 percent of women PDL in BJMP jails committed drug-related crimes.

**Figure 8.3 NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS BY SEX
REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Region VIII

In 2020, most probationers in the region were men recorded at 269. They comprised 97.1 percent of the 277 total number of probationers.

There were only eight (8) women probationers (2.9%) in 2020.

Chapter 9

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN



Women and children are the most vulnerable sectors to the different forms of violence. This usually occurs when one or more members of the family are helpless and dependent upon another member/s of the family. This issue cuts across cultures, religions, classes and regional boundaries. Until now, many are exposed to violence in their homes, in the streets, in their schools and even in their workplaces.

The number of women and children who suffer different forms of violence, such as physical, psychological, economic and sexual abuse, is alarming. The statistics signals for continued efforts, both by the government and private sector, to help and protect women and children and make them productive citizens.

This chapter provides data on the reported cases of violence against women and children in the region by classification of offense and place of occurrence. Provincial data on the number of cases of violence against women and children are also presented. Data were taken from the Philippine National Police (PNP).

Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

Table 9.1

CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Classification of Offense	2020		2019 ^r	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	567	100%	828	100.0
Rape	86	15.2	92	11.1
Attempted Rape	19	3.3	23	2.8
Acts of Lasciviousness	67	11.8	88	10.6
Physical Injuries/Abuse in relation to RA 9262	252	44.4	437	52.8
Sexual Abuse in relation to RA 9262	2	0.3	-	-
Psychological Abuse in relation to RA 9262	95	16.7	152	18.4
Economic Abuse in relation to RA 9262	15	2.6	22	2.7
Concubinage	3	0.5	4	0.5
Anti-Trafficking in Persons (RA 9208)	1	0.2	3	0.4
Physical Injury	5	0.9	-	-
Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012	1	0.2	2	0.2
Safe Spaces Act	7	1.2	2	0.2
Abduction	1	0.2	-	-
Unjust Vexation	3	0.5	-	-
"Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009 (RA 9995)"	6	1.1	1	0.1
Scandal/libel	2	0.3	1	0.1
Sexual Harassment	2	0.3	1	0.1

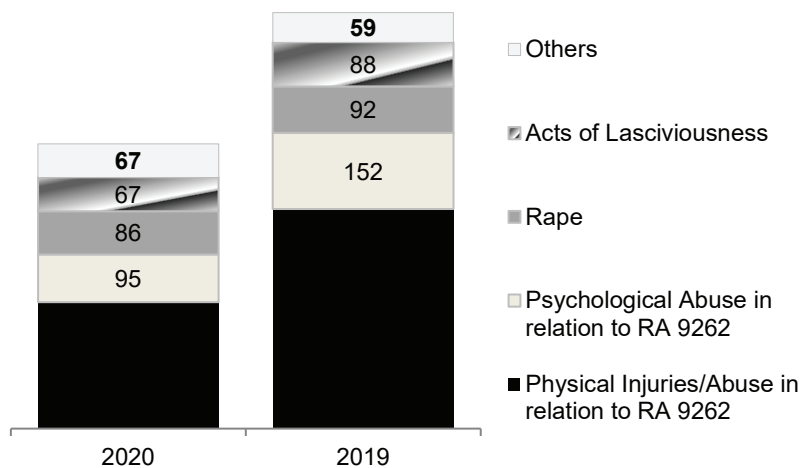
^r - revised

Note: 1. Generated from the updated Crime, Information, Reporting and Analysis System or CIRAS-based data.

2. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Figure 9.1 NUMBER OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, REGION VIII: 2020 AND 2019



Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

The number of cases of violence against women in the region decreased by 31.5 percent from 828 cases in 2019 to 567 cases in 2020.

In 2020, physical injuries/abuse in relation to RA 9262 (Violence Against Women and Children or VAWC) was the most reported form of offense among the different cases of violence against women. It comprised almost half the total number of reported VAWC cases in the region. Psychological abuse in relation to RA 9262 and rape cases followed at 16.8 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively.

Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

Table 9.2

CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Classification of Offense	2020			2019 ^r		
	Total	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy
Region VIII	709	578	131	864	603	261
Rape	319	314	5	286	267	19
Attempted Rape	21	21	-	23	23	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	95	89	6	96	88	8
Physical Injuries/Maltreatment	13	2	11	58	13	45
Kidnapping and Failure to Return a Minor	1	1	-	3	-	3
Photo Voyeurism	1	1	-	0	-	-
Child Pornography	0	-	-	1	1	-
Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 RA 10627	0	-	-	1	1	-
Seduction	1	1	-	5	5	-
Consented Abduction	7	7	-	6	6	-
Violation of RA 9262	13	10	3	19	19	-
Violation of RA 7610 Child Abuse	234	129	105	354	172	182
Parricide	0	-	-	1	1	-
Anti-Trafficking in Person (RA 9208)	4	3	1	9	7	2
Sexual Abuse	0	-	-	2	-	2

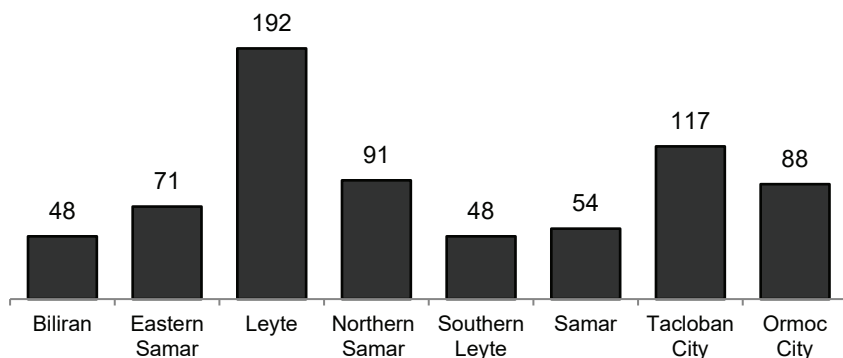
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Note: Generated from the updated Crime, Information, Reporting and Analysis System or CIRAS-based data.

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

The number of cases of violence against children in the region decreased by 17.9 percent, from 864 in 2019 to 709 in 2020. Majority of cases of violence against children were on girls, both in the year 2020 and 2019 at 81.5 percent and 70.0 percent, respectively.

**Figure 9.2 CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN
BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**



*Note: 1. Data for Baybay, Maasin, Borongan, Catbalogan and Calbayog are included in Leyte, Southern Leyte, Eastern Samar and Samar, respectively.
2. Generated from the updated Crime, Information, Reporting and Analysis System or CIRAS-based data.*

Source: Philippine National Police

In 2020, Leyte recorded the highest number of cases of violence against children at 192 cases or 27.1 percent of the total number of cases in the region. Tacloban City and Northern Samar followed at 16.5 percent and 12.8 percent, respectively. Southern Leyte and Biliran recorded the lowest both with 48 cases or 6.8 percent each of the total cases in the region.

Violence Against Women & Children

Table 9.3

**CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE
AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province	Place of Occurrence			
	Total	Home	Public Places	"Private Places"
Region VIII	709	429	177	103
Biliran	48	28	11	9
Eastern Samar	71	38	29	4
Leyte	192	128	24	40
Northern Samar	91	58	21	12
Southern Leyte	48	28	11	9
Samar	54	37	14	3
Tacloban City	117	72	34	11
Ormoc City	88	40	33	15

Note: 1. Data for Baybay, Maasin, Borongan, Catbalogan and Calbayog are included in Leyte, Southern Leyte, Eastern Samar, and Samar, respectively.

2. Generated from the updated Crime, Information, Reporting and Analysis System or CIRAS-based data.

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Three (3) in every five (5) of the cases of violence against children in the region occurred at home, based on the 2020 report of the Philippine National Police. The same trend was observed across the provinces and cities in the region.

Chapter 10

ENVIRONMENT



The increasing participation of women in environment-related activities underscores considerable issues and concerns which necessitates appropriate government interventions. Among these pressing concerns include the adverse effects on women in their capacities as: (a) producer and in-charge of consumption needs; (b) household waste managers; (c) care givers for the sick and those with disabilities; and (d) man's partner in economic development and reproduction of human race. Data available in this sector will help identify programs which will address these concerns.

