

Women *and* Men

IN BICOL REGION



STATISTICAL HANDBOOK



Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE OFFICE V

Women *and* Men 
IN BICOL REGION

2018 Statistical Handbook

Published by

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICE OFFICE V

The Women and Men (WAM) in Bicol Region

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

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Published by the
Philippine Statistics Authority
Regional Statistical Service Office V
2/F Albay Capitol Bldg. Annex 1
Albay District, Legazpi City 4500
Philippines.

The WAM in Bicol Region is available in printed and electronic formats (Excel/Word/PDF in CD).
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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 programmes at the international, national and regional levels. Moreover, one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes a stand-alone goal on the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment. The aforementioned commitments and developments have made the generation of timely gender statistics imperative.

The *2018 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Region V* 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 Service Office V hopes to contribute to the government's 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 which 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 the region. 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 both women and men in Region V.



LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph. D.

Undersecretary

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

CONTENTS

Foreword	iii
Contents	v
List of Data Sources	vi
Population and Families	1-1
Work	2-1
Economic Participation	3-1
Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	4-1
Education	5-1
Health and Family Planning	6-1
Social Welfare	7-1
Public Life	8-1
Migration	9-1
Public Order and Safety	10-1
Violence Against Women and Children	11-1
Annexes	
Glossary of Terms	A-1
List of Philippine Laws in Support of Women's Welfare and Rights	B-1
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	
Key Officials	C-1
Regional Statistical Service Office V	C-2

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

1. Bureau of Fire Protection
2. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
3. Civil Service Commission
4. Commission on Elections
5. Commission on Higher Education
6. Cooperative Development Authority
7. Department of Agrarian Reform
8. Department of Agriculture
9. Department of Education
10. Department of Labor and Employment
11. Department of Social Welfare and Development
12. Land Transportation Office
13. Philippine National Police
14. Philippine Statistics Authority



POPULATION AND FAMILIES

The population is the most important resource in an economy. Changes in the demographics of an area constitute an important factor in charting its social and economic development. The family, on the other hand, is considered the basic social unit. The health of a community, in both social and economic sense, depends on the health of individual constituent families.

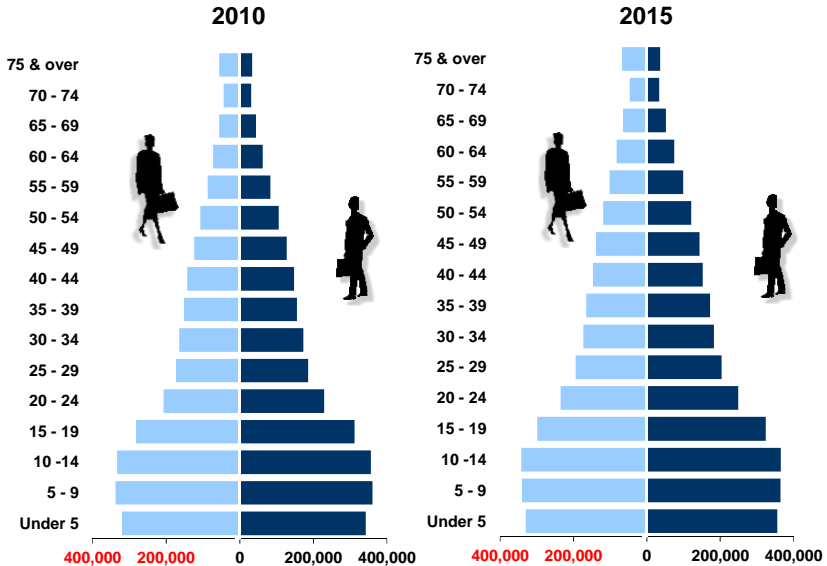
The Bicol Region accounts for 5.7 percent of the country's population as of August 1, 2015 with an average annual growth rate of 1.29 percent between 2010 and 2015, lower than the country's average largely due to out-migration. Women comprise about half of the population, an almost equal share with men in the region's human resource capital. Harnessing women's full capacity in the task of social and economic development however still face constraints brought about by lingering gender role definitions. While improvements in shared domestic responsibility between women and men have been noted in recent years, majority of the burden of changing population sizes and family compositions and limited resources is still borne by women.

This section presents the population structure of the region based on the censuses conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1.1	Sex Ratio, Region V: Census Years 1970 - 2015	1-4
1.2	Household Population by Age Group and Sex Ratio, Region V: Census Years 2010 and 2015	1-5
1.3	Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Region V: Census Years 2010 and 2015	1-6
1.4	Population of Youth 15-24 Years by Age Group, Region V: Census Years 2010 and 2015	1-7
1.5	Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Age Group Region V: Census Years 2010 and 2015	1-8
1.6	Distribution of Household Heads by Size of Household, Region V: Census Years 2010 and 2015	1-9
1.7	Gender Equality Ratios by Component and Province Region V: 2000 and 2003	1-11
Figure No.		
1.1	Population Pyramid of the Bicol Region Census Years 2010 and 2015	1-3
1.2	Projected Average Number of Children Per Woman Region V: 2010 - 2035	1-10

Figure 1.1 POPULATION PYRAMID OF THE BICOL REGION
Census Years 2010 and 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The Bicol population is still relatively young. This is evidenced by the broad base of the pyramids which indicate that 56 percent of the population belong to the 0-24 years old age bracket. However, there is an evident change in the structure of the pyramid from 2010 to 2015 in the Under 5 and 5-9 years old age groups. This can be attributed to the decreasing growth rate in the population and the declining fertility rates between the two periods.

Table 1.1 **SEX RATIO, REGION V**
Censal Years 1970 - 2015

Year	Women	Men	Men per 100 Women
1970	1,471,487	1,495,394	102
1975	1,562,216	1,631,505	104
1980	1,711,358	1,765,624	103
1990	1,919,927	1,984,866	103
1995	2,128,812	2,190,360	103
2000	2,292,382	2,388,729	104
2007	2,492,016	2,605,277	105
2010	2,650,970	2,760,551	104
2015	2,841,544	2,939,419	103

Note: From 1990 to 2015 data are household population

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more men than women in the Bicol Region in the last 5 decades. In the latest population count, it was reported that there were roughly 103 men for every 100 women in the region, slightly lower than the ratio in 2010.

Table 1.2 **HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
AND SEX RATIO, REGION V: Census Years 2010 and 2015**

Age Group	2010			2015		
	Women	Men	Sex Ratio	Women	Men	Sex Ratio
All Ages	2,650,970	2,760,551	104	2,841,544	2,939,419	103
Under 5	319,756	343,325	107	329,956	356,482	108
5 - 9	337,442	361,536	107	340,493	365,260	107
10 -14	332,860	357,057	107	342,132	366,069	107
15 - 19	281,354	312,602	111	297,987	324,909	109
20 - 24	206,494	229,697	111	234,605	249,740	106
25 - 29	173,092	186,353	108	193,938	204,555	105
30 - 34	164,145	173,335	106	173,119	183,047	106
35 - 39	150,697	156,224	104	165,150	173,271	105
40 - 44	142,623	148,408	104	146,717	152,940	104
45 - 49	123,560	127,990	104	138,885	144,045	104
50 - 54	106,298	106,582	100	118,550	121,222	102
55 - 59	86,830	83,396	96	100,840	99,188	98
60 - 64	71,772	63,236	88	81,727	74,841	92
65 - 69	55,021	44,951	82	64,101	52,729	82
70 - 74	43,310	32,035	74	46,564	34,110	73
75 & over	55,716	33,824	61	66,780	37,011	55

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Men outnumber women in the early ages. Women, on the other hand, outnumber men going into the late ages (55 years old and over). The higher number of women among the elderly is attributed to the longer life span of women compared to men.

Table 1.3 **HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY MARITAL STATUS, REGION V
Census Years 2010 and 2015**

Sex and Marital Status	2010		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Both Sexes	4,049,462	100.0	4,404,413	100.0
Never Married	1,828,334	45.2	2,010,408	45.6
Legally Married	1,750,824	43.2	1,687,214	38.3
Widowed	190,536	4.7	212,107	4.8
Divorced/Separated	38,612	1.0	48,827	1.1
Common Law/Live-in	237,516	5.9	444,503	10.1
Not Stated/Unknown	3,640	0.1	1,354	0.0
Women	1,993,772	100.0	2,175,211	100.0
Never Married	812,683	40.8	899,936	41.4
Legally Married	883,903	44.3	853,260	39.2
Widowed	149,217	7.5	164,280	7.6
Divorced/Separated	23,644	1.2	29,005	1.3
Common Law/Live-in	122,242	6.1	228,266	10.5
Not Stated/Unknown	2,083	0.1	464	0.0
Men	2,055,690	100.0	2,229,202	100.0
Never Married	1,015,651	49.4	1,110,472	49.8
Legally Married	866,921	42.2	833,954	37.4
Widowed	41,319	2.0	47,827	2.1
Divorced/Separated	14,968	0.7	19,822	0.9
Common Law/Live-in	115,274	5.6	216,237	9.7
Not Stated/Unknown	1,557	0.1	890	0.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more legally married women than men recorded in the last two censuses. There were also more women who were common law/Live-in. On the other hand, men who never married outnumbered their women counterparts. Data also show that there were roughly three widows for every widower.

Table 1.4 **POPULATION OF YOUTH 15 - 24 YEARS BY AGE GROUP**
REGION V: Census Years 2010 and 2015

Age Group	Women		Men	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
15 - 19	281,354	297,987	312,602	324,909
20 - 24	206,494	234,605	229,697	249,740
15 - 24	487,848	532,592	542,299	574,649
Total Population	2,650,970	2,841,544	2,760,551	2,939,419

Source: *Philippine Statistics Authority*

There were more men than women among the youth population in 2015. Young women comprised 18.7 percent of the women population while young men comprised 19.5 percent of the male population.

Table 1.5 **DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, REGION V: Census Years 2010 and 2015**

Sex and Age Group	2010		2015		Percent Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Women	173,112	100.0	227,444	100.0	31.4
Below 20	769	0.4	1,763	0.8	129.3
20 - 29	6,587	3.8	13,507	5.9	105.1
30 - 39	14,779	8.5	24,704	10.9	67.2
40 - 49	26,122	15.1	35,111	15.4	34.4
50 - 59	37,521	21.7	46,025	20.2	22.7
60 - 69	42,633	24.6	51,233	22.5	20.2
70 - 79	32,186	18.6	39,348	17.3	22.3
80 and over	12,515	7.2	15,753	6.9	25.9
Men	938,641	100.1	988,977	100.0	5.4
Below 20	3,776	0.4	4,462	0.5	18.2
20 - 29	115,450	12.3	120,879	12.2	4.7
30 - 39	238,407	25.4	239,302	24.2	0.4
40 - 49	244,104	26.0	248,435	25.1	1.8
50 - 59	177,751	18.9	198,469	20.1	11.7
60 - 69	101,864	10.9	116,533	11.8	14.4
70 - 79	45,675	4.9	48,809	4.9	6.9
80 and over	11,614	1.2	12,088	1.2	4.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In Region V, most households are headed by men. There were about five man-headed households for every woman-headed household in the region in 2015. The proportion of men household heads was greatest at ages 30 to 49, while women-headed households was greater at ages 50 to 69. Between 2010 and 2015, women-headed households increased by 31.4 percent against 5.4 percent for men-headed households.

Table 1.6 **DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, REGION V: Census Years 2010 and 2015**

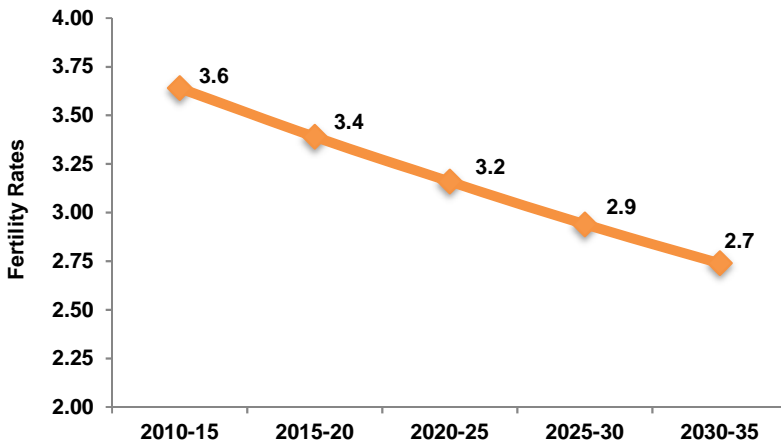
Household Size	2010			2015		
	Both Sexes	Women-Headed	Men-Headed	Both Sexes	Women-Headed	Men-Headed
1	5.7	2.7	3.0	6.6	2.9	3.7
2	10.6	3.1	7.5	10.6	3.3	7.4
3	14.8	2.7	12.2	15.7	3.3	12.4
4	17.1	2.3	14.9	18.0	2.9	15.2
5	16.0	1.8	14.2	15.9	2.2	13.6
6	12.8	1.2	11.5	12.1	1.6	10.5
7	9.2	0.8	8.4	8.4	1.1	7.3
8 & over	13.8	1.1	12.7	12.7	1.5	11.2
Total	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	18.7	81.3

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Women-headed households remain smaller than men-headed households. About 19 percent of total households were headed by women. Based on the 2015 census, there is an increasing number of women heading the households in all the household sizes. About half of women-headed households have three members and below. Men commonly headed the bigger households with about 71 percent of male headed households having four or more members.

Figure 1.2 **PROJECTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN**
REGION V: 2010 - 2035



Note: Data refer to the total fertility rates of women aged 15-49 years.

*Source: 2000-Census Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections
Philippine Statistics Authority*

Fertility remains relatively high in the region, but total fertility rate is projected to continuously decline until 2035. From an estimated 3.6 between 2010 to 2015, fertility rate was projected to drop to 2.7 by 2035.

Table 1.7 GENDER EQUALITY RATIOS BY COMPONENT AND PROVINCE
REGION V: 2000 and 2003

Province	Health Equality Ratio	Education Equality Ratio	Income Equality Ratio	Gender Equality Ratio
2000				
Albay	1.0177	1.0451	1.3994	1.1418
Camarines Norte	0.9799	1.0598	0.5898	0.8492
Camarines Sur	1.0175	1.0145	0.9766	1.0027
Catanduanes	0.9882	1.0081	1.3925	1.1153
Masbate	0.9860	1.0848	1.4135	1.1477
Sorsogon	1.0099	1.0585	1.4740	1.1636
2003				
Albay	1.0174	1.0642	2.0143	1.2968
Camarines Norte	0.9806	1.1164	1.3919	1.1507
Camarines Sur	1.0172	1.0639	1.6390	1.2105
Catanduanes	0.9930	1.1406	0.9258	1.0160
Masbate	0.9865	1.1498	0.7061	0.9287
Sorsogon	1.0096	1.0886	0.9560	1.0166

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Women in Region V had the advantage over men in terms of development. In 2003, Gender Equality Ratio (GER) or the measure of gender development differential, showed that majority of women in the provinces (except for Masbate) enjoy a greater degree of development compared to men registering an index of more than one. Women were evidently more dominant in terms of educational development.



WORK

The last three decades saw the increased participation of women in the labor market, a development that fosters partnership between women and men in the economic sphere. The increasing participation of women in both formal and informal sectors of the labor force is however, still attended with problems.

Bicol Region had a 2.5 Million-strong labor force in October 2017 but only more than a third is composed of women, representing 49 percent participation rate compared to 76 percent among men. Of the 2.4 Million employed persons in the same period, women composed only 38 percent. In terms of employment opportunity, women with higher educational attainment are less likely to find jobs after graduation than men. Women also make up the minority of the membership in work-based organizations such as labor unions and organizations, although recent years showed a steady rise in women's participation.

