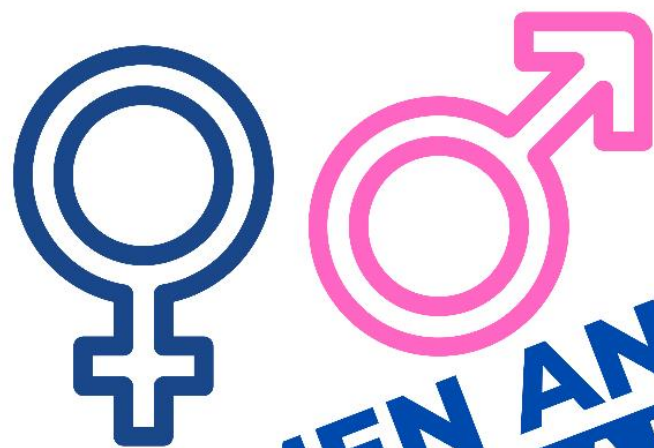




REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE IX



WOMEN AND MEN IN ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA 2023 STATISTICAL HANDBOOK



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The Women and Men in Zamboanga Peninsula
2023 Statistical Handbook
is a publication prepared by the PSA RSSO IX
of the PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (PSA)
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FOREWORD

One of the government's thrusts for the advancement of women is the promotion of the 1979 Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and widening its reach among policy makers, planners, and other stakeholders. The CEDAW defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. In 2000, the Philippines was a signatory to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Declaration which, among others, seeks to promote gender equality and empowerment of women. The advocacy for the Convention and the MDGs seeks to recognize and mainstream women's fundamental rights and freedom in the political, social, cultural, economic, and other fields. Such advocacy implies the need for quality gender statistics for informed decisions on different gender issues.

The Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in Zamboanga Peninsula, 2023 Edition, presents the latest available gender statistics through tables and charts with short explanatory texts and brief analyses highlighting the important features of the data. Data for provinces and key cities are also provided whenever possible. Through this publication, the PSA-RSSO IX hopes to contribute to the government's efforts in furthering gender mainstreaming and in fulfilling the various international gender-related commitments of our country.

It is our wish that all concerned sectors would be able to make use of this publication in the formulation of effective plans, programs, and policies for the advancement of women in Zamboanga Peninsula.

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



DENNIS CLAIRE S. MAPA, Ph.D.
National Statistician

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The **New Family Code** was completed in 1987, a five-year work that answered the clamor of women for the removal of the discriminatory provisions of the Civil Code. Executive Order No. 2209 provides more equal rights to women in the following ways:

- Age requirement for marriage equalized at 18 years;
- Joint authority to choose family residence;
- Joint authority to manage conjugal property;
- Wife's right to exercise her profession or career without the need of her husband's consent;
- Wife's right to accept gifts through donations without the need of her husband's consent;
- Widow's right to retain parental authority over her children after marriage;
- Widow's right to remarry even before the expiration of 300 days after her husband's death; and
- Joint custody of children.

Other Enactments:

1. **RA 6657 (Comprehensive Agrarian Reform)** guarantees and assures equal rights to ownership of land, equal share of the farm's produce and representation in advisory or appropriate decision-making bodies to qualified women.
2. **RA 6725 (1989)** strengthens prohibition of discrimination against women in employment, promotion and training opportunities.
3. **RA 6955 (1989)** bans marriage matching for a fee as well as exportation of domestic workers to certain countries which cannot ensure the protection of their rights.
4. **RA 6972 (1990)** mandates the establishment of day care centers in every barangay to free women for other activities such as taking a job or going back to school.
5. **RA 7305 (1992)** or the Magna Carta for public health workers allows public health worker couples to be employed or assigned in the same municipality.

6. **RA 7322 (1992)** amends the Social Security Law and increases the maternal benefit for women workers.
7. **RA 7655 (1993)** increases the minimum wage of domestic helpers.
8. **RA 7877 (1995) (Anti-Sexual Harassment Act)** - defines sexual harassment in the workplace, school training institutions and provides mechanisms in the office/agency to combat the practice; penalizes the sexual harasser.
9. **Art. 136, Labor Code. Stipulation Against Marriage** – It shall be unlawful for an employer to require as a condition of employment or continuation of employment that a woman employee shall not get married, or to stipulate expressly or tacitly that upon getting married, a woman employee shall be deemed resigned or separated or to actually dismiss, discharge, discriminate or otherwise prejudice a woman employee merely by reason of her marriage.
10. **Art. 137, Labor Code. Prohibited Acts** – It shall be unlawful for any employer:
 - ♦ To deny any woman employee the benefits provided for in the Code;
 - ♦ To discharge such woman on account of her pregnancy;
 - ♦ To discharge or refuse the admission of such woman upon returning to her work for fear that she may again be pregnant.
11. **Art. 138, Labor Code. Classification of Certain Women Workers** – Any woman who is permitted to work in any night club, cocktail lounge, massage clinic, bar or similar establishment under the effective control or supervision of the employer for a substantial period of time as determined by the Secretary of Labor, shall be considered as an employee of such establishment for purposes of labor and social legislation.
12. **RA 6949** declared March 8 as National Women's Day.
13. **RA 7192 (Women in Development and Nation-Building Act)** provides for the following:

- Women of legal age, regardless of civil status shall now have the capacity to act and enter into contract the same as men;
- Women shall now be able to borrow and secure loans and other credit arrangements under the same conditions as men;
- Women shall now have equal access to all government and private sector programs granting agricultural credit, loans and non-material resources and shall enjoy equal treatment in agrarian reform and land resettlement programs;
- Women shall now have equal rights as men in applying for passports, securing visas and other travel documents without need to secure the consent of their spouse;
- Women shall be accorded equal opportunities for appointment, admission, training, graduation and commissioning in all military or similar school of the AFP and the PNP.

15. RA 8353 (*Anti-Rape Law of 1997*) – An act expanding the definition of the crime of rape, reclassifying the same as crime against persons, amending for the purpose, Act No. 3815, as amended, otherwise known as the Revised Penal Code, and other purposes.

-oOo-

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1. Population and Families;
2. Labor and Employment;
3. Agriculture;
4. Education and Literacy;
5. Health and Nutrition;
6. Social Welfare;
7. Public Life; and
8. Peace and Order.

-oOo-



**POPULATION and
FAMILIES**

POPULATION and FAMILIES

POPULATION and FAMILIES

Rapid population growth puts a strain on social services provided by the government. Major changes in households and family life have given women greater opportunities. But they have made more complex, and often, more difficult, women's struggle to balance family, household and economic responsibilities. Below are priority issues in the sector:

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

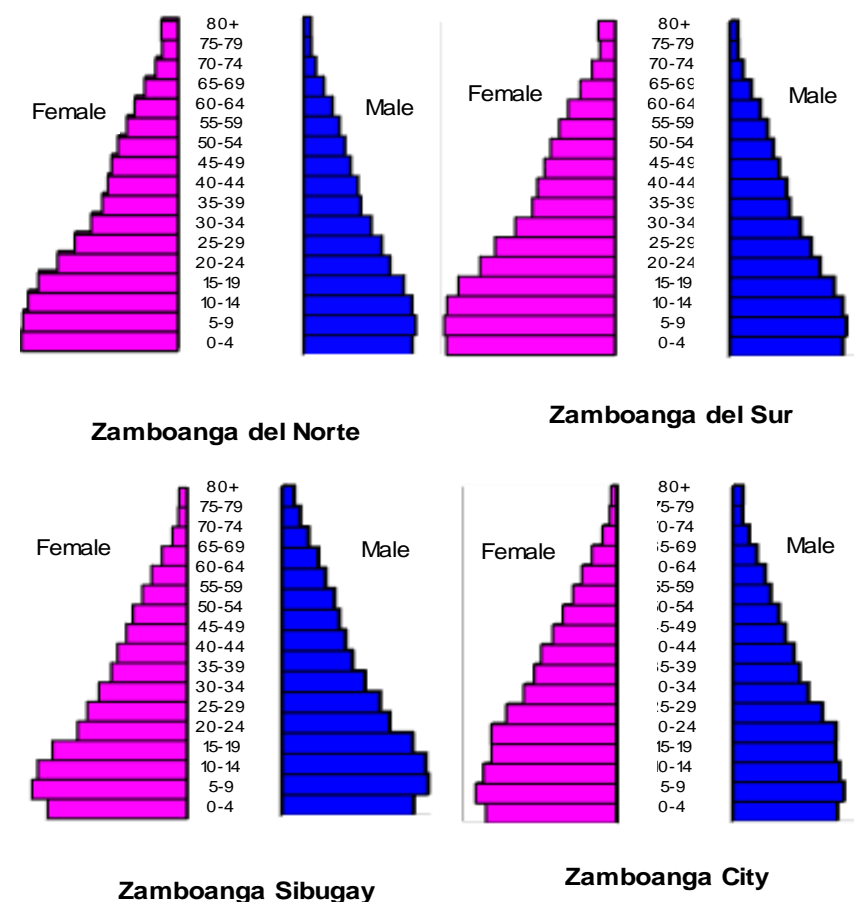
To address some of the issues, the following policies were promulgated:

- Enactment of the Family Code which, to date is the most enlightened piece of legislation to promote equality and justice among family members; and
- The importance of the Filipino family as the fundamental unit of society is underscored in the 1987 Constitution and other existing legislation. The Constitution and other legislation recognize that well-functioning and happy families constitute the necessary foundation for social stability, economic progress and development.

-oOo-

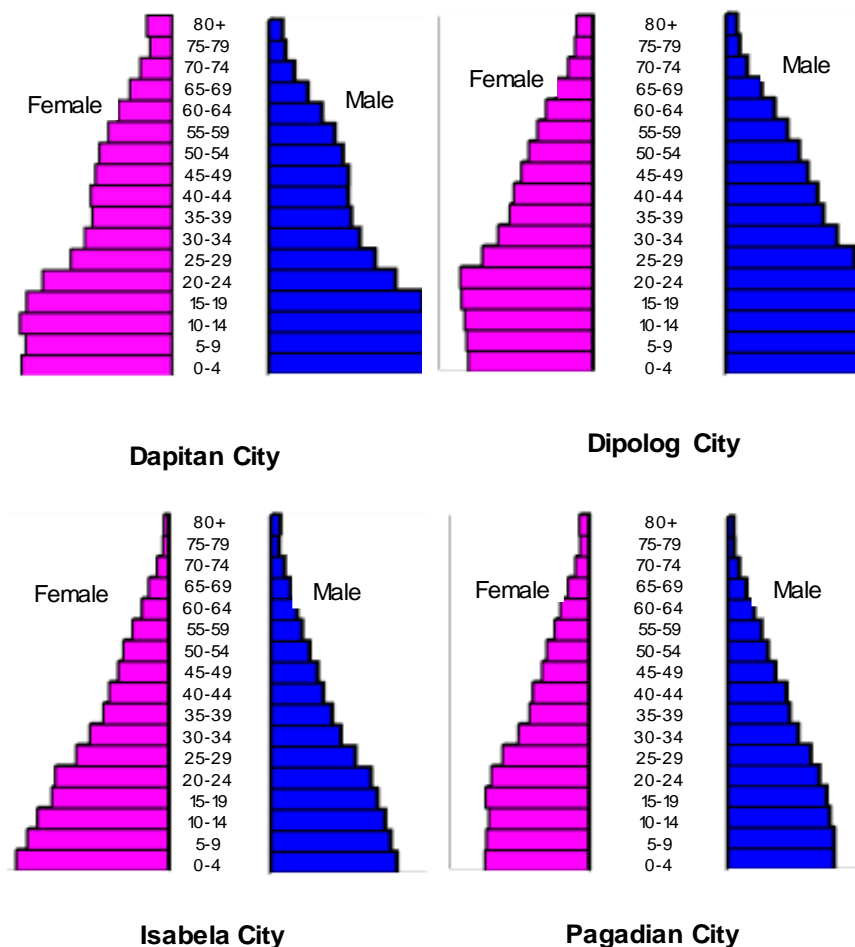
POPULATION AND FAMILIES

Figure 1.1
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION PYRAMIDS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
REGION IX: 2020



The results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing showed that Zamboanga Peninsula has a relatively young population as depicted by the broad bases of the pyramids representing the provinces of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur (excluding Zamboanga City) and Zamboanga Sibugay, and the cities of Dapitan, Dipolog, Pagadian, Isabela and Zamboanga. the structures of these pyramids show that the bulk of the population is in the ages 15 years old and below, and as the age increases the population count decreases.

Figure 1.1 - continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION PYRAMIDS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
REGION IX: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

It also portrayed that the highest population count is among the 0-4 years age group and the lowest was among the 70 years old and older. This trend is evident for both women and men in the region..

Table 1.1
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX, AGE-GROUP AND
PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2020

Age Group	Zamboanga del Norte*					Zamboanga del Sur*				
	Women		Men		Sex Ratio	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
All Ages	509,976	48.8	536,041	51.2	105.1	493,087	47.9	535,265	52.1	108.6
0-4	58,424	11.5	62,002	11.6	106.1	57,464	11.7	60,137	11.2	104.7
5-9	57,866	11.3	62,380	11.6	107.8	58,203	11.8	61,990	11.6	106.5
10-14	55,982	11.0	59,270	11.1	105.9	57,262	11.6	60,014	11.2	104.8
15-19	52,186	10.2	54,855	10.2	105.1	53,401	10.8	55,408	10.4	103.8
20-24	45,010	8.8	46,938	8.8	104.3	46,027	9.3	47,830	8.9	103.9
25-29	38,516	7.6	41,104	7.7	106.7	40,927	8.3	43,069	8.0	105.2
30-34	32,390	6.4	35,593	6.6	109.9	33,967	6.9	37,246	7.0	109.7
35-39	28,214	5.5	31,138	5.8	110.4	28,217	5.7	31,475	5.9	111.5
40-44	26,178	5.1	28,742	5.4	109.8	26,440	5.4	29,799	5.6	112.7
45-49	24,735	4.9	26,399	4.9	106.7	23,977	4.9	25,818	4.8	107.7
50-54	22,395	4.4	23,664	4.4	105.7	21,932	4.4	22,663	4.2	103.3
55-59	19,095	3.7	20,433	3.8	107.0	18,976	3.8	19,589	3.7	103.2
60-64	16,107	3.2	16,169	3.0	100.4	15,979	3.2	15,673	2.9	98.1
65-69	12,439	2.4	11,774	2.2	94.7	11,848	2.4	10,865	2.0	91.7
70-74	8,385	1.6	7,151	1.3	85.3	7,802	1.6	6,419	1.2	82.3
75-79	5,887	1.2	4,605	0.9	78.2	5,081	1.0	3,733	0.7	73.5
80+	6,167	1.2	3,824	0.7	62.0	5,634	1.1	3,537	0.7	62.8

*Excludes cities

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The 2020 Census Results revealed that in Zamboanga del Norte, the ratio of men to women was 105.1, which indicates that there were more men than women in the province. This is true among the ages under 1 to 64 years old. But the number of women was higher than men among 65 to 79 and 80 years old and over.

