

# Women & Men

S O C C S K S A R G E N   R E G I O N



2 0 2 0



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
SOCCSKSARGEN REGION



## **2020 WOMEN and MEN IN SOCCSKSARGEN REGION**

is a publication regularly prepared by the Philippine Statistics Authority -  
Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO) XII.

For technical inquiries, please contact us at: (064) (421-2827) ,  
email us at [psadose@gmail.com](mailto:psadose@gmail.com)

### **TERMS OF USE OF PSA PUBLICATIONS**

The PSA reserves its exclusive right to reproduce all its publications in whatever form.  
· Any part of this publication should not be reproduced, recopied, lend or repackaged for other parties for any commercial purposes without written permission from the PSA. · Any part of this publication may only be reproduced for internal use of the recipient/customer company. · Should any portion of the data in this publication are to be included in a report/article, the source of the data, the title of the publication and the PSA as publisher should always be cited. · Any information derived from the manipulation of data contained in the publication will no longer be the responsibility of PSA.

December 2020

The **2020 Women and Men in SOCCSKSARGEN Region**  
is available in printed and electronic formats (Word/PDF in CD-Rom).

Back issues of this publication are also available for purchase.

For details, please contact us at (064) (421-2827),  
or e-mail us at [psadose@gmail.com](mailto:psadose@gmail.com)

# FOREWORD

The promotion of gender concerns in the Philippines is guided by internationally agreed frameworks and commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) where the Philippines is a signatory in 1980, and the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) in 1995 where the different countries and the United Nations (UN) agreed to promote gender mainstreaming as a strategy to ensure that gender perspective is reflected in all policies and programs at the international, national and regional levels.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by world leaders in 2015, embody a roadmap for progress that is sustainable and leaves no one behind. Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to each of the 17 goals. Only by ensuring the rights of women and girls across all the goals will we get to justice and inclusion, economies that work for all, and sustaining our shared environment now and for future generations. In short, all the SDGs depend on the achievement of Goal 5.

The 2020 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in SOCCSKSARGEN presents the latest available gender statistics on the different priority sectors in the region through tables and charts with brief analyses. Data for provinces and key cities are also provided whenever possible. Through this publication, the PSA Regional Statistical Services Office-SOCCSKSARGEN hopes to contribute to the efforts in furthering gender mainstreaming and in fulfilling the various international gender-related commitments of our country.

We gratefully acknowledge the valuable contributions of our various data sources without whom this publication would not have been made possible. We also encourage other government and non-government agencies to join us in our efforts to improve gender statistics in the country.

We likewise appreciate the support of our clients who continue to patronize and recognize this publication as an important tool for evidence-based decision making for the development of women in SOCCSKSARGEN. We hope this publication will continue to be a significant source of information for decision-makers, project planners, implementers and evaluators to guide them in their advocacy work and in the formulation of effective plans, programs and policies for the advancement of women in SOCCSKSARGEN.



**CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph.D.**

Undersecretary

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General



# CONTENTS

Terms of Use of PSA Publications	ii
Foreword	iii
Table of Contents	v
Introduction	vi
Philippine Laws in Support of Gender and Development	vii
Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women	xv
Population, Families and Households	1-1
Work	2-1
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	3-1
Education	4-1
Health and Nutrition	5-1
Public Life	6-1
Economic Participation	7-1
Migration	8-1
Violence Against Women and Children	9-1
Social Welfare	10-1
Special Sectoral Concerns	11-1
Annexes	1
Glossary of Terms	2
PSA National, Regional and Provincial Offices	5
Technical Staff	6
Feedback Form	7

## INTRODUCTION

The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD) is the Philippine's 30-year perspective framework for pursuing full equality and development for women and men in compliance with Republic Act No. 7192 or the Women in Development and Nation-Building Act. It is the successor plan to the Philippine Development Plan For Women (PDPW) and is meant to be some sort of road map for gender mainstreaming. The realization of the visions of the PPGD such as gender equity, equality and women empowerment requires sound gender advocacy, plans, programs and policies. Appropriate measures must be undertaken for women and men to have equal conditions for realizing their full rights to contribute and benefit from economic, social, political, cultural and environmental development. Moreover, it is necessary to enhance the process of women's and men's awareness and capacity-building leading to greater participation, decision-making, power and control, and to women's and men's transformative action.

Every effort aimed to advance the status of women requires timely and accurate information on the situations of women and men. Understanding where, why and how gender inequality arises is vital in addressing gender and development problems and concerns.

In this context, latest available statistics highlighting the differences between women and men have been compiled and presented in this handbook in tables and charts with brief comparative analyses. The handbook focuses on the situation of women relative to men in the following major areas:

- a. Population, Families and Households
- b. Work
- c. Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
- d. Education
- e. Health, Nutrition and Family Planning
- f. Social Welfare
- g. Public Life
- h. Economic Participation
- i. Migration
- j. Violence Against Women and Children
- k. Special Sectoral Concerns

# PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT OF GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

## **I. EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC LAWS**

***Commonwealth Act No. 647***  
*Signed: June 14, 1941*

An Act To Grant Maternity Leave To Married Women Who Are in the Service of the Government or Any of Its Instrumentalities

***Labor Code of the Philippines-1997 ed.***

Selected Articles

***Presidential Decree No. 148***  
*Signed: March 13, 1973*

Amending Further Certain Sections of the Republic Act Numbered Six Hundred Seventy-Nine as Amended, Commonly Known as the Woman and Child Labor Law

***Presidential Decree No. 1202***  
*Signed: September 27, 1977*

Further Amending Republic Act No. 1161 Otherwise Known as Social Security Law

***Presidential Decree No. 1636***  
*Signed: September 7, 1979*

Further Amending Republic Act No. 1161 Otherwise Known as Social Security Law

***Presidential Decree No. 1855***  
*Signed: December 26, 1982*

An Act Amending Four of the Charters Of the Philippine Veterans Bank

***Presidential Decree No. 1906***  
*Signed: February 29, 1983*

Amending the Charter of the Philippine Veterans Bank and Renaming It The Philippine Military and Veterans Bank

***Republic Act No. 1564***  
*Signed: June 16, 1956*

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 No. 2714***  
*Signed: June 18, 1960*

An Act To Establish In The Department of Labor Bureau To Be Known as Women and Minors Bureau

***Republic Act No. 3015***  
*Enacted without Executive Approval: June 19, 1960*

An Act Granting Retired Officers and Enlisted Men of the Philippine Constabulary The Same Rights and Privileges Enjoyed by Retired Officers and Enlisted Men of The Philippine Army Under Republic Act No. 340, As Amended, and Authorizing The Appropriation of The Necessary Funds Therefor

***Republic Act No. 6657***  
*Signed: June 10, 1988*

An Act Instituting A Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program To Promote Social Justice and Industrialization Providing the Mechanism For Its Implementation, and For Other Purposes



**Republic Act No. 6725**  
*Signed: May 12, 1989*

An Act Strengthening The Prohibition on Discrimination Against Woman with Respect To Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending For the Purpose Article 135 of the Labor Code, as Amended

**Republic Act No. 6938**  
*Signed: March 10, 1990*

An Act To Ordain A Cooperative Code of the Philippines

**Republic Act No. 7322**  
*Signed: March 30, 1992*

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 No. 7394**  
*Signed: April 13, 1992*

The Consumer Act of the Philippines

**Republic Act No. 7655**  
*Signed: August 19, 1993*

An Act Increasing The Minimum Wage of House helpers, Amending for the Purpose Article 143 of PD No. 442, As Amended

**Republic Act No. 7882**  
*Signed: Feb. 20, 1995*

An Act Providing Assistance To Women Engaging In Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8042**  
*Signed: June 7, 1995*

An Act To Institute the Policies of Overseas Employment and Establish a Higher Standard of Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8187**  
*Signed: June 11, 1996*

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 Legitimate Spouse with Whom He is Cohabiting and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8289**  
*Signed: May 6, 1997*

An Act To Strengthen The Promotion and Development of, and Assistance To Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, Amending For That Purpose RA No. 6977, Otherwise Known as The "Magna Carta for Small Enterprises" and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8291**  
*Signed: May 30, 1997*

An Act Amending the PD No. 1146, as Amended, Expanding and Increasing the Coverage and Benefits of the Government Service Insurance System, Instituting Reforms Therein and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8425**  
*Signed: December 11, 1997*

An Act Institutionalizing the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Program, Creating For The Purpose the National Anti-Poverty Commission, Defining Its Powers and Functions, and For Other Purposes

<b>Republic Act No. 9178</b> <i>Signed: November 13, 2002</i>	Barangay Micro Business Enterprises Act 2002
<b>Republic Act No. 9501</b> <i>Signed: May 23, 2008</i>	Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>Republic Act No. 10361</b> <i>Signed: January 18, 2013</i>	Domestic Workers Act or Batas Kasambahay
<b>Republic Act No. 8551</b> <i>Signed: February 25, 1998</i>	Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998

## **II. MARRIAGE AND FAMILY- RELATED LAWS**

<b>Executive Order No. 209</b> <i>Signed: July 6, 1987</i>	The Family Code of the Philippines
<b>Act No. 3753</b> <i>Signed: June 22, 1963</i>	Law on Registry of Civil Status
<b>Commonwealth Act No. 473</b>	An Act To Provide for the Acquisition of Philippine Citizenship By Naturalization, and To Repeal Acts Numbered Twenty-Nine Hundred and Twenty-Seven and Thirty-Four Hundred and Forty-Eight
<b>Presidential Decree No. 1083</b> <i>Signed: February 4, 1977</i>	A Decree to Ordain and Promulgate a Code Recognizing the System of Filipino Muslim Personal Laws, and Providing For Its Administration and For Other Purposes
<b>Republic Act No. 6809</b> <i>Signed: December 13, 1989</i>	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. 8171</b> <i>Signed: October 23, 1995</i>	An Act Providing For The Repatriation of Filipino Women Who Have Lost Their Philippine Citizenship By Marriage To Aliens and of Natural-Born Filipinos
<b>Republic Act No. 8043</b> <i>Signed: July 7, 1995</i>	The Inter-Country Adoption Act of 1995
<b>Republic Act No. 8369</b> <i>Signed: October 28, 1997</i>	The Family Courts Acts of 1997
<b>Republic Act No. 8552</b> <i>Signed: February 25, 1998</i>	Domestic Adoption Act of 1998
<b>Republic Act No. 8972</b> <i>Signed: November 7, 2000</i>	Solo Parents' Welfare Act of 2000
<b>Republic Act No. 11210</b> <i>Signed: February 20, 2019</i>	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

### **III. LAWS ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN**

***Republic Act No. 4112***  
*Signed: December 7, 1933*

An Act To Amend Section Four Hundred and Thirty-One of The Administrative Code, As Amended, By Granting the Right of Suffrage To Women and Making Them Eligible To All Public Offices, and For Other Purposes

***Commonwealth Act No. 625***  
*Signed: June 7, 1941*

An Act Providing The Manner In Which the Option To Elect Philippine Citizenship Shall Be Declared By A Person Whose Mother Is A Filipino Citizen

***Republic Act No. 180***  
*Signed: June 21, 1947*

The Revised Election Code

***Republic Act No. 7160***  
*Amended: 1991*

An Act Providing for a Local Government Code of 1991

***Republic Act No. 7941***  
*Signed: March 3, 1995*

An Act Providing for the Election of Party-List Representatives Through the Party-List System, and Appropriating Funds Therefore

***Republic Act No. 8171***  
*Signed: October 23, 1995*

An Act Providing for the Repatriation of Filipino Women Who Have Lost Their Philippine Citizenship By Marrying to Aliens and of Natural-Born Filipinos

### **IV. HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE RELATED LAWS**

***Republic Act No. 6972***  
*Signed: November 20, 1990*

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 No. 7305***  
*Signed : March 26, 1992*

The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers

***Republic Act No. 7688***  
*Signed : March 03, 1994*

An Act Giving Representation to Women in the Social Security Commission, Amending for the Purpose Section 3 (A) of Republic Act No. 1161, as Amended

***Republic Act No. 7875***  
*Signed: February 14, 1995*

An Act Instituting a National Health Insurance Program for All Filipinos and Establishing the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation For The Purpose

***Republic Act No. 7883***  
*Signed : February 20, 1995*

An Act Granting Benefits and Incentives To Accredited Barangay Health Workers and for Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 7884**  
*Signed : February 20, 1995*

An Act Creating the National Dairy Authority to Accelerate the Development of the Dairy Industry in the Philippines, Providing For a Dairy Development Fund, and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8044**  
*Signed : June 07, 1995*

An Act Creating the National Youth Commission, Establishing a National Comprehensive and Coordinated Program on Youth Development, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 8344**  
*Signed : August 25, 1997*

An Act Prohibiting the Demand of Deposits or Advance Payments for the Confinement or Treatment of Patients in Hospitals and Medical Clinics in Certain Cases

**Republic Act No. 8505**  
*Signed : February 13, 1998*

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

**Republic Act No. 10354**  
*Signed : December 21, 2012*

An Act providing for a National Policy on Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health

**Republic Act No. 8504**  
*Signed : February 13, 1998*

Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998

**Republic Act No. 7600**  
*Signed : June 2, 1992*

The Rooming-In and Breast-feeding Act of 1992

**Republic Act No. 6675**  
*Signed : September 13, 1998*

Generics Act of 1988

## **V. EDUCATION RELATED LAWS**

**Republic Act No. 6655**  
*Signed: May 26, 1988*

An Act Establishing and Providing For A Free Public Secondary Education

**Republic Act No. 7077**  
*Signed: June 27, 1991*

An Act Providing For The Development, Administration, Organization, Training, Maintenance and Utilization of the Citizens Armed Force of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and For Other Purposes

**Republic Act No. 7796**  
*Signed: August 23, 1994*

An Act Creating the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Providing For Its Powers, Structure and For Other Purposes

***Republic Act No. 7323***  
*Signed: March 30, 1992*

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 Employees, 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 No. 7836***  
*Signed: December 16, 1994*

An Act To Strengthen the Regulation and Supervision of the Practice of Teaching in the Philippines and Prescribing a Licensure Examination for Teachers and For Other Purposes

## **VI. CRIMINAL LAWS**

***Republic Act No. 1224***

An Act Amending Section One of Republic Act Numbered Nine Hundred Thirty-Eight, As Amended

***Republic Act No. 6955***  
*Signed: June 13, 1990*

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 No. 7309***  
*Signed: March 30, 1992*

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

***Republic Act No. 7659***  
*Signed: December 13, 1993*

An Act to Impose the Death Penalty on Certain Heinous Crimes, Amending for the Purpose the Revised Penal Code, as Amended, Other Special Laws, and For Other Purposes

***Republic Act No. 7877***  
*Signed: February 14, 1995*

An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment, Education or Training Environment, and in Other Purposes

***Republic Act No. 8353***  
*Signed: September 30, 1997*

An Act Expanding the Definition of the Crime of Rape, Reclassifying The Same As A Crime Against Persons, Amending for the Purpose Act No. 3815, As Amended, Otherwise Known as the Revised Penal Code, and For Other Purposes

***Republic Act No. 8369***  
*Signed: October 28, 1997*

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 No. 9262</b> <i>Signed: July 28, 2003</i>	The Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004
<b>Republic Act No. 9208</b> <i>Signed: July 22, 2002</i>	The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003
<b>Republic Act No. 9775</b> <i>Signed: November 17, 2009</i>	Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009
<b>Republic Act No. 9995</b> <i>Signed: February 15, 2009</i>	The Anti-Photo and Video Voyeurism Act of 2009
<b>Republic Act No. 10398</b> <i>Signed: March 19, 2013</i>	An Act Declaring November Twenty-Five Of Every Year As "National Consciousness Day For The Elimination Of Violence Against Women And Children"

## **VII. LAWS RELATED TO THE GIRL CHILD**

<b>Presidential Decree No. 603</b> <i>Signed : August 15, 1977</i>	The Child and Youth Welfare Code
<b>Republic Act No. 7610</b> <i>Signed : June 17, 1992</i>	An Act Providing For Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties For Its Violation, and For Other Purposes
<b>Republic Act No. 7658</b> <i>Signed: November 9, 1993</i>	An Act Prohibiting The Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings, Amending For Its Purposes Section 12, Article VIII of R.A. 7610
<b>Republic Act No. 8370</b> <i>Signed : October 28, 1997</i>	Children's Television Act of 1997
<b>Republic Act No. 8980</b> <i>Signed : December 5, 2000</i>	Early Childhood Care and Development Act
<b>Republic Act No. 8296</b> <i>Signed : July 5, 1997</i>	An act declaring every second Sunday of December as the National Children's Broadcasting Day

## **VIII. GENERAL PURPOSE LAWS**

<b>The Civil Code of the Philippines</b>	1987 Constitution
<b>Presidential Decree No. 633</b> <i>Signed: January 7, 1975</i>	Creating the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
<b>Republic Act No. 6949</b> <i>Signed: April 10, 1990</i>	An Act To Declare March Eight of Every Year As Working Special Holiday to be Known As National Women's Day
<b>Republic Act No. 7192</b> <i>Signed: December 11, 1991</i>	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 No. 7277***      An Act Providing the Rehabilitation, Self-development and Self-Reliance of Disabled Persons and Their Integration Into the Mainstream of Society and For Other Purposes  
*Signed: March 24, 1992*
- Republic Act No. 8371***      An Act To Recognize, Protect, and Promote the Rights Of Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples, Establishing Implementing Mechanisms, Appropriating Funds Therefor, And for Other Purposes  
*Signed :October 29, 1997*
- Republic Act No. 9710***      Magna Carta of Women  
*Signed: February 14, 1998*
- Republic Act No. 8760***      An Act provides that a certain percentage of the appropriation for government agencies shall be earmarked for gender and development.  
*Signed: February 16, 2000*

## **IX. EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

- Executive Order No. 329***      Designating the National Council of Women of the Philippines (NCWP) as One of the Lead Monitoring Arm of NGOS for the Effective Implementation of the Global Platform for Action and the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development in the NGO and Private Sector  
*Signed: May 7, 1996*
- Executive Order No. 368***      Amending Executive Order 356 Dated 12 August 1996 Which Provides for the Implementing Guidelines on the Institutional Arrangements To Fastrack SRA Localization, To Include the National Council on the Role of Filipino Women in the Membership of the Social Reform Council  
*Signed: September 5, 1996*
- Executive Order No. 208***      Further Defining the Composition, Powers and Functions of the National Commission on the Role Filipino Women  
*Signed: October 10, 1994*
- Executive Order No. 273***      Approving and Adopting the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, 1995 to 2025  
*Signed: September 8, 1995*

## MECHANISMS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

In the Philippines, the following are the three government agencies that deal specifically with women's issues:

- **National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW)** functions as the advisory body to the President and the Cabinet in formulating policies and implementing programs for the full integration and mobilization of women in national development;
- **Bureau of Women and Young Workers (BWYW)** formulates policies and promulgates orders, rules and regulations implementing the provisions of the Labor Code affecting working women and minors. It is mandated to promote women's welfare with specific attention to the prevention or eradication of exploitation of women in any form.
- **GAD Focal Point Mechanism** is the primary structure for the Philippine Development Plan for Women implementation. The focal points are envisioned to serve as catalysts for gender responsive planning and programming in various line agencies.
- **Legislative Mechanisms.** The Senate and the House Committee on Women and Family Relations serve as the Women's mechanism in the Philippine legislature.
- The academe/NGOs undertake continuing studies and researches on women's conditions in varied sectors and geographical areas, and on issues affecting them such as the impact of mainstreaming gender development programs and policies on Filipino women, violence against women, reproductive health, overseas work and others.



