

# Women & Men

## IN EASTERN VISAYAS



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**STATISTICAL HANDBOOK**  
**Eighth Edition**



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



ISSN 1656-8494

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**The Women & Men in Eastern Visayas (WAM)  
2019 Statistical Handbook  
Eighth Edition**

is a publication prepared by the Regional Statistical Service Office VIII  
of the PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (PSA).

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## FOREWORD

One of the government's thrusts for the advancement of women is the promotion of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and widening its reach among policy makers, planners, and other stakeholders. The CEDAW defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. In 2000, the Philippines was a signatory to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Declaration which, among others, seeks to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the MDGs, women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. In 2015, countries adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs seek to change the course of the 21st century, addressing key challenges such as poverty, inequality, and violence against women.

The **2019 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Eastern Visayas, 8th Edition**, presents the latest gender statistics up to the provincial and key cities whenever available. Statistics are presented in tables and charts with brief analyses highlighting only the important features. Through this publication, it is the goal of the PSA Regional Statistical Service Office VIII to contribute to the government's effort in furthering gender mainstreaming and in fulfilling the various international gender-related commitments of our country.

It is our aim that all concerned sectors will make use of this publication in the formulation of effective plans, programs, and policies for the advancement of women in Eastern Visayas.

We acknowledge the generous support of our partners in providing data for this publication. We also look forward to comments and suggestions from users on how we can further improve the quality and usefulness of this publication.

*Lisa Grace S. Bersales*  
**LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph. D.**

Undersecretary  
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

April 2019

## INTRODUCTION

Gender statistics are indispensable in planning, decision-making and monitoring of Gender and Development (GAD) programs and projects at the subnational level. They serve as barometer on the improvement of the situation of women vis-a-vis men in the region and shows empowerment of women through increasing involvement in all socio-economic endeavors either as beneficiaries or decision-makers.

The generation of gender statistics is also in support of the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (PPGD) and the Medium Term Regional Development Plan which hope to address gender issues and concerns at the national and subnational levels.

This handbook is the seventh edition prepared for Eastern Visayas. The first edition was published in 2000 to address the inadequacy of gender statistics at the local levels, with funding assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Institutional Strengthening Project II, a project implemented by the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

The second edition was published in 2005 by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), with the objective of institutionalizing the generation, compilation and dissemination of gender statistics in the region. The NSCB has also committed to serve as repository of gender statistics in the region.

The third edition came out in 2008 to support the government's efforts in promoting the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and in fulfilling its commitment to the international community.

The fourth edition was published in 2011 which presents the gender statistics through tables and charts with short explanatory texts and brief analyses highlighting important features of the data. It also incorporates Gender Development Index (GDI) and updates on population characteristics based on the 2007 Census of Population.

The fifth edition was published in 2016 to present the results of the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. This handbook continues to serve the needs of the Regional Gender and Development Council VIII, as well as other stakeholders and users of gender statistics in the region. The sixth edition came out in 2017 and contains the latest result of the 2015 Census of Population.

This eighth edition contains the available gender statistics under the following sectors which have also been identified as priority areas of concern for women in Eastern Visayas, namely: (1) Population and Families, (2) Work, (3) Agriculture, (4) Education, (5) Health, (6) Social Welfare, (7) Public Life, (8) Peace and Human Rights, (9) Violence Against Women and Children and (10) Environment. Each chapter contains data presented in tables or graphs. The handbook also includes a Glossary and List of Philippine Laws in Support of Women's Welfare and Rights.



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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

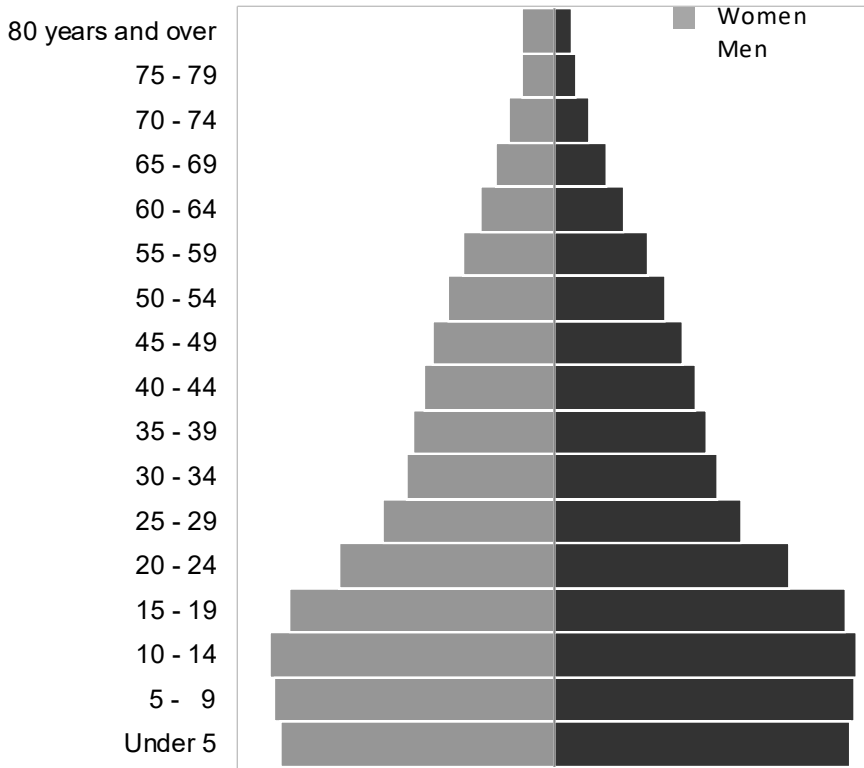
## POPULATION AND FAMILIES



Population dynamics greatly influence to a great extent the role of women in society. Women are the child bearers and housekeepers of the home. 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 including gender concerns.

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; 2010 Census-Based Population Projections; and 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on gender development index and gender equality ratio generated by the PSA were also included.

Figure 1.1 POPULATION PYRAMID,  
REGION VIII: 2015



Source: 2015 Census of Population and Housing, 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: 2025 and 2020**

Province	2025				Sex Ratio	2020				Sex Ratio
	Women		Men			Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>2,645,900</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>2,783,800</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2,419,700</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>2,550,700</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>105</b>
Biliran	115,300	48.7	121,400	51.3	105	101,000	48.7	106,300	51.3	105
Eastern Samar	279,200	48.5	297,000	51.5	106	253,700	48.4	270,900	51.6	107
Leyte	1,123,900	48.8	1,179,600	51.2	105	1,040,000	48.8	1,092,800	51.2	105
Northern Samar	399,200	48.9	417,300	51.1	105	358,600	48.8	376,000	51.2	105
Southern Leyte	251,900	49.0	261,800	51.0	104	233,600	49.0	243,000	51.0	104
Samar	476,400	48.5	506,700	51.5	106	432,800	48.4	461,700	51.6	107

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

In 2020, the region’s total population was projected at 5.0 million, of which more than half (51.3 percent) were men. Same trend was seen in all provinces.

By 2025, the region’s total population will reach 5.4 million, still with more men than women across provinces.

**Table 1.2  
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP,  
REGION VIII: 2015**

Age Group	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>2,150,968</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,274,204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>106</b>
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 4,425,172 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 group 60-64 until age group 85 and over.

**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.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,665,918</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,751,483</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
<b>Biliran</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,335</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66,263</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
<b>Eastern Samar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,783</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186,782</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
<b>Leyte</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>646,284</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>681,295</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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

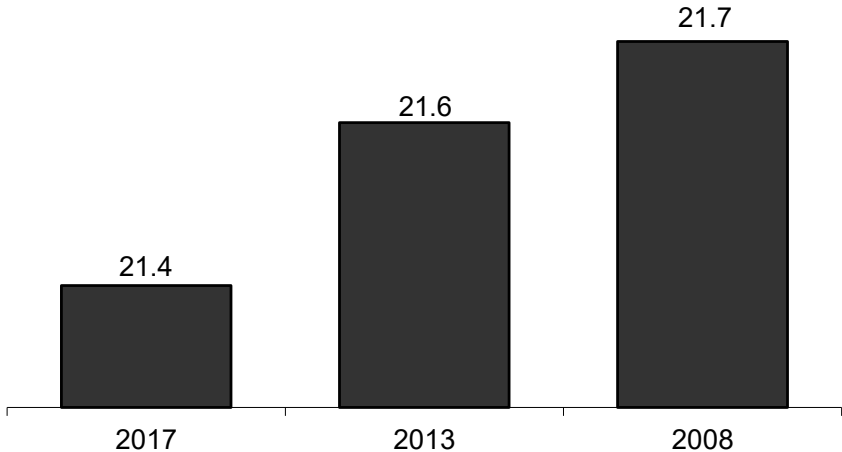
Province/ Marital Status	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Northern Samar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>243,549</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	98,660	42.5	122,948	50.5
Married	79,531	34.3	78,612	32.3
Widowed	15,924	6.9	5,566	2.3
Divorced/ Separated	3,122	1.3	2,548	1.0
Common-Law/Live-in	34,736	15.0	33,790	13.9
Unknown	21	0.0	85	0.0
<b>Southern Leyte</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>165,153</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>169,901</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
<b>Samar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>288,720</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>307,509</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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
<b>Tacloban</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,482</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94,916</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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

Of the household population 10 years and over in 2015, there were more single men (48.7 percent) than women (40.2 percent) in the region. Meanwhile, women outnumbered men among married and widowed population.



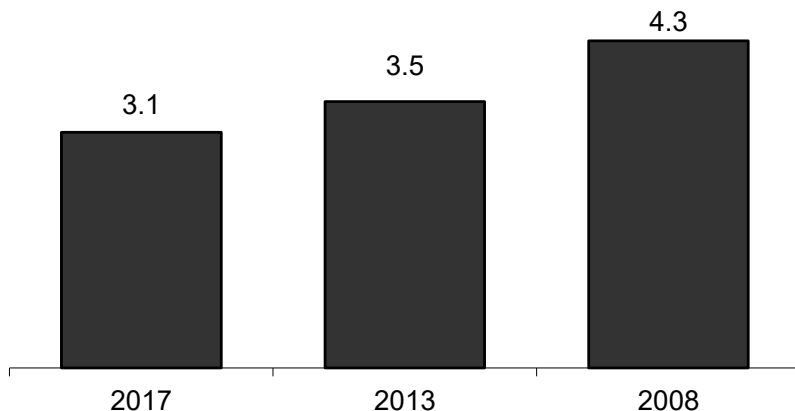
**Figure 1.2 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE  
AMONG WOMEN 25 TO 49 YEARS OLD,  
REGION VIII: 2017, 2013 and 2008**



*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 AGE 15 TO 49 YEARS, REGION VIII: 2017, 2013 and 2008**



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

Total fertility rate, or the average number of children ever born to women age 15 to 49 years, 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.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>419,721</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>461,885</b>	<b>52.4</b>
15-19	232,273	47.6	255,480	52.4
20-24	187,448	47.6	206,405	52.4
<b>  Biliran</b>	<b>15,074</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>17,301</b>	<b>53.4</b>
15 - 19	8,606	46.8	9,785	53.2
20 - 24	6,468	46.3	7,516	53.7
<b>  Eastern Samar</b>	<b>44,356</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>49,832</b>	<b>52.9</b>
15 - 19	24,873	47.2	27,877	52.8
20 - 24	19,483	47.0	21,955	53.0
<b>  Leyte</b>	<b>158,161</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>173,519</b>	<b>52.3</b>
15 - 19	85,355	47.6	93,889	52.4
20 - 24	72,806	47.8	79,630	52.2
<b>  Northern Samar</b>	<b>62,594</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>69,064</b>	<b>52.5</b>
15 - 19	35,734	47.5	39,490	52.5
20 - 24	26,860	47.6	29,574	52.4
<b>  Southern Leyte</b>	<b>36,501</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>40,188</b>	<b>52.4</b>
15 - 19	20,151	47.3	22,464	52.7
20 - 24	16,350	48.0	17,724	52.0
<b>  Samar</b>	<b>75,720</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>84,456</b>	<b>52.7</b>
15 - 19	43,091	47.4	47,764	52.6
20 - 24	32,629	47.1	36,692	52.9
<b>  Tacloban City</b>	<b>27,001</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>27,183</b>	<b>50.2</b>
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 and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, there were more men (52.4 percent) than women (47.6 percent) 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	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>209,426</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>174,418</b>	<b>45.4</b>
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
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>9,261</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>44.0</b>
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
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>23,205</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>20,126</b>	<b>46.4</b>
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
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>83,447</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>69,022</b>	<b>45.3</b>
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
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>25,636</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>21,397</b>	<b>45.5</b>
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 and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

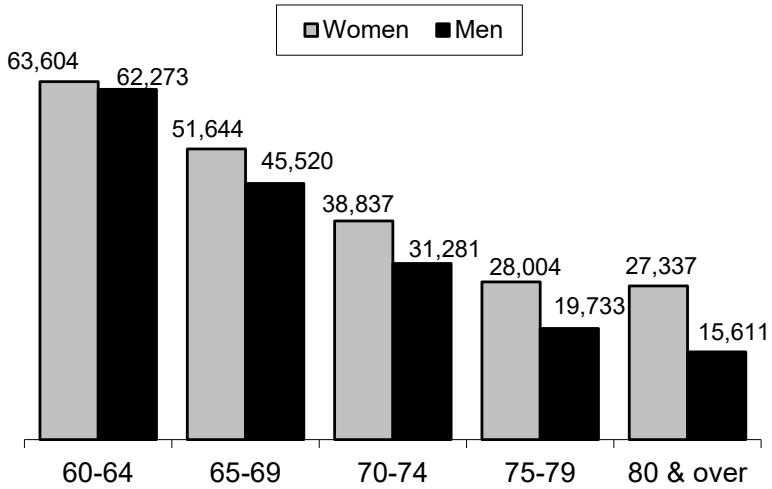
Table 1.5 - Continued

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

Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>24,957</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>20,907</b>	<b>45.6</b>
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
<b>Samar</b>	<b>33,469</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>28,575</b>	<b>46.1</b>
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
<b>Tacloban City</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>42.9</b>
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 and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