The data for this section were sourced from the Philippine Statistics Authority and the Department of Labor and Employment.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
2.1	Employment Indicators: Women and Men Aged 15 Years and Over, Region V: 2015 - 2017	2-3
2.2	Women and Men Workers by Major Industry Group Region V: October 2017	2-6
2.3	Employed Women and Men by Highest Grade Completed Region V: October 2017	2-7
Figure No.		
2.1	Employed Women and Men by Class of Worker, Region V: October 2017	2-4
2.2	Distribution of Workers by Major Occupational Group, Region V: October 2017	2-5
2.3	Women and Men Overseas Filipino Workers, Region V: 2010 - 2017	2-8

Table 2.1 **EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS: WOMEN AND MEN
AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, REGION V: 2015 - 2017**

Employment Indicators	2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Labor Force Participation Rate	49.5	76.6	46.9	76.8	48.8	75.7
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.0	3.3	4.9	4.0	4.9
Employment -Population Ratio	46.4	72.8	45.4	73.0	46.8	72.1
Labor Force (Thousands)	968	1,566	901	1,531	965	1,560

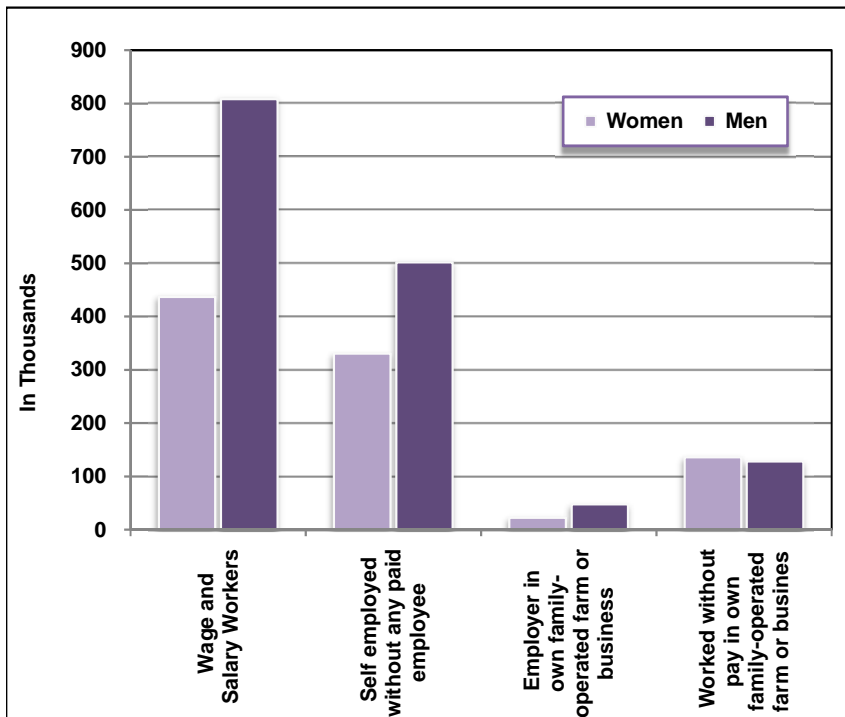
Notes: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: October 2015, 2016 and 2017, Labor Force Survey

Philippine Statistics Authority

Men are more economically active than women in Region V. In 2017, about 62 percent of men aged 15 years old and over were in the labor force as compared to 38 percent among women. Employment-population ratio, which measures gender differential in employment status is relatively lower among women. This could be attributed to the fact that women spend more time at home for domestic activities.

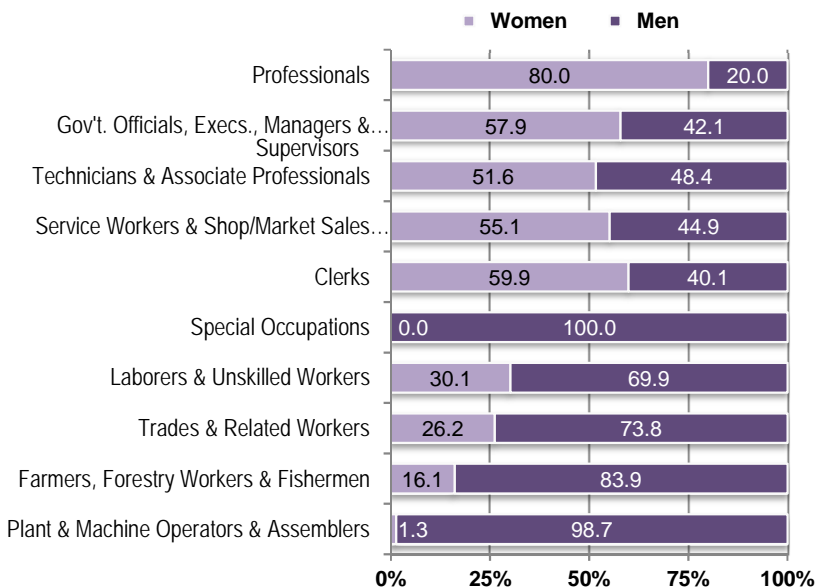
Figure 2.1 **EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY CLASS OF WORKER**
REGION V: OCTOBER 2017



Source: October 2017 Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women comprise more than a third of total employment in the Bicol Region. Of the total employed in 2017, men comprised about 65 percent of wage and salary and own-account workers. Higher percentage among women are engaged in unpaid family work.

Figure 2.2 **DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, REGION V: OCTOBER 2017**



Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Women predominate in white collar occupations in Bicol Region. In 2017, there were close to four women for every man working in the professional occupation group. Meanwhile, men were inclined to engage in skilled work. Likewise, farming, forestry and fishing remained the turf of men. There were five men for every woman worker in the agriculture group.

WORK

Table 2.2 WOMEN AND MEN WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP REGION V: OCTOBER 2017 (In Thousands)				
Major Industry group	Women	%	Men	%
Total	925	38.4	1,485	61.6
Agriculture	133	19.7	541	80.3
Agriculture and Forestry	124	22.5	427	77.5
Fishing and Aquaculture	9	7.3	114	92.7
Industry	96	20.4	375	79.6
Mining and Quarrying	1	3.8	23	96.2
Manufacturing	92	46.8	104	53.2
Electricity, Gas, Steam, & Airconditioning Supply	2	28.5	6	71.5
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0	0	-	-
Construction	1	0.3	242	99.7
Services	697	55.1	569	44.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	334	61.7	207	38.3
Transportation and Storage	2	1.5	145	98.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	57	60.1	38	39.9
Information and Communication	5	48.5	5	51.5
Financial and Insurance Activities	9	56.5	7	43.5
Real Estate Activities	1	19.5	4	80.5
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3	55.2	2	44.8
Administrative and Support Service Activities	7	20.3	27	79.7
Public Admin. & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	81	54.0	69	46.0
Education	61	80.1	15	19.9
Human Health and Social Work Activities	10	79.8	3	20.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6	35.3	11	64.7
Other Service Activities	119	77.8	34	22.2
Activities of Households as Employees; Undifferentiated Goods and Services-producing Activities of Households for Own	-	-	-	-
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations & Bodies	-	-	-	-

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

The service industry remains to be the turf of women workers in the region. More than 50 percent of women workers were involved in service activities in 2017. Women were engaged mostly in the wholesale and retail trade, accomodation and food services, education, human health and social work activities, and other service activities. Men continue to dominate the agriculture and industry sectors.

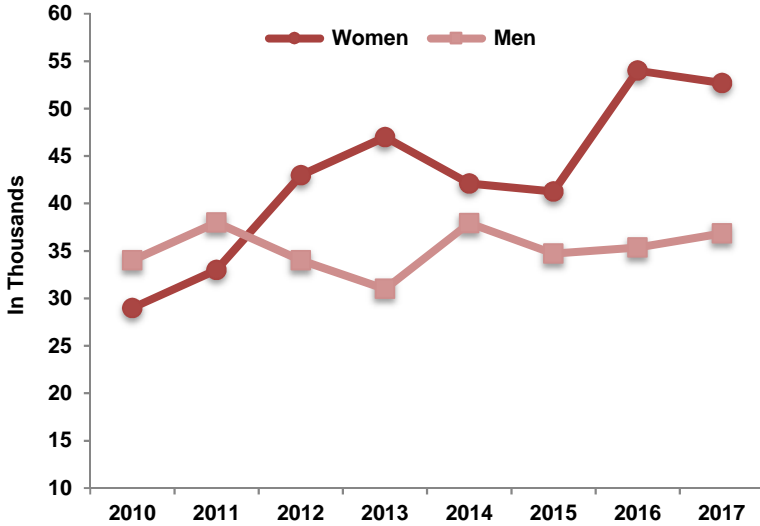
Table 2.3 **EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, REGION V: OCTOBER 2017**
(In Thousands)

Highest Grade Completed	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Total	925	38.4	1,485	61.6
No Grade Completed	2	27.0	5	73.0
Elementary				
Undergraduate	81	25.8	234	74.2
Graduate	169	35.9	302	64.1
Junior High School				
Undergraduate	140	33.5	278	66.5
Graduate	224	36.8	384	63.2
Senior High School				
Undergraduate	15	63.6	9	36.4
Graduate	-	-	-	-
Post Secondary				
Undergraduate	5	65.3	3	34.7
Graduate	45	54.6	38	45.4
College				
Undergraduate	71	40.0	107	60.0
Graduate	172	57.8	126	42.2

Source: Labor Force Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

In Region V, more than fifty percent of employed persons with college degrees are women. In 2017, women composed 57.8 percent of employed college graduates while 60 percent of employed college undergraduates were men. More than third of women workers are junior high school graduates, while 64.1 percent of men workers are elementary graduates.

Figure 2.3 **WOMEN AND MEN OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS**
REGION V: 2010 - 2017



Source: *Survey on Overseas Filipinos*, Philippine Statistics Authority

More women are earning a living abroad than men. Bicolana Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) outnumbered their Bicolano counterparts by 18 percent in 2017. Starting 2012, women outnumbered men working abroad as indicated in the figure above. This can be attributed to the surge in demand for domestic help, nurses and caregivers - occupations mostly dominated by women.



ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Advocacy for the recognition of the economic participation of women has been going on for years. No less than the United Nations recognized the need to measure and value the women's unpaid work when it endorsed, through the UN Economic and Social Council the valuation of women's economic participation particularly the inclusion of the value of household goods and services in the GDP, thus: *"The remunerated and, in particular, the unremunerated contributions of women to all aspects and sectors of development should be recognized, and appropriate efforts should be made to measure and reflect these contributions in national accounts and economic statistics and in the gross national product. Concrete steps should be taken to quantify the unremunerated contribution of women to agriculture, food production, reproduction and household activities"*¹. Valuation of such participation would result in the true appreciation of the actual contribution of women to the labor force and in the proper accounting of women's economic output in the current system of economic accounts.

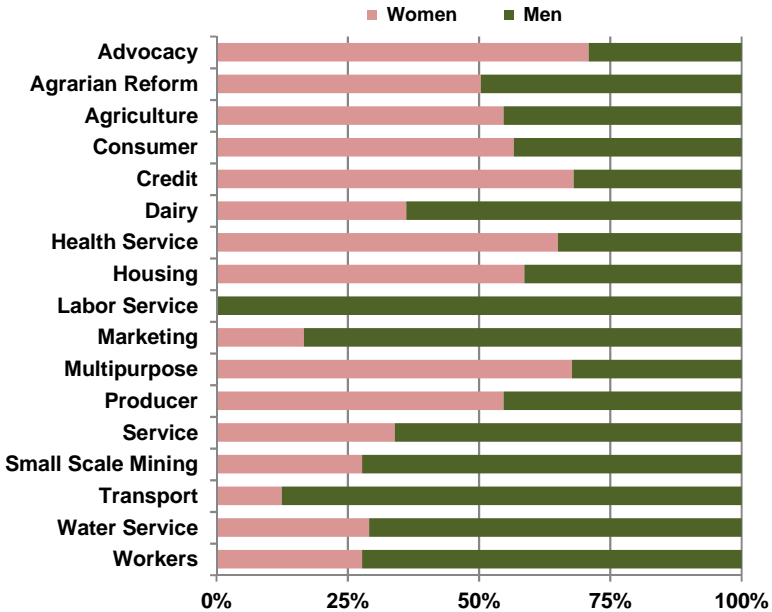
This chapter aims to present indicators on women's economic participation. Data sources for this section include the Philippine Statistics Authority, the Cooperative Development Authority, and the Land Transportation Office.

¹ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 1985, as quoted by Solita C. Monsod, Removing the Cloak of Invisibility: Integrating Household Work in the Nation's Economic Accounts, paper presented in the 10th National Convention on Statistics, October 2007*

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
3.1	Person Who Decides How The Wife's Cash Earnings Are Used, Region V: 2013 and 2017	3-4
3.2	Wife's Cash Earnings Compared With Husband's Cash Earnings, Region V: 2013 and 2017	3-5
3.3	Percentage of Women by Ownership of House and Land Region V: 2017	3-6
3.4	Women and Men With Licenses and Permits Issued by Classification, Region V: 2016 - 2017	3-7
3.5	Number of Families, Total Income and Average Income by Sex of Household Head and Income Class, Region V 2012 and 2015	3-9
3.6	Number of Families, Total Income and Average Income by Age of Family Head and Sex, Region V: 2012 and 2015	3-10
Figure No.		
3.1	Distribution of Membership in Cooperatives by Type of Cooperative, Region V: 2017	3-3
3.2	Distribution of Women and Men With Licenses and Permits Issued, New and Renewal, Region V: 2017	3-8

Figure 3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN COOPERATIVES BY TYPE OF COOPERATIVE, REGION V: 2017



Source: Cooperative Development Authority, Region V

Women dominate the membership in nine of the seventeen types of cooperatives in the region. In 2015, women comprised the majority of the membership in the different types of cooperatives in the region, except for dairy, labor service, marketing, service, small scale mining, transport, water service, and workers cooperatives. Notable is the higher share of women membership in Advocacy cooperatives where there were seven women members for every three man members.

Table 3.1 **PERSON WHO DECIDES HOW THE WIFE'S CASH EARNINGS ARE USED, REGION V: 2013 and 2017**

Particulars	Percentage of Respondents	
	2013	2017
Number of Women <i>a/</i>	291	428
Mainly Wife	35.6	41.6
Wife and Husband Jointly	59.9	56.3
Mainly Husband	4.5	2.1
Other	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0

a/ Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

More than forty one percent of wives decide alone how to spend their own earnings. Roughly two out of five of the 428 women in Bicol Region covered by the 2017 Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) reported that they alone decide on how to spend their cash earnings. About 56.3 percent made such decision jointly with their husbands.

Table 3.2 **WIFE'S CASH EARNINGS COMPARED WITH HUSBAND'S CASH EARNINGS, REGION V: 2013 and 2017**

Particulars	Percentage of Respondents	
	2013	2017
Number of Women ^{a/}	291	428
More	21.0	21.2
Less	59.0	62.2
About the same	19.0	15.6
Husband has no earnings	0.7	1.1
Don't know/Missing	0.4	0.0

^{a/} Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Wives' earnings are still less than their husbands' earnings in Bicol region. The 2017 Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) revealed that in the region, about 62 percent of wives have incomes less than their husbands', a substantial increase from the 59.0 percent reported in 2013. However, one out of five women have more cash earnings than their husbands.

Table 3.3 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN BY OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE AND LAND, REGION V: 2017

Particulars	Percentage of Respondents	
	Who Own A House	Who Own A Land
Number of Women Age 15-49	1551	1551
Total	100.0	100.0
Alone	2.1	2.0
Jointly	36.7	7.6
Alone and Jointly	2.2	0.3
Do Not Own	59.0	90.1

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

In Bicol region, very few women have control over property. The 2017 NDHS shows that 40 percent of women aged 15-49 owned a house either alone, jointly with someone else or both. Close to two percent of women own the house alone while 36.7 percent of women own a house jointly with someone else. The percentage of women who own a lot is lower at 9.9 percent with more than 7 percent jointly own with someone else.