Data included in this chapter are number of business owners/operators who applied for clearance from the Environmental Management Bureau; and number of patentees by type, from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Chapter 10 Environment

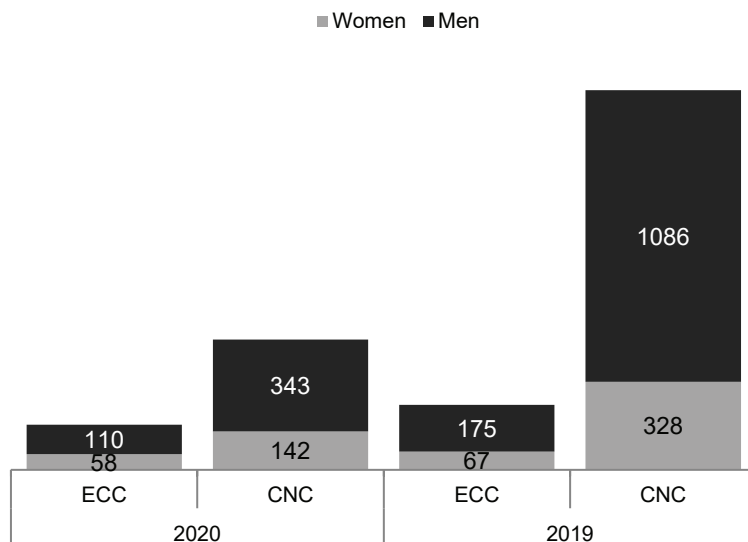
Table 10.1

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN BUSINESS OWNERS/OPERATORS WHO APPLIED FOR CLEARANCE BY TYPE AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020 and 2019

Province/Type of Permit	2020			2019		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Region VIII	653	200	453	1,656	395	1,261
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	168	58	110	242	67	175
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	485	142	343	1,414	328	1,086
Biliran	22	9	13	144	5	139
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	5	4	1	6	-	6
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	17	5	12	138	5	133
Eastern Samar	40	9	31	122	19	103
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	13	5	8	18	7	11
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	27	4	23	104	12	92
Leyte	436	119	317	1,023	217	806
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	101	31	70	178	53	125
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	335	88	247	845	164	681
Northern Samar	49	22	27	134	63	71
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	11	8	3	19	4	15
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	38	14	24	115	59	56
Southern Leyte	48	16	32	123	63	60
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	19	4	15	6	-	6
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	29	12	17	117	63	54
Samar	58	25	33	110	28	82
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	19	6	13	15	3	12
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	39	19	20	95	25	70

Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

Figure 10.1 NUMBER OF BUSINESS OPERATORS WHO APPLIED FOR CLEARANCE BY SEX AND TYPE OF CLEARANCE REGION VIII: 2020 AND 2019



Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

The total number of business owner/operators who applied for clearance drastically dropped by 60.5 percent, from 1,656 clearance applications in 2019 to 653 clearance applications in 2020.

Only 25.7 percent of the total number of business owner/operators who applied for clearance were issued Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) in 2020, the rest were issued Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC), which means that the project/business is not required to secure an ECC.

Men business owner/operators were majority among those issued ECC and CNC at 65.5 percent and 70.7 percent, respectively, covered by the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement and is not required to secure an ECC.

Chapter 10 Environment

Table 10.2

**NUMBER OF PATENTEES BY TYPE, SEX, AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Type of Patent	2020		
	Total	Women	Men
Region VIII	3,736	1,805	1,931
Residential Free Patent	2,299	1,119	1,180
Agricultural Free Patent	1,437	686	751
Biliran	171	78	93
Residential Free Patent	101	52	49
Agricultural Free Patent	70	26	44
Eastern Samar	580	274	306
Residential Free Patent	404	196	208
Agricultural Free Patent	176	78	98
Leyte	1,234	579	655
Residential Free Patent	583	273	310
Agricultural Free Patent	651	306	345
Northern Samar	834	418	416
Residential Free Patent	702	347	355
Agricultural Free Patent	132	71	61
Southern Leyte	578	285	293
Residential Free Patent	290	143	147
Agricultural Free Patent	288	142	146
Samar	339	171	168
Residential Free Patent	219	108	111
Agricultural Free Patent	120	63	57