In Zamboanga del Sur, the ratio of men to women in 2020 was 108.6 indicating that there were about 109 men for every 100 women in the province during the year. However, there were more women than men among ages 60 to 79 and 80 years old and over.

Table 1.1 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX, AGE-GROUP AND
PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2020

Age Group	Zamboanga Sibugay					Zamboanga City				
	Women		Men		Sex Ratio	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
All Age	326,292	48.8	342,356	51.2	104.9	482,310	49.8	487,081	50.2	101.0
0-4	35,130	10.8	37,576	11.0	107.0	48,440	10.0	50,455	10.4	104.2
5-9	39,076	12.0	41,754	12.2	106.9	51,538	10.7	54,431	11.2	105.6
10-14	38,394	11.8	40,239	11.8	104.8	49,466	10.3	51,508	10.6	104.1
15-19	34,867	10.7	36,277	10.6	104.0	47,592	9.9	48,376	9.9	101.6
20-24	28,643	8.8	29,498	8.6	103.0	47,710	9.9	48,405	9.9	101.5
25-29	26,043	8.0	26,900	7.9	103.3	41,405	8.6	42,597	8.7	102.9
30-34	22,021	6.7	23,725	6.9	107.7	34,765	7.2	35,836	7.4	103.1
35-39	18,616	5.7	20,368	5.9	109.4	30,639	6.4	31,844	6.5	103.9
40-44	16,767	5.1	18,731	5.5	111.7	28,107	5.8	29,073	6.0	103.4
45-49	15,076	4.6	16,368	4.8	108.6	24,084	5.0	24,550	5.0	101.9
50-54	13,738	4.2	14,573	4.3	106.1	21,028	4.4	20,693	4.2	98.4
55-59	11,345	3.5	11,971	3.5	105.5	17,105	3.5	16,768	3.4	98.0
60-64	9,406	2.9	9,494	2.8	100.9	14,563	3.0	13,288	2.7	91.2
65-69	6,800	2.1	6,724	2.0	98.9	10,626	2.2	9,451	1.9	88.9
70-74	4,527	1.4	3,840	1.1	84.8	7,114	1.5	5,281	1.1	74.2
75-79	2,890	0.9	2,292	0.7	79.3	4,007	0.8	2,543	0.5	63.5
80+	2,953	0.9	2,026	0.6	68.6	4,121	0.9	1,982	0.4	48.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga Sibugay, the ratio of men to women in 2020 was 104.9 indicating that there were about 105 men for every 100 women in the province during the year. This is true among the ages under 1 to 64 years old. But the number of women was higher than men among 65 to 79 and 80 years old and over.

In Zamboanga City, the ratio of men to women was 101.0 showing that men slightly outnumbered women. The number of men surpassed that of the women among ages under 1 to 49 years old.

Table 1.1 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX, AGE-GROUP AND
PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2020

Age Group	Dapitan City					Dipolog City				
	Women		Men		Sex Ratio	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
All Age	41,776	49.1	43,349	50.9	103.8	68,924	50.1	68,739	49.9	99.7
0-4	4,303	10.3	4,776	11.0	111.0	6,406	9.3	6,912	10.1	107.9
5-9	4,180	10.0	4,635	10.7	110.9	6,489	9.4	6,898	10.0	106.3
10-14	4,349	10.4	4,629	10.7	106.4	6,593	9.6	6,772	9.9	102.7
15-19	4,155	9.9	4,514	10.4	108.6	6,758	9.8	6,929	10.1	102.5
20-24	3,697	8.8	3,712	8.6	100.4	6,818	9.9	6,452	9.4	94.6
25-29	2,898	6.9	3,115	7.2	107.5	5,678	8.2	5,828	8.5	102.6
30-34	2,497	6.0	2,658	6.1	106.4	4,870	7.1	5,021	7.3	103.1
35-39	2,276	5.4	2,405	5.5	105.7	4,263	6.2	4,395	6.4	103.1
40-44	2,325	5.6	2,315	5.3	99.6	4,058	5.9	4,124	6.0	101.6
45-49	2,190	5.2	2,319	5.3	105.9	3,666	5.3	3,685	5.4	100.5
50-54	2,079	5.0	2,159	5.0	103.8	3,284	4.8	3,294	4.8	100.3
55-59	1,822	4.4	1,916	4.4	105.2	2,840	4.1	2,759	4.0	97.1
60-64	1,539	3.7	1,540	3.6	100.1	2,388	3.5	2,171	3.2	90.9
65-69	1,209	2.9	1,116	2.6	92.3	1,859	2.7	1,579	2.3	84.9
70-74	905	2.2	718	1.7	79.3	1,251	1.8	911	1.3	72.8
75-79	628	1.5	454	1.0	72.3	885	1.3	570	0.8	64.4
80+	724	1.7	368	0.8	50.8	818	1.2	439	0.6	53.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The ratio of men to women in Dapitan City in 2020 was 103.8 indicating that the number of men was higher than that of the women by about 3.8 percent, although the number of women was higher than men among ages 40 to 44 and 60 to 79 years old and 80 years old and over.

Moreover, the ratio of men to women in Dipolog City was 99.7 showing that the number of men is lower than that of the women by about 0.3 percent.

Table 1.1 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX, AGE-GROUP AND
PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2020

Age Group	Isabela City					Pagadian City				
	Women		Men		Sex Ratio	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%	
All Age	64,672	49.7	65,458	50.3	101.2	104,403	49.9	104,906	50.1	100.5
0-4	8,009	12.4	8,700	13.3	108.6	11,062	10.6	11,634	11.1	105.2
5-9	7,611	11.8	8,067	12.3	106.0	10,913	10.5	11,618	11.1	106.5
10-14	7,252	11.2	7,494	11.4	103.3	10,666	10.2	11,140	10.6	104.4
15-19	6,755	10.4	6,656	10.2	98.5	11,023	10.6	10,800	10.3	98.0
20-24	6,346	9.8	6,471	9.9	102.0	10,377	9.9	9,981	9.5	96.2
25-29	5,345	8.3	5,262	8.0	98.4	9,187	8.8	9,042	8.6	98.4
30-34	4,419	6.8	4,475	6.8	101.3	7,479	7.2	7,671	7.3	102.6
35-39	3,850	6.0	3,705	5.7	96.2	6,314	6.0	6,698	6.4	106.1
40-44	3,288	5.1	3,373	5.2	102.6	5,958	5.7	6,349	6.1	106.6
45-49	2,920	4.5	2,856	4.4	97.8	4,953	4.7	5,144	4.9	103.9
50-54	2,407	3.7	2,558	3.9	106.3	4,454	4.3	4,307	4.1	96.7
55-59	1,921	3.0	2,037	3.1	106.0	3,619	3.5	3,605	3.4	99.6
60-64	1,601	2.5	1,504	2.3	93.9	3,002	2.9	2,793	2.7	93.0
65-69	1,201	1.9	1,118	1.7	93.1	2,187	2.1	1,920	1.8	87.8
70-74	789	1.2	639	1.0	81.0	1,381	1.3	1,118	1.1	81.0
75-79	439	0.7	296	0.5	67.4	871	0.8	562	0.5	64.5
80+	519	0.8	247	0.4	47.6	957	0.9	524	0.5	54.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Isabela City, the ratio of men to women was 101.2 which indicates that men outnumbered women in the area indicating that there were about 101 men for every 100 women, although women outnumber men among the ages 15 to 19 years old, 25 to 29 years old, 35 to 39 years old, 45 to 49 years old, 60 to 79 years old and 80 years old and over.

In Pagadian City, the ratio of men to women was 100.5 which suggests that there were more men than women in the city, although the number of women was higher among ages under 15 to 29 and 50 years old and onwards.

Table 1.2
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Zamboanga del Norte*				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	373,568	48.8	391,307	51.2	104.7
Single	144,024	38.6	181,256	46.3	125.9
Married	169,726	45.4	167,981	42.9	99.0
Widowed	25,935	6.9	9,388	2.4	36.2
Separated	5,724	1.5	4,520	1.2	79.0
Live-in/Common Law	28,031	7.5	27,262	7.0	97.3
Unknown	128	0.0	900	0.2	703.1

Note: Details may not add up due to rounding

* Excludes cities

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The number of women in Zamboanga del Norte aged 10 years old and over in 2015 totaled 373,568. About 38.6 percent were single, 45.4 percent were married, 6.9 percent were widowed, 1.5 percent were separated, and 7.5 percent were wives of live-in or common law couples.

However, the number of men who were of the same age reached 391,307. Single men accounted 46.3 percent of the total; married, 42.9 percent; widowed, 2.4 percent; separated, 1.2 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law mates, 7.0 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Zamboanga del Sur*				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	377,261	49.0	391,948	51.0	103.9
Single	150,041	39.8	183,817	46.9	122.5
Married	172,046	45.6	170,753	43.6	99.2
Widowed	25,471	6.8	9,510	2.4	37.3
Separated	5,795	1.5	4,490	1.1	77.5
Live-in/Common Law	23,787	6.3	23,335	6.0	98.1
Unknown	121	0.0	43	0.0	35.5

*Excludes Pagadian City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, the total number of women who were 10 years old and over in Zamboanga del Sur was 377,261, which consisted of 39.8 percent single, 45.6 percent married, 6.8 percent widowed, 1.5 percent separated, and 6.3 percent wives of live-in or common law partners.

While, the total number of men of the same age was 391,948. Single men were calculated at 46.9 percent of the total; married, 43.6 percent; widowed, 2.4 percent; separated, 1.1 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 6.0 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Zamboanga Sibugay				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	229,792	48.5	243,709	51.5	106.1
Single	90,649	39.4	113,209	46.5	124.9
Married	107,637	46.8	107,497	44.1	99.9
Widowed	13,455	5.9	5,667	2.3	42.1
Separated	3,287	1.4	2,980	1.2	90.7
Live-in/Common Law	14,548	6.3	14,290	5.9	98.2
Unknown	216	0.1	66	0.0	30.6

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

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, the total number of women in Zamboanga Sibugay aged 10 years old and over was 229,792. Of which 39.4 percent were single, 46.8 percent were married, 5.9 percent were widowed, 1.4 percent were separated, and 6.3 percent were wives of live-in or common law couples.

On the other hand, the total number of men of the same age was 243,709. Single males represented 46.5 percent of the total; married, 44.1 percent; widowed, 2.3 percent; separated, 1.2 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 5.9 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Zamboanga City				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	335,023	50.3	331,313	49.7	98.9
Single	137,940	41.2	156,076	47.1	113.1
Married	143,618	42.9	141,276	42.6	98.4
Widowed	23,242	6.9	7,060	2.1	30.4
Separated	7,479	2.2	4,692	1.4	62.7
Live-in/Common Law	22,618	6.8	22,148	6.7	97.9
Unknown	126	0.0	61	0.0	48.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga City, the total number of women aged 10 years old and over in 2015 was 335,023, which comprised of 41.2 percent single, 42.9 percent married, 6.9 percent widowed, 2.2 percent separated, and 6.8 percent wives of live-in or common law couples.

Whereas, the total number of their male counterparts was 331,313. Single men were estimated at 47.1 percent of the total; married, 42.6 percent; widowed, 2.1 percent; separated, 1.4 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 6.7 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Dapitan City				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	31,645	49.4	32,387	50.6	102.3
Single	12,319	38.9	15,293	47.2	124.1
Married	13,499	42.7	13,352	41.2	98.9
Widowed	2,681	8.5	824	2.5	30.7
Separated	529	1.7	381	1.2	72.0
Live-in/Common Law	2,610	8.2	2,534	7.8	97.1
Unknown	7	0.0	3	0.0	42.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, the total number of women who were 10 years old and over in Dapitan City was 31,645, which consisted of 38.9 percent single, 42.7 percent married, 8.5 percent widowed, 1.7 percent separated, and 8.2 percent wives of live-in or common law partners.

While, the total number of men of the same age was 32,387. Single men were calculated at 47.2 percent of the total; married, 41.2 percent; widowed, 2.5 percent; separated, 1.2 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 7.8 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Dipolog City				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	52,142	50.5	51,014	49.5	97.8
Single	21,445	41.1	24,050	47.1	112.1
Married	20,894	40.1	20,434	40.1	97.8
Widowed	3,957	7.6	1,165	2.3	29.4
Separated	1,035	2.0	595	1.2	57.5
Live-in/Common Law	4,793	9.2	4,754	9.3	99.2
Unknown	18	0.0	16	0.0	88.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, the total number of women who were 10 years old and over in Dipolog City was 52,142, which consisted of 41.1 percent single, 40.1 percent married, 7.6 percent widowed, 2.0 percent separated, and 9.2 percent wives of live-in or common law partners.

While, the total number of men of the same age was 51,014. Single men were calculated at 47.1 percent of the total; married, 40.1 percent; widowed, 2.3 percent; separated, 1.2 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 9.3 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Isabela City				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	44,154	51.3	41,971	48.7	95.1
Single	19,170	43.4	20,247	48.2	105.6
Married	20,109	45.5	19,859	47.3	98.8
Widowed	3,256	7.4	838	2.0	25.7
Separated	1,083	2.5	478	1.1	44.1
Live-in/Common Law	520	1.2	512	1.2	98.5
Unknown	16	0.0	37	0.1	231.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, the total number of women who were 10 years old and over in Isabela City was 44,154, which consisted of 43.4 percent single, 45.5 percent married, 7.4 percent widowed, 2.5 percent separated, and 1.2 percent wives of live-in or common law partners.

While, the total number of men of the same age was 41,971. Single men were calculated at 48.2 percent of the total; married, 47.3 percent; widowed, 2.0 percent; separated, 1.1 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 1.2 percent.