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

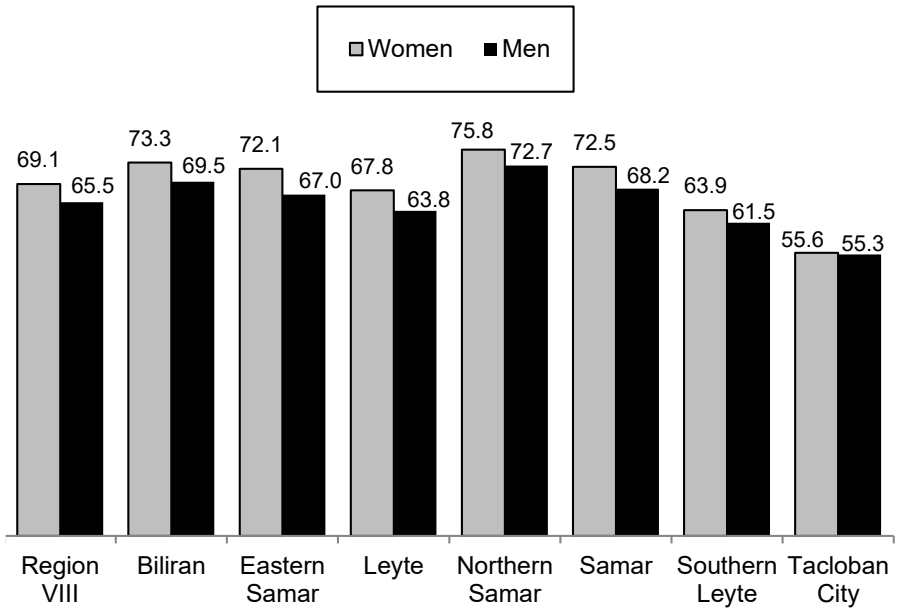


Source: 2015 Census of Population and Housing, Philippine Statistics Authority

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 of Basic Data: 2015 Census of Population and Housing  
Philippine Statistics Authority*

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

Same trend was also seen in all provinces, including Tacloban City, with 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
<b>2003</b>				
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
<b>2000</b>				
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 in 2000 to 0.5046 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
<b>2003</b>				
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
<b>2000</b>				
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 in the labor force in order to help provide the economic needs of the family and for their professional growth. Until now, there is still a wide gap between women and men in the labor force participation rates. Of women and men, this can be attributed to biases against women as well as constraints imposed on them by domestic responsibilities. 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/employment status of women and men, employment by major occupation and industry groups, and highest grade completed taken from the results of 2017 Labor Force Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from the Survey on Overseas Filipinos 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 were obtained from the Department of Labor and Employment.

## Chapter 2 Work

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**Table 2.1**  
**EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS ON WOMEN AND MEN**  
**AGED 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER, REGION VIII: 2017 and 2016**

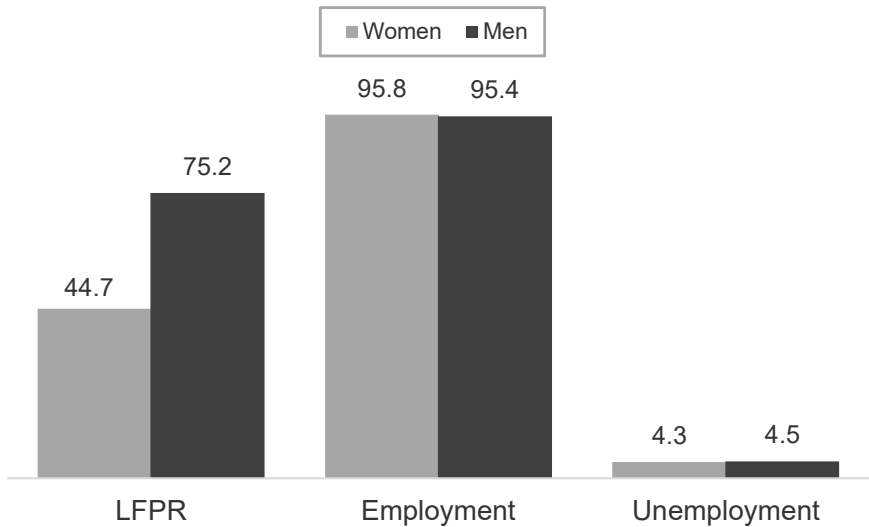
Employment Status	2017		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force (In thousands)	673	1,187	689	1,205
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	44.7	75.2	46.2	77.4
Employment Rate (%)	95.8	95.4	95.5	95.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5

*Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority*

Labor force participation rate (LFPR) of women decreased by 1.5 percentage points, from 46.2 percent in 2016 to 44.7 percent in 2017. Likewise, LFPR for men decreased by 2.2 percent, from 77.4 percent in 2016 to 75.2 percent in 2017.

More men (63.8 percent) were in the labor force than women (36.2 percent) in 2017.

**Figure 2.1 EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2017**



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of men was higher (75.2 percent) compared to women (44.7 percent).

Employment rate for women was slightly higher (95.8 percent) compared to men (95.4 percent). Consequently, unemployment rate for women was slightly lower (4.3 percent) than that of men (4.5 percent).

## Chapter 2 Work

**Table 2.2**

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2017**  
(Number in thousands)

Major Occupation Group	2017			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>645</b>	100.0	<b>1133</b>	100.0
Managers	157	24.4	121	10.7
Professionals	59	9.1	27	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	31	4.8	22	1.9
Clerical Support Workers	29	4.5	23	2.0
Service and Sales Workers	124	19.3	113	10.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers	62	9.6	314	27.7
Craft and related Trade Workers	10	1.6	95	8.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3	0.4	65	5.7
Elementary Occupations	170	26.4	350	30.9
Armed Forces Occupations	-	-	5	0.4

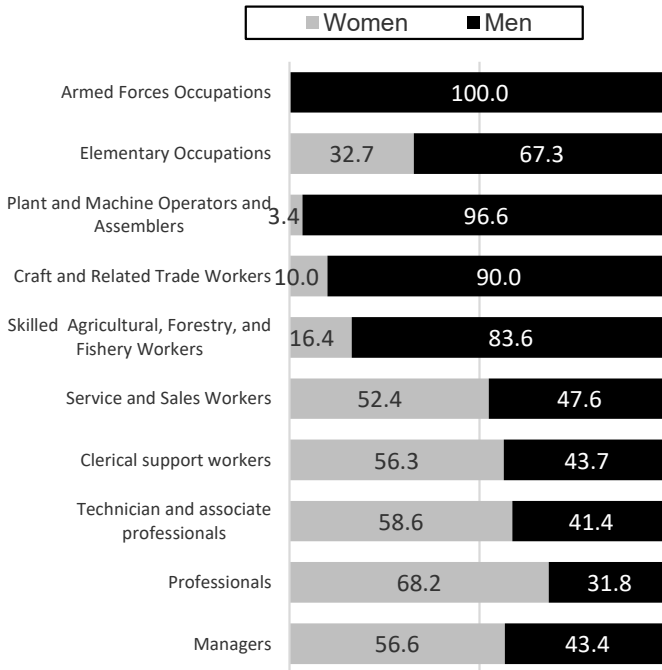
*Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.*

*Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority*

More than one-fourth or 26.4 percent of the employed women in Region VIII were doing elementary occupations. However, a considerable proportion or 24.4 percent of the employed women were holding higher positions like managers.

Meanwhile, 30.9 percent of the employed men were on elementary occupations. This was followed by skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers at 27.7 percent.

**Figure 2.2 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2017**



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Employed women in the region were mostly professionals, technician and associate professionals, managers, clerical support workers, and service and sales workers.

On the other hand, most of the employed men were under armed forces occupations, plant and machine operators and assemblers, craft and related trade workers, skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers, and elementary occupations.

## Chapter 2 Work

**Table 2.3**  
**NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2017**  
**(Number in thousands)**

Major Industry Group	2017			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>99.9</b>
Agriculture, Hunting, and Forestry	125	19.4	399	35.2
Fishing	8	1.3	90	7.9
Mining and Quarrying	1	0.1	7	0.6
Manufacturing	35	5.5	56	4.9
Electricity Gas Steam and Airconditioning Supply	-	-	3	0.2
Water Supply; Sewerage Waste Management and Remediation Activities	1	0.1	2	0.2
Construction	2	0.3	148	13.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	214	33.2	125	11.0
Transportation and Storage	1	0.2	115	10.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	24	3.8	21	1.9
Information and Communication	2	0.3	5	0.4
Financial and Insurance Activities	7	1.2	8	0.7
Real State Activities	1	0.1	1	0.1
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	1	0.2	2	0.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	5	0.8	22	1.9
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	71	11.1	78	6.9
Education	43	6.7	13	1.2
Human Health and Social Work Activities	10	1.5	6	0.5
Arts Entertainment and Recreation	2	0.3	5	0.4
Other Service Activities	90	13.9	28	2.4
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-

\* Less than 500

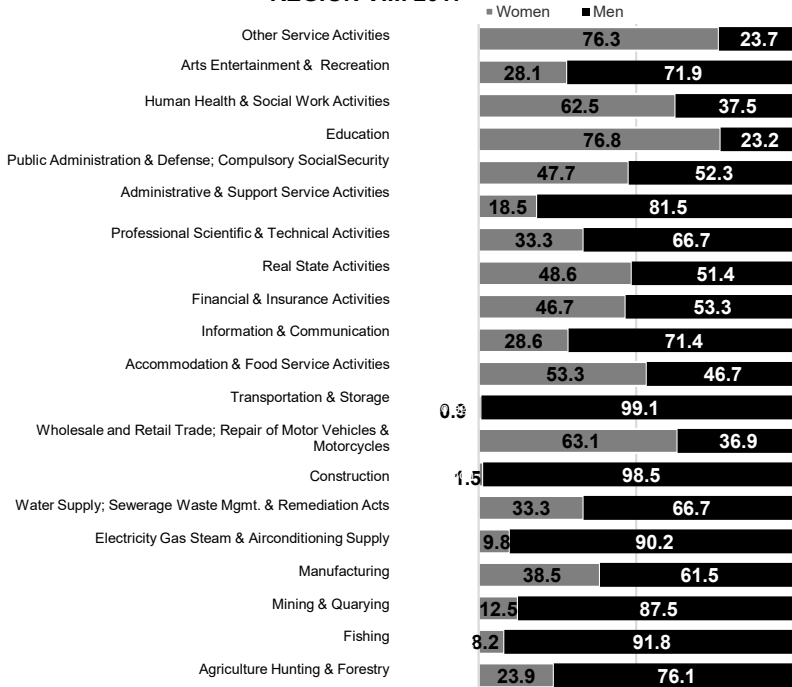
Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The largest proportion of employed women (33.2 percent) were engaged in wholesale and retail trade. On the other hand, most of the employed men (35.2 percent) were in agriculture, hunting and forestry.



**Figure 2.3 PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2017**



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Data shows that gender-stereotyping in the labor force still exist. Most of the employed women were engaged in education (76.8 percent), other service activities (76.3 percent), wholesale and retail trade (63.1 percent), human health and social work activities (62.5 percent), and accommodation and food service activities (53.3 percent).

On the other hand, most men worked in transportation and storage (99.1 percent), construction (98.5 percent), fishing (91.8 percent), electricity gas steam and airconditioning supply (90.2 percent), and mining and quarrying (87.5 percent).

**Table 2.4**  
**NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED**  
**AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2017**  
 (Number in thousands)

Highest Grade Completed	2017			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>No grade completed</i>	9	1.4	26	2.3
<i>Elementary</i>	<b>196</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>44.7</b>
Undergraduate	108	16.7	338	29.8
Graduate	88	13.6	168	14.8
<i>Junior High School</i>	<b>224</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Undergraduate	94	14.6	180	15.9
Graduate	130	20.2	200	17.7
<i>Senior High School</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Undergraduate	3	0.5	6	0.5
Graduate	-	-	-	-
<i>Post Secondary</i>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Undergraduate	1	0.2	3	0.3
Graduate	18	2.8	15	1.3
<i>College</i>	<b>194</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Undergraduate	62	9.6	89	7.9
Graduate	132	20.5	109	9.6

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2017, the bulk of employed men in the region have low educational attainment than women. Employed men (44.7 percent) have only reached or completed elementary education. Meanwhile, the largest proportion of employed women (34.7 percent) have reached or completed junior high school

Only 20.5 percent of the employed women have completed college. Among employed men, a much lower proportion or 9.6 percent have completed college.

