

# Women & Men

## IN EASTERN VISAYAS



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**STATISTICAL HANDBOOK**  
**Eleventh Edition**



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**  
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE VIII  
EASTERN VISAYAS



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## FOREWORD

The Women & Men in Eastern Visayas (WAM)  
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The 2022 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Eastern Visayas, 11th Edition, shows the demographic characteristics of the men and women in the six (6) provinces and seven (7) cities of Eastern Visayas. In particular, it presents the statistical summaries on population count by age groups, marital status, and educational attainment based on the results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH). With the updates from the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (2022 NDHS), it hints on where the region's demographic dividend is heading.

The data herein have bearing on the implementation and outcome of flagship programs such as the K to 12 curriculum, technical-vocational education training, population management programs, among many other targets of the government. From the datasets on priority sectors on gender concerns, one can glean insights on human progress and development.

It is the noble intention of this book to collect and compile high-quality data that are needed by local government planners as well as investment companies in coming up with both projects and projections, based on reality on the ground. Generally, the compiled indicators will serve as baseline information for the new administration as it embarks on its six (6)-year term in governance. These will help identify and anticipate potential gaps and issues that may arise along the way and, if utilized appropriately, can be indispensable inputs in making rational plans towards national and local development.

The PSA – RSSO 8 would like to extend its utmost appreciation to government agencies that worked hard to carry out their respective functions in order to achieve the mandate of their office. Such agencies have administrative data that filled up a vital portion of this publication.

Mabuhay ang Bagong Pilipinas!

*Wilma A. Perante*  
**WILMA A. PERANTE**  
Regional Director

Philippine Statistics Authority – Regional Statistical Services Office VIII  
October 2023

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#### **STANDARD SYMBOLS USED**

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

## **PRIORITY SECTORS ON GENDER CONCERNS**

# **Chapter 1**

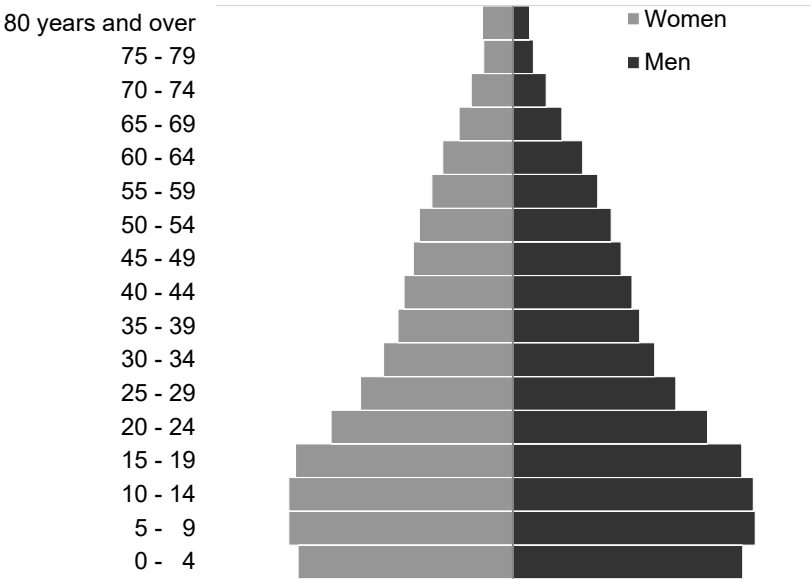
## **POPULATION AND FAMILIES**



Population dynamics greatly influence the role of women. Women are child bearers and homemakers and at the same time contributor to economic development in family and society. A rapidly growing population and the increasing demand to control it bear pressure on women struggling to balance household and economic activities. In this regard, gender statistics on population and families serve as key indicators on which leaders, planners and policy makers of both the government and private sectors can base programs and policies to address social needs and promote gender equality.

This chapter presents regional and/or provincial data on population by age group, sex ratio, marital status, median age at first marriage, average number of children ever born among married women and age dependency ratio. Data were obtained from the results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH); 2010 Census-Based Population Projections; and 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) of Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

Figure 1.1 POPULATION PYRAMID,  
REGION VIII: 2020



Source: 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH), Philippine Statistics Authority

The region’s population in 2020 was young with a median age of 23.9 years, which means that half of the population was below 23.9 years old. Women’s median age is 24.2, while men’s median age is 23.7.

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

Province	2025				Sex Ratio
	Women		Men		
	No.	%	No.	%	
Region VIII	2,459,304	48.7	2,589,922	51.3	105
Biliran	90,263	48.7	95,126	51.3	105
Eastern Samar	263,346	48.4	280,493	51.6	107
Leyte	1,120,820	48.8	1,177,551	51.2	105
Northern Samar	340,854	48.9	356,808	51.1	105
Samar	414,124	48.4	440,753	51.6	106
Southern Leyte	229,897	49.0	239,191	51.0	104

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

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

## Chapter 1 Population and Families

**Table 1.2**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP,**  
**REGION VIII: 2020**

Age Group	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>2,210,140</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,321,372</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105</b>
0-4	229,683	10.4	245,923	10.6	107
5-9	239,698	10.8	259,378	11.2	108
10-14	239,749	10.8	257,290	11.1	107
15-19	232,659	10.5	245,200	10.6	105
20-24	194,642	8.8	208,547	9.0	107
25-29	162,907	7.4	174,454	7.5	107
30-34	138,276	6.3	151,879	6.5	110
35-39	122,901	5.6	135,843	5.9	111
40-44	116,366	5.3	127,667	5.5	110
45-49	106,585	4.8	115,874	5.0	109
50-54	99,794	4.5	105,425	4.5	106
55-59	86,598	3.9	90,841	3.9	105
60-64	74,887	3.4	74,938	3.2	100
65-69	57,409	2.6	52,604	2.3	92
70-74	44,289	2.0	35,739	1.5	81
75-79	31,139	1.4	21,907	0.9	70
80 years and over	32,558	1.5	17,863	0.8	55

Source: 2020 CPH, Philippine Statistics Authority

Of the 4.5 million household population in 2020, men accounted for 51.2 percent while women comprised 48.8 percent posting a sex ratio of 105:100 or 105 men for every 100 women.

Based on the 2020 census, women dominated men, in terms of number, starting age 65 years old.

## Chapter 1 Population and Families

**Table 1.3**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX,**  
**MARITAL STATUS, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/ Marital Status	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740,759</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,816,071</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	646,345	37.1	793,319	43.7
Married	602,957	34.6	613,478	33.8
Widowed	126,930	7.3	45,612	2.5
Divorced/ Separated/ Annulled	35,605	2.0	28,921	1.6
Common-Law/Live-in	328,798	18.9	334,764	18.4
Unknown	123	0.007	67	0.004
<b>Biliran</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,230</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>71,068</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	25,310	36.6	30,739	43.3
Married	23,818	34.4	24,139	34.0
Widowed	5,429	7.8	1,708	2.4
Divorced/ Separated/ Annulled	1,130	1.6	960	1.4
Common-Law/Live-in	13,536	19.6	13,520	19.0
Unknown	7	0.010	2	0.003
<b>Eastern Samar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195,255</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	67,065	36.8	84,630	43.3
Married	63,620	34.9	66,169	33.9
Widowed	13,143	7.2	5,116	2.6
Divorced/ Separated/ Annulled	3,727	2.0	3,453	1.8
Common-Law/Live-in	34,589	19.0	35,877	18.4
Unknown	14	0.008	10	0.005
<b>Leyte</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>680,920</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>710,325</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	243,419	35.7	298,295	42.0
Married	243,284	35.7	248,625	35.0
Widowed	50,805	7.5	18,448	2.6
Divorced/ Separated/ Annulled	14,169	2.1	11,630	1.6
Common-Law/Live-in	129,207	19.0	133,307	18.8
Unknown	36	0.005	20	0.003

Table 1.3 - Continued

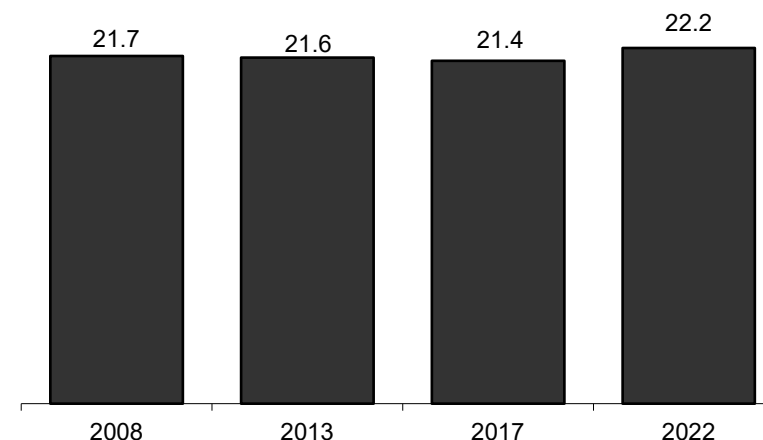
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX,  
MARITAL STATUS, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2020

Province/ Marital Status	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Northern Samar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,501</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250,006</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	95,378	39.8	116,748	46.7
Married	78,378	32.7	78,910	31.6
Widowed	16,588	6.9	5,826	2.3
Divorced/ Separated/ A nnulled	4,101	1.7	3,372	1.3
Common-Law/Live-in	45,034	18.8	45,137	18.1
Unknown	22	0.009	13	0.005
<b>Samar</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,336</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>315,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	112,721	37.7	140,898	44.6
Married	97,257	32.5	99,245	31.4
Widowed	20,864	7.0	7,657	2.4
Divorced/ Separated/ nnulled	6,302	2.1	5,074	1.6
Common-Law/Live-in	62,173	20.8	62,730	19.9
Unknown	19	0.006	12	0.004
<b>Southern Leyte</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>171,915</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>175,747</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	64,967	37.8	78,681	44.8
Married	64,453	37.5	64,,308	36.6
Widowed	13,771	8.0	4,924	2.8
Divorced/ Separated/ Annulled	3,562	2.1	2,830	1.6
Common-Law/Live-in	25,141	14.6	24,995	14.2
Unknown	21	0.012	9	0.005
<b>Tacloban City</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,699</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98,054</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Single	37,485	38.4	43,328	44.2
Married	32,147	32.9	32,082	32.7
Widowed	6,330	6.5	1,933	2.0
Divorced/ Separated/ Annulled	2,614	2.7	1,602	1.6
Common-Law/Live-in	19,118	19.6	19,108	19.5
Unknown	5	0.005	1	0.001

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

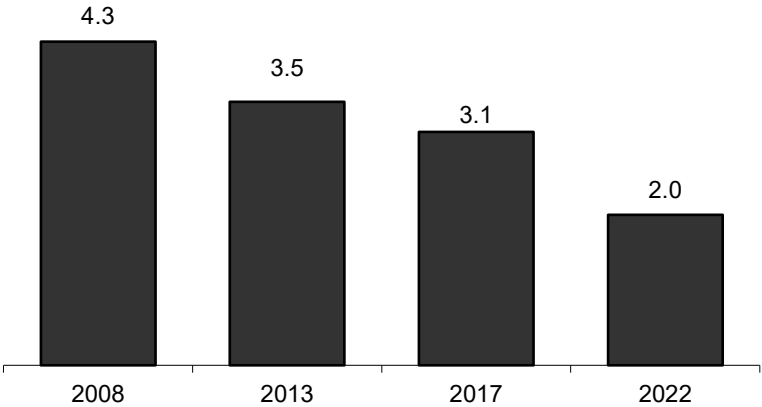
Source: 2020 CPH, Philippine Statistics Authority

Among household population 10 years old and over in 2020, single or never-married men (43.7%) outnumbered single or never-married women (37.1%) in the region. However, there were more women who were married (34.6%), widowed (7.3%), and divorced/separated/annulled (2.0%).

Figure 1.2 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE  
AMONG WOMEN 25 TO 49 YEARS OLD,  
REGION VIII: 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022Source: 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),  
Philippine Statistics Authority

The median age at first marriage among women 25 to 49 years old slightly decreased from 21.7 years in 2008 to 21.6 years in 2013. It further declined to 21.4 years in 2017, but slightly increased to 22.2 years in 2022. Age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her first spouse/partner.

Figure 1.3 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE  
OF WOMEN AGE 15 TO 49 YEARS,  
REGION VIII: 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022



Source: 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),  
Philippine Statistics Authority

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of women 15 to 49 years showed a declining trend, from 4.3 children per woman in 2008 to 2.0 children per woman in 2022. Eastern Visayas is now below the replacement level fertility of 2.1 children per woman. The TFR is the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years (age 15-49) if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates.

Table 1.4  
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF YOUTH 15-30 YEARS OLD BY SEX AND  
PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII: 2020

Province/HUC	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Region VIII	618,920	48.4	659,751	51.6
Biliran	23,418	48.4	25,010	51.6
Eastern Samar	65,565	47.8	71,519	52.2
Leyte (excluding Tacloban City)	235,972	48.5	250,143	51.5
Northern Samar	89,550	48.1	96,589	51.9
Samar	111,931	48.3	119,685	51.7
Southern Leyte	55,596	48.5	58,920	51.5
Tacloban City	36,888	49.3	37,885	50.7

Source: 2020 CPH, Philippine Statistics Authority

Youths whose age ranges from 15 to 30 totaled to 1,278,671 or about 28.2 percent of the household population in 2020. Among the youth in the region, the proportion of men (51.6%) was higher than women (48.4%). Same trend was seen in all provinces including Tacloban City.

## Chapter 1 Population and Families

**Table 1.5**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX , AGE GROUP AND**  
**PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII 2020**

Province/HUC/ Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>240,282</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>203,051</b>	<b>45.8</b>
60-64	74,887	50.0	74,938	50.0
65-69	57,409	52.2	52,604	47.8
70-74	44,289	55.3	35,739	44.7
75-79	31,139	58.7	21,907	41.3
80 years and over	32,558	64.6	17,863	35.4
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>10,436</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>44.7</b>
60 - 64	3,083	50.4	3,040	49.6
65 - 69	2,510	53.5	2,181	46.5
70 - 74	1,938	55.7	1,540	44.3
75-79	1,383	60.8	893	39.2
80 years and over	1,522	66.3	774	33.7
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>26,007</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>23,165</b>	<b>47.1</b>
60 - 64	7,660	49.3	7,872	50.7
65 - 69	5,835	50.5	5,714	49.5
70 - 74	4,717	52.5	4,265	47.5
75-79	3,594	55.6	2,872	44.4
80 years and over	4,201	63.2	2,442	36.8
<b>Leyte (excluding</b>	<b>97,136</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>81,704</b>	<b>45.7</b>
<b>Tacloban City</b>				
60 - 64	30,962	50.0	30,963	50.0
65 - 69	23,806	52.1	21,858	47.9
70 - 74	17,691	55.4	14,249	44.6
75-79	12,042	59.7	8,121	40.3
80 years and over	12,635	66.0	6,513	34.0
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>29,266</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>24,463</b>	<b>45.5</b>
60 - 64	8,959	50.3	8,845	49.7
65 - 69	7,008	52.8	6,264	47.2
70 - 74	5,440	55.6	4,342	44.4
75-79	4,062	59.1	2,816	40.9
80 years and over	3,797	63.4	2,196	36.6

## Chapter 1 Population and Families

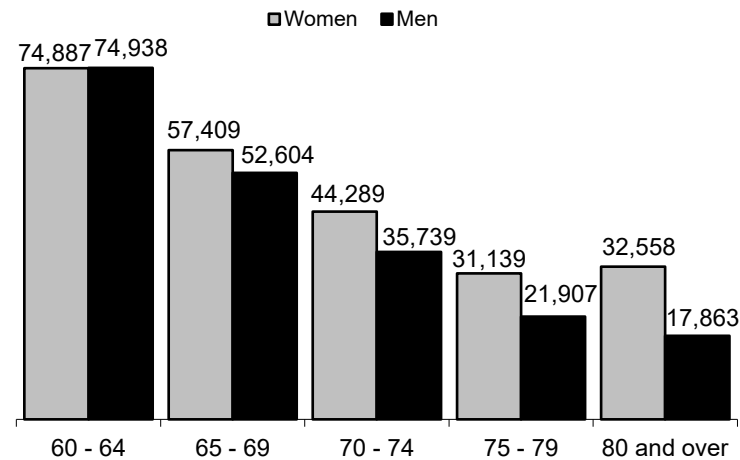
**Table 1.5 - Continued**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND**  
**PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/HUC/ Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Samar</b>	<b>37,678</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>32,732</b>	<b>46.5</b>
60 - 64	11,770	49.2	12,129	50.8
65 - 69	8,818	51.4	8,336	48.6
70 - 74	7,164	56.2	5,580	43.8
75 - 79	5,045	57.6	3,708	42.4
80 and over	4,881	62.1	2,979	37.9
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>28,534</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>23,840</b>	<b>45.5</b>
60 - 64	8,512	50.3	8,412	49.7
65 - 69	6,608	52.6	5,963	47.4
70 - 74	5,336	55.1	4,352	44.9
75 - 79	3,797	58.3	2,716	41.7
80 years and over	4,281	64.1	2,397	35.9
<b>Tacloban City</b>	<b>11,225</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>43.7</b>
60 - 64	3,941	51.7	3,677	48.3
65 - 69	2,284	55.2	2,288	44.8
70 - 74	2,003	58.7	1,411	41.3
75 - 79	1,216	60.9	781	39.1
80 years and over	1,241	68.8	562	31.2

Source: 2020 CPH, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2020, there were more women senior citizens (54.2%) than men (45.8%). The proportion increases as they advance in years and peaked when they reached 80 years old and over (64.6%). The same trend was noted in all provinces. In Tacloban City, the proportion was highest at 68.8 percent.