Table 1.2 - Continued
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Marital Status	Pagadian City				
	Women		Men		Ratio
	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	77,306	50.3	76,324	49.7	98.7
Single	33,079	42.8	36,681	48.1	110.9
Married	32,665	42.3	32,301	42.3	98.9
Widowed	5,282	6.8	1,730	2.3	32.8
Separated	1,482	1.9	917	1.2	61.9
Live-in/Common Law	4,768	6.2	4,687	6.1	98.3
Unknown	30	0.0	8	0.0	26.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

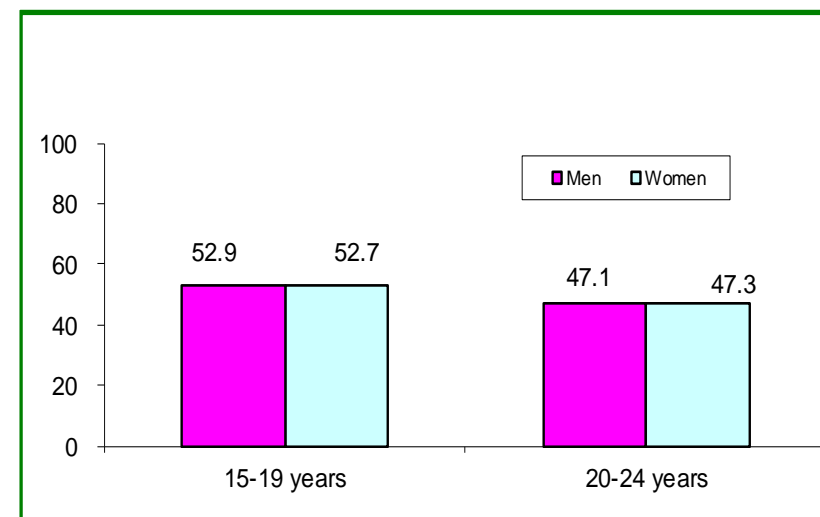
In 2015, the total number of women who were 10 years old and over in Pagadian City was 77,306, which consisted of 42.8 percent single, 42.3 percent married, 6.8 percent widowed, 1.9 percent separated, and 6.2 percent wives of live-in or common law partners.

While, the total number of men of the same age was 76,324. Single men were calculated at 48.1 percent of the total; married, 42.3 percent; widowed, 2.3 percent; separated, 1.2 percent; and husbands of live-in or common law couples, 6.1 percent.

Table 1.3
YOUTH HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2020

Province/City	15-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Zamboanga del Norte	52,186	24.1	54,855	24.5	45,010	23.1	46,938	23.6
Zamboanga del Sur	53,401	24.6	55,408	24.8	46,027	23.6	47,830	24.0
Zamboanga Sibugay	34,867	16.1	36,277	16.2	28,643	14.7	29,498	14.8
Zamboanga City	47,592	22.0	48,376	21.6	47,710	24.5	48,405	24.3
Dapitan City	4,155	1.9	4,514	2.0	3,697	1.9	3,712	1.9
Dipolog City	6,758	3.1	6,929	3.1	6,818	3.5	6,452	3.2
Isabela City	6,755	3.1	6,656	3.0	6,346	3.3	6,471	3.2
Pagadian City	11,023	5.1	10,800	4.8	10,377	5.3	9,981	5.0
Total	216,737	100	223,815	100	194,628	100	199,287	100

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)



The youths or household population aged 15 to 24 years old in Region IX in 2020 consisted of 411,365 women and 423,102 men. About 216,737 or 52.7 percent of the female youths and 223,815 or 52.9 percent of the male youths were in the 15-19 years age-bracket.

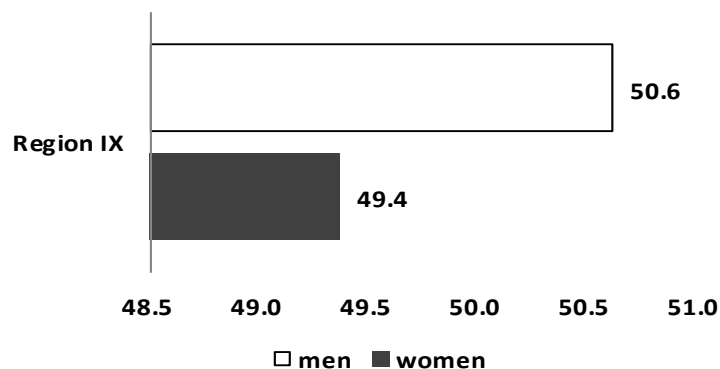
Table 1.4
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 20 AND OVER BY SEX
AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2020

Province/City	Both Sexes	20 years old and Over			
		Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%
Zamboanga del Norte	583,052	285,518	26.6	297,534	27.1
Zamboanga del Sur*	584,523	286,807	26.8	297,716	27.1
Zamboanga Sibugay	365,335	178,825	16.7	186,510	17.0
Zamboanga City	567,585	285,274	26.6	282,311	25.7
Isabela City	69,586	35,045	3.3	34,541	3.1
Region IX	2,170,081	1,071,469	49.4	1,098,612	50.6

*Excludes Zamboanga City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.3
Household Population 20 Years Old and Over by Sex
and Province/City, Region IX:2020



The household population aged 20 years old and over in Region IX in 2020 consisted of 1,071,469 women and 1,098,612 men.

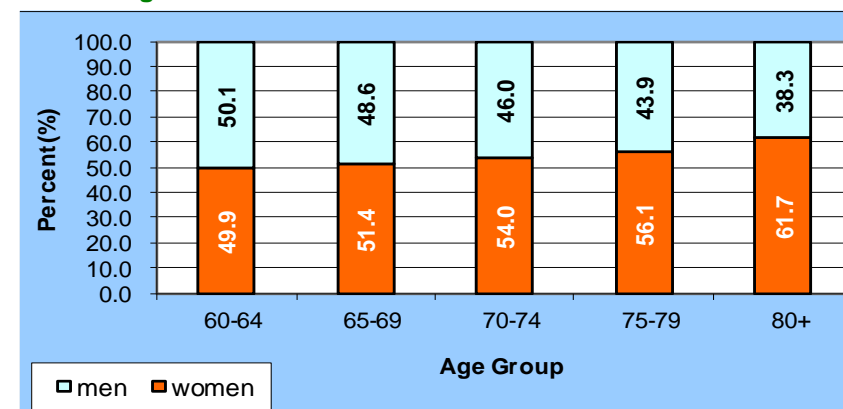
Table 1.5
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	509,976	100.0	536,041	100.0
Senior Citizens	48,985	9.6	43,523	8.1
Zamboanga del Norte	48,985	53.0	43,523	47.0
60-64	16,107	32.9	16,169	37.2
65-69	12,439	25.4	11,774	27.1
70-74	8,385	17.1	7,151	16.4
75-79	5,887	12.0	4,605	10.6
80+	6,167	12.6	3,824	8.8

*Excludes City Figure

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.4
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Zamboanga del Norte: 2020



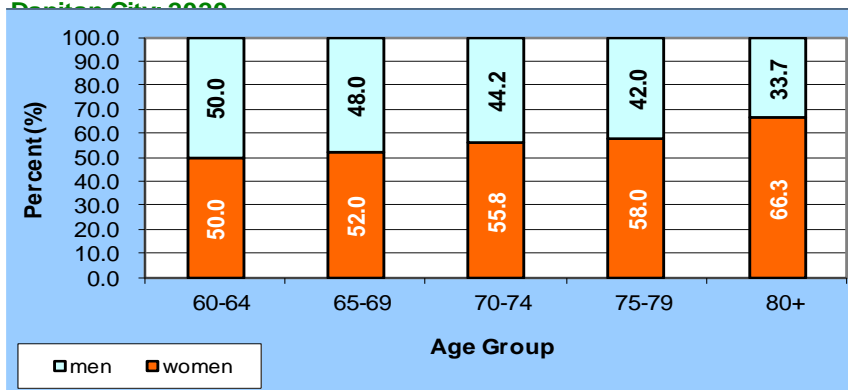
In Zamboanga del Norte, female senior citizens accounted for 9.6 percent of the total female household population of 509,976 and the men accounted for 8.1 percent of the total male household population of 536,041 in 2020. This translates to a total of 92,508 senior citizens who live in the province. Of this number, 53.0 percent or 48,985 were women and 47.0 percent or 43,523 were men. Moreover, about 67.1 percent of the total female senior citizens and 62.8 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizen, women outnumbered men.

Table 1.5 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	41,776	100.0	43,349	100.0
Senior Citizens	5,005	12.0	4,196	9.7
Dapitan City	5,005	54.4	4,196	45.6
60-64	1,539	30.7	1,540	36.7
65-69	1,209	24.2	1,116	26.6
70-74	905	18.1	718	17.1
75-79	628	12.5	454	10.8
80+	724	14.5	368	8.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.5
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Dapitan City: 2020



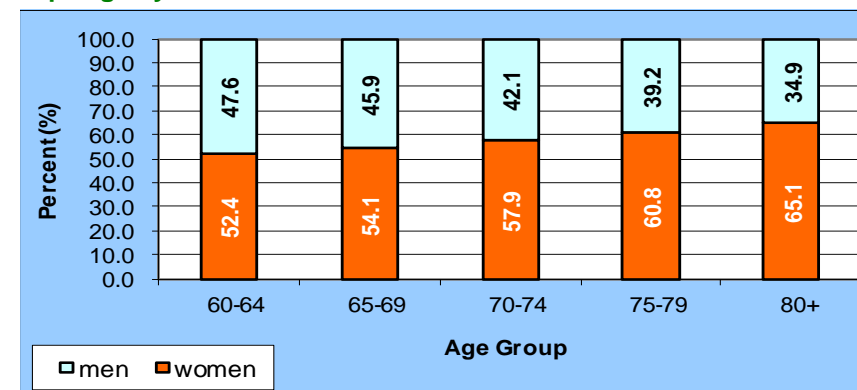
In Dapitan City, female senior citizens accounted for 12.0 percent of the total female household population of 41,776 and the men accounted for 9.7 percent of the total male household population of 43,349 in 2020. This translates to a total of 9,201 senior citizens who live in the city. Of this number, 54.4 percent or 5,005 were women and 45.6 percent or 4,196 were men. Moreover, about 69.3 percent of the total female senior citizens and 63.3 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizens, women outnumbered men.

Table 1.5 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	68,924	100.0	68,739	100.0
Senior Citizens	7,201	10.4	5,670	8.2
Dipolog City	7,201	55.9	5,670	44.1
60-64	2,388	33.2	2,171	38.3
65-69	1,859	25.8	1,579	27.8
70-74	1,251	17.4	911	16.1
75-79	885	12.3	570	10.1
80+	818	11.4	439	7.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.6
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Dipolog City: 2020



In Dipolog City, female senior citizens accounted for 10.4 percent of the total female household population of 68,924 and the men accounted for 8.2 percent of the total male household population of 68,739 in 2020. This translates to a total of 12,871 senior citizens who live in the city. Of this number, 55.9 percent or 7,201 were women and 44.1 percent or 5,670 were men. Moreover, about 66.8 percent of the total female senior citizens and 61.7 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizen, women outnumbered men.

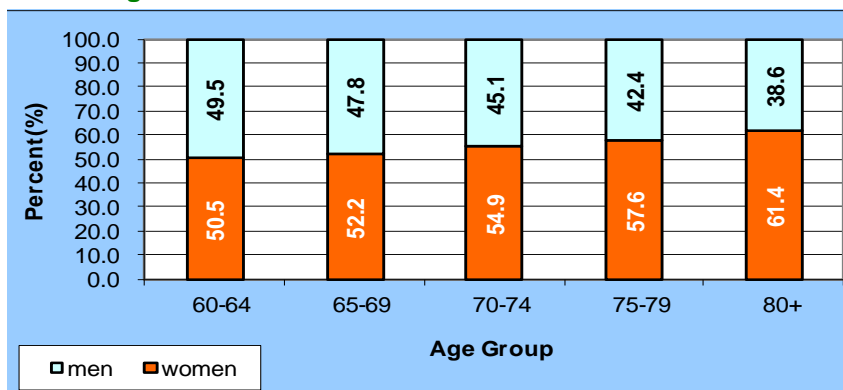
Table 1.5 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	513,137	100.0	535,265	100.0
Senior Citizens	46,344	9.0	40,227	7.5
Zamboanga del Sur*	46,344	53.5	40,227	46.5
60-64	15,979	34.5	15,673	39.0
65-69	11,848	25.6	10,865	27.0
70-74	7,802	16.8	6,419	16.0
75-79	5,081	11.0	3,733	9.3
80+	5,634	12.2	3,537	8.8

*Excludes city figure

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.7
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Zamboanga del Sur: 2020



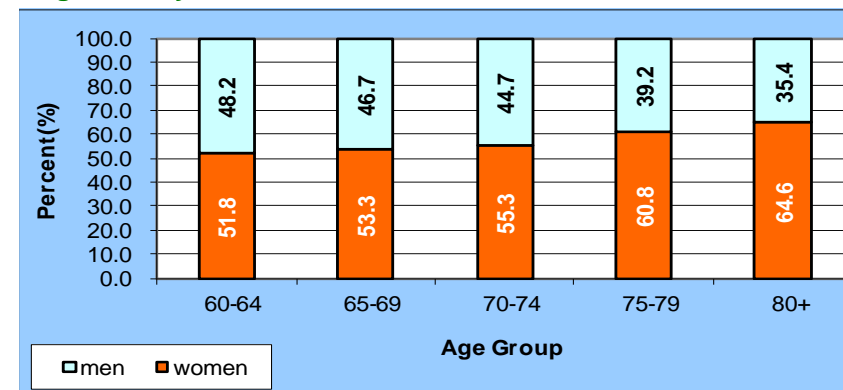
In Zamboanga del Sur, female senior citizens accounted for 9.0 percent of the total female household population of 513,137 and the men accounted for 7.5 percent of the total male household population of 535,265 in 2020. This translates to a total of 86,751 senior citizens who live in the province. Of this number, 53.5 percent or 46,344 were women and 46.5 percent or 40,227 were men. Moreover, about 65.5 percent of the total female senior citizens and 61.0 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizens, women outnumbered men.