**Table 2.5**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY SEX AND REGION,**  
**PHILIPPINES: 2017 and 2016**  
**(In Thousands)**

Region	2017			2016		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,040</b>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National Capital Region	9.5	7.9	11.3	12.9	9.8	16.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	2.3	3.0	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.4
I Ilocos Region	9.0	10.4	7.4	8.4	9.9	6.6
II Cagayan Valley	6.8	9.2	4.1	5.3	7.2	3.1
III Central Luzon	12.9	11.1	14.9	12.7	11.1	14.5
IVA CALABARZON	20.7	17.8	24.2	21.0	19.0	23.4
IVA MIMAROPA	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0
V Bicol Region	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.4
VI Western Visayas	9.5	9.1	10.0	4.9	5.1	4.5
VII Central Visayas	6.1	3.5	9.1	4.9	3.2	6.8
<b>VIII Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.1
X Northern Mindanao	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6
XI Davao Region	3.0	4.2	1.7	3.0	3.5	2.4
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	4.2	6.2	2.0	4.3	6.0	2.4
XIII Caraga	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.4
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1.9	2.7	0.9	1.9	2.8	1.0
Negros Island Region	-	-	-	4.2	4.6	3.6

*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: 2018 and 2017**

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2018</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>82.9</b>
Biliran	6	-	-	6	100.0
Eastern Samar	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	187	33	17.6	154	82.4
Northern Samar	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Leyte	-	-	-	-	-
Samar	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2017</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>70.0</b>
Biliran	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	-	-	-	-	-
Leyte	225	67	29.8	158	70.2
Northern Samar	10	3	30.0	7	70.0
Southern Leyte	46	14	30.4	32	69.6
Samar	6	2	33.3	4	66.7

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office VIII

The number of workers terminated due to closure or retrenchments declined by 32.8 percent, from 287 in 2017 to 193 in 2018.

In 2018, more men workers (82.9 percent) were terminated than women workers (17.1 percent).

**Table 2.7**  
**MEMBERSHIP IN WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS**  
**BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Province		Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2018</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>366,887</b>	<b>176,132</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>190,755</b>	<b>52.0</b>
Biliran	13,829	6,784	49.1	7,045	50.9
Eastern Samar	91,430	44,869	49.1	46,561	50.9
Leyte	145,691	72,373	49.7	73,318	50.3
Northern Samar	39,898	17,054	42.7	22,844	57.3
Southern Leyte	14,935	6,785	45.4	8,150	54.6
Samar	61,104	28,267	46.3	32,837	53.7
<b>2017</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>59,869</b>	<b>26,249</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>33,620</b>	<b>56.2</b>
Biliran	1,251	663	53.0	588	47.0
Eastern Samar	12,379	5,936	48.0	6,443	52.0
Leyte	26,758	11,400	42.6	15,358	57.4
Northern Samar	7,607	3,334	43.8	4,273	56.2
Southern Leyte	2,304	1,027	44.6	1,277	55.4
Samar	9,570	3,889	40.6	5,681	59.4

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office 8

Membership in workers organization significantly increased by 512.8 percent, from 59,869 in 2017 to 366,887 in 2018.

In 2018, membership in workers organizations in the region was dominated by men. More than half or 52.0 percent of the members of the workers organizations were men, while women accounted for 48.0 percent.

**Table 2.8**  
**NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOB APPLICANTS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT**  
**SERVICE OFFICE BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2018</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>47,784</b>	<b>23,387</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>24,397</b>	<b>51.1</b>
Biliran	2,262	912	40.3	1,350	59.7
Eastern Samar	5,934	3,174	53.5	2,760	46.5
Leyte	19,203	9,780	50.9	9,423	49.1
Northern Samar	7,462	3,347	44.9	4,115	55.1
Southern Leyte	4,900	2,356	48.1	2,544	51.9
Samar	8,023	3,818	47.6	4,205	52.4
<b>2017</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>52,502</b>	<b>23,626</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>28,876</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Biliran	2,635	1,344	51.0	1,291	49.0
Eastern Samar	5,079	2,006	39.5	3,073	60.5
Leyte	24,281	12,568	51.8	11,713	48.2
Northern Samar	9,288	3,169	34.1	6,119	65.9
Southern Leyte	5,419	2,099	38.7	3,320	61.3
Samar	5,800	2,440	42.1	3,360	57.9

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office 8

In 2018, men job applicants (51.1 percent) outnumbered women job applicants (48.9 percent) in DOLE's Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) in the region. Among provinces, women applicants in Eastern Samar (53.5 percent) and Leyte (50.9 percent) outnumbered men applicants.

Table 2.9

## NUMBER OF DTI SERVICES CLIENTS BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017

DTI Services	Total	Women	Men
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>64,741</b>	<b>41,253</b>	<b>23,488</b>
Services to SMEs (other than training)	1,318	832	486
Financing	321	238	83
Trainings and Seminars	7,345	5,187	2,158
BNR/Business Licensing	14,471	8,275	6,196
Consumer Welfare Advocacies	4,107	2,671	1,436
Negosyo Center	17,626	11,972	5,654
ICE	3,378	1,933	1,445
CARP	10,982	6,457	4,525
KMME	2,793	2,045	748
OTOP Next Gen Project	902	724	178
Trade Fairs, Exhibit/Expo	430	336	94
SSF	645	459	186
P3	423	124	299
<b>2017</b>			
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>18,800</b>	<b>11,052</b>	<b>7,748</b>
Services to SMEs (other than training)	2,641	1,709	932
Financing	19	11	8
Trainings and Seminars	2,412	1,863	549
BNR/Business Licensing	9,955	5,031	4,924
Consumer Welfare Advocacies	1,514	1,026	488
Negosyo Center	841	550	291
ICE	345	177	168
CARP	321	205	116
KMME	238	176	62
OTOP Next Gen Project	172	124	48
Trade Fairs, Exhibit/Expo	129	97	32
SSF	110	63	47
P3	103	20	83

Source: Department of Trade and Industry

There were more women who availed of DTI services (41,253) than men (23,488) in the region in 2018. DTI services clients significantly increased by 244.4 percent, from 18,800 in 2017 to 64,741 in 2018.

**Chapter 2 Work**

**Table 2.10**  
**MEMBERSHIP IN OPERATING COOPERATIVES BY SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Indicator	2018	2017
Total Number of Operating Cooperatives	450	410
<b>Membership</b>	<b>402,612</b>	<b>401,733</b>
<b>Regular</b>	<b>235,153</b>	<b>234,285</b>
Women	144,359	143,889
Men	90,794	90,396
<b>Associate</b>	<b>167,459</b>	<b>167,448</b>
Women	106,630	106,629
Men	60,829	60,819

Source: Cooperative Development Authority

In 2018, membership in operating cooperatives in the region was dominated by women. Of the total regular and associate members, women comprised 61.4 percent and 63.7 percent, respectively.

Number of operating cooperatives increased by 9.8 percent, from 410 in 2017 to 450 in 2018.



# Chapter 3

## AGRICULTURE



Women's contribution to agricultural productivity remains unrecognized. Their role in the farm is taken for granted. This can be observed in the bias of agricultural development programs for male farmers. The gender-related data on this sector, for instance, show that most recipients of government sponsored agricultural programs are male farmers. Thus, 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 2002 Census of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Philippine Statistics Authority; number of beneficiaries/trainees of the various programs of the Department of Agriculture; and holders of emancipation patents and certificate of land ownership award and agrarian reform beneficiaries from the Department of Agrarian Reform.

## Chapter 2 Agriculture

**Table 3.1**

**NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2002**

<b>Province/Highest Grade Completed</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Not Reported</b>
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>36,017</b>	<b>290,289</b>	<b>4,444</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	1,337	11,814	164
<b>Elementary</b>	21,465	194,288	2,329
Undergraduate	12,619	127,872	1,551
Graduate	8,846	66,416	778
<b>High School</b>	7,249	56,316	680
Undergraduate	4,012	32,596	410
Graduate	3,237	23,720	270
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	179	1,300	10
<b>College</b>	5,098	22,214	372
Undergraduate	1,592	10,278	178
Graduate	3,506	11,936	194
<b>Post Graduate</b>	217	785	20
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	472	3,572	869
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>16,335</b>	<b>117,792</b>	<b>2,082</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	588	4,838	74
<b>Elementary</b>	9,588	78,997	1,095
Undergraduate	5,754	51,988	749
Graduate	3,834	27,009	346
<b>High School</b>	3,167	21,765	345
Undergraduate	1,781	12,484	218
Graduate	1,386	9,281	127
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	86	487	9
<b>College</b>	2,581	9,722	202
Undergraduate	854	4,349	85

**Table 3.1**  
**NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST**  
**GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2002**

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Women	Men	Not Reported
Graduate	1,727	5,373	117
<b>Post Graduate</b>	98	465	4
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	227	1,518	353
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	92	307	6
<b>Elementary</b>	1,233	6,634	59
Undergraduate	716	4,435	38
Graduate	517	2,199	21
<b>High School</b>	396	1,948	18
Undergraduate	196	1,128	9
Graduate	200	820	9
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	-	16	-
<b>College</b>	321	1,103	17
Undergraduate	80	368	11
Graduate	241	735	6
<b>Post Graduate</b>	7	8	-
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	32	178	14
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>33,887</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	164	876	1
<b>Elementary</b>	2,954	20,502	168
Undergraduate	1,556	11,838	92
Graduate	1,398	8,664	76
<b>High School</b>	1,207	8,914	59
Undergraduate	645	4,878	32
Graduate	562	4,036	27

## Chapter 2 Agriculture

Table 3.1 - Continued

### NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2002

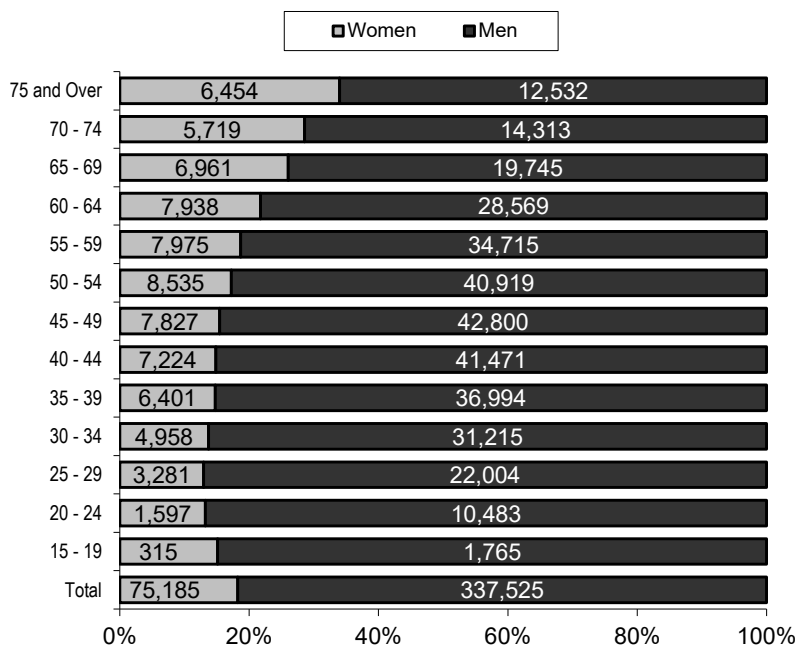
Province/Highest Grade Completed	Women	Men	Not Reported
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	38	339	-
<b>College</b>	659	2,825	33
Undergraduate	209	1,229	11
Graduate	450	1,596	22
<b>Post Graduate</b>	24	68	-
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	73	363	110
<b>Samar</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>51,746</b>	<b>749</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	238	3,248	43
<b>Elementary</b>	3,039	37,896	434
Undergraduate	2,037	26,901	280
Graduate	1,002	10,995	154
<b>High School</b>	788	7,334	105
Undergraduate	477	4,584	62
Graduate	311	2,750	43
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	24	164	-
<b>College</b>	406	2,521	25
Undergraduate	133	1,239	13
Graduate	273	1,282	12
<b>Post Graduate</b>	22	55	-
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	21	528	142
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>31,688</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	138	1,178	-
<b>Elementary</b>	2,051	19,234	102
Undergraduate	924	11,000	84
Graduate	1,127	8,234	18

**Table 3.1**  
**NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST**  
**GRADE COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2002**

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Women	Men	Not Reported
<b>High School</b>	940	7,799	47
Undergraduate	512	4,440	17
Graduate	428	3,359	30
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	25	131	1
<b>College</b>	672	3,072	18
Undergraduate	187	1,616	11
Graduate	485	1,456	7
<b>Post Graduate</b>	56	120	7
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	28	154	83
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>44,982</b>	<b>870</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	117	1,367	40
<b>Elementary</b>	2,600	31,025	471
Undergraduate	1,632	21,710	308
Graduate	968	9,315	163
<b>High School</b>	751	8,556	106
Undergraduate	401	5,082	72
Graduate	350	3,474	34
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	6	163	-
<b>College</b>	459	2,971	77
Undergraduate	129	1,477	47
Graduate	330	1,494	30
<b>Post Graduate</b>	10	69	9
<b>Cannot Remember</b>	91	831	167

Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture, 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

Majority or 81.8 percent of the agricultural operators in the region in 2012 were men, while women accounted for only 18.2 percent.

**Table 3.2**  
**NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES/TRAINEES OF DA BY PROGRAM AND SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Program	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2018</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rice Program	403	178	11.2	225	15.8
Corn/Cassava Program	783	472	29.8	311	21.9
High Value Commercial Crops Program	1,532	761	48.0	771	54.3
Livestock Program	123	87	5.5	36	2.5
Organic Agriculture Program	163	86	5.4	77	5.4
<b>2017</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>18,005</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,221</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rice Program	9,928	3,121	46.0	6,807	60.7
Corn Program	1,524	713	10.5	811	7.2
High Value Commercial Crops Program	918	435	6.4	483	4.3
Livestock Program	1,762	733	10.8	1,029	9.2
Organic Agriculture Program	2,277	992	14.6	1,285	11.5
Various Support Devices	1,596	790	11.6	806	7.2

Source: Department of Agriculture, Region VIII

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

The number of DA beneficiaries/trainees in Region VIII decreased by 83.3 percent from 18,005 in 2017 to 3,004 in 2018. Rice Program beneficiaries/trainees recorded the biggest decrease of 95.9 percent, from 9,928 in 2017 to 403 in 2018.