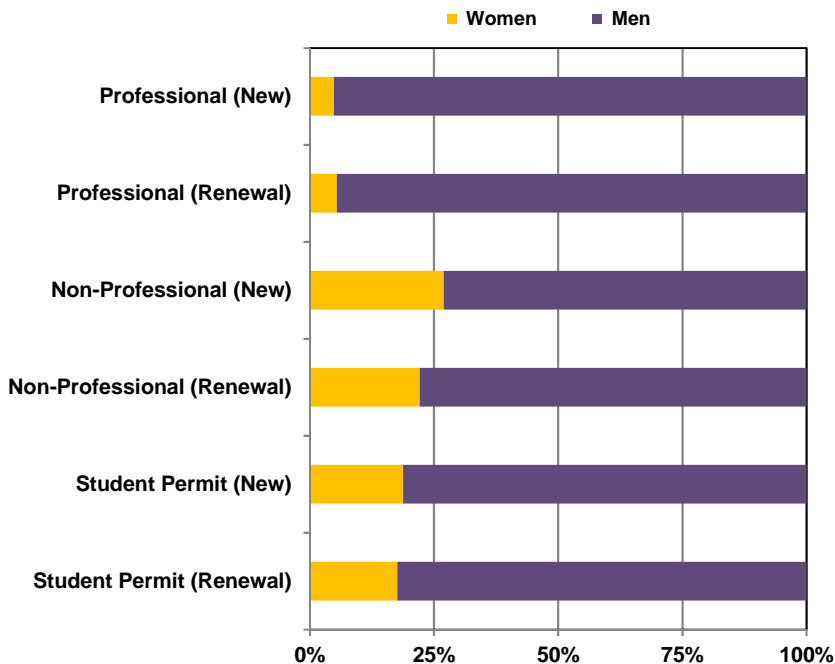
Table 3.4 **WOMEN AND MEN WITH LICENSES AND PERMITS ISSUED BY CLASSIFICATION, REGION V: 2016 - 2017**

Classification	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016				
Professional	5,091	5.7	84,789	94.3
Non Professional	13,082	25.4	38,423	74.6
Student Permit	14,247	19.6	58,514	80.4
Conductor's Permit	7	1.4	511	98.6
Total	32,427	15.1	182,237	84.9
2017				
Professional	5,448	5.3	96,497	94.7
Non Professional	14,531	24.2	45,482	75.8
Student Permit	15,913	18.8	68,796	81.2
Conductor's Permit	25	4.2	576	95.8
Total	35,917	14.5	211,351	85.5

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region V

Men remain the kings of the roads in Bicol Region. In 2017, the Land Transportation Office issued more than 85 percent of driver's licenses and permits to men . Men accounted for 94.7 percent of professional driver's license holders. Meanwhile, close to a fourth of non-professional drivers were women, while the ratio of those who sought student driver's permits was four men for every woman.

Figure 3.2 **DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN WITH LICENSES AND PERMITS ISSUED, NEW AND RENEWAL**
REGION V: 2017



Source: Land Transportation Office, Region V

Majority of women license holders in the Bicol Region are non-professional drivers. In 2017, more than 22 percent of non-professional driver's licenses renewed by the Land Transportation Office were issued to women. Close to 45% of women drivers in the Bicol Region in 2017 were holders of student permits. There was only one woman in every 19 professional drivers.

**Table 3.5 NUMBER OF FAMILIES, TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
BY SEX OF FAMILY HEAD AND INCOME CLASS
REGION V: 2012 and 2015**

(Number of Families in Thousands; Income Reported in Millions; Average Income in Pesos)

Income Class	Number of Families		Income Reported		Average Income	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2012						
Total	258	907	45,210	143,975	175,233	158,738
Under 40,000	17	27	445	814	26,176	30,148
40,000 - 59,999	31	80	1,559	4,121	50,290	51,513
60,000 - 99,999	66	291	5,274	23,651	79,909	81,275
100,000 - 249,999	90	388	13,492	57,070	149,911	147,088
250,000 & over	55	121	24,441	58,320	444,382	481,983
2015						
Total	289	973	56,247	180,229	194,626	185,230
Under 40,000	14	11	436	347	31,143	31,545
40,000 - 59,999	25	42	1,250	2,100	50,000	50,000
60,000 - 99,999	55	214	4,469	17,819	81,255	83,266
100,000 - 249,999	126	540	19,666	81,662	156,079	151,226
250,000 & over	69	166	30,427	78,301	440,971	471,693

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Women-headed families in the region have higher average income. In 2015, the average income of women-headed families was Php194,626, higher than the Php185,230 average income of men-headed families. Generally, men remain the head of the family having a ratio of three men-headed families for every woman-headed family.

**Table 3.6 NUMBER OF FAMILIES, TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME
BY AGE AND SEX OF FAMILY HEAD
REGION V: 2012 and 2015**

(Number of Families in Thousands; Total Income in Millions; Average Income in Pesos)

Age of the Family Head	Number of Families		Total Income		Average Income	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2012						
Total	258	907	45,210	143,975	175,233	158,738
Below 25	5	9	680	803	136,000	89,222
25 - 34	17	78	3,690	9,202	217,059	117,974
34 - 44	30	236	5,089	35,994	169,633	152,517
44 - 54	48	261	10,316	46,196	214,917	176,996
55 - 64	54	182	9,124	32,023	168,963	175,951
65 and over	104	141	16,312	19,757	156,846	140,121
2015						
Total	289	973	56,247	180,229	194,626	185,230
Below 25	2	6	268	648	134,000	108,000
25 - 34	21	95	3,071	12,584	146,238	132,463
34 - 44	33	242	6,878	39,958	208,424	165,116
44 - 54	52	276	14,200	55,692	273,077	201,783
55 - 64	69	216	13,604	45,196	197,159	209,241
65 and over	110	138	18,226	26,152	165,691	189,507

** estimates reported are less than one thousand*

Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

In all but two age-groups of family heads, women-headed families have higher average incomes. In Region V, one in very four families was headed by a woman in 2015. Women-headed families have higher average incomes in all age brackets of family heads except for the 55-64 and 65 and over age groups.



AGRICULTURE AND AGRARIAN REFORM

The Bicol Region is an agricultural economy with almost one-third of its productive manpower dependent on the industry. A fourth of employed persons in the agriculture sector are composed of women. Despite their significant contribution to agricultural productivity, the agrarian structure in the region remains biased in favor of men. Women still earn less, own less and control less. Recent figures however show that women are slowly being mainstreamed into the region's agricultural activities. Women now account for a third of Agrarian Reform Program beneficiaries and majority of Agricultural Production Program recipients. Although there is still a wide disparity in number between women and men agricultural workers, the disparity in wages has substantially narrowed. These developments indicate the growing recognition of women as productive agricultural partners.

This section presents gender statistics in agriculture. Data for this section were sourced from the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agrarian Reform, the Cooperative Development Authority, and the Philippine Statistics Authority.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
4.1	Number of Agricultural Operators by Sex and Age Group Region V: 2012	4-3
4.2	Women and Men Workers in Agriculture, Region V: 2013 - 2017	4-6
4.3	Beneficiaries of Agricultural Production Programs, Region V: 2016 - 2017	4-8
4.4	Women and Men CARP Beneficiaries in Agrarian Reform Communities, Region V: 2016 - 2017	4-9
4.5	Women and Men Members in Agrarian Reform Community Organization, Region V: 2016 - 2017	4-10
4.6	Daily Wage Rates of Agricultural Workers by Type of Farm, Region V: 2016 - 2017	4-12

Figure No.

4.1	Distribution of Household Members of Agricultural Operators Engaged in Agricultural Activity, Region V: 2012	4-4
4.2	Proportion of Women and Men Workers in Agriculture Region V: April 2018	4-5
4.3	Proportion of Employed Women and Men in Agriculture to Total Employment, Region V: 2013 - 2017	4-7
4.4	Women and Men Membership in Agriculture Cooperatives Region V: 2017	4-11

Table 4.1 NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, REGION V: 2012

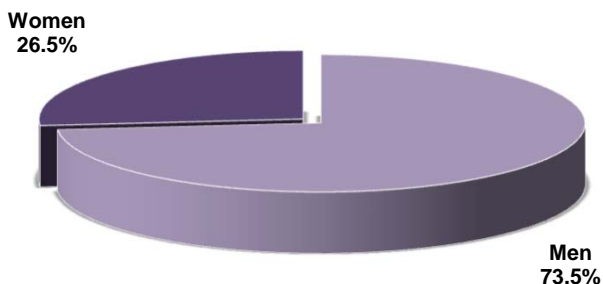
Age Group	Total Operators	Women		Men	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	485,721	88,217	100.0	397,504	100.0
15 - 19	1,891	294	0.3	1,597	0.4
20 - 24	12,302	1,611	1.8	10,691	2.7
25 - 29	28,493	3,531	4.0	24,962	6.3
30 - 34	42,795	5,503	6.2	37,292	9.4
35 - 39	50,552	6,909	7.8	43,643	11.0
40 - 44	58,125	8,529	9.7	49,596	12.5
45 - 49	60,984	9,018	10.2	51,966	13.1
50 - 54	59,004	9,843	11.2	49,161	12.4
55 - 59	51,446	9,598	10.9	41,848	10.5
60 - 64	44,049	9,969	11.3	34,080	8.6
65 - 69	31,643	8,523	9.7	23,120	5.8
70 - 74	23,232	7,100	8.0	16,132	4.1
75 and Over	21,205	7,789	8.8	13,416	3.4

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

Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture, Philippine Statistics Authority

In Region V, close to 80 percent of agricultural operators are men. This was revealed by the Census of Agriculture conducted in 2012. At the early ages until the age group 50-54, men take control of the agricultural operations. However, the percentage tapers off at age 55 to a complete reversal, with women having the higher percentages in age groups 55-59 to 75 and over.

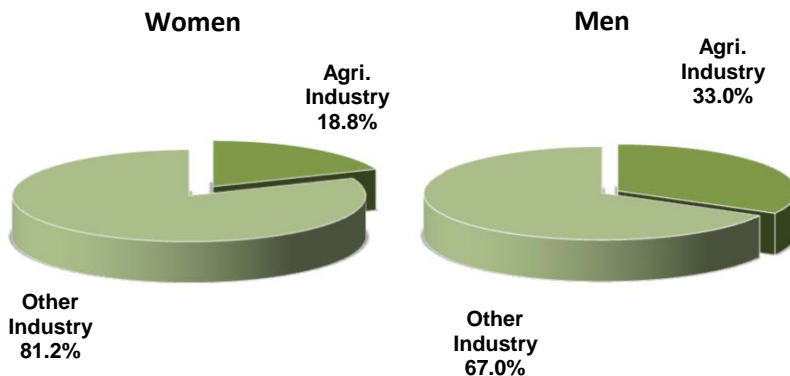
Figure 4.1 **DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATORS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, REGION V: 2012**



*Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture
Philippine Statistics Authority*

More men household members of agricultural operators are engaged in agricultural activity. The results of the 2012 Census of Agriculture showed that men working in agriculture in the region comprised almost 74 percent of the total household members of agricultural operators, outnumbering their female counterparts.

Figure 4.2 PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE, REGION V: APRIL 2018



Source: Labor Force Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Agriculture continue to be the turf of men in Region V. One-third of the total employed men in April, 2018 were engaged in the agriculture industry. On the other hand, agriculture absorbed 18.8 percent of the total women workers in the region. The ratio of men workers in agriculture is three for every woman worker.

Table 4.2 **WOMEN AND MEN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE**
REGION V: 2013 - 2017

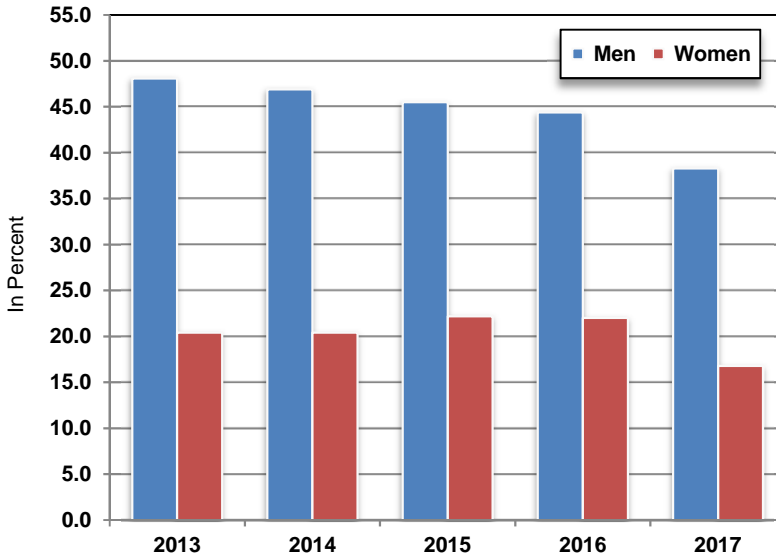
Year	Women		Men		Percent Difference
	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	
2013	173	20.0	693	80.0	60.0
2014	173	20.1	686	79.9	59.7
2015	198	22.7	673	77.3	54.5
2016	190	22.6	651	77.4	54.8
2017	143	20.5	556	79.5	59.1

**in '000 persons*

*Source: Gender-Based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture
Philippine Statistics Authority*

The disparity in the proportions of women and men workers in agriculture remains wide. The proportion of employed women and men in agriculture was recorded closest in 2015 with a 54.5 percentage points difference. From 2013 to 2017, the disparity registered an average of 57.6 percentage points difference.

Figure 4.3 **PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN IN AGRICULTURE TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT**
REGION V: 2013 - 2017



Source: *Gender-Based Indicators of Labor and Employment in Agriculture*
 Philippine Statistics Authority

The proportion of workers in agriculture to total employment continues to decline in Bicol Region. Men workers in agriculture decreased from 48.1 percent in 2013 to 38.3 percent in 2017. Meanwhile, women workers in agriculture increased from 20.4 percent in 2013 to 22.2 percent in 2015 but declined to 21.5 percent in 2017.

Table 4.3 BENEFICIARIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMS, REGION V: 2016 - 2017

Program	Beneficiaries			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016	19,115	29.3	46,097	70.7
Rice Rehabilitation Program	15,833	27.9	41,014	72.1
Corn Program	1,235	56.1	968	43.9
High Value Commercial Crops	1,097	44.6	1,362	55.4
Livestock Development Program	702	20.6	2,705	79.4
Organic Agricultural Program	248	83.8	48	16.2
2017	55,201	50.5	54,036	49.5
Rice Rehabilitation Program	24,861	47.9	26,990	52.1
Corn Program	2,015	35.5	3,655	64.5
High Value Commercial Crops	13,205	56.7	10,104	43.3
Livestock Development Program	13,350	52.0	12,322	48.0
Organic Agricultural Program	800	54.5	667	45.5
Various Support Services	970	76.5	298	23.5

Source: Department of Agriculture, Regional Office V

Women are becoming more active in the government's agricultural production programs in the region. Between 2016 and 2017, women beneficiaries of the government's agricultural production programs generally increased. In 2017, women outnumbered men beneficiaries due to the surge of women beneficiaries in the government's Rice Rehabilitation, High Value Commercial Crops and Livestock Development programs.