Table 1.5 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	104,403	100.0	104,906	100.0
Senior Citizens	8,398	8.0	6,917	6.6
Pagadian City	8,398	54.8	6,917	45.2
60-64	3,002	35.7	2,793	40.4
65-69	2,187	26.0	1,920	27.8
70-74	1,381	16.4	1,118	16.2
75-79	871	10.4	562	8.1
80+	957	11.4	524	7.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.8
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Pagadian City: 2020



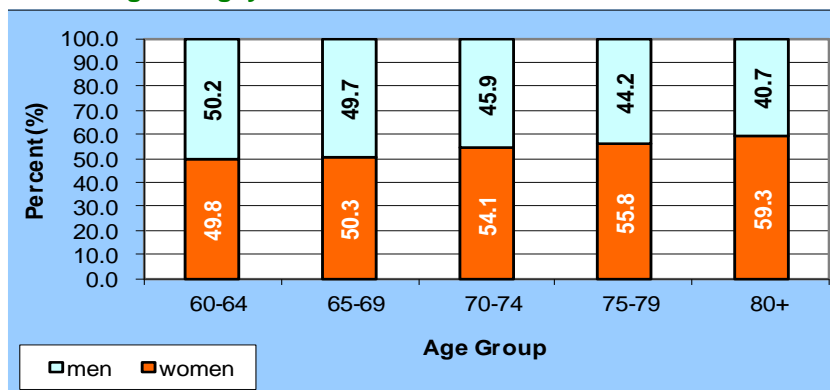
In Pagadian City, female senior citizens accounted for 8.0 percent of the total female household population of 104,403 and the men accounted for 6.6 percent of the total male household population of 104,906 in 2020. This translates to a total of 15,315 senior citizens who live in the city. Of this number, 54.8 percent or 8,398 were women and 45.2 percent or 6,917 were men. Moreover, about 64.3 percent of the total female senior citizens and 59.6 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizen, women outnumbered men.

Table 1.5 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	326,292	100.0	342,356	100.0
Senior Citizens	26,576	8.1	24,376	7.1
Zamboanga Sibugay	26,576	52.2	24,376	47.8
60-64	9,406	35.4	9,494	38.9
65-69	6,800	25.6	6,724	27.6
70-74	4,527	17.0	3,840	15.8
75-79	2,890	10.9	2,292	9.4
80+	2,953	11.1	2,026	8.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.9
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Zamboanga Sibugay: 2020



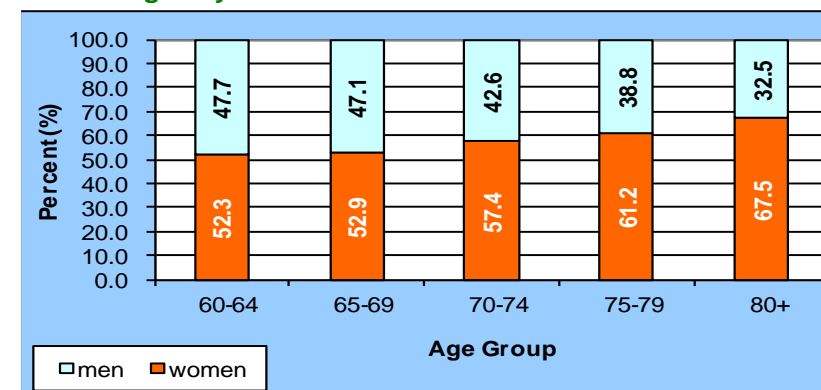
In Zamboanga Sibugay, female senior citizens accounted for 8.1 percent of the total female household population of 326,292 and the men accounted for 7.1 percent of the total male household population of 342,356 in 2020. This translates to a total of 50,952 senior citizens who live in the province. Of this number, 52.2 percent or 26,576 were women and 47.8 percent or 24,376 were men. Moreover, about 64.6 percent of the total female senior citizens and 60.1 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizen, women outnumbered men.

Table 1.5 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	482,310	100.0	487,081	100.0
Senior Citizens	40,431	8.4	32,545	6.7
Zamboanga City	40,431	55.4	32,545	44.6
60-64	14,563	36.0	13,288	40.8
65-69	10,626	26.3	9,451	29.0
70-74	7,114	17.6	5,281	16.2
75-79	4,007	9.9	2,543	7.8
80+	4,121	10.2	1,982	6.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Figure 1.10
Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Zamboanga City: 2020



In Zamboanga City, female senior citizens accounted for 8.4 percent of the total female household population of 482,310 and the men accounted for 6.7 percent of the total male household population of 487,081 in 2020. This translates to a total of 72,976 senior citizens who live in the city. Of this number, 55.4 percent or 40,431 were women and 44.6 percent or 32,545 were men. Moreover, about 64.0 percent of the total female senior citizens and 59.2 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizen, women outnumbered men.

Table 1.5 - Continued

DISTRIBUTION OF SENIOR CITIZENS BY SEX, PROVINCE: 2020

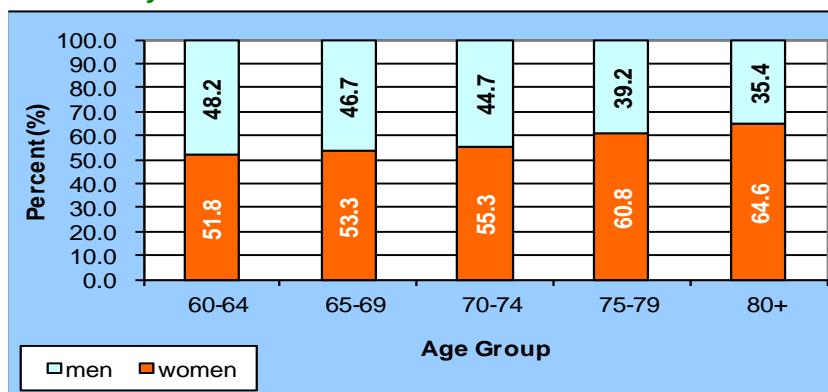
Ages	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	64,672	100.0	65,458	100.0
Senior Citizens	8,398	13.0	6,917	10.6
Isabela City	8,398	54.8	6,917	45.2
60-64	3,002	35.7	2,793	40.4
65-69	2,187	26.0	1,920	27.8
70-74	1,381	16.4	1,118	16.2
75-79	871	10.4	562	8.1
80+	957	11.4	524	7.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)



Figure 1.11

Percentage Distribution of Senior Citizens by Sex,
Isabela City: 2020



In Isabela City, female senior citizens accounted for 13.0 percent of the total female household population of 64,672 and the men accounted for 10.6 percent of the total male household population of 65,458 in 2020. This translates to a total of 15,315 senior citizens who live in the city. Of this number, 54.8 percent or 8,398 were women and 45.2 percent or 6,917 were men. Moreover, about 64.3 percent of the total female senior citizens and 59.6 percent of the total male senior citizens were 65 years old and over. For the group of senior citizens, women outnumbered men.

LABOR and
EMPLOYMENT

LABOR and EMPLOYMENT

LABOR and EMPLOYMENT

With the increasing participation of women in both formal and informal sectors of the labor force, problems affecting their productivity and income shares were experienced. Below are the priority problems/issues concerning women in the sector:

- Unequal terms and conditions of work and benefits for women, specifically production workers;
- Unequal pay opportunities between men and women;
- Unequal employment opportunities between men and women;
- Need to strengthen women's participation as leaders in labor organizations and other associations; and
- Need to increase participation of women in work-based organizations.

The following policy reforms and programs, including a landmark anti-sexual harassment law, helped reduce inequality between men and women in both formal and informal sectors;

- The **Anti-Sexual Harassment Act of 1995** and The Philippine Development Plan for Women (PDPW) – describes sexual harassment as consisting of unwanted and inappropriate remarks about a person's appearance and/or sexual activities which affect directly or indirectly, one's job performance, promotion or evaluation;
- The component activity for and by women of the *Tulong sa Tao* – NGO Micro-Credit Program (TST/NGO-MCP) – This program of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) seeks to address the credit needs of existing and potential micro-entrepreneurs through the extensive use of NGOs as conduits for lending and technical assistance. The women's component is called the *Tulong sa Kababaihan*.
- Efforts by DTI to encourage the exploitation of regional comparative advantages have been perceived to create employment in the countryside, particularly among women;

- Women's equal opportunity in the trade skills training programs of the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA);
- The National Center for Women provides upgraded traditional and non-traditional trades including twenty-seven (27) training subjects in nine (9) trade areas. The Research and Development activities include concerns on women's capability development, wider employment opportunities for women and other measures for enhancing women's status.

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Table 2.1
EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED
15 YEARS AND OVER, REGION IX: APRIL 2020 and 2021
(In thousands)

Employment Indicator	April 2020		April 2021	
	Wo-Men	Men	Wo-Men	Men
Zamboanga Peninsula				
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	34.8	65.2	40.0	60.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.2	16.5	1.3	1.9
Total in the Labor Force	455	851	679	1,019
Total Not in the Labor Force	781	426	268	564
Working Age Population	1,236	1,277	1,242	1,288

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

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

As of April 2021, unemployment rate among women in Zamboanga Peninsula was 1.3 percent, lower by 6.9 percentage points compared to the April 2020 figure.

While among men in Zamboanga Peninsula, unemployment rate was recorded at 1.19 percent which was lower by 14.6 percentage points compared to the April 2020 result.

It can be noted that in April 2021, men has a higher level of unemployment rate than women in Zamboanga Peninsula.

Table 2.2
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
REGION IX: APRIL 2021 (In thousands)

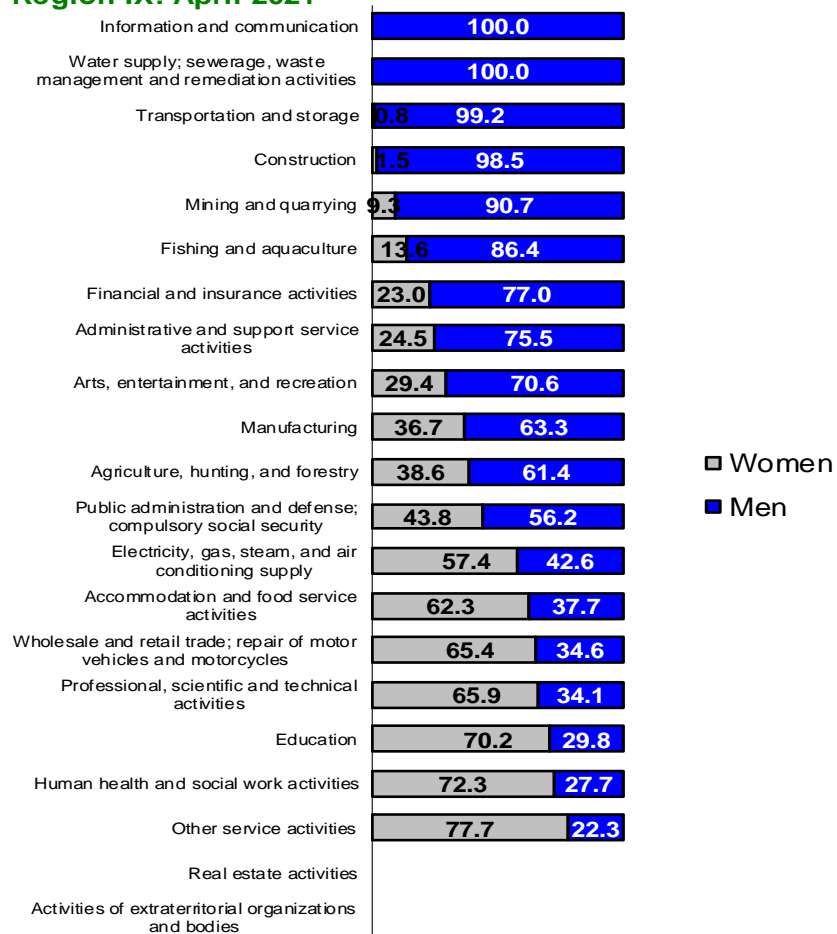
Industry	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	248	37.7	394	40.0
Fishing and aquaculture	15	2.3	95	9.6
Mining and quarrying	-	0.0	4	0.4
Manufacturing	23	3.5	40	4.1
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	-	0.0	-	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	-	0.0	2	0.2
Construction	2	0.3	134	13.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	189	28.8	100	10.1
Transportation and storage	1	0.2	71	7.2
Accommodation and food service	16	2.4	10	1.0
Information and communication	-	0.0	3	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	2	0.3	7	0.7
Real estate activities	-	0.0	-	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	3	0.5	2	0.2
Administrative and support service	5	0.8	16	1.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	58	8.8	74	7.5
Education	38	5.8	16	1.6
Human health and social work	8	1.2	3	0.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	0.3	4	0.4
Other service activities	47	7.2	14	1.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	0.0	-	0.0
Total	657	100	986	100

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

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In April 2021, most women and men in the region aged 15 years old and over were engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry industry with 37.7 percent and 40 percent share, respectively.

Figure 2.1
Proportion of Women and Men by Major Industry Group,
Region IX: April 2021



Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Men dominated almost all industries except electricity, gas and, air conditioning supply, accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, professional, scientific and technical activities education, human health and social work activities and other service activities. No women were engaged in information and communication, and water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities.

Table 2.3
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND MEN
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, REGION IX:
APRIL 2021

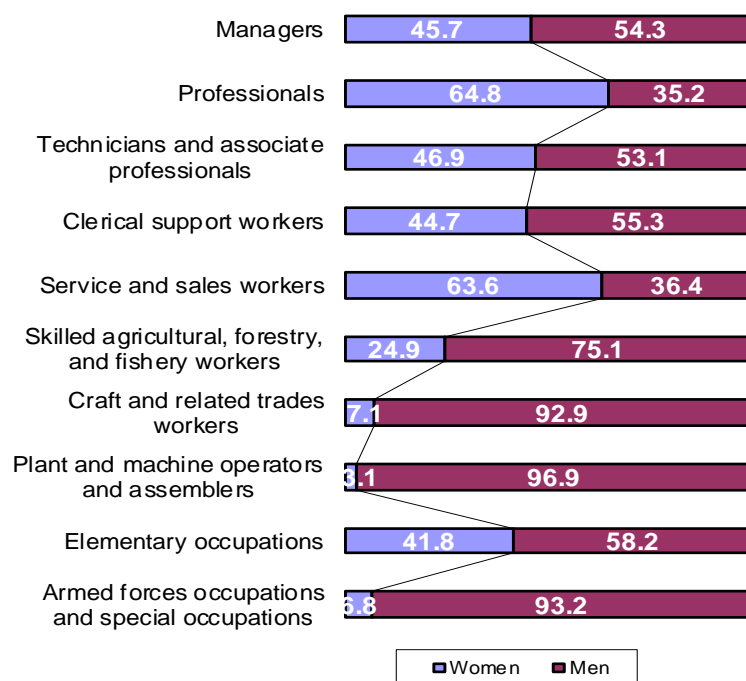
Occupation Group	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Managers	59	9.0	70	7.1
Professionals	57	8.7	31	3.1
Technicians and associate professionals	15	2.3	17	1.7
Clerical support workers	21	3.2	26	2.6
Service and sales workers	145	22.1	83	8.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing workers	82	12.5	247	25.1
Craft and related trades workers	5	0.8	65	6.6
Plant and machine operators	2	0.3	62	6.3
Elementary occupations	271	41.2	377	38.3
Armed forces occupations and special occupations	0	0.0	7	0.7
TOTAL	657	100	985	99

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

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In April 2021, the biggest number of employed women and were elementary occupations aged 15 years old and over in the region . Next to elementary occupations, women were mostly engaged in Service and sale workers (22.1%) while skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishing workers was second with most men workers (25.1%).