More than half or 52.7 percent of the beneficiaries/trainees in the region were women, while the rest or 47.3 percent were men.

**Table 3.3  
 HOLDERS OF EMANCIPATION PATENTS AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND  
 OWNERSHIP AWARD (CLOA) BY SEX AND PROVINCE,  
 REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Province	2018			2017		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>2,014</b>
Biliran	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Samar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leyte	1,498	449	1,049	2,819	1,155	1,664
Northern Samar	42	12	30	274	112	162
Southern Leyte	177	53	124	64	26	38
Samar	33	9	24	253	103	150

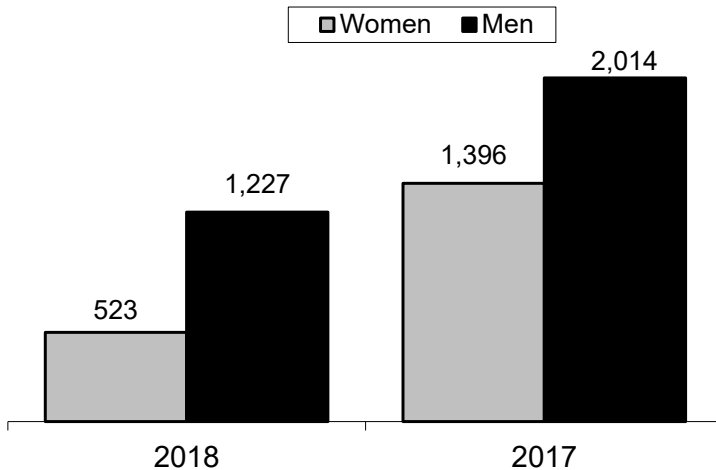
*Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Region VIII*

The number of Emancipation Patents and Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) holders in the region significantly decreased by 48.7 percent, from 3,410 in 2017 to 1,750 in 2018. Majority or 70.1 percent of the Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders were men, while the rest or 29.9 percent were women. Same trend was observed in all provinces where more men Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders were recorded.

Among the provinces in the region, Leyte posted the highest number of Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders at 1,498, accounting for 85.6 percent.



**Figure 3.2 NUMBER OF AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**



*Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Region VIII*

The number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) in Region VIII significantly decreased by 48.7 percent, from 3,410 in 2017 to 1,750 in 2018. Majority or 70.1 percent of the beneficiaries were men, while women accounted for 29.9 percent.



# Chapter 4

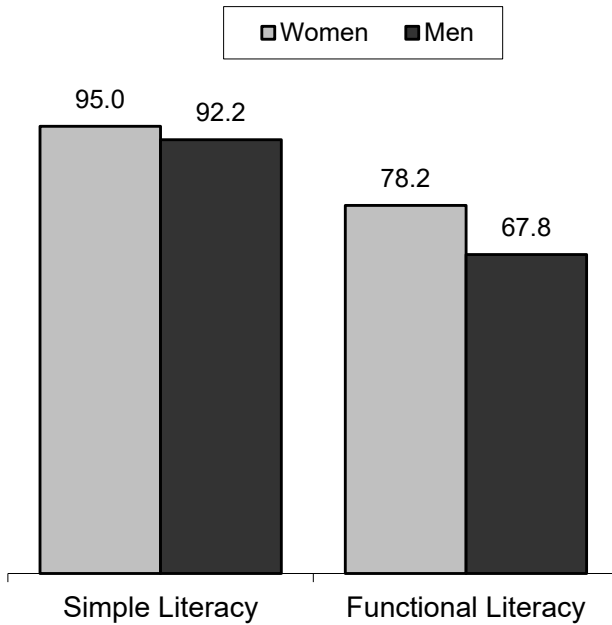
## EDUCATION



Education is important in shaping the role of women in society. Data reveals that gender stereo-typing in education still prevail. Men still dominate in graduates of Technical-Vocational Educational Training (TVET) programs such as Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration; Construction; Automotive and Land Transportation; Metal and Engineering; Maritime; Electronics; and Agriculture and Fishery while women were majority in Garments; Processed Food and Beverages; Tourism (including Hotel and Restaurant); Health, Social and Other Community Development Services; Communication/Information Technology; and Technical-Vocational Educational Training (TVET). The data reflected here will help articulate these and similar other gender concerns.

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 the Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Education, and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority.

**Figure 4.1 SIMPLE AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATES BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2008**



Source: 2008 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey  
Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2008, women posted simple literacy rate of 95.0 percent. This figure is higher compared to that of men at 92.2 percent. Similarly, women had higher function alliteracy rate at 78.2 percent compared to that of men at 67.8 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
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,914,742</b>	<b>2,026,335</b>
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 Baccaalaureate	4,999	2,936
Not Stated	915	1,512
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>74,227</b>	<b>77,277</b>
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 Baccaalaureate	366	221
Not Stated	0	0
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>199,859</b>	<b>215,689</b>
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 Baccaalaureate	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**

<b>Province/Highest Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>741,976</b>	<b>787,937</b>
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
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>270,269</b>	<b>285,310</b>
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
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>187,080</b>	<b>193,989</b>
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**

<b>Province/Highest Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Samar</b>	<b>333,518</b>	<b>356,374</b>
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
<b>Tacloban City</b>	<b>106,920</b>	<b>108,744</b>
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
<b>Borongan City</b>	<b>30,126</b>	<b>32,029</b>
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**

<b>Province/Highest Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Baybay City</b>	<b>47,996</b>	<b>50,085</b>
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
<b>Ormoc City</b>	<b>93,278</b>	<b>97,616</b>
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
<b>Maasin City</b>	<b>38,515</b>	<b>39,423</b>
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
<b>Catbalogan City</b>	<b>45,423</b>	<b>46,673</b>
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
<b>Calbayog City</b>	<b>79,896</b>	<b>83,598</b>
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

Of the 336,949 academic degree holders in Eastern Visayas in 2015, more than half or 57.1 percent were women. The same trend was observed in all provinces.

Men (82,322) outnumbered women (62, 970) among those who have no grade completed by 13.3 percent.

## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.2**

**ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION,  
SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: SY 2017-2018**

Level of Education/ Province/City	Girls		Boys	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Kinder &amp; Elementary</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>341,525</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>376,593</b>	<b>52.4</b>
Biliran	13,824	47.6	15,199	52.4
Eastern Samar	31,222	47.2	34,873	52.8
Leyte	108,788	47.7	119,222	52.3
Northern Samar	53,873	47.5	59,498	52.5
Southern Leyte	22,516	47.0	25,376	53.0
Samar	41,416	47.7	45,491	52.3
Tacloban City	15,477	47.6	17,047	52.4
Borongon City	4,904	46.9	5,545	53.1
Ormoc City	15,366	47.6	16,944	52.4
Baybay City	7,315	46.5	8,401	53.5
Maasin City	4,938	47.6	5,428	52.4
Calbayog City	14,258	48.1	15,372	51.9
Catbalogan City	7,628	48.2	8,197	51.8
<b>Secondary</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>177,090</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>174,442</b>	<b>49.6</b>
Biliran	7,177	50.1	7,135	49.9
Eastern Samar	16,294	49.2	16,814	50.8
Leyte	51,955	50.7	50,618	49.3
Northern Samar	27,628	51.4	26,162	48.6
Southern Leyte	11,320	48.2	12,162	51.8
Samar	22,548	50.2	22,371	49.8
Tacloban City	9,592	50.7	9,310	49.3
Borongon City	2,916	49.8	2,943	50.2
Ormoc City	8,026	51.3	7,622	48.7
Baybay City	4,307	49.6	4,385	50.4
Maasin City	2,220	45.7	2,641	54.3
Calbayog City	8,172	51.2	7,777	48.8
Catbalogan City	4,935	52.3	4,502	47.7

Source: Department of Education, Region VIII

There were more boys (52.4 percent) than girls (47.6 percent) enrolled in public elementary schools in the region during the SY 2017-2018. On the other hand, more girls (50.4 percent) than boys (49.6 percent) 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 2018**

Cluster Program	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>53,398</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>43,564</b>	<b>44.9</b>
Agriculture and Fishery	5,070	49.9	5,095	50.1
Processed Food and Beverages	2,819	72.3	1,079	27.7
Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant)	25,386	66.2	12,988	33.8
Metal and Engineering	329	8.1	3,727	91.9
Garments	1,221	91.6	112	8.4
Construction	279	9.4	2,690	90.6
Communication/Information Technology	1,486	63.2	865	36.8
Electronics	3,144	37.2	5,317	62.8
Maritime	55	21.8	197	78.2
Health, Social & Other Communication Development Services	10,796	64.9	5,829	35.1
Automotive and Land Transportation	340	9.7	3,148	90.3
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	24	7.2	309	92.8
TVET	463	61.6	289	38.4
Visual Arts	98	20.1	390	79.9
Others	1,888	55.3	1,529	44.7

*TVET - Technical-Vocational Educational Training*

*Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Region VIII*

More than half (55.1 percent) of enrollees were women. Men enrollees comprised 44.9 percent. Gender bias is still evident in the choice of post-secondary TVET courses among students in the region. There were more women enrollees in the following cluster programs: Garments; Processed Food and Beverages; Tourism (including Hotel and Restaurants); Health, Social and Other Community Development Services; Communication/Information Technology; and TVET.

Meanwhile, there were more men enrollees in the following programs: Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration; Metal and Engineering; Construction; Automotive and Land Transportation; Visual Arts; Maritime; Electronics; and Agriculture and Fishery.

**Table 4.4  
GRADUATES OF TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING (TVET)  
PROGRAMS BY SEX AND CLUSTER PROGRAM, REGION VIII: CY 2018**

Cluster Program	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>54,428</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>45,116</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Agriculture and Fishery	5,531	50.5	5,419	49.5
Automotive and Land Transportation	342	9.4	3,294	90.6
Communication/Information Technology	3,939	56.3	3,063	43.7
Construction	331	9.1	3,322	90.9
Electronics	451	11.8	3,358	88.2
Garments	1,426	91.1	140	8.9
Health, Social & Other Communication Development Services	7,932	63.9	4,473	36.1
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	24	7.7	287	92.3
Maritime	55	22.4	191	77.6
Metals and Engineering	343	8.1	3,898	91.9
Processed Food and Beverages	2,877	74.1	1,008	25.9
Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant)	26,161	66.4	13,248	33.6
TVET	503	60.6	327	39.4
Visual Arts	98	20.0	391	80.0
Others	4,415	62.1	2,697	37.9

*TVET - Technical-Vocational Educational Training*

*Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Region VIII*

More than half (54.7 percent) of TVET program graduates were women. Men graduates accounted for 45.3 percent. Gender stereo-typing of courses still exists. There were more men graduates in men-dominated programs such as Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Metals and Engineering, Construction, Automotive and Land Transportation, Electronics, Visual Arts, and Maritime.

Meanwhile, there were more women graduates in women-dominated courses such as Garments, Processed Food and Beverage, Tourism (including Hotel and Restaurant), Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services, TVET, Communication/Information Technology, and Agriculture and Fishery.

# Chapter 5

## HEALTH



Women's health is of immense importance due to women's inherent roles like pregnancy and childbirth. 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 generated from the Vital Statistics Report of the 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: 2017, 2013 and 2008**

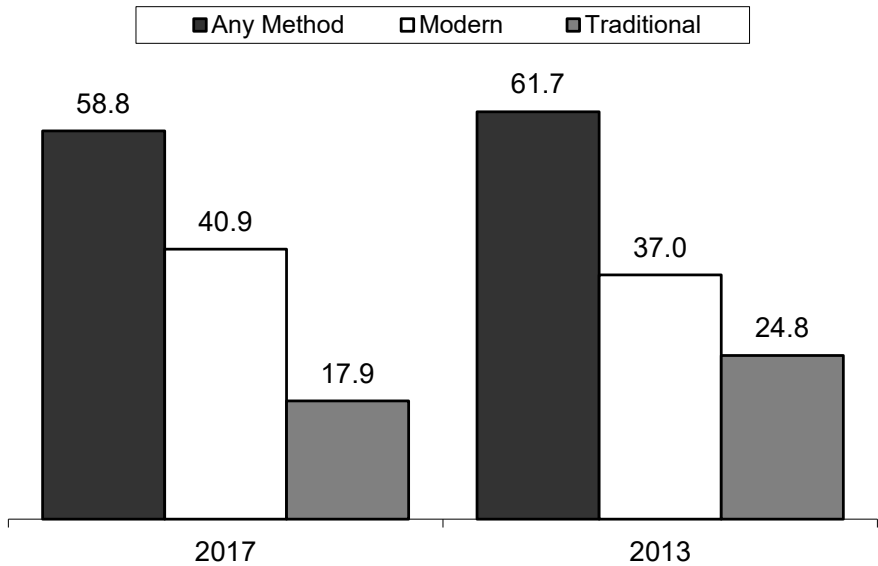
Type of Method Used	2017	2013	2008
<b>Any Method</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>
<b>Modern Methods</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Female Sterilization	6.7	7.8	7.6
Male Sterilization	-	-	...
Pill	18.6	21.1	14.5
IUD	5.4	2.9	2.8
Injectables	6.1	2.3	1.2
Male Condom	1.7	2.1	1.4
Mucus/Billings/Ovulation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

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

Contraceptive use among currently married women aged 15-49 years old decreased by 2.9 percentage points from 61.7 percent in 2013 to 58.8 percent in 2017. Modern methods of contraception increased by 3.9 percent from 37.0 percent in 2013 to 40.9 percent in 2017.