# POPULATION, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Population and development are interrelated. High population growth and fertility pose difficult problems on health, employment, agriculture and the environment. Women should especially be concerned about this issue because they bear the extra burden that a rapidly growing population brings with it. Caring for too many children cuts into the amount and quality of childcare that a mother can give.

While most men can confine themselves mainly in economic production, women take prime responsibility as home managers, child bearers and rearers of children and the elderly.

Interventions for the following priority issues are necessary:

- Serious implications of changing population size, family structure, emerging typologies of family, composition and distribution vis-à-vis available resources/services on the status of women;
- Multiple burden due to inclination of family members to define certain roles for men and women; and
- Need to address gender issues of the youth, elderly, the disabled and ethnic/indigenous peoples.

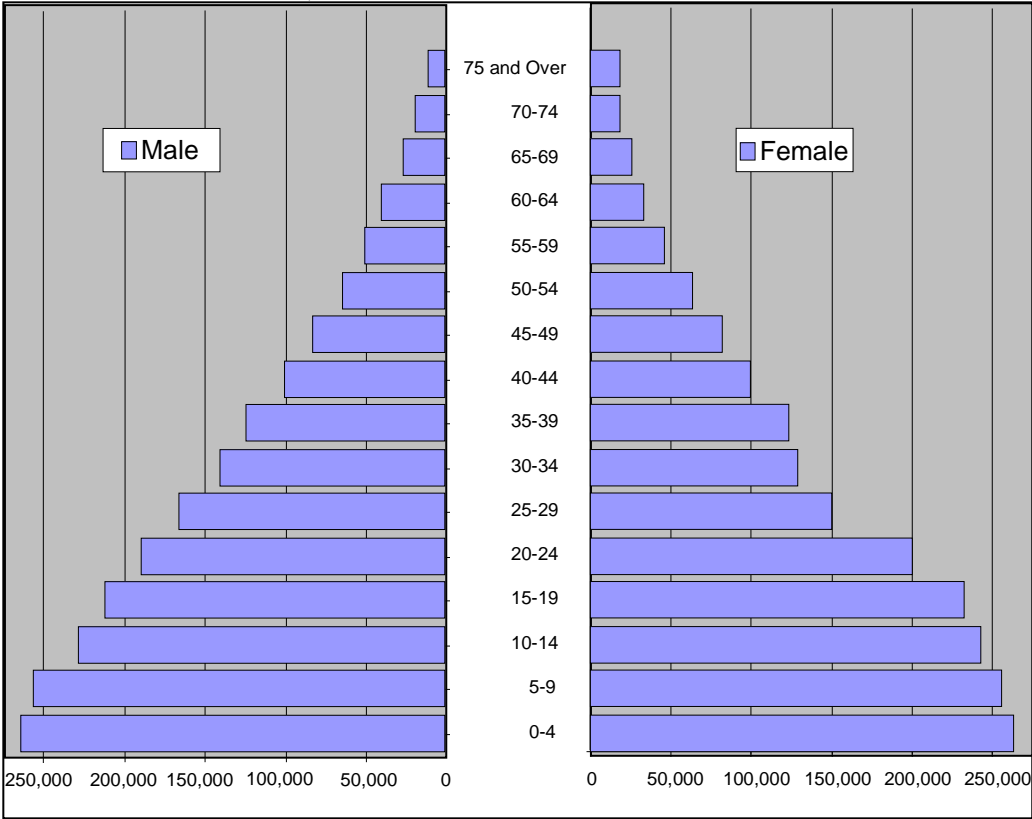
## *Population, Families and Households*

---

### List of Tables and Figures

Table	Page
1.1 Household Population By Sex, Region XII: 2010 & 2015	1-4
1.2 Age Dependency Ratio By Province/City, Region XII: 2010 & 2015	1-6
1.3 Distribution of Youth Population 15-24 Years Old By Province/City, Region XII: 2015	1-7
1.4 Distribution of Old Population 60 Years Old and Over By Province/City, Region XII: 2015	1-8
1.5 Average Household Size By Province/City, Region XII :2010 & 2015	1-9
1.1 Population Pyramid, Region XII: 2015	1-3
1.2 Sex Ratio By Province/City, Region XII: 2015	1-5

Figure 1.1  
POPULATION PYRAMID, REGION XII: 2015



Source: 2015 Census of Population, PSA

Region XII has a relatively young population as shown by the broad base of the pyramid. The population of 14 years old and below comprised 34.2 percent of the population in both women and men. The population of those who were 65 years and over for both sexes only constituted a very small proportion of the total population.

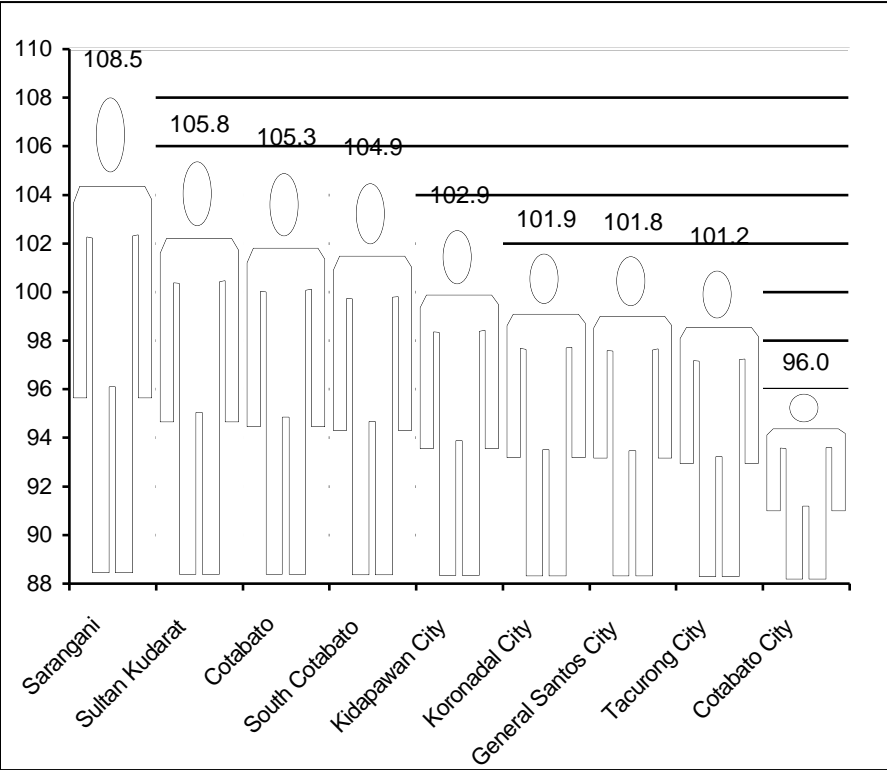
Table 1.1  
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX, REGION XII:  
Census Years 2010 and 2015

Province/City	2010		
	Total	Women	Men
REGION XII	3,732,464	1,820,529	1,911,925
Cotabato	1,099,874	533,209	566,665
South Cotabato	825,816	423,217	402,599
Sultan Kudarat	657,396	318,917	338,479
Sarangani	498,459	240,286	258,173
Cotabato City	271,609	133,380	138,229
Kidapawan City	124,405	61,338	63,067
Koronadal City	157,266	78,157	79,109
Tacurong City	88,980	44,305	44,675
General Santos City	536,566	265,446	271,120
Province/City	2015		
REGION XII	4,531,642	2,218,000	2,313,642
Cotabato	1,373,962	669,988	703,974
South Cotabato	912,957	445,975	466,982
Sultan Kudarat	810,199	394,398	415,801
Sarangani	543,417	261,485	281,932
Cotabato City	298,223	152,010	146,213
Kidapawan City	138,479	68,701	69,778
Koronadal City	173,900	86,502	87,398
Tacurong City	98,169	48,801	49,368
General Santos City	592,884	294,144	298,740

Source: 2010 CPH and 2015 Census of Population, PSA

The household population of Region XII grew at an average annual growth rate of 1.94 percent for the period 2010-2015. From 3.7 million in 2010, it reached 4.5 million in 2015 posting an increase of 21.8 percent in five years. Women comprised 48.1 percent of the household population of the region in 2015 from 48.8 percent in 2010. Except in Cotabato City, men outnumbered women in all provinces and cities.

Figure 1.2  
SEX RATIO BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII: 2015



Source of Basic Data: 2015 Census of Population, PSA

In 2015, the region had a sex ratio of about 105 males for every 100 females. At 108.5, Sarangani posted the highest sex ratio among all provinces and cities all over the region. Meanwhile, at 96.0 sex ratio, it was only in Cotabato City where women outnumbered the men.

Table 1.2  
AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII:  
2010 and 2015

Province/City	2010			2015		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
REGION XII	65.7	64.8	66.7	61.3	60.9	61.8
Cotabato	64.7	63.6	65.9	63.4	62.9	64.0
South Cotabato	63.4	62.9	64.0	61.3	60.4	62.2
Sultan Kudarat	70.5	69.1	72.0	61.3	60.5	62.2
Sarangani	65.7	64.8	66.7	65.7	64.0	67.6
Cotabato City	59.7	61.6	58.0	60.4	63.4	57.6
General Santos City	55.8	56.6	55.0	53.7	53.6	53.7
Kidapawan City	57.6	58.3	56.8	56.7	57.3	56.1
Koronadal City	55.9	56.4	55.5	54.5	54.3	54.7
Tacurong City	56.5	56.9	56.1	56.7	57.3	56.1

Note: Data were estimated using household population  
Source: 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN, PSA

The percentage of persons in the ages defined as dependents (under 15 and 65 years and over) to those in the ages defined as economically productive (15 to under 65 years) in the region in 2015 was about 61.3 percent or about 61 dependents per every 100 economically active persons. Region wise, the proportion of dependents were higher among men than among women. This situation was evident in all provinces in the region. In cities, however, dependency ratios were generally higher among women than among the men. This was especially obvious in Cotabato City.

Table 1.3  
**DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH POPULATION 15-24 YEARS OLD**  
**BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII: 2015**  
(In percent)

Province/City	Both Sexes	Women	Men
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Cotabato	19.9	20.0	19.7
South Cotabato	19.5	19.7	19.3
Sultan Kudarat	20.3	20.6	20.1
Sarangani	20.3	20.5	20.3
Cotabato City	21.3	22.0	20.6
General Santos City	20.7	21.0	20.3
Kidapawan City	19.3	19.8	18.8
Koronadal City	19.5	19.7	19.4
Tacurong City	19.8	19.9	19.8

Source: 2015 Census of Population, PSA

In 2015, the youth population aged 15-24 years old as defined by the UN General Assembly comprised 20.1 percent of the total population of the region. One in every five persons in the region belonged to the youth population. The distribution of youth population among women was higher than that of the men.

Table 1.4  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OLD POPULATION 60 YEARS OLD AND OVER**  
**BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII: 2015**  
(In percent)

Province/City	Both Sexes	Women	Men
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Cotabato	6.4	7.0	5.8
South Cotabato	6.6	7.5	5.8
Sultan Kudarat	5.7	6.2	5.2
Sarangani	5.5	5.8	5.2
Cotabato City	4.7	4.8	4.5
General Santos City	5.7	6.2	5.2
Kidapawan City	7.2	7.9	6.4
Koronadal City	7.3	8.4	6.3
Tacurong City	7.1	8.2	6.0

Source: 2015 Census of Population, PSA

The percentage of Region XII's population belonging to the age group 60 years and over in 2015 was 6.0 percent. Across the region, the distribution of the old population among women was higher than that of the men.

Table 1.5  
**AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII**  
**2010 and 2015**

Province/City	2010	2015
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>4.31</b>
Cotabato 1/	4.50	4.31
South Cotabato 1/	4.44	4.19
Sultan Kudarat 1/	4.42	4.39
Sarangani	4.59	4.37
Cotabato City	4.92	5.07
General Santos City	4.28	4.11
Kidapawan City	4.30	4.24
Koronadal City	4.30	4.05
Tacurong City	4.29	4.50

1/ excluding component cities  
 Source: 2010 CPH and 2015 POPCEN, PSA

The average household size of Region XII in 2015 was approximately 4.31 persons per household, lower than the 4.48 household size posted in 2010. The highest average household size in 2015 was posted in Cotabato City at 5.07 persons. The lowest was recorded in Koronadal City with 4.05 members.

# WORK

People are the nation’s greatest resource. Human resources, more than physical, play the most important role in sustaining a country’s economic growth.

With the increasing participation of women in both formal and informal sectors of the labor force, problems affecting their productivity and income shares were experienced.

The priority problems/issues facing this sector are:

- Unequal terms and conditions of work and benefits for women, specifically production workers;
- Unequal pay opportunities between men and women;
- Unequal employment opportunities between men and women;
- Marginal participation of women in policy and decision making processes in trade unions and other labor organizations;
- Need to increase participation of women in work-based organizations; and
- Inadequate protection and promotion of the welfare of women in the informal sector, particularly among home-based workers.

## Work

---

### List of Tables and Figures

Table	Page
2.1 Labor Force Participation Rate By Sex, Region XII: 2016-2020	2-3
2.2 Employment Rate By Sex, Region XII: 2016 - 2020	2-4
2.3 Proportion of Employed Persons By Highest Grade Completed and Sex, Region XII: 2017-2020	2-5
2.4 Underemployment Rate By Sex, Region XII: 2016-2020	2-6
2.5 Employed Persons By Primary Occupation and Sex , Region XII: 2019 -2020	2.7
2.6 Employed Persons By Major Industry Group and Sex, Region XII: 2020	2-8
2.7 Employed Persons By Class of Worker, Region XII: 2019 - 2020	2-9

Table 2.1  
**LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY SEX, REGION XII**  
**2016-2020**  
(In percent)

Year	Both Sexes	Women	Men
2016	64.3	47.6	79.8
2017	63.8	47.9	78.7
2018	62.3	44.5	78.8
2019	62.7	46.0	78.3
2020	62.5	48.0	76.0

Source: *October Rounds of the Labor Force Survey*, PSA

In Region XII, labor force participation rate (LFPR) among men is generally higher than that of the women although both sexes showed decreasing trends for the past five years (2016-2020).

In 2020, the LFPR for both sexes slightly lowered to 62.5 percent from 62.7 percent the previous year. Women participation in the labor force in 2020 increased 2 percentage points while labor participation among men dropped by 2.3 percentages point as compared to the previous year.

Table 2.2  
**EMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, REGION XII**  
**2016-2020**  
(In percent)

Year	Both Sexes	Women	Men
2016	95.9	95.5	96.1
2017	96.6	95.8	97.1
2018	96.4	95.0	97.1
2019	95.9	94.2	96.8
2020	93.7	93.0	94.1

Source: *October Rounds of the Labor Force Survey*, PSA

In 2020, employment rate among men was at 94.1 percent, slightly lower than the 96.8 percent recorded the previous year. Employed women in the region was estimated at 93.0 percent or about 1.2 percentage point lower compared to 94.2 percent registered in 2019. Employment rate for both women and men posted decreases in 2020.

Table 2.3  
**PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED AND SEX, REGION XII**  
 2018-2020  
 (In percent)

Indicator	2018		2019		2020	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Total Employed Persons ('000)</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1,194</b>
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No grade completed	5.8	4.8	5.1	3.6	3.4	3.3
Elementary undergraduate	12.6	22.8	12.8	21.6	11.1	20.6
Elementary graduate	10.2	12.5	9.8	13.7	8.5	12.1
Junior High School Undergraduate	12.0	15.5	11.3	15.2	10.1	14.8
Junior High School Graduate	24.1	23.7	25.0	24.7	23.7	23.5
Senior High School Undergraduate	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7
Senior High School Graduate	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Post-Secondary Undergraduate	0.4	0.4	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.2
Post-Secondary Graduate	4.2	3.0	4.7	3.5	3.6	2.9
College Undergraduate	11.2	8.7	5.7	4.9	10.3	7.6
College Graduate	18.1	7.6	20.7	8.8	26.0	12.6

Source: *Labor Force Survey (Annual Estimates)*,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2020, the highest proportion of employed women were college graduates while junior high school graduates for men.

Women college graduates outnumbered men by about 13 persons. Twenty six in 100 employed women were college graduates in contrast to only about thirteen among employed men.

For the past three (3) years noted that most men leave school earlier than women in order to work for a living in the region.

Table 2.4  
**UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE BY SEX, REGION XII**  
 2016 - 2020  
 (In percent)

Indicator/Sex	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Underemployment Rate (%)	23.7	17.9	15.5	19.3	21.0
Women	18.2	13.1	11.5	14.9	14.4
Men	26.8	20.5	17.6	21.6	24.9
Visibly Underemployment Rate (%)	14.3	11.6	10.4	12.5	13.2
Women	11.2	8.8	8.6	9.1	9.0
Men	16.1	13.0	11.4	13.5	15.6

\* Less than 500  
 Source: *October Rounds of the Quarterly Labor Force Survey*, PSA

Underemployment rate or the proportion of the employed persons wanting more hours of work was in double digit figures for the last five years (2016-2020). In 2020, it increased to 21.0 percent from 19.3 percent in 2019. The proportion of underemployed men was generally higher than that of the women. Underemployment among men in 2020 was estimated at 24.9 percent as compared to 14.4 percent among women.

Underemployed women working less than 40 hours a week and wanting additional working hours was recorded at 9.0 percent as compared to 15.6 among men.



Table 2.5  
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY PRIMARY OCCUPATION AND SEX,**  
**REGION XII**  
 2019 and 2020  
 (in percent)

Primary Occupation	2019			2020		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
<b>Total Employed Persons ('000)</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1,194</b>
Total (Percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	12.8	18.3	9.9	10.5	18.1	6.1
Professionals	4.8	9.3	2.4	5.3	10.2	2.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.4	3.9	1.6	3.1	4.0	2.5
Clerical Support Workers	3.3	5.6	2.1	3.7	6.1	2.3
Service and Sales Workers	14.0	23.5	9.0	16.2	26.8	10.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Works	18.2	7.8	23.7	20.8	9.1	27.6
Craft and Related Trade Workers	6.5	3.1	8.2	6.2	2.7	8.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	6.2	0.1	9.5	6.5	0.0	10.2
Elementary Occupations	31.5	28.4	33.1	27.5	23.0	30.1
Armed Forces Occupations and Special Occupations	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Others	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>

a/ Less than 500

Source: *October Rounds of the Quarterly Labor Force Survey*, PSA

Most women in Region XII worked in service and sales workers (26.8%); elementary occupations (23.0%); managers (18.1%); and professionals (10.2%).

Men were also engaged mostly in elementary occupations (30.1%); skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery works (27.6%); plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.2%); and service and sales workers (10.1%);

Table 2.6  
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP**  
**AND SEX, REGION XII**  
 2020  
 (in percent)

Major Industry Group	2020		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men
<b>Total Employed Persons ('000)</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1,194</b>
Total (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	35.5	23.2	42.7
Fishing and aquaculture	3.3	0.5	5.0
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	-	0.3
Manufacturing	6.8	5.8	7.3
Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply	0.1	-	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	-	0.0
Construction	5.7	0.2	8.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	20.1	36.0	10.9
Transport and Storage	5.9	0.3	9.2
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.4	4.2	1.4
Information and Communication	0.4	0.6	0.3
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.1	1.6	0.9
Real Estate Activities	0.1	0.2	0.1
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.4	0.8	0.2
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1.7	0.8	2.2
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	6.4	7.4	5.8
Education	3.5	6.3	1.8
Human Health and Social Work Activities	1.6	3.0	0.8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other Service Activities	4.4	8.8	1.8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.1	-

a/ Less than 500

Source: *October Rounds of the Quarterly Labor Force Survey*, PSA

By major industry group, more women than men were absorbed in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (36.0%); other service activities (8.8%), and public administration and defense; compulsory social security (7.4%). In 2020, men were mostly engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry (42.7%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.9%) and transport and storage (9.2%).