Table 4.4 **WOMEN AND MEN CARP BENEFICIARIES IN AGRARIAN REFORM COMMUNITIES, REGION V: 2016 - 2017**

Program	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016				
Land Acquisition	445	34.5	846	65.5
Agricultural Leasehold	331	32.6	685	67.4
Total	776	33.6	1,531	66.4
2017				
Land Acquisition	515	31.4	1,124	68.6
Agricultural Leasehold	351	35.7	633	64.3
Total	866	33.0	1,757	67.0

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Regional Office V

Two thirds of the CARP beneficiaries in Agrarian Reform Communities is composed of men. In 2017, women accounted for 33 percent of the total number of members/beneficiaries of the Land Acquisition and Agriculture Leasehold programs of the CARP.

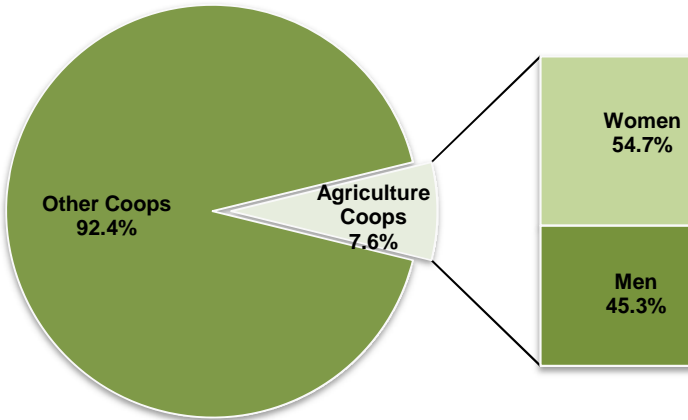
Table 4.5 WOMEN AND MEN MEMBERS IN AGRARIAN REFORM COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, REGION V: 2016 - 2017

Membership	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016				
Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	857	45.9	1,009	54.1
Non- Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	183	66.5	92	33.5
Total	1,040	48.6	1,101	51.4
2017				
Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	1,310	47.0	1,476	53.0
Non- Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	689	58.5	489	41.5
Total	1,999	50.4	1,965	49.6

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform, Regional Office V

Women are becoming more active in Agrarian Reform Community organizations in the region. For the last two years, men averaged 50.5 percent of the membership in ARC organizations. In 2017, women accounted for 50.4 percent of membership in Agrarian Reform Community.

Figure 4.4 **WOMEN AND MEN MEMBERSHIP IN AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES, REGION V: 2017**



Source of basic data: Cooperative Development Authority, Regional Office V

Women are more active in agricultural cooperatives in the region. In 2017 women outnumbered men in membership in agriculture cooperatives accounting for 54.7 percent of total membership.

**Table 4.6 DAILY NOMINAL WAGE RATES OF FARM WORKERS
BY SEX AND TYPE OF FARM
REGION V: 2016 - 2017**
(In Pesos)

Farm Type	2016			2017		
	Both	Women	Men	Both	Women	Men
All Farms	267.79	230.22	269.86	267.88	262.44	270.02
Palay	273.58	253.56	277.58	276.88	259.57	280.27
Corn	246.40	234.99	248.77	245.26	227.80	249.73
Coconut	267.51	206.52	267.70	263.93	276.47	263.90
Sugarcane	239.49	237.94	239.74	240.14	231.20	241.17

Source: CountrySTAT Database, Philippine Statistics Authority

Men workers in agriculture still enjoy higher wage rates than their women counterparts. In 2017, men palay workers earned 8.0 percent more than women palay workers. Similarly, daily nominal wage rate of men corn workers was 9.6 percent higher than women's wage rate.



EDUCATION

Education is the foundation for the emerging knowledge-based economy. Educated people are better prepared to make informed decisions both in their personal and professional lives making them more capable contributors to economic and community development. Education likewise ensures more competitive and productive labor force necessary to sustain economic gains. For women, education provides the vehicle for making choices for themselves beyond the confines of marriage and motherhood.

Gender equality in educational opportunities is among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In the Bicol Region, indications point to the achievement of this goal. Women in the Bicol Region avail of educational services more than men and achieve higher educational levels. Women likewise, dominate the faculty of instruction of the different educational institutions in the region.

Data for this section were provided by the Department of Education, the Commission on Higher Education, the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, and the Philippine Statistics Authority.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
5.1	Literacy of Household Population 10 Years Old and Over Region V: 2015	5-3
5.2	Functional Literacy Rate of Population 10-64 Years Old, by Highest Educational Attainment, Region V: 2013	5-4
5.3	Basic Literacy Rate of Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Highest Educational Attainment Region V: 2008 and 2013	5-5
5.4	Enrolment of Non-School-Based TVET Programs by Delivery Mode, Region V: 2017- 2018	5-6
5.5	Graduates of Non-School-Based TVET Programs by Delivery Mode, Region V: 2017 - 2018	5-7
5.6	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Grade/Year Completed Region V: Census Year 2015	5-8
5.7	Enrolment in Public and Private Secondary Schools by Year Level, Region V: SY 2017 - 2018	5-9
5.8	Enrolment in Tertiary Schools by Schools Division Region V: SY 2017 - 2018	5-10
5.9	Graduates in Tertiary Education by Level Region V: SY 2017 - 2018	5-11
5.10	Faculty of Instruction of Tertiary Learning Institutions Region V: SY 2017 - 2018	5-12
Figure No.		
5.1	Enrolment of Non-School-Based TVET Programs Region V: 2017 - 2018	5-6
5.2	Graduates in Tertiary Schools, Region V: SY 2016 - 2017 to SY 2017 - 2018	5-13

Table 5.1 LITERACY OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, REGION V: 2015

Year/Area	2010		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Literate	4,344,080	2,150,775	2,193,305
Illiterate	44,692	20,320	24,372

Note: Figures are based on 20-percent sample households. Details may not add up to total due to rounding off.

*Source: 2015 Census of Population
Philippine Statistics Authority*

Men are more literate than women. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple message. Only around 1.0 percent of the household population 10 years old and over are considered illiterate and a little over half of this are men.

**Table 5.2 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION
10-64 YEARS OLD, BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
REGION V: 2013**

Highest Educational Attainment	Literacy Rate
Functional Literacy Rate	87.1
No grade completed	2.9
Elementary level	62.4
Elementary graduate	81.9
High school level	91.4
High school graduate or higher	100.0

Note: Persons who graduated from high school or completed higher level of education are, in this tabulation, automatically considered functionally literate.

*Source: 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority*

Functional literacy among Bicolanos increased in 2013. From 79.9 percent in 2008, functional literacy In Bicol increased to 87.1 percent in 2013.

Table 5.3 BASIC LITERACY RATE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT REGION V: 2008 AND 2013

Highest Educational Attainment	Literacy Rate	
	2008	2013
Basic Literacy Rate	96.6	96.0
No grade completed	9.8	11.3
Elementary level	92.6	87.4
Elementary graduate	100.0	98.5
High school level	100.0	100.0
High school graduate	100.0	100.0
Post secondary level/graduate	100.0	100.0
College level	100.0	100.0
College graduate/higher	100.0	100.0

Note: Due to sample size limitation, 100.0 percent here does not imply complete absence of illiteracy but implies a very high literacy rate.

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

Basic Literacy Rate in Bicol Region slightly declined between 2008 and 2013. From 96.6 percent in 2008, it went down by a minimal 0.6 percentage points in 2013. Simple literacy of the population 10 years old and over with no grade completed rose to 11.3 percent from 9.8 percent in 2008, while those in the elementary level dropped by 5.2 percentage points in 2013.

Table 5.4 ENROLMENT OF NON-SCHOOL-BASED TVET PROGRAMS BY DELIVERY MODE, REGION V: 2017 - 2018

Type of Program	2017			2018		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
TESDA School & Training Center	22,904	10,332	12,572	25,047	12,551	12,496
Enterprise-Based	170	91	79	163	41	122
Community-Based	48,056	28,966	19,090	37,369	22,741	14,628
TOTAL	71,130	39,389	31,741	62,579	35,333	27,246

Notes:

1. TVET - Technical Vocational Education and Training
2. Output includes TESDA Regional and Provincial Training Centers and TESDA Schools.
3. Data for 2018 is as of November 30, 2018

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

Figure 5.1 ENROLMENT OF NON-SCHOOL-BASED TVET PROGRAMS, REGION V: 2017 - 2018

Enrolment in Non-School-Based TVET Programs decreased by 12.0 percent between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, women outnumbered men in TESDA school and training center-based programs and community-based programs while more men were enrolled in enterprise-based programs. Overall, more women were enrolled in all programs accounting for 56 percent of the total enrollees.

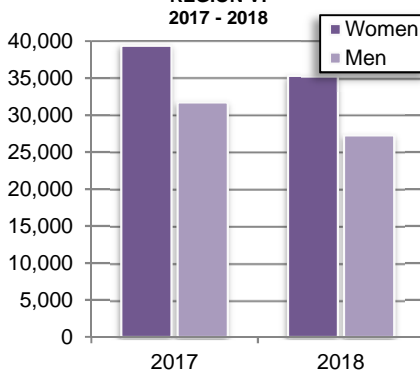


Table 5.5 **GRADUATES OF NON-SCHOOL-BASED TVET PROGRAMS
BY DELIVERY MODE, REGION V: 2017 - 2018**

Type of Program	2017			2018		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Training Center	17,392	7,651	9,741	19,557	9,991	9,566
Enterprise-Based	146	80	66	100	33	67
Community-Based	45,794	27,678	18,116	23,570	15,107	8,463
TOTAL	63,332	35,409	27,923	43,227	25,131	18,096

Notes:

1. TVET - Technical Vocational Education and Training
2. Output includes TESDA Regional and Provincial Training Centers and TESDA Schools.
3. Data for 2018 is as of November 30, 2018

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

More women graduate from non-school based TVET programs. Graduates in all programs decreased by 31.7 percent from 2017 to 2018. More men finished enterprised based programs in 2018.

**Table 5.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR COMPLETED
REGION V: Census Year 2015**
(In thousands)

Highest Grade Completed	2015		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men
No Grade Completed	147,608	69,875	77,733
Pre-school	160,108	75,879	84,229
Special Education	2,511	1,066	1,445
Elementary	2,117,450	976,063	1,141,387
1st - 4th Grade	935,734	418,424	517,310
5th - 6th Grade	313,752	143,415	170,337
Graduate	867,964	414,224	453,740
High School	1,768,796	876,481	892,315
Undergraduate	819,955	396,078	423,877
Graduate	948,841	480,403	468,438
Post Secondary	99,828	57,648	42,180
Undergraduate	6,673	3,333	3,340
Graduate	93,155	54,315	38,840
College Undergraduate	387,515	205,773	181,742
Academic Degree Holder	412,539	244,848	167,691
Post Baccalaureate	10,138	6,490	3,648
Not Stated	3,866	1,682	2,184
TOTAL	5,110,359	2,515,805	2,594,554

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

More women attain higher levels of education. In 2015, women holding academic and post baccalaureate degrees outnumbered men. However, more men complete secondary education.

Table 5.7 **ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY YEAR LEVEL, REGION V: SY 2017 - 2018**

Year	Public				Private			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Grade 7 (Yr. 1)	67,680	47.8	73,795	52.2	8,618	49.1	8,923	50.9
Grade 8 (Yr. 2)	63,037	49.8	63,446	50.2	7,903	50.0	7,909	50.0
Grade 9 (Yr. 3)	57,715	51.6	54,159	48.4	7,544	50.3	7,466	49.7
Grade 10 (Yr. 4)	52,260	53.1	46,245	46.9	7,221	51.6	6,767	48.4
Grade 11 (Yr. 5)	37	32.5	77	67.5	18	35.3	33	64.7
Grade 12 (Yr. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	240,729	50.3	237,722	49.7	31,304	50.2	31,098	49.8

Source: BEIS, Department of Education

Girls outnumber boys in both public and private secondary schools enrolment. More than 50 percent of the enrolment in public and private secondary schools in Bicol Region for SY 2017-2018 was composed of girls. Although new entrant boys exceed the number of new entrant girls, more boys had been observed to drop out of secondary education. There were 165 students enrolled in Grade 11 for SY 2017-2018 as a result of the K to 12 Basic Education Program which covers Kindergarten and 12 years of basic education (six years of primary education, four years of Junior High School, and two years of Senior High School).

Table 5.8 ENROLMENT IN TERTIARY SCHOOLS BY SCHOOLS DIVISION
REGION V: SY 2017 - 2018

Level	Enrolment			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Albay	11,995	63.5	6,898	36.5
Camarines Norte	3,996	56.1	3,131	43.9
Camarines Sur	14,020	58.4	9,968	41.6
Catanduanes	3,951	55.8	3,130	44.2
Masbate	7,431	62.2	4,522	37.8
Sorsogon	5,873	60.0	3,920	40.0
Iriga City	2,830	56.1	2,216	43.9
Legazpi City	9,769	52.4	8,859	47.6
Ligao City	1,684	57.7	1,234	42.3
Masbate City	2,555	54.4	2,144	45.6
Naga City	11,419	56.5	8,805	43.5
Sorsogon City	3,806	53.1	3,363	46.9
Tabaco City	1,996	56.1	1,560	43.9
Total	81,325	57.6	59,750	42.4

Source: Commission on Higher Education

More women are enrolled in tertiary schools than men. More than 57 percent of the total number of enrollees in tertiary education in SY 2017-2018 were women. Women dominated tertiary school enrolment in all schools divisions in the region.

Table 5.9 **GRADUATES IN TERTIARY SCHOOLS BY SCHOOLS DIVISION
REGION V: SY 2017 - 2018**

Level	Graduates			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Albay	2,766	66.7	1,379	33.3
Camarines Norte	848	64.4	469	35.6
Camarines Sur	3,573	56.0	2,808	44.0
Catanduanes	988	53.0	876	47.0
Masbate	1,614	63.6	925	36.4
Sorsogon	1,458	63.1	853	36.9
Iriga City	605	58.2	435	41.8
Legazpi City	2,758	52.5	2,497	47.5
Ligao City	285	70.7	118	29.3
Masbate City	610	59.7	412	40.3
Naga City	2,514	62.9	1,484	37.1
Sorsogon City	1,000	58.9	698	41.1
Tabaco City	713	60.9	457	39.1
Total	19,732	59.5	13,411	40.5

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Women surpass men in completing college education. Around 59 percent of graduates in baccalaureate degree programs in SY 2017-2018 were women. Women graduates outnumbered men in all schools division in the region.

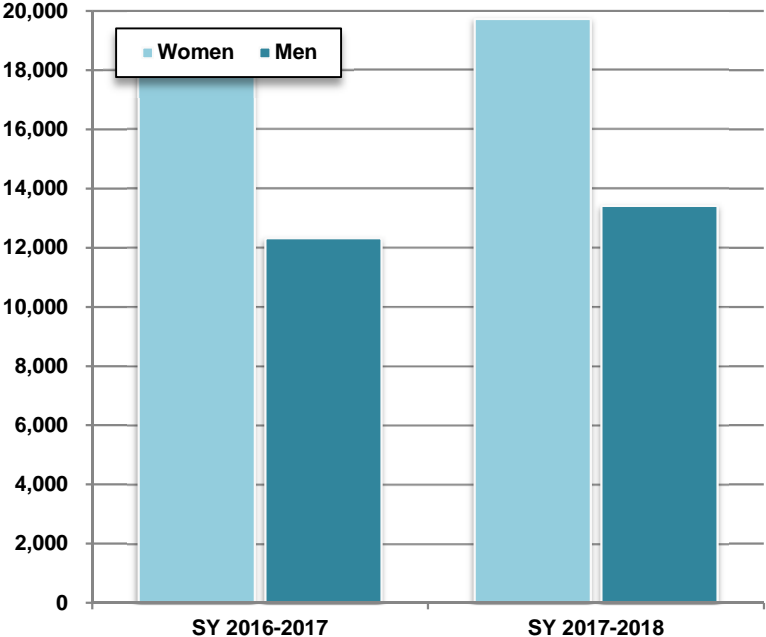
Table 5.10 **FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION OF TERTIARY LEARNING INSTITUTIONS, REGION V: SY 2017 - 2018**

Level	Faculty			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Pre-Baccalaureate	-	-	-	-
Baccalaureate	1,385	45.6	1,649	54.4
Post-Baccalaureate	-	-	-	-
Masteral	1,340	53.6	1,158	46.4
Doctoral	1,074	60.6	699	39.4
Total	3,799	52.0	3,506	48.0

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Majority of the members of the faculty of instruction in the tertiary level are women. Women accounted for 52 percent of the total number of instructors in the tertiary level. A greater proportion of women instructors compared to men can be observed in higher levels of education such as masteral and doctoral programs. Men, on the other hand, comprised the majority of instructors in baccalaureate courses.