The pill (18.6 percent) remained as the most preferred modern method while withdrawal (14.0 percent) was the most preferred

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



Source: 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health 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, use of modern contraceptive method has increased from 37.0 percent in 2013 to 40.9 percent in 2017.

**Table 5.2  
NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES  
BY TYPE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2017 and 2016**

Type of Disease	2017			2016		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>39</b>
Gonorrhea	51	18	33	64	61	3
Non-Gonococcal Infections	184	184	-	320	308	12
Bacterial Vaginosis	-	-	-	...	...	...
Trichomoniasis	310	310	-	325	309	16
Genital Warts	1	-	1	213	205	8
Genital Herpes	...	...	...	...	...	...

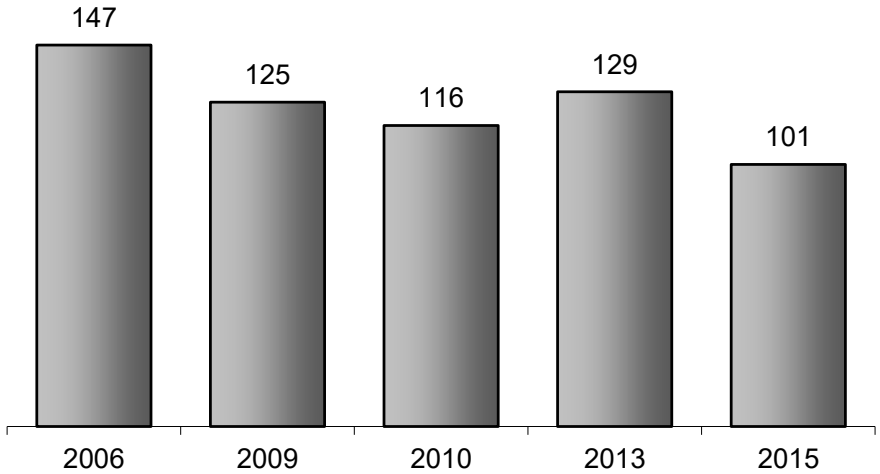
Source: Department of Health, Region VIII

Victims of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in the region significantly decreased by 40.8 percent, from 922 reported cases in 2016 to 546 cases in 2017. Nearly all or 93.8 percent of the reported cases in 2017 afflicted with STD were women.

The most common type of STD was Trichomoniasis, inflicting 310 women or 56.8 percent of the total victims of STDs. One-third or 33.7 percent of STD victims in 2017 were afflicted with Non-Gonococcal infection.



**Figure 5.2 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE,  
REGION VIII: 2006-2015**  
(rate per 100,000 live births)



Source: *Vital Statistics Report, PSA*

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) increased by 13 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births from 2010 to 2013. However, it declined by 28 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births from 2013 to 2015.

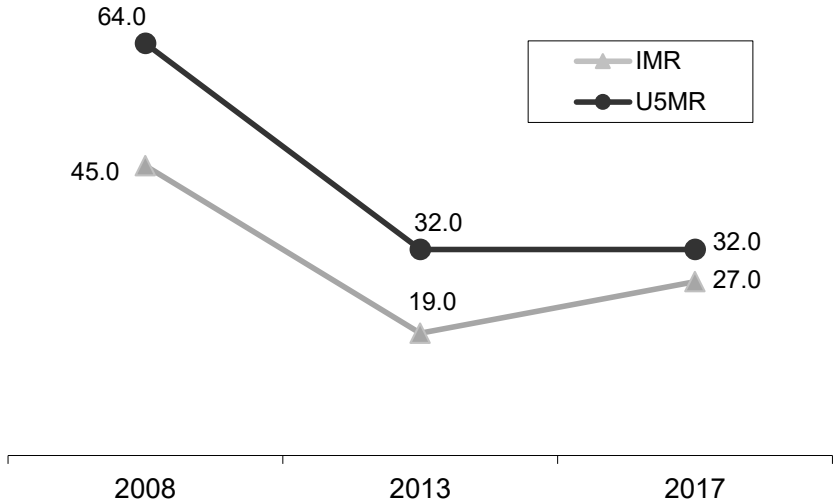
**Table 5.3**  
**TEN LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY,**  
**REGION VIII: 2017**  
**(Rate per 100,000 live births)**

<b>Leading Cause</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate Per 100,000 Live births</b>
1. Hypertension in Pregnancy/Eclampsia	18	23.50
2. Sepsis/Septic Shock	8	10.45
3. Ectopic Pregnancy/ Abdominal Pregnancy	6	7.83
4. Post Partum Hemorrhage	5	6.53
5. Uterine Atony	5	6.53
6. Amniotic Fluid Embolism	3	3.92
7. Placenta Retention	3	3.92
8. Abruptio Placenta	2	2.61
9. Uterine Inversion	2	2.61
10. Abortion	1	1.31

*Source: Department of Health, Region VIII*

In 2017, hypertension in pregnancy/eclampsia was reported as the number one leading cause of maternal mortality in Eastern Visayas, with a total of 18 cases or 24 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Sepsis/Septic shock in pregnancy followed, with 8 cases or around 11 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

Health situation of infants in the region is deteriorating. Infant mortality rate worsened from 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.

Under-five mortality rate remained at 32 deaths per 1,000 children under five years old in 2013 and 2017.

**Table 5.4**  
**TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY,**  
**REGION VIII: 2017**

<b>Leading Cause</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate Per 1,000 Live births</b>
1. Pneumonia	165	1.96
2. Sepsis/Septic Shock/Systemic Infection	58	0.69
3. Prematurity	38	0.45
4. Congenital Anomaly/ Disorder	37	0.44
5. Respiratory Arrest/ Asphyxial Arrest	27	0.32
6. Diarrhea/Dehydration	23	0.27
7. Meningitis	9	0.10
8. Sudden Death Infant Syndrome	7	0.08
9. Tetanus Neonatorum	3	0.03
10. Chicken pox (varicella rubella)	2	0.02

*Source: Department of Health, Region VIII*

In 2017, pneumonia was the number one leading cause of infant mortality in the region, with 165 cases or around 2 deaths per 100,000 live births. Sepsis/Septic Shock/Systemic Infection followed, with 58 cases or 1 death per 100,000 live births.

**Table 5.5**  
**NUMBER OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS OLD**  
**BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY,**  
**REGION VIII: 2018**

Province/City	Total	Underweight		Total	Severely Underweight	
		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>27,232</b>	<b>12,616</b>	<b>14,616</b>	<b>7,021</b>	<b>3,265</b>	<b>3,756</b>
Biliran	1,140	564	576	292	138	154
Eastern Samar	2,423	1,157	1,266	467	235	232
Leyte	7,937	3,593	4,344	2,146	966	1,180
Northern Samar	4,301	1,975	2,326	1,415	660	755
Southern Leyte	1,476	710	766	256	137	119
Samar	4,693	2,185	2,508	1,119	540	579
Tacloban City	500	250	250	71	31	40
Borongan City	308	127	181	80	31	49
Baybay City	851	391	460	215	96	119
Ormoc City	1,338	632	706	315	139	176
Maasin City	200	104	96	19	8	11
Calbayog City	1,319	582	737	344	158	186
Catbalogan City	746	346	400	282	126	156

Source: National Nutrition Council, Region VIII

In 2018, the Operation Timbang (OPT) results showed that there were more underweight boys (14,616) than underweight girls (12,616) in Eastern Visayas.

The OPT results also showed that there were more severely underweight boys (3,756) than severely underweight girls (3,265).

Among the provinces and cities in the region, Leyte recorded the most number of severely underweight children at 2,146 or 30.6 percent of the total underweight children in the region. Northern Samar and Samar followed with 20.2 percent and 15.9 percent share, respectively.

**Table 5.6**  
**PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX AND PROVINCE,**  
**REGION VIII: 2015-2020 (Medium Series)**

<b>Province</b>	<b>2015-2020</b>
<b>Region VIII</b>	
<b>Women</b>	<b>73.79</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>69.35</b>
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	
Women	72.45
Men	68.04
<b>Leyte<sup>1</sup></b>	
Women	75.11
Men	70.23
<b>Northern Samar</b>	
Women	73.23
Men	68.10
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	
Women	74.66
Men	69.70
<b>Samar</b>	
Women	71.81
Men	68.13

*1/ Includes data for Biliran.*

*Source: Technical Advisory Group and PSA Population Projections Unit*

Based on the 2015-2020 projections, women are expected to live longer than men by an average of five (5) years. Women posted an average life expectancy of 74 years compared to men at 69 years.

# Chapter 6

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**



The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the government arm through which social welfare services are extended to the disadvantaged sectors of society. These so called disadvantaged sectors of society are, in most cases, comprised of women and children. In this regard, government planners and policy makers need to consider gender sensitivity in formulating and delivering social welfare services. Hence, the data reflected here will help them better attune their approaches to gender concerns.

This chapter contains data on number of women in especially difficult situations; 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 (WI AND OTHER NEEDEY ADULTS (ONA) SERVED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASE SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS BY CASE CATEGORY, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Case Category	2018		2017	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,508</b>	100.0	<b>1,995</b>	100.0
Physically Abused/Maltreated	-	-	4	0.2
Victims of Trafficking	-	-	2	0.1
Abandoned	1	0.1	-	-
In Crisis	-	-	460	23.1
Overseas Filipino Worker	23	1.5	30	1.5
Solo Parent	-	-	6	0.3
Persons with Disability	5	0.3	1	0.1
Other Needy Adults	1,332	88.3	1,267	63.5
Senior Citizen	147	9.7	225	11.3

*Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding (% is not =100%)*

*Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII*

The number of women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) and ONA served by the DSWD through its community based programs/projects decreased by 24.4 percent, from 1,995 in 2017 to 1,508 in 2018.

Most of the WEDC cases served in 2018 was classified as other needy adults at 88.3 percent.



**Table 6.2**  
**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL PROTECTION**  
**SERVED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL WELFARE**  
**PROGRAMS/PROJECTS BY TYPE OF ABUSE AND SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Type of Abuse	2018			2017		
	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>188</b>
Abandoned	1	1	-	8	4	4
Neglected	10	6	4	12	9	3
Surrendered	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sexually Exploited	1	-	1	-	-	-
Physically Abused	-	-	-	2	1	1
Emotionally and Psychologically Abused	-	-	-	396	222	174
Mentally Challenged	1	1	-	-	-	-
Children with Disability	-	-	-	1	1	-
Children in Conflict with the law	5	-	5	-	-	-
Other needy children	9	5	4	-	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

A total of 27 children in need of special protection were served by the DSWD in 2018. This is lower by 93.7 percent compared with the 427 children in 2017. Most of these cases were classified as neglected (37.0 percent) children.

Less than half or 48.1 percent of the children served and protected were girls. Boys accounted for 51.9 percent.

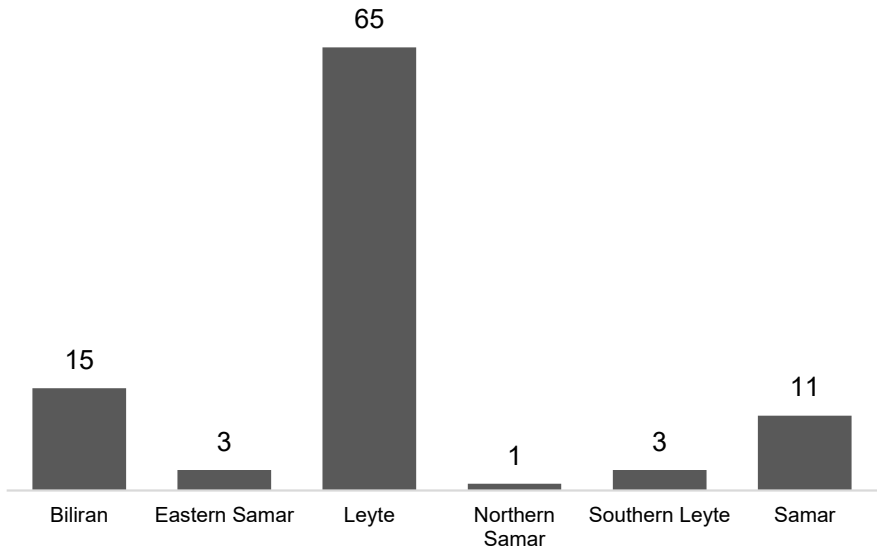
**Table 6.3**  
**NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS SERVED THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (CIU) BY SEX AND PLACE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Place of Origin	2018			2017		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>
Biliran	15	13	2	5	5	-
Eastern Samar	3	1	2	2	2	-
Leyte	65	26	39	40	37	3
Northern Samar	1	1	-	-	-	-
Southern Leyte	3	2	1	1	1	-
Samar	11	9	2	11	9	2

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

The number of trafficked victims served by the DSWD increased by 66.1 percent, from 59 in 2017 to 98 in 2018. Among the victims, women accounted for 53.1 percent, while the rest (46.9 percent) were men.