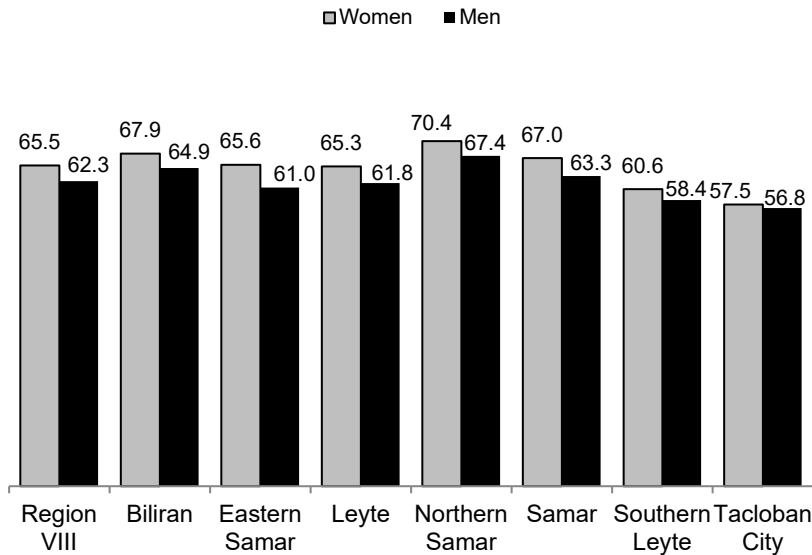
Figure 1.4 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, REGION VIII: 2020



Source: 2020 CPH, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women lived longer than men in 2020. More than half or 54.2 percent of the senior citizens in the region were women.

Figure 1.5 AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO BY SEX AND PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII: 2020 (in percent)



Source of Basic Data: 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)  
Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2020, the total age dependency ratio of women (65.5%) was higher compared to men (62.3%). This means that in Eastern Visayas in 2020, for every 100 women of working age (15 - 64 years), there were about 66 women dependents (both young and old).

Same trend was also seen in all provinces, including Tacloban City. Women in Northern Samar posted the highest dependency ratio of 70.4 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
Samar	0.6246	0.6564	0.2135	0.4981
Southern Leyte	0.6981	0.7474	0.0000	0.4818
<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
Samar	0.6007	0.9579	0.0775	0.5453
Southern Leyte	0.6805	0.7201	0.0540	0.4849

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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

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

## Chapter 1 Population and Families

**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 gained the highest GER at 2.0644.

# Chapter 2

## WORK



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

This chapter contains data on labor and employment status of women and men, employment by major occupation and industry groups, and highest grade completed taken from the results of 2020 and 2021 Labor Force Survey conducted by Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) from the Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF) were also included. Provincial data on number of workers terminated due to closure or retrenchment, membership of women and men in workers organizations, and number of registered job applicants in Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) were obtained from the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE).

**Table 2.1**  
**EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS ON WOMEN AND MEN 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER,**  
**REGION VIII: 2021 and 2020**

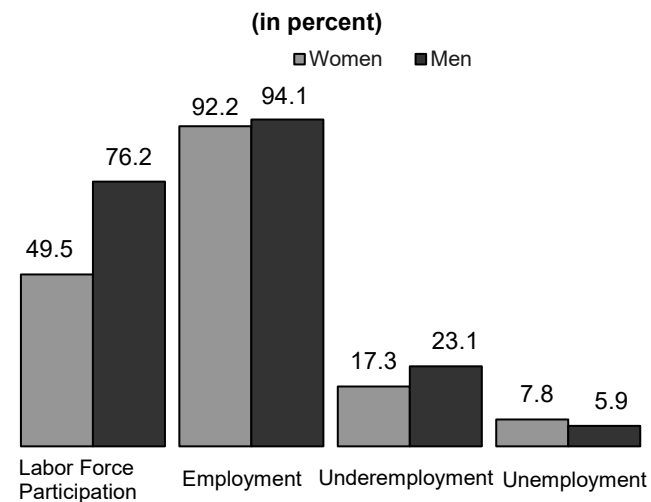
Employment Status	2021		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force (In thousands)	770	1,248	666	1,156
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	49.5	76.2	43.6	72.1
Employment Rate (%)	92.2	94.1	92.0	92.0
Underemployment Rate (%)	17.3	23.1	17.3	21.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	5.9	8.0	8.0

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Among men aged 15 years old and over, more than three-fourth (76.2%) were in the labor force in 2021. Among women, almost half were in the labor force with a Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of 49.5 percent in 2021, better than the 43.6 percent LFPR in 2020.

In 2021, men comprised more than half of the entire labor force at 61.8 percent, women were only 38.2 percent.

**Figure 2.1 EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS OF HOUSEHOLD**  
**POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2021**



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2021, employment rate was higher among men (94.1%) than among women (92.2%). Moreover, underemployment rate was higher among men (23.1%) than among women (17.3%). However, women's unemployment rate was higher (7.8%) than men's (5.9%).

## Chapter 2 Work

**Table 2.2**  
**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY SEX AND**  
**REGION, PHILIPPINES: 2022 and 2021**

Region	2022			2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>726.4</b>
Number (In thousand)						
Percent Distribution by Region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR National Capital Region	10.9	8.9	13.7	8.3	7.2	9.9
CAR Cordillera Administrative Region	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.2
I Ilocos Region	9.1	9.6	8.5	8.9	10.1	7.1
II Cagayan Valley	7.1	9.5	3.9	7.1	9.1	4.0
III Central Luzon	13.3	10.5	17.2	15.5	14.7	16.7
IV-A CALABARZON	15.3	13.5	17.7	15.9	12.2	21.5
IV-B MIMAROPA Region	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
V Bicol Region	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.7	4.4	5.1
VI Western Visayas	11.1	11.7	10.2	9.8	8.9	11.0
VII Central Visayas	7.0	5.5	9.0	5.9	4.4	8.3
<b>VIII Eastern Visayas</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
IX Zamboanga Peninsula	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.1
X Northern Mindanao	3.2	4.0	2.2	3.6	3.9	3.1
XI Davao Region	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.1
XII SOCCSKSARGEN	4.5	6.4	2.0	5.7	8.0	2.2
XIII Caraga	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.2
BARRM Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	1.5	2.2	0.4	2.0	2.5	1.1

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: 2022 and 2021 Survey on Overseas Filipinos, Philippine Statistics Authority

## Chapter 2 Work

**Table 2.3**  
**NUMBER OF DISPLACED WORKERS DUE TO CLOSURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS**  
**BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>67.4</b>
Biliran	19	4	21.1	15	78.9
Eastern Samar	235	99	42.1	136	57.9
Leyte	2,589	697	26.9	1,892	73.1
Northern Samar	405	192	47.4	213	52.6
Samar	271	112	41.3	159	58.7
Southern Leyte	257	126	49.0	131	51.0
<b>2021</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>49.9</b>
Biliran	158	67	42.4	91	57.6
Eastern Samar	197	52	26.4	145	73.6
Leyte	3,732	1,599	42.8	2,133	57.2
Northern Samar	453	69	15.2	384	84.8
Samar	2,307	1,634	70.8	673	29.2
Southern Leyte	476	251	52.7	225	47.3

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Region VIII

Improvement in the labor situation of workers was noted in the drastic drop in the number of workers displaced due to closure of establishments from 7,323 workers in 2021 to 3,776 workers in 2022, a decrease of -48.4 percent. Men comprised more than two-thirds (67.4%) of the displaced workers in 2022.

**Table 2.4**  
**MEMBERSHIP IN WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS BY SEX AND**  
**PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>430,525</b>	<b>186,564</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>243,961</b>	<b>56.7</b>
Biliran	17,622	8,537	48.4	9,085	51.6
Eastern Samar	106,689	52,445	49.2	54,244	50.8
Leyte	159,161	83,603	52.5	75,558	47.5
Northern Samar	54,239	24,733	45.6	29,506	54.4
Samar	67,538	3,449	5.1	64,089	94.9
Southern Leyte	25,276	13,797	54.6	11,479	45.4
<b>2021</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>423,680</b>	<b>174,254</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>249,426</b>	<b>58.9</b>
Biliran	16,697	8,127	48.7	8,570	51.3
Eastern Samar	103,100	50,044	48.5	53,056	51.5
Leyte	166,432	81,493	49.0	84,939	51.0
Northern Samar	48,543	21,356	44.0	27,187	56.0
Samar	68,535	2,741	4.0	65,794	96.0
Southern Leyte	20,373	10,493	51.5	9,880	48.5

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Region VIII

In 2022, membership in workers organization in the region was composed mostly of men at 56.7 percent, while women accounted for 43.3 percent. Men dominated the workers organizations in Samar (94.9%). However, in Leyte and Southern Leyte, men were a minority at 47.5 percent and 45.4 percent, respectively.

**Table 2.5**  
**NUMBER OF REGISTERED JOB APPLICANTS IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
**BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Province	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>56,562</b>	<b>29,170</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>27,392</b>	<b>48.4</b>
Biliran	3,718	2,428	65.3	1,290	34.7
Eastern Samar	5,237	2,632	50.3	2,605	49.7
Leyte	22,721	12,970	57.1	9,751	42.9
Northern Samar	9,062	3,375	37.2	5,687	62.8
Samar	7,260	3,850	53.0	3,410	47.0
Southern Leyte	8,564	3,915	45.7	4,649	54.3
<b>2021</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>51,921</b>	<b>23,998</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>27,923</b>	<b>53.8</b>
Biliran	2,586	2,144	45.4	2,580	54.6
Eastern Samar	7,674	1,896	40.4	2,802	59.6
Leyte	20,127	10,343	43.6	13,384	56.4
Northern Samar	8,139	4,280	56.0	3,357	44.0
Samar	6,415	3,362	49.9	3,374	50.1
Southern Leyte	7,641	1,973	44.9	2,426	55.1

Source: Department of Labor and Employment, Region VIII

The Public Employment Service of DOLE registered more women job applicants (51.6%) than men job applicants (48.4%) in 2022. Among the provinces in the region, women job seekers outnumbered men job seekers except in Northern Samar and Southern Leyte. There were more job applicants in 2022 (56,562) than in 2021 (51,921).

**Table 2.6**  
**NUMBER OF CLIENTS OF DTI SERVICES BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

DTI Services	Total	Women	Men
<b>2022</b>			
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>98,206</b>	<b>62,190</b>	<b>36,016</b>
Services to SMEs (other than training)	12,183	7,526	4,657
Financing Services	645	434	211
Training and Seminars	19,974	14,093	5,881
BN Registration	13,802	8,501	5,301
Consumer Welfare Advocacies	2,941	1,987	954
Negosyo Center	22,019	14,438	7,581
ICE (Industry Cluster Enhancement) Program	10,204	6,053	4,151
CARP (Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program)	7,512	4,564	2,948
KMME (Kapatid Mentor Me)	100	71	29
OTOP (One Town One Product) Next Gen Project	675	499	176
Trade Fairs, Exhibit/Expo	355	282	73
SSF Project (Shared Service Facilities Project)	900	579	321
Rapid Growth (Rural Agro-enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development)	6,896	3,163	3,733
<b>2021</b>			
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>114,368</b>	<b>68,519</b>	<b>45,849</b>
Services to SMEs (other than training)	22,778	16,167	6,611
Other Financing Services	954	650	304
Trainings and Seminars	20,835	5,517	15,318
BN Registration	15,657	9,675	5,982
Consumer Welfare	4,277	2,951	1,326
Negosyo Center	39,808	27,472	12,336
ICE Program	6,750	3,858	2,892
CARP	1,742	1,137	605
KMME	108	84	24
OTOP Next Gen Project	531	420	111
Trade Fairs, Exhibit/Expo	408	281	127
SS Project	520	307	213

Source : Department of Trade and Industry, Region VIII

In 2022, almost two-thirds of those who availed of DTI services were women clients (63.3%), while men clients comprised about one-third only (36.7%). The biggest number of DTI clients (22.4%) flocked to the Negosyo Centers.

**Table 2.7**  
**MEMBERSHIP IN OPERATING COOPERATIVES BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Indicator	2022	2021
Total Number of Operating Cooperatives	351	456
<b>Membership</b>	<b>431,523</b>	<b>432,185</b>
<b>Regular</b>	<b>252,230</b>	<b>254,938</b>
Women	159,575	162,194
Men	92,655	92,744
<b>Associate</b>	<b>179,293</b>	<b>177,247</b>
Women	116,623	115,053
Men	62,670	62,194

Note: Data is based on reports collated from compliant cooperatives.  
Source: Cooperative Development Authority, Region VIII

In 2022, majority of members in operating cooperatives in the region were women (64.0%). Of the total regular and associate members, women comprised 63.3 percent and 65.0 percent, respectively.