Figure 5.2 GRADUATES IN TERTIARY SCHOOLS
REGION V: SY 2016 - 2017 TO SY 2017 - 2018



Source: Commission on Higher Education

Women top the number of graduates for the past 2 consecutive school years. More women earn their college diplomas compared to their male counterparts. Women made up 59 percent of graduates in SY 2017-2018.



HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

One of the primary concerns of the government is the provision of adequate health services to its people. The health of the citizenry ensures a productive manpower resource that would effect and sustain social and economic development.

Particularly, women's reproductive health has been given much focus in the country's population management program in recent years. The reduction in maternal mortality being one of the targets among the Millennium Development Goals has given this concern added emphasis. Women need special care to make them physically and mentally healthy to perform the critical role of child bearing and rearing aside from being productive partners of men in economic pursuits.

In the Bicol Region however, much has still to be done to achieve the goals for women's reproductive health. The region has one of the highest unmet need for family planning and low access to health facilities and qualified health personnel during delivery.

The data for this section were sourced from the Philippine Statistics Authority.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
6.1	Life Expectancy at Birth, Region V: 2010-2025	6-3
6.2	Infant and Under-Five Mortality by Region 2013 and 2017	6-5
6.3	Deaths by Place of Occurrence and by Usual Residence, Region V: 2016 - 2017	6-6
6.4	Total Fertility Rate by Region: 2013 and 2017	6-8
6.5	Fertility Indicators, Region V: 2013 and 2017	6-9
6.6	Women Currently Using any Modern Family Planning Method, by Region: 2013 and 2017	6-10
6.7	Percentage of Currently Married Women Age 15-49 with Unmet Need for Family Planning, by Region: 2017	6-11
6.8	Decision Making About Family Planning Among Currently Married Women Age 15-49 Who Are Current Users of Family Planning, Region V: 2017	6-12
6.9	Maternal Health Indicators, Region V: 2013 and 2017	6-13
6.10	Percentage of Women Age 15-49 with Knowledge on HIV/AIDS, Region V: 2017	6-14
6.11	Health Insurance Coverage, Region V: 2017	6-15
Figure No.		
6.1	Crude Birth and Death Rates, Region V: 2010 - 2025	6-4
6.2	Couple's Consensus on Desired Number of Children Region V: 2017	6-7

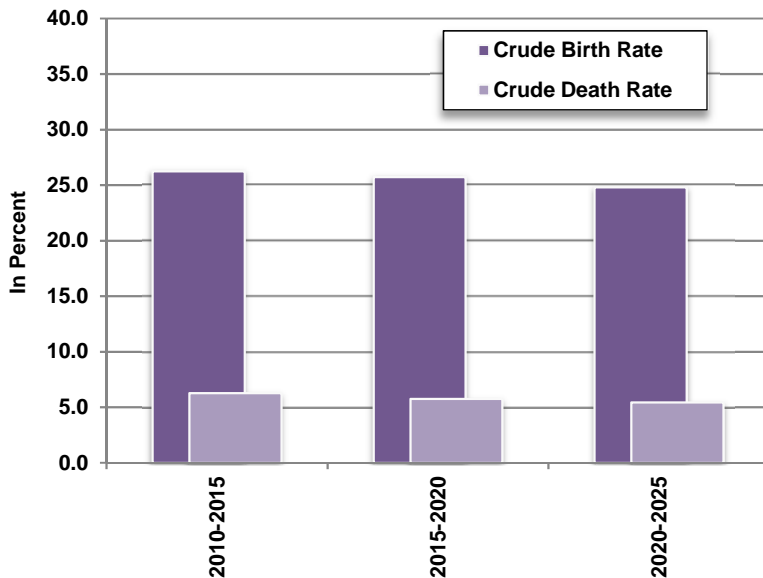
Table 6.1 **LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**
REGION V: 2010 - 2025.
(In years)

Year	Women	Men
2010-2015	72.93	67.05
2015-2020	74.82	68.87
2020-2025	76.46	70.52

*Source: 2010 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial
Population Projections, Philippine Statistics Authority*

Women live longer than men. Based on the 2010 Census-based National and Regional Population Projections, women will outlive men by 6 years by year 2020. The longer life expectancy of women is manifested by the higher survival rates of women at younger and older ages. It is also evidenced by the lower sex ratio of men to women in the senior years.

Figure 6.1 **CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES**
REGION V: 2010 - 2025 (Per 1,000 population)



Source: 2010 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections, Philippine Statistics Authority

About 25 children are born every year for every 1,000 population in the Bicol Region. Crude Birth Rate in the Bicol Region were projected at 25.7 births per 1,000 population in the period 2015 to 2020. Crude Death Rate on the other hand was projected at 5.8 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude rate of natural increase is expected to be 20 persons per 1,000 population for the same period.

Table 6.2 **INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY
BY REGION: 2013 AND 2017**

Region	2013		2017	
	Infant	Under-five	Infant	Under-five
Philippines 3/	23	31	21	27
National Capital Region	16	22	8	11
CAR	16	25	8	11
Region I (Ilocos)	23	26	26	29
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	20	21	19	24
Region III (Central Luzon)	23	31	14	19
Region IVA (CALABARZON)	19	23	18	21
Region IVB (MIMAROPA)	36	43	28	33
Region V (Bicol)	21	33	30	38
Region VI (Western Visayas)	25	30	38	46
Region VII (Central Visayas)	26	34	25	29
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	19	32	27	32
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	27	35	20	26
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	25	49	26	32
Region XI (Davao Region)	26	37	17	24
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	37	52	29	48
Region XIII (Caraga)	33	39	24	28
ARMM	32	55	37	55

Notes: 1. Deaths are per 1,000 live births.

2. Figures are for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

3. Computed rates are from 5-year period preceding the survey.

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

For every 1,000 children born alive in Bicol Region, 30 die before reaching first birthday. Based on the results of the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, Bicol Region had an average Infant Mortality Rate of 30.0 per 1,000 live births. Roughly 38 children for every 1,000 born alive die before the age of five. The results of the latest survey indicated an uptrend in Infant Mortality in the Bicol Region from the previous round of the survey in 2013. Bicol Region's infant mortality rate was significantly higher than the national average.

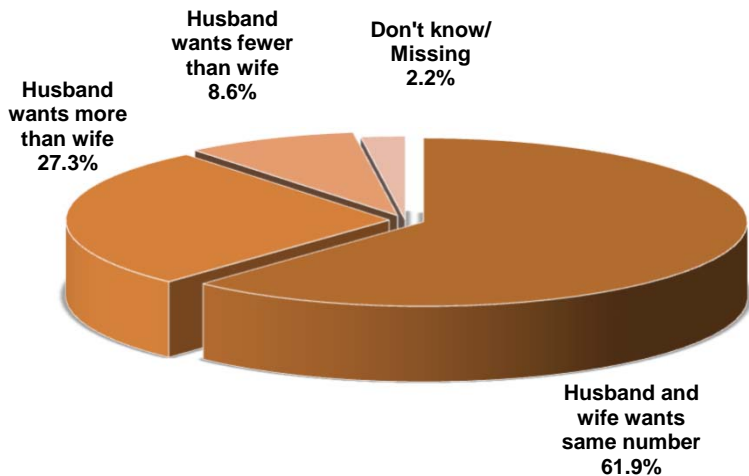
Table 6.3 DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND BY USUAL RESIDENCE, REGION V: 2016 - 2017

Place	2016			2017		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Place of Occurrence
Usual Residence	36,228	15,662	20,566	37,052	15,981	21,071

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Men have shorter lives than women. Men accounted for almost 57 percent of the total number of deaths by usual residence in 2017. More deaths were recorded in 2017 compared to 2016.

Figure 6.2 **COUPLE'S CONSENSUS
ON DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN ^{1/}**
REGION V: 2017



¹ - Based on wife's perception of her husband's desires.

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Majority of married women in the Bicol Region wanted the same number of children as their husbands. About 62 out of 100 women said that there is consensus with their husbands on the number of children they would like to have. One in four of the women reported that their husbands want more children than they do.

Table 6.4 **TOTAL FERTILITY RATE**
BY REGION: 2013 AND 2017

Region	2013	2017
Philippines	3.0	2.7
National Capital Region	2.3	1.9
CAR	2.9	2.5
Region I (Ilocos)	2.8	2.6
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	3.2	3.1
Region III (Central Luzon)	2.8	2.4
Region IVA (CALABARZON)	2.7	2.6
Region IVB (MIMAROPA)	3.7	2.9
Region V (Bicol)	4.1	3.2
Region VI (Western Visayas)	3.8	3.0
Region VII (Central Visayas)	3.2	2.5
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	3.5	3.1
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	3.5	3.6
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	3.5	3.1
Region XI (Davao Region)	2.9	2.7
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	3.2	3.4
Region XIII (Caraga)	3.6	3.0
ARMM	4.2	3.1

Note:

1. Total fertility rates are for the period 3 years preceeding the survey.

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Total fertility rate in the Bicol Region declined to 3.2 percent. A woman in Bicol would have an average of 3 children by the end of her childbearing years. Bicol Region's Total Fertility Rate is 3rd highest in the country, next to Zamboanga Peninsula and SOCCSKSARGEN and higher than the 2.7 national average.

Table 6.5 FERTILITY INDICATORS
REGION V: 2013 AND 2017

Indicators	Age	
	2013	2017
Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49	22.0	21.9
Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49	21.5	21.2
Median age at first birth among women age 25-49	23.3	22.9

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Bicolano women start being sexually active at a young age. Based on the results of the 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey, median age of Bicolano women at first sexual intercourse is 21.2 years, an indicator of a woman's exposure to the risk of childbearing. In general, Bicolano women marry young and give birth to their first baby at an early age.

Table 6.6 **WOMEN CURRENTLY USING ANY
MODERN FAMILY PLANNING METHOD
BY REGION: 2013 AND 2017**

Region	2013	2017
Philippines	37.6	40.4
National Capital Region	40.1	39.9
CAR	44.0	43.5
Region I (Ilocos)	37.5	43.9
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	51.5	57.0
Region III (Central Luzon)	44.9	38.2
Region IVA (CALABARZON)	36.1	36.4
Region IVB (MIMAROPA)	39.7	43.6
Region V (Bicol)	21.2	32.2
Region VI (Western Visayas)	34.3	39.9
Region VII (Central Visayas)	34.0	36.7
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	37.0	40.9
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	36.2	42.0
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	37.6	44.9
Region XI (Davao Region)	39.3	48.9
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	44.2	50.8
Region XIII (Caraga)	39.0	46.8
ARMM	15.3	18.7

Notes:

1. Women refers to currently married women, age 15-49.
2. Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, implants, injectables, patch, male condom, female condom, mucus/Billings/ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, and other modern methods.
3. If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

Source: National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

About one in three Bicolano women use modern family planning methods. Bicol Region registered the second lowest modern contraceptive use rate among regions in the country next to ARMM. Modern family planning method users increased in 2017 from 21.2 percent in 2013.

**Table 6.7 PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49
WITH UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING
BY REGION: 2017**

Region	For Spacing	For Limiting	Total
Philippines	5.8	10.9	16.7
NCR - Metro Manila	4.2	8.1	12.3
CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region	4.3	10.8	15.1
Region I - Ilocos Region	6.5	7.2	13.7
Region II - Cagayan Valley	4.0	10.4	14.4
Region III - Central Luzon	5.7	8.4	14.1
Region IVA - CALABARZON	6.7	13.4	20.1
Region IVB - MIMAROPA	5.5	14.3	19.8
Region V - Bicol Region	7.9	13.4	21.3
Region VI - Western Visayas	4.0	9.4	13.4
Region VII - Central Visayas	5.8	13.9	19.6
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	6.9	9.1	16.0
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	8.4	16.2	24.6
Region X - Northern Mindanao	5.1	12.7	17.8
Region XI - Davao Region	2.7	10.8	13.5
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	6.8	10.7	17.5
Region XIII - Caraga	4.4	13.4	17.8
ARMM - Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	10.7	7.1	17.8

Note: Unmet need for family planning refers to the proportion of currently married women who are not using any method of family planning but do not want any more children or prefer to space births.

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

Unmet need for family planning in Bicol Region is second highest in the country. Total unmet need for family planning in Bicol Region is estimated at 21.3 percent, much higher than the 16.7 percent national average. Unmet need for limiting pregnancy is a record high for the region at 13.4 percent and unmet need for spacing births is at 7.9 percent.

Table 6.8 **DECISION MAKING ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING
AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGE 15-49
WHO ARE CURRENT USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING
REGION V: 2017**

Decision-maker	2017
Mainly wife	12.3
Wife and husband jointly	83.4
Mainly husband	3.8
Other	0.5

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant

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

Eighty-three percent of currently married women who are using a method of family planning say that they made the decision to use family planning jointly with their husband. Twelve percent say they made the decision themselves, and 4% say their husband made the decision.

Table 6.9 **MATERNAL HEALTH INDICATORS**
REGION V: 2013 AND 2017

Indicators	Percentage	
	2013	2017
Women age 15-49 who received antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth	97.0	96.2
Births assisted by a skilled provider	65.0	83.6
Births delivered in a health facility	50.8	72.6

Note: Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse and midwife.

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

Seven in ten births are delivered in a health facility. In 2017, 72.6 percent of births were delivered in health facilities, an improvement from the 50.8 percent registered in the previous round of the survey. Moreover, eight in ten of the deliveries (83.6 percent) were attended by a skilled provider. However, less women received antenatal care from skilled practitioners as it slightly declined from 97.0 percent to 96.2 percent.

Table 6.10 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN
AGE 15-49 WITH KNOWLEDGE ON HIV/AIDS
REGION V: 2017

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS	Percentage
Has heard of AIDS	94.6
Women who say that HIV can be prevented by using condoms ^{1/}	69.2
Number of women	1,551

^{1/} Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse.

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

About seven in ten women respondents say that using condoms could prevent HIV/AIDS. A larger majority has heard of the dreaded disease.

Table 6.11 **HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE**
REGION V: 2017

Type of Insurance	Percentage of Household Population with Health Insurance Coverage
No Insurance	35.8
Any Insurance	63.9
Phil Health	62.4
GSIS	2.5
SSS	8.1
Private Insurance/HMO/ Pre-need Insurance	0.2
Don't know/missing	0.3
Number	7,359

Notes:

1. Numbers may not sum to the total with any insurance because more than one type of insurance could be reported for each individual.

GSIS - Government Service Insurance System

SSS - Social Security System

HMO - Health Maintenance Organization

Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

PhilHealth accounts for the largest insurance coverage in the Bicol Region. Over 62 percent of the population is insured by PhilHealth while only about 0.2 percent is covered by private insurance or membership in Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs).



