



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY**  
 SOCCSKSARGEN REGION  
**SPECIAL RELEASE**

**Women and Men in SOCCSKSARGEN Region  
 2014-2018**

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The total live births by place of occurrence in the Philippines reached 1,668,120 in 2018. More than half (52.2%) were males and 47.8 percent were females. Among the 17 regions, National Capital Region (NCR) registered the highest number of births at 239,081.

In 2018, SOCCSKSARGEN Region recorded a total of 78,995 live births and ranked 9<sup>th</sup> among the 17 regions with the highest number of registered births by place of occurrence. More than half (52.2%) were male babies and 47.8 percent were female babies.

**Table 1 Number of Live Births by Sex, by Place of Occurrence, and by Usual Residence of Mother, by Region, Philippines: 2018**

Region	Number					
	Place of Occurrence			Usual Residence		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Philippines	1,668,120	870,832	797,288	1,668,120	870,832	797,288
National Capital Region (NCR)	239,081	125,136	113,945	216,871	113,301	103,570
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	30,722	16,046	14,676	29,123	15,228	13,895
Region I (Ilocos Region)	75,696	39,773	35,923	76,899	40,409	36,490
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	54,991	28,586	26,405	55,635	28,929	26,706
Region III (Central Luzon)	189,015	98,646	90,369	190,592	99,480	91,112
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	229,775	119,441	110,334	248,297	129,294	119,003
MIMAROPA Region	46,870	24,336	22,534	47,150	24,496	22,654
Region V (Bicol)	108,856	56,911	51,945	109,223	57,115	52,108
Region VI (Western Visayas)	104,838	54,470	50,368	104,976	54,525	50,451
Region VII (Central Visayas)	138,547	72,721	65,826	138,656	72,786	65,870
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	65,817	34,437	31,380	66,187	34,612	31,575
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	59,776	31,273	28,503	60,950	31,872	29,078
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	90,237	47,324	42,913	86,986	45,590	41,396
Region XI (Davao)	87,834	45,662	42,172	86,261	44,833	41,428
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	78,995	41,211	37,784	76,882	40,061	36,821
Region XIII (Caraga)	41,594	21,573	20,021	42,848	22,255	20,593
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)	25,476	13,286	12,190	30,482	15,987	14,495
Foreign Countries	-	-	-	102	59	43

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are results of actual registration without any adjustment of under-registration.

\* Percentages are less than 0.1

- Counts are equal to 0

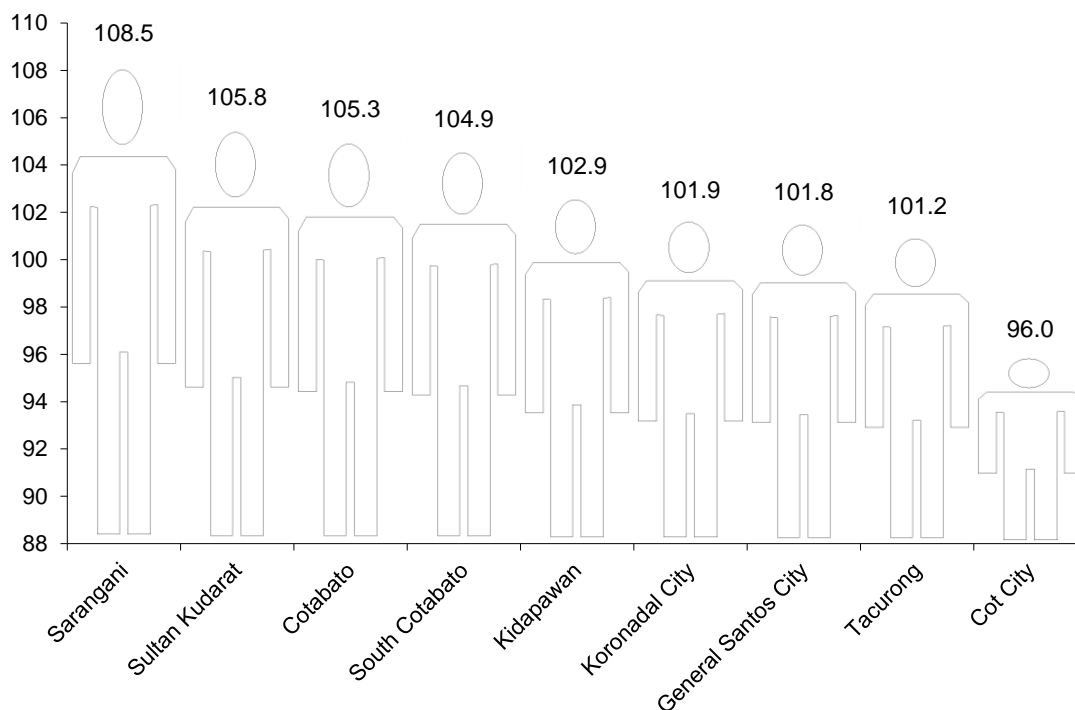




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The household population of SOCCSKSARGEN Region grew at an average annual growth rate of 1.94 percent for the period 2010-2015. From 3.7 million in 2010, it reached 4.5 million in 2015 posting an increase of 21.8 percent in five years. Women comprised 48.9 percent of the household population from 48.8 percent in 2010. Except in Cotabato City, men outnumbered women in all provinces and cities.