Figure 2.2
Women and Men by Occupation Group, Region IX: April 2021

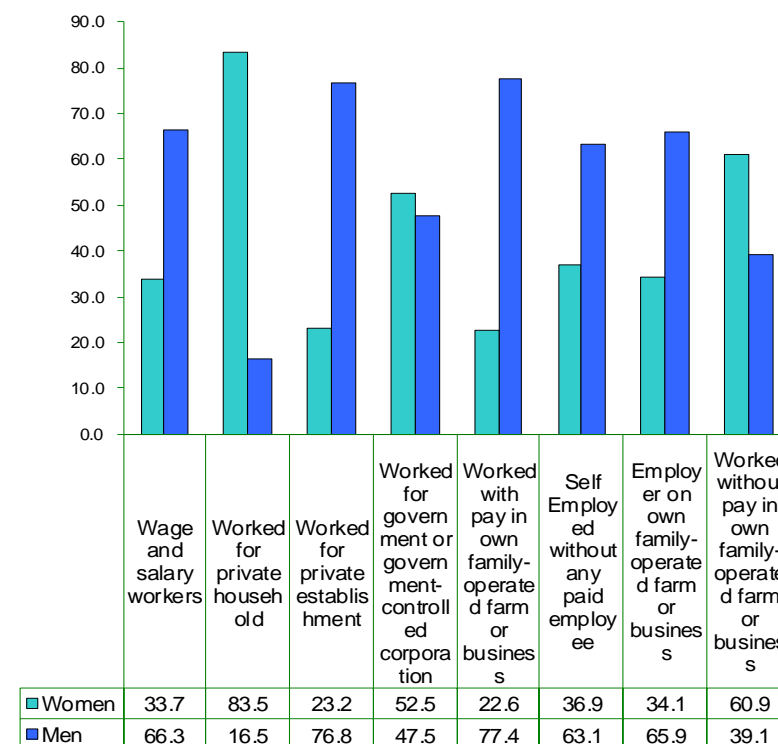


Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Majority of the professionals, , and service and sales workers were women.

Managers, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support workers, skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers, elementary occupations and armed forces occupations were dominated by men.

Figure 2.3
Distribution of Women and Men by Class of Worker, Region IX: April 2021



Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In April 2021, there were more men than women who were wage and salary workers. About 76.8 percent of those who worked for private establishments were men and 23.2 percent were women; while 52.5 percent of those who worked for government were women and 47.5 percent were men.

Likewise, more men than women were own-account workers. Self-employed comprised 63.1 percent men and 36.9 percent women, while employers comprised of 65.9 percent men and 34.1 percent women.

Unpaid family workers was higher among women (60.9%) than men (39.1%).

Table 2.4
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND MEN
BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, BY REGION:
APRIL 2021 (in thousand)

Highest Grade Completed	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
College				
Graduate	150	22.9	129	13.1
Undergraduate	64	9.7	91	9.3
Post Secondary				
Graduate	9	1.4	12	1.3
Undergraduate	4	0.6	7	0.8
Senior High School				
Graduate	12	1.8	12	1.2
Undergraduate	8	1.2	16	1.6
Junior High School				
Graduate	125	19.1	183	18.5
Undergraduate	89	13.6	163	16.5
Elementary				
Graduate	93	14.2	129	13.1
Undergraduate	83	12.6	213	21.6
No Grade Completed	20	3.0	29	2.9
TOTAL	657	100.0	986	100.0

Source: Labor Force Survey (LFS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In April 2021, the biggest number of employed women (22.9%) aged 15 years old and over in the region were college graduates while men were elementary undergraduates (21.6%). Next to college graduates, women were mostly junior high school graduates (19.1%) while men, next to elementary undergraduates, were mostly junior high school graduates (18.5%).



AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

Although women significantly contribute to agricultural productivity, they remain “invisible” farmers. The limited recognition of women as productive agricultural workers is perhaps due to a relative insensitivity of policy-makers, planners and administrators to their role in agricultural productivity. This has often resulted in a bias in agricultural development program toward male farmers. Most agricultural and fisheries plans, programs and projects do not adequately address the needs of women. The following are the priority issues concerning women in the sector:

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

To address the above issues concerning women in the sector, the following policies and programs were formulated and implemented:

- Ratification of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in December 1994 enjoining all sectors to compete and find a niche in the world market. Since agriculture and fisheries contribute nearly one-fourth to the gross national product (GNP) and employ half of the labor force, it must be tapped as a springboard for gender development and for achieving the goals of Philippines 2000.
- Medium-Term Agricultural Development Plan (MTADP) seeks to enable farmers and fisher folk to raise their income and improve their living standards;
- Gender concerns were integrated into the training modules on Farm Systems Development;
- Grains Production Enhancement Program (GPEP) Rapid Rural Appraisal Survey was conducted from September 1992 to March 1993 cropping seasons and generated sex-disaggregated data;

- Grameen Bank replication program, which focused on providing credit access to rural women as well as promoting savings mobilization and capital build-up formation, was implemented;
- Initiated the development of Small Engineering Technologies for women;
- The *Kasaganaan sa Sakahan at Kalikasan* (KASAKAKALIKASAN), a national integrated pest management program was implemented. It aims to educate farmers on proper crop husbandry and pest management through intensive training. The project guaranteed the participation of at least 30 percent of women farmers/technicians nationwide;
- Development of viable agrarian reform communities (ARCs), in pursuit of a faster, fairer and more meaningful implementation of CARP is targeted by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in the medium-term period (1993-1998). The ARCs will serve as opening units that synchronize and integrate land distribution and support services delivery. Interventions provided to the ARCs will redound to increased farm productions, improved household incomes and promotion of sustainable development for some 5 million farmers covered by 2 million hectares of agricultural lands.

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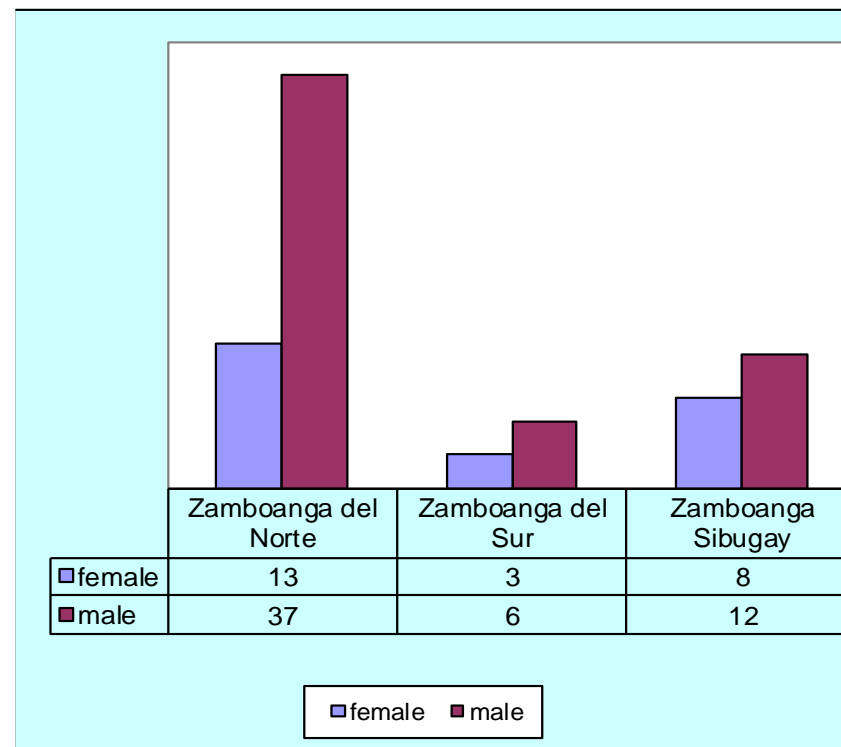
Table 3.1
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP
AGREEMENTS (CLOA), REGION IX: 2021-2022

Year/Sex	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
2021				
CLOA				
Region IX	24	30.4	55	69.6
Zamboanga del Norte	13	26.0	37	74.0
Zamboanga del Sur	3	33.3	6	66.7
Zamboanga Sibugay	8	40.0	12	60.0
2022				
CLOA				
Region IX	20	35.7	36	64.3
Zamboanga del Norte	9	33.3	18	66.7
Zamboanga del Sur	1	10.0	9	90.0
Zamboanga Sibugay	10	52.6	9	47.4

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

There were a total of 56 beneficiaries of the Certificate of Land Ownership Agreements (CLOA) in 2022 of which 20 were females and 36 males. This is lower by 29.1 percent compared with the 2021 figure of 79.

Figure 3.1
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP
AGREEMENTS (CLOA) BY PROVINCE, REGION IX: 2021

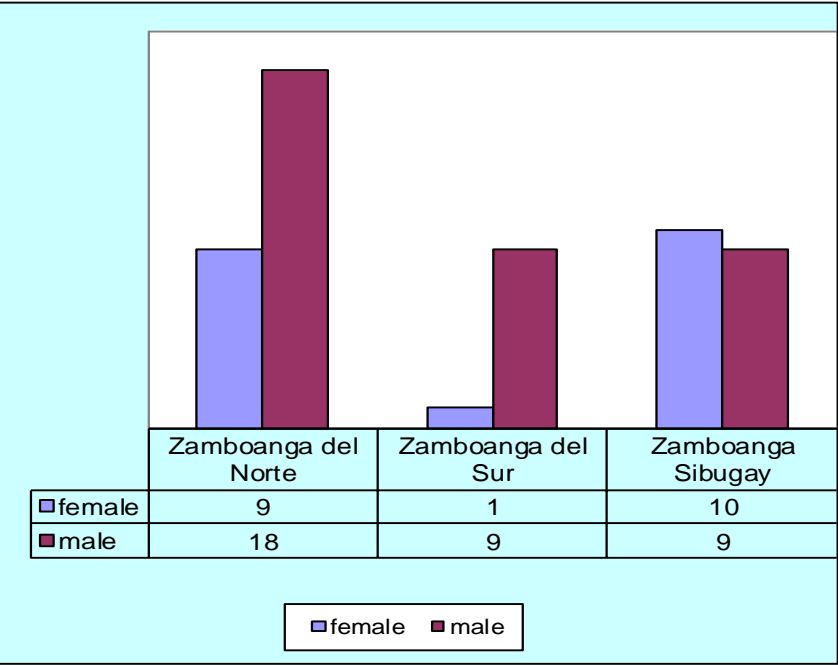


Note: Provincial figures include cities

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

In 2021, Zamboanga del Norte had the most number of beneficiaries certificate of land ownership agreements (CLOA). There were a total of 13 female beneficiaries and 37 male beneficiaries.

Figure 3.2
HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF LAND OWNERSHIP
AGREEMENTS (CLOA) BY PROVINCE, REGION IX: 2022



Note: Provincial figures include cities
Source: Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

In 2022, Zamboanga del Norte has the most number of beneficiaries Certificate of Land ownership agreement (CLOA). There were a total of 9 female beneficiaries and 18 male beneficiaries.



EDUCATION and
LITERACY

EDUCATION

EDUCATION and LITERACY

Education opens the door to choices that are not bound by tradition and enhances a woman's sense of control over her life. With education and training, women step beyond the confines of marriage and motherhood. Moreover, the quality of life in the family of an educated woman becomes a priority. Below are the priority issues concerning women in the sector:

- Inequitable access of women to services and opportunities in some area of education and training;
- Need to promote gender-fair education; and
- Non-responsiveness of education and training to the improvement of women's status.

To address the issue of accessibility to quality education, the Philippine government joined the worldwide movement, **Education for All** (EFA). Specifically, the government formulated the Philippine Plan of Action for EFA, a set of clear policy and program directions to achieve the goal of basic education for all by the year 2000:

- A **Women's Studies Consortium** was established in 1990 among six (6) major universities, namely: St. Scholastica's College, Philippine Women's University, Miriam College, University of the Philippines, De La Salle University and Ateneo de Manila University. The consortium is aimed to accelerate the development of women's studies as a field of study.
- To address the issue of gender tracking in professions, the Technical Educational and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) has institutionalized a program called the **Women in Non-Traditional Trade (WINT)**. The WINT is aimed at training and involving women in various non-traditional courses such as automotive, refrigeration and air-conditioning, electricity, welding, plumbing, masonry, carpentry, etc.

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Figure 4.1
Simple Literacy Rates of Women and Men Aged 10 Years Old and Over: 2003, 2008, 2013, and 2019



Sources: 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2019 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Literacy rates for women slightly declined to 90.9 percent in 2019 from 96.0 percent in 2013, men also slightly decreased from 96.1 percent in 2013 to 89.9 percent in 2019. However, literacy rates of men from 2008 to 2013 improved by about 1.0 percentage point. In 2019, there were more women literate compared to men. The difference in literacy rates, however, was insignificant in 2013.