## **Chapter 3**

### **AGRICULTURE**



The government recognizes women's contribution to agriculture. Agricultural programs of the government are now geared towards providing equal opportunities to both women and men. However, some indicators still show that there is gender-bias in the agriculture sector. Hence, there is a need to improve appreciation of women's role in agriculture to ensure their access to farming skills enhancement programs and other similar assistance of the government

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

Table 3.1  
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE  
COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Total	Male	Female
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>412,358</b>	<b>337,483</b>	<b>74,875</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	12,439	10,966	1,473
<b>Preschool</b>	296	266	30
<b>Elementary</b>	243,129	204,610	38,519
Undergraduate	153,951	133,267	20,684
Graduate	89,178	71,343	17,835
<b>High School</b>	108,273	85,720	22,553
Undergraduate	50,983	40,922	10,061
Graduate	57,290	44,798	12,492
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	967	787	180
<b>College</b>	46,738	34,786	11,952
Undergraduate	24,941	19,592	5,349
Graduate	21,797	15,194	6,603
<b>Post Graduate</b>	516	348	168
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>18,927</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>5,097</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	517	434	83
<b>Preschool</b>	17	12	5
<b>Elementary</b>	10,404	7,804	2,600
Undergraduate	6,727	5,249	1,478
Graduate	3,677	2,555	1,122
<b>High School</b>	4,967	3,480	1,487
Undergraduate	2,475	1,786	689
Graduate	2,492	1,694	798
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	13	12	1

Table 3.1 - Continued  
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE  
COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Total	Male	Female
<b>College</b>	2,940	2,045	895
Undergraduate	1,382	1,000	382
Graduate	1,558	1,045	513
<b>Post Graduate</b>	69	43	26
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>59,261</b>	<b>48,858</b>	<b>10,403</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	1,536	1,381	155
<b>Preschool</b>	57	54	3
<b>Elementary</b>	30,759	26,089	4,670
Undergraduate	17,732	15,570	2,162
Graduate	13,027	10,519	2,508
<b>High School</b>	18,843	15,293	3,550
Undergraduate	8,167	6,704	1,463
Graduate	10,676	8,589	2,087
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	212	168	44
<b>College</b>	7,749	5,805	1,944
Undergraduate	4,311	3,462	849
Graduate	3,438	2,343	1,095
<b>Post Graduate</b>	105	68	37
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>180,572</b>	<b>141,602</b>	<b>38,970</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	4,567	3,789	778
<b>Preschool</b>	128	112	16
<b>Elementary</b>	106,200	86,367	19,833
Undergraduate	66,387	55,637	10,750
Graduate	39,813	30,730	9,083
<b>High School</b>	47,821	35,746	12,075



### Chapter 3 Agriculture

Table 3.1 - Continued  
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE  
COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Total	Male	Female
Undergraduate	22,491	17,146	5,345
Graduate	25,330	18,600	6,730
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	483	380	103
<b>College</b>	21,138	15,047	6,091
Undergraduate	11,224	8,341	2,883
Graduate	9,914	6,706	3,208
<b>Post Graduate</b>	235	161	74
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>56,598</b>	<b>49,009</b>	<b>7,589</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	1,653	1,497	156
<b>Preschool</b>	38	35	3
<b>Elementary</b>	35,128	30,830	4,298
Undergraduate	22,427	20,109	2,138
Graduate	12,701	10,721	1,980
<b>High School</b>	13,508	11,575	1,933
Undergraduate	6,805	5,867	938
Graduate	6,703	5,708	995
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	89	82	7
<b>College</b>	6,132	4,954	1,178
Undergraduate	3,210	2,770	440
Graduate	2,922	2,184	738
<b>Post Graduate</b>	50	36	14
<b>Samar</b>	<b>59,846</b>	<b>53,401</b>	<b>6,445</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	3,612	3,378	234
<b>Preschool</b>	43	41	2
<b>Elementary</b>	41,219	37,128	4,091

### Chapter 3 Agriculture

Table 3.1 - Continued  
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY HIGHEST GRADE  
COMPLETED, SEX, AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII : 2012

Province/Highest Grade Completed	Total	Male	Female
Undergraduate	29,853	27,325	2,528
Graduate	11,366	9,803	1,563
<b>High School</b>	10,960	9,586	1,374
Undergraduate	5,695	4,972	723
Graduate	5,265	4,614	651
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	60	52	8
<b>College</b>	3,931	3,199	732
Undergraduate	2,265	1,946	319
Graduate	1,666	1,253	413
<b>Post Graduate</b>	21	17	4
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>37,154</b>	<b>30,783</b>	<b>6,371</b>
<b>No Grade Completed</b>	554	487	67
<b>Preschool</b>	13	12	1
<b>Elementary</b>	19,419	16,392	3,027
Undergraduate	10,825	9,377	1,448
Graduate	8,594	7,015	1,579
<b>High School</b>	12,174	10,040	2,134
Undergraduate	5,350	4,447	903
Graduate	6,824	5,593	1,231
<b>Post Secondary Course</b>	110	93	17
<b>College</b>	4,848	3,736	1,112
Undergraduate	2,549	2,073	476
Graduate	2,299	1,663	636
<b>Post Graduate</b>	36	23	13

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

**Table 3.2**  
**NUMBER OF FARMERS BY SEX, BY TYPE OF CROP PLANTED/ LIVESTOCK/**  
**POULTRY RAISED, AND PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII**  
**2021 and 2020**

Province/HUC/ Commodity Group	2021			2020		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>132,463</b>	<b>97,883</b>	<b>230,346</b>	<b>82,258</b>	<b>59,849</b>	<b>142,107</b>
Rice	46,514	29,223	75,737	31,225	19,714	50,939
Corn	9,895	8,078	17,973	5,114	4,021	9,135
Coconut	26,271	19,054	45,325	15,734	11,505	27,239
Banana	17,223	13,653	30,876	10,021	8,544	18,565
Chicken	17,969	14,002	31,971	11,634	8,817	20,451
Swine	14,591	13,873	28,464	8,530	7,248	15,778
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>6,259</b>
Rice	1,359	1,324	2,683	1,038	1,163	2,201
Corn	184	146	330	95	110	205
Coconut	764	830	1,594	603	633	1,236
Banana	594	621	1,215	436	424	860
Chicken	691	676	1,367	506	489	995
Swine	719	872	1,591	368	394	762
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>18,047</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>28,639</b>	<b>12,323</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>19,943</b>
Rice	5,425	2,407	7,832	5,068	2,430	7,498
Corn	653	517	1,170	200	219	419
Coconut	4,536	2,489	7,025	3,192	1,845	5,037
Banana	3,654	2,489	6,143	1,452	1,312	2,764
Chicken	2,134	1,399	3,533	1,376	925	2,301
Swine	1,645	1,291	2,936	1,035	889	1,924
<b>Leyte (excluding Tacloban City)</b>	<b>54,166</b>	<b>44,154</b>	<b>98,320</b>	<b>31,785</b>	<b>26,830</b>	<b>58,615</b>
Rice	19,285	13,294	32,579	10,603	8,121	18,724

**Table 3.2 - Continued**  
**NUMBER OF FARMERS BY SEX, BY TYPE OF CROP PLANTED/ LIVESTOCK/**  
**POULTRY RAISED, AND PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII**  
**2021 and 2020**

Province/HUC/ Commodity Group	2021			2020		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Corn	5,345	4,371	9,716	3,040	2,521	5,561
Coconut	8,124	6,874	14,998	4,634	4,021	8,655
Banana	6,407	5,570	11,977	4,288	4,008	8,296
Chicken	8,135	6,993	15,128	5,337	4,605	9,942
Swine	6,870	7,052	13,922	3,883	3,554	7,347
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>17,479</b>	<b>12,133</b>	<b>29,612</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>13,428</b>
Rice	4,736	2,529	7,265	2,460	1,136	3,596
Corn	865	798	1,663	164	76	240
Coconut	4,954	3,655	8,609	2,178	1,477	3,655
Banana	1,125	1,067	2,192	355	267	622
Chicken	3,073	2,038	5,111	1,753	930	2,683
Swine	2,726	2,046	4,772	1,604	1,028	2,632
<b>Samar</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>18,024</b>	<b>44,208</b>	<b>15,946</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>25,876</b>
Rice	11,554	7,303	18,857	7,796	4,402	12,198
Corn	2,634	2,123	4,757	1,495	1,029	2,524
Coconut	4,133	2,566	6,699	2,225	1,396	3,621
Banana	3,965	2,892	6,857	2,332	1,607	3,939
Chicken	2,648	1,977	4,625	1,379	910	2,289
Swine	1,250	1,163	2,413	719	586	1,305
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>12,174</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>20,568</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>17,204</b>
Rice	4,138	2,355	6,493	4,206	2,423	6,629
Corn	211	114	325	90	44	134
Coconut	3,740	2,624	6,364	2,839	2,031	4,870

### Chapter 3 Agriculture

Table 3.2 - Continued

NUMBER OF FARMERS BY SEX, BY TYPE OF CROP PLANTED/ LIVESTOCK/ POULTRY RAISED, AND PROVINCE/HUC, REGION VIII

2021 and 2020

Province/HUC/ Commodity Group	2021			2020		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Banana	1,453	983	2,436	1,094	822	1,916
Chicken	1,267	890	2,157	1,207	850	2,057
Swine	1,365	1,428	2,793	872	726	1,598
<b>Tacloban City</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>782</b>
Rice	17	11	28	54	39	93
Corn	3	9	12	30	22	52
Coconut	20	16	36	63	102	165
Banana	25	31	56	64	104	168
Chicken	21	29	50	76	108	184
Swine	16	21	37	49	71	120

Source: Department of Agriculture, Region VIII

Based on DA registry, the number of farmers increased by 62.1 percent from 142,107 in 2020 to 230,346 in 2021. In both years, there were more men (57.5% and 57.9%, respectively) than women farming/raising any type of farm commodities. In 2021, the bulk of farmers were engaged in planting rice (32.9%), coconut (19.7%), and chicken (13.9%). Among provinces, there were more men engaged in farming than women except in Biliran where there were more women (50.9%) than men (49.1%).

### Chapter 3 Agriculture

Table 3.3

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES/TRAINEES OF DA BY PROGRAM AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021

Program	Total	Women		Men	
		No.	%	No.	%
<b>2022</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>108,862</b>	<b>42,864</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>65,998</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rice Program	92,871	35,789	83.5	57,082	86.5
Corn/Cassava Program	9,740	4,478	10.4	5,262	8.0
High Value Crops Development Program	2,244	1,142	2.7	1,102	1.7
Livestock Program	2,836	956	2.2	1,880	2.8
Organic Agriculture Program	773	324	0.8	449	0.7
HALAL Program	50	22	0.1	28	0.04
Regular	348	153	0.4	195	0.3
<b>2021</b>					
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>63,288</b>	<b>21,246</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,042</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rice Program	50,427	18,451	76.1	31,976	81.9
Corn/Cassava Program	9,195	4,109	16.9	5,086	13.0
High Value Crops Development Program	1,080	539	2.2	541	1.4
Livestock Program	833	307	1.3	526	1.3
Organic Agriculture Program	1,313	630	2.6	683	1.7
HALAL Program	40	12	0.05	28	0.1
Regular	400	198	0.8	202	0.5

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

Source: Department of Agriculture, Region VIII

In 2022, DA beneficiaries/trainees were predominantly men (60.6%). Whereas, women comprised 39.4 percent of the total beneficiaries which is a little higher than 38.3 percent in 2021.

The total number of DA beneficiaries/trainees in the region increased substantially by 72.0 percent, from 63,288 beneficiaries/ trainees in 2021 to 108,862 beneficiaries/ trainees in 2022.

Table 3.4

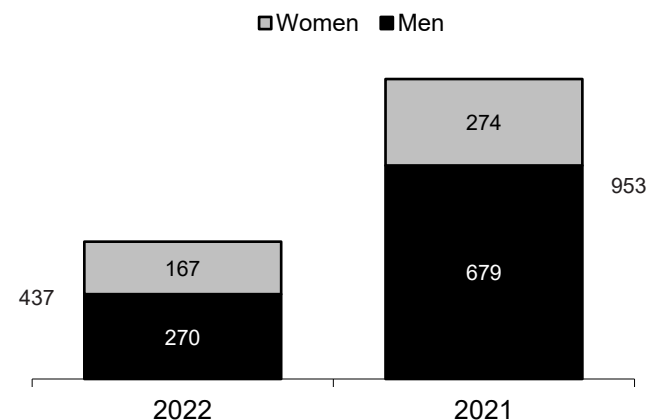
HOLDERS OF EMANCIPATION PATENTS AND CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP AWARD (CLOA) BY SEX AND PROVINCE, Region VIII: 2022 and 2021

Province	2022			2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>679</b>
Biliran	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Samar	15	2	13	-	-	-
Leyte	265	86	179	829	240	589
Northern Samar	97	52	45	36	7	29
Samar	12	2	10	84	25	59
Southern Leyte	48	25	23	4	2	2

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Region VIII

In 2022 and 2021, DAR awarded emancipation patents and CLOA mostly to men, at 61.8 percent and 71.2 percent, respectively. Among the provinces in the region, Leyte posted the highest number of Emancipation Patents and CLOA holders at 265 or 60.6 percent of the total number of beneficiaries in 2022.

Figure 3.1 NUMBER OF AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES BY SEX REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021



Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Region VIII

The number of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) in Region VIII decreased by 54.1 percent, from 953 beneficiaries in 2021 to 437 beneficiaries in 2022. Majority or 61.8 percent of the beneficiaries were men, while women accounted for the remaining 38.2 percent in 2022.

# Chapter 4

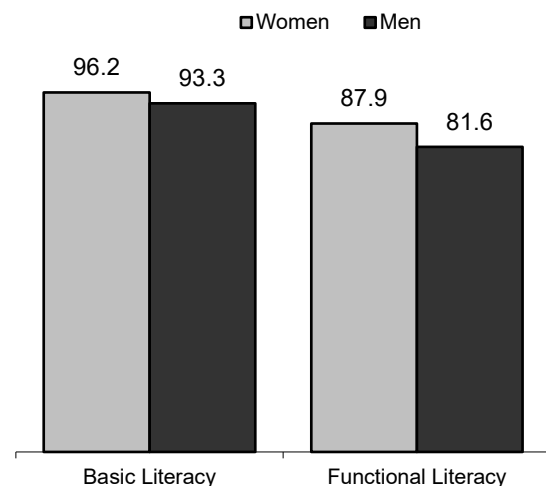
## EDUCATION



Enrolment in higher education as well as in vocational training programs reflects gender-specific choices of women and men. Gender-bias remains a challenge in the education sector as noted in the data presented in this chapter. It is often not given considerate attention despite its significant impact in the human and economic situation.

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, secondary levels, and tertiary levels, as well as enrolment and graduates in Technical Vocational and Education Training (TVET) programs. Data were taken from Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Education, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, and Commission on Higher Education.

**Figure 4.1 BASIC AND FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATES  
BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2019  
(in percent)**



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

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

**Table 4.1  
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE/  
YEAR COMPLETED, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,980,457</b>	<b>2,075,449</b>
No Grade Completed	47,871	65,607
Early Childhood Education	52,079	58,814
Elementary	687,348	847,450
High School	735,266	718,724
Post Secondary	4,183	7,011
Short-Cycle Tertiary	16,885	14,177
College	421,969	352,845
Undergraduate	171,574	163,124
Graduate	250,395	189,721
Post Baccalaureate	11,212	5,992
Not Reported	3,644	4,892
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>79,018</b>	<b>81,641</b>
No Grade Completed	2,161	2,797
Early Childhood Education	2,127	2,433
Elementary	28,064	33,124
High School	28,785	27,497
Post Secondary	81	136
Short-Cycle Tertiary	751	567
College	16,167	14,658
Undergraduate	6,329	6,091
Graduate	9,838	8,567
Post Baccalaureate	837	391
Not Reported	45	38
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>206,593</b>	<b>221,590</b>
No Grade Completed	4,382	6,172
Early Childhood Education	5,459	6,231
Elementary	63,970	83,123
High School	79,538	82,457
Post Secondary	532	912
Shorty-Cycle Tertiary	1,646	1,685

## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.1 - Continued**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE/  
YEAR COMPLETED, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
College	48,832	39,423
Undergraduate	20,192	19,621
Graduate	28,640	19,802
Post Baccalaureate	1,143	597
Not Reported	1,091	990
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>773,601</b>	<b>810,598</b>
No Grade Completed	18,293	25,166
Early Childhood Education	20,579	23,482
Elementary	272,249	335,382
High School	291,144	281,151
Post Secondary	1,919	3,076
Short-Cycle Tertiary	7,299	6,350
College	157,696	132,398
Undergraduate	65,365	61,229
Graduate	92,331	71,169
Post Baccalaureate	3,197	1,787
Not Reported	1,225	1,806
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>276,281</b>	<b>289,566</b>
No Grade Completed	7,134	9,792
Early Childhood Education	8,276	9,306
Elementary	106,401	129,370
High School	100,055	95,931
Post Secondary	575	932
Short-Cycle Tertiary	985	642
College	50,213	41,950
Undergraduate	21,020	20,685
Graduate	29,193	21,265
Post Baccalaureate	2,344	1,102
Not Reported	298	541
<b>Samar</b>	<b>342,891</b>	<b>362,761</b>
No Grade Completed	11,150	15,729
Early Childhood Education	8,674	9,591
Elementary	133,068	165,213

## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.1 - Continued**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE/  
YEAR COMPLETED, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
High School	121,391	115,852
Post Secondary	430	709
Short-Cycle Tertiary	1,575	1,028
College	64,582	53,013
Undergraduate	26,709	25,769
Graduate	37,873	27,244
Post Baccalaureate	1,248	668
Not Reported	773	958
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>191,512</b>	<b>197,343</b>
No Grade Completed	2,675	3,478
Early Childhood Education	4,146	4,699
Elementary	57,933	69,087
High School	76,908	77,312
Post Secondary	249	523
Short-Cycle Tertiary	3,203	2,515
College	45,342	38,930
Undergraduate	18,612	17,041
Graduate	26,730	21,889
Post Baccalaureate	936	531
Not Reported	120	268
<b>Tacloban City</b>	<b>110,561</b>	<b>111,950</b>
No Grade Completed	2,076	2,473
Early Childhood Education	2,818	3,072
Elementary	25,663	32,151
High School	37,445	38,524
Post Secondary	397	723
Short-Cycle Tertiary	1,426	1,390
College	39,137	32,473
Undergraduate	13,347	12,688
Graduate	25,790	19,785
Post Baccalaureate	1,507	916
Not Reported	92	228

## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.1 - Continued**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE/**  
**YEAR COMPLETED, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
<b>Baybay City</b>	<b>49,467</b>	<b>51,381</b>
No Grade Completed	861	1,212
Early Childhood Education	1,241	1,458
Elementary	16,046	19,278
High School	19,352	19,224
Post Secondary	249	363
Short-Cycle Tertiary	920	729
College	10,358	8,767
Undergraduate	4,224	4,018
Graduate	6,134	4,749
Post Baccalaureate	402	269
Not Reported	38	81
<b>Borongan City</b>	<b>31,557</b>	<b>33,110</b>
No Grade Completed	610	771
Early Childhood Education	721	861
Elementary	7,948	10,021
High School	10,936	12,289
Post Secondary	102	215
Short-Cycle Tertiary	519	542
College	10,162	8,043
Undergraduate	3,723	3,655
Graduate	6,439	4,388
Post Baccalaureate	328	192
Not Reported	231	176
<b>Calbayog City</b>	<b>81,571</b>	<b>84,162</b>
No Grade Completed	2,353	3,295
Early Childhood Education	1,951	2,118
Elementary	30,754	36,745
High School	28,041	26,198
Post Secondary	127	240
Short-Cycle Tertiary	528	347

## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.1 - Continued**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE/**  
**YEAR COMPLETED, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
College	17,434	14,891
Undergraduate	6,878	6,923
Graduate	10,556	7,968
Post Baccalaureate	232	156
Not Reported	151	172
<b>Catbalogan City</b>	<b>46,343</b>	<b>47,713</b>
No Grade Completed	1,139	1,465
Early Childhood Education	1,145	1,326
Elementary	14,167	17,548
High School	15,432	15,380
Post Secondary	65	83
Short-Cycle Tertiary	276	182
College	13,664	11,405
Undergraduate	4,928	4,959
Graduate	8,736	6,446
Post Baccalaureate	327	174
Not Reported	128	150
<b>Maasin City</b>	<b>39,331</b>	<b>39,838</b>
No Grade Completed	489	653
Early Childhood Education	756	891
Elementary	11,423	13,398
High School	14,121	14,448
Post Secondary	52	126
Short-Cycle Tertiary	1,015	706
College	11,177	9,392
Undergraduate	4,045	3,753
Graduate	7,132	5,639
Post Baccalaureate	263	153
Not Reported	35	71



## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.1 - Continued**  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE/**  
**YEAR COMPLETED, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2020**

Province/Highest Educational Attainment	Women	Men
<b>Ormoc City</b>	<b>100,725</b>	<b>104,457</b>
No Grade Completed	2,598	3,459
Early Childhood Education	2,556	2,823
Elementary	33,212	39,111
High School	37,284	37,049
Post Secondary	319	480
Short-Cycle Tertiary	989	754
College	23,222	20,299
Undergraduate	9,133	9,072
Graduate	14,089	11,227
Post Baccalaureate	468	271
Not Reported	77	211

Note: 1) Early Childhood Education includes K to 12 Curriculum and Old Curriculum  
 2) Elementary includes K to 12 Curriculum, Old Curriculum, Inclusive/Special Needs and Continuing/Second-Chance Education Program  
 3) High School includes Junior High School, Senior High School, Old Curriculum, Inclusive/Special Needs and Continuing/Second-Chance Education Program  
 Source: 2020 Census Of Population and Housing (CPH)

Among the population 5 years old and over, the proportion of women who graduated from college and earned at least a post baccalaureate degree in the region in 2020 was posted at 13.2 percent. This figure was higher compared to men recorded at 9.4 percent only. In Tacloban City, the proportion of women who graduated from college and earned at least a post baccalaureate degree was even higher at 24.7 percent, while that of men was only 18.5 percent.

The proportion of men who have not reached elementary level was registered at 6.0 percent, slightly higher than that of women placed at 5.0 percent.

## Chapter 4 Education

**Table 4.2**  
**ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION,**  
**SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: SY 2021-2022**

Level of Education/ Province/City	Girls		Boys	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Kinder &amp; Elementary</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>333,029</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>363,253</b>	<b>52.2</b>
Biliran	13,780	48.0	14,924	52.0
Eastern Samar	28,755	47.9	31,296	52.1
Leyte	106,499	47.8	116,383	52.2
Northern Samar	50,279	48.0	54,495	52.0
Samar	39,129	47.8	42,784	52.2
Southern Leyte	21,456	47.4	23,791	52.6
Tacloban City	17,297	48.0	18,728	52.0
Baybay City	7,675	47.9	8,351	52.1
Borongan City	4,830	47.7	5,306	52.3
Calbayog City	14,010	48.0	15,169	52.0
Catbalogan City	7,667	48.0	8,297	52.0
Maasin City	4,937	48.1	5,326	51.9
Ormoc City	16,715	47.6	18,403	52.4
<b>Secondary</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>295,566</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>298,645</b>	<b>50.3</b>
Biliran	11,843	50.2	11,737	49.8
Eastern Samar	27,251	48.3	29,116	51.7
Leyte	89,137	49.6	90,594	50.4
Northern Samar	42,423	50.4	41,755	49.6
Samar	32,188	49.6	32,696	50.4
Southern Leyte	21,639	48.1	23,383	51.9
Tacloban City	17,757	50.7	17,235	49.3
Baybay City	6,932	48.7	7,315	51.3
Borongan City	5,115	49.8	5,156	50.2
Calbayog City	12,715	51.1	12,191	48.9
Catbalogan City	7,995	52.0	7,369	48.0
Maasin City	5,348	49.1	5,546	50.9
Ormoc City	15,223	51.1	14,552	48.9

Source: Department of Education, Region VIII

There were more boys (52.2%) than girls (47.8%) enrolled in public kinder and elementary schools in the region during the SY 2021 - 2022. The proportion was almost the same in public secondary schools where boys (50.3%) outnumbered girls (49.7%) by 0.6 percentage point in SY 2021 - 2022.

**Table 4.3**  
**ENROLMENT OF TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING (TVET)**  
**PROGRAMS BY SEX AND CLUSTER PROGRAM, REGION VIII: CY 2022**

Cluster Program	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>36,320</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>30,320</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Agriculture and Fishery	9,681	57.8	7,064	42.2
Automotive and Land Transportation	791	19.8	3,205	80.2
Communication/Information Technology	2,018	65.1	1,084	34.9
Construction	451	17.1	2,194	82.9
Electrical and Electronics	2,505	40.4	3,690	59.6
Garments	260	88.4	34	11.6
Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services	9,032	65.7	4,705	34.3
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	7	6.7	98	93.3
Maritime	70	21.7	253	78.3
Metal and Engineering	201	10.9	1,649	89.1
Processed Food and Beverages	875	75.2	289	24.8
Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant)	8,964	63.6	5,127	36.4
Others	1,465	61.2	928	38.8

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Region VIII

Gender stereotyping prevails in the choices made by enrollees in the TVET programs of the government. This was apparent in the proportion of women enrolled in the following programs: Garments (88.4%); Processed Food and Beverages (75.2%); Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services (65.7%); and Communication/Information Technology (65.1%); and Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant) (63.6%).

On the other hand, compared with the proportion of women enrollees, there were more men in the following programs: Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (93.3%); Metal and Engineering (89.1%); Construction (82.9%); Automotive and Land Transportation (80.2%); Maritime (78.3%); and Electrical and Electronics (59.6%).

**Table 4.4**  
**GRADUATES OF TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING (TVET)**  
**PROGRAMS BY SEX AND CLUSTER PROGRAM, REGION VIII: CY 2022**

Cluster Program	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>35,144</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>29,521</b>	<b>45.7</b>
Agriculture and Fishery	9,891	58.5	7,024	41.5
Automotive and Land Transportation	763	19.1	3,222	80.9
Communication/Information Technology	1,612	61.7	1,000	38.3
Construction	485	17.6	2,269	82.4
Electrical and Electronics	2,549	40.2	3,793	59.8
Garments	311	89.4	37	10.6
Health, Social and Other Communication Development Services	8,631	65.7	4,505	34.3
Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	2	3.5	55	96.5
Maritime	69	21.6	251	78.4
Metal and Engineering	208	10.8	1,716	89.2
Processed Food and Beverages	791	76.6	241	23.4
Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant)	8,379	65.1	4,495	34.9
Others	1,453	61.4	913	38.6

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Region VIII

Similar to the trend in the proportion of men and women enrollees, the proportion of graduates in TVET programs showed that men dominated cluster programs on Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (96.5%); Metal and Engineering (89.2%); Construction (82.4%); Automotive and Land Transportation (80.9%); Maritime (78.4%); and Electrical and Electronics (59.8%).

Meanwhile, the women-dominated cluster programs were the Garments (89.4%); Processed Food and Beverages (76.6%); Health, Social, and other Communication Development Services (65.7%); Tourism (Including Hotel and Restaurant) (65.1%); Communication/Information Technology (61.7%); and Agriculture and Fishery (58.5%).

**Table 4.5**  
**TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY SEX AND BY PROVINCE/CITY**  
**Region VIII: AY 2021-2022 and AY 2020-2021**

Province/City	Academic Year 2021-2022			Academic Year 2020-2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>192,685</b>	<b>113,241</b>	<b>79,444</b>	<b>160,768</b>	<b>91,665</b>	<b>69,103</b>
Biliran	10,533	6,069	4,464	8,795	4,818	3,977
Eastern Samar	12,521	6,923	5,598	9,530	5,278	4,252
Leyte	33,103	19,533	13,570	26,847	15,493	11,354
Northern Samar	26,287	15,299	10,988	21,167	12,128	9,039
Samar	1,539	910	629	10,496	1,303	725
Southern Leyte	12,650	7,634	5,016	10,496	5,844	4,652
Tacloban City	37,260	22,188	15,072	31,388	18,218	13,170
Baybay City	9,175	6,169	3,006	8,727	5,419	3,308
Borongan City	10,334	5,778	4,556	8,500	4,519	3,981
Calbayog City	10,158	5,899	4,259	8,822	4,856	3,966
Catbalogan City	11,322	6,566	4,756	10,321	5,982	4,339
Maasin City	6,663	3,931	4,732	4,802	2,812	1,990
Ormoc City	11,140	6,342	4,798	9,345	4,995	4,350

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Women comprised 58.8 percent of the total number of tertiary education enrollees in AY 2021 - 2022, exceeding the number of men enrollees posted at 41.2 percent.

Enrolment in tertiary education increased by 19.9 percent, from 160,768 in AY 2020 - 2021 to 192,685 in AY 2021 - 2022. The bulk or 19.3 percent of tertiary education students in AY 2021 - 2022 were enrolled in Tacloban City.

**Table 4.6**  
**TERTIARY EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY DISCIPLINE AND SEX**  
**REGION VIII: AY 2021-2022 and AY 2020-2021**

Discipline Group	Academic Year 2021-2022			Academic Year 2020-2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>192,685</b>	<b>113,241</b>	<b>79,444</b>	<b>160,768</b>	<b>91,665</b>	<b>69,103</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	10,969	6,323	4,646	9,425	5,067	4,358
Architecture and Town Planning	689	343	346	490	227	263
Business Administration and Related	39,786	26,975	12,811	32,963	21,575	11,388
Education, Science & Teacher Training	50,437	38,718	11,719	44,140	33,198	10,942
Engineering and Technology	25,118	7,864	17,254	21,873	6,307	15,566
Fine and Applied Arts	168	103	65	167	96	71
Home Economics	30	26	4	30	27	3
Humanities	1,625	1,065	560	1,533	1,004	529
IT-Related Discipline	14,607	6,641	7,966	12,579	5,409	7,170
Law and Jurisprudence	1,475	808	667	1,500	802	698
Maritime	707	47	660	862	48	814
Mass and Documentation	1,103	780	323	880	604	276
Mathematics	590	376	214	515	289	226
Medical and Allied	9,285	7,183	2,102	6,600	5,031	1,569
Natural Science	2,816	1,719	1,097	2,281	1,382	899
Religion and Theology	20	-	20	20	-	20
Service Trades	3,639	2,730	909	2,789	2,066	723
Social and Behavioral Sciences	2,889	2,021	868	2,317	1,562	755
Other Discipline	26,732	9,519	17,213	19,804	6,971	12,833

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Women continue to dominate in Home Economics (86.7%), Medical and Allied programs (77.4%) and Education, Science and Teacher Training programs with (76.8%), of the total number of enrollees taking these programs in AY 2021 - 2022. While men dominate in Religion and Theology (100%), Maritime (93.4%) and Engineering and Technology programs (68.7%) in the same academic year.

# Chapter 5

## HEALTH



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

Data in this chapter include contraceptive prevalence rate, infant and under-five mortality rates taken from the results of the National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Data on maternal mortality rate were generated from the Vital Statistics Report of 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.

**Table 5.1**  
**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49**  
**BY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CURRENTLY USED**  
**REGION VIII: 2013, 2017 and 2022**

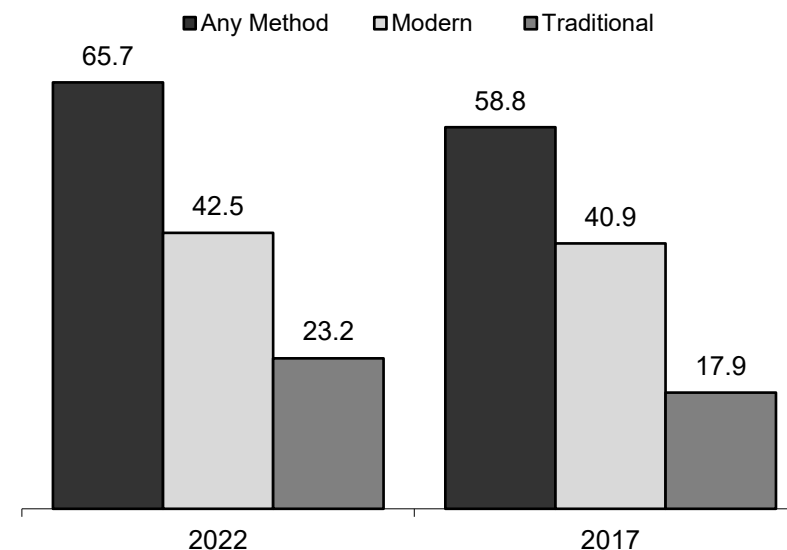
Type of Method Used	2013	2017	2022
<b>Any Method</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>
<b>Any Modern Methods</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Female Sterilization	7.8	6.7	7.2
Male Sterilization	-	-	-
Pill	21.1	18.6	17.7
IUD	2.9	5.4	2.9
Injectables	2.3	6.1	7.4
Male Condom	2.1	1.7	2.9
Mucus/Billings/Ovulation	0.5	...	...
Standard Days Method (SDM)	-	0.2	...
Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM)	0.3	0.1	0.8
Implants	...	2.0	2.9
Other Modern Methods	-	...	0.8
<b>Traditional Methods</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Calendar/Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	10.4	3.8	4.2
Withdrawal	14.4	14.0	18.9
Other Traditional Methods	-	0.1	0.1
<b>Not Currently Using</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>34.3</b>

*Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Other modern methods include other methods mentioned by the respondents and also include the patch, emergency contraception, and Standard Days Method (SDM).*

*Source: 2013, 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey  
Philippine Statistics Authority*

In 2022, approximately one (1) in every three (3) married women aged 15-49 years old were not using any contraceptive method. Meanwhile, the proportion of those who were using contraceptive methods increased by 6.9 percentage points, from 58.8 percent in 2017 to 65.7 percent in 2022. Meanwhile, the most common family planning method used by married women aged 15-49 years old was withdrawal (18.9%), followed by the use of pill (17.7%), a shift from 2013 and 2017's pattern in which the most popular contraceptive was pill.

**Figure 5.1 LEVELS OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED**  
**WOMEN AGE 15-49 BY METHOD CURRENTLY USED,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 and 2017**  
**(in percent)**



*Source: 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey,  
Philippine Statistics Authority*

The use of contraceptives among married women has increased by 11.7 percent or 6.9 percentage points, from 58.8 percent in 2017 to 65.7 percent in 2022. Higher increase of 5.3 percentage points was noted among users of traditional method as compared to modern contraceptive method users which rose only by 1.6 percentage points.