Source: Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, Region VIII

**Figure 10.2 NUMBER OF PATENTEES BY TYPE AND SEX
REGION VIII: 2020**



Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

In 2020, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued a total of 3,736 free patents in Region VIII. About 61.5 percent of these patents were residential patents, the rest (38.5%) were agricultural patents. The proportion of residential patents issued to men was slightly higher (51.3%) compared with women (48.6%). The same trend was observed for agricultural patents issued.

Chapter 11

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Science and Technology (S&T) showcases the Filipino as creator and innovator. Science unfolds latest ideas, translates them into theories, and develops them into practical uses and applications called technology. S&T ensures the creation, development, and production of new, diversified, competitive, and high-value added inventions that become commodities of importance in the country's economic life. Women's participation in S&T is now recognized by the government as indicated in the equal opportunities granted to women and men in this sector. Data in this chapter will guide policy makers in its effort for continued developments in science and technology through its human resource.

This chapter contains data on number of scholars of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) through its undergraduate scholarship program.

Chapter 11 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Table 11.1

**DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS BY SEX AND PROVINCE,
REGION VIII: AY 2020- 2021**

Province	Total	Status					
		Old			New		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	765	538	250	288	227	85	142
REGION VIII	728	511	228	283	217	78	139
Biliran	38	31	14	17	7	5	2
Eastern Samar	75	59	22	37	16	6	10
Leyte	426	291	137	154	135	48	87
Northern Samar	37	23	11	12	14	7	7
Southern Leyte	72	54	30	24	18	6	12
Samar	80	53	14	39	27	6	21
Other Regions	37	27	22	5	10	7	3

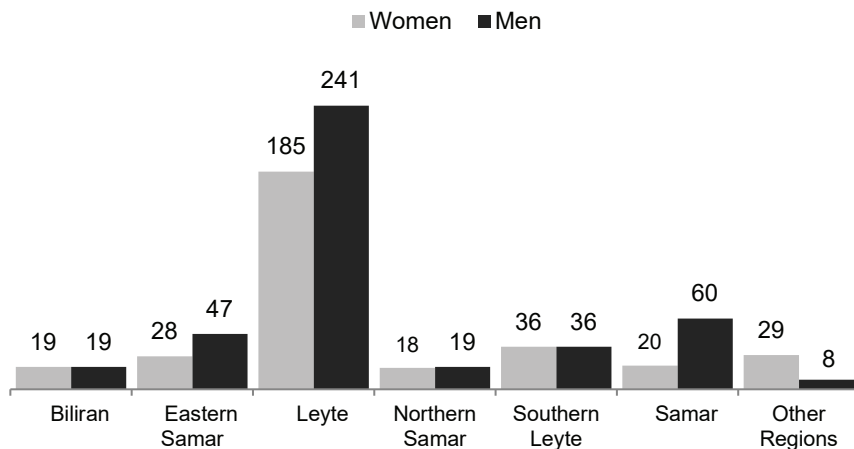
Notes:

1. Number of scholars include scholars under RA 7687 (provides scholarships to poor but deserving students) and DOST-Science Education Institute (SEI) Merit Scholarship