**Figure 6.1 NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS SERVED THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (CIU) BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: 2018**



*Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII*

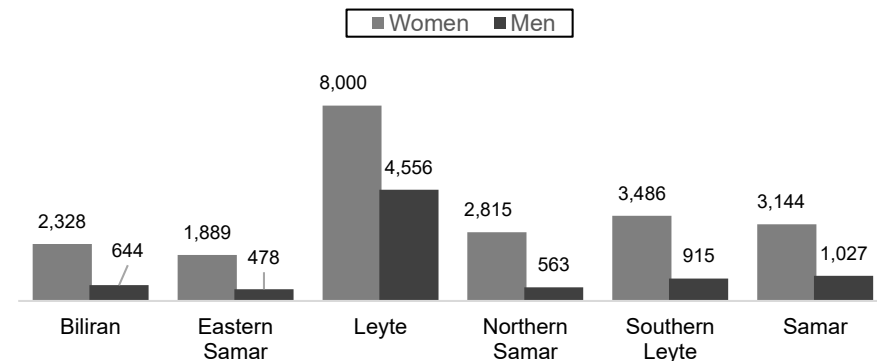
In 2018, about two-third (66.3 percent) of the trafficked victims served through Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) came from the province of Leyte. This is followed by Biliran and Samar with 15.3 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively .

**Table 6.4**  
**NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (SLP) BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2018**

Province	2018		
	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>29,845</b>	<b>21,662</b>	<b>8,183</b>
Biliran	2,972	2,328	644
Eastern Samar	2,367	1,889	478
Leyte	12,556	8,000	4,556
Northern Samar	3,378	2,815	563
Southern Leyte	4,401	3,486	915
Samar	4,171	3,144	1,027

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

**Figure 6.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM (SLP) BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

A total of 29,845 beneficiaries of Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) were served by DSWD in 2018 in the region. Majority or 72.6 percent of the total beneficiaries were women, while men accounted for 27.4 percent.

Among provinces, Leyte recorded the most number of beneficiaries at 42.1 percent. Across the provinces, more women than men beneficiaries was also noted.

# 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 seat in these fields to amplify the voice and concerns of women.

This chapter contains data on number of registered voters and voters' turnout by province; women and men politicians in the region by position and 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.

**Table 7.1**  
**NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND VOTERS TURNOUT**  
**BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2013 and 2016**

Province	Registered Voters		Voters Turnout (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>2016</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,338,135</b>	<b>1,360,745</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>84.9</b>
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
<b>2013</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,273,233</b>	<b>1,302,992</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>82.6</b>
Biliran	52,586	52,126	85.0	84.2
Eastern Samar	140,211	147,627	82.7	82.4
Leyte	533,248	539,495	84.8	83.6
Northern Samar	186,597	188,671	81.7	81.1
Southern Leyte	126,805	127,584	86.0	83.7
Samar	233,786	247,489	82.7	80.9

Source: Commission on Elections, Region VIII

There were more men (1,360,745) than women (1,338,135) registered voters in the 2016 national and local elections, but voters turnout was higher for women at 86.2 percent compared to men at 84.9 percent.

Likewise, in the 2013 national and local elections there were more men (1,302,992) registered voters compared with women (1,273,233). There was also a higher voters turnout among women (83.9 percent) than men (82.6 percent).

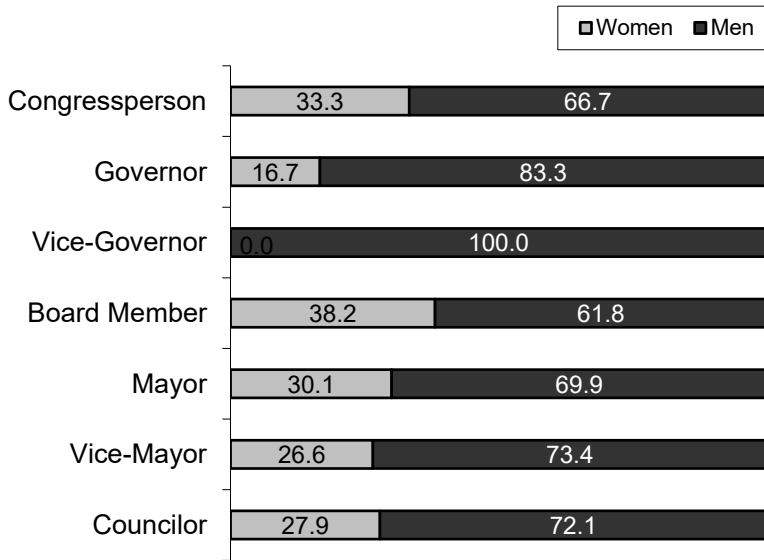
**Table 7.2**  
**NUMBER OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN NATIONAL AND**  
**LOCAL ELECTIONS BY POSITION AND SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2013 and 2016**

Position	2016		2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number of Women and Men Politicians by Position</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,232</b>
Congresspersons	4	8	2	10
Governors	1	5	1	5
Vice-Governors	-	6	-	6
Board Members	21	34	16	40
Mayors	43	100	36	107
Vice-Mayors	38	105	29	114
Councilors	323	835	367	950

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

Women's participation in local politics has improved as seen in the increase in number of women holding congressional, board member, mayoral and vice-mayoral positions. Women in congressional seats increased to 33.3 percent in 2016 from 16.7 percent in 2013. Proportion of women elected as board members also went up from 28.6 percent in 2013 to 38.2 percent in 2016. Women holding mayoral and vice-mayoral positions similarly increased from 25.2 percent to 30.1 percent, and 20.3 percent to 26.6 percent in 2013 and 2016 national and local elections, respectively.

**Figure 7.1 PROPORTION OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS BY POSITION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2016**



Source: Department of Interior and Local Government, Region VIII

Men politicians dominated all electoral positions in 2016, largely in the gubernatorial, and vice-gubernatorial positions.

On the other hand, a considerable proportion of women politicians were board members (38.2 percent) and congresspersons (33.3 percent).

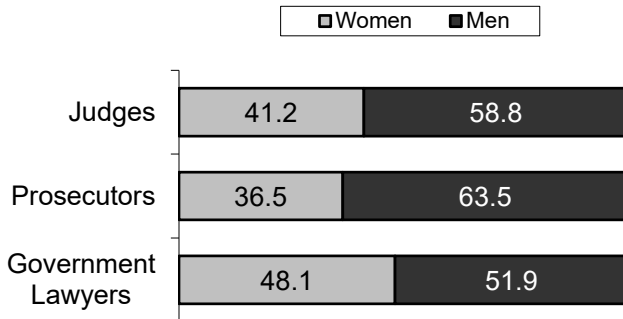


**Table 7.3**  
**NUMBER OF JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IN GOVERNMENT**  
**BY TYPE OF PROFESSION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Type of Profession	2018			2017		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>109</b>
Government Lawyer	104	50	54	100	47	53
Prosecutor	96	35	61	90	34	56
Judge	102	42	60	...	...	...

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

**Figure 7.2 PROPORTION OF JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IN GOVERNMENT BY TYPE OF PROFESSION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**



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

In 2018, women justice professionals in the government comprised 42.0 percent.

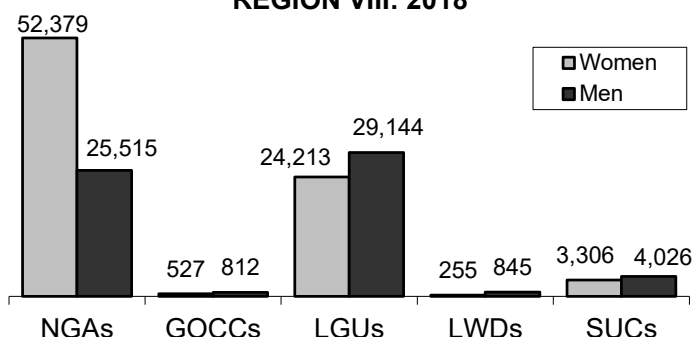
Women government lawyers comprised 48.1 percent, while women judges and prosecutors shared 41.2 percent and 36.5 percent, respectively.

**Table 7.4**  
**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL**  
**BY MAJOR SUBDIVISION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**

Major Subdivision	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,680</b>	<b>60,342</b>
National Agencies (NGAs)	52,379	25,515
Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)	527	812
Local Government Units (LGUs)	24,213	29,144
Local Water Districts (LWDs)	255	845
State University and Colleges (SUCs)	3,306	4,026

Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

**Figure 7.3 NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL BY MAJOR SUBDIVISION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**



Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

In 2018, more than half or 57.2 percent of government personnel in the region were women.

Among the major subdivisions, women were majority in NGAs comprising 67.2 percent of the total number of personnel.

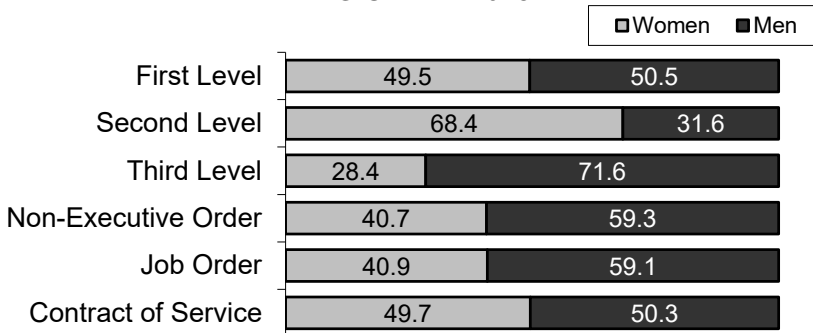
Meanwhile, in GOCCs, LGUs, LWDs and SUCs men’s proportion were higher than women at 60.6 percent, 54.6 percent, 76.8 percent and 54.9 percent respectively.

**Table 7.5**  
**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT CAREER PERSONNEL**  
**BY LEVEL OF POSITION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**

Level of Position	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,741</b>	<b>60,398</b>
First Level	8,319	8,478
Second Level	52,766	24,359
Third Level	31	78
Non-Executive Career	3,065	4,459
Job Order	14,491	20,926
Contract of Service	2,069	2,098

Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

**Figure 7.4 PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT CAREER PERSONNEL BY LEVEL OF POSITION, REGION VIII: 2018**



Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

More than half, or 57.2 percent of government career personnel were women.

By level of position, women comprised the majority (68.4 percent) in second level position. Men outnumbered women in the rest of the levels of position.



# Chapter 8

## PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Development is sustained when peace is maintained. However, experience shows that development is at times hampered due to discordant events. Cases of social unrest arise from violations of human rights and commission of crimes where in most instances, women are helpless victims. In this light, gender statistics on peace and human rights is gathered to help law enforcers and peacekeepers improve their efforts by aligning priorities in favor of women protection and encouraging women participation.

This chapter contains data on number of index and non-index crimes by province; number of index crimes by type; 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; number of women inmates at BJMP Jails; and number of probationers, parolees and pardonees. 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: 2018 and 2017**

Province	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Total
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>7,248</b>	<b>10,070</b>
Biliran	114	312	426
Eastern Samar	282	844	1,126
Leyte	828	2,346	3,174
Northern Samar	324	618	942
Southern Leyte	228	610	838
Samar	547	880	1,427
Tacloban City	499	1,638	2,137
<b>2017<sup>r</sup></b>			
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>7,001</b>	<b>10,023</b>
Biliran	140	296	436
Eastern Samar	330	660	990
Leyte	918	2,528	3,446
Northern Samar	344	509	853
Southern Leyte	201	442	643
Samar	553	835	1,388
Tacloban City	536	1,731	2,267

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Note: r - with revision

The total number of reported crimes in the region slightly increased by 0.5 percent, from 10,023 in 2017 to 10,070 in 2018. More than two-thirds or 72.0 percent of these crimes were non-index crimes.

Among the provinces, Leyte and Biliran recorded decreases of 7.9 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively. Similarly, the lone HUC in the region, Tacloban City, posted a decrease of 5.7 percent.

More than one-third or 31.5 percent of the total crimes were recorded in Leyte.

On the other hand, Southern Leyte recorded an increase of 30.3 percent, Eastern Samar 13.7 percent, Northern Samar 10.4 percent, and 2.8 percent for the province of Samar.

**Table 8.2**  
**NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE,**  
**REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Type of Crime	2018	2017 <sup>r</sup>	% Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>(6.6)</b>
<b>Crime vs Person</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>(2.9)</b>
Physical Injuries	1,005	1,097	(8.4)
Murder	321	360	(10.8)
Homicide	85	115	(26.1)
Rape	381	273	39.6
<b>Crime vs Property</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>(12.5)</b>
Robbery	260	296	(12.2)
Theft	689	794	(13.2)
Carnapping	75	79	(5.1)
Cattle Rustling	6	8	(25.0)

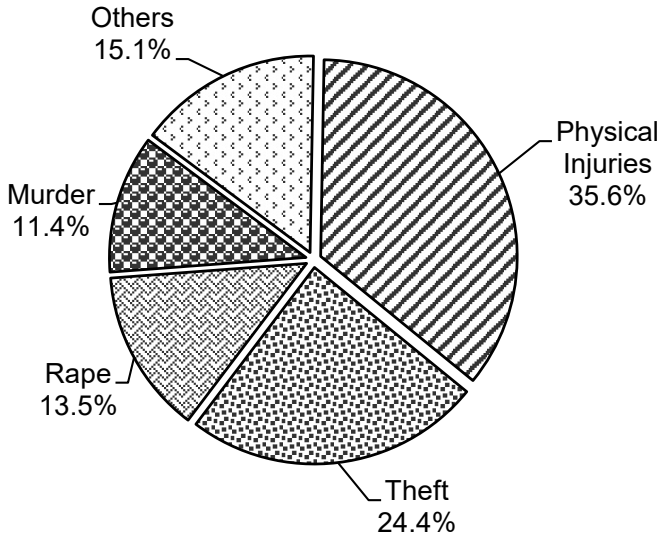
Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Note: r - with revision

Total number of index crimes reported to the police decreased by 6.6 percent, from 3,022 in 2017 to 2,822 in 2018.

Decreases were observed among all types of index crime, except for rape, the only type of crime that posted an increase of 39.6 percent, from 273 in 2017 to 381 in 2018.