SOCIAL WELFARE

The government social welfare programs are focused on the marginalized sectors of society. Through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), these programs seek to care for, protect, and rehabilitate disadvantaged groups such as women and children in especially difficult circumstances. Such programs are geared towards bringing problem groups back to the mainstream of society by resolving problems and restoring clients to normal functioning and regaining their self worth and dignity. These are done through protective and rehabilitative services such as provision of shelter, medical services, psycho-social interventions, self-enhancement and skills training and stress reduction activities.

In Bicol Region, women and children constitute the majority of individual clients served through the DSWD.

Data for this section were provided by the Philippine Statistics Authority and the Department of Social Welfare and Development.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
7.1	Clients Served by the DSWD by Clientele Category Region V: 2017	7-3
7.2	Distribution of Clients in Especially Difficult Circumstances Served by the DSWD, Region V: 2017	7-4
7.3	Distribution of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances, Region V: 2015 - 2017	7-5
7.4	Poverty Incidence for the Basic Sectors Region V: 2009, 2012 and 2015	7-6

Table 7.1 **CLIENTS SERVED BY THE DSWD BY CLIENTELE CATEGORY
REGION V: 2017**

Clientele	Total	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Total	859,340	450,763	52.5	408,577	47.5
Families*	374,255	334,451	89.4	39,804	10.6
Children*	671,502	333,661	49.7	337,841	50.3
Youth	9,841	6,503	66.1	3,338	33.9
Women	102	102	100.0	-	-
Persons with Disability	126	45	35.7	81	64.3
Senior Citizens	177,769	110,452	62.1	67,317	37.9

* - Served under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Women comprised the majority of individual clients served by the DSWD in 2017. Clients served by the agency belonging to this group made up 62.3 percent of the total clientele. More men with disability were served compared to women.

Table 7.2 DISTRIBUTION OF CLIENTS IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED BY THE DSWD REGION V: 2017

Clientele Category	Both Sexes	Percent	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Children in Need of Special Protection	94	100.0	50	53.2	44	46.8
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	118	100.0	118	100.0	-	-
Total	212	100.0	168	79.2	44	20.8

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

More girls in need of special protection were served by the DSWD. Girls comprised 53.2 percent of children in need of special protection served by the DSWD in 2017. More women in especially difficult circumstances were served than children in 2017.

Table 7.3 **DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES REGION V: 2015 - 2017**

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances	2015		2016		2017	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Girls	64	71.1	61	47.7	50	53.2
Boys	26	28.9	67	52.3	44	46.8
Total	90	100.0	128	100.0	94	100.0

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

More girls in especially difficult circumstances were served by the DSWD in 2017. The number of cases involving this client group rose to 53.2 percent from the previous year.

Table 7.4 **POVERTY INCIDENCE FOR THE
BASIC SECTORS
REGION V: 2009, 2012 AND 2015**

Basic Sectors	Poverty Incidence		
	2009	2012	2015
Women <u>1/</u>	42.7	40.7	36.5
Youth <u>2/</u>	37.7	36.2	32.3
Children <u>3/</u>	53.4	51.1	46.7
Senior Citizens <u>4/</u>	23.9	26.5	19.3
Urban Poor <u>5/</u>	27.0	22.8	19.6
Migrant and Formal Sector Workers <u>6/</u>	33.8	32.1	27.2
Farmers <u>7/</u>	42.5	37.0	34.9
Fishermen <u>8/</u>	45.1	45.6	48.5
Self-Employed <u>9/</u>	37.1	34.8	31.5
Employed <u>10/</u>	36.2	33.8	29.7
Unemployed <u>11/</u>	32.9	34.3	29.2

Notes:

- as of July 4, 2014

1. Poverty estimates for the basic sectors for 2006 and 2009, which were released on June 7, 2012 were revised based on the following: a) adoption of the new urban and rural classification in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) as defined in the NSCB Resolution No. 9 Series of 2003; and b) use of the 2006 Based Consumer Price Index (CPI) prices in the computation of the food or subsistence thresholds.

1/ Poverty incidence among women refers to the proportion of women (belonging to to poor families with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of woemen.

2/ Youth refers to individuals aged 15 to 30 years old, based on RA 8044, The Youth in Nation-Building Act.

2/ Poverty incidence among youth refers to the proportion of youth with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of youth.

3/ Child refers to individual below 18 years old based on, RA 7610, Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act.

3/ Poverty incidence among children refers to the proportion of children with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of children.

4/ Senior citizen refers to an individual aged 60 years old and above, based on RA 9257, the Expanded Senior Citizens Act.

(cont.)

- 4/ Poverty incidence among senior citizens refers to the proportion of senior citizens with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of senior citizens.
- 5/ Poverty incidence among individuals residing in urban areas refers to the proportion of individuals residing in urban areas with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of individuals residing in urban areas.
- 6/ Migrant and formal sector workers refer to individuals who are Overseas Contract Workers (OCW) or Workers other than OCWs or employed persons working for private establishments and government organizations and corporations.
- 6/ Poverty incidence among migrant and formal sector workers refers to the proportion of migrant and formal sector workers with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of migrant and formal sector workers.
- 7/ Farmers refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over whose primary occupation is farming, plant growing or animal production.
- 7/ Poverty incidence among farmers refers to the proportion of senior citizens with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of farmers.
- 8/ Fishermen refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over whose primary occupation is fishing.
- 8/ Poverty incidence among fishermen refers to the proportion of fishermen with per capita income less than the per capita threshold to the total number of fishermen.
- 9/ Self-employed and unpaid family workers refer to employed individuals 15 years old and over who are either self-employed or worked without pay on family owned farm or business.
- 9/ Poverty incidence among self-employed and unpaid family workers refers to the proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of self-employed and unpaid family workers.
- 10/ Employed refers to individuals who are 15 years and over, who during the reference period are reported either at work or with a job but not at work.
- 10/ Poverty incidence among employed refers to the proportion of employed with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of employed.
- 11/ Unemployed refers to individuals who are 15 years and over, who during the reference period are reported without work and currently available for work and seeking work.
- 11/ Poverty incidence among unemployed population refers to the proportion of unemployed with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of unemployed.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Among the basic sectors, children consistently remain the poorest. In the three triennial estimates of poverty among the basic sectors, children was estimated to have the biggest incidence of poverty. The status of the women sector, on the other hand deteriorated from fourth poorest in 2006 to third in 2012.



PUBLIC LIFE

The public policy- and decision-making structures in the country are still very much dominated by men. However, women have taken inroads into the political arena. Mainstreaming of women into the structures that govern society is taking place albeit at a slow pace. In the Bicol Region, the participation of women in the electoral processes is slowly improving. The proportion of women holding elective positions continues to rise. Women have also outdone men in terms of voters registration and voters turn out. This situation should hopefully, result in the formulation of more policies that address the peculiar needs and concerns of women.

The Commission on Elections and the Civil Service Commission provided the data for this section.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
8.1	Women and Men Government Personnel by Province Region V: As of July 1, 2016	8-3
8.2	Women and Men Government Personnel in the Non-Career Service by Major Division, Region V, As of July 1, 2016	8-5
8.3	Number of Elected Officials by Sex, Region V, May 2013 and 2016 Elections	8-6
8.4	Women and Men Who Actually Voted by Province, Region V, May 2013 and 2016 Elections	8-7
8.5	Women and Men Registered Voters by Province, Region V: May 2013 and 2016 Elections	8-8
Figure No.		
8.1	Proportion of Women and Men in Government Service by Type, Region V: As of July 1, 2016	8-4
8.2	Proportion of Women and Men Registered Voters to Those Who Actually Voted, Region V: May 9, 2016 Elections	8-9

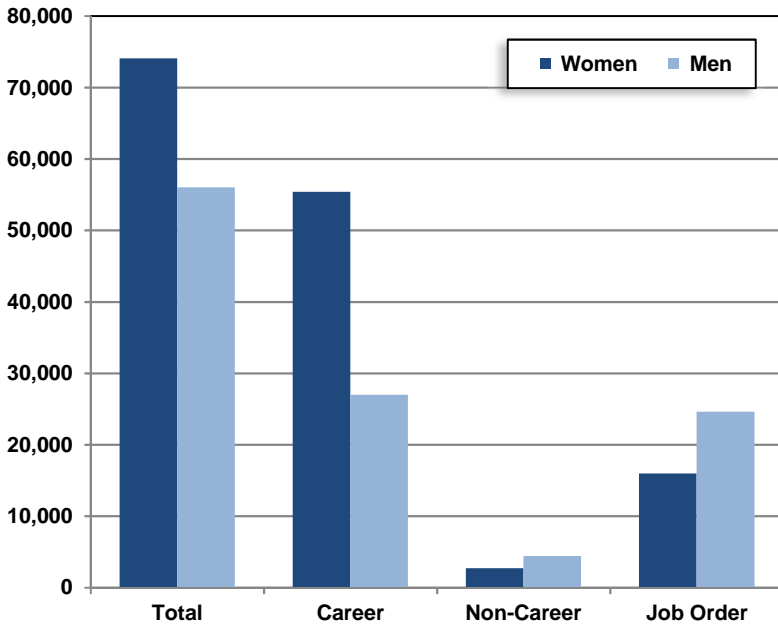
Table 8.1 **WOMEN AND MEN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL
BY PROVINCE, REGION V: As of July 1, 2016**

Province	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
National				
Region V	50,948	67.4	24,643	32.6
Albay	-	-	-	-
Camarines Norte	-	-	-	-
Camarines Sur	-	-	-	-
Catanduanes	-	-	-	-
Masbate	-	-	-	-
Sorsogon	-	-	-	-
Local				
Region V	23,135	42.5	31,357	57.5
Albay	4,772	44.5	5,955	55.5
Camarines Norte	2,163	43.1	2,856	56.9
Camarines Sur	6,391	38.1	10,384	61.9
Catanduanes	2,867	49.0	2,986	51.0
Masbate	3,290	43.9	4,211	56.1
Sorsogon	3,652	42.4	4,965	57.6
Total	74,083	57.0	56,000	43.0

Source: Civil Service Commission

More women were holding government positions at the national government agencies. In July 2016, more than 67 percent of women occupy national government position. Women also accounted for 57 percent of the total government workforce in Bicol Region. However, men held more positions than women at the local government units.

Figure 8.1 PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY TYPE, REGION V: As of July 1, 2016



Source: Civil Service Commission

Women continue to dominate the government career service in the region. In the 2016 Report on Inventory of Government Human Resources (IGHR), 67.2 percent of career positions in the government were held by women while more men were holding the non-career positions. There were two women for every one man holding career positions. Around 60.6 percent of men were holding job order government positions.

Table 8.2 **WOMEN AND MEN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL
IN THE NON-CAREER SERVICE BY MAJOR DIVISION
REGION V: As of July 1, 2016**

Major Division	Coterm- inous	Casual	Contract- ual	Elective	Total
Women	410	744	1,248	298	2,700
LGU	254	522	386	296	1,458
NGA	156	222	862	2	1,242
Men	724	1,226	1,389	1,075	4,414
LGU	381	854	872	1,066	3,173
NGA	343	372	517	9	1,241
Total	1,134	1,970	2,637	1,373	7,114
LGU	635	1,376	1,258	1,362	4,631
NGA	499	594	1,379	11	2,483

Source: Civil Service Commission

Non-career government manpower remained to be dominated by men.

As of July 1, 2016, men accounted for 62 percent of the total non-career government workforce in Bicol region. Majority of women non-career government personnel were holding positions at the local government units.

Table 8.3 NUMBER OF ELECTED OFFICIALS BY SEX, REGION V
 May 2013 and 2016 Elections

Position	Number of Elected Officials			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
May 13, 2013				
Region V	60	23.4	196	76.6
Congressman	5	31.3	11	68.8
Governor	2	33.3	4	66.7
Vice-Governor	-	-	6	100.0
Mayor	32	28.1	82	71.9
Vice-Mayor	21	18.4	93	81.6
May 9, 2016				
Region V	62	24.2	194	75.8
Congressman	4	25.0	12	75.0
Governor	-	-	6	100.0
Vice-Governor	3	50.0	3	50.0
Mayor	32	28.1	82	71.9
Vice-Mayor	23	20.2	91	79.8

Source: Commission on Elections, Region V

Men still dominate the political arena in the region. In the May 9, 2016 elections, men accounted for 75.8 percent of the winning candidates. However, women are slowly intruding into the men-dominated arena as evidenced by the increase in the proportion of women elected between the last two national and local elections.

Table 8.4 **WOMEN AND MEN WHO ACTUALLY VOTED BY PROVINCE**
REGION V: May 2013 and 2016 Elections

Province	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
May 13, 2013				
Region V	1,277,035	51.3	1,210,512	48.7
Albay	310,842	51.8	289,796	48.2
Camarines Norte	121,676	52.6	109,729	47.4
Camarines Sur	402,024	51.3	381,079	48.7
Catanduanes	70,941	49.9	71,332	50.1
Masbate	195,034	50.6	190,092	49.4
Sorsogon	176,518	51.2	168,484	48.8
May 9, 2016				
Region V	1,376,757	52.0	1,272,824	48.0
Albay	333,876	52.4	302,922	47.6
Camarines Norte	134,055	52.6	120,577	47.4
Camarines Sur	438,014	52.2	400,682	47.8
Catanduanes	76,014	49.8	76,547	50.2
Masbate	206,165	51.1	196,973	48.9
Sorsogon	188,633	51.9	175,123	48.1

Source: Commission on Elections, Region V

More women registered voters actually vote during elections. In the May 9, 2016 elections, 52.0 percent of the voters' turnout in the Bicol region was composed of women. The dominance of women voters was true in five provinces of the region, except for Catanduanes where more men cast their votes. The province of Catanduanes registered the highest proportion of women registered voters who actually voted compared to men.

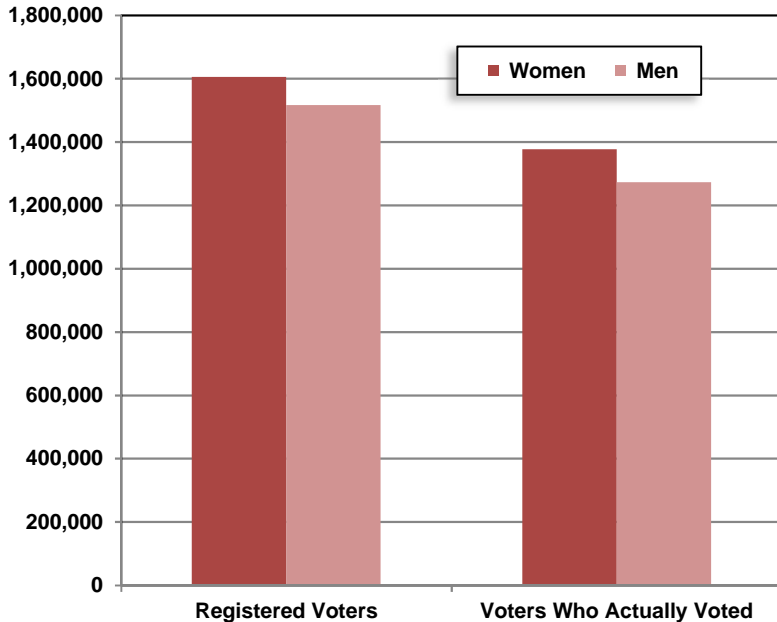
Table 8.5 **WOMEN AND MEN REGISTERED VOTERS BY PROVINCE**
REGION V: May 2013 and 2016 Elections

Province	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
May 13 , 2013				
Region V	1,540,747	50.7	1,497,096	49.3
Albay	375,093	51.2	357,692	48.8
Camarines Norte	143,074	51.6	134,224	48.4
Camarines Sur	495,752	50.6	483,640	49.4
Catanduanes	81,141	49.6	82,422	50.4
Masbate	237,168	50.2	235,503	49.8
Sorsogon	208,519	50.6	203,615	49.4
May 9 , 2016				
Region V	1,605,675	51.4	1,516,181	48.6
Albay	385,418	51.9	356,786	48.1
Camarines Norte	157,537	52.4	143,353	47.6
Camarines Sur	517,525	51.7	484,345	48.3
Catanduanes	86,284	49.5	87,882	50.5
Masbate	241,052	50.5	236,649	49.5
Sorsogon	217,859	51.3	207,166	48.7

Source: Commission on Elections, Region V

Women registered voters outnumber their men counterparts. For the May 9, 2016 elections, women registered voters outnumbered men, comprising 51.4 percent of the total registrants. It was only in the province of Catanduanes where there were more men than women who registered.