**Figure 1 Sex Ratio by Province/City, Region XII: 2015**



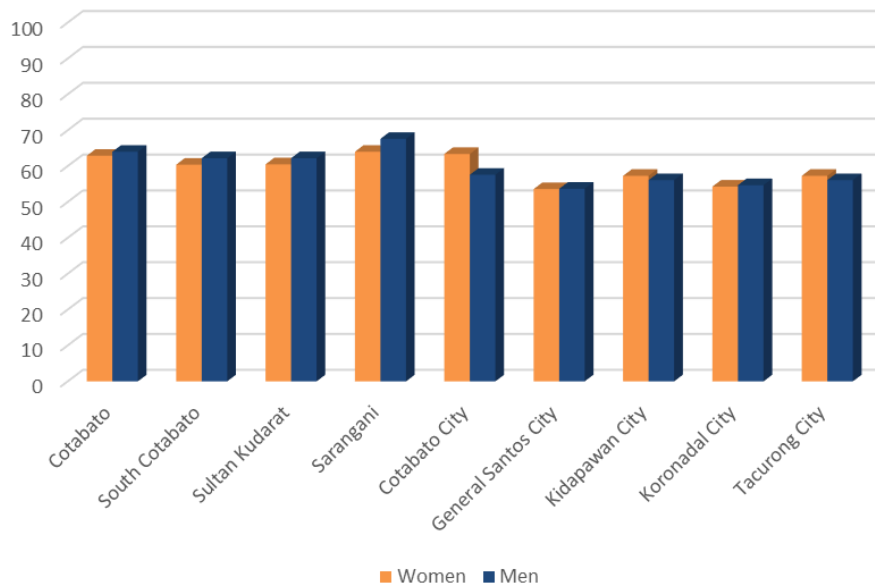
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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.



**Figure 2 Age Dependency Ratio by Province/City, Region XII: 2015**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

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 can be glimpsed in all provinces in the region. In cities, however, dependency ratios were generally higher among women than among men. This was especially evident in Cotabato City.

**Table 2 Literacy of the Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Age Group and Sex, Region XII: 2015**

Age Group	Household Population 10 years old and over			Literate		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
REGION XII - SOCCSKSARGEN						
Total	3,474,441	1,768,590	1,705,851	3,316,172	1,690,916	1,625,256
10 - 14	495,560	253,885	241,675	486,834	248,529	238,305
15 - 19	475,717	240,401	235,316	467,131	235,251	231,880
20 - 24	433,591	218,972	214,619	423,557	213,063	210,494
25 - 29	380,474	195,778	184,696	368,705	189,163	179,542
30 - 34	319,995	165,841	154,154	307,584	159,303	148,281
35 - 39	295,969	153,515	142,454	281,540	146,346	135,194
40 - 44	257,260	133,634	123,626	241,250	125,996	115,254
45 - 49	227,510	117,811	109,699	211,501	110,522	100,979
50 - 54	178,509	91,766	86,743	164,536	85,405	79,131
55 - 59	137,741	70,018	67,723	126,958	65,125	61,833
60 - 64	102,123	50,596	51,527	92,129	46,258	45,871
65 years old and over	169,992	76,373	93,619	144,447	65,955	78,492

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

About 95.4 percent of the household population 10 years old and over were literate. More than half of them (51.0%) were males and 49.0 percent were females. Most of the literate men and women were observed in the age group 10-14 years old. The lowest number of literate men and women were in the age group 60-64 years old at 2.7 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively.

**Table 3 Labor Force Participation Rate By Sex, Region XII: 2014-2018**

Year	Both Sexes	Women	Men
2014	65.3	49.1	80.6
2015	65.0	49.4	79.7
2016	64.3	47.6	79.8
2017	63.8	47.9	78.7
2018	62.3	44.5	78.8

Source: *October Rounds of the Labor Force Survey*, Philippine Statistics Authority

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 (2014-2018).

In 2018, the LFPR for both sexes slightly dropped to 62.3 percent from 63.8 percent the previous year. Women participation in the labor force in 2018 dropped to 44.5 percent while labor participation among men remained at almost the same level as that of 2017.

**Table 4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers, by Sex, By Region: 2016-2018**

Region	2016		2017		2018	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Philippines	1,200	1,040	1,255	1,084	1,284	1,016
Total (%age)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NCR	9.8	16.5	7.9	11.3	9.0	10.6
CAR	2.2	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.0
Region I	9.9	6.6	10.4	7.4	11.6	7.4
Region II	7.2	3.1	9.2	4.1	8.7	3.8
Region III	11.1	14.5	11.1	14.9	11.7	17.6
Region IVA	19.0	23.4	17.8	24.2	14.4	22.3
Region IVB	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Region V	4.5	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.8
Region VI	5.1	4.5	9.1	10.0	8.3	9.6
Region VII	3.2	6.8	3.5	9.1	4.6	6.8
Region VIII	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.3
Region IX	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.8	2.1
Region X	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.6
Region XI	3.5	2.4	4.2	1.7	4.4	2.0
<b>Region XII</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
CARAGA	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.7
ARMM	2.8	1.0	2.7	0.9	2.9	1.2



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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 (Number in Thousands)

Filipino women who choose to work abroad in 2018 reached 2.3 million or about 1.7 percent lower compared to the previous year. Of these numbers, the SOCCSKSARGEN Region listed 6.5 percent female OFWs and 2.3 male OFWs.