Table 2.7  
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX, REGION XII**  
 2019 and 2020  
 (in percent)

Class of Worker	2019			2020		
	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Women	Men
<b>Total Employed Persons ('000)</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1,194</b>
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage and Salary Workers	55.4	55.4	55.4	52.3	48.8	54.3
Worked for Private Household	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	5.0	0.7
Worked for Private Establishment	45.2	45.2	45.2	39.8	29.0	46.1
Worked for Government-controlled Corporation	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.0	14.5	7.4
Worked with pay in own-operated farm or business	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Self-Employed without paid employee	32.8	32.8	32.8	34.1	34.3	34.0
Employer on own family-operated farm or business	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.0	4.9	6.7
Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	12.0	5.1

Note: Figures may not add-up due to rounding.  
 Source: *October Rounds of the Quarterly Labor Force Survey, PSA*

The majority of employed persons in both women and men primarily sourced their incomes from wages and salaries. The increase in the proportion of women whose primary source of income was wages and salaries was brought about by a rise among those who worked for private household, private establishment, government/government-owned corporations and those who worked with pay in own-operated farm or business. The increase in the proportion of men that were wage and salary earners was due to the uptrend in the proportion of men who worked for private households/establishments.

A slight decrease was noted in the proportion of those who worked as unpaid family worker in both women and men. Meanwhile, an increase in the proportion of own-account workers was observed among women and men.

# AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM

Poverty is not gender-neutral. Women are much more vulnerable to economic insecurity and poverty than men. In the Philippines, women and economic inequality can be vividly observed in the agricultural sector. Women earn less, own less, and control less.

Although women significantly contribute to agricultural productivity, they remain “invisible” farmers. Most agricultural and fishery plans, programs and projects do not adequately address the needs of women. The priority issues in the sector include:

- Limited access of women to land ownership and land use;
- Limited access of women to credit from public banks, cooperatives and other agricultural inputs/services;
- Lack of promotion of the rights of women peasants and agricultural workers to own land and access to support services; and
- Limited access of women to technical training related to farming and fishing.

## *Agriculture and Agrarian Reform*

---

### List of Tables and Figures

Table	Page
3.1 Poverty Incidence of Farmers and Fishermen by Region: 2012, 2015, and 2018	3-3
3.2 Daily Nominal Wage Rate of Farm Workers, by Crop Type, Region XII: 2016-2018	3-4
3.3 Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries in ARCs, Region XII: 2019	3-5
3.4 Organizational Formation in the ARC, Region XII: 2019	3-6
3.5 Number of Members of Reporting Cooperatives, Region XII: 2019	3-7
3.6 Number of Board of Directors of Reporting Cooperatives, Region XII: 2019	3-8

Table 3.1  
**POVERTY INCIDENCE OF FARMERS AND FISHERMEN**  
**BY REGION: 2012, 2015, and 2018**  
(In percent)

Region	Farmers			Fishermen		
	2012	2015 <sup>r</sup>	2018	2012	2015 <sup>r</sup>	2018
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>
NCR	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/	a/
CAR	33.0	36.8	20.4	a/	a/	a/
Region I	15.8	21.1	10.8	20.1	33.8	a/
Region II	14.6	21.3	21.3	a/	a/	15.0
Region III	11.9	27.1	13.8	a/	26.8	15.3
Region IVA	24.1	29.0	13.2	39.2	28.0	16.4
Region IVB	35.6	30.8	20.7	36.5	24.5	14.7
Region V	37.0	48.9	34.2	45.6	51.7	28.9
Region VI	31.4	36.1	26.2	27.6	19.2	16.4
Region VII	47.4	45.7	34.7	40.2	36.2	18.7
Region VIII	49.2	52.3	42.5	46.4	44.8	30.5
Region IX	50.6	55.5	49.8	40.4	39.5	35.7
Region X	55.1	59.8	34.2	a/	47.6	20.5
Region XI	45.2	31.8	28.4	36.5	44.1	21.8
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>a/</b>	<b>a/</b>	<b>27.3</b>
CARAGA	45.5	52.6	40.7	49.6	48.6	28.6
ARMM	58.0	62.9	69.9	42.9	49.3	54.3

r/ revised; The 2015 estimates were revised/updated based on the following: ; a) rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket of prices from 2006 to 2012; b) adoption of the 2015 Census of Population (PopCen) results for the weights in the merged FIES-LFS; and c) updated urban-rural classification

a/ Poverty incidence was excluded due to the very low level of precision (CV>50 percent) and small sample size

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence among farmers in the Philippines declined from 40.8 percent in 2015 to 31.6 percent in 2018. Of the 17 regions in the country, only ARMM posted worsening poverty situation among poor farmers in 2018 at 69.9 percent. About 40 for every 100 farmers in Region XII were classified as poor in 2018, thirteen (13) poor farmers lower when compared to 2015.

On the same year, 26.2 percent of the fishermen were poor; better than the 36.9 percent recorded in 2015. Two of the 17 regions in the country experienced worsening poverty situation among fishermen (Region XII and ARMM) in 2018.

Table 3.2  
**DAILY NOMINAL WAGE RATE OF FARM WORKERS BY CROP TYPE, REGION XII**  
**2016-2018**  
(In pesos)

Crop Type	2016		2017		2018	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
All Farm Workers	240.15	246.78	235.78	250.26	257.22	277.67
Palay	278.42	313.37	260.98	288.71	296.33	336.80
Corn	217.58	223.13	207.26	217.03	227.81	239.69
Coconut	232.61	214.83	254.55	257.90	255.22	262.15
Sugarcane	226.67	253.26	238.73	248.70	269.72	277.46

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Women farm workers generally received lower wages compared to their male counterparts. The disparity in wages was most notable in those engaged in palay and sugarcane. This wage difference among sugarcane farm workers ranged from ₱29.68 in 2016, ₱26.59 in 2017 to ₱7.74 in 2018. Wage gap among palay farm workers differed by ₱53.12 in 2016, ₱34.95 in 2017 to ₱20.45 in 2018 in favor of the male farm workers.

The increase of wages was higher among male farm workers as against female farm workers across all crop types in 2018. In the same year, the wage rate of female farm workers across all crops has increased by 9.1 percent. By crop types, the increase in the wages of coconut farm workers was higher than the farm workers engaged in other crops. In 2018, female palay workers received an increase of 13.5 percent from their previous year's daily pay while their male counterpart received an increase of 16.7 percent.

Table 3.3  
**AGRARIAN REFORM BENEFICIARIES IN ARCs, REGION XII**  
 2019

Indicator	ARCs		Total	Women	Men
	Area	Beneficiaries			
Land Distribution	7,853.38	3,352	3,352	838	2,514
Leasehold Operation	741.45	398	398	99	299

Note: As of December 2019  
 Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XII

In 2019, lands distributed to agrarian reform communities in Region XII reached 7,853.37 hectares. This benefited 3,352 land tillers. Women beneficiaries accounted for 25.0 percent of the total beneficiaries in the region.

Leasehold operation reached 741.45 hectares distributed to 398 beneficiaries land tillers placed under leasehold. Women comprised 24.8 percent of those who were granted leasehold operation in the region.

Table 3.4  
**ORGANIZATIONAL FORMATION IN THE ARCs, REGION XII**  
 2019

Province	No. of Organizations	Number of Members		
		Total	Women	Men
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>68,045</b>	<b>33,255</b>	<b>34,790</b>
Cotabato	232	27,501	14,371	13,130
Sultan Kudarat	157	17,790	7,452	10,338
Sarangani	80	9,187	4,006	5,181
South Cotabato	164	13,567	7,426	6,141
Province	No. of Organizations	Number of ARBs		
		Total	Women	Men
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>44,132</b>	<b>20,588</b>	<b>23,544</b>
Cotabato	141	18,030	9,574	8,456
Sultan Kudarat	109	14,681	6,144	8,537
Sarangani	63	6,893	3,051	3,842
South Cotabato	91	4,528	1,819	2,709

Note: As of December 2019  
 Source: Department of Agrarian Reform XII

As of December 2019, there were 633 organizations formed in Agrarian Reformed Communities (ARCs) with 68,045 members. Of these number, only 44,132 members were agrarian reform beneficiaries. Women numbered 33,255 but only about 61.9 percent were agrarian reform beneficiaries.

At 43.2 percent, the highest proportion of women members in the region was noted in Cotabato, however, only 66.6 percent were agrarian reform beneficiaries.

More than half (53.3%) of the beneficiaries were men. The highest number of men beneficiaries were recorded in Sultan Kudarat at 36.3 percent.

Table 3.5  
**NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF REPORTING COOPERATIVES,  
 REGION XII  
 2019**

Province/City	No. of Reporting Coops	Membership		
		Women	Men	Total
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>60,410</b>	<b>55,941</b>	<b>116,351</b>
Cotabato	51	38,133	31,837	69,970
South Cotabato	33	12,401	13,244	25,645
Sarangani	22	4,350	3,370	7,720
Sultan Kudarat	11	992	650	1,642
Cotabato City	9	58	573	631
Gen. Santos City	26	2,007	3,163	5,170
Kidapawan City	9	691	501	1,192
Tacurong City	7	1,423	972	2,395
Koronadal City	8	355	1,631	1,986

Source: Cooperative Development Authority XII

In 2019, membership to the 176 reporting cooperatives in Region XII reached 116,351, more than half (51.9%) were women.

Among the provinces, Cotabato Province recorded the highest number of women coop members numbering 38,133 women. They constituted 54.5 percent of the total cooperative members in the province, making it the highest proportion of women coop members among the four (4) provinces in Region XII.

Among the cities, General Santos City had the most number of women coop members at 2,007 outnumbering the 1,423 women coop members of Tacurong City. At 40.3 percent, General Santos City had the highest proportion of women coop members in all cities of the region.

Table 3.6  
**NUMBER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF REPORTING COOPERATIVES,  
 REGION XII  
 2019**

Province/City	No. of Reporting Coops	Women	Men	Total
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1,573</b>
Cotabato	51	201	212	413
South Cotabato	33	150	155	305
Sarangani	22	105	95	200
Sultan Kudarat	11	54	51	105
Cotabato City	9	40	44	84
Gen. Santos City	26	120	115	235
Kidapawan City	9	40	45	85
Tacurong City	7	33	35	68
Koronadal City	8	38	40	78

Source: Cooperative Development Authority XII

Of the 176 reporting cooperatives in the region in 2019, almost half (49.7%) of the 1,573 members of the Board of Directors were women.

Among the major cities of Region XII, the highest proportion of seats occupied by women in the Board of Directors was recorded in General Santos City at 51.1 percent of the seats.

# EDUCATION

An educated constituency means more skilled manpower and greater productivity. Educated people are more capable of making sound decisions about their lives and able to contribute better to community development.

By enabling women to have greater access to opportunities for education, skills acquisition and human development expertise, they could contribute to increase productivity, better quality of outputs and higher income.

Below are the priority issues in the sector:

- Inequitable access of women to services and opportunities in some areas of education and training;
- Need to promote gender-fair education and training;
- Need to achieve universal primary education; and
- Non-responsiveness of education and training to the improvement of women’s status.

## Education

### List of Tables and Figures

Table	Page
4.1 Net Enrolment Ratio in Elementary Schools, Region XII: SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20	4-3
4.2 Cohort Survival Rate in Elementary Schools, Region XII: SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20	4-4
4.3 School Leaver Rate in Elementary Schools, Region XII: SY 2017-18 to SY 2018-19	4-5
4.4 Basic Literacy Rate of Population 5 Years Old and Over By Sex, Philippines and Region: 2019	4-6
4.5 Basic Literacy Rate of Population 10 Years Old and Over By Sex and Region, Philippines: 2019	4-7
4.6 Tertiary Enrolment in Public and Private Higher Education Institutions, Region XII: SY 2019-2020	4-9
4.7 Tertiary Graduates in Public and Private Higher Education Institutions, Region XII: SY 2018-2019	4-10
Figure	
4.1 Distribution of Academic Degree Holders in Household Population 5 Years Old and Over, Region XII: 2015	4-8

Table 4.1  
**NET ENROLMENT RATIO IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, REGION XII**  
 SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20  
 (In percent)

Province/City	Both Sexes		Girls		Boys	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>
Cotabato	91.7	91.6	91.6	92.0	91.8	91.2
South Cotabato	95.4	94.8	95.5	95.0	95.3	94.5
Sarangani	88.8	88.5	89.4	89.4	88.1	87.7
Sultan Kudarat	82.3	83.6	82.8	84.7	81.8	82.5
Gen. Santos City	104.5	106.0	104.2	106.1	104.8	105.9
Cotabato City	69.2	67.7	69.6	68.4	68.7	67.0
Kidapawan City	114.0	115.0	111.3	113.2	116.7	116.7
Koronadal City	109.0	110.4	110.1	111.5	107.9	109.4
Tacurong City	113.4	114.5	112.6	112.9	114.6	116.0

Source: Department of Education XII  
 Note: Including SUCs/LUCs

In SY 2019-2020, participation rate or net enrolment ratio (NER) in both public and private elementary schools slightly increased to 92.2 percent from 92.0 percent the previous school year. Boys posted a downtrend in their net enrolment ratio while girls slightly increased by 0.6 percentage point. The ratio of enrolled children aged 6-12 years to that of the total population in that age range was slightly higher among girls as opposed to boys.

The highest NER among girls in all provinces in the region was recorded in South Cotabato in SY 2019-2020. Meanwhile, Kidapawan City had the highest NER among the cities in the same school year. Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato City had the lowest NER for both girls and boys for two consecutive school years.

Table 4.2  
**COHORT SURVIVAL RATE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, REGION XII**  
 SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20  
 (In percent)

Province/City	Both Sexes		Girls		Boys	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>94.6</b>
Cotabato	91.1	96.5	93.9	97.9	88.5	95.2
South Cotabato	96.7	96.1	97.3	98.1	95.7	94.3
Sarangani	89.4	86.3	95.0	88.9	84.3	83.8
Sultan Kudarat	93.7	94.6	97.0	97.1	90.6	92.3
Gen. Santos City	98.3	100.0	99.2	100.0	97.0	99.1
Cotabato City	96.2	96.1	99.4	97.4	92.9	94.8
Kidapawan City	100.0	98.7	100.0	96.6	100.0	99.3
Koronadal City	99.7	99.2	100.0	99.6	99.3	98.4
Tacurong City	99.3	99.3	99.9	98.2	98.6	98.8

Source: Department of Education XII  
 Note: Including SUCs/LUCs

In SY 2019-20, SOCCSKSARGEN Region recorded about 96 per 100 pupils who enrolled in Grade 1 reached Grade VI for both public and private schools, one pupil higher compared to the previous school year. Cohort survival rate for both boys and girls increased during the two succeeding school years under review. Cohort survival rate among girls, however, was higher than that of the boys. Girls are more likely to reached Grade VI as compared to the boys. In SY 2019-20, roughly 98 per 100 girls reached Grade VI, 3 more compared to boys.

Among the five cities in the region, General Santos City recorded the largest proportion of girls enrolled in the beginning grade who made it to Grade VI with a 100 percent rate. South Cotabato, among the four provinces, posted the highest cohort survival rate among girls at 98.1 percent.



Table 4.3  
**SCHOOL LEAVER RATE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, REGION XII**  
 SY 2018-19 to SY 2019-20  
 (In percent)

Province/City	Both Sexes		Girls		Boys	
	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20
REGION XII	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Cotabato	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	2.7	1.1
South Cotabato	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0
Sarangani	1.8	2.9	0.8	2.4	2.8	3.4
Sultan Kudarat	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.9
Gen. Santos City	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Cotabato City	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.4
Kidapawan City	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Koronadal City	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Tacurong City	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Department of Education XII

Note: Including SUCs/LUCs

In SY 2019-2020, about one (1) for every 100 pupils enrolled the previous school year failed to enroll in the next grade level or had leave school during the school year. The drop-outs and/or students who failed to enroll the following school year was decreasing. Girls are more likely to stay in school as compared to boys.

Only General Santos City had no dropouts recorded in girls. Remaining cities had dropouts but at less than 1.0 percent. For provinces, the lowest was noted in South Cotabato both sexes.

Table 4.4  
**BASIC LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND REGION, PHILIPPINES**  
 2019  
 (In percent)

Region	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Philippines	93.8	94.5	93.2
NCR	97.6	98.0	97.3
CAR	94.0	94.4	93.6
Region I (Ilocos Region)	96.3	96.6	95.9
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	94.3	94.7	94.0
Region III (Central Luzon)	95.8	96.2	95.3
Region IVA (Calabarzon)	95.5	95.9	95.1
Region IVB (Mimaropa)	92.4	93.2	91.7
Region V (Bicol)	92.2	93.6	90.9
Region VI (Western Visayas)	93.8	95.1	92.6
Region VII (Central Visayas)	93.4	94.5	92.4
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	92.0	93.7	90.3
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	90.4	90.9	89.9
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	95.2	95.8	94.7
Region XI (Davao)	93.8	94.6	93.1
<b>Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>88.1</b>
Region XIII (Caraga)	93.6	94.8	92.5
ARMM	78.7	78.9	78.6

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

In 2019, about 94 of 100 individuals in the region aged 5 years old and over can read and write a simple message in any dialect. More women are literate than men in the region.

Among the regions in the country, people in NCR had the highest literacy rate at 97.6 percent while the lowest was recorded in ARMM at 78.7 percent for both women and men. Region XII recorded a basic literacy rate of 88.5 percent with women literates edging men by one person.

Women literates edged men in age groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-24 and 50-59 years. Men literates edged women in age groups 25-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years and 60 years and over.

Table 4.5  
**BASIC LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER  
 BY SEX AND REGION, PHILIPPINES**  
 2019  
 (In percent)

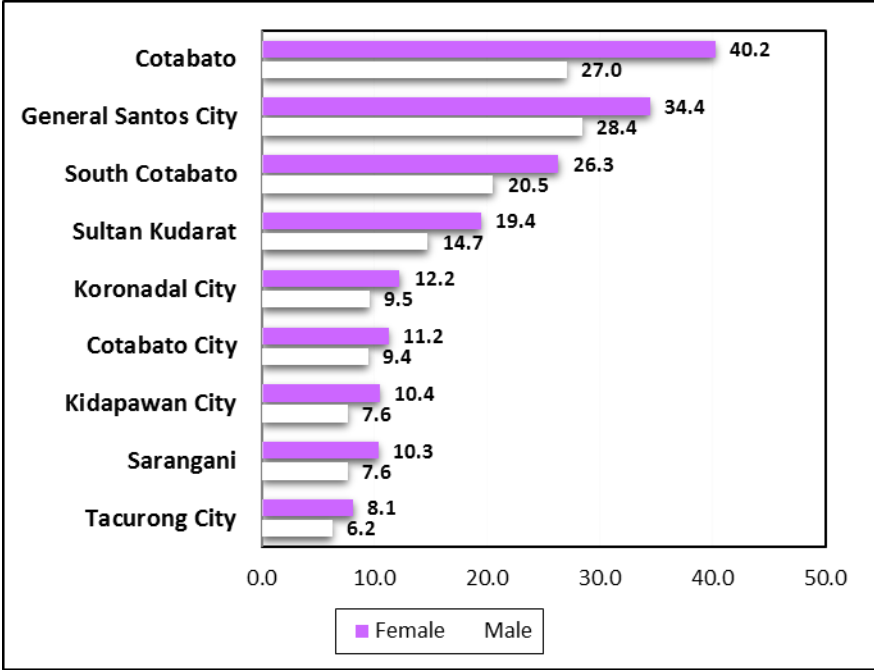
Region	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Philippines	96.5	97.1	95.9
NCR	99.3	99.4	99.2
CAR	95.5	96.0	95.1
Region I (Ilocos Region)	98.1	98.4	97.9
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	96.2	96.4	96.1
Region III (Central Luzon)	98.2	98.6	97.9
Region IVA (Calabarzon)	98.1	98.4	97.7
Region IVB (Mimaropa)	95.7	96.3	95.1
Region V (Bicol)	95.2	96.6	93.9
Region VI (Western Visayas)	96.6	97.6	95.6
Region VII (Central Visayas)	95.8	96.9	94.8
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	94.7	96.2	93.3
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	94.7	94.8	94.6
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	98.2	98.8	97.6
Region XI (Davao)	96.7	97.7	95.8
<b>Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)</b>	91.9	92.4	91.5
Region XIII (Caraga)	96.3	97.3	95.4
BARMM	83.2	83.3	83.1

Note: Data excludes Region VIII for this survey round.  
 Source: 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2019, the proportion of basically literates in the country was higher among women (97.1%) than with men (95.9%) aged 10 years old and over. The proportion of women who can read, write and perform simple arithmetic/mathematical operations edged men in all regions of the country.