2. New Scholars are the number of passers during the academic year who opted to enroll in Region VIII.

Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII

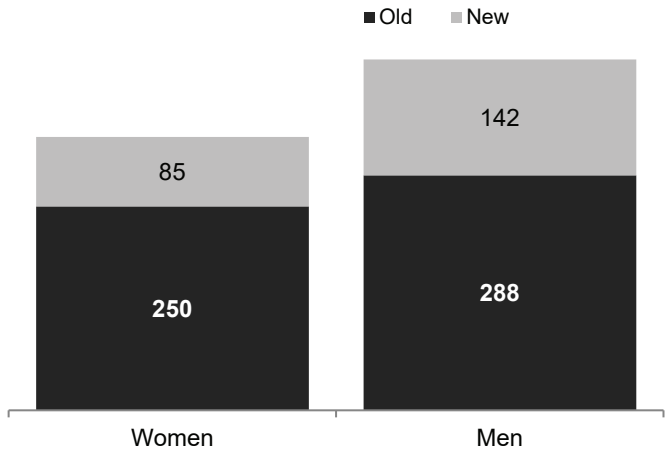
FIGURE 11.1. NUMBER OF DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS BY SEX AND PROVINCE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: AY 2020-2021



Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII

For the Academic Year (AY) 2020-2021, the total number of DOST Undergraduate Scholarships in the region totaled to 765 qualifiers. Of this figure, 43.8 percent were women (old and new scholars) while men (old and new scholars) accounted for 56.2 percent. The highest number of scholars were from Leyte Province with 426 scholars, comprising more than half or 55.7 percent of the total number of scholars in the region.

**Figure 11.2. Number of DOST Undergraduate Scholars By Sex
Region VIII: AY 2020-2021**



Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII

A total of 227 new DOST scholars were added to the 538 scholars of DOST resulting to a total number of 765 scholars on the said academic year. Among the new scholars, more than one-third (37.4%) were women. For the existing or old scholars, the proportion of women scholars was slightly higher at 46.5 percent.

ANNEXES

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acts of Lasciviousness - acts that are lascivious in nature, which include but are not limited to intentional touching, either direct or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or buttocks; or the introduction of any object into the genitalia, anus or mouth of any child whether of the same or opposite sex with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; bestiality; masturbation; lascivious exhibition of the genital or pubic area of a person, etc..

Age Dependency Ratio - is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years) in the population. It is sometimes divided into the old-age dependency (the ratio of people aged 65 and older to those aged 15-64 years) and the child dependency (ratio of people under 15 to those aged 15-64 years).

Battering - an act of inflicting physical harm on a woman resulting to physical and psychological/emotional distress preventing her from doing what she wishes or forcing her to behave in a manner that is unacceptable to her.

Career Service - characterized by entrance based on merit and fitness to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination, or based on highly technical qualifications; opportunity for advancement to higher career positions; and security of tenure.

Child Abuse - the maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of a child, which includes any of the following: a) Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment; b) Any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being; c) Unreasonable deprivation of the her/his basic needs for survival such as food and shelter; d) Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of her/his growth and development or in her/his permanent incapacity or death.

Child Labor - the illegal employment of children below 15 years old, or those below 18 years old in hazardous occupation.

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) - the probability of dying between exact age one and age five, expressed as the number of deaths of children from exact age one to less than age five during a given period per 1,000 children surviving to age 12 months at the beginning of the period.

Child Sexual Abuse - Child Sexual Abuse - the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of a child to engage in or assist another person to engage in sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct, or the molestation, prostitution, or incest with children.

Child Trafficking - the act of trading or dealing with children, including but not limited to, the buying and selling of children for money, or for any other consideration, or barter.

Children - individuals who are below 18 years of age.

Children in Conflict with the Law - refers to anyone under 18 who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offense.

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances - are children in need of care and protection for their social adjustment and economic self-sufficiency. They may be classified as neglected, abandoned, physically and sexually abused or exploited to include also the street children, delinquents and offenders.

Children in Situation of Armed Conflict - children who are: a) members of displaced families as a result of armed conflict; b) physically weakened, orphaned or disabled as a result of armed conflict; c) combatants and those mobilized for other armed conflict-related activities; and d) disrupted from schooling due to armed conflict.

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. 6657 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collective.

Concubinage - an act of keeping a mistress in the conjugal dwelling, or shall have sexual intercourse, under scandalous circumstances, with a woman who is not his wife, or shall cohabit with her in any other place, shall be punished by prison correctional in its minimum and medium periods.

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

Crime Rate - number of crimes committed per 100,000 population.

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.