**Figure 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE, REGION VIII: 2018**



Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Physical injuries had the highest proportion (35.6 percent) of the total reported index crimes in the region in 2018. Theft and rape followed accounting for only 24.4 percent and 13.5 percent, respectively.



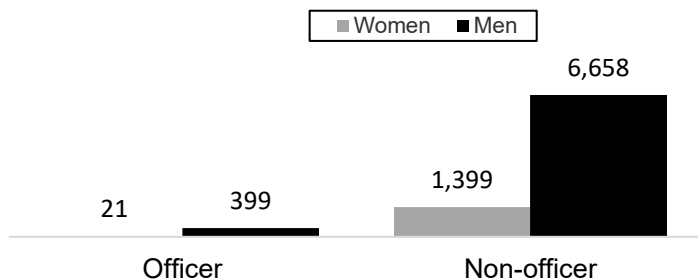
**Table 8.3**

**NUMBER OF PEACEKEEPING PERSONNEL BY SEX  
AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: As of 24 January 2019**

Province	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>7,061</b>	<b>83.3</b>
Regional Headquarters Support Group (RHQS)	210	18.7	912	81.3
Biliran	44	15.0	250	85.0
Eastern Samar	123	13.1	817	86.9
Leyte	277	17.6	1,296	82.4
Northern Samar	146	15.8	780	84.2
Southern Leyte	101	15.4	555	84.6
Samar	172	16.0	900	84.0
Regional Mobile Force Battalion (RMFB)	225	17.8	1,042	82.2
Tacloban City Police Office	71	18.7	309	81.3
Ormoc City Police Office	51	20.3	200	79.7

Source: *Philippine National Police, Region VIII*

**Figure 8.2 NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL BY SEX  
AND RANK, REGION VIII: 2018**



Of the 8,481 total peacekeeping personnel in the region as of 24 January 2019, 16.7 percent (1,420) were women.

**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: 2018**

<b>CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
	<b>83</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>58</b>
Murder-Drug Related	4	-	4
Violation of RA 9262 (Violation Against Women and their Children)	5	5	-
Physical Injuries	1	-	1
Murder	10	-	10
Malicious Mischief	1	-	1
Less Serious Physical Injuries	2	1	1
Threats	16	4	12
Intimidation	1	-	1
Arbitrary & Illegal Detention	6	2	4
Arbitrary Arrest	1	-	1
Neglect of Duty	1	-	1
Rehabilitation Assistance	2	1	1
Unlawful Arrest	2	-	2
Planting Evidence	1	-	1
Grave Threats	1	1	-
Violation of Domicile	1	-	1
Rape	1	1	-
Violation of RA 10175 (Cyber Crime Prevention Act of 2012)	1	-	1
Harrassment	3	2	1
Abuse of Authority	1	1	-
Sexual Harassment	1	1	-
Grave Misconduct	3	-	3
Hamletting/Threats	6	3	3
Violation of RA 3019 (Anti-Graft & Corrupt Practices Act)	1	1	-
Enforced Dissappearance	1	-	1
Violation of Art.334 (Concubinage)/ Violation of RA 333 (Adultery)	1	-	1
Article 364 of the Revised Penal Code (Intriguing Against Honor)	1	-	1
Illegal Encampment	1	-	1
Coercion	1	1	-
Slight Physical Injuries	6	1	5

Table 8.4 - Continued

**NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSISTED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE	Total	Girls	Boys
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
Violation of RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	4		4
Rape	4	4	-
Act of Lasciviousness	1	1	-

Source: Commission on Human Rights, Region VIII

Among adults, about 69.9 percent of the clients assisted by the CHR were men. Women accounted for 30.1 percent. Among the offenses, threats had the highest number of clients assisted by CHR comprising at 19.3 percent followed by murder at 12.0 percent.

More than half or 55.6 percent of the children assisted by CHR were girls. Boys accounted for 44.4 percent. Violation of RA 7610 (child abuse) and rape were among the most reported offense at 44.4 percent each.

**Table 8.5**

**NUMBER OF DETAINED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW  
BY TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Type of Crime Committed	Total	Girls	Boys
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
Robbery	5	-	5
Others	2	1	1
<b>2017</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Robbery	2	-	2
Others	1	1	-

*Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Region VIII*

The number of detained children in conflict with the law more than doubled (133.3 percent), from 3 in 2017 to 7 in 2018.

In 2018, majority (71.4 percent) of the total crimes committed by Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) detained in BJMP jails were robbery.

**Table 8.6**  
**NUMBER OF WOMEN INMATES IN BJMP JAILS BY TYPE OF CRIME**  
**COMMITTED, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

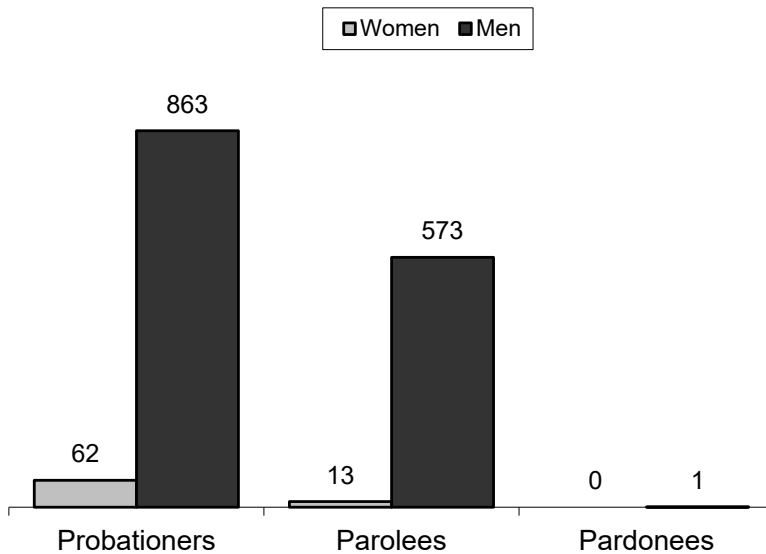
Type of Crime Committed	Number	%
<b>2018</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100</b>
Murder	5	2.2
Drug-related	142	64.2
Theft	4	1.8
Robbery	3	1.4
Others	67	30.3
<b>2017</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100</b>
Murder	6	1.8
Drug-related	155	46.4
Theft	4	1.2
Robbery	3	0.9
Others	166	49.7

*Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding (% is not =100%)*

*Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Region VIII*

The number of women inmates in BJMP jails decreased by 33.8 percent, from a total of 334 in 2017 to 221 in 2018. Majority or 64.2 percent of women inmates in BJMP jails committed drug-related crimes.

**Figure 8.3 NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES AND PARDONEES BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**



In 2018, most probationers and parolees in the region were men recorded at 863 and 573, respectively. On the other hand, number of women probationers and parolees were posted at 62 and 13, respectively.

# Chapter 9

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN**



Women and children are the most vulnerable sectors to different forms of violence, particularly in situations where they are dependent on other members of the family. It is a major issue that 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 in their workplaces.

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

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 and Children

**Table 9.1**

**CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

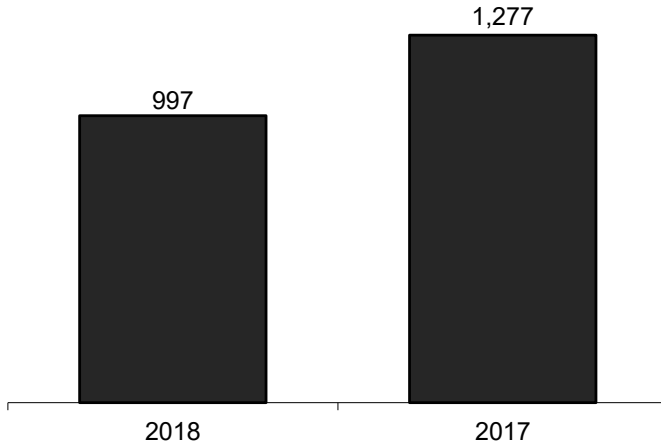
Classification of Offense	2018		2017	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rape	94	9.4	102	8.0
Attempted Rape	29	2.9	32	2.5
Acts of Lasciviousness	85	8.5	102	8.0
Physical Injury	66	6.6	5	0.4
Concubinage	4	0.4	10	0.8
Rape with Homicide	-	-	1	0.1
Attempted/Frustrated Homicide	-	-	3	0.2
Attempted/Frustrated Murder	-	-	1	0.1
Attempted/Frustrated Parricide	5	0.5	2	0.2
Bigamy	-	-	1	0.1
Violation of RA 9262 (Violence Against Women and Their Children)				
Psychological & Emotional Abuse	193	19.4	214	16.8
Physical Injuries/Abuse	480	48.1	710	55.6
Economic Abuse/Non-Support	29	2.9	74	5.8
Sexual Abuse	3	0.3	11	0.9
Unintentional Abortion	-	-	1	0.1
Photo and Video Voyeurism (RA 9995)	1	0.1	5	0.4
Sexual Harassment		0.0	3	0.2
Forcible Abduction	1	0.1	-	-
Anti-Trafficking in Persons (RA 9208)	1	0.1	-	-
Parricide	4	0.4	-	-
Abduction	1	0.1	-	-
Sexual Abuse	1	0.1	-	-

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

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



**Figure 9.1 NUMBER OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, REGION VIII:2018 and 2017**



Source: *Philippine National Police, Region VIII*

The number of cases of violence against women in the region decreased by 21.9 percent from 1,277 in 2017 to 997 in 2018.

Among the different cases of violence against women, physical injuries in relation to RA 9262 was the most reported form of offense at 48.1 percent.

## Chapter 9 Violence Against Women and Children

Table 9.2

### CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017

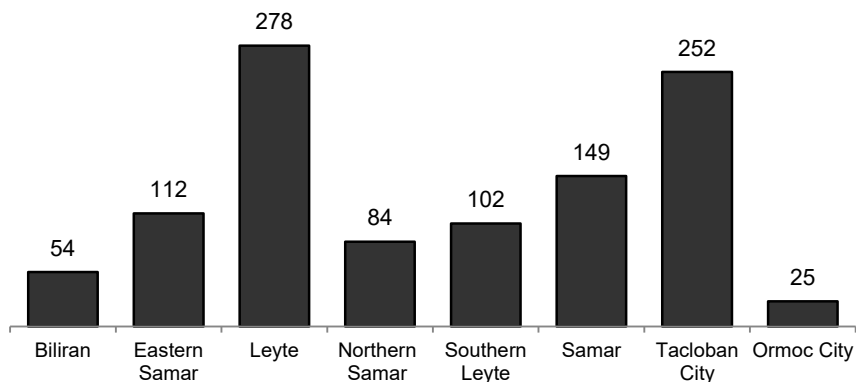
Classification of Offense	2018			2017		
	Total	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>405</b>
Rape	304	296	8	367	358	9
Attempted Rape	25	25	-	46	46	-
Sexual Harassment	-	-	-	3	2	1
Acts of Lasciviousness	96	93	3	161	156	5
Physical Injuries/Maltreatment	79	12	67	498	171	327
Kidnapping and Failure to return a minor	7	4	3	1	1	-
Photo Voyeurism	2	2	-	1	1	-
Child Pornography	0	-	-	1	1	-
Abortion	1	1	-	-	-	-
Attempt to Commit Child Tracfficking	-	-	-	1	1	-
Qualified Seduction	1	1	-	2	2	-
Simple Seduction	-	-	-	3	3	-
Consented Abduction	9	8	1	5	5	-
Forcible Abduction	2	2	-	1	1	-
Murder	-	-	-	6	2	4
Attempted/Frustrated Murder	-	-	-	11	3	8
Homicide	-	-	-	2	1	1
Violation of RA 9262	30	23	7	-	-	-
Violation of RA 7610 Child Abuse	486	233	253	137	90	47
Parricide	1	1	-	2	-	2
Abandoning a minor	-	-	-	2	1	1
Child Trafficking	-	-	-	1	1	-
Anti-Trafficking in Person (RA 9208)	9	8	1	-	-	-
Illegal Recruitment	1	-	1	-	-	-
Rape with Homicide	-	-	-	2	2	-
Sexual Abuse	2	-	2	-	-	-
Attempted/Frustrated Parricide	1	-	1	1	1	-

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

Note: The 2018 data was based from CIRAS, which means that the incidents recorded were committed on that same year. While the 2017, data was from monthly reports which means that the incidents reported were committed either on the same year or previous year but were only reported in 2017. The 2017 data also includes violence involving women not handled by WCPD, such as theft and robbery incidents.

The number of cases of violence against children in the region decreased by 15.8 percent, from 1,254 in 2017 to 1,056 in 2018. Majority or 67.1 percent of cases of violence against children were on girls.

Figure 9.2 CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2018



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

Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII

In 2018, Leyte recorded the highest number of cases of violence against children at 278 cases or 26.3 percent of the total number of cases in the region. Tacloban City and Samar followed with 23.9 percent and 14.1 percent, respectively. Ormoc City recorded the lowest with 25 cases or 2.4 percent of the total cases in the region.

**Table 9.3  
CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE  
AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2018**

Province	Place of Occurrence			
	Total	Home	Public Places	Private Places
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>26</b>
Biliran	54	16	38	-
Eastern Samar	112	35	75	2
Leyte	278	108	153	17
Northern Samar	84	53	28	3
Southern Leyte	102	36	64	2
Samar	149	65	83	1
Tacloban City	252	35	216	1
Ormoc City	25	13	12	-

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

*Source: Philippine National Police, Region VIII*

Almost two-third or 63.4 percent of the cases of violence against children in the region occurred in public places.

Same trend was observed across the provinces and cities in the region, except in Northern Samar and Ormoc City where most of the cases of violence against children occurred at home.