In Region XII, 92 for every 100 women were basically literate as compared to 91 in 100 among men, roughly one (1) more basically literate women per 100 than among men.

Figure 4.1  
**DISTRIBUTION OF ACADEMIC DEGREE HOLDERS IN  
 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER, REGION XII:**  
 2015



Source of basic data: 2015 POPCEN, Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015, women academic degree holders outnumbered men in all provinces and cities in the region. At least 58 per 100 academic degree holders in all four provinces in the region were women. Women comprised 60 percent of all academic degree holders in Cotabato and numbering 40,201, the highest in Region XII.

Table 4.6  
**TERTIARY ENROLMENT IN BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER  
EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, REGION XII**  
SY 2019-2020

Cluster of Discipline	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,276	4,430	4,846
Architectural and Town Planning	158	82	76
Business Administration and Related Courses	32,244	19,990	12,254
Criminology	14,656	3,770	10,886
Education Science and Teacher Training	35,603	24,661	10,942
Engineering and Technology	9,129	2,908	6,221
Fine and Applied Arts	82	30	52
Home Economics	15	15	-
Humanities	2,635	1,580	1,055
IT Related Disciplines	11,170	4,410	6,760
Law and Jurisprudence	338	199	139
Maritime Education	1,697	13	1,684
Mass Communication and Documentation	726	516	210
Mathematics and Computer Science	111	55	56
Medical and Allied Courses	8,171	6,575	1,596
Natural Sciences	898	613	285
Other Disciplines	4,826	3,179	1,647
Religion and Theology	66	23	43
Service Trades	2,356	1,646	710
Social and Behavioral Sciences	3,469	2,149	1,320
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,626</b>	<b>76,844</b>	<b>60,782</b>

Note: excludes enrolment in the masters and doctoral degrees

Source: Commission on Higher Education XII

Females accounted for more than half (55.8%) of the tertiary enrolment in SY 2019-2020. Of the 76,844 female enrollees, 32.1 percent opted to take Education Science and Teacher Training followed by those in Business Administration and Related Courses (26.0%), and Medical and Allied Courses (8.6%).

Table 4.7  
**TERTIARY GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER  
EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, REGION XII**  
SY 2018-2019

Cluster of Discipline	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,170	1,203	967
Architectural and Town-Planning	24	13	11
Business Administration and Related	8,403	5,679	2,724
Criminology	2,434	725	1,709
Education Science and Teacher Training	8,181	6,028	2,153
Engineering and Technology	1,665	562	1,103
Home Economics	2	2	-
Humanities	575	367	208
IT-Related Disciplines	2,560	1,219	1,341
Law and Jurisprudence	14	10	4
Maritime Education	355	5	350
Mass Communication and Documentation	189	138	51
Mathematics	35	19	16
Medical and Allied Courses	1,775	1,528	247
Natural Sciences	246	172	74
Other Disciplines	1,274	828	446
Religion and Theology	18	5	13
Service Trades	341	281	60
Social and Behavioral Sciences	1,084	727	357
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,345</b>	<b>19,511</b>	<b>11,834</b>

Note: excludes graduates in the masters and doctoral degrees

Source: Commission on Higher Education XII

More than half (62.2%) of those who graduated in college in SY 2018-2019 were females. Of the 19,511 female graduates in the said school year, 30.9 percent were conferred with bachelor degrees in Education Science and Teacher Training followed by those in Business Administration and Related (29.1%), and Medical and Allied Courses (7.8%).

# HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING

People’s health is one of the government’s major concerns, not only because healthy people are important indicators of a healthy society but also because the country needs physically and mentally healthy citizens to bring about development.

Women, who constitute half of the country’s population, must be physically and mentally healthy to give birth and raise a generation of capable young people to sustain development and maintain balance and harmonious growth.

The priority concerns in this sector are:

- Inability of the health and delivery system to meet women’s health and reproductive needs;
- Need to further improve the health and nutritional status of women and children; and
- Need to encourage participation of women in the delivery of health and nutrition services.

## Health, Nutrition and Family Planning

### List of Tables and Figures

Table	Page
5.1 Projected Average Life Expectancy At Birth By Province/City, Region XII: 2000-2020	5-4
5.2 Median Age At First Marriage For Women Age 25-49 By Region: 2008, 2013 and 2017	5-5
5.3 Median Age At First Sexual Intercourse For Women Age 25-49 By Region: 2013 and 2017	5-6
5.4 Median Age At First Birth For Women Age 25-49 By Region: 2008, 2013 and 2017	5-7
5.5 Projected Total Fertility Rates By Province/City, Region XII: 2000-2020	5-8
5.6 Mean Ideal Number of Children For Women Age 15-49 Years, Mindanao Regions: 2013 and 2017	5-9
5.7 Wanted Fertility Rates and Actual Fertility Rates By Region: 2013 and 2017	5-10
5.8 Distribution of Women Age 15-49 Years Who Received Antenatal Care From a Skilled Provider By Region: 2013 and 2017	5-11
5.9 Distribution of Women Age 15-49 Years By Antenatal Care Provider and Region: 2017	5-12
5.10 Distribution of Live Births Attended by Skilled Health Provider, Philippines and By Region: 2017	5-13
5.11 Distribution of Live Births By Person Providing Assistance During Delivery and Region: 2013 and 2017	5-14
5.12 Deliveries By Type and Place, By Province/City, Region XII: 2020	5-15

List of Tables and Figures

Table		Page
5.13	Maternal Mortality By Leading Causes, Region XII: Five-Year Average (2015-2019) and 2020	5-16
5.14	Infant and Child Mortality Rates By Region: 2013 and 2017	5-17
5.15	Percent Distribution of Married Women 15-49 Years By Current Family Planning Method Used and Region: 2013 and 2017	5-18
5.16	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate By Type of Method Used and Region: 2017	5-19

Table 5.1  
**PROJECTED AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH  
BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII  
2000-2020**  
(In years)

Area/Sex	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Region XII				
Male	63.91	65.91	67.41	68.91
Female	68.84	70.84	72.34	73.84
Cotabato				
Male	63.77	65.77	67.27	68.77
Female	69.08	71.08	72.58	73.78
South Cotabato 1/				
Male	65.01	66.51	68.01	69.21
Female	69.80	71.80	73.30	74.50
Sultan Kudarat				
Male	62.15	64.45	66.45	67.95
Female	66.92	69.22	71.22	72.72
Sarangani				
Male	64.06	66.06	67.56	68.76
Female	68.75	70.75	72.25	73.75
Cotabato City				
Male	64.23	66.23	67.73	68.93
Female	68.70	70.70	72.20	73.70

1/ includes Gen. Santos City  
Source: 2000 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections,  
Philippine Statistics Authority

For 2015-2020, women in Region XII were projected to outlive men by at least five years. Both females and males in South Cotabato were forecasted to live longer than their counterparts in other provinces and cities in the region. The males and females in Sultan Kudarat, on other hand, were likely to have the shortest life span compared to their counterparts other provinces and cities in Region XII.

Table 5.2  
**MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN BY REGION**  
 2008, 2013 and 2017

Region	2008	2013	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>
Urban	23.2	23.1	23.3
Rural	21.0	21.5	21.8
NCR	23.7	23.7	24.2
CAR	21.0	22.5	23.7
Region I	22.7	22.8	22.1
Region II	21.1	21.0	21.7
Region III	22.4	22.6	22.6
Region IVA	22.9	23.0	22.6
MIMAROPA	20.3	20.5	21.3
Region V	21.4	22.0	21.9
Region VI	22.7	22.5	22.0
Region VII	21.9	22.7	23.0
Region VIII	21.7	21.6	21.4
Region IX	21.7	21.0	21.4
Region X	21.6	21.6	22.1
Region XI	21.2	21.6	22.2
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Region XIII	21.0	21.1	22.0
ARMM	19.8	20.0	20.8

Note: For women respondents of NDHS ageing 25-49 years old  
 Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

Most births in the Philippines occur in the bounds of marriage. In 2017, women in Region XII usually marry at the age of 21 years, more than a year than the national average of 22.5 years. In the region, this was one year older as compared to the previous years.

In 2017, women in ARMM continue to be the earliest to marry in the Philippines at the age of 20.8 years. Those in the NCR usually marry at the age of 24 years, the oldest marrying age in the country.

Table 5.3  
**MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR WOMEN BY REGION**  
 2013 and 2017

Region	2013	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Urban	22.0	21.6
Rural	21.0	20.8
NCR	22.4	22.4
CAR	22.1	22.4
Region I	22.0	21.0
Region II	20.4	20.8
Region III	22.2	21.4
Region IVA	22.2	21.5
MIMAROPA	20.5	20.6
Region V	21.5	21.2
Region VI	21.4	21.4
Region VII	20.9	21.0
Region VIII	20.7	20.4
Region IX	20.6	20.5
Region X	20.9	20.3
Region XI	20.8	20.2
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Region XIII	20.3	20.5
ARMM	20.1	20.6

Note: For women respondents of NDHS ageing 25-49 years old  
 Source: 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

Women in the country aged 25-49 years had their first exposure to sexual intercourse at the age of 21 years during the surveys in 2013 and 2017. In 2017, most women among the regions in the country had their first sexual intercourse at 20 years old, the youngest among women counterparts in the country while the oldest age was at 22 years. Women living in rural areas tend to have sexual intercourse at a younger age than those living in urban areas.

Region XII women were among those who had their first sexual experience at 20 years, one year younger than the national average.

Table 5.4  
**MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST BIRTH FOR WOMEN BY REGION**  
 2008, 2013 and 2017

Region	2008	2013	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>
Urban	24.2	24.3	24.3
Rural	22.2	22.6	22.8
NCR	24.8	25.0	a
CAR	22.1	23.4	24.1
Region I	23.8	23.8	23.1
Region II	22.3	22.3	22.6
Region III	23.5	23.8	23.7
Region IVA	24.0	24.1	23.9
MIMAROPA	21.6	21.6	22.3
Region V	22.6	23.3	22.9
Region VI	23.7	23.4	23.3
Region VII	22.9	23.4	23.2
Region VIII	22.6	22.8	22.3
Region IX	22.8	22.2	22.4
Region X	22.7	22.9	22.8
Region XI	22.1	22.5	22.6
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Region XIII	22.3	22.4	22.9
ARMM	21.5	22.0	22.4

a/ Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching age 25.  
 Note: For women respondents of NDHS ageing 25-49 years old  
 Source: 2008, 2013 and 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years in the Philippines remained at 23.5 years from 2013 to 2017. This figure was slightly higher as compared to 23.2 years in 2008.

On the average, median age at first birth for women in Region XII was at 21.9 years, the youngest among its counterparts in the country. The highest was noted in CAR at 24.1 years

Table 5.5  
**PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES**  
**BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII**  
 2000-2020

Area/Sex	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Region XII	4.04	3.77	3.51	3.27
Cotabato	4.16	3.87	3.61	3.36
South Cotabato 1/	3.74	3.49	3.25	3.03
Sultan Kudarat	4.21	3.92	3.65	3.40
Sarangani	4.59	4.28	3.98	3.71
Cotabato City	2.90	2.70	2.52	2.34

1/ includes Gen. Santos City  
 Source: 2000 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2015-2020, women in Region XII were projected to bear 3.3 children in their lifetime. Only Cotabato City was likely to have a fertility rate of about two children, one child below the regional average. Women in the entire provinces of the region are expected to give birth to about three children in their entire childbearing years.

Table 5.6  
**MEAN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49, MINDANAO REGIONS**  
 2013 and 2017

Regions	2013		2017	
	Wanted	Actual	Wanted	Actual
<b>Philippines</b>	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.7
Urban	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.4
Rural	2.5	3.5	2.2	2.9
NCR	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.9
CAR	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.5
Region I	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.6
Region II	2.4	3.2	2.5	3.1
Region III	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.4
Region IVA	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.6
MIMAROPA	2.5	3.7	2.0	2.9
Region V	2.6	4.1	2.3	3.2
Region VI	2.4	3.8	2.0	3.0
Region VII	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.5
Region VIII	2.6	3.5	2.1	3.1
Region IX	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.6
Region X	2.5	3.5	2.4	3.1
Region XI	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.7
<b>Region XII</b>	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.4
Region XIII	2.6	3.6	2.5	3.0
ARMM	3.6	4.2	2.3	3.1

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

The mean ideal number of children for women ages 15-49 years increase along with age. The mean ideal number of children for women in most of the regions in Mindanao is three. On the average, women in the ARMM prefer at least 4 children as compared to Region XII’s three in 2017. The lowest was seen in Region XI at only two children.

In 2017, the mean ideal number of children in ARMM and Region X decreased by one (1) child as compared to the previous year while those in Region XII and Region XIII women remained the same.

Table 5.7  
**WANTED FERTILITY RATES AND ACTUAL FERTILITY RATES BY REGION**  
 2013 and 2017

2013								
Mindanao Regions	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	Total
Philippines								
Urban	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.6
Rural	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.0
Region IX	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.0
Region X	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.0
Region XI	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.7
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Region XIII	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.0
ARMM	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.1
2017								
Philippines	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.7
Urban	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6
Rural	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.8
Region IX	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.2
Region X	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.9
Region XI	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Region XIII	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.0
ARMM	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.2

Notes: 1/ Fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey;  
 2/ Rates in parentheses are based on 500-749 unweighted women.  
 3/ A birth is considered wanted if the number of children at the time of conception was less than or equal to the current ideal number of children reported by the respondent.

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

The highest gap with a one (1) child difference between wanted and actual fertility rates was noted in Region VI and Region XIII. The smallest gap was observed in NCR at 0.3 while Region XII was at 0.7. This means that among the regions in the Philippines, NCR was more successful in implementing their fertility preferences than those in Region VI and Region VIII. Region XII was also closer to achieving their fertility preferences.



Table 5.8  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS WHO RECEIVED  
 ANTENATAL CARE FROM A SKILLED PROVIDER BY REGION  
 2013 and 2017**

Region	2013	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>93.8</b>
Urban	96.7	94.0
Rural	94.2	93.6
NCR	98.7	93.3
CAR	98.1	95.4
Region I	97.4	97.6
Region II	97.2	95.2
Region III	97.7	93.7
Region IVA	97.1	97.1
MIMAROPA	91.3	92.9
Region V	97.0	96.2
Region VI	97.9	91.7
Region VII	98.4	95.8
Region VIII	95.6	98.8
Region IX	94.0	88.7
Region X	94.6	94.2
Region XI	97.6	92.8
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>
Region XIII	97.0	95.0
ARMM	52.8	93.8

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

About 92 per 100 pregnant women aged 15-49 years in Region XII who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who had received antenatal care (ANC) during pregnancy for the most recent live birth. In 2017, this is roughly two (2) women higher than the national average. The highest share of pregnant women who received ANC were those from Region VIII at 98.8 percent. The lowest was noted in Region VI (91.7%) and Region XII (91.6%)

Table 5.9  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS  
 BY ANTENATAL CARE PROVIDER AND REGION  
 2017**

Region	Antenatal Care Provider					No ANC	Total	%age receiving ANC from a skilled provider
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Hilot	Brgy Health Worker			
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	93.8
Urban	48.1	3.3	42.6	0.2	3.2	2.5	100.0	94.0
Rural	31.8	4.9	56.8	0.3	2.9	3.2	100.0	93.6
NCR	69.7	2.3	21.4	0.2	5.4	1.1	100.0	93.3
CAR	54.5	7.8	33.1	0.0	2.7	1.9	100.0	95.4
Region I	61.2	4.5	32.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	100.0	97.6
Region II	40.8	1.4	53.0	0.0	1.8	3.0	100.0	95.2
Region III	52.8	0.4	40.5	3.0	3.9	2.1	100.0	93.7
Region IVA	50.2	1.8	45.1	0.0	1.1	1.8	100.0	97.1
MIMAROPA	36.4	6.5	50.0	5.0	3.3	3.2	100.0	92.9
Region V	25.3	8.1	62.8	0.0	0.8	2.9	100.0	96.2
Region VI	24.6	4.4	62.6	1.0	1.4	6.9	100.0	91.7
Region VII	23.4	4.9	67.5	0.0	1.7	2.5	100.0	95.8
Region VIII	28.9	9.7	60.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.8
Region IX	13.2	10.0	65.5	0.0	6.9	4.4	100.0	88.7
Region X	22.1	3.5	68.6	0.0	3.2	2.6	100.0	94.2
Region XI	27.5	7.6	57.7	8.0	5.7	0.7	100.0	92.8
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>91.6</b>
Region XIII	21.9	12.5	60.7	0.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	95.0
ARMM	15.3	3.2	50.0	0.4	9.8	16.9	100.0	93.8

Note: If more than one source of antenatal care (ANC) was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications as considered in the tabulation.

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

In general, midwives and doctors are the most popular antenatal care providers in the country. Doctors are the most preferred ANC providers in NCR, CAR, Regions I, III and IVA.

Region VIII had the highest percentage of women who received ANC from a health professional while women in ARMM had the lowest. ARMM had the highest percentage of pregnant women with no ANC.

Table 5.10  
**DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PERSON PROVIDING ASSISTANCE  
DURING DELIVERY AND REGION**  
2017

Region	%age delivered by a skilled provider	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Hilot	Relative/ Student/ Others	No one/ Don' t know	Total
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Urban	91.6	58.2	3.6	29.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Rural	78.7	41.7	6.8	30.2	18.9	1.3	0.4	100.0
NCR	96.1	69.7	1.0	25.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
CAR	91.8	71.4	6.8	13.6	3.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
Region I	98.0	69.5	4.6	23.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Region II	91.1	58.2	1.1	31.8	7.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Region III	92.6	61.4	1.2	30.0	5.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
Region IVA	89.1	55.3	2.6	31.2	10.6	0.0	0.2	100.0
MIMAROPA	68.6	39.3	6.2	23.1	25.0	5.0	0.9	100.0
Region V	83.6	29.5	11.9	42.2	15.1	0.9	0.1	100.0
Region VI	81.1	48.0	2.8	30.3	16.2	1.6	0.8	100.0
Region VII	91.0	43.1	11.2	36.7	5.3	1.6	0.3	100.0
Region VIII	87.1	44.8	13.2	29.0	12.	0.2	0.4	100.0
Region IX	77.1	28.0	14.5	34.6	17.9	3.0	1.4	100.0
Region X	78.7	40.0	6.0	32.6	19.8	0.8	0.5	100.0
Region XI	82.0	51.5	5.9	24.7	16.1	1.3	0.1	100.0
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Region XIII	79.6	38.7	13.2	27.8	16.3	2.3	0.0	100.0
ARMM	33.6	13.6	1.1	18.8	65.6	0.2	0.3	100.0

Note: If more than one person attended the delivery, only the most qualified person was considered in the tabulation.  
Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),  
Philippine Statistics Authority

Five years preceding the 2017 National Health and Demographic Health Survey, about 84 per 100 live births in the country were attended by skilled health providers. This was six (6) live births higher compared to 73 per 100 live births in 2013.