Economic Abuse - denial of access/control over economic resources. This includes but is not limited to: denial or withdrawal of financial support, prohibiting the woman to get a job, forcing the woman to get a job to support the family while her partner refuses to get a job of his own, control over conjugal finances, using family money for his vices, destroying household property, and other abuses that pertain to economic conditions.

Employed - include all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and during the basic survey reference period are reported as either: a) At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage, or adoption; OR b) With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation, or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed.

Employment Rate – percentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Functional Literacy - represents a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeric skills. This skill must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and effectively in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability of communicating by written language.

Gender - the socially learned behavior and expectations associated with the two sexes. It also refers to the socially differentiated roles and characteristics attributed by a given culture to women and men.

Gender Development Index (GDI) - a composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index, (i.e., a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living), adjusted to account inequalities between women and men. It is measured by taking the average of the same components as HDI but adjusted to gender disparities.

Gender Disparity Index (GeDI) - a measure to illustrate whether overall human development is being shared equitably by women and men.

Gender Education Index (GEI) - an index which measures gender disparity in the quality of life in terms of access to education.

Gender Equality Ratio (GER) - a measure indicating whether women or men have more advantage in terms of development.

Gender Health Index (GHI) - an index which measures gender disparity in the quality of life in terms of longevity and health life.

Gender Income Index (GII) - an index which measures gender disparity in the quality of life in terms of income.

Grave Coercion - an act of violence, threat or intimidation done by any person who, without any authority of law, prevents a woman from doing something not prohibited by law, or compel her to do something against her will, whether it be right or wrong.

Grave Threat - an expression and manifestation to do an act constituting a crime against the personhood, honor, and property of the woman victim and her family.

Household - a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

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.

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

Household Size - number of usual members in a private household.

Incest - sexual abuse committed against a child by a person who is related to her/him within fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity and who exercises influence, authority or moral ascendancy over her/him.

Index Crimes - refer to those violations of the penal code considered to have socio-economic significance, and occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. These include crimes versus person (murder, homicide, physical injury and rape), and crimes versus property (robbery and theft).

Infant Mortality Rate - the probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births.

Labor Force, (Persons in the) - the population 15 years old and over whether employed or unemployed who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.

Labor Force Participation Rate - proportion in percent of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.

Less Serious Physical Injury - an act by any person who shall inflict upon a woman physical injuries not described in Articles 262-264, but which shall incapacitate the woman for labor for ten days or more, or shall require medical attendance for the same period.

Life Expectancy - represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or interval x.

Malicious Mischief - an act of causing damage to a woman obstructing her to perform public functions, or using any poisonous or corrosive substance on her.

Maternal Mortality Ratio - the ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported live births in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Neglected - children who were not provided with adequate food, clothing, shelter, basic education or medical care so as to seriously endanger the physical, mental, social and emotional growth and development of the child for reasons other than poverty.

Non-Index Crimes - refer to all other crimes not classified as index crimes. These are mostly composed of victimless offenses (e.g., crimes against national security, crimes against the fundamental laws of the state, crimes against public order, crimes against public morals, and violations of special laws).

Nutritional Status - The condition of the body resulting from the intake, absorption, and utilization of food.

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.

Population - total number of individuals in a territory at a specified time. It 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.

Rape - an act committed by a man who shall have carnal knowledge of a child under any of the following circumstances: through force, threat or intimidation; when the child is deprived of reason, or otherwise unconscious; by means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority; and when the offended party is under 12 years of age or is demented, even though none of the circumstances mentioned above be present.

Senior Citizen or Older Persons - refers to persons 60 years of age and over who need assistance to cope with and cushion the social and economic impact of the aging process otherwise known as RA 7432.

Sex Ratio - the ratio between males and females in a population expressed in number of males per 100 females.

Sexual Abuse - an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room.

Simple Literacy – the ability to read and write with understanding simple messages in any language or dialect.

Simple Literacy Rate - the percentage of the population 10 years old and over, who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect.