**Table 5.2**  
**NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**  
**BY TYPE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

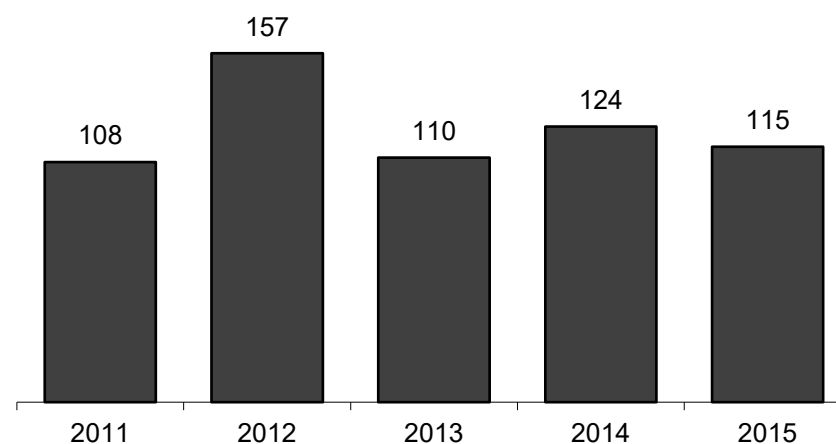
Type of Disease	2022			2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,535</b>
Gonorrhea	155	41	114	73	29	44
Non-gonococcal Infections	508	463	45	213	131	82
Bacterial Vaginosis	13	13	-	...	...	...
Syphilis	148	77	71	116	48	68
Hepatitis B	2,173	1,349	824	2,289	1,082	1,207
Hepatitis C	86	36	50	185	51	134

Source: Department of Health - Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development (HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines)

Victims of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in the region increased by 7.2 percent, from 2,876 reported cases in 2021 to 3,083 cases in 2022. Majority or 64.2 percent of the reported cases afflicted with STD in 2022 were women.

The most common type of STD in 2022 was Hepatitis B, inflicting 2,173 or 70.5 percent of the total victims of STDs. However, it is lower by -5.1 percent than the 2,289 victims in 2021.

**Figure 5.2 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE,**  
**REGION VIII: 2011-2015**  
**(Rate per 100,000 Live Births)**



Source: Vital Statistics Report, Philippine Statistics Authority

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the region was fluctuating. For the period 2011 to 2015, the highest MMR was noted in 2012 with 157 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. There was a decline by -36.5 percent from 157 deaths in 2012 to 115 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.

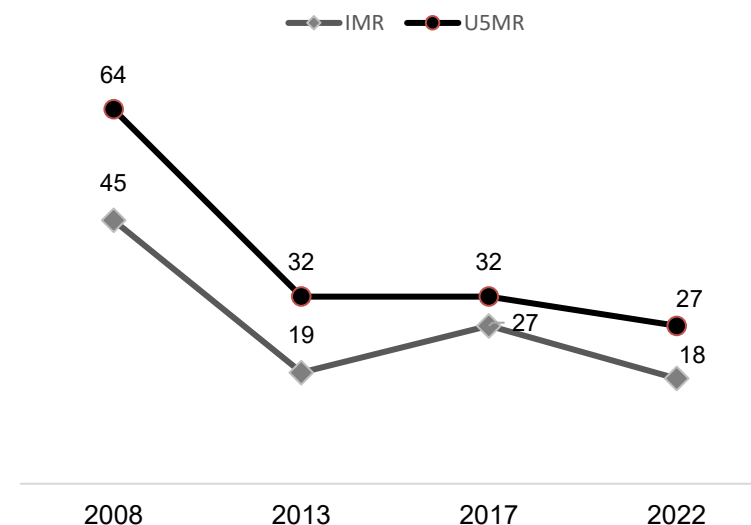
**Table 5.3**  
**TEN LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY, NUMBER AND RATE**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**  
 (Rate per 100,000 live births)

Leading Cause	Number	Rate Per 100,000 Live births
1. Hypertension in Pregnancy/Eclampsia	14	23.49
2. Postpartum Hemorrhage	6	10.07
3. Uterine Atony	5	8.39
4. Amniotic Fluid Embolism	3	5.03
5. Ectopic Pregnancy	2	3.36
6. Postpartum Cardiomyopathy	2	3.36
7. Abruptio Placenta	1	1.68
8. Fetal Retention	1	1.68
9. Intra-abdominal Infection	1	1.68
10. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation	1	1.68

Source: Department of Health - Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development

In 2022, Hypertension in Pregnancy/Eclampsia was reported as the number one leading cause of maternal mortality in Eastern Visayas, with a maternal mortality rate of 23.49 percent or about 14 deaths per 100,000 live births. Postpartum Hemorrhage in pregnancy followed at 10.07 maternal mortality rate or about six (6) deaths per 100,000 live births.

**Figure 5.3 INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE, REGION VIII: 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022**



Source: 2008, 2013, 2017 and 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Infant mortality rate significantly dropped from 45 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013. It went up again to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 before it went down to 18 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022.

Similarly, under-five mortality rate significantly dropped from 64 deaths per 1,000 children under five years old in 2008 to 32 deaths per 1,000 children under five years old in 2013. The same rate was recorded in 2017 before it declined to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022.



**Table 5.4**  
**TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY, NUMBER AND RATE**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**  
**(Rate per 1,000 live birth)**

Leading Cause	Number	Rate Per 1,000 Live births
1. Pneumonia	122	2.05
2. Prematurity	119	2.00
3. Congenital Anomaly/ Disorder	80	1.34
4. Sepsis Neonatorum/Septicemia	31	0.52
5. Diarrhea	23	0.39
6. Meningitis	14	0.23
7. Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever	12	0.20
8. Measles	12	0.20
9. Malnutrition	9	0.15
10. Bronchial Asthma	8	0.15

Source: Department of Health, Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development

In 2022, DOH declared pneumonia as the number one leading cause of infant mortality at 2.05 percent or about 122 deaths per 1,000 live birth in the region. Prematurity came next with 2.0 infant mortality rate or about 119 deaths per 1,000 live births.

**Table 5.5**  
**NUMBER OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS OLD**  
**BY NUTRITIONAL STATUS, SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**

Province/City	Total	Underweight		Total	Severely Underweight	
		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>18,952</b>	<b>8,956</b>	<b>9,996</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,480</b>
Biliran	878	403	475	195	85	110
Eastern Samar	1,644	772	872	416	183	233
Leyte	5,512	2,449	3,063	1,639	777	862
Northern Samar	2,849	1,324	1,525	714	311	403
Southern Leyte	3,289	1,496	1,793	726	354	372
Samar	1,018	485	533	231	105	126
Tacloban City	809	669	140	225	187	38
Borongan City	530	260	270	84	43	41
Baybay City	314	135	179	93	35	58
Ormoc City	720	347	373	20	12	8
Maasin City	244	103	141	68	35	33
Calbayog City	136	69	67	110	49	61
Catbalogan City	1,009	444	565	231	96	135

Source: National Nutrition Council, Region VIII

In 2022, more than half of the underweight children 0-59 months old in Eastern Visayas were boys (52.7%), the rest were underweight girls (47.3%). Similarly, there were more severely underweight boys (52.2%) than girls (47.8%).

Among provinces and cities in the region, Leyte excluding cities, recorded the most number of underweight children at 5,512 or 29.1 percent of the total underweight children. Samar excluding cities and Northern Samar followed with 17.4 percent and 15.0 percent share, respectively.



Table 5.6  
PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX AND PROVINCE,  
REGION VIII: 2020-2025 (Medium Series)

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

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

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

# Chapter 6

## SOCIAL WELFARE



The government extends its social welfare services to the disadvantaged sectors of society through its arm, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The disadvantaged sectors of society are, in most cases, women, needy adults and children. Thus, government planners and policy makers need to be gender sensitive in the formulation and delivery of social welfare services to these constituents. The data reflected in this chapter will help them better attune their approaches to gender concerns.

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

Table 6.1

**DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (WEDC) AND OTHER NEEDY ADULTS (ONA) SERVED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS BY CASE CATEGORY, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Case Category	2022		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Overseas Filipino Worker	84	56.0	20	10.8
Other Needy Adults	27	18.0	132	71.0
Solo Parent	...		15	8.1
Persons with Disability	...		4	2.2
Persons living with HIV-AIDS	39	26.0	15	8.1

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

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

The number of clients served by DSWD's program on Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) decreased by -19.4 percent, from 186 in 2021 to 150 in 2022. In 2022, more than half (56.0%) of those served were Overseas Filipino Workers.

Meanwhile, the number of persons living with HIV - AIDS served by DSWD more than doubled from 15 in 2021 to 39 in 2022.

Table 6.2

**NUMBER OF CASES OF CHILD ABUSE SERVED THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS BY TYPE OF ABUSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Type of Abuse	2022			2021		
	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>86</b>
Abandoned		...	...	22	8	14
Sexually Exploited	27	24	3	53	53	
Children in Conflict with the Law		...	...	11	1	10
Victims of Trafficking		...	...	45	38	7
In Crisis (Child Labor)	109	59	50	100	48	52
Other needy children						
Online Sexual Exploitation of Children (OSEC)		...	...	5	5	...
Violence against children		...	...	13	10	3
Dependent		...	...	1	1	...
Children Involved in Armed Conflict		...	...	4	4	...

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

The number of abused children served through the DSWD community-based programs/projects drastically dropped by -46.5 percent from 254 cases in 2021 to 136 cases in 2022. Only the sexually exploited and in crisis (child labor) were served by DSWD in 2022, the latter comprised the majority at 80.1 percent.

Almost two-thirds or 61.0 percent of the children served were girls while boys accounted for 39.0 percent.

Table 6.3

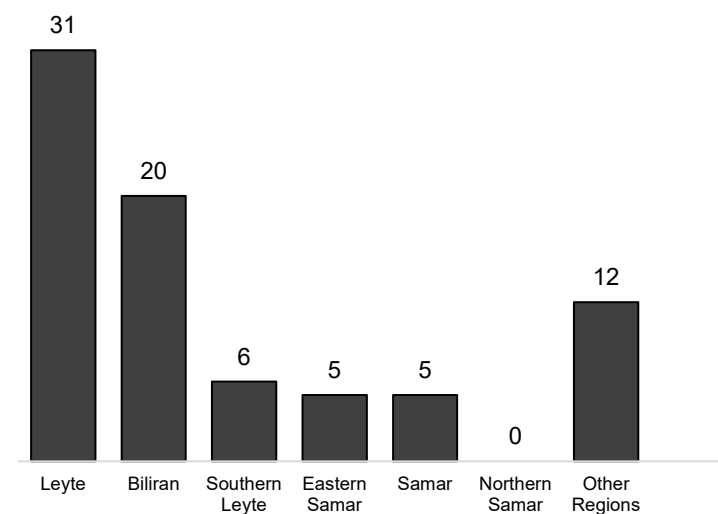
**NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS SERVED THROUGH CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (CIU) BY SEX AND PLACE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Place of Origin	2022			2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Region VIII</b>	67	58	9	72	65	7
Biliran	20	14	6	23	17	6
Eastern Samar	5	5	-	3	3	-
Leyte	31	28	3	33	32	1
Northern Samar	-	-	-	5	5	-
Southern Leyte	5	5	-	7	7	-
Samar	6	6	-	1	1	-
<b>Other Regions</b>	12	9	3	16	11	5

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

The number of trafficked victims served by DSWD decreased by -10.2 percent, from 88 in 2021 to 79 in 2022. Women accounted for 84.8 percent of the total number of trafficked victims in the region in 2022.

**Figure 6.1 NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS BY PLACE OF ORIGIN, REGION VIII: 2022**



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

In 2022, 46.3 percent of victims of trafficking in the region hailed from the province of Leyte, 29.8 percent came from Biliran, 8.9 percent from Southern Leyte, 7.5 percent each from Eastern Samar and Samar. No trafficked victim was recorded in Northern Samar.

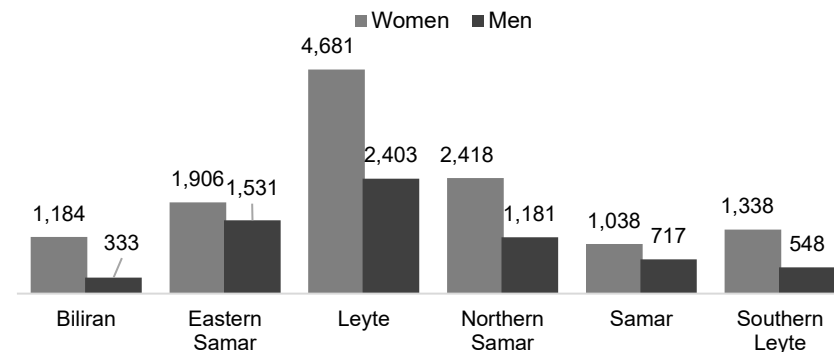
**Table 6.4**  
**NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD**  
**PROGRAM (SLP) BY SEX AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2022**

Province	2022		
	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>19,278</b>	<b>12,565</b>	<b>6,713</b>
Biliran	1,517	1,184	333
Eastern Samar	3,437	1,906	1,531
Leyte	7,084	4,681	2,403
Northern Samar	3,599	2,418	1,181
Samar	1,755	1,038	717
Southern Leyte	1,886	1,338	548

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

DSWD served a total of 19,278 beneficiaries of Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) in 2022. More than half (65.2%) of the beneficiaries were women, while men comprised 34.8 percent.

**Figure 6.2 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF**  
**SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PROGRAM**  
**(SLP) BY SEX, REGION VIII: 2022**



Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region VIII

Among provinces, Leyte recorded the most number of beneficiaries at 36.7 percent. Northern Samar and Eastern Samar followed at 18.7 percent and 17.8 percent, respectively.

# 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 active roles in the judiciary system. It is important that women take their seats in these fields to amplify the voice and concerns of women, formulate gender sensitive policies and further promote gender and development advocacies of the government for sustainable development.

This chapter contains data on number of registered voters and voters' turnout by province; women and men politicians in the region by position, justice professionals; and women and men government personnel by major subdivision and level of position. Data sources are: Commission on Elections, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Supreme Court, Regional Prosecution 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: 2022 and 2019**

Province	Registered Voters		Voters Turnout (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>2022</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,565,254</b>	<b>1,601,008</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>84.9</b>
Biliran	62,221	61,011	84.7	83.1
Eastern Samar	168,578	179,038	84.8	84.1
Leyte	672,436	678,433	87.2	86.7
Northern Samar	223,936	229,684	81.6	80.0
Samar	291,644	305,646	85.6	84.5
Southern Leyte	146,439	147,196	86.3	87.1
<b>2019</b>				
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,509,114</b>	<b>1,543,153</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>78.3</b>
Biliran	61,404	60,351	80.6	78.8
Eastern Samar	164,363	174,355	79.8	78.6
Leyte	642,565	650,317	80.4	78.6
Northern Samar	218,692	224,132	76.9	73.3
Samar	275,255	288,496	81.8	80.9
Southern Leyte	146,835	145,502	80.5	78.6

Source: Commission on Elections, Region VIII

There were more men (1,601,008) than women (1,565,254) registered voters in the 2022 national and local elections. However, voters' turnout was slightly higher among women at 85.7 percent compared to men posted at 84.9 percent.

The same trend was observed during the 2019 midterm elections, there were more men (1,543,153) registered voters than women (1,509,114). Voters' turnout was also higher among women (80.1%) than men (78.3%).

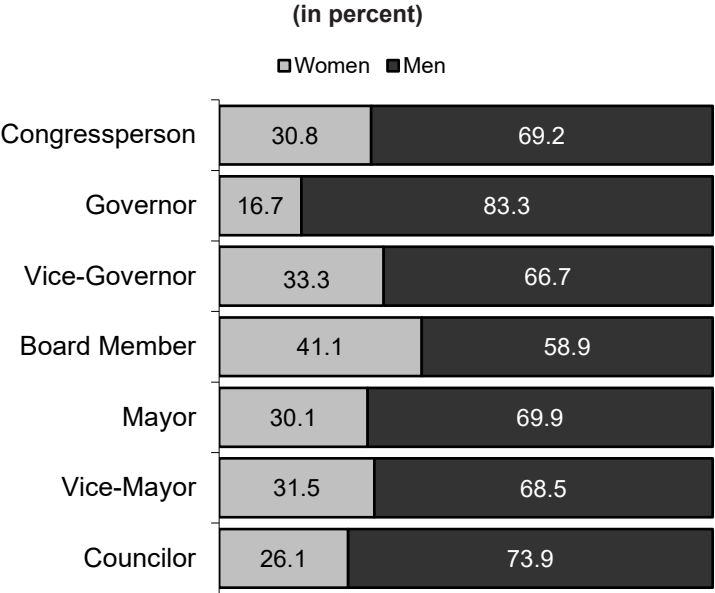
**Table 7.2**  
**NUMBER OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN NATIONAL AND**  
**LOCAL ELECTIONS BY POSITION AND SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 and 2019**

Position	2022		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Number of Women and Men Politicians by Position</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,069</b>
Congresspersons	4	9	4	8
Governors	1	5	-	6
Vice-Governors	2	4	1	5
Board Members	23	33	23	33
Mayors	43	100	45	98
Vice-Mayors	45	98	41	102
Councilors	303	857	302	817

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

The number of women politicians slightly increased by 1.2 percent, from 416 politicians in 2019 to 421 politicians in 2022. The number of women congresspersons and Sangguniang Panlalawigan board members remained the same in 2022. Participation of women in the vice mayoralty race increased from 28.7 percent in 2019 to 31.5 percent in 2022. Moreover, one of the six governors in the region is now a woman while approximately one-third of the vice-gubernatorial seats were won by women. However, there was a decrease in the number of women city/municipal mayors.