Six (6) in 17 regions in 2017 had higher percentages of births delivered by skilled health personnel than the national average with NCR topping the list at 86.8 percent. ARMM had the lowest, at only 20 per 100 live births assisted by skilled health providers. About 66 for every 100 livebirth in Region XII were delivered by skilled health providers.

Table 5.11  
**DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE BIRTHS BY PERSON PROVIDING ASSISTANCE  
DURING DELIVERY, PHILIPPINES AND BY REGION**  
2013 and 2017

Region	2013	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>84.4</b>
Urban	83.2	91.6
Rural	63.6	78.7
NCR	90.9	96.1
CAR	85.4	91.8
Region I	90.0	98.0
Region II	64.4	91.1
Region III	87.8	92.6
Region IVA	84.6	89.1
MIMAROPA	41.3	68.6
Region V	65.0	83.6
Region VI	67.8	81.1
Region VII	80.9	91.0
Region VIII	67.4	87.1
Region IX	52.0	77.1
Region X	63.3	78.7
Region XI	67.7	82.0
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>65.9</b>
Region XIII	63.2	79.6
ARMM	20.4	33.6

Note: If more than one person attended the delivery, only the most qualified person was considered in the tabulation.  
Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS),  
Philippine Statistics Authority

Midwives and doctors are the most popular birth attendants in the country. In Region XII, midwives (34.5%) and hilots (30.1%) were the most preferred birth attendants in 2017.

Table 5.12  
**DELIVERIES BY TYPE AND PLACE, REGION XII**  
 2020

Province/City	No. of Deliveries	Vaginal deliveries	Caesarian deliveries	Type of Place of Delivery (%)		
				Home	Health Facility	Others
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>72,158</b>	<b>64,554</b>	<b>7,604</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Cotabato	20,352	18,173	2,179	15.5	84.0	0.5
Sarangani	10,307	9,855	452	7.5	90.5	2.0
So. Cotabato	16,879	14,906	1,973	6.1	93.9	0.0
Sultan Kudarat	12,272	10,799	1,473	6.9	91.8	1.3
Cotabato City	5,502	4,401	1,101	9.2	90.8	0.00
Gen. Santos City	6,846	6,420	426	2.1	97.9	0.1

Source: DOH XII

In 2020, 89.5 percent of the 72,158 deliveries in Region XII were normal (vaginal) deliveries. Women who gave birth in a health facility, at home and other places of delivery recorded decreases.

Of the normal deliveries, 90.4 percent were delivered at a health facility lower than the 92.5 percent recorded the previous year. Meanwhile, 9.0 percent was delivered at home. South Cotabato, at 93.9 percent, had the highest proportion of deliveries in a health facility while General Santos City topped the cities at 97.9 percent.

Table 5.13  
**MATERNAL MORTALITY BY LEADING CAUSES, REGION XII**  
 Five Year Average (201-2019) and 2020  
 (Per 1,000 live births)

Leading Causes	5-Year Average (2015-2019)		2020	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Uterine Atony	6	6.86	8	11.11
Pre-Eclampsia Severe	17	20.81	7	9.72
Post-Partum Eclampsia	4	4.99	6	8.33
Retained Placenta	3	3.03	6	8.33
Post-Partum Hemorrhage	18	21.75	5	6.92
Placenta Accreta	-	0.48	2	2.78
Puerperal Sepsis	2	2.61	2	2.78
Placenta Previa	1	0.98	1	1.39
Amniotic Fluid Embolism	1	1.19	1	1.39
Post-Partum Cardiomyopathy	1	0.96	1	1.39

Source: DOH XII

Uterine Atony was the leading cause of maternal deaths in Region XII. In 2020 alone, 8 lives were loss or about 11 mothers died per 1,000 live births. On the average, Eclampsia/Pre-Eclampsia resulted to 7 deaths for every 1,000 live births annually during the period 2015-2019.

The other top killer diseases associated with pregnancy were Pre-Eclampsia Severe and Post-Partum Eclampsia

Table 5.14  
**INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATES BY REGION**  
 2013 and 2017

Region	Infant <sup>1/</sup>		Child <sup>2/</sup>		Under-five <sup>1/</sup>	
	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>
Urban	19		7		25	
Rural	28		11		38	
NCR	16	8	6	2	22	11
CAR	16	8	9	3	25	11
Region I	23	26	4	3	26	29
Region II	20	19	2	6	21	24
Region III	23	14	8	5	31	19
Region IVA	19	18	4	3	23	21
MIMAROPA	36	28	6	5	43	33
Region V	21	30	12	8	33	38
Region VI	25	38	6	9	30	46
Region VII	26	25	8	4	34	29
Region VIII	19	27	13	5	32	32
Region IX	27	20	8	7	35	26
Region X	25	26	24	6	49	32
Region XI	26	17	12	7	37	24
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>
Region XIII	33	24	6	4	39	28
ARMM	32	37	24	19	55	55

<sup>1/</sup> per 1,000 live births      <sup>2/</sup> per 1,000 children surviving to 12-months of age

Note: Mortality rates are applicable for the ten-year period preceding the survey

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

In Region XII, infant mortality decreased by eight deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 as compared to the previous estimates.

Child mortality or deaths between exact age one and age five continue to increase from 16 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.

Under five mortality rate in Region XII also decreased from 52 deaths in 2013 NDHS to 48 deaths in 2017 NDHS.

Table 5.15  
**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED WOMEN 15-49 YEARS**  
**BY CURRENT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD USED BY REGION**  
 2013 and 2017  
 (In percent)

Region	Percent Using Contraceptives						No. of women interviewed	
	Any Method		Modern 1/		Traditional 2/			
	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017	2013	2017
Philippines	50.7	54.3	34.0	40.4	16.7	13.9	8,418	15,016
Urban	56.5	53.3	37.8	38.1	18.7	15.3	4,734	6,769
Rural	53.8	55.0	37.5	42.2	16.3	12.8	4,995	8,247
NCR	61.1	54.7	40.1	39.9	21.0	14.8	1,475	2,133
CAR	61.2	50.0	44.0	43.5	17.2	6.5	151	222
Region I	54.4	60.1	37.5	43.9	17.0	16.2	460	721
Region II	58.9	62.6	51.5	57.0	7.4	5.6	376	559
Region III	61.2	53.1	44.9	38.2	16.4	14.9	1,052	1,509
Region IVA	55.7	54.0	36.1	36.4	19.6	17.5	1,349	2,489
MIMAROPA	51.2	50.8	39.7	43.6	11.5	7.2	252	398
Region V	44.9	51.3	21.2	32.2	23.7	19.1	511	944
Region VI	55.4	56.9	34.3	39.9	21.0	16.9	636	924
Region VII	54.8	52.1	34.0	36.7	20.8	15.4	636	939
Region VIII	61.7	58.8	37.0	40.9	24.8	17.9	370	611
Region IX	47.3	49.5	36.2	42.0	11.1	7.4	425	513
Region X	50.7	53.5	37.6	44.9	13.1	8.6	424	634
Region XI	53.8	62.2	39.3	48.9	14.5	13.2	557	822
Region XII	57.5	58.9	44.2	50.8	13.3	8.0	469	719
Region XIII	54.2	54.8	39.0	46.8	15.2	8.0	293	425
ARMM	23.9	26.3	15.3	18.7	8.6	7.6	295	453

<sup>1/</sup> Includes pills, IUD, injection, diaphragm/foam/jelly/cream, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, mucus/billings/ovulation, temperature, and LAM

<sup>2/</sup> Includes calendar/rhythm, withdrawal and periodic abstinence

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

In Region XII, the use of contraceptives for family planning slightly increased from 57.5 percent in 2013 to 58.9 percent in 2017.

Modern contraceptives were widely used in all regions of the country. In Region XII, more women were using modern contraceptives as compared to traditional methods. In 2017, the use of modern contraceptives was highest in Region II (57.0%), followed by Region XII (50.8%) and Region XI (48.9%).

The distribution of women using traditional methods of contraception was highest in Region V at 19.1 percent while CAR posted the lowest at 6.5 percent in 2017. The use of traditional method of contraceptives dropped in all regions in the country.

Table 5.16  
**CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY METHOD USED BY REGION**  
 2017  
 (In percent)

Region	Modern Methods									Traditional Methods		
	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Male Condom	Implants	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	Standard Days Method	LAM	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Others
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Urban	18.9	2.9	4.4	1.7	1.1	8.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.7	11.5	0.1
Rural	22.6	4.0	5.6	1.6	1.2	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	3.3	9.4	0.1
NCR	19.0	2.3	4.8	1.8	1.1	8.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	3.6	11.2	0.0
CAR	21.2	2.6	8.8	1.0	0.3	9.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	4.5	0.0
Region I	17.7	2.2	6.8	1.2	0.4	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	14.6	0.1
Region II	36.1	3.9	6.6	1.1	0.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.3	0.0
Region III	17.8	0.4	4.6	1.4	0.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	13.5	0.0
Region IVA	19.4	2.6	3.9	2.0	0.7	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	14.3	0.0
MIMAROPA	24.6	2.3	8.6	0.6	1.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	4.5	0.1
Region V	18.6	1.3	4.6	2.3	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	4.7	14.3	0.0
Region VI	23.2	3.3	4.5	1.5	1.2	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	6.1	10.8	0.0
Region VII	18.0	7.1	3.2	2.1	1.3	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.6	7.5	0.3
Region VIII	18.6	5.4	6.1	1.7	2.0	6.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	14.0	0.1
Region IX	21.9	5.5	5.6	1.9	2.3	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.6	3.1	0.7
Region X	22.5	10.4	3.5	1.7	0.7	5.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	3.8	4.8	0.0
Region XI	28.1	5.9	4.2	1.9	2.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	9.0	0.0
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Region XIII	25.1	8.4	5.8	1.4	0.4	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.4	4.4	0.2
ARMM	9.7	1.2	5.6	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.3	0.8

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

In Region XII, the pill was the most preferred modern contraceptive method while withdrawal was the most popular among the traditional method.

# PUBLIC LIFE

Women and men are meant to work in partnership. But Filipino society is mainly patriarchal. Women lack access and control over money and decision-making process. In the workplace, they are often subjected to exploitation and harassment. In the community, the absence of women’s participation in planning and policy-making often results in policies and programs that do not address their peculiar needs and concerns. Women should be strengthened not only for the task of motherhood but also for professional pursuits and more active participation in community and national development efforts.

The priority issues in the sector include:

- Low participation of women in decision-making processes at all levels;
- Majority of women occupy the lowest echelons, their participation decreases as the position levels goes up; and
- Marginal participation of women in political processes.

## Public Life

### List of Tables

Table	Page
6.1 Number of Government Personnel According to Category, Region XII: 2019	6-3
6.2 Number of Career Personnel in the Government Service By Level of Position: 2019	6-4
6.3 Number Of Personnel Having Non-Career Positions In The Government Service By Terms of Employment, Region XII: 2019	6-5
6.4 Number of Job Order And Contract of Service Personnel In The Government Service, Region XII: 2019	6-6
6.5 Number of Personnel Having Career Positions In The Government Service By Terms of Employment, Region XII: 2019	6-7
6.6 Number of Registered Voters And Percentage of Voting, Region XII: 2016 and 2019 Elections	6-8
6.7 Number of Elected Government Officials By Province/City, Region XII: 2016 and 2019 Elections	6-9

Table 6.1  
**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE  
 ACCORDING TO CATEGORY, REGION XII**  
 2019

Province/City	Career		Non-Career		Other terms of employment	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>27,037</b>	<b>49,938</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>13,505</b>	<b>9,834</b>
Cotabato City	3,328	6,086	1,911	2,577	3,497	1,739
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	5,478	14,863	747	491	953	1,995
Sarangani	5,582	11,379	586	316	3,767	2,348
South Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	3,425	8,215	565	399	3,409	2,595
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	9,224	9,395	555	297	1,879	1,157

Notes:  
 1/ includes Kidapawan City  
 2/ includes General Santos City and Koronadal City  
 3/ includes Tacurong City  
 Source: Civil Service Commission XII

More than half (64.9%) of the government’s workforce in career positions were women. Men constituted more than half (51.7%) of the employees in non-career positions in the region. In other terms of employment, males (57.9%) outnumbered females in Region XII.

Among the provinces, Cotabato had the highest number of females occupying career positions at 29.8 percent of the total female personnel. On the other hand, males in Sultan Kudarat constituted 34.1 percent of the total male workforce in non-career positions at 34.1 percent while in other terms of employment, Sarangani had the highest male personnel at 27.9 percent.

Table 6.2  
**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL HAVING CAREER POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE  
 BY LEVEL OF POSITION, REGION XII**  
 2019

Province/City	1 <sup>st</sup> Level		2 <sup>nd</sup> Level		3 <sup>rd</sup> Level	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>20,559</b>	<b>44,214</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>51</b>
Cotabato City	1,036	901	2,234	5,149	58	36
Cotabato	1,684	1,462	3,790	13,399	4	2
Sarangani	1,356	1,090	4,222	10,289	4	0
South Cotabato	1,237	1,133	2,181	7,073	7	9
Sultan Kudarat	1,071	1,087	8,132	8,304	21	4

Source: Civil Service Commission XII

In 2019, men outnumbered women in the first level positions. First level positions deal mainly on clerical trade, crafts and custodial services involving non-professional or sub-professional tasks.

Women occupying second level positions exceeded the number of men. Second level positions include professional, technical, and scientific positions which involve professional, technical, or scientific work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring at least four years of college work up to Division Chief level.

Positions such as department chief, bureau directors, and other officers identified by the Career Executive Service Board are classified under third level positions. These positions were dominated by men at 17 females for every 31 males.

Across the provinces, women occupying first level positions were highest in Cotabato Province. Cotabato Province also had the highest number of women holding second level positions.

Table 6.3  
**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN NON-CAREER POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT, REGION XII**  
 2019

Province/City	Coterminous		Casual		Contractual		Fixed Terms (for SUCs)		Elective	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>160</b>
Cotabato City	109	46	121	37	1,681	2,478	-	-	-	16
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	87	57	465	377	-	4	-	-	195	53
Sarangani	114	97	368	195	3	1	1	-	100	23
So. Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	105	69	218	228	118	71	-	-	124	31
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	51	18	355	225	18	17	-	-	131	37

Notes: Non-Career Service positions are entrance based on other than those of the usual tests of merit and fitness utilized for the career service and tenure which is limited to a period specified by law, or which is coterminous with that of the appointing authority or subject to his pleasure, or which is limited to the duration of a particular project for which purpose employment was made.  
 1/ includes Kidapawan City  
 2/ includes General Santos City and Koronadal City  
 3/ includes Tacurong City  
 Source: Civil Service Commission XII

Men dominated the non-career coterminous positions in the government service in Region XII. In 2019, men comprised 61.9 percent of those in the coterminous positions. Men consisted of 51.7 percent of the total non-career employees in Region XII.

About 24.5 percent of men occupying coterminous positions were in Sarangani. Cotabato Province posted the highest number of casual and elective positions for male employees in Region XII. Contractual positions occupied by men were highest in Cotabato City.

Table 6.4  
**NUMBER OF JOB ORDERS AND CONTRACT OF SERVICE PERSONNEL IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE, REGION XII**  
 2019

Province/City	Job Order		Contract of Service		Persons with Disabilities		Indigenous People	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>11,380</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,512</b>
Cotabato City	2,810	881	687	858	31	43	36	95
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	491	1,522	462	473	52	39	153	317
Sarangani	3,384	1,915	383	433	60	60	340	532
So. Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	2,911	2,311	498	284	56	45	882	549
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	1,784	1,067	95	90	41	32	33	19

Notes:  
 1/ includes Kidapawan City  
 2/ includes General Santos City and Koronadal City  
 3/ includes Tacurong City  
 Source: Civil Service Commission XII

Men outnumbered women in job order positions. They also outnumbered women among personnel classified as persons with disabilities. Cotabato City had the highest number of women working in positions classified as contract of service. Men holding job order positions were highest in Sarangani.

There were more male personnel classified as persons with disabilities in Sarangani. Women indigenous peoples in the government service were also highest in South Cotabato.



Table 6.5  
**NUMBER OF PERSONNEL IN CAREER POSITIONS IN THE  
GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT, REGION XII  
2019**

Province/City	Permanent		Temporary		Substitute		CES Permanent		Non-CES Permanent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>26,086</b>	<b>47,193</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>38</b>
Cotabato City	2,957	4,615	80	102	216	1,320	14	8	44	29
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	5,257	14,202	43	20	108	573	4	2	-	-
Sarangani	5,383	11,245	174	109	3	11	3	-	1	-
So. Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	3,366	7,997	18	7	13	181	5	2	2	7
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	9,123	9,134	23	12	28	233	2	1	19	3

Notes:  
1/ includes Kidapawan City  
2/ includes General Santos City and Koronadal City  
3/ includes Tacurong City  
Source: Civil Service Commission XII

In 2019, women exceeded the number of men in career permanent positions at 64.4 percent, and substitute positions at 86.1 percent. On the other hand, men comprised the majority of employees for temporary positions, CES permanent and CES non-permanent career positions in Region XII.

Cotabato Province had the highest number of women working as permanent employees comprising 30.1 percent of the total women holding permanent positions in the government service in 2019. Substitute women employees were highest in Cotabato City. Men in temporary positions were notable in Sarangani.

Table 6.6  
**NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND PERCENTAGE OF VOTING, REGION XII  
2016 and 2019 Elections**

Province/City	2016 Elections				2019 Elections			
	Registered Voters		Voter's Turnout (%)		Registered Voters		Voter's Turnout (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	325,153	343,866	81.54%	82.37%	377,629	395,662	76.65%	77.20%
South Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	240,533	237,777	83.46%	82.45%	280,611	278,342	76.80%	77.90%
Sarangani	146,392	153,683	76.01%	74.05%	168,421	177,483	70.65%	68.66%
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	188,456	204,237	77.23%	75.51%	217,073	234,938	71.83%	71.90%
Cotabato City	<b>UNDER BARMM</b>							
G. Santos City	133,334	114,136	83.65%	81.66%	161,239	139,867	73.22%	72.70%
Kidapawan City	38,328	36,752	81.55%	84.00%	43,228	41,425	76.73%	77.23%
Koronadal City	48,431	45,158	85.59%	84.99%	55,938	52,420	74.00%	75.69%
Tacurong City	25,281	24,025	82.43%	81.57%	29,148	28,218	73.67%	74.30%

Notes:  
1/ includes Kidapawan City  
2/ includes General Santos City and Koronadal City  
3/ includes Tacurong City  
Source: Commission on Elections

In the 2019 elections in Region XII, women constituted about half (49.7%) of the registered voters. Men outnumbered women voters in Cotabato, South Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat,

The proportion of men who went out and voted during the elections in 2019 was higher than the proportion of women who voted in that same elections in all provinces and cities in the region except in Sarangani and General Santos City.