Trafficking in Persons - a form of modern-day slavery wherein traffickers often prey on individuals who are poor, frequently unemployed or underemployed, predominantly women and children who are often lured with false promises of good jobs and better lives, but then forced to work under brutal and inhuman conditions and are exploited for sexual purposes.

Total Fertility Rate - the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates of a given time period.

Under-Five Mortality Rate - the probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period.

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

RA 6655 dated 4/26/88	An Act Establishing and Providing for a Free Public Secondary Education and For Other Purposes
RA 6657 dated 6/10/88	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 6725 dated 4/27/89	An Act Strengthening The Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women with Respect To Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for the Purpose Article One Hundred Thirty-Five of the Labor Code, As Amended
RA 6728 dated 6/10/89	An Act Providing the Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education and Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 6809 dated 12/31/89	An Act Lowering the Age of Majority From Twenty-One to Eighteen Years, Amending for the Purpose EO No. 209, and for Other Purposes
RA 6938 dated 3/10/90	An Act to Ordain a Cooperative Code of the Philippines.
RA 6949 dated 4/10/90	An Act to Declare March Eight of Every Year as a Working Special Holiday to Be Known as National Women's Day
RA 6955 dated 6/13/90	An Act to Declare Unlawful The Practice of Matching for Marriage to Foreign Nationals 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 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 Therefor, and For
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 7305 dated 3/26/92	The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers
RA 7309 dated 3/30/92	An Act Creating a 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 7322 dated 3/30/92	An Act Increasing Maternity Benefits in Favor of Women Workers in the Private Sector, Amending For The Purpose Section 14-A of Republic Act No. 1161, As Amended And For Other Purposes
RA 7394 dated 4/13/92	The Consumer Act of the Philippines
RA 7432 dated 4/23/92	An Act To Maximize The Contribution of Senior Citizens To Nation Building, Grant Benefits And Special Privileges And For Other Purposes
RA 7600 dated 6/17/92	An Act Requiring All Government And Private Health Institutions With Obstetrical Services to Adopt Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Practices and for Other Purposes
RA 7610 dated 6/17/92	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 7655 dated 8/19/93	An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of Househelpers Amending for the Purpose Article 143 of Presidential Decree No. 142, Amended
RA 7658 dated 11/9/93	An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings, Amending for its Purpose Section 12, Article VIII of RA 7610
RA 7659 dated 12/13/93	An Act to Impose the 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 7688 dated 3/03/94	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 7877 dated 2/08/95	An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment, Education Training Environment, and for Other Purposes
RA 7822 dated 2/20/95	An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and for Other Purposes
RA 7941 dated 3/03/95	An Act Providing for the Election of Party-List Representatives Through the Party-List System, And Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 8042 dated 2/20/95	An Act to Institute The Policies of Overseas Employment and Establish a Higher Standard Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, 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 of Natural-Born Filipinos

RA 8187 dated 6/11/96	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 8353 dated 9/30/97	An Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime 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 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 Amended, Otherwise Known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980. Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 8505 dated 2/13/98	An Act Providing Assistance and Protection for Rape Victims, Establishing for the Purpose a Rape Crisis Center in Every Province and City, Authorizing the Appropriation of Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes
RA 8972 dated 11/07/00	An Act Providing for Benefits and Privileges to Solo Parents and Their Children, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 9208 dated 6/19/03	An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations, and for Other Purposes

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)
Civil Service Commission (CSC)
Commission on Elections (COMELEC), Region VIII
Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Region VIII
Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Region VIII
Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Region VIII
Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Region VIII
Department of Agriculture (DA), Region VIII
Department of Education (DepEd), Region VIII
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Region VIII
DOH Center for Health Development (DOH-CHD), Eastern Visayas
Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Region VIII
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Region VIII
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Region VIII
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Region VIII
Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), Region VIII
National Nutrition Council (NNC), Region VIII
Parole and Probation Administration (PPA-DOJ), Region VIII
Philippine National Police (PNP), Region VIII
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), Region VIII
Prosecution's Office, Region VIII
Public Attorney's Office (PAO), Region VIII
Supreme Court (SC)
Technical Education and Skill Development Authority (TESDA), Region VIII

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