Table 4.1
FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATES OF WOMEN AND MEN AGED
10-64 YEARS OLD BY SEX, REGION IX: CY 2008, 2013, and 2019

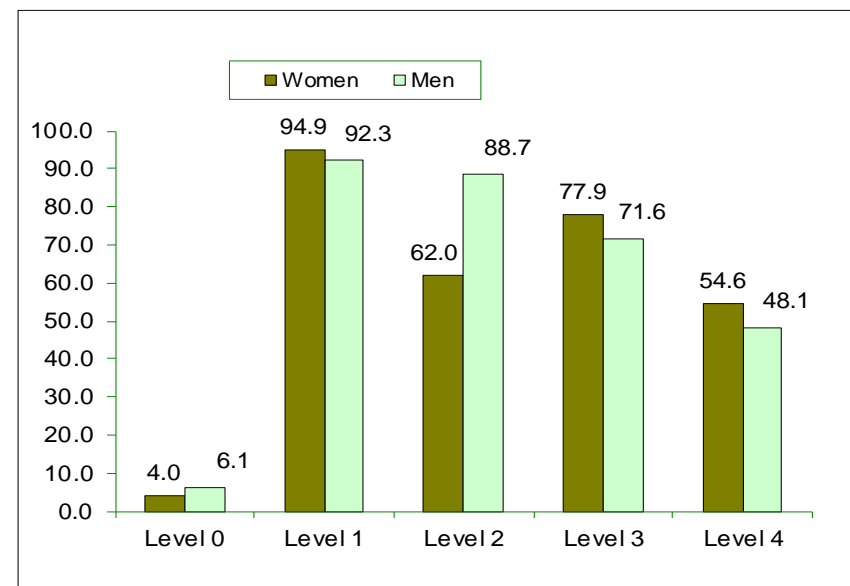
Year of Survey	Women	Men
2008	81.5	77.6
2013	89.8	85.2
2019	89.1	86.8

Source: Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS),
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The functional literacy of women and men in the region reached 89.1 percent and 86.8 percent, respectively in 2019. This means that for every 100 women and 100 men in the region, approximately 90 women and 87 men are functionally literate.

Functional literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeracy skills.

Figure 4.2
Percentage of Population 10-64 Years Old by Literacy Level and Sex, Region IX: November 2013



Notes: Level 0 - Cannot read and write;
Level 1 - Can read and write;
Level 2 - Can read, write and compute (with numeracy skill)
Level 3 - Can read, write, compute and comprehend (with comprehension skill)
Level 4 - High school graduate or higher

Source: Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS),
Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Higher number of women than men in the region had level 1 literacy and there were more women than men who were in the literacy levels 1, 3 and 4. However, there were more men than women in level 0 and level 2.

At the highest level, level 4, females outnumbered males by 6.5 percentage points.

Table 4.2

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/ CITY, REGION IX: SY 2019-2020

School	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Zamboanga Del Sur*						
Elementary	53,843	48.5	57,288	51.5	111,131	100.0
Public	52,851	98.2	56,193	98.1	109,044	98.1
Private	992	1.8	1,095	1.9	2,087	1.9
Junior High School	34,662	50.1	34,590	49.9	69,252	100.0
Public	31,282	90.2	30,830	89.1	62,112	89.7
Private	3,380	9.8	3,760	10.9	7,140	10.3
Senior High School	10,375	53.2	9,119	46.8	19,494	100.0
Public	8,333	80.3	7,352	80.6	15,685	80.5
Private	2,042	19.7	1,767	19.4	3,809	19.5
Zamboanga Sibugay						
Elementary	43,235	48.0	46,918	52.0	90,153	100.0
Public	42,467	98.2	45,962	98.0	88,429	98.1
Private	768	1.8	956	2.0	1,724	1.9
Junior High School	29,921	49.7	30,323	50.3	60,244	100.0
Public	27,416	91.6	27,696	91.3	55,112	91.5
Private	2,505	8.4	2,627	8.7	5,132	8.5
Senior High School	9,223	52.7	8,264	47.3	17,487	100.0
Public	6,682	72.4	5,937	71.8	12,619	72.2
Private	2,541	27.6	2,327	28.2	4,868	27.8

* Excludes Pagadian City and Zamboanga City

Source: Department of Education(DepEd)

In Zamboanga del Sur, males accounted for 51.5 percent and females 48.5 percent of the total elementary enrolment of 111,131 for school year 2019-2020. Both the junior and senior high schools have more females than males enrolled during the same school year.

In Zamboanga Sibugay, the trend follows that of Zamboanga del Sur where there were more males than females in the elementary level and there were more females than males in the senior high school level. However, there were more males than females in the junior high school level.

Table 4.2 - Continued

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/ CITY, REGION IX: SY 2019-2020

School	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Region IX						
Elementary	251,056	48.3	269,193	51.7	520,249	100.0
Public	242,640	96.6	259,522	96.4	502,162	96.5
Private	8,416	3.4	9,671	3.6	18,087	3.5
Junior High School	292,988	64.6	160,546	35.4	453,534	100.0
Public	149,047	50.9	143,941	89.7	292,988	64.6
Private	143,941	49.1	16,605	10.3	160,546	35.4
Senior High School	55,686	53.8	47,746	46.2	103,432	100.0
Public	37,543	67.4	32,640	68.4	70,183	67.9
Private	18,143	32.6	15,106	31.6	33,249	32.1
Zamboanga del Norte*						
Elementary	56,252	48.1	60,802	51.9	117,054	100.0
Public	55,688	99.0	60,145	98.9	115,833	99.0
Private	564	1.0	657	1.1	1,221	1.0
Junior High School	33,110	51.0	31,778	49.0	64,888	100.0
Public	31,679	95.7	30,307	95.4	61,986	95.5
Private	1,431	4.3	1,471	4.6	2,902	4.5
Senior High School	9,767	53.7	8,437	46.3	18,204	100.0
Public	8,767	89.8	7,724	91.5	16,491	90.6
Private	1,000	10.2	713	8.5	1,713	9.4

* Excludes cities

Source: Department of Education(DepEd)

In the region, female elementary pupils accounted for 48.3 percent and the males 51.7 percent of the total elementary enrolment of 520,429 during the school year 2019-2020. In the junior high school level, the number of females was registered at 64.6 percent and that of the males at 35.4 percent of the enrolment of 453,534 while there were about 53.8 percent females and 46.2 percent males in the senior high school.

In Zamboanga del Norte, males outnumbered the females in the elementary level, whereas, the females outnumbered the males both in the junior and senior high school levels.

Table 4.2 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/
CITY, REGION IX: SY 2019-2020

School	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Dipolog City						
Elementary	8,615	48.5	9,165	51.5	17,780	100.0
Public	7,766	90.1	8,210	89.6	15,976	89.9
Private	849	9.9	955	10.4	1,804	10.1
Junior High School	7,021	50.9	6,766	49.1	13,787	100.0
Public	6,022	85.8	5,756	85.1	11,778	85.4
Private	999	14.2	1,010	14.9	2,009	14.6
Senior High School	2,972	53.4	2,589	46.6	5,561	100.0
Public	1,632	54.9	1,442	55.7	3,074	55.3
Private	1,340	45.1	1,147	44.3	2,487	44.7
Isabela City						
Elementary	8,249	48.6	8,735	51.4	16,984	100.0
Public	7,928	96.1	8,293	94.9	16,221	95.5
Private	321	3.9	442	5.1	763	4.5
Junior High School	5,849	52.5	5,292	47.5	11,141	100.0
Public	5,479	93.7	4,854	91.7	10,333	92.7
Private	370	6.3	438	8.3	808	7.3
Senior High School	2,349	54.8	1,934	45.2	4,283	100.0
Public	1,551	66.0	1,292	66.8	2,843	66.4
Private	798	34.0	642	33.2	1,440	33.6

Source: Department of Education(DepEd)

In Dipolog City, girls were 48.5 percent of the total elementary enrolment and boys, 51.5 percent. In the junior and senior high schools, females reached 50.9 percent and 53.4 percent, respectively.

In Isabela City, elementary school children were composed of 48.6 percent girls and 51.4 percent boys. The junior high school students consisted of 52.5 percent females and 47.5 percent males whereas the senior high school students comprised 54.8 percent females and 45.2 percent males.

Table 4.2 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/
CITY, REGION IX: SY 2019-2020

School	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Zamboanga City						
Elementary	73,196	48.5	77,803	51.5	150,999	100.0
Public	68,624	93.8	72,780	93.5	141,404	93.6
Private	4,572	6.2	5,023	6.5	9,595	6.4
Junior High School	39,178	51.1	37,442	48.9	76,620	100.0
Public	34,611	88.3	32,465	86.7	67,076	87.5
Private	4,567	11.7	4,977	13.3	9,544	12.5
Senior High School	13,465	55.6	10,736	44.4	24,201	100.0
Public	6,164	45.8	5,040	46.9	11,204	46.3
Private	7,301	54.2	5,696	53.1	12,997	53.7
Dapitan City						
Elementary	6,041	47.7	6,612	52.3	12,653	100.0
Public	5,881	97.4	6,438	97.4	12,319	97.4
Private	160	2.6	174	2.6	334	2.6
Junior High School	3,540	48.4	3,771	51.6	7,311	100.0
Public	3,271	92.4	3,489	92.5	6,760	92.5
Private	269	7.6	282	7.5	551	7.5
Senior High School	979	49.7	989	50.3	1,968	100.0
Public	818	83.6	798	80.7	1,616	82.1
Private	161	16.4	191	19.3	352	17.9

Source: Department of Education(DepEd)

In Zamboanga City, the grade schoolers comprised 48.5 percent girls and 51.5 percent boys. However, the junior high schoolers consisted of 51.1 percent adolescent women and 48.9 percent adolescent men and there were 55.6 percent women and 44.4 percent male senior high schoolers.

In Dapitan City, the percentage of male students in the elementary level was higher compared with that of the females and this trend is also seen in the junior and senior high schools.

Table 4.2 - Continued

**DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/
CITY, REGION IX: SY 2019-2020**

School	Females		Males		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Pagadian City						
Elementary	12,409	48.3	13,309	51.7	25,718	100.0
Public	11,439	92.2	12,205	91.7	23,644	91.9
Private	970	7.8	1,104	8.3	2,074	8.1
Junior High School	9,176	52.6	8,257	47.4	17,433	100.0
Public	7,182	78.3	6,304	76.3	13,486	77.4
Private	1,994	21.7	1,953	23.7	3,947	22.6
Senior High School	4,650	55.0	3,802	45.0	8,452	100.0
Public	1,736	37.3	1,256	33.0	2,992	35.4
Private	2,914	62.7	2,546	67.0	5,460	64.6

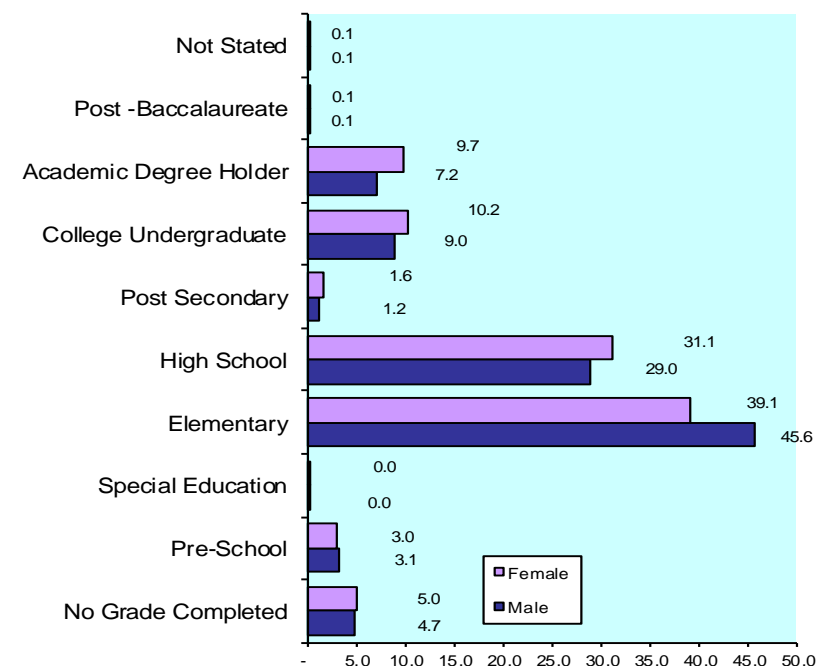
Source: Department of Education(DepEd)

In Pagadian City, 48.3 percent of the elementary enrolment were females and 51.7 percent were males. About 92.2 percent of the total 12,409 female elementary school children and 91.7 percent of the total 13,309 males availed of the public school education.

In the junior high school level, the females accounted for 52.6 percent and the males 47.4 percent. About 78.3 percent of the total 9,176 female junior high school students and 76.3 percent of the total 8,257 males availed of the public school education. Likewise, in senior high school, the females accounted for 55.0 percent and the males 45.0 percent.

Figure 4.3

**Percent Distribution of Women and Men in the Total Population
5 Years Old and Over by Highest Grade Completed,
Region IX: 2015**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Most or 39.1 percent of the women in the household population five (5) years old and over in Region IX in 2015 and majority or 45.6 percent of the men had elementary education. This suggests that elementary education was the highest educational attainment for both women and men in the region. This was followed by high school education. About 31.1 percent of the women and 29.0 percent of the men reached high school level. Moreover, less than one (1) percent of the women and of the men pursued post baccalaureate courses.