Table 6.7  
**NUMBER OF ELECTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS**  
**BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII**  
 2016 and 2019 Elections

Province/City	House of Representatives		Governor		Vice-Governor		Mayor		Vice-Mayor		SP/SB	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>2016 Elections</b>												
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	16	8	10	34	122
South Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	10	4	7	26	74
Sarangani	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	0	7	10	56
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	0	2	0	1	0	1	6	6	0	12	27	91
Cotabato City	<b>UNDER BARMM</b>											
G. Santos City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8
Kidapawan City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6
Koronadal City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6
Tacurong City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	7
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>2016 Elections</b>												
Cotabato <sup>1/</sup>	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	18	4	14	42	114
South Cotabato <sup>2/</sup>	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	10	3	8	22	78
Sarangani	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5	3	4	14	52
Sultan Kudarat <sup>3/</sup>	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	9	0	12	35	83
Cotabato City	<b>UNDER BARMM</b>											
G. Santos City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	9
Kidapawan City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	7
Koronadal City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	6
Tacurong City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	8
<b>REGION XII</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>357</b>

Notes:

1/ includes Kidapawan City

2/ includes General Santos City and Koronadal City

3/ includes Tacurong City

Source: Commission on Elections

Of all the elective positions in Region XII during the 2019 elections, only 24.0 percent or 144 women occupied positions on the House of Representatives down to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan to Sangguniang Bayan and Panglungsod; 5 women more compared to the 139 women elected during the 2016 elections. In 2019, men monopolized the elective positions at 76.0 percent.

# ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

The division of society into spheres of production and reproduction had led to the under- or even non-valuation of women's work. Goods and services in the public sphere are recognized and remunerated as with productive value. Housework and other domestic-related activities are presumed to be part of women's reproductive functions and are therefore perceived to have minimal social and economic contributions.

Typically, the responsibility of non-wage household work such as childcare, food preparation, subsistence farming and the collection of fuel and water remained largely invisible to the public eye. With women managing the house, husbands are relieved of domestic tasks to take over income earning activities.

The lack of visibility and non-quantification of women's contributions in the economy is a priority issue that should be addressed in this sector.

## ***Economic Participation***

---

### List of Tables

Table	Page
7.1 Women's Cash Earnings Compared With Husband's Cash Earnings, Region XII:2017	7-3
7.2 Person Who Decides How Cash Earnings of Women 15-49 Years Are Used By Age Group, Philippines: 2017	7-4
7.3 Person Who Decides How Cash Earnings of Women 15-49 Years Are Used By Number of Living Children, Philippines: 2017	7-5
7.4 Person Who Decides How Cash Earnings of Women 15-49 Years And Their Husband's Cash Earnings Are Used, Region XII: 2017	7-6
7.5 Women's Participation On Deciding Where And How Cash Earnings Should Be Spent, Region XII: 2017	7-7

Table 7.1  
**WOMEN’S CASH EARNINGS COMPARED WITH HUSBAND’S CASH EARNINGS, REGION XII**  
 2017

Women’s cash earnings compared with husband’s cash earnings	Distribution (%)
Total number of women	240
Total Distribution	100
More	25.0
Less	58.6
About the same	14.1
Husband/partner has no earnings	1.5
Don’t know/missing	0.7

Note: Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: 2017 National Health and Demographic Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority XII

Results from the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) showed that of the 240 women respondents in Region XII, about 58.6 percent of them who were working for a living had earnings lower than those of their respective husbands while 1.5 percent had partners with no earnings.

Table 7.2  
**PERSON WHO DECIDES HOW CASH EARNINGS OF WOMEN 15-49 YEARS ARE USED BY AGE GROUP, PHILIPPINES**  
 2017

Age	Person who decides how wife’s cash earnings are used (%)					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
15-19	44.7	52.7	1.7	0.9	100.0	96
20-24	42.8	52.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	621
25-29	37.7	59.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,017
30-34	43.4	51.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	1,185
35-39	40.8	55.6	3.5	0.1	100.0	1,388
40-44	44.6	52.8	2.7	0.0	100.0	1,267
45-49	46.4	49.4	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,177

Note: Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Source: 2017 National Health and Demographic Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority XII

The 2017 NDHS asked married women aged 15-49 years on who decides how their cash earnings are used. Data showed that at least half of these women who are employed and earned cash made joint decisions with their husband on how to spend wife’s cash earnings in all age groups.

Table 7.3  
**PERSON WHO DECIDES HOW CASH EARNINGS OF WOMEN 15-49 YEARS ARE USED BY NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN, PHILIPPINES**  
 2017

Number of living children	Person who decides how wife’s cash earnings are used (%)					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
0	34.5	61.2	4.2	0.1	100.0	743
1-2	42.8	53.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	3,152
3-4	45.2	51.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,980
5+	43.8	51.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	876

Note: Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey.  
 Source: 2017 National Health and Demographic Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority XII

More than half of the currently married women aged 15-49 years received cash earnings from employment in the 12 months preceding the 2017 NDHS. The biggest distribution, at 61.2 percent, was noted on women with no living children.

Table 7.4  
**PERSON WHO DECIDES HOW THE WIFE’S CASH EARNINGS ARE USED, REGION XII**  
 2017

Person who decides how the wife’s cash earnings are used (%)	Region XII
Mainly wife	43.4
Wife and husband jointly	51.9
Mainly husband	4.7
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

Note: Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey.  
 Source: 2017 National Health and Demographic Survey  
 Philippine Statistics Authority XII

In Region XII, 51.9 percent, decided jointly with their husbands how wife’s earnings will be spent. A large proportion (43.4%) reported that they themselves decided on how their earnings must be spent.

Table 7.5  
**WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION ON DECIDING WHERE AND  
HOW CASH EARNINGS SHOULD BE SPENT, REGION XII**  
2017

Where and how earnings should be spent	Distribution (%)
Total number of women	719
Own health care	95.9
Making major household purchases	91.8
Visits to her family or relatives	92.3
All three decisions	87.0
None of the three decisions	2.0

Note: Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with husband.  
Source: 2017 National Health and Demographic Survey  
Philippine Statistics Authority XII

Of the 719 women respondents belonging to the age range 15-49 years to the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey in Region XII, about 95.9 percent made individual decisions or jointly with their husbands on matters pertaining to health care, making major household purchases and daily purchases of household needs as well as decisions on visits to family/relatives. About 87.0 percent reported that they have participated in all three decisions.

# MIGRATION

People normally choose to live where there are opportunities for work, higher income, business and other forms of self-enhancement. In general, they live in places where they think, rightly or wrongly, they will have a better life.

The phenomenon in recent years of overseas employment exposes women to greater dangers such as sexual exploitation and physical abuse. It also presents a serious threat to their well-being, dignity, status and image before the world, to the family as an institution, and to the national self-respect. Below are the priority issues that the government has to find solutions to:

- Absence of local employment opportunities which pushes women to accept low-paying, time demanding and risky jobs overseas;
- Women OCWs deployed as domestic workers and entertainers who are exposed to sexual abuse and other forms of maltreatment; and
- Need to strengthen and expand the coverage of pre-departure orientation seminars including review of contents to include other important matters such as traditions, rights and privileges, benefits, laws and customs of receiving countries.

## Migration

---

### List of Tables

Table	Page
8.1 Poverty Incidence of Migrant and Formal Sector Workers By Region: 2012, 2015, and 2018	8-3
8.2 Number and Percentage Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers By Region: 2017-2019	8-4
8.3 Number and Percentage Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers and Contract Workers By Region: 2019	8-5
8.4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers By Age Group, Mindanao: 2017-2019	8-6
8.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers By Place of Work and Sex: 2018-2019	8-7
8.6 Number and Percentage Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers By Major Occupation Group, Mindanao: 2019	8-8
8.7 Total and Average Remittance in Cash and in Kind of Overseas Filipino Workers, Mindanao: 2018-2019	8-9

Table 8.1  
**POVERTY INCIDENCE OF MIGRANT AND FORMAL SECTOR WORKERS  
 BY REGION: 2012, 2015, and 2018**  
 (Incidence in percent)

Region	2012	2015 <sup>r</sup>	2018
Philippines	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>
NCR	1.7	1.7	1.0
CAR	13.2	14.0	5.7
Region I	13.5	13.0	6.0
Region II	19.4	16.3	12.0
Region III	11.0	8.2	4.5
Region IVA	6.4	8.2	3.8
Region IVB	23.1	17.7	9.1
Region V	32.1	30.8	19.5
Region VI	21.8	18.7	10.6
Region VII	17.7	17.7	8.8
Region VIII	36.0	30.8	21.4
Region IX	26.2	26.2	22.2
Region X	28.7	28.6	14.8
Region XI	20.1	14.4	10.4
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>
CARAGA	28.1	28.7	20.0
ARMM	36.2	33.7	38.6

<sup>r</sup> – revised; The 2015 estimates were revised/updated based on the following: : a) rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket of prices from 2006 to 2012; b) adoption of the 2015 Census of Population (PopCen) results for the weights in the merged FIES-LFS; and c) updated urban-rural classification  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence among migrant and formal sector workers in the Philippines improved from 14.4 percent in 2015 to 8.8 percent in 2018. Of the 17 regions in the country, Regions X (13.8 percentage points), V (11.3 percentage points), and XII (9.6 percentage points) recorded highest decreases in poverty incidence among migrant and formal sector workers from three years ago.

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) posted the highest poverty incidence among its migrant and formal sector workers in 2018 at 38.6 percent. Poverty situation in Region XII was estimated at 17.9 percent, a marked improvement compared to three years ago at 27.5 percent.

Table 8.2  
**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS  
 BY REGION**  
 2017-2019  
 (In thousands)

Region	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Philippines	1,255	1,084	1,284	1,016	1,233	969
Total (%age)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	7.9	11.3	9.0	10.6	7.8	12.0
CAR	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.0	2.4	1.4
Region I	10.4	7.4	11.6	7.4	10.2	7.1
Region II	9.2	4.1	8.7	3.8	8.4	3.5
Region III	11.1	14.9	11.7	17.6	11.9	15.0
Region IVA	17.8	24.2	14.4	22.3	18.3	23.8
Region IVB	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5
Region V	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3
Region VI	9.1	10.0	8.3	9.6	8.1	10.1
Region VII	3.5	9.1	4.6	6.8	3.6	7.0
Region VIII	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.2
Region IX	2.6	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.3
Region X	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.6	2.7	2.6
Region XI	4.2	1.7	4.4	2.0	4.2	3.0
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>
CARAGA	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.3
ARMM	2.7	0.9	2.9	1.2	3.2	1.2

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
 The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2016, 2017 and 2018 Survey on Overseas Filipinos

Filipino women who choose to work abroad in 2019 reached 2.2 million or about 4.5 percent lower compared to the previous year. Of these numbers, the SOCCSKSARGEN Region listed 8.0 percent female OFWs and 2.7 male OFWs.

Among the 17 regions in the country, the top three regions with the highest percentage of women who worked abroad in 2018 were Region IV-A at 18.3 percent, Region III with 11.9 percent and Region I recorded 10.2 percent.



Table 8.3  
**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS  
FILIPINO WORKERS AND CONTRACT WORKERS BY REGION**  
2019  
(In thousands)

Region	OFWs		OCWs	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Philippines	1,233	969	1,199	933
Total (%age)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	7.8	12.0	7.8	12.0
CAR	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.4
Region I	10.2	7.1	10.3	7.3
Region II	8.4	3.5	8.6	3.7
Region III	11.9	15.0	12.0	15.4
Region IVA	18.3	23.8	18.2	24.1
Region IVB	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Region V	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.1
Region VI	8.1	10.1	8.2	10.5
Region VII	3.6	7.0	3.2	7.1
Region VIII	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3
Region IX	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.7
Region X	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
Region XI	4.2	3.0	4.1	2.9
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
CARAGA	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.3
ARMM	3.2	1.2	2.9	0.4

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018 Survey on Overseas Filipinos

Based on the results of the 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF), Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in the country reached 2.2 million, slightly more than the 2.1 million Overseas Contract Workers (OCWs).

Women OFWs and OCWs totalled 1.233 million and 1.199 million, respectively, in 2019. Among the 17 regions, the lowest number of women OFWs and OCWs were noted in NCR, Region IVB, V,VII,VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA, ARMM, and CAR. Majority of men OFWs and OCWs were recorded in NCR, Region I, III, IVA, VI, and VII.

Table 8.4  
**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS  
FILIPINO WORKERS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, PHILIPPINES**  
2017-2019  
(Number in thousands and distribution in percent)

Age Group	2017			2018			2019		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Philippines (In thousands)	2,339	1,255	1,084	2,299	1,284	1,016	2,202	1,233	969
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	6.4	7.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.7	5.4
25-29	20.4	24.1	16.0	20.0	22.4	16.9	20.7	21.9	19.1
30-34	21.7	23.4	19.8	23.7	25.1	22.0	22.6	25.0	19.5
35-39	18.1	17.6	18.6	19.2	19.2	19.3	18.7	19.3	17.9
40- 44	16.1	15.3	17.2	14.3	13.4	15.3	14.0	12.3	16.2
45 and over	17.4	12.5	23.0	17.5	14.5	21.2	17.9	14.7	21.9

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipino

The number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in the country totalled 2.2 million in 2019, about 4.2 percent lower compared to the 2.3 million in 2018. Of these numbers, 56.0 percent were women.

Majority of the OFWs in 2018 and 2019 belonged to the age group of 30-34 years at 23.7 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively.

In 2019, male OFWs were dominant in the age group 45 years and over at 21.9 percent. On the other hand, the highest number of female OFWs belonged to the age group 30-34 years at 25.0 percent.

Table 8.5  
**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS  
 FILIPINO WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK AND SEX, PHILIPPINES**  
 2018-2019  
 (Number in thousands and distribution in percent)

Age Group	2018			2019		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Philippines (In thousands)	2,299	1,284	1,016	2,202	1,233	969
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Africa	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.9
Asia	82.6	90.4	72.8	81.1	91.0	68.6
Australia	2.1	0.8	3.8	2.1	0.9	3.6
Europe	7.8	5.0	11.4	7.7	3.6	12.9
North and South America	6.6	3.3	10.7	8.1	4.2	13.1

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: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2017, 2018, and 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos

Results from the 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos showed that the most popular destination of Filipinos working abroad from 2018-2019 was Asia. OFWs working in Asian countries slightly decreased from 82.6 percent in 2018 to 81.1 percent in 2019.

Table 8.6  
**NUMBER OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
 AND SEX, PHILIPPINES**  
 2019  
 (Number in thousands and distribution in percent)

Major Occupation Group	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Number (In thousands)	2,202	1,233	969
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	0.6	1.1	1.0
Professionals	11.8	9.8	6.9
Technicians and associate professionals	15.2	1.9	17.4
Clerical support workers	3.0	3.7	3.0
Service and sales workers	15.5	17.7	17.3
Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers	0.7	0.0	1.8
Craft and related trades workers	10.7	0.9	17.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15.3	2.3	24.7
Elementary occupations	27.1	62.5	10.5

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.  
 The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos

About 27.1 percent of the OFWs in 2019 were employed in elementary occupations. Of these workers, 62.5 percent were females.

On the other hand, most of the men were plant and machine operators and assemblers at roughly 24 per 100 working on the said field in 2019. It was followed by service and sales workers, and craft and related trade workers.

Table 8.7  
**DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY CASH REMITTANCE  
 AND SEX, PHILIPPINES  
 2018-2019**

Cash Remittance	2018			2019		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Philippines Number (In thousands)	2,299	1,284	1,016	2,202	1,233	969
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Remittance	11.3	11.7	10.8	12.1	12.2	12.1
Less than P20,000	8.5	10.9	5.5	9.7	12.0	6.8
P20,000 – P39,999	17.8	22.5	12.0	17.5	20.8	13.3
P40,000 – P99,999	39.8	42.9	35.7	38.1	43.7	31.2
P100,000 and over	22.6	12.0	36.0	23.1	12.3	36.8

Note: *Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.*  
*The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.*  
 Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority, 2018 and 2019 Survey on Overseas Filipinos*

About 78.7 percent of the remittance in 2019 ranged from P20,000 to above P100,000. About 12.1 percent of the men have no remittance in 2019.  
  
 On the average, 64.5 percent of women OFWs remitted between P20,000 to P99,999. About 68.0 percent of men OFWs remitted between P40,000 to over P100,000.

# VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone had the right to life, liberty and security to person and no one shall be subject to torture, cruelty, and inhuman or degrading treatment. Despite this, rape, wife-beating, sexual and physical assault and other forms of violence against women and children have risen considerably in recent years.

The government, in cooperation with the private sector, has extended the necessary support services and programs as well as instituted appropriate measures in the judicial and legal system to curb these endemic and widespread violence against women and children in the country. However, a great deal needs to be done in these areas.

The following are the priority issues and concerns of women and children:

- Increase in known case of violence like rape, incest, battering, sexual harassment and pornography;
- Increase in known cases of prostitution and sex trafficking;
- Inadequacy of laws to protect women and children; problems in law enforcement and prosecution;
- Inadequate protection of girl-child;
- Armed conflicts and militarization in many indigenous communities that affect women more as they vulnerable too sexual harassment, abuse and other forms of violence; and
- Need to heighten awareness of all sector on women and children’s rights as human rights and to formulate and implement policies to safeguard their rights.

## ***Violence Against Women and Children***

---

### List of Tables

Table		Page
9.1	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women, Region XII: 2019	9-4
9.2	Number of Offenders of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Age Group, Region XII: 2019	9-5
9.3	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Relation of Victim to Perpetrators, Region XII: 2019	9-6
9.4	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Substance Influence of Perpetrators, Region XII: 2019	9-7
9.5	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Type of Weapons Used, Region XII: 2019	9-8
9.6	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Scene of Crime, Region XII: 2019	9-9
9.7	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Status of Disposition, Region XII: 2019	9-10
9.8	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children, Region XII: 2019	9-11
9.9	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children By Age of Victim, Region XII: 2019	9-12
9.10	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children By Relation of Victim to Perpetrators, Region XII: 2019	9-13

**Violence Against Women and Children**

List of Tables

Table		Page
9.11	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children By Type of Weapons Used, Region XII: 2019	914
9.12	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children By Substance Influence of Perpetrators, Region XII: 2019	9-15
9.13	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children By Scene of Crime, Region XII: 2019	9-16
9.14	Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Children By Status of Disposition, Region XII: 2019	9-17

Table 9.1  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN,  
REGION XII  
2019**

Cases	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Rape	70	25	16	5	6	7	1	2	2	6
Attempted Rape	18	3	6	1	3	2	1	-	-	2
Incestuous Rape	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
RA 9262	489	150	120	54	42	21	14	12	46	30
Acts of Lasciviousness	49	11	11	7	-	8	4	2	4	2
Anti-Sexual Harassment	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concubinage	9	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-Voyeurism	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Serious Physical Injury	7	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1
Slight Physical Injury	31	13	-	-	4	-	6	8	-	-
Seduction	21	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Attempted/Frust Parricide	8	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unjust Vexation	6	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1
Homicide/Frustrated Homicide (in relation to RA 9262)	7	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Attempted/Frustrated Murder (in relation to RA 9262)	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Murder (in relation to RA 9262)	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	729	214	166	71	61	69	27	25	53	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

In 2019, there were 729 cases of violence against women in the region. Cotabato Province posted the highest number of cases at 214 or about 29.4 percent of the total cases while Cotabato City had the lowest record at 27.

Violations of Republic Act (RA) 9262 also known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004 were the bulk of cases cases in the region at 489. The highest numbers of violations were recorded in Cotabato at 150 cases or about 30.7 percent.

Rape cases were second at 70 cases or about 9.6 percent. Cotabato Province constituted 35.7 percent of the said cases.