Figure 8.2 PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND MEN REGISTERED VOTERS TO THOSE WHO ACTUALLY VOTED
REGION V: May 9, 2016 Elections



Source: Commission on Elections, Region V

Voters turnout among women was greater in the May 9, 2016 elections. Close to 86 percent of women registered voters voted in the May 9, 2016 National and Local Elections while voter's turnout for men was slightly lower at 83.9 percent.



MIGRATION

The industrialized world's demand for skilled manpower from developing countries is still increasing and is expected to stay for several more years. With the talent and competitiveness of the Filipino worker, the outflow of labor to other countries is expected to continue. On the domestic front, scarce job opportunities in the rural areas force people to find opportunities elsewhere. Overseas employment has brought positive impact not only on the national economy but also on the lives of people particularly the poor who have relatively lesser economic opportunities. Families of domestic migrant workers have likewise been benefited in terms of additional family income.

Through the years, problems attending employment of Filipino workers overseas had persisted. Migrant workers, particularly women, are vulnerable to several types of dangers such as physical and sexual exploitation and abuse, not to mention the psychological effects and social costs associated with their separation from their families.

The Bicol Region has a modest share of migrant workers. Data show that compared to men, women overseas workers from the region have decreased.

The data presented in this chapter were sourced from the censuses and surveys of the Philippine Statistics Authority.

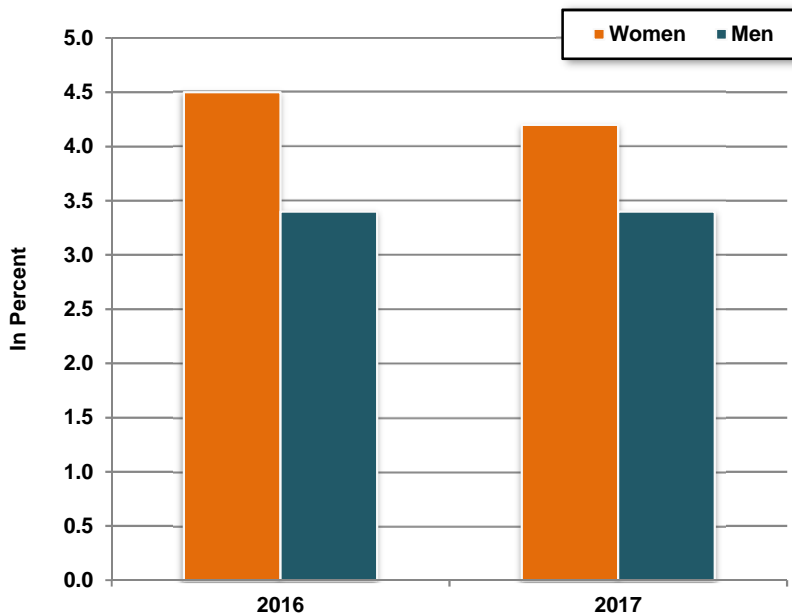
List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
9.1	Percentage Distribution of Overseas Contract Workers by Sex and Region: 2016 - 2017	9-4
9.2	Overseas Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Sex and Age Group, Region V: 2015	9-5
9.3	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Present Residence and Place of Residence 5 Years Ago, Region V: 2010	9-6
9.4	Projected Net Migration Rates by Sex and Province, Region V: 2015 - 2020 to 2030 - 2035	9-7

Figure No.

9.1	Percentage of Overseas Filipino Workers by Sex Region V: 2016 - 2017	9-3
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Figure 9.1 **PERCENTAGE OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS BY SEX**
REGION V: 2016 - 2017



Source: *Survey on Overseas Filipinos*
Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more women OFWs than men OFWs in Bicol Region. Bicolano women working abroad outnumbered Bicolano men in 2016 and 2017. Women OFWs from the Bicol region decreased within the period.

Table 9.1 **PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS CONTRACT WORKERS BY SEX AND REGION: 2016 - 2017**

Region	2016			2017		
	Both Sexes	Men	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Women
Philippines (In Thousands)	2,185	1,013	1,171	2,270	1,049	1,220
National Capital Region	13.0	16.8	9.7	9.4	11.4	7.6
CAR	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.9
Region I (Ilocos)	8.6	6.8	10.1	9.1	7.5	10.5
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	5.4	3.1	7.4	6.9	4.2	9.3
Region III (Central Luzon)	12.8	14.7	11.1	12.7	14.7	11.0
Region IVA (CALABARZON)	21.2	23.6	19.1	21.1	24.5	18.1
Region IVB (MIMAROPA)	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Region V (Bicol)	4.0	3.3	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.2
Region VI (Western Visayas)	5.0	4.7	5.2	9.7	10.3	9.2
Region VII (Central Visayas)	4.8	6.8	3.1	5.8	8.4	3.5
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.6
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.6
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7
Region XI (Davao Region)	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.8	1.7	3.8
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	4.4	2.4	6.1	4.3	2.0	6.3
Region XIII (Caraga)	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.2	2.1
ARMM	1.5	0.5	2.4	1.7	0.6	2.7
Negros Island Region	4.1	3.6	4.6

...Data not available

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos
Philippine Statistics Authority

Bicol Region contributed 3.9 percent of the total number of Filipino Overseas Contract Workers in 2017. There were more women OCWs than men from the region. A slight decline in the percentage contribution of Bicol Region to the total number of OCWs was observed between 2016 and 2017.

Table 9.2 **OVERSEAS WORKERS 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
REGION V: 2015**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Total	59,749	28,640	31,109
Below 20	527	265	262
20 - 24	4,274	1,994	2,280
25 - 29	11,543	6,310	5,233
30 - 34	11,823	6,059	5,764
35 - 39	10,861	5,250	5,611
40 - 44	8,355	3,795	4,560
45 Years Old and Over	12,366	4,967	7,399

*Source: 2015 Census of Population
Philippine Statistics Authority*

More than half of overseas workers 15 years old and over are men. Women overseas workers dominated the 25-34 age group. Majority of workers were in the 45 years old and over age group.

**Table 9.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY PRESENT RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE
5 YEARS AGO, REGION V: 2010**

Place of Residence 5 Years Ago	2010		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Total Household Population 5 Years Old and Over	4,748,440	2,417,226	2,331,214
Same City/Municipality	4,626,730	2,359,859	2,266,871
Other City/Municipality			
Same Province	39,633	18,116	21,517
Other Province	77,442	37,001	40,441
Foreign Country	4,580	2,225	2,355
Unknown	55	25	30

*Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing
Philippine Statistics Authority*

More women migrated to other places than men. In the 2010 Census, around 97 percent of the household population 5 years old and over still lived in the same city/municipality where they lived 5 years ago. Relatively, more women than men moved in the five year period.

Table 9.4 **PROJECTED NET MIGRATION RATES BY SEX AND PROVINCE**
REGION V: 2015 - 2020 TO 2030 - 2035

Sex / Province	Projected Net Migration Rate			
	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035
Female	-0.00536	-0.00361	-0.00239	-0.00156
Albay	-0.00486	-0.00326	-0.00215	-0.00140
Camarines Norte	0.00114	0.00500	0.00825	0.01083
Camarines Sur	-0.00414	-0.00276	-0.00181	-0.00117
Catanduanes	0.00040	0.00435	0.00772	0.01042
Masbate	-0.01446	-0.01063	-0.00754	-0.00519
Sorsogon	-0.00328	-0.00216	-0.00141	-0.00091
Male	-0.00322	-0.00212	-0.00138	-0.00089
Albay	-0.00345	-0.00228	-0.00149	-0.00096
Camarines Norte	0.00468	0.00799	0.01063	0.01263
Camarines Sur	-0.00226	-0.00147	-0.00095	-0.00061
Catanduanes	0.00279	0.00641	0.00939	0.01170
Masbate	-0.00913	-0.00638	-0.00434	-0.00289
Sorsogon	-0.00146	-0.00094	-0.00061	-0.00039

Source: 2010 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections, Philippine Statistics Authority

Bicol Region remains to be an out migration area. It is projected that more women than men will be moving out of the region until 2035.



PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Peace and order are concerns shared by each and every individual. A peaceful environment is conducive to economic growth and optimum productivity. The traditional role of women along this area has been generally passive. The recent decade however has seen greater involvement of women in peace keeping and public order.

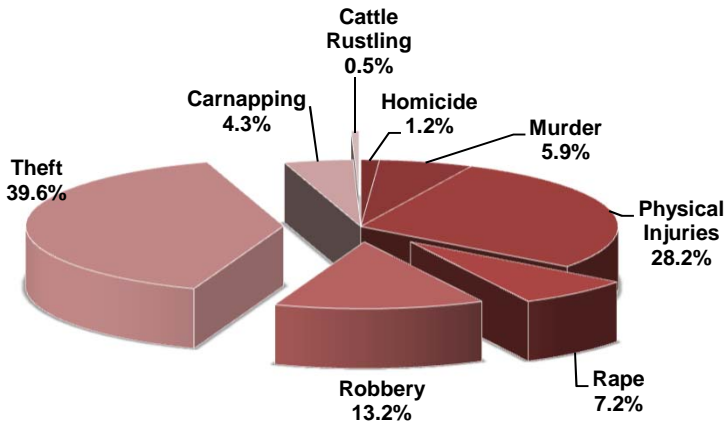
In the Bicol Region, more and more women are joining the police force, fire fighting personnel and the jail management and penology personnel. Although the top echelons of the agencies involved in this work are still dominated by men, the competitiveness of women peace and safety officers is slowly being recognized.

Data for this chapter were generated from the Philippine National Police, the Bureau of Fire Protection, and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
10.1	Women and Men Members of the Police Force by Rank, Region V: As of December 31, 2016 - 2017	10-4
10.2	Women and Men Members of the Bureau of Fire Protection by Rank, Region V: As of December 31, 2016 - 2017	10-5
10.3	Women and Men Members of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology by Rank, Region V As of December 31, 2016 - 2017	10-6
10.4	Average Monthly Jail Population by Classification and Sex, Region V: 2016 - 2017	10-7
Figure No.		
10.1	Distribution of Index Crimes Committed, Region V: 2017	10-3
10.2	Percentage of Rape Cases to Total Crimes Committed Against Persons, Region V, 2017	10-8

Figure 10.1 **DISTRIBUTION OF INDEX CRIMES COMMITTED
REGION V: 2017**



Source: *Philippine National Police, Regional Office V*

Theft made up more than half of total index crimes committed in the region 2017. Crimes against persons, which include homicide, murder, physical injuries and rape, accounted for 42.5 percent, while crimes against property (robbery theft, carnapping and cattle rustling) comprised the remaining 57.5 percent of total reported index crimes in 2017.

**Table 10.1 WOMEN AND MEN MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE
BY RANK, REGION V: As of December 31, 2016 - 2017**

Rank	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016				
Chief Superintendent	-	-	1	100.0
Senior Superintendent	-	-	15	100.0
Superintendent	3	4.1	70	95.9
Chief Inspector	5	5.1	94	94.9
Senior Inspector	21	11.4	163	88.6
Inspector	3	3.9	74	96.1
Senior Police Officers	256	19.5	1,058	80.5
Police Officers	1,873	26.3	5,261	73.7
Total	2,161	24.3	6,736	75.7
2017				
Chief Superintendent	-	-	2	100.0
Senior Superintendent	-	-	14	100.0
Superintendent	4	6.1	62	93.9
Chief Inspector	6	6.2	91	93.8
Senior Inspector	22	12.0	162	88.0
Inspector	0	0.0	57	100.0
Senior Police Officers	258	15.9	1,363	84.1
Police Officers	1,534	23.5	5,006	76.5
Total	1,824	21.3	6,757	78.7

Source: Philippine National Police, Regional Office V

Women gain inroads to peace keeping concerns. The upper echelons of the Philippine National Police is still dominated by men. Women in recent years however, have increasingly gained inroads in law enforcement activities. As of December 31, 2017, women police officers accounted for 21.3 percent of the total police manpower. Four of them have reached the rank of Superintendent.

Table 10.2 **WOMEN AND MEN MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION BY RANK, REGION V**
As of December 31, 2016 - 2017

Rank	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016				
Chief Superintendent	-	-	1	-
Senior Superintendent	-	-	-	-
Superintendent	1	-	2	66.7
Chief Inspector	1	20.0	4	80.0
Senior Inspector	1	-	9	90.0
Inspector	3	16.7	15	83.3
Senior Fire Officers	27	9.9	246	90.1
Fire Officers	348	30.6	789	69.4
Non-uniformed Personnel	5	45.5	6	54.5
Total	386	26.5	1,072	73.5
2017				
Chief Superintendent	-	-	1	100.0
Senior Superintendent	-	-	-	-
Superintendent	1	16.7	5	83.3
Chief Inspector	-	-	5	100.0
Senior Inspector	4	25.0	12	75.0
Inspector	-	-	13	100.0
Senior Fire Officers	51	15.5	278	84.5
Fire Officers	392	31.1	867	68.9
Non-uniformed Personnel	4	36.4	7	63.6
Total	452	27.6	1,188	72.4

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection, Regional Office V

Twenty-seven percent of the Fire Fighters in the region are women. Women have slowly entered the traditionally male-dominated agency. There is a remarkable 17 percent increase in the women members of the Fire Protection from 2016 to 2017. As of December 31, 2017, the highest rank a woman has attained in the Bureau of Fire Protection is Superintendent.

Table 10.3 **WOMEN AND MEN MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY BY RANK, REGION V**
As of December 31, 2016 - 2017

Rank	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
2016				
Chief Superintendent	-	-	-	-
Senior Superintendent	-	-	1	100.0
Superintendent	-	-	3	100.0
Chief Inspector	2	25.0	6	75.0
Senior Inspector	1	10.0	9	90.0
Inspector	3	15.8	16	84.2
Senior Jail Officers	23	14.2	139	85.8
Jail Officers	132	26.5	366	73.5
Non-uniformed Personnel	3	100.0	-	-
Total	164	23.3	540	76.7
2017				
Chief Superintendent	-	-	-	-
Senior Superintendent	-	-	-	-
Superintendent	-	-	5	100.0
Chief Inspector	2	33.3	4	66.7
Senior Inspector	1	10.0	9	90.0
Inspector	5	21.7	18	78.3
Senior Jail Officers	27	15.8	144	84.2
Jail Officers	135	27.1	364	72.9
Non-uniformed Personnel	3	100.0	-	-
Total	173	24.1	544	75.9

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Regional Office V

Proportion of women in the region's jail management and penology manpower increase. More than 24 percent of the personnel in the region's penal institutions was composed of women, as of December 31, 2017. In 2016, the highest rank attained by a woman in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology was Chief Inspector.