Table 4.3
DISTRIBUTION OF TERTIARY GRADUATES
BY SCHOOLS, BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: SY 2018-2019

Schools	Zamboanga City			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ama Computer College Zamboanga City	22	68.8	10	31.3
Ateneo de Zamboanga University	487	65.0	262	35.0
Brent Hospital and Colleges, Inc.	206	82.4	44	17.6
COMTECH - Zamboanga	No submission			
Ebenzer Bible College and Seminary	28	58.3	20	41.7
HIMU - Philippine Islamic College	69	70.4	29	29.6
Immaculate Conception Archdiocesan School	17	48.6	18	51.4
Nuevo Zamboanga College	36	35.3	66	64.7
Pilar College	157	70.7	65	29.3
Southern City Colleges	142	47.7	156	52.3
STI College - Zamboanga	79	97.5	2	2.5
Universidad de Zamboanga	564	51.3	536	48.7
Western Mindanao Foundation College	22	64.7	12	35.3
Western Mindanao State University	1,784	64.8	968	35.2
Western Mindanao State University - Curuan	85	73.9	30	26.1
Zamboanga City State Polytechnic College	734	57.2	549	42.8
Zambo. State College of Marine Sciences & Tech.	338	60.8	218	39.2
Total	4,770	61.5	2,985	38.5

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Table 4.3 - Continuation
DISTRIBUTION OF TERTIARY GRADUATES
BY SCHOOLS, PROVINCE/CITY: SY 2018-2019

Schools	Zamboanga del Norte			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Andres Bonifacio College	249	55.6	199	44.4
Ave Maria College	12	63.2	7	36.8
Colegio De San Francisco Javier	165	70.8	68	29.2
Dipolog City Institute Of Technology	68	76.4	21	23.6
DMC College Foundation Inc.	172	73.8	61	26.2
Jose Rizal Memorial State University	645	68.5	296	31.5
Jose Rizal Memorial State University - Dipolog	408	58.5	289	41.5
Jose Rizal Memorial State University - Katipunan	266	63.0	156	37.0
Jose Rizal Memorial State University - Sibuco	37	58.7	26	41.3
Jose Rizal Memorial State University - Siocon	164	63.8	93	36.2
Jose Rizal Memorial State University - Tampilisan	260	60.7	168	39.3
Philippine Advent College	115	66.9	57	33.1
Philippine Advent College - Salug ^{1/}				
Rizal Memorial Institute of Dapitan Inc.	37	72.5	14	27.5
Saint Estanislao Kostka College	70	61.4	44	38.6
Saint Joseph College of Sindangan, Inc	225	57.0	170	43.0
Saint Mary's College of Labason	19	63.3	11	36.7
Saint Vincent's College	416	61.9	256	38.1
Southern Peninsula College	113	75.8	36	24.2
STI College - Dipolog	No submission			
ZAMSULA Everlasting College	No submission			
Total	3,441	63.6	1,972	36.4

^{1/} Consolidated to Philippine Advent College Main

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Table 4.3 - Continuation
DISTRIBUTION OF TERTIARY GRADUATES
BY SCHOOLS, PROVINCE/CITY: SY 2018-2019

Schools	Zamboanga del Sur*			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Alhadeetha Mindanao College	16	88.9	2	11.1
Aurora Pioneer Memorial College	67	76.1	21	23.9
Blancia College	99	71.2	40	28.8
Eastern Mindanao College of Technology	16	55.2	13	44.8
Hyrans College Philippines	No submission			
J.H. Cerilles College	1034	63.1	605	36.9
J.H. Cerilles College - Bayog ^{3/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Canuto MS Enerio	20	58.8	14	41.2
J.H. Cerilles College - Dimataling ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Dumingag	126	59.2	87	40.8
J.H. Cerilles College - Guipos ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Josefinia ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Kumalarang ^{3/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Lapuyan ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Mahayag ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Margosatubig ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Midsalip ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Pagadian ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Ramon Magsaysay ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - San Pablo ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Sominot ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Tabina ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Tambulig ^{2/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Tigbao ^{3/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Tukuran ^{1/}				
J.H. Cerilles College - Vincenzo Sagun ^{1/}				
Lucan Central Colleges	19	67.9	9	32.1
Medina College - Pagadian	83	86.5	13	13.5
Pagadian Capitol College	110	45.5	132	54.5
Philippine Technological and Marine Sciences	8	72.7	3	27.3
Saint Columban College	460	68.9	208	31.1
Southern Mindanao Colleges	296	54.9	243	45.1
Southern Mindanao Colleges - Agro Tech	2	40.0	3	60.0
Universidad de Zamboanga - Pagadian	43	82.7	9	17.3
Western Mindanao State University - Aurora	160	79.2	42	20.8
Western Mindanao State University - Molave	346	74.1	121	25.9
Western Mindanao State University - Pagadian	535	72.9	199	27.1
Yllana Bay View College	68	34.3	130	65.7
Zamboanga del Sur Maritime Institute of Technology	59	24.3	184	75.7
Zamboanga del Sur Provincial Government College	14	58.3	10	41.7
Total	3,581	63.2	2,088	36.8

* Excludes Zamboanga City figure

^{1/} Data consolidated to JHCC Main

^{2/} Data consolidated to JHCC Dumigag

^{3/} Data consolidated to JHCC Canuto

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Table 4.3 - Continuation
DISTRIBUTION OF TERTIARY GRADUATES
BY SCHOOLS, PROVINCE/CITY: SY 2018-2019

Schools	Zamboanga Sibugay			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
AIM High Colleges	No submission			
Dr. Aurelio Mendoza Memorial College	211	66.4	107	33.6
Marian College	75	72.8	28	27.2
Medina College - Ipil	29	56.9	22	43.1
Mindanao State University - BUUG ^{1/}				
Saint John College of Buug Foundation, Inc.	17	63.0	10	37.0
Sibugay Technical Institute, Inc.	263	54.8	217	45.2
Universidad De Zamboanga - Ipil	19	54.3	16	45.7
Western Mindanao State University - Alicia	1	100.0	0	0.0
Western Mindanao State University - Diplahan	76	80.0	19	20.0
Western Mindanao State University - Imelda	118	73.8	42	26.3
Western Mindanao State University - Ipil	765	57.9	557	42.1
Western Mindanao State University - Mabuhay	69	51.5	65	48.5
Western Mindanao State University - Malangas	47	61.8	29	38.2
Western Mindanao State University - Naga	10	50.0	10	50.0
Western Mindanao State University - Olutanga	65	62.5	39	37.5
Western Mindanao State University - Siay	158	70.2	67	29.8
Western Mindanao State University - Tungawan	212	72.4	81	27.6
Total	2,135	62.0	1,309	38.0

^{1/} Data consolidated to Main Campus outside Region IX

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Table 4.3 - Continuation
DISTRIBUTION OF TERTIARY GRADUATES
BY SCHOOLS, PROVINCE/CITY: SY 2018-2019

Schools	Isabela City			
	Women		Men	
	No.	%	No.	%
Basilan State College	418	64.0	235	36.0
Claret School of Isabela	166	59.7	112	40.3
COMTECH - Basilan	No submission.			
Juan S. Alano Memorial School	26	100.0	-	0.0
Total	610	63.7	347	36.3

Source: Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

Table 4.4
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED,
SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Zamboanga del Norte			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	433,114	100.0	456,088	100.0
No Grade Completed	23,640	5.5	23,798	5.2
Pre-School	13,222	3.1	14,288	3.1
Special Education	52	0.0	83	0.0
Elementary	182,842	42.2	221,828	48.6
1st-4th Grade	91,655	50.1	119,710	54.0
5th-6th Grade	32,677	17.9	39,306	17.7
Graduate	58,510	32.0	62,812	28.3
High School	134,777	31.1	130,912	28.7
Undergraduate	70,852	52.6	70,913	54.2
Graduate	63,925	47.4	59,999	45.8
Post-Secondary	6,394	1.5	4,242	0.9
Undergraduate	265	4.1	222	5.2
Graduate	6,129	95.9	4,020	94.8
College Undergraduate	34,717	8.0	31,773	7.0
Academic Degree Holder	36,789	8.5	27,734	6.1
Post-Baccalaureate	436	0.1	273	0.1
Not Stated	245	0.1	1,188	0.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga del Norte, a higher percentage of women than men in the total population five (5) years old and over in 2015 had no grade completed, attained high school education, reached post-secondary level, acquired college undergraduate education and earned academic degree. However, a higher percentage of men than women was registered in the elementary level. The same percentage of women and men had pre-school education and reached post-baccalaureate.

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Zamboanga del Sur			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	436,423	100.0	456,151	100.0
No Grade Completed	20,711	4.7	21,308	4.7
Pre-School	13,052	3.0	14,053	3.1
Special Education	135	0.0	142	0.0
Elementary	171,488	39.3	214,420	47.0
1st-4th Grade	91,719	53.5	122,558	57.2
5th-7th Grade	37,508	21.9	45,606	21.3
Graduate	42,261	24.6	46,256	21.6
High School	139,479	32.0	134,410	29.5
Undergraduate	74,170	53.2	71,830	53.4
Graduate	65,309	46.8	62,580	46.6
Post-Secondary	4,809	1.1	4,378	1.0
Undergraduate	288	6.0	281	6.4
Graduate	4,521	94.0	4,097	93.6
College Undergraduate	44,082	10.1	37,662	8.3
Academic Degree Holder	41,535	9.5	28,947	6.3
Post-Baccalaureate	726	0.2	407	0.1
Not Stated	406	0.1	424	0.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Among the total population five (5) years old and over in Zamboanga del Sur, a higher percentage of women than men in 2015 had high school education, were college undergraduates, were holders of academic degrees, and had post-baccalaureate education. However, a higher percentage of men than women obtained elementary education, had pre-school and elementary education. There were equal percentage of women and men who had no grade completed, had special education and post secondary education.

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Zamboanga Sibugay			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	268,570	100.0	285,355	100.0
No Grade Completed	12,586	4.7	12,497	4.4
Pre-School	8,539	3.2	9,163	3.2
Special Education	65	0.0	76	0.0
Elementary	114,278	42.6	140,866	49.4
1st-4th Grade	59,677	52.2	77,975	55.4
5th-6th Grade	24,409	21.4	29,698	21.1
Graduate	30,192	26.4	33,193	23.6
High School	87,113	32.4	84,617	29.7
Undergraduate	49,049	56.3	48,004	56.7
Graduate	38,064	43.7	36,613	43.3
Post-Secondary	2,385	0.9	1,769	0.6
Undergraduate	202	8.5	246	13.9
Graduate	2,183	91.5	1,523	86.1
College Undergraduate	24,522	9.1	22,070	7.7
Academic Degree Holder	18,730	7.0	14,125	4.9
Post-Baccalaureate	177	0.1	105	0.0
Not Stated	175	0.1	67	0.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, a higher percentage of women than men in the total population five (5) years old and over in Zamboanga Sibugay had no grade completed, attained high school education, reached post-secondary, acquired college undergraduate education, earned academic degrees, pre-school, and obtained post-baccalaureate education. However, a higher percentage of men than women was registered in the elementary level. The same percentage of women and men had pre-school education.

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Zamboanga City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	382,238	100.0	383,573	100.0
No Grade Completed	17,484	4.6	15,534	4.0
Pre-School	10,997	2.9	11,704	3.1
Special Education	263	0.1	346	0.1
Elementary	129,215	33.8	148,161	38.6
1st-4th Grade	65,645	50.8	79,824	53.9
5th-6th Grade	24,528	19.0	27,959	18.9
Graduate	39,042	30.2	40,378	27.3
High School	114,565	30.0	109,973	28.7
Undergraduate	56,676	49.5	55,930	50.9
Graduate	57,889	50.5	54,043	49.1
Post-Secondary	10,747	2.8	8,742	2.3
Undergraduate	463	4.3	391	4.5
Graduate	10,284	95.7	8,351	95.5
College Undergraduate	50,049	13.1	48,551	12.7
Academic Degree Holder	48,006	12.6	39,750	10.4
Post-Baccalaureate	754	0.2	580	0.2
Not Stated	158	0.0	232	0.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga City, a higher percentage of women than men in the total population five (5) years old and over had no grade completed, attained high school education, reached post-secondary level, earned college undergraduate education, obtained academic degrees, and got post-baccalaureate education in 2015. However, a higher percentage of men than women had pre-school education and reached elementary level. There were same percentage of women than men who had special education.

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Dapitan City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	36,259	100.0	37,462	100.0
No Grade Completed	1,050	2.9	1,156	3.1
Pre-School	1,010	2.8	978	2.6
Special Education	4	0.0	5	0.0
Elementary	12,438	34.3	15,287	40.8
1st-4th Grade	5,568	44.8	7,303	47.8
5th-7th Grade	2,108	16.9	2,587	16.9
Graduate	4,762	38.3	5,397	35.3
High School	12,467	34.4	12,490	33.3
Undergraduate	6,166	49.5	6,503	52.1
Graduate	6,301	50.5	5,987	47.9
Post-Secondary	1,061	2.9	675	1.8
Undergraduate	60	5.7	33	4.9
Graduate	1,001	94.3	642	95.1
College Undergraduate	3,904	10.8	3,635	9.7
Academic Degree Holder	4,251	11.7	3,098	8.3
Post-Baccalaureate	64	0.2	34	0.1
Not Stated	10	0.0	104	0.3

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Considering the total population five (5) years old and over in Dapitan City, a higher percentage of women than men in 2015 with pre-school education, attained high school education, attained post-secondary education, acquired college undergraduate education, were holders of academic degrees, and reached post-baccalaureate education. However, a higher percentage of men than women had no grade completed and

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST
GRADE COMPLETED, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Dipolog City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	59,122	100.0	58,482	100.0
No Grade Completed	1,450	2.5	1,521	2.6
Pre-School	1,428	2.4	1,509	2.6
Special Education	1	0.0	15	0.0
Elementary	16,138	27.3	18,759	32.1
1st-4th Grade	7,826	48.5	9,384	50.0
5th-7th Grade	2,573	15.9	3,345	17.8
Graduate	5,739	35.6	6,030	32.1
High School	19,494	33.0	19,246	32.9
Undergraduate	8,534	43.8	9,138	47.5
Graduate	10,960	56.2	10,108	52.5
Post-Secondary	1,636	2.8	1,252	2.1
Undergraduate	29	1.8	24	1.9
Graduate	1,607	98.2	1,228	98.1
College Undergraduate	8,016	13.6	7,657	13.1
Academic Degree Holder	10,786	18.2	8,385	14.3
Post-Baccalaureate	141	0.2	95	0.2
Not Stated	32	0.1	43	0.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

A higher percentage of women than men in the total population five (5) years old and over in 2015 in Dipolog City graduated highschool, attained post-secondary education, had college undergraduate education and earned academic degrees. However, a higher percentage of men than women had no grade completed, had pre-school education, had special education and reached elementary. The same percentage of women and men earned post-baccalaureate degrees.

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED,
SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Isabela City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	50,533	100.0	48,568	100.0
No Grade Completed	4,009	7.9	3,655	7.5
Pre-School	1,537	3.0	1,629	3.4
Special Education	10	0.0	14	0.0
Elementary	16,623	32.9	17,867	36.8
1st-4th Grade	9,425	56.7	10,600	59.3
5th-7th Grade	3,355	20.2	3,597	20.1
Graduate	3,843	23.1	3,670	20.5
High School	13,317	26.4	12,441	25.6
Undergraduate	7,571	56.9	7,274	58.5
Graduate	5,746	43.1	5,167	41.5
Post-Secondary	1,190	2.4	573	1.2
Undergraduate	38	3.2	22	3.8
Graduate	1,152	96.8	551	96.2
College Undergraduate	6,506	12.9	6,043	12.4
Academic Degree Holder	7,246	14.3	6,255	12.9
Post-Baccalaureate	51	0.1	45	0.1
Not Stated	44	0.1	46	0.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Isabela City, a higher percentage of women than men in the total population five (5) years old and over had no grade completed, acquired highschool, attained post-secondary education, and obtained academic degrees in 2015. However, a higher percentage of men than women was registered in the pre-school and elementary and reached college undergraduate level. The same percentage of women and men had post-baccalaureate levels of education.