Figure 7.1 PROPORTION OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN NATIONAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS BY POSITION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022



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

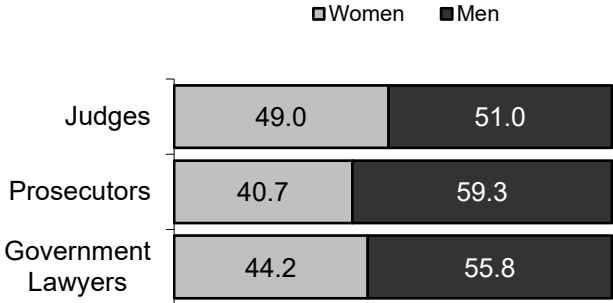
Men politicians still dominated all electoral positions (72.4%) in 2022. Men occupied 83.3 percent of the gubernatorial positions and comprised 73.9 percent of the number of councilors in the Sangguniang Panlungsod/Pambayan. They took more than two-thirds of the seat in the mayoral (69.9%), congressional (69.2%), vice-mayoral (68.5%), and vice-gubernatorial (66.7%) positions; and more than half of the number of Board Members in the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (58.9%).

Table 7.3  
NUMBER OF JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IN GOVERNMENT  
BY TYPE OF PROFESSION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021

Type of Profession	2022			2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Total	328	146	182	320	143	177
Government Lawyer	113	50	63	106	48	58
Prosecutor	113	46	67	109	43	66
Judge	102	50	52	105	52	53

Source: Supreme Court Office of the Court Administrator, Regional Prosecution Office, Public Attorney's Office Regional Office No. VIII

Figure 7.2 JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IN GOVERNMENT  
BY TYPE OF PROFESSION AND SEX,  
REGION VIII: 2022  
(in percent)



Source: Supreme Court Office of the Court Administrator, Regional Prosecution Office, Public Attorney's Office Regional Office No. VIII

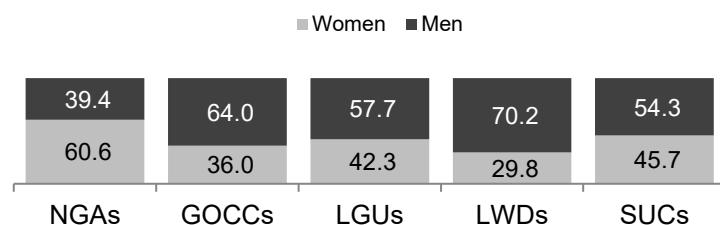
In 2022, there were 328 justice professionals in Eastern Visayas, higher by 8 positions compared with the 320 positions in 2021. Of the 328 justice professionals, men occupied 55.5 percent of the posts while women occupied the remaining 44.5 percent. Generally, there were more men prosecutors (59.3%), government lawyers (55.8%); and judges (51.0%) in 2022.

**Table 7.4**  
**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL BY MAJOR**  
**SUBDIVISION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 30 JUNE 2022**

Major Subdivision	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,605</b>	<b>61,721</b>
National Government Agencies (NGAs)	42,556	27,641
Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)	282	502
Local Government Units (LGUs)	22,034	30,111
Local Water Districts (LWDs)	188	443
State University and Colleges (SUCs)	2,545	3,024

Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

**Figure 7.3 PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL**  
**BY MAJOR SUBDIVISION AND SEX,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**  
**(in percent)**



Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

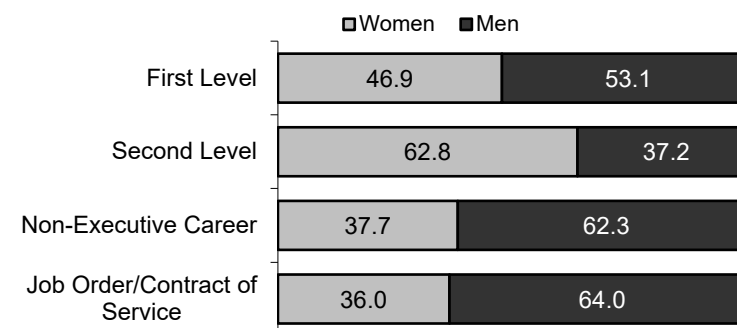
In 2022, more than half or 52.3 percent of government personnel in the region were women. They were majority in National Government Agencies (NGAs) but minority in other government agencies. The bulk of government personnel were in NGAs comprising 54.3 percent. Those in the Local Government Units (LGUs) composed 40.3 percent.

**Table 7.5**  
**NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT CAREER PERSONNEL**  
**BY LEVEL OF POSITION AND SEX, REGION VIII: 30 JUNE 2022**

Level of Position	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,605</b>	<b>61,721</b>
First Level	8,562	9,681
Second Level	44,449	26,353
Non-Executive Career	2,375	3,922
Job Order/Contract of Service	12,219	21,765

Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

**Figure 7.4 PROPORTION OF GOVERNMENT CAREER**  
**PERSONNEL BY LEVEL OF POSITION,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**  
**(in percent)**



Source: Civil Service Commission, Region VIII

The proportion of women (52.3%) government career personnel was higher than men (47.7%).

By level of position, women comprised the majority (62.8%) in second level position. Men outnumbered women in the rest of the levels of position.



# Chapter 8

## PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS



Peace is a vital element in sustainable development. Records show that development is often hampered whenever discordant events happen. Cases of social unrest arise from violations of human rights and occurrence of crimes. In most of these instances, women are often the most vulnerable sector. In this light, gender statistics on peace and human rights are gathered to provide basis for law enforcers and peacekeepers data for program planning and formulation. Through these statistics they will be guided in aligning priorities in favor of women protection and advocacy on women participation.

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

**Table 8.1**  
**TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES (PEACE AND ORDER INDICATOR)**  
**BY PROVINCE, CITY, REGION VIII: 2022 AND 2021**

Province	PEACE AND ORDER INDICATOR (POI)					
	2022			2021		
	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Total	Index Crimes	Non-Index Crimes	Total
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>6,374</b>
Biliran	61	219	280	59	277	336
Eastern Samar	114	499	613	128	707	835
Leyte	338	1,037	1,375	370	1,078	1,448
Northern Samar	251	778	1,029	227	810	1,037
Samar	167	400	567	161	375	536
Southern Leyte	67	252	319	97	316	413
Tacloban City	261	553	814	136	450	586
Baybay City	27	65	92	15	100	115
Borongan City	25	61	86	23	89	112
Calabayog City	78	137	215	87	172	259
Catbalogan City	54	127	181	32	98	130
Maasin City	35	119	154	24	143	167
Ormoc City	98	223	321	110	290	400

Notes: 1. Index Crime refers to the consummated seven (7) focus crimes (Murder, Homicide, Physical Injury, Rape, Robbery, Carnapping, Theft) and eight (8) Special Complex Crimes as defined by the Revised Penal Code (RPC).

2. Non-index crimes are violation of Special Laws and RPC that are not categorized as index crimes. Excluded herein are Reckless Imprudence, Vehicular Incidence, and other Quasi-Offenses under the provision of RPC.

Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

Index crime, a Peace and Order Indicator (POI), posted a 7.3 percent increase, from 1,469 in 2021 to 1,576 in 2022. The highest increase in index crime was noted in Tacloban City at 91.9 percent, followed by 80.0 percent in Baybay City, 68.8 percent in Catbalogan City and 45.8 percent in Maasin City.

**Table 8.2**  
**NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Type of Index Crime	2022	2021	%Change
<b>Total</b>	1,576	1,469	7.3
<b>Focus Crimes</b>	1,572	1,462	7.5
Murder	254	263	-3.4
Homicide	54	71	-23.9
Physical Injuries	238	211	12.8
Robbery	185	159	16.4
Theft	465	314	48.1
Carnapping	45	34	32.4
Carnaping MV	5	-	-
Carnaping MC	40	34	17.6
Rape	331	410	-19.3
<b>Special Complex Crime</b>	4	7	-42.9

Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

The rise in index crimes was due to the increases in the incidents of theft (48.1%), carnapping (32.4%), robbery (16.4%), and physical injuries (12.8%).

Meanwhile, POI non-index crime registered a -8.9 percent drop from 4,905 in 2021 to 4,470 in 2022. Except for Catabalogan City, Tacloban City and Samar which increased by 29.6 percent, 22.9 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively, all other provinces and cities declined in 2022 (Table 8.1).

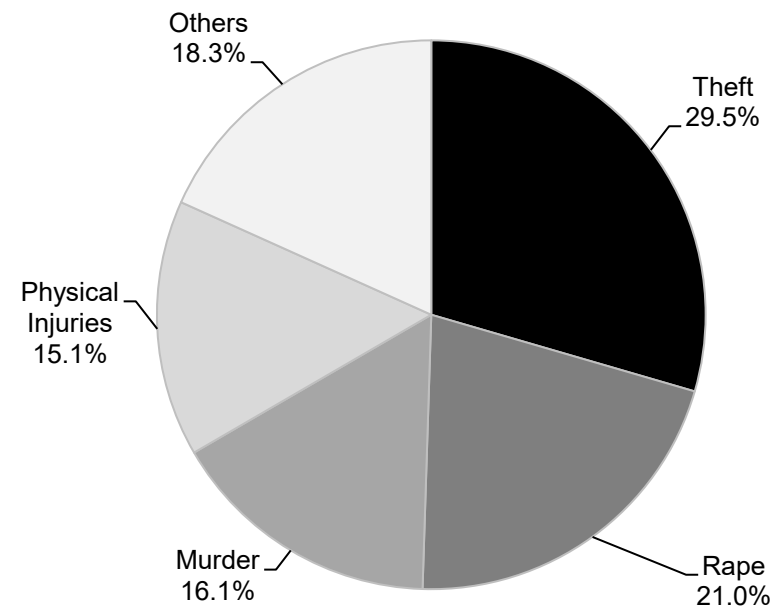
**Table 8.3**  
**TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES (PUBLIC SAFETY INDICATOR)**  
**BY PROVINCE, CITY, REGION VIII: 2022 AND 2021**

Province	PUBLIC SAFETY INDICATOR (PSI)					
	2022			2021		
	RIR (Vehicular incidents)	Other Quasi- Offense	Total	RIR (Vehicular incidents)	Other Quasi- Offense	Total
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3,474</b>
Biliran	177	3	180	227	11	238
Eastern Samar	250	-	250	203	36	204
Leyte	390	19	409	507	36	543
Northern Samar	374	7	381	338	4	342
Samar	395	2	397	360	2	362
Southern Leyte	158	1	159	202	-	202
Tacloban City	1,171	12	1,183	1,064	2	1,066
Baybay City	106	-	106	155	7	162
Borongan City	45	-	45	26	-	26
Calabayog City	290	1	291	213	2	215
Catbalogan City	59	2	61	4	-	4
Maasin City	25	1	26	16	1	17
Ormoc City	12	1	13	92	1	93

Source: Crime Information, Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS) as of April 7, 2023  
 Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

For Public Safety Indicator (PSI), Reckless Imprudence Resulting (RIR) to Vehicular Incidents comprised the majority at 98.6 percent of the total PSI classified crimes in 2022. In that period, the bulk of RIR was in Tacloban City contributing 33.9 percent to the region's RIR. PSI Other Quasi Offenses dropped by -26.9 percent from 67 crimes in 2021 to 49 crimes in 2022. Only Tacloban City and Northern Samar posted increases at 500.0 percent and 75.0 percent, respectively.

**Figure 8.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIMES**  
**BY TYPE, REGION VIII: 2022**  
**(in percent)**



Note: Crime Information, Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS) as of 07 April 2023  
 Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

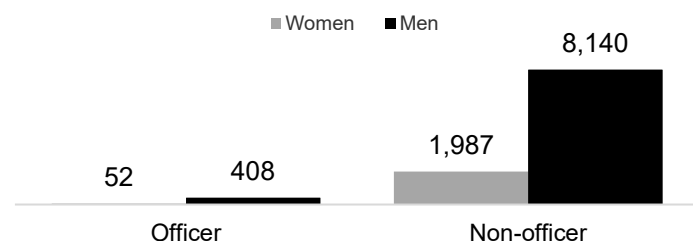
Theft had the highest proportion (29.5%) of the total reported index crimes committed in the region in 2022. Rape and murder followed at 21.0 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively. Physical injuries accounted for 15.1 percent, while all others combined (robbery, homicide, carnapping and special complex crimes) accounted for 18.3 percent of the index crimes in 2022.

**Table 8.4**  
**NUMBER OF PEACEKEEPING PERSONNEL BY SEX AND PROVINCE**  
**REGION VIII: AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Province	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8,548</b>	<b>80.7</b>
Regional Headquarters	633	26.5	1,759	73.5
Regional Hqs Support Group	7	5.8	114	94.2
Biliran	99	21.0	373	79.0
Eastern Samar	154	15.0	870	85.0
Leyte	283	16.9	1,391	83.1
Northern Samar	179	16.5	903	83.5
Samar	194	16.9	954	83.1
Southern Leyte	176	18.7	763	81.3
Regional Mobile Force Battalion (RFMB)	91	12.6	633	87.4
Tacloban City Police Office	150	24.6	460	75.4
Ormoc City Police Office	73	18.2	328	81.8

Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

**Figure 8.2 NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL**  
**BY SEX AND RANK,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**



Source: Philippine National Police, Police Region VIII

Women are minority in the police force of the region. They comprised 19.3 percent only of the 10,587 total number of police personnel as of 31 December 2022. Among the police officers, 11.3 percent were women.

**Table 8.5**  
**NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSISTED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN**  
**RIGHTS BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022**

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE	Total	Women	Men
<b>Adults</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>
Destruction of Properties	1	-	1
Frustrated Murder	1	-	1
Homicide	1	1	
Illegal Detention	2		2
Murder	7	-	7
Murder-Drug Related	3		3
Planting of Evidence	3		3
Physical Injuries	2		2
Rape	2	2	
Red Tagging	1		1
Right to Suffrage and Freedom from Intimidation - Preventing People from Exercising their Political Rights	1	1	
Unlawful Arrest	1		1
Violation of RA 9262 (Violation Against Women and their Children)	9	8	1
Violation of RA 9851 (International Humanitarian Law) - Murder/Frustrated Murder/ Ambush/Anti-Personnel Mine/Serious Physical Injuries	25	-	25
Violation of Right to Own Property	1	-	1

Source: Commission on Human Rights, Region VIII

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) assisted a total of 60 adult clients in 2022, majority of whom or 80.0 percent were men. About 4 in 10 (41.7%) of CHR-assisted clients were about cases on Violation of RA 9851 (International Humanitarian Law) - Murder/Frustrated Murder/Ambush/Anti-Personnel Mine/Serious Physical Injuries.

## Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

Table 8.5 - Continued

NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSISTED BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE AND SEX, REGION VIII: 2022

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE	Total	Girls	Boys
<b>Children</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>
Acts of Lasciviousness	2	2	-
Murder	2	1	1
Rape	4	4	-
Violation of the Right of Children - in Situation of Armed-Conflict (CSAC)	1	1	-
Violation of RA 7610 (Child Abuse)	1		1
Violation of RA 9262 (Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004)	1	1	-

Source: Commission on Human Rights, Region VIII

Among the children clients, majority (81.8%) were girls and more than one-third (36.4%) of the offenses brought to CHR were classified as rape.

## Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

Table 8.6

NUMBER OF DETAINED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW BY TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021

Type of Crime Committed	Total	Girls	Boys
<b>2022</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>
Rape	12	-	12
Drug-Related	1	-	1
<b>2021</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Drug Related	1	-	1

Note: Data covered 24 active Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) - manned jails nationwide.

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Region VIII

The number of detained Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) increased to 13 boys in 2022 from 1 boy in 2021. The type of crime committed by almost all (92.3%) of detained CICL in 2022 was rape.

## Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

**Table 8.7**  
**NUMBER OF WOMEN PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY (PDL)**  
**IN BJMP JAILS BY TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Type of Crime Committed	Number	%
<b>2022</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Murder	6	5.0
Homicide	2	1.7
Drug-related	69	58.0
Theft	8	6.7
Robbery	4	3.4
Others	30	25.2
<b>2021</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Murder	6	4.7
Homicide	2	1.6
Drug-related	65	50.4
Theft	8	6.2
Robbery	3	2.3
Others	45	34.9

*Note: Data from 24 active BJMP- manned jails nationwide.*

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

The number of women considered as Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in BJMP-manned jails in the region decreased by -7.8 percent, from 129 in 2021 to 119 in 2022. More than half or 58.0 percent of women PDL in BJMP jails were in drug-related crimes.

## Chapter 8 Peace and Human Rights

**Table 8.8**  
**NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES, PARDONEES, JUVENILE IN**  
**CONFLICT WITH THE LAW, AND FIRST-TIME MINOR DRUG OFFENDER**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**

Indicator	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>3,306</b>
Number of Probationers	3,145	176	2,969
Number of Parolees	334	4	330
Number of Pardonees	-	-	-
Number of Juvenile in Conflict with the Law (JICL)	4	-	4
Number of First-Time Minor Drug Offender (FTMDO)	3	-	3

*Source: Parole and Probation Administration, Region VIII*

In 2022, Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) supervised 3,486 criminal offenders. There were 3,145 probationers, 334 parolees, 4 juveniles in conflict with the law, and 3 first-time drug offenders. Of the number, 3,306 (94.8%) were men while 180 (5.2%) were women.

## Chapter 9

### **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN**



Women and children are the most vulnerable sectors to the different forms of violence. This issue cuts across cultures, religions, classes and regional boundaries. Until now, there are cases of violence at homes, in the streets, in schools and even in their workplaces.

The number of women and children who suffer different forms of violence, such as physical, psychological, economic and sexual abuse, should be carefully looked into. The statistics signals continual efforts, both by the government and private sector, to help and protect women and children and make them productive citizens.

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

## Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

**Table 9.1**  
**CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MEN REPORTED TO PNP**  
**BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Classification of Offense	2022			2021		
	Women	Men	%	Women	Men	%
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Rape	80	2	18.9	80	-	20.6
Attempted Rape	7	-	1.6	11	-	2.8
Acts of Lasciviousness	69	-	15.9	59	-	15.2
Physical Injuries/ Maltreatment in Relation to RA 9262	176	-	40.5	144	-	37.0
Sexual Abuse in relation to RA 9262	1	-	0.2	-	-	-
Psychological Abuse in relation to RA 9262	63	-	14.5	49	-	12.6
Economic Abuse in relation to RA 9262	12	-	2.8	20	-	5.1
Concubinage	5	-	1.1	2	-	0.5
Anti-Trafficking in Persons (RA 9208)	2	-	0.5	5	-	1.3
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photo and Video Voyeurism (RA 9995)	3	-	0.7	6	-	1.5
Sexual Harassment	4	-	0.9	1	-	0.3
Parricide	1	-	0.2	-	-	-
Safe Space Act	10	-	2.3	6.0	-	1.5
Unjust Vexation	-	-	-	6	-	1.5

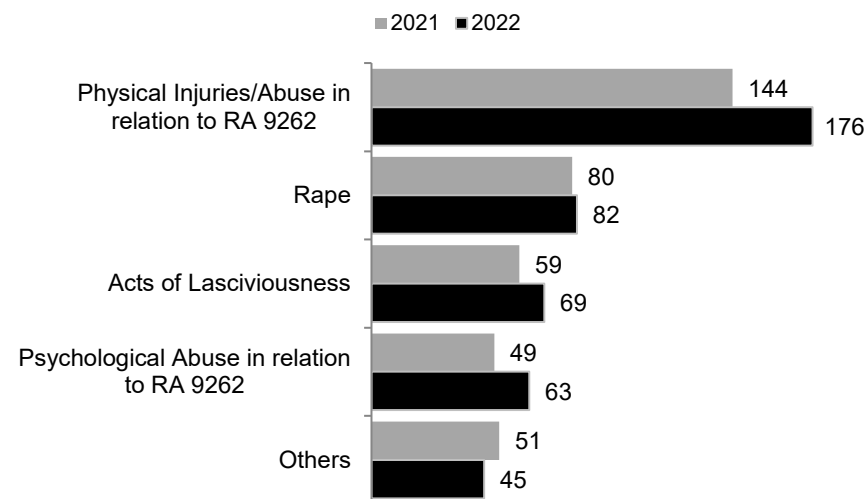
*Note: Generated from the updated Crime, Information, Reporting and Analysis System or CIRAS-based data.*

*Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII*

The number of cases of violence reported in the region decreased by -11.8 Percent from 389 cases in 2021 to 435 cases in 2022.

## Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

**Figure 9.1 NUMBER OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MEN REPORTED TO PNP**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 AND 2021**



*Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII*

Physical injuries/maltreatment in relation to RA 9262 (Violence Against Women and Children or VAWC) was the most reported form of offense among the different cases of violence against women. In 2022, it comprised 40.6 percent of the total number of reported VAWC cases in the region. Cases of rape and acts of lasciviousness followed at 18.9 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively.



## Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

**Table 9.2**  
**CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN REPORTED TO PNP**  
**BY CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE**  
**REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021**

Classification of Offense	2022			2021		
	Total	Girl	Boy	Total	Girl	Boy
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>259</b>
Rape	271	265	6	286	267	19
Attempted Rape	6	6	-	23	23	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	84	81	3	96	88	8
Physical Injuries/Maltreatment	-	-	-	58	13	45
Kidnapping and Failure to Return a Minor	-	-	-	3	-	3
Photo Voyeurism	2	2	-	-	-	-
Child Pornography	-	-	-	1	1	-
Anti-Bullying Act of 2013 RA 10627	-	-	-	1	1	-
Qualified Seduction	1	1	-	5	5	-
Consented Abduction	1	1	-	6	6	-
Violation of RA 9262	4	3	1	19	19	-
Violation of RA 7610 Child Abuse	198	109	89	354	172	182
Parricide	1	1	-	1	1	-
Anti-Trafficking in Person (RA 9208)	3	3	-	9	7	2
Safe Space Act	7	7	-	-	-	-
Sexual Harassment	1	1	-	-	-	-

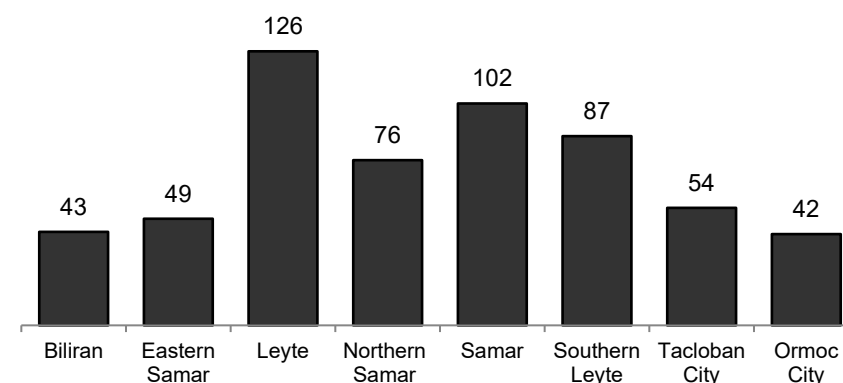
Note: Generated from the updated Crime, Information, Reporting and Analysis System or CIRAS-based data.

Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

The number of cases of violence against children in the region decreased by -32.8 percent, from 862 in 2021 to 579 in 2022. Rape was the most reported case of violence against children in 2022 with 271 cases or 46.8 percent of the total cases of violence against children in the region. Among children, girls were the most victimized both in the year 2022 and 2021 at 82.9 percent and 70.0 percent, respectively.

## Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

**Figure 9.2 CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN**  
**REPORTED TO PNP BY PROVINCE/CITY,**  
**REGION VIII: 2022**



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

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

Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII

In 2022, Leyte recorded the highest number of cases of violence against children with 126 cases or 21.8 percent of the total number of cases in the region. Samar with 102 cases (17.6%), and Southern Leyte with 87 cases (15.0%) followed. While Ormoc City and Biliran recorded the lowest with 42 cases (7.3%) and 43 cases (7.4%), respectively.

## Chapter 9 Violence Against Women & Children

**Table 9.3**  
**CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE**  
**AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION VIII: 2022**

Province	Place of Occurrence			
	Total	Home	Public Places	Private Places
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>36</b>
Biliran	43	25	17	1
Eastern Samar	49	25	22	2
Leyte	126	93	24	9
Northern Samar	76	51	19	6
Samar	102	56	42	4
Southern Leyte	87	52	26	9
Tacloban City	54	33	18	3
Ormoc City	42	32	8	2

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

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

*Source: Philippine National Police, Police Regional Office VIII*

Around three (3) in every five (5) of the cases of violence against children in the region occurred at home, based on the 2022 report of the Philippine National Police. The same trend was observed across the provinces and cities in the region.

## Chapter 10 ENVIRONMENT



Women empowerment is evident in its increasing participation in environment-related activities. Among these are their role as: (a) producer and in-charge of consumption needs; (b) household waste managers; (c) care givers for the sick and those with disabilities; and (d) man's partner in economic development and reproduction of human race. Data available in this sector will guide the government in its program formulation and implementation to further advocate women's role as partner in managing the environment for sustainable development.

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

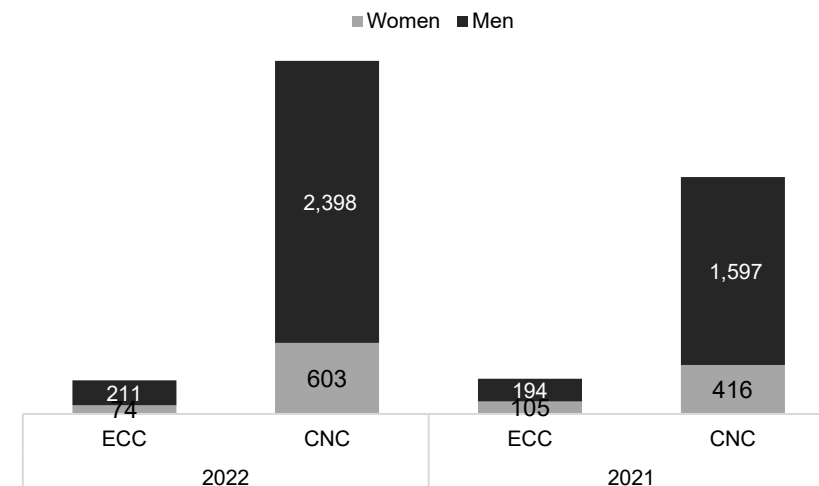
Table 10.1

NUMBER OF WOMEN AND MEN BUSINESS OWNERS/OPERATORS WHO APPLIED FOR CLEARANCE BY TYPE AND PROVINCE, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021

Province/Type of Permit	2022			2021		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,791</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	285	74	211	299	105	194
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	3,001	603	2,398	2,013	416	1,597
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>88</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	4	1	3	7	2	5
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	177	15	162	102	19	83
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>152</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	21	7	14	30	10	20
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	371	179	192	149	17	132
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>890</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	170	41	129	162	47	115
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	1,207	288	919	1,058	283	775
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>222</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	40	13	27	35	17	18
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	521	49	472	239	35	204
<b>Samar</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>218</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	37	8	29	40	18	22
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	411	41	370	240	44	196
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>221</b>
Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC)	13	4	9	25	11	14
Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC)	314	31	283	225	18	207

Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

Figure 10.1 NUMBER OF BUSINESS OPERATORS WHO APPLIED FOR CLEARANCE BY SEX AND TYPE OF CLEARANCE, REGION VIII: 2022 and 2021



Source: Environmental Management Bureau, Region VIII

The total number of business owner/operators who applied for clearance increased by 42.1 percent, from 2,312 clearance applications in 2021 to 3,286 clearance applications in 2022 (Table 10.1).

Only 8.7 percent of the total number of business owner/operators who applied for clearance were issued with Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) in 2022. The remaining 91.3 percent were issued with Certificate of Non-Coverage (CNC), which means that the project/business is not covered by the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement and is not required to secure an ECC.

Men business owner/operators were majority among those issued with ECC and CNC at 74.0 percent and 79.9 percent, respectively.

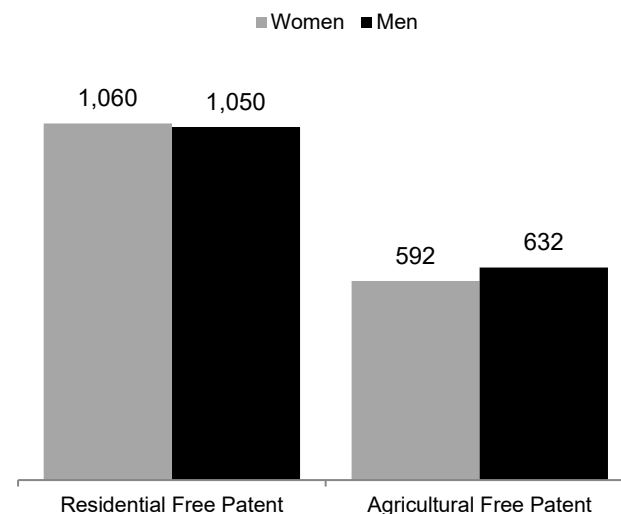
Table 10.2

NUMBER OF PATENTEES BY TYPE, SEX, AND PROVINCE,  
REGION VIII: 2022

Province/Type of Patent	2022		
	Total	Women	Men
<b>Region VIII</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>1,682</b>
Residential Free Patent	2,110	1,060	1,050
Agricultural Free Patent	1,224	592	632
<b>Biliran</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>81</b>
Residential Free Patent	132	75	57
Agricultural Free Patent	58	34	24
<b>Eastern Samar</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>249</b>
Residential Free Patent	412	261	151
Agricultural Free Patent	208	110	98
<b>Leyte</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>457</b>
Residential Free Patent	405	173	232
Agricultural Free Patent	404	179	225
<b>Northern Samar</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>353</b>
Residential Free Patent	554	246	308
Agricultural Free Patent	84	39	45
<b>Samar</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>218</b>
Residential Free Patent	297	148	149
Agricultural Free Patent	138	69	69
<b>Southern Leyte</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>324</b>
Residential Free Patent	310	157	153
Agricultural Free Patent	332	161	171

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

Figure 10.2 NUMBER OF PATENTEES BY TYPE AND SEX  
REGION VIII: 2022



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

In 2022, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) issued a total of 3,334 free patents in Region VIII. Issued patents were mostly residential free patents at 63.3 percent, the rest (36.7%) were agricultural free patents. The proportion of residential free patents issued to men (49.8%) was almost equal with women (50.2%). Agricultural free patents issued to men (51.6%) was slightly higher than those issued to women (48.4%).

# Chapter 11

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Science and Technology (S&T) showcases the Filipino as inventor 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 products and services that become vital commodities and activities in the country's economic life. Women's participation in S&T is now recognized by the government as indicated in the equal opportunities granted to women and men in this sector. Data in this chapter will put policy makers in sync with the continual evolution of science and technology through human resource.

This chapter contains data on number of undergraduate scholars of Department of Science and Technology (DOST) through its Science Education Institute (SEI) Merit Scholarship.