Table 9.2  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
 BY AGE GROUP, REGION XII  
 2019**

Age Group	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
18-25	181	46	47	15	12	9	14	5	21	12
26-35	215	56	53	26	20	16	4	10	17	13
36-45	217	74	46	18	14	30	5	6	11	13
46-55	96	30	14	12	13	9	3	3	7	5
56-70	27	8	6	-	2	5	1	1	4	-
TOTAL	736	214	166	71	61	69	27	25	60	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

About 29.5 percent of the VAW cases happened to women in the ages 36-45 years. The highest number occurred in Cotabato (34.1%) followed by those in the 26-35 years age bracket (29.2%).

Table 9.3  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
 BY RELATION TO VICTIM OF PERPETRATORS, REGION XII  
 2019**

Perpetrator	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Husband	349	109	81	38	34	15	13	14	24	21
Live-in Partner	160	45	32	20	17	14	2	6	16	8
Boyfriend	32	11	7	-	1	7	2	1	2	1
Ex-Husband	16	-	-	3	-	11	1	-	1	-
Ex-Boyfriend	19	4	5	-	1	-	3	-	4	2
Relative	13	4	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	2
No relationship/Stranger	85	21	24	6	6	9	5	3	3	8
Brother	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Neighbor	21	10	6	2	1	-	-	1	1	-
Ex-Live-in Partner	26	10	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	723	214	166	71	61	63	27	25	53	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

Spousal abuse is the most prevalent type of VAW cases in the region. In 2019, about 48.3 percent of all these cases were committed by husbands; 31.2 percent of such cases were reported in Cotabato Province.

Spousal abuse was followed by those committed by live-in partners at 22.1 percent. About 28.1 percent of the women manhandled by their live-in partners happened in Cotabato Province.

Table 9.4  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
BY SUBSTANCE INFLUENCE OF PERPETRATORS, REGION XII  
2019**

Substance Type	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Drugs	29	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	299	104	67	21	19	42	-	11	29	6
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	395	109	99	22	42	21	27	14	24	37
TOTAL	723	214	166	71	61	63	27	25	53	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

More than half (54.6%) of the abuses inflicted on women were committed by felons without the influence of drugs or alcohol. About 27.6 percent of those cases were reported in Cotabato followed by 25.1 percent in South Cotabato.

Offenders under the influence of alcohol constituted 41.4 percent of the cases committed in the region. Cotabato Province had 34.8 percent of such cases.

Table 9.5  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
BY TYPE OF WEAPONS USED, REGION XII  
2019**

Type of Weapons Used	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Fist/finger/feet	280	77	74	29	18	21	7	12	27	15
Bladed weapon	41	14	5	6	4	5	2	-	4	1
Firearm	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Blunt instrument	26	8	5	6	1	-	3	-	3	-
Force	116	50	19	9	10	19	-	1	3	5
Others	107	28	37	7	8	22	5	-	-	-
None	154	36	26	14	20	-	10	12	15	21
TOTAL	729	214	166	71	61	69	27	25	53	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

About 38.4 percent of the VAW cases in the region were committed using the perpetrators’ fists, finger or feet. About 27.5 percent of such cases happened in Cotabato Province. This constituted 36.0 percent of the VAW cases in the province.

The number of felons using their hands, feet, and fists to abuse women outnumbered those using firearms, blunt and bladed instruments and other weapons combined.

Among the provinces, South Cotabato made up 22.8 percent of the total cases of VAW in the region. Sarangani (9.7%), and Sultan Kudarat (8.4%). General Santos City recorded the highest cases among the cities in the region at 9.5 percent.

Table 9.6  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
 BY SCENE OF CRIME, REGION XII  
 2019**

Scene of Crime	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
House/Residence	582	170	130	62	56	43	20	23	40	38
Recreation Area	6	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streets	34	12	6	1	1	7	5	2	-	-
Mall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	107	28	29	7	4	19	2	-	13	5
TOTAL	729	214	166	71	61	69	27	25	53	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

In 2019, the home (79.8%) was the most common scene of VAW crimes in the region. Cotabato Province accounted for 29.2 percent of such cases in the region.

About 20.2 percent of the total VAW cases in the region happened in places other than the homes or hotels/motels/inns.

Table 9.7  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN  
 BY STATUS OF DISPOSITION, REGION XII  
 2019**

Status of Disposition	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Barangay	45	20	8	10	-	3	4	-	-	-
MSWD	58	28	13	5	-	-	1	-	8	3
Filed in court	258	74	95	12	4	45	-	-	3	25
Filed in Prosecutor	146	19	3	31	39	-	13	22	19	-
Settled/for record purposes	211	71	47	13	18	14	7	3	23	15
Under Investigation	11	2	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	729	214	166	71	61	69	27	25	53	43

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

About 28.9 percent of the cases of violence against women in the region were settled. Cotabato had the highest proportion of settled cases at 33.6 percent followed by South Cotabato at 22.3 percent.

Among all provinces and cities, Cotabato (48.3%) had the highest cases of VAW recorded by the Municipal Social Welfare Development (MSWD) followed by South Cotabato Province at 22.4 percent.

About 35.4 percent of the cases in the region were filed in courts and 1.5 percent were still under investigation.



Table 9.8  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, REGION XII**  
 2019

Cases	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Rape	266	70	53	44	29	30	5	16	7	12
Incestuous Rape	26	7	-	3		16		-	-	-
Attempted Rape	6	2	1	-	2	1		-	-	-
Statutory Rape	37	17	6	1	3	3		7	-	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	71	15	25	8	10	7	3	2	-	1
Physical Injuries/ Maltreatment	61	22	4	5	6	17	3	2	2	-
Abduction/Kidnapping	5	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Murder	3	-	-	-		2	1	-	-	-
Violation of RA 7610	233	88	52	15	17	11	7	3	4	36
Child Trafficking	1	-	1	-	-	-		-	-	-
Other Forms of Abuse	6	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Seduction	12	4	6	1	-	-		1	-	-
Homicide	3	-	-	-	1	-		-	2	-
Attempted Murder	1	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	-
Parricide	1	-	1	-	-	-		-	-	-
TOTAL	723	227	150	79	70	80	22	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

In 2019, children in Region XII were likely to be susceptible to many forms of abuses such as physical injuries/maltreatment, rape, acts of lasciviousness and violations of RA 7160. Of the 898 reported cases of violence inflicted on children in the region, 36.8 percent were rape cases followed by violation of RA 7610 (32.2%), acts of lasciviousness (9.8%), and physical injuries/maltreatment (8.4%).

Rape cases were prevalent in all four of the provinces and five cities. Cotabato had the highest reported rape cases at 53. It accounted for 26.3 percent of all rape cases in the region.

At 227 reported VAC cases, Cotabato Province had the highest number of child abuses in the region followed by South Cotabato (150 cases), Sarangani (79 cases) and General Santos City (80 cases).

Table 9.9  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN**  
**BY AGE OF VICTIM, REGION XII**  
 2019

Age of Victim	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
5 years and below	47	8	12	11	4	5	2	2	2	1
6 years - 11 years	157	41	32	24	24	13	2	6	5	10
12 years – 17 years	532	185	105	53	42	59	19	23	8	38
Age Undetermined	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	739	235	150	88	70	78	23	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

Children between the age group 6-17 years were the usual victims of child abuses in the region. Children in the said age bracket consisted of 93.2 percent of the VAC cases in the region.

Of the 739 child abuse victims in the region, 72.0 percent were in the ages 12-17 years and 21.2 percent in the age bracket 6-11 years.

Table 9.10  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY RELATION OF VICTIM TO PERPETRATORS, REGION XII  
 2019**

Relation To Victim	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Father	64	17	14	9	6	5	1	5	2	5
Stepfather	37	14	7	6	1	2	1	3		3
Mother	9	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Grandfather	20	7	5	3	2	-	1	1	1	-
Boyfriend	48	24	9	2	2	5	1	1	1	3
Relative	110	40	22	23	11	8	-	4	-	2
No Relation/Stranger	226	51	42	19	20	31	13	10	10	30
Neighbors/Acquaintance	207	77	49	14	25	24	5	6	1	6
Gang/Group	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	726	235	150	79	70	75	22	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

At 31.1 percent, strangers or those with no relation to the child were the prime suspects of child abuses in the region. They were followed by neighbors/acquaintance (28.5%); 15.1 percent by relatives; and 8.8 percent were abused by their fathers.

The proportion of abuses inflicted by strangers was highest in Cotabato Province (22.6%) followed by South Cotabato (18.6%) and General Santos City at 13.7 percent.

Table 9.11  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY TYPE OF WEAPONS USED, REGION XII  
 2019**

Type of Weapons Used	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Firearm	9	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Blunt Instrument	25	4	11	2	4	3	-	-	1	-
Bladed Instrument	28	5	8	2	1	5	1	-	4	2
Hands/Fist/Feet	319	103	71	47	29	26	10	4	11	18
Others	351	120	57	28	36	43	11	27	-	29
TOTAL	731	235	150	79	70	80	22	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

Aside from firearms, blunt and bladed instrument and hands/fist/feet, criminals used other forms of weapons to abuse children in the region which accounted for 48.0 percent of the reported cases in the said period. About 43.6 percent of the abuses on children in 2019 were inflicted by the offenders’ hands, feet and fists.

Abuses on children using offenders’ hands, feet and fists were most dominant in Cotabato at 103 cases, followed by South Cotabato (71 cases), and Sarangani (47 cases).

On the other hand, the highest number of offenders who used other weapons to abuse children occurred in Cotabato at 34.2 percent followed South Cotabato (16.2%), and General Santos City (12.3%).

Table 9.12  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY SUBSTANCE INFLUENCE OF PERPETRATORS, REGION XII  
 2019**

Substance Influence	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Drugs	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	229	56	46	31	30	37	3	15	1	10
Both	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	494	177	104	47	40	38	19	16	14	39
TOTAL	726	235	150	79	70	75	22	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

Offenders who were not in the influence of alcohol and drugs accounted for 68.0 percent of all VAC cases in the region; 35.8 percent of such cases were reported in Cotabato.

About 31.5 percent of reported child abuses in the region were inflicted by people who were under the influence of alcohol. Roughly 24.5 percent of such cases were committed in Cotabato.

Table 9.13  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY SCENE OF CRIME, REGION XII  
 2019**

Scene of Crime	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
House	444	143	99	48	45	32	10	20	7	40
Motel/Inn/Hotel	36	-	2	31	1	-	1	1	-	-
Others	251	92	49	-	24	48	11	10	8	9
TOTAL	731	235	150	79	70	80	22	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

Child abuse cases in the region which transpired in places other than the home or hotels/motels/inns/houses of ill-refute was reported to be at 34.3 percent of all VAC cases. Cotabato had 36.7 percent of these cases and accounted for 39.1 percent of the cases committed in the said area.

Contrary to belief, the home is no longer the safest place for children. In 2019, about 60.7 percent of the VAC cases in the region were committed in the homes of the abused. About 32.2 percent of such cases happened in Cotabato province and accounted for 60.9 percent of the cases in the said province.

Table 9.14  
**NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN  
 BY STATUS OF DISPOSITION, REGION XII  
 2019**

Status of Disposition	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
Barangay	25	14	-	5	-	2	4	-	-	-
MSWD	53	31	8	5	-	8	-	-	-	1
Filed in court	328	109	112	-	11	49	-	-	7	40
Filed in Prosecutor	196	30	9	63	56	1	9	27	1	-
Settled/for record purposes	100	36	19	6	3	15	6	4	3	8
Under Investigation	21	7	2	-	-	5	3	-	4	-
TOTAL	723	227	150	79	70	80	22	31	15	49

Source: Women and Children’s Protection Desk, PNP XII

Concerned authorities need to strengthen efforts to arrest suspected felons of abused children. In 2019, the region registered 723 cases of violence against children in Region XII. About 31.4 percent of the cases were reported in Cotabato.

About 45.3 percent of the cases in the region were filed in courts and 2.9 percent were still under investigation.

# SOCIAL WELFARE

The government, through the Department of Social Welfare and Development, gives emphasis on the care, protection and rehabilitation of the disadvantaged and especial sectors of society with focus on women and children in especially difficult circumstance to resolve their problems and be restored to normal functioning and help regain their self-worth and dignity through protective and rehabilitative services such as shelter, medical services, psychological tests, trainings on self-enhancement skills, stress reduction, etc.

The following are the priority problems/concerns concerning women and children in the sector:

- Marginal status of women compared to men among population whose income fall below the food threshold;
- Limited access to need/utilization of social welfare services; and
- Inadequacy of support services for women and children victims/survivors of violence.

## Social Welfare

---

### List of Tables

Table	Page
10.1 Poverty Incidence of Women By Region: 2012, 2015, and 2018	10-3
10.2 Number of Youth Offenders Provided By the DSWD With Community-Based Services, Region XII : 2017	10-4
10.3 Number of Children Placed Through Alternative Parental Care By The DSWD, Region XII: 2017-2018	10-5
10.4 Number of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstance Under the DSWD's Protective Custody, Region XII: 2017-2018	10-6
10.5 Services/Interventions Provided By The DSWD To Children In Need of Special Protection, Region XII: 2017-2018	10-7
10.6 Number of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstance Served By the DSWD, Region XII: 2017-2018	10-8
10.7 Services/Interventions Provided By The DSWD To Women In Especially Difficult Circumstance, Region XII: 2017-2018	10-9

Table 10.1

**POVERTY INCIDENCE OF WOMEN BY REGION**  
**2012, 2015, and 2018**  
(Incidence in percent)

Region	2012	2015 <sup>r</sup>	2018
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>
NCR	4.1	4.3	2.3
CAR	23.5	23.6	11.9
Region I	18.2	18.3	10.1
Region II	22.1	17.7	16.2
Region III	13.1	10.8	7.0
Region IVA	11.7	13.0	7.2
Region IVB	32.0	26.8	15.2
Region V	40.7	39.9	26.4
Region VI	28.8	25.6	16.1
Region VII	30.7	29.7	17.4
Region VIII	44.9	41.4	30.3
Region IX	38.6	36.3	32.6
Region X	39.9	39.4	22.9
Region XI	29.4	24.6	19.0
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>27.9</b>
CARAGA	39.7	39.6	30.4
ARMM	55.0	61.5	61.7

r – revised; The 2015 estimates were revised/updated based on the following: : a) rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket of prices from 2006 to 2012; b) adoption of the 2015 Census of Population (PopCen) results for the weights in the merged FIES-LFS; and c) updated urban-rural classification  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2018, poverty incidence of women in the Philippines decreased from 23.9 percent in 2015 to 16.6 percent in 2018. More than half (61.7%) of the women in ARMM experienced worsening poverty. At 27.9 percent, poverty incidence of women in Region XII was higher than the national average although the situation improved from 38.9 percent in 2015.

Table 10.2

**NUMBER OF YOUTH OFFENDERS PROVIDED BY THE DSWD**  
**WITH COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES, REGION XII**  
2017

Type of Community-Based Services Extended	2017		
	Both Sexes	Female	Male
Financial Assistance	1,262	427	835

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-XII

The number of youth extended with financial assistance by the DSWD XII in 2017 reached 1,262 persons. About 66.2 percent of them were males. Female youth offenders extended with financial assistance was 29.4 percent higher in 2017.

Table 10.3  
**NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED THROUGH ALTERNATIVE PARENTAL CARE BY THE DSWD, REGION XII**  
 2017-2018

Type of Alternative Parental Care Services Extended	2017			2018		
	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys
Adoption	34	16	18	16	7	9
Foster Care	19	9	10	23	11	12
TOTAL	53	25	28	39	18	21

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XII

Children who were abandoned, orphaned, neglected or surrendered to the DSWD-XII for alternative parental care reached 39 cases in 2018, fourteen (14) children higher from 2017. Of this number, about 53.8 percent were boys. Children placed for adoption constituted 41.0 percent of the children placed through alternative parental care in 2018; about 56.3 percent of whom were boys.

Table 10.4  
**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCE UNDER THE DSWD’S PROTECTIVE CUSTODY, REGION XII**  
 2017-2018

CEDC Type	2017			2018		
	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys
Abandoned	60	33	27	9	2	7
Neglected	23	8	15	1	1	-
Sexually-abused	2	2	-	24	24	-
Physically-abused/Maltreated/Battered	4	-	4	-	-	-
Victims of Child Labor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children in conflict with Law	4	2	2	16	1	15
Youth Offenders	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	94	46	48	50	28	22

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development XII

Children in especially difficult circumstance (CEDC) under the protective custody of the DSWD-XII totaled to 50 in 2018, down by 44 cases from 2017. About 56.0 percent of these children were girls. Sexually-abused children comprised 48.0 percent in 2018 and about 32.0 percent were children in conflict with law.

Table 10.5  
**NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL PROTECTION  
 PROVIDED BY THE DSWD OF EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE,  
 REGION XII  
 2017-2018**

Services/Interventions Extended	2017			2018		
	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys	Both Sexes	Girls	Boys
Educational Assistance	217	132	85	17	9	8

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-XII

In 2018, the DSWD-XII provided educational assistance to 17 children in need of special protection, about 92.2 percent lower compared to the previous year. About 53.0 percent of these children were girls and was about 95.0 percent lower than the previous year.

Table 10.6  
**NUMBER OF WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCE  
 SERVED BY THE DSWD, REGION XII  
 2017-2018**

WEDC Type	2017	2018
Physically abused/Maltreated/ Battered	12	12
Sexually abused	4	8
Emotionally-abused	2	-
Victims of Armed Conflict	15	-
Others	20,251	3
TOTAL	20,284	23

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-XII

Majority of the women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) served in 2018 were those physically abused/maltreated/battered women. They constituted about 52.2 percent of the women served during the year, numbering 12 cases in 2018 and same number of cases with 2017.



Table 10.7  
**SERVICES/INTERVENTIONS PROVIDED BY THE DSWD TO WOMEN IN  
ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCE, REGION XII**  
2017-2018

Services/Interventions Extended	2017	2018
Counseling and Intake interview	100	-
Referral	5	-
Assisted in Filing Complaint	-	6
Financial Assistance	20,251	11
TOTAL	20,356	17

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development-XII

Among the various services/interventions extended by the DSWD-XII to women in especially difficult circumstance (WEDC) in 2018, about 64.7 percent were provided with financial assistance. The number of those that were given assistance in filing complaints in 2018 was only six (6) women or 35.3 percent of the total services/interventions extended by DSWD XII.

# SPECIAL SECTORAL CONCERNS

The special sectors considered in this chapter are the children, and the differently-abled individuals. Individuals considered part of this sector are mostly the disadvantaged and the vulnerable groups in society who need special attention from the government and help from civil society.

The following are the priority issues and concerns under this chapter:

- Prevalence of child labor in Region XII; and
- Gender and handicap for the differently-abled women make them more vulnerable to discrimination and other forms of abuse.