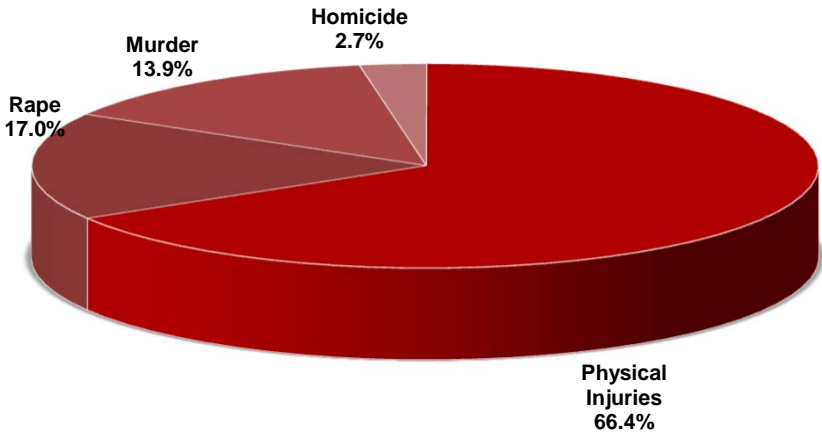
Table 10.4 **AVERAGE MONTHLY JAIL POPULATION
BY CLASSIFICATION AND SEX, REGION V: 2016 - 2017**

Classification	2016				2017			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sentenced	17	7.7	205	92.3	20	10.1	179	89.9
Adult	17	7.7	204	92.3	20	10.1	178	89.9
Minor	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
Detained	230	7.5	2,825	92.5	273	8.0	3,158	92.0
Adult	229	7.5	2,810	92.5	273	8.0	3,152	92.0
Minor	1	6.3	15	93.8	-	-	6	100.0
Total	247	7.5	3,030	92.5	293	8.1	3,337	91.9
Adult	246	7.5	3,014	92.5	293	8.1	3,330	91.9
Minor	1	5.9	16	94.1	-	-	7	100.0

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Regional Office V

There is a woman prisoner for every 11 men inmates in Region V. In 2017, women population (both adults and minors) in the different penal institutions in the region increased by 18.6 percent from the previous year. Women accounted for about eight percent of total inmates. Likewise, women prisoners who were given verdict increased between the two periods.

Figure 10.2 **PERCENTAGE OF RAPE CASES TO TOTAL CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST PERSONS, REGION V, 2017**



Source: Philippine National Police, Regional Office V

In Region V, rape cases continue to be a major crime against persons. Crimes against persons accounted for almost 42 percent of the total reported index crimes in 2017. Rape cases accounted for 17.0 percent of the total crimes against persons, higher than murder and homicide cases.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Violence against women and children is a concern that cuts across the whole spectrum of society - classes, cultures, religions and regions. The socially defined roles of women and children – as the “weaker sex” and dependents - has exposed them to a host of violent behavior from men and from adults. The same socially defined roles coupled with some deep-seated cultural beliefs deter victims from seeking redress for the violence that had been inflicted. Recent years however, saw an increasing awareness of this problem, and appropriate policies and mechanism are slowly being instituted. Among these mechanisms is the creation of the Women’s and Children Community Desks in police stations. Among such policies are the various laws enacted to address various forms of violence against women and children. The major concern that should be addressed however, is the cultural barrier that prevents would be perpetrators and would be victims from allowing the violence to happen.

Generally, incidence of violence against women in the Bicol Region is increasing. The same can also be noted on violence against children.

Data for this chapter were provided by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the Philippine National Police.

List of Tables and Figures

Table No.	Title	Page No.
11.1	Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances Served by the DSWD by Case Category Region V: 2015 - 2017	11-3
11.2	Number of Children in Need of Special Protection Served by the DSWD by Case Category Region V: 2016 - 2017	11-4
11.3	Reported Rape Cases by Province, Region V 2015 - 2017	11-5
11.4	Percentage of Women with Experience of Different Forms of Violence, Region V: 2013 and 2017	11-6
Figure No.		
11.1	Women Age 15-49 Who Have Ever Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence by Their Help-Seeking Behavior Region V: 2017	11-7

Table 11.1 **WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED BY THE DSWD BY CASE CATEGORY REGION V: 2015 - 2017**

Case Category	2015	2016	2017
Region V	95	106	97
Sexually Abused	1	3	0
Rape	1	3	-
Incest	-	-	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	-	-	-
Physically Abused/Maltreated/Battered	-	-	-
Victims of Trafficking	11	-	16a/
Victims of Involuntary Prostitution	-	-	-
Economically Abused	-	-	5
Psychologically Disturbed	-	-	-
Others *	83	103	92

a/ Served by Recovery and Reintegration Program of Trafficked Persons (RRPTP)

Note: * include referrals, solo parents, and emotionally distressed women

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region V

Cases of women in especially difficult circumstances served by the DSWD has a fluctuating trend. Between 2015 and 2017, the number of women in especially difficult circumstances served by the DSWD increased by 12 percent percent from 2015 to 2016 and a decreased of 8 percent over the following year. Emotionally distressed women and solo parents remained the biggest group under this client category accounting for 95 percent of the total number of cases.

Table 11.2 NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL PROTECTION SERVED BY THE DSWD BY CASE CATEGORY REGION V: 2016 - 2017

Case Category	2016			2017		
	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys
Region V	127	61	67	94	50	44
Abandoned	2	1	1	2	1	1
Neglected	40	21	19	27	16	11
Sexually Abused	34	30	4	23	23	-
Sexually Exploited	4	3	1	-	-	-
Physically Abused/Maltreated/Battered	4	2	2	11	10	1
Children in Conflict with the Law	41	1	40	30	-	30
Street Children	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victims of Child Trafficking	2	2	-	1	-	1
Voluntary Committed/Surrendered	-	1	-	-	-	-

Note: Number served include new and old cases.

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development, Region V

Cases of children in need of special protection decreased by 26 percent between 2016 and 2017. Children in Conflict with the Law comprised 32 percent while Neglected children accounted for 29 percent of the total cases. Sexually abused children decreased by 32 percent.

**Table 11.3 REPORTED RAPE CASES BY PROVINCE
REGION V: 2015 - 2017**

Province	2015	2016	2017
Region V	872	738	500
Albay	197	167	86
Camarines Norte	91	69	30
Camarines Sur	264	290	226
Catanduanes	63	43	26
Masbate	128	92	88
Sorsogon	129	77	44

Source: Police Regional Office 5

Rape cases continue to decline in Bicol Region. From 2016 to 2017, reported rape cases decreased by 32 percent. Camarines Sur registered the highest incidence accounting for more than 45 percent of total cases reported in 2017.

Table 11.4 **PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WITH EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE**
REGION V: 2013 AND 2017

Forms of violence	2013	2017
Women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 <u>a/</u>	24.8	29.0
Women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their spouse	8.5	23.2

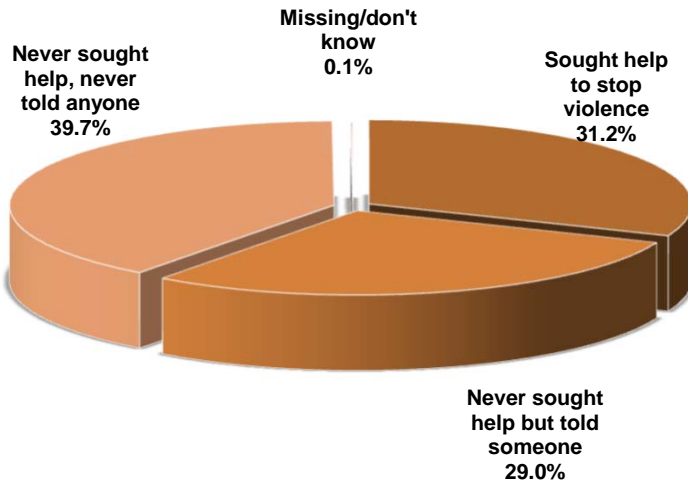
Note:

a/ - Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and who reported physical violence by a spouse, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

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

More women respondents in the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey experience physical violence since age 15. Around 23.2 percent of women respondents have experienced physical or sexual violence from their husband/partner, much higher than the 8.5 percent registered in the previous round of the survey.

Figure 11.1 **WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY THEIR HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOR REGION V: 2017**



Source: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey
Philippine Statistics Authority

Nearly half of women respondents aged 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence never sought help and never told anyone to stop the violence. Around 31 percent though sought help to stop the violence.

ANNEXES



Glossary of Terms	A
List of Philippine Laws in Support of Women's Welfare and Rights	B
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Key Officials Regional Statistical Service Office V	C

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

- refer to individual beneficiaries under PD 27 and RA 6657, or their cooperative association, or federation duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA).

Agricultural Operator

- refers to a person who takes the technological and administrative responsibility of managing a piece of land or pieces of land used for agricultural activity.

Child/Youth

- defined as an individual whose age ranges from 0 to less than 18 years old.

Disability

- refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.

Disadvantaged Children

- children from 0-6 years old who are malnourished, orphaned, street children, victims of armed conflicts and children of poor families.

Disadvantaged Women

- women from 18-59 years old who were deprived of literacy opportunities or those abused/exploited, and victims of involuntary prostitution or illegal recruitment.

Educational Attainment

- the highest grade or level of education completed by a person in the educational system.

Employment Rate

- the proportion of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Functional Literacy Rate

- is the proportion of persons with reading, writing and numeracy skills to the total population in a given age group.

Household

- consists of a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food; a person living alone constitutes one separate household.

Household Head

- refers to the person responsible for care and organization of the household. He/She usually provides the chief source of income for the household. In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the older members.

Household Population

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

Index Crimes

- crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. Included in this category are the following crimes: murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape.

Infant Mortality Rate

- number of deaths to infants under age one per 1,000 live births, in a given period.

Labor Force

- refers to population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.

Labor Force Participation Rate

- the ratio of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.

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.

Maternal Mortality

- refers to death of mothers owing to deliveries and complications arising from pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium.

Migration

- movement from one place of abode to another (especially from one region or country to another) usually with the intention to settle.

Mortality

- the intensity of death in a population. It is sometimes used to mean the frequency of deaths in a population.

Net Migration Rate

- the ratio of the difference between the migrants and out-migrants in a population to the mid-year population during the same period.

Out-of-School Youths

- boys and girls who belong to any of the categories; (a) 7-14 years old who are not enrolled; (b) 15-24 years old, not enrolled, not employed and not a tertiary level graduate.

Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)

- a Filipino worker who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a country of which he/she is not a legal resident.

Own Account Worker

- a person who operates his/her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees for most of the days that his or her business or trade was in operation during the reference period.

Population

- covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign-born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic statistics for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or de facto) population rather than for the legally established resident (or de jure) inhabitants.

Senior Citizens

- refer to members of the population aged 60 years and above.

Simple Literacy Rate

- is the proportion of persons who are able to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- 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 child-bearing period (15-49 years) remain constant at the level prevailing at a given time.

Under-five Mortality Rate

- number of deaths among children under five years of age per 1,000 live births, in a given period.

Unemployment Rate

- proportion of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

- the percentage of currently married women who either do not want a child, or any more children, or want to space births, but are not using any method of family planning.

Unpaid Family Workers

- these are family members who assist another member in the operation of a family firm or business enterprise without receiving any wage or remuneration for their work.

Wage and Salary Workers

- these are employed persons working for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, paid in kind or at piece-rates for a private employer or for the government.

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

RA 6655 April 26, 1988	An Act Establishing and Providing for a Free Public Secondary Education and for Other Purposes
RA 6657 June 10, 1988	An Act Instituting a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program to Promote Social Justice and Industrialization, Providing the Mechanisms for its Implementation and for Other Purposes
RA 6725 April 27, 1989	An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women with Respect to Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for the Purpose Article One Hundred Thirty-Five of the Labor Code, As Amended
RA 6728 June 10, 1989	An Act Providing Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education and Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 6938 March 10, 1990	An Act to Ordain a Cooperative Code of the Philippines
RA 6809 December 13, 1989	An Act Lowering the Age of Majority From Twenty-One to Eighteen Years, Amending for the Purpose EO No. 209, and for Other Purposes
RA 6949 April 10, 1990	An Act to Declare March Eight of Every Year as a Working Special Holiday to be Known as National Women's Day
RA 6955 June 13, 1990	An Act to Declare Unlawful the Practice of Matching for Marriage to Foreign Nationals on a Mail-Order Basis and For Other Similar Practices. Including the Advertisement, Publication, Printing or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers and Other Propaganda Materials in Furtherance Thereof and Providing Penalty Therefor
RA 6972 November 23, 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

RA 7192 December 11, 1991	An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and for Other Purposes
RA 7305 March 26, 1992	The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers
RA 7309 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
RA 7322 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 Republic Act No. 1161, as Amended and for Other Purposes
RA 7394 April 13, 1992	The Consumer Act of the Philippines
RA 7432 April 23, 1992	An Act to Maximize the Contribution of Senior Citizens to Nation Building, Grant Benefits and Special Privileges and for Other Purposes
RA 7600 June 17, 1992	An Act Requiring All Government and Private Health Institutions with Obstetrical Services to Adopt Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Practices and for Other Purposes
RA 7610 June 17, 1992	An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special Protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties for its Violation, and for Other Purposes
RA 7655 August 19, 1993	An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of Househelpers Amending for the Purpose Article 143 of Presidential Decree No. 142, as Amended
RA 7659 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 Penal Laws, and for Other Purposes
RA 7688 March 3, 1994	An Act Giving Representation to Women in Social Security Commission Amending for the Purpose Section 3(A) of Republic Act 1161, as Amended

RA 7877 February 8, 1995	An Act Declaring Sexual Harassment Unlawful in the Employment, Education or Training Environment, and for Other Purposes
RA 7822 February 20, 1995	An Act Providing Assistance to Women Engaging in Micro and Cottage Business Enterprises, and for Other Purposes
RA 7491 March 3, 1995	An Act Providing for the Election of Party-List Representatives Through the Party-list system, and Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 8042 February 20, 1995	An Act to Institute the Policies of Overseas Employment and Establish a Higher Standard of Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of the Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, and for Other Purposes
RA 8171 October 23, 1995	An Act Providing for the Repatriation of Filipino Women Who Have Lost Their Philippine Citizenship by Marriage to Aliens and of Natural Born Filipinos
RA 8187 June 11, 1996	An Act Granting Paternity Leave of Seven (7) Days with Full Pay to all Married Male Employees in the Private and Public Sectors for the First Four (4) Deliveries of the Legitimate Spouse with Whom he is Cohabiting and for Other Purposes
RA 8353 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
RA 8369 October 28, 1997	An Act Establishing Family Courts, granting Them Exclusive Original Jurisdiction Over Child and Family Cases, Amending Batas Pambansa No. 192, as Amended, Otherwise Known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 8505 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

RA 8972 November 7, 2000	An Act Providing for Benefits and Privileges to Solo Parents and Their Children, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 9208 May 26, 2003	An Act to Institute Policies to Eliminate Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Establishing the Necessary Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection and Support of Trafficked Persons, Providing Penalties for its Violations, and for Other Purposes
RA 9262 March 8, 2004	An Act Defining Violence Against Women and Their Children, Providing Protective Measures for Victims, Prescribing Penalties Therefor and for Other Purposes
RA 9710 August 14, 2009	An Act Providing For The Magna Carta of Women
RA 9775 November 17, 2009	An Act Defining the Crime of Child Pornography, Prescribing Penalties Therefor and for Other Purposes.
RA 9995 February 15, 2010	An Act Defining and Penalizing the Crime of Photo and Video Voyeurism, Prescribing Penalties Therefor, and for Other Purposes.
RA 10354 December 21, 2012	An Act Providing for A National Policy on Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health
RA 10361 January 18, 2013	An Act Instituting Policies for the Protection and Welfare of Domestic Workers
RA 10398 March 19, 2013	An Act Declaring November Twenty-Five of Every Year as "National Consciousness Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Children"

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