# Chapter 10

## ENVIRONMENT



The increasing participation of women in environment-related activities has underscored several issues and concerns, resulting in a heightened need for appropriate government interventions. Among these pressing concerns include the adverse effects on women in their capacities as: (a) gatherers of fuel, water and food; (b) producer and in-charge of consumption needs; (c) household waste managers; (d) care givers for the sick and those with disabilities; and (e) mothers in relation to their reproductive roles. In addition, women have limited access to the distribution of patents. 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; number of patentees by type, area of patents awarded and average area awarded per patentee from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

## Chapter 10 Environment

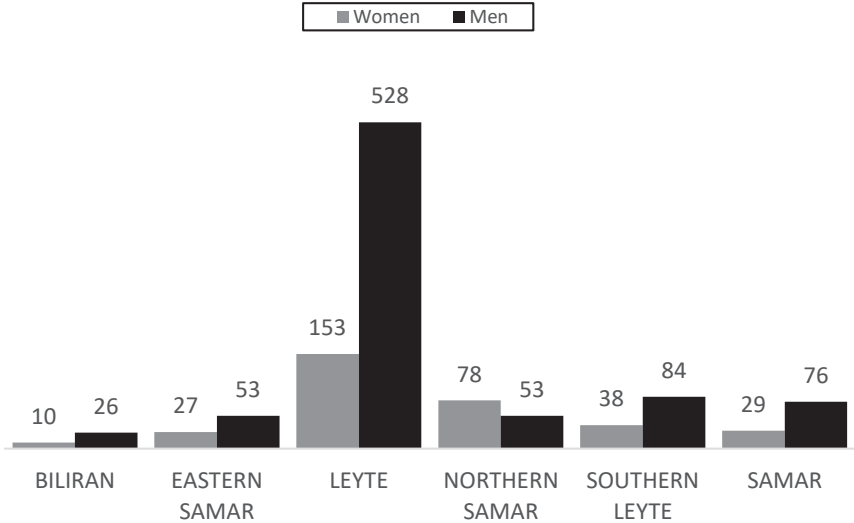
Table 10.1

**NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN BUSINESS OWNERS/OPERATORS WHO APPLIED FOR CLEARANCE BY TYPE AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2018 and 2017**

Province/Type of Permit	2018			2017		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>721</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	210	53	157	184	49	135
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	945	282	663	814	228	586
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	7	2	5	3	-	3
Certificate of Non-Coverage	29	8	21	35	14	21
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>95</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	12	2	10	15	2	13
Certificate of Non-Coverage	68	25	43	107	25	82
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>412</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	144	33	111	123	34	89
Certificate of Non-Coverage	537	120	417	427	104	323
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>62</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	21	9	12	15	4	11
Certificate of Non-Coverage	110	69	41	93	42	51
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	7	2	5	14	3	11
Certificate of Non-Coverage	115	36	79	66	28	38
<b>Samar</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	19	5	14	14	6	8
Certificate of Non-Coverage	86	24	62	86	15	71

Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

**Figure 10.1 NUMBER OF BUSINESS OPERATORS WHO APPLIED FOR CLEARANCE BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2018**



Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

Majority or 71.0 percent of business owners/operators who applied for clearance in the region in 2018 were men. However, the proportion of women business owners/operators who applied for clearance in the region has increased slightly, from 27.8 percent in 2017 to 29.0 percent in 2018.

More than half (59.0 percent) of business operators who applied for clearance were from the province of Leyte.

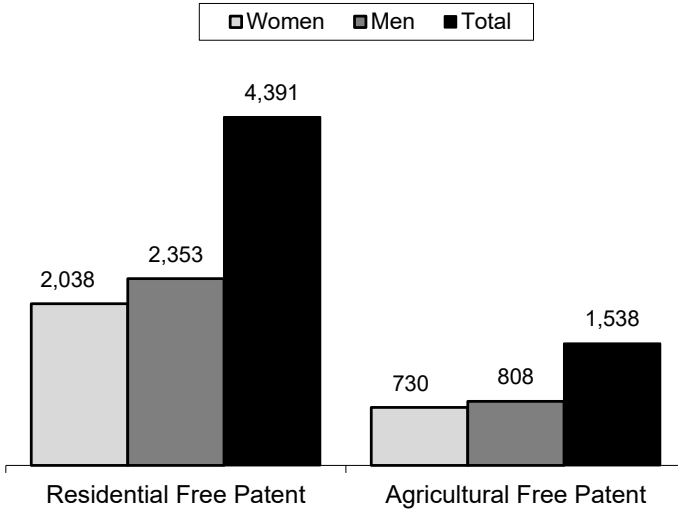
**Table 10.2**  
**NUMBER OF PATENTEES BY TYPE, SEX, AND PROVINCE,**  
**REGION VIII: 2018**

Province/Type of Patent	2018		
	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>5,929</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>3,161</b>
Residential Free Patent	4,391	2,038	2,353
Agricultural Free Patent	1,538	730	808
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>181</b>
Residential Free Patent	221	96	125
Agricultural Free Patent	109	53	56
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>430</b>
Residential Free Patent	735	389	346
Agricultural Free Patent	215	131	84
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>864</b>
Residential Free Patent	1,038	448	590
Agricultural Free Patent	452	178	274
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>784</b>
Residential Free Patent	1,106	450	656
Agricultural Free Patent	233	105	128
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>326</b>
Residential Free Patent	417	214	203
Agricultural Free Patent	229	106	123
<b>Samar</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>576</b>
Residential Free Patent	874	441	433
Agricultural Free Patent	300	157	143

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



**Figure 10.2 NUMBER OF PATENTEES BY TYPE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2018**



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

In 2018, the same trend was observed across the two types of patentees, where more men than women patentees was recorded for residential and agricultural free patents.



# 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 still unrecognized despite the benefits derived from their contributions to advances in S&T. Data from this sector will help policy makers develop programs that will promote science for women and demonstrate that science is independent of gender.

This chapter contains data on number of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) scholars and DOST undergraduate scholarship qualifiers by province.

## Chapter 11 Science and Technology

**Table 11.1**  
**DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS BY SEX AND PROVINCE,**  
**REGION VIII: AY 2017 - 2018**

Province	Total	Status					
		Old			New		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>165</b>
Biliran	48	30	14	16	18	10	8
Eastern Samar	96	74	41	33	22	8	14
Leyte	426	242	109	133	184	94	90
Northern Samar	61	48	22	26	13	3	10
Southern Leyte	89	57	37	20	32	12	20
Samar	129	86	31	55	43	20	23
<b>Other Regions</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

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

**Table 11.2**  
**DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP QUALIFIERS BY SEX AND PROVINCE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: AY 2017-2108**

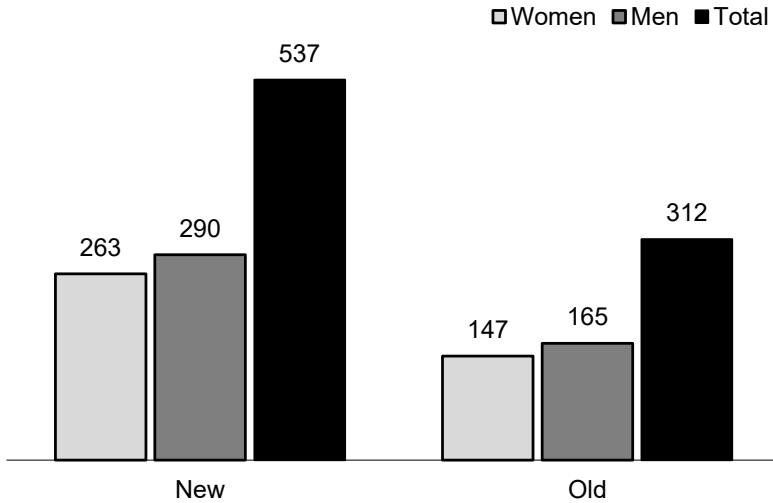
Province of Origin	Total	Women	%	Men	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>53.2</b>
Biliran	<b>18</b>	10	55.6	8	44.4
Eastern Samar	<b>22</b>	8	36.4	14	63.6
Leyte	<b>197</b>	100	50.8	97	49.2
Northern Samar	<b>13</b>	3	23.1	10	76.9
Southern Leyte	<b>33</b>	12	36.4	21	63.6
Samar	<b>44</b>	20	45.5	24	54.5

*Note: Data refer to scholar under RA 7687 which provides scholarship to poor but deserving students only.*

*Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII*

During the AY 2017-2018 more than half (53.2 percent) of DOST Undergraduate Scholarship Qualifiers in the Region were Men. Women accounted for 46.8 percent. Leyte recorded the highest number of DOST Undergraduate Scholarship Qualifiers at 197 or 60.23 percent of the total number of qualifiers in the Region VIII.

**Figure 11.1. Number of DOST Undergraduate Scholars, Region VIII: AY 2017-2018**



Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII

During the AY 2016-2017, more than half (63.2 percent) of DOST Undergraduate Scholars in the Region were New Scholars. Old Scholars accounted for 36.8 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** - 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.

**Underemployment Rate** - percentage of the total number of underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons.

**Unemployment Rate** - percentage of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

**Unemployment Rate** - percentage of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

**Violence Against Women** - an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control.

**Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC)** - are women in need of specific attention to the prevention or eradication of their exploitations in any form such as, but not limited to, prostitution and illegal recruitment, as well as the promotion of skills for employment and self-actualization.

## 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 Other Purposes



<b>RA 7192</b> <b>dated 12/11/91</b>	An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men In Development and Nation Building and for Other Purposes
<b>RA 7305</b> <b>dated 3/26/92</b>	The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers
<b>RA 7309</b> <b>dated 3/30/92</b>	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
<b>RA 7322 dated</b> <b>3/30/92</b>	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
<b>RA 7394 dated</b> <b>4/13/92</b>	The Consumer Act of the Philippines
<b>RA 7432</b> <b>dated 4/23/92</b>	An Act To Maximize The Contribution of Senior Citizens To Nation Building, Grant Benefits And Special Privileges And For Other Purposes
<b>RA 7600</b> <b>dated 6/17/92</b>	An Act Requiring All Government And Private Health Institutions With Obstetrical Services to Adopt Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Practices and for Other Purposes
<b>RA 7610</b> <b>dated 6/17/92</b>	An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence And Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties For Its Violation, And For Other Purposes
<b>RA 7655</b> <b>dated 8/19/93</b>	An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of Househelpers Amending for the Purpose Article 143 of Presidential Decree No. 142, Amended
<b>RA 7658 dated</b> <b>11/9/93</b>	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

<b>RA 7659</b> <b>dated 12/13/93</b>	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
<b>RA 7688</b> <b>dated 3/03/94</b>	An Act Giving Representation to Women in Social Security Commission Amending for the Purpose Section 3(A) of Republic Act No. 1161, as Amended
<b>RA 7877</b> <b>dated 2/08/95</b>	An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment, Education Training Environment, and for Other Purposes
<b>RA 7822</b> <b>dated 2/20/95</b>	An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and for Other Purposes
<b>RA 7941</b> <b>dated 3/03/95</b>	An Act Providing for the Election of Party-List Representatives Through the Party-List System, And Appropriating Funds Therefor
<b>RA 8042</b> <b>dated 2/20/95</b>	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
<b>RA 8171</b> <b>dated 10/23/95</b>	An Act Providing for the Repatriation of Filipino Women who Have Lost Their Philippines Citizenship by Marriage to Aliens and of Natural-Born Filipinos
<b>RA 8187</b> <b>dated 6/11/96</b>	An Act Granting Paternity Leave of Seven (7) Days With Full Pay to All Married Male Employees in the Private and Public Sectors for the First Four (4) Deliveries of the Legitimate Spouse With Whom He is Cohabiting and for other Purposes
<b>RA 8353</b> <b>dated 9/30/97</b>	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
- RA 9257**  
**dated 7/28/0** An Act Granting Additional Benefits and Privileges to Senior Citizens Amending for the Purpose RA 7432, Otherwise Known as "An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes
- RA 9262**  
**dated 3/08/04** An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing for the Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes
- RA 9344**  
**dated 5/19/06** An Act Establishing a Comprehensive Juvenile Justice and Welfare System, Creating the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Council Under the Department of Justice, Appropriating Funds Therefor And For Other Purposes
- RA 9710**  
**dated 8/14/09** An Act Providing for The Magna Carta of Women

## 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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**THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

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

Undersecretary  
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

**Deputy National Statisticians**

**JOSIE B. PEREZ**

Censuses and Technical  
Coordination Office

**DANIEL A. ARIASO, SR.**

Civil Registration and  
Central Support Office

**ROSALINDA P. BAUTISTA**

Officer-in-Charge  
Sectoral Statistics Office

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**Regional Statistical Service Office VIII**

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**WILMA A. PERANTE**

Regional Director

**MAE R. ALMONTE**

Division Chief  
Statistical Operations and  
Coordination Division

**ANESIA S. BABANTE**

Division Chief  
Civil Registration and  
Administrative Support Division

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**Provincial Statistical Office**

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**RENAVIL V. CUEVA**

Chief Statistical Specialist  
*Biliran*

**JULIAN E. GALLANO**

Chief Statistical Specialist  
*Northern Samar*

**RONNIE A. BAJADO**

Chief Statistical Specialist  
*Eastern Samar*

**RIZA N. MORALETA**

Chief Statistical Specialist  
*Samar*

**SHERYL ANN A. JAMISOLA**

Chief Statistical Specialist  
*Leyte*

**EUTEMIO A. LLEVADO, JR.**

Chief Statistical Specialist  
*Southern Leyte*