Table 11.1

DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS BY SEX AND PROVINCE,  
REGION VIII: AY 2022- 2023

Province	Old and New			Status					
				Old			New		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>REGION VIII</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>
Biliran	47	28	19	37	20	16	10	8	2
Eastern Samar	76	24	52	66	21	45	10	3	7
Leyte	475	202	273	388	161	227	87	41	46
Northern Samar	50	28	22	39	19	20	11	9	2
Samar	99	53	46	68	36	32	31	17	14
Southern Leyte	87	23	64	81	21	60	6	2	4
<b>Other Regions</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>

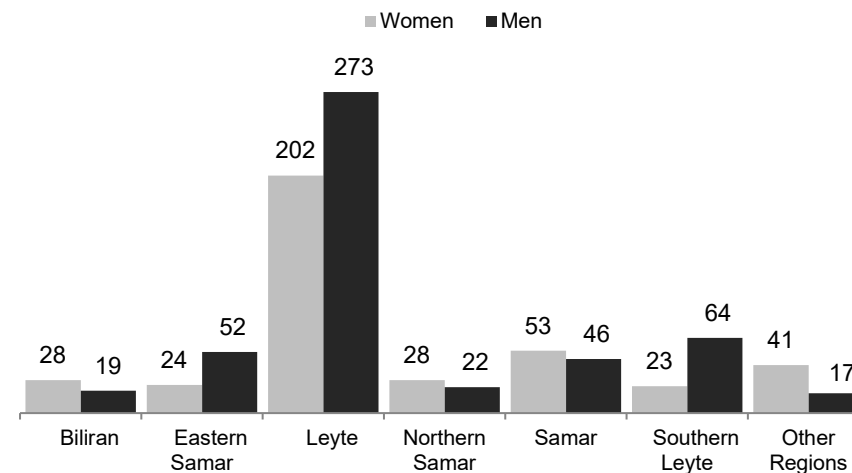
Notes:

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

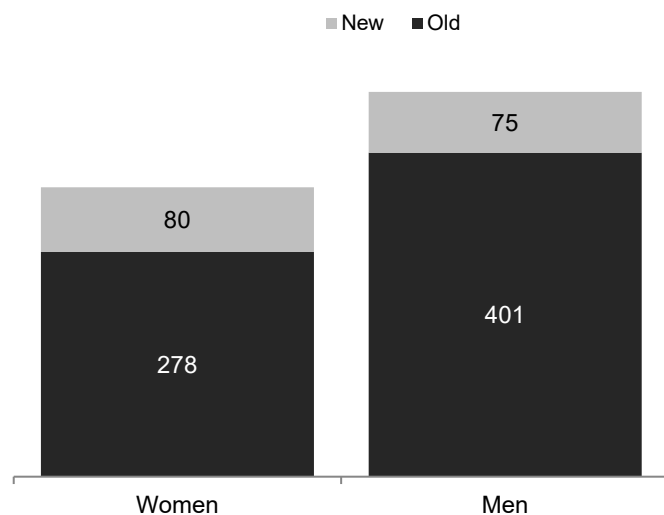
**Figure 11.1 NUMBER OF DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS  
BY SEX AND PROVINCE OF ORIGIN,  
REGION VIII: AY 2022 - 2023**



Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII

For the Academic Year (AY) 2022 - 2023, the total number of DOST Undergraduate Scholars in the region was 834. Of this figure, 42.9 percent were women (old and new scholars) while men (old and new scholars) accounted for 57.1 percent. The highest number of scholars were from Leyte Province with 475 scholars, comprising more than half or 57.0 percent of the total number of scholars in the region (Table 11.1).

**Figure 11.2 NUMBER OF DOST UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARS  
BY STATUS, AND SEX  
REGION VIII: AY 2022 - 2023**



Source: Department of Science and Technology, Region VIII

A total of 155 new DOST scholars coming from Region VIII were added to the 679 scholars of DOST resulting to a total number of 834 scholars on the said academic year. Among the new scholars, more than one-half (51.6%) were women. For the existing or old scholars, the proportion of women scholars was lower at 40.9 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 the consummated seven (7) focus crimes and eight (8) special complex crimes as defined by the Revised Penal Code (RPC) (Murder, Homicide, Physical Injury, Rape, Robbery, Carnapping of Motor Vehicles, Theft, Eight (8) Special Complex Crimes (composite crimes)

**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** - are violation of Special Laws and RPC that are not categorized as index crimes. Excluded herein Reckless Imprudence, Vehicular Incidents, and other Quasi-Offenses under the provision of RPC.

**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.

**Peace and Order Indicator (POI)** - classification includes crimes that reflect true crime picture and peace and order situation of a community. This comprises the totality of Index and Non-Index Crimes.

**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.

**Public Safety Indicator (PSI)** - classification of crimes that include culpable felonies and quasi-offenses that reflect the public safety situation of a community. This comprises the totality of vehicular incidents and other quasi offenses punishable under the RPC.

**Rape** - Rape is committed By a person who shall have carnal knowledge of another person under any of the following circumstances: “When the offended party is under sixteen (16) years of age or is demented, even though none of the circumstances mentioned above be present: Provided, That there shall be no criminal liability on the part of a person having carnal knowledge of another person under sixteen (16) years of age when the age difference between the parties is not more than three (3) years, and the sexual act in question is proven to be consensual, non-abusive, and non-exploitative: Provided, further, That if the victim is under thirteen (13) years of age, this exception shall not apply.” “As used in RA 11648, non-abusive shall mean the absence of undue influence, intimidation, fraudulent machinations, coercion, threat, physical, sexual, psychological, or mental injury or maltreatment, either with intention or through neglect, during the conduct of sexual activities with the child victim. Lawphi□On the other hand, non-exploitative shall mean there is no actual or attempted act or acts of unfairly taking advantage of the child’s position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust during the conduct of sexual activities.”

**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.

**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.

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

<b>Republic Act 11862: Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2022</b>	An act strengthening the policies on anti-trafficking in persons, providing penalties for its violations, and appropriating funds therefor, amending for the purpose RA No. 9208, as amended, otherwise known as the "Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2003", and other special laws.
<b>Republic Act No. 11861: Expanded Solo Parents Welfare Act</b>	An act granting additional benefits to solo parents, amending for the purpose RA No. 8972, entitled "An Act Providing for Benefits and Privileges to Solo Parents and their Children, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes".
<b>Republic Act 11648: An Act Providing for Stronger Protection Against Rape and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Increasing the Age for Determining the Commission of Statutory Rape</b>	An Act Providing for Stronger Protection Against Rape and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Increasing the Age for Determining the Commission of Statutory Rape, Amending for the Purpose RA No. 3815 as Amended, Otherwise Known As "The Revised Penal Code," RA No. 8353, Also Known as "The Anti-Rape Law of 1997," And RA No. 7610, as Amended, Otherwise Known As the "Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act"
<b>Republic Act 1564: An Act Granting Maternity Leave to Women in Government Service under Temporary Appointments Who Have Rendered Less than Two Years of Service</b>	An act granting maternity leave to women in government service under temporary appointments who have rendered less than two years of service, by amending commonwealth act numbered six hundred and forty-seven as amended.

## **Republic Act 11596: An Act Prohibiting the Practice of Child Marriage and Imposing Penalties for Violations Thereof**

SECTION 1. Declaration of State Policy.  
– Consistent with Section 13, Article II of the Philippine Constitution, the State recognizes the vital role of the youth in nation-building and promotes and protects their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. In the pursuit of this policy, the State shall abolish all traditional and cultural practices and structures that perpetuate . discrimination, abuse, and exploitation of children such as the practice of child marriage.

## **Republic Act 11210: An Act Increasing the Maternity Leave Period to One Hundred Five (105) Days for Female Workers With an Option to Extend for an Additional Thirty (30) Days Without Pay, and Granting an Additional Fifteen (15) Days for Solo Mothers, and for Other Purposes**

An act increasing the maternity leave period to one hundred five (105) days for female workers with an option to extend for an additional thirty (30) days without pay, and granting an additional fifteen (15) days for solo mothers, and for other purposes.

## **Republic Act 11148: Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act**

An act scaling up the national and local health and nutrition programs through a strengthened integrated strategy for maternal, neonatal, child health and nutrition in the first one thousand (1,000) days of life, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.

## **Republic Act 11313: Safe Spaces Act**

An act defining gender-based sexual harassment in streets, public spaces, online, workplaces, and educational or training institutions, providing protective measures and prescribing penalties therefor.



<b>Republic Act No. 10931: Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act</b>	An act promoting universal access to quality tertiary education by providing for free tuition and other school fees in state universities and colleges, local universities and colleges and state-run technical-vocational institutions, establishing the tertiary education subsidy and student loan program, strengthening the unified student financial assistance system for tertiary education, and appropriating fund therefor.
<b>Republic Act 10754: An Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disability</b>	An act expanding the benefits and privileges of persons with disability (P).
<b>Republic Act No. 10906: Anti-Mail Order Spouse Act</b>	An Act Providing Stronger Measures Against Unlawful Practices, Businesses, and Schemes of Matching and Offering Filipinos to Foreign Nationals for Purposes of Marriage of Common Law Partnership, Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 6955, Also Referred to as the “Anti-Mail Order Bride Law”
<b>Republic Act 10398: An Act Declaring November Twenty-Five Of Every Year As “National Consciousness Day For The Elimination Of Violence Against Women And Children”</b>	SECTION 1. In recognition of the need to establish a comprehensive and structured campaign for national consciousness on anti-violence against women, November 25 of every year is hereby declared as the “National Consciousness Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children”.
<b>Republic Act 10354: The Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012</b>	An Act providing for a National Policy on Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health.
<b>Republic Act 9995: Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009</b>	An act defining and penalizing the crime of photo and video voyeurism, prescribing penalties therefor, and for other purposes.

<b>Republic Act 9775: Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009</b>	An Act defining the crime of child pornography, prescribing penalties therefor and for other purposes.
<b>Republic Act 9710: The Magna Carta of Women</b>	The Magna Carta of Women (MCW) is a comprehensive women’s human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination through the recognition, protection, fulfillment, and promotion of the rights of Filipino women, especially those belonging in the marginalized sectors of the society. It conveys a framework of rights for women based directly on international law.
<b>Republic Act 9501: Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b>	Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, two thousand seven.
<b>Republic Act 9262: Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004</b>	Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-third day of July, two thousand seven.
<b>Republic Act 9208: Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003</b>	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.
<b>Republic Act 8980: Early Childhood Care and Development Act</b>	An Act promulgating a comprehensive policy and a national system for Early Childhood Care and Development, providing funds therefore and for other purposes.
<b>Republic Act 8972: Solo Parents’ Welfare Act of 2000</b>	An act providing for benefits and privileges to solo parents and their children, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.

<b>Republic Act 8533: Family Code of the Philippines</b>	An act amending title I, chapter 3, article 39 of Executive Order No. 209, otherwise known as the Family Code of the Philippines, nullifying the prescriptive period for action or defenses grounded on psychological incapacity.
<b>Republic Act 8505: Rape Victim Assistance and Protection Act of 1998</b>	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.
<b>Republic Act 8504: Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998</b>	An act promulgating policies and prescribing measures for the prevention and control of HIV/aids in the Philippines, instituting a nationwide HIV/aids program, establishing a comprehensive HIV/aids monitoring system, strengthening the Philippine national aids council, and for other purposes.
<b>Republic Act 8353: The Anti-Rape Law of 1997</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 the purposes.
<b>Republic Act 8369: Family Courts Act of 1997</b>	An act establishing family courts, granting them exclusive original jurisdiction over child and family cases, amending Batas Pambansa Bilang 129, as amended, otherwise known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.
<b>Republic Act 8187: Paternity Leave Act of 1996</b>	An act granting paternity leave of seven (7) days with full pay to all married 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>Republic Act 8044: Youth in Nation-Building Act</b>	SECTION 1. Title. — This Act shall be known as the “Youth in Nation-Building Act.

<b>Republic Act 7882: Provision of Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and for other purposes</b>	An act providing assistance to women engaging in micro and cottage business enterprises, and for other purposes
<b>Republic Act 7877: Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995</b>	An act declaring sexual harassment unlawful in the employment, education or training environment, and for other purposes.
<b>Republic Act 7699: An Act Instituting Limited Portability Scheme in the Social Security Insurance Systems by Totalizing the Workers’ Creditable Services or Contributions in Each of the Systems</b>	SECTION 1. It is hereby declared the policy of the State to promote the welfare of our workers by recognizing their efforts in productive endeavors and to further improve their conditions by providing benefits for their long years of contribution to the national economy. Towards this end, the State shall institute a scheme for totalization and portability of social security benefits with the view of establishing within a reasonable period a unitary social security system.
<b>Republic Act 7688: An Act Giving Representation to Women in the Social Security Commission</b>	An act giving representation to women in the social security commission, amending for the purpose section 3(a) of RA No. 1161, as amended.
<b>Republic Act 7658: An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings</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 R.A 7610.
<b>Republic Act 7610: Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act</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.

**Republic Act 7432: An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grants Benefits and Special Privileges**

Section 1. Declaration of Policies and Objectives. — Pursuant to Article XV, Section 4 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the family to take care of its elderly members while the State may design programs of social security for them. In addition to his, Section 10 in the Declaration of Principles and State Policies provides: “The State shall provide social justice in all phases of national development.” Further, Article XIII, Section 11 provides: “The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged, sick, elderly, disabled, women and children.” Consonant with these constitutional principles the following are the declared policies of this Act.

**Republic Act 7323: An Act to Help Poor But Deserving Students Pursue Their Education by Encouraging Their Employment During Summer and/or Christmas Vacations**

An act to help poor but deserving students pursue their education by encouraging their employment during summer and/or Christmas vacations, through incentives granted to employers, allowing them to pay only sixty per centum of their salaries or wages and the forty per centum through education vouchers to be paid by the government, prohibiting and penalizing the filing of fraudulent or fictitious claims, and for other purposes.

**Republic Act 7309: 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**

Section 1. Creation and Composition of the Board. — There is hereby created a Board of Claims under the Department of Justice, hereinafter referred to as the Board, to be composed of one (1) chairman and two (2) members to be appointed by the Secretary of the said department.

**Republic Act 7305: Magna Carta of Public Health Workers**

SECTION 1. Title. — This Act shall be known as the “Magna Carta of Public Health Workers.”

**Republic Act 7322: Increasing Maternity Benefits in Favor of Women Workers in the Private Sectors**

An act increasing maternity benefits in favor of women workers in the private sector, amending for the purpose section 14-a of RA No. 1161, as amended, and for other purposes.

**Republic Act 7192: Women in Development and Nation Building Act**

An act promoting the integration of women as full and equal partners of men in development and nation building and for other purposes.

**Republic Act 6972: Barangay-Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act**

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.

**Republic Act 6955: Mail-Order Bride Law**

An act to declare unlawful the practice of matching Filipino women for marriage to foreign nationals on a mail-order basis and other similar practices, including the advertisement, publication, printing or distribution of brochures, fliers and other propaganda materials in furtherance thereof and providing penalty therefor.

**Republic Act 6949: National Women’s Day**

An act to declare March eight of every year as a working special holiday to be known as National Women’s Day.

**Republic Act 6809: An Act Lowering the Age of Majority from Twenty-One to Eighteen Years**

An act lowering the age of majority from twenty-one to eighteen years, amending for the purpose executive order numbered two hundred nine, and for other purposes.



<b>Republic Act No. 6725: 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</b>	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.
<b>Republic Act 6655: Free Public Secondary Education Act of 1988</b>	An act establishing and providing for a free public secondary education.
<b>Republic Act 6237: An Act Further Amending Republic Act 679, as Amended by Republic Act 1131 (Woman and Child Labor Law)</b>	An act further amending republic act numbered six hundred seventy-nine, as amended by RA No. eleven hundred thirty-one (re Woman and Child Labor Law).
<b>Republic Act 3835: An Act to Establish the Women's Auxiliary Corps in the Armed Forces of the Philippines</b>	An act to establish the women's auxiliary corps in the armed forces of the Philippines, to provide the procurement of its officer.s and enlisted personnel, and for other purposes.
<b>Republic Act 2714: An Act to Establish in the Department of Labor, A Bureau to be Known as Women and Minors Bureau</b>	An act to establish in the department of labor a bureau to be known as women and minors bureau.
<b>Republic Act 679: An Act to Regulate the Employment of Women and Children</b>	An act to regulate the employment of women and children, to provide penalties for violation hereof, and for other purposes.

Source: Philippine Commission on Women

LIST OF DATA SOURCES
Bureau Of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) Region VIII Civil Service Commission (CSC) Region VIII Comission 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 Department of Health - Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Region VIII Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Region VIII Department of Science and Technology (DOST) 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) Region VIII Philippine National Police Police Regional Office VIII Philippine Statistics Authority Public Attorney's Office (PAO) Region VIII Regional Prosecution Office VIII Supreme Court (SC) Office of the Court Administrator Technical Education and Skills Developmenty Authority (TESDA) RO 8

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**THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**

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