Table 4.4 - Continued
TOTAL POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST
GRADE COMPLETED, SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY: 2015

Level of Grade Completed	Pagadian City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	88,196	100.0	88,852	100.0
No Grade Completed	2,996	3.4	3,227	3.6
Pre-School	2,332	2.6	2,600	2.9
Special Education	47	0.1	57	0.1
Elementary	26,244	29.8	32,221	36.3
1st-4th Grade	13,720	52.3	17,884	55.5
5th-7th Grade	5,672	21.6	6,766	21.0
Graduate	6,852	26.1	7,571	23.5
High School	27,859	31.6	27,639	31.1
Undergraduate	13,470	48.4	13,399	48.5
Graduate	14,389	51.6	14,240	51.5
Post-Secondary	1,283	1.5	1,258	1.4
Undergraduate	60	4.7	43	3.4
Graduate	1,223	95.3	1,215	96.6
College Undergraduate	12,415	14.1	10,969	12.3
Academic Degree Holder	14,616	16.6	10,581	11.9
Post-Baccalaureate	277	0.3	173	0.2
Not Stated	127	0.1	127	0.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2015, a higher percentage of women than men in the total population five (5) years old and over in Pagadian City attained high school education, reached post-secondary level, acquired college undergraduate education, earned academic degrees, and obtained post-baccalaureate education. However, a higher percentage of men than women had no grade completed, attended pre-school education and reached elementary level. There are same percentage of women to men who had special education.



**HEALTH and
NUTRITION**

**HEALTH and
NUTRITION**

HEALTH and NUTRITION

Women, who constitute half of the country's population, must be physically and mentally healthy to contribute productively to national development.

As bearers and rearers of children, women are caught in a cycle of pregnancy, childbirth and lactation that is marked by malnutrition, infection, fatigue and emotional stress due to multiple-burdened work. They suffer from the many conditions of ill-health needs and problems related to reproduction. Among their concerns are:

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

Some of the more recent policies, institutional and program developments on health and nutrition include the following:

- The Department of Health's (DOH) issuance of policies significant to gender and development such as: ***"Periphery as a Bias"*** and ***"Population Management"***. The first policy states that people in the periphery, specifically the poor, children, women, indigenous people, aged and disabled, shall be the priority of the DOH. They shall be guaranteed health information, education and services to make them responsible for their health and the health of their communities. The second policy states that in a humane and gender-sensitive way, the DOH will provide everyone equal access to information, services and guidance in planning their families, whether through natural or artificial methods, as a means of improving their health and well-being. The underlying priorities are enhancing women's health, ensuring safe motherhood and promoting child survival through birth spacing.

- The **Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project (WHSMP)** which began implementation in mid-1995. It aims to improve the health of women in support of the government's current drive to reduce female morbidity and mortality. Aside from providing basic health services, the program will support cooperative efforts to empower women in the communities to improve their health conditions.
- The DOH issuance of more than 100 medical cards to comfort women in 1994 through the NGO Task Force on Filipino Comfort Women. To make the Comfort Women Program more effective, standard procedures and guidelines were formulated to implement and monitor the program.
- The **Maternal and Under-Five Care Program** which aims, among others, to reduce morbidity among mothers during and after pregnancy. One of its main activities is the expansion of its ***Female Functional Literacy Project*** to seven (7) provinces.
- Recognizing mothers and children as the most vulnerable groups among the urban poor, the Urban Health and Nutrition Project has targeted comprehensive maternal and child health services to ensure survival and development of children and to protect mothers from a host of ailments that threaten maternal health.
- The **Guidelines on HIV/AIDS IEC Activities** (print, broadcast and interpersonal communication) formulated by the Philippine National AIDS Council which recommend that IEC activities be gender-sensitive. IEC activities should not portray women as inferior to men, e.g. women shown as sex objects of men.

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Table 5.1

**DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED BIRTHS BY SEX,
PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2022**

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	23,848	48.4	25,416	51.6
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	6,837	28.7	7,188	28.3
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	6,232	26.1	6,898	27.1
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	4,688	19.7	4,832	19.0
Zamboanga City	5,674	23.8	6,058	23.8
Isabela City	417	1.7	440	1.7

Note: Preliminary as of 28 February 2023

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) reported that more males than females were born in Region IX, including Isabela City, in 2022. A total of 25,416 males and 23,848 females were registered during the year. This indicates that there were 51.6 percent males and 48.4 percent females for every 100 livebirths. The highest percentage of women (28.7%) and man (28.3%) were registered in Zamboanga del Norte while the least percentage of women and men were both registered at 1.7 percent in Isabela City.

Table 5.2

**DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED DEATHS BY SEX,
PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2022**

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	8,730	42.7	11,724	57.3
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	2,522	28.9	3,492	29.8
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR	2,248	25.8	3,001	25.6
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	1,362	15.6	1,756	15.0
Zamboanga City	2,421	27.7	3,238	27.6
Isabela City	177	2.0	237	2.0

Note: Preliminary counts as of 28 February 2023

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

There were 11,724 men and 8,730 women registered deaths in 2022 in Region IX including Isabela City. Most of these deaths for women and men were registered in Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga City. However, the least number of deaths was registered in Isabela City.

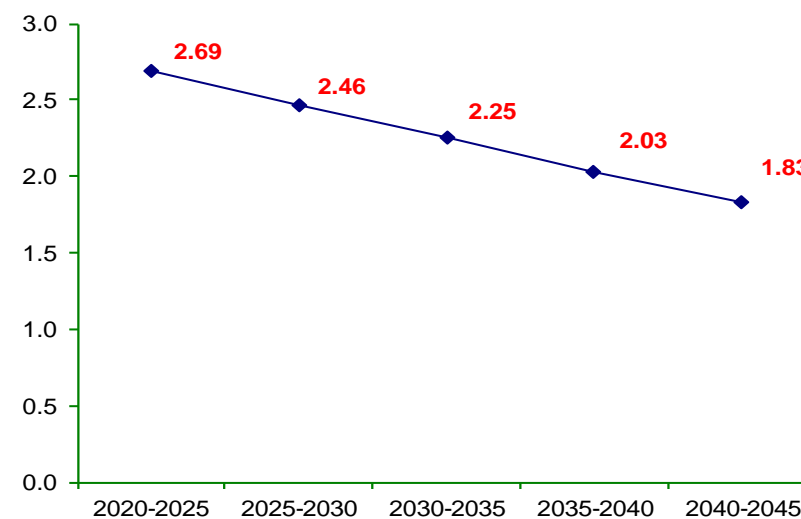
Table 5.3
PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX,
REGION IX: 2020-2045 (In years)

Period	Women	Men
2020-2025	75.57	69.99
2025-2030	77.11	71.52
2030-2035	78.52	72.94
2035-2040	79.83	74.29
2040-2045	81.05	75.57

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Life expectancy of women and men is increasing from 2025 to 2040 and it continues to increase up to 2045. Women are expected to live longer than men by an average of six (6) years during the period 2020 to 2040 and five (5) years from 2040 to 2045. The 2010 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections show that the projected life expectancy for women in Region IX is 76 years while that of the men is estimated at 70 years for the 2020-2025 period.

Figure 5.1
Projected Total Fertility Rates, Region IX: 2020-2045



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

Based on the 2010 Census-Based National, Regional and Provincial Population Projections (2010 CBNRPPP), the average number of children born alive to a woman by the end of her reproductive years is 2.69 for the period 2020-2025. Fertility remained relatively high although it was projected to decline to 1.83 by the end of the period 2040-2045.

Table 5.4
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Zamboanga del Norte			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	1,705	43.1	2,253	56.9
Under 1 year	23	1.3	27	1.2
1-4 years	21	1.2	24	1.1
5-14 years	32	1.9	47	2.1
15-49 years	248	14.5	430	19.1
50-64 years	274	16.1	529	23.5
65 and Over	1,107	64.9	1,196	53.1

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

The Department of Health IX reported that in 2022, more mortality cases were reported among men than women in Zamboanga del Norte. The men accounted 56.9 percent of the 2,253 total mortality cases in the province during the year. Mortality was highest among the women and men aged 65 years and over with 1,107 and 1,196 deaths, respectively; and it was lowest in the 1-4 years age-group for female and male with 21 and 24 deaths, respectively.

Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Zamboanga del Sur			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	1,382	42.6	1,859	57.4
Under 1 year	14	1.0	7	0.4
1-4 years	15	1.1	16	0.9
5-14 years	21	1.5	46	2.5
15-49 years	176	12.7	307	16.5
50-64 years	285	20.6	481	25.9
65 and Over	871	63.0	1,002	53.9

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Zamboanga del Sur, mortality incidence in 2022 was higher among men than women. Men accounted 57.4 percent of the 1,859 mortality cases in the province during the year. The number of deaths was highest among the 65 years old and over with 871 female deaths and 1,002 male deaths. However, it was lowest in the under 1 year age-group for female and male with 14 deaths and 7 deaths, respectively.

Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Zamboanga Sibugay			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	1,173	43.6	1,516	56.4
Under 1 year	19	1.6	20	1.3
1-4 years	6	0.5	5	0.3
5-14 years	16	1.4	17	1.1
15-49 years	170	14.5	306	20.2
50-64 years	219	18.7	385	25.4
65 and Over	743	63.3	783	51.6

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Zamboanga Sibugay, the number of deaths in 2022 reached 2,689. Of which 43.6 percent were female and 56.4 percent were males. During the year, mortality was highest among the 65 years old and over with 743 female deaths and 783 male deaths. It was lowest among the 1-4 years age-group for both men and women with 5 deaths and 6 deaths respectively.

Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Dapitan City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	251	41.8	349	58.2
Under 1 year	1	0.4	2	0.6
1-4 years	2	0.8	1	0.3
5-14 years	3	1.2	2	0.6
15-49 years	34	13.5	68	19.5
50-64 years	71	28.3	98	28.1
65 and Over	140	55.8	178	51.0

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Dapitan City, the total number of deaths in 2022 reached 600, of which 41.8 percent were women and 58.2 percent were men. Mortality was highest among the 65 years old and over with 140 female deaths and 178 male deaths. It was lowest among under 1 year age-group for female with only 1 case while for male, under 1-4 years age-group recorded the lowest death with only 1 case.

Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Dipolog City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	453	40.4	667	59.6
Under 1 year	14	3.1	20	3.0
1-4 years	3	0.7	3	0.4
5-14 years	4	0.9	5	0.7
15-49 years	69	15.2	140	21.0
50-64 years	107	23.6	209	31.3
65 and Over	256	56.5	290	43.5

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Dipolog City, the total number of deaths in 2022 reached 1,120, of which 40.4 percent were women and 59.6 percent were men. Mortality was highest among the 65 years old and over with 256 female deaths and 290 male deaths. It was lowest in the 1-4 years age-groups for both women and men with 3 cases each.

Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Isabela City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	93	41.3	132	58.7
Under 1 year	1	1.1	0*	0.0
1-4 years	2	2.2	3	2.3
5-14 years	0	0.0	3	2.3
15-49 years	12	12.9	19	14.4
50-64 years	24	25.8	44	33.3
65 and Over	54	58.1	63	47.7

*No data available

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Isabela City, the number of deaths in 2022 totaled 225, of which 41.3 percent were women and 58.7 percent were men. Mortality incidence was highest among the 65 years old and over for women and men with 54 deaths and 63 deaths, respectively. No cases were reported in the 5-14 years age-group for women and under 1 year age-group for men.

Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
PROVINCE/CITY: 2022

Age-Group	Pagadian City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	326	43.9	416	56.1
Under 1 year	11	3.4	10	2.4
1-4 years	2	0.6	2	0.5
5-14 years	4	1.2	5	1.2
15-49 years	53	16.3	121	29.1
50-64 years	76	23.3	133	32.0
65 and Over	180	55.2	145	34.9

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Pagadian City, the total number of deaths in 2022 was 742, of which 43.9 percent were women and 56.1 percent were men. Mortality was highest among the 65 years old and over for women and men with 180 and 145 deaths, respectively. It was lowest among the 1-4 years age-group for both women and men with 2 cases each.

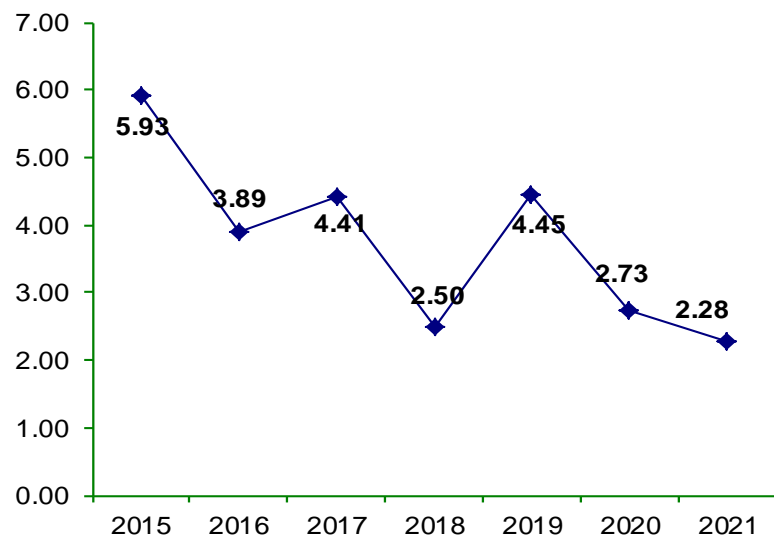
Table 5.4 - Continued
MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND
ZAMBOANGA CITY: 2015

Age-Group	Zamboanga City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
All Ages	1,911	42.3	2,608	57.7
Under 1 year	118	6.2	165	6.3
1-4 years	62	3.2	71	2.7
5-14 years	43	2.3	53	2.0
15-49 years	347	18.2	853	32.7
50-64 years	446	23.3	545	20.9
65 and Over	895	46.8	921	35.3

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Zamboanga City, a total of 4,519 deaths were recorded in 2015. Women accounted 42.3 percent of the total deaths and men, 57.7 percent during the year. Mortality was highest among the women and men aged 65 years and over with 895 female deaths and 921 male deaths. It was lowest both for men and