## ***Special Sectoral Concerns***

---

### List of Tables

Table	Page
11.1 Poverty Incidence of Children and Youth By Region: 2012, 2015, and 2018	11-3
11.2 Number of Working Children 5-17 Years By Sex and Region: 2015-2017	11-4
11.3 Number of Working Children 5-17 Years Old By Sex and Age, Philippines and Region XII:2015-2017	11-5
11.4 Economic Activity Rate o of Working Children 5-17 Years Old By Sex and Region: 2015-2017	11-6
11.5 Economic Activity Rate o of Working Children 5-17 Years Old By Sex and Age Group, Philippines and Region XII: 2015-2017	11-7
11.6 Working Children 5-17 Years Old Not Currently in School By Region: 2012-2016	11-8
11.7 Household Population Five Years Old and Over By Type of Functional Difficulty, Region XII: 2010	11-9

Table 11.1

**POVERTY INCIDENCE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH BY REGION  
2012, 2015 and 2018**  
(Incidence in percent)

Region	Children			Youth		
	2012	2015 <sup>r</sup>	2018	2012	2015 <sup>r</sup>	2018
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>
NCR	7.1	7.1	4.3	2.3	3.5	1.8
CAR	31.0	31.8	16.5	21.0	18.9	10.8
Region I	26.6	26.6	15.3	15.1	16.2	7.8
Region II	29.3	25.1	23.0	19.6	15.0	14.8
Region III	19.8	16.9	11.2	10.8	8.6	5.5
Region IVA	18.1	19.6	11.4	7.8	10.0	5.2
Region IVB	39.9	35.4	21.0	28.5	21.3	13.0
Region V	51.1	50.8	35.4	36.2	36.7	24.3
Region VI	39.9	36.3	23.2	23.8	23.1	14.6
Region VII	40.4	39.9	24.9	25.8	24.1	14.1
Region VIII	56.5	52.5	40.0	41.6	37.1	27.4
Region IX	48.6	46.7	39.9	33.0	33.9	31.4
Region X	50.6	50.5	31.6	35.0	35.1	20.5
Region XI	40.8	34.2	26.9	26.6	20.2	16.6
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>
CARAGA	49.7	50.4	39.8	35.5	35.7	27.9
ARMM	64.1	68.5	68.2	48.8	56.8	58.9

<sup>r/</sup> revised; The 2015 estimates were revised/updated based on the following: : a) rebasing of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) market basket of prices from 2006 to 2012; b) adoption of the 2015 Census of Population (PopCen) results for the weights in the merged FIES-LFS; and c) updated urban-rural classification  
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Poverty incidence of children in the country improved to 23.9 percent in 2018 from 33.5 percent in 2015. All regions in the country exhibited improving poverty situation among children except for the ARMM. The proportion of impoverished children in Region XII significantly decreased from 49.4 percent in 2015 to 36.2 percent three years later.

The proportion of the poor youth also decreased to 14.7 percent in 2018 from 20.5 percent in 2015. Only ARMM experienced worsening poverty situation among the youth on the said period. The highest proportion of impoverished youth was recorded in ARMM at 58.9 percent. The proportion of youth classified as poor in Region XII decreased from 33.8 percent in 2015 to 25.9 percent in 2018.

Table 11.2

**NUMBER OF WORKING CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD  
BY SEX AND REGION  
2015-2017**

Region	2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>436</b>
NCR	20	17	19	17	20	11
CAR	29	17	21	12	17	9
Region I	45	22	38	13	19	9
Region II	56	28	36	15	30	12
Region III	71	44	52	35	50	24
Region IVA	68	48	67	43	77	53
Region IVB	61	31	41	20	44	20
Region V	118	70	115	62	105	49
Region VI	93	54	97	49	86	30
Region VII	111	80	76	49	82	40
Region VIII	67	36	81	40	69	32
Region IX	64	29	50	26	43	18
Region X	122	82	98	61	75	47
Region XI	49	25	38	20	48	20
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>30</b>
CARAGA	69	38	47	26	54	29
ARMM	42	12	43	11	26	4

Source: 2018 Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment,  
Philippine Statistics Authority

Six in every ten working children aged 5-17 years old in the Philippines were males. From 2015, their proportion rose from 63.2 percent to 67.5 percent in 2017. In Region XII, male working children rose from 63.6 percent in 2015 to 67.4 percent in 2017.

The highest proportion of female working children was noted in Region IVA. About 12.2 percent of the female working children were located in Region XII.

Table 11.3  
**NUMBER OF WORKING CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD BY SEX,  
 AND AGE, PHILIPPINES AND REGION XII  
 2015-2017**

Age Group	2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>436</b>
5-14 years	374	260	283	195	271	179
15-17 years	789	416	695	336	636	258
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>30</b>
5-14 years	24	18	16	12	19	10
15-17 years	54	26	41	20	44	19

Source: 2018 Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

Six in every ten working children aged 5-17 years old in the Philippines were between the ages 15-17 years. Four per ten working children of those in these ages were females. In 2017, 46.2 percent were women in the ages 15-17 years old.

In Region XII, about 68.5 percent were in the age range 15-17 years. Females comprised 30.2 percent in the said age bracket. Women from Region XII in the said age range constituted 4.4 percent of the female working children ageing 15-17 years in the country.

Table 11.4  
**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD  
 BY SEX AND REGION  
 2015-2017**  
 (Rate in percent)

Region	2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
NCR	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7
CAR	9.7	6.2	8.0	5.0	6.5	3.6
Region I	5.2	2.6	5.1	1.9	2.6	1.3
Region II	10.1	5.3	7.3	3.2	5.9	2.5
Region III	4.4	2.8	3.4	2.4	3.2	1.7
Region IVA	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.3	3.8	2.8
Region IVB	9.7	5.1	7.8	4.0	8.1	4.0
Region V	10.8	6.6	11.1	6.3	9.8	5.0
Region VI	7.0	4.2	8.6	4.7	7.6	2.7
Region VII	9.5	7.0	7.1	4.7	7.5	4.0
Region VIII	13.8	7.7	10.9	5.8	9.1	4.5
Region IX	9.4	4.4	8.4	4.6	7.0	3.1
Region X	16.1	11.1	13.8	9.1	10.7	7.0
Region XI	7.1	3.8	5.3	2.8	6.5	2.9
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
CARAGA	14.7	8.4	10.7	6.4	12.3	6.8
ARMM	5.7	1.6	6.1	1.6	3.7	0.6

Note: Economic activity rate is the ratio of working children to the total household population of children multiplied by 100.

Source: 2018 Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

The ratio of male working children to the total household population of male children in the Philippines is higher than that of females. Economic activity rate (EAR) of female working children is more than half that of the males. In 2017, the EAR of male working children in the Philippines was estimated at 6.0 percent, twice that of the females (3.1 %).

In Region XII, EAR of female working children in 2017 was at 4.3 percent, half that of the males (8.6%). The highest EAR among females was noted in Region X at 7.0 percent; same is true for males at 10.7 percent.

Table 11.5  
**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD  
 BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, PHILIPPINES AND REGION XII**  
 2015-2017

Age Group	2015		2016		2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
5-14 years	3.1	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.6
15-17 years	23.0	12.5	20.3	10.5	18.4	8.1
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
5-14 years	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.3	1.9
15-17 years	32.7	15.5	25.0	12.9	26.6	12.0

Source: 2018 Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

The ratio of male working children to the total household population of male children in the Philippines is higher than that of females. Economic activity rate (EAR) for both males and females were in double digit figures in the age range 15-17 years. In 2017, EAR for males was at 18.4 percent for those ageing 15-17 years while those among females slid to 8.1 percent from 10.5 percent the previous year.

In Region XII, EAR of female working children in the ages 15-17 years was almost half that of the males in the same age group. It slightly decreased from 12.9 percent in 2016 to 12.0 percent in 2017.

Table 11.6  
**WORKING CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD NOT CURRENTLY IN SCHOOL  
 BY REGION**  
 2013-2017  
 (In thousands)

Region	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>526</b>
NCR	35	30	25	28	21
CAR	18	19	16	14	10
Region I	39	44	41	31	17
Region II	50	49	47	34	22
Region III	98	80	71	50	47
Region IVA	77	85	65	53	50
Region IVB	44	48	40	29	21
Region V	84	74	68	59	44
Region VI	84	80	76	62	49
Region VII	79	80	79	52	46
Region VIII	82	44	36	48	30
Region IX	52	48	41	37	27
Region X	78	64	62	44	30
Region XI	58	48	40	33	30
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>
CARAGA	42	37	35	24	21
ARMM	54	50	39	40	27

Source: 2018 Gender Statistics on Labor and Employment,  
 Philippine Statistics Authority

There were 526 thousand working children aged 5-17 years old in the Philippines who were not attending school in 2017. Of these number, 6.5 percent of them were from Region XII. The proportion of working children who were not attending school in Region XII maintained a decreasing trend for the past five years (2013-2017).

Table 11.7  
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER**  
**BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY, REGION XII**  
 2010

Type of Functional Difficulty	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>90,657</b>	<b>45,401</b>	<b>45,256</b>
Difficulty in seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses	62,171	30,030	32,141
Difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid	19,344	9,763	9,581
Difficulty in walking or climbing steps	22,555	11,856	10,699
Difficulty in remembering or concentrating	14,498	7,027	7,471
Difficulty in self-caring (bathing or dressing)	9,644	4,896	4,748
Difficulty in communicating	11,274	5,915	5,359

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, National Statistics Office

In 2010, there were 90,657 people aged five years old and over in Region XII who have functional difficulties. Half of whom were females. Seven in ten of them have difficulty in seeing even if they were wearing eyeglasses. About 23.6 percent of them have difficulty in walking or climbing steps.

# PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

## ***Peace and Human Rights***

---

### List of Tables

Table	Page
12.1      Number of Policemen by Province/City, Region XII: 2018-2019	12-3
12.2      Number of Firemen by Province/City, Region XII: 2018-2019	12-4
12.3      Number of Probationers, Parolees, and Pardonees, Region XII: 2017-2019	12-5
12.4      Number of Detained Children in Conflict With the Law, Region XII: 2017-2019	12-6
12.5      Number of Jail Inmates By Type of Crimes, Region XII: 2017-2019	12-7

Table 12.1  
**NUMBER OF POLICEMEN BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII**  
 2018-2019

Province/City	2018			2019		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>5,409</b>
Cotabato	255	918	1,173	256	972	1,228
South Cotabato	170	774	944	204	818	1,022
Sarangani	99	536	635	112	530	642
Sultan Kudarat	147	810	957	166	808	974
Cotabato City	62	373	435	65	349	414
G. Santos City	172	670	842	158	651	809
Kidapawan City	18	86	104	23	88	111
Koronadal City	23	77	100	28	91	119
Tacurong City	19	80	99	14	76	90

Source: Philippine National Police XII

Men outnumbered women in providing security services in the region. In 2019, women comprised 20.8 percent of the police personnel in Region XII. The proportion of female police personnel was highest in Cotabato Province and Koronadal City at 20.8 percent and 23.5 percent, respectively.

Table 12.2  
**NUMBER OF FIREMEN BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION XII**  
 2018-2019

Province/City	2018			2019		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1,219</b>
Cotabato	224	69	293	245	67	312
South Cotabato	212	64	276	260	83	343
Sarangani	83	33	116	83	36	119
Sultan Kudarat	133	33	166	142	41	183
Cotabato City	25	7	32	24	5	29
G. Santos City	48	8	56	63	16	79
Kidapawan City	18	9	27	29	12	41
Koronadal City	38	12	50	52	21	73
Tacurong City	25	8	33	29	11	40

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection XII

In 2019, majority of the workforce involved in fire protection were men. Women constituted 24.0 percent of the firemen in the region in the same year. This was almost the same compared to the previous year’s 23.2 percent.

About 28.1 percent of firemen in the region were from South Cotabato. Cotabato (25.6%), Sultan Kudarat (15.0%), and Sarangani (9.8%).

Among the cities, General Santos City had the highest number of firemen at 79. It was followed by Koronadal City (73), Kidapawan City (41), Tacurong City (40), and Cotabato City (29).



Table 12.3  
**NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES AND PARDONEES, REGION XII**  
 2017-2019

Year	Probationers		Parolees		Pardonees	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2017	1	31	-	-	-	-
2018	5	135	-	-	-	-
2019	22	263	-	-	-	-

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology XII

In 2019, majority of offenders on probation were men at 92.3 percent. Women constituted 7.7 percent of the probationers in the region in the same year.

From 2017 to 2019, there were no parolees and pardonees recorded in the region.

Table 12.4  
**NUMBER OF DETAINED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW, REGION XII**  
 2017-2019

Year	Robbery		Others	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2017	-	19	24	81
2018	-	9	1	33
2019	-	5	1	25

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology XII

From 2017 to 2019, Region XII recorded a total of 33 detained children who committed robbery. All of the suspects were males.

In three years, the trend of detained children in conflict with the law other than robbery is decreasing. From 105 cases recorded in 2017 it decreased to 26 cases in 2019.

Table 12.5  
**NUMBER OF JAIL INMATES BY TYPE OF CRIMES, REGION XII**  
 2017-2019

Type of Crime	2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Murder	10	556	12	543	14	525
Drug-related	501	3,429	418	2,926	221	2,437
Theft	24	151	14	76	8	89
Robbery	2	203	3	97	1	96
Others	44	1,201	41	1,357	38	1,175

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology XII

The total number of jail inmates in the region reached 4,604, about 16.1 percent lower compared to the 5,487 recorded in 2018. Of these number, 93.9 percent of them were men.

About 56.4 percent of the total cases committed by male inmates were related to drugs. Women inmates constituted 8.3 percent of the total drug-related cases in the region. Murder (11.7%), theft and robbery (2.1%), and other type of crime (26.3%).

# ANNEXES

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### Population, Families and Households

**Age Dependency Ratio** - the percentage of persons in the age defined as dependent (under 15 and 65 years and over) to those in the ages defined as economically productive (15 to under 65 years) in the population.

**Household** - a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who: (a) sleep in the same housing unit; and (b) have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

**Population Pyramid** - a diagram depicting the age-sex structure of a given population.

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

**Youth Population** - those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Within the category of "youth", it is also important to distinguish between teenagers (13-19) and young adults (20-24).

### Work

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

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

**Underemployed** – employed persons who expressed the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or in an additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours.

**Underemployed, Invisibly** – persons employed at full-time jobs but who still want additional work.

**Underemployed, Visibly** - employed persons who worked less than 40 hours during the reference week and wanted additional hours of work.

## **Agriculture and Agrarian Reform**

**Nominal wage** – amount of wages a person actually receives, measured in current pesos.

**CLOA Holder** – refers to a farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under Executive Order No. 228 and Republic Act No. 6657. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collectively.

**EP Holder** – refers to a farmer-beneficiary in rice and corn lands covered by Presidential Decree No. 27 who was issued an Emancipation Patent (EP). The EP is the title issued to farmer-beneficiaries upon fulfilment of all government requirements. It symbolizes the tiller's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy.

**Literacy rate** – the percentage of population who can read and write a

### **Education**

simple message in any language or dialect.

**Literacy, Functional** – a significantly higher level of literacy that includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeric skills. The skills must be sufficiently advanced as to enable the individual to participate fully and efficiently in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability of communication by written language.

**Net Enrolment Rate** – pertains to the ratio in a given year of enrolment at a given level of education in the age group which should be enrolled at that level to the corresponding population; also referred to as a participation rate.

**Cohort Survival Rate** – the percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level.

## Health, Nutrition and Family Planning

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

**Fertility Rate** – refers to the average number of births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if fertility levels of each age during her childbearing period (15-49 years) remain constant at the levels prevailing at a given time.

**Maternal Mortality Rate** – the number of deaths among women associated with pregnancy, labor and the puerperal or lying-in period immediately before or after delivery per 1,000 live births.

## Public Life

**Career Positions** – include those positions in the first, second and third levels, and those that are categorized as non-executive career positions.

**Non-Career Positions** – refer to positions classified as co-terminus, seasonal/emergency, casual/contractual, non-career executive and elective officials.

**First Level Positions** – refer to positions that del mainly on clerical trade, crafts and custodial services involving non-professional or sub-professional tasks.

**Second Level Positions** – refer to positions involving technical and scientific work in supervisory capacity up to the division chief level.

**Third Level Positions** – include positions like the department chief, bureau director and other officers identified by the Career Executive Service Board.

---

## THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

---

**CLAIRE DENNIS S. MAPA, Ph. D.**  
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

### Deputy National Statisticians

**MINERVA ELOISA P. ESQUIVIAS**  
Officer-in-Charge  
Censuses and Technical  
Coordination Office

**ROSALINDA P. BAUTISTA**  
Sectoral Statistics Office

**ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON**  
OIC, Civil Registration and  
Central Support Office

---

### Regional Statistical Services Office XII

---

**ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON**  
Regional Director

**MA. EILEEN A. BERDEPRADO**  
Officer In-Charge  
Statistical Operations and  
Coordination Division

**SITTIMAZUIN M. HOFILEÑA**  
Chief  
Civil Registration and  
Administrative Support Division

---

### Provincial Offices

---

**ENGR. BELINDA R. PENUELA**  
Chief Statistical Specialist  
PSA-Cotabato

**HERLITA G. CARAAN**  
Chief Statistical Specialist  
PSA-Sultan Kudarat

**JILMAR F. GRECIA**  
Chief Statistical Specialist  
PSA-South Cotabato

**ISMAEL B. RAMOS, JR.**  
Chief Statistical Specialist  
PSA-Sarangani

*As of 30 December 2020*

This publication was prepared by the

---

**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY -  
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XII  
(SOCCSKSARGEN REGION)**

---

**ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON**  
Regional Director

---

**STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION DIVISION**

---

**MA. EILEEN A. BERDEPRADO**  
Officer In-Charge  
Supervising Statistical Specialist

**EDWARD DONALD F. ELOJA**  
Senior Statistical Specialist

**RODOLFO M. MENDOZA**  
Senior Statistical Specialist

**CHRISTY R. AMBAN**  
Statistical Specialist II

**WILMER S. BACERA**  
Statistical Specialist II

**EVELYN L. QUIJANO**  
Statistical Specialist II

**MUJAHID J. JAJI**  
Information Systems Analyst I

**NAZAR A. MOHAMMADSHA**  
Statistical Analyst

**FATIMA H.S. MOHAMMADSHA**  
Information Officer I

**HASNAH G. MUYCO**  
Assistant Statistician


**CYREX BOY V. QUITIOL**  
Assistant Statistician





**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XII  
(SOCCSKSARGEN REGION)**

4th Floor, CYMCI Building, Don Rufino Alonzo St., Cotabato City  
Telephone: (064) 421-2827 / (064) 557-2416  
Email: psadose@gmail.com

<p>Dear Data User,</p> <p>We consider it our duty to do our best in meeting your statistical data needs and expectations. But we need your help. You can do your share by providing us with your comments and suggestions to further improve the publication, the 2020 WOMEN AND MEN IN SOCCSKSARGEN REGION.</p> <p>Please list in column 1 the table nos. that you use/monitor. For other data that you want to be included, please list them under column 2. Write your other comments and remarks under column 3. Thank you very much.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">   <b>ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON, CESO V</b>              Regional Director              PSA-RSSO XII         </div>	<p><b>SENDER</b></p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Designation: _____</p> <p>Office: _____</p> <p>Address: _____              _____</p> <p>Tel. No.: _____</p> <p>Fax No.: _____</p> <p>Email Address: _____              _____</p>
---	---

***Comments and Suggestions Form***

Tables being monitored/ used (1)	Other data proposed for inclusion (2)	Comments/Remarks (3)

Please print this page and send to your convenience in the options above.





**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE XII**

4th Floor, CYMCI Building, Don Rufino Alonzo St., Cotabato City

Telephone: (064) 421-2827 / (064) 557-2416

Email: [psadose@gmail.com](mailto:psadose@gmail.com)

Website URL: <http://rsso12.psa.gov.ph>



PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE - XII

4th Floor, CYMCI Building, Don Rufino Alonzo Street, Cotabato City  
Telephone Number: (064) 421-2827 / (064) 557-2416  
Fax: (064) 421-2827  
Email Address: [psadose@gmail.com](mailto:psadose@gmail.com)  
Website: <http://rso12.psa.gov.ph>