Among the 17 regions in the country, the top three regions with the highest percentage of women who undertook worked abroad in 2018 were Region IV-A at 14.4 percent, Region III with 11.7 percent and Region I recorded 11.6 percent.

**Table 5 Distribution of Overseas Filipino Workers by Cash Remittance, Sex, Mindanao: 2018**

Mindanao	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>281</b>
No remittance	10.3	12.7
Less than P20,000	7.2	14.4
P20,000 – P39,999	20.2	23.6
P40,000 – P99,999	27.8	37.0
P100,000 and over	34.5	12.4

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 (Number in Thousands)

In 2018, about 68.4 percent of the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) were females. About 12.7 percent of them have no remittance. Moreover, 12.4 percent of female OFWs remitted P100,000 and over.

On the other hand, 34.5 percent of men Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) remitted P100,000 and over. About 10.3 percent of them have no remittance.



**Table 6 Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Age Group, Region XII: 2018**

Age Group	Region XII	Cotabato	South Cotabato	Sarangani	Sultan Kudarat	Gen. Santos City	Cotabato City	Tacurong City	Kidapawan City	Koronadal City
18-25	178	20	29	16	22	39	12	9	9	22
26-35	347	98	55	58	34	49	5	8	22	18
36-45	385	175	43	41	32	32	6	-	-	18
46-55	67	3	13	14	16	12	-	2	2	5
56-70	17	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	995	296	146	132	109	132	23	19	72	66

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

About 28.7 percent of the VAW cases happened to women in the ages 36-45 years. The highest number occurred in Cotabato (29.75%) followed by those in the 26-35 years age bracket (34.87%).

**Table 7 Number of Reported Cases of Violence Against Women By Type of Weapons Used, Region XII: 2018**

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	518	196	77	48	47	68	6	6	44	26
Bladed weapon	41	12	1	12	3	7	-	-	4	2
Firearm	7	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-
Blunt instrument	16	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Force	41	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Others	223	-	-	72	33	53	5	13	-	-
None	149	74	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
TOTAL	995	296	146	132	109	132	23	19	72	66

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

More than half (51.1%) of the VAW cases in the region were committed using the perpetrators' fists, finger or feet. About 37.8 percent of such cases happened in Cotabato Province. This constituted 66.2 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.





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**Table 8 Number of Registered Deaths by Usual Residence, by Sex and Province, Region XII: 2018**

Usual Residence (Region/Province/HUC)	Both Sexes	Male	Female
<b>REGION XII (SOCCKSARGEN)</b>	21,950	13,411	8,539
Cotabato	6,699	4,138	2,561
Sarangani	2,062	1,243	819
Sultan Kudarat	3,304	2,032	1,272
South Cotabato	5,509	3,324	2,185
City of Cotabato	852	525	327
City of General Santos	3,524	2,149	1,375

*Note: South Cotabato (including Koronadal City); Sultan Kudarat (including Tacurong City); Cotabato (including Kidapawan City)  
 Source: Philippine Statistics Authority*

In 2018, SOCCKSARGEN Region recorded a total of 21,950 deaths. More than half (61.1%) were males and 38.9 percent were females. About 30.5 percent of the deaths recorded in Cotabato City. It was the highest among the four (4) provinces.

South Cotabato registered the second highest with 5,509 deaths. Of which, 60.3 percent were males and 39.7 percent were females.

General Santos City reported 3,524 deaths or about 16.1 percent of the total deaths in the region. Meanwhile, the lowest number of deaths was registered in Cotabato City at 852.

**Definition of Terms:**

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

**Population** -

**Household Population** – comprises of persons who belong to a household

**Sex Ratio** – the number of males per 100 females in a population

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





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**Literacy** – refers to simple literacy which is the ability to read and write a simple message. A person is literate when he/she can both read and write a simple message in any language or dialect

**Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)** – percentage of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over

**Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)** – OFWs include OCWs who were presently and temporarily out of the country during the reference period to fulfill an overseas contract for a specific length of time, or who were presently at home on vacation during the reference period but still had an existing contract to work abroad. Also included were other Filipino workers abroad with valid working visas or work permits. Those who had no working visa or work permit (tourists, visitors, students, those seeking medical treatment, and other types of non-immigrants) but were presently employed and working full time in other countries were also classified as OFWs.

**Live Birth** – is a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such birth is considered live born

**Place of Occurrence** - refers to the place where the vital event took place.

**Death** – refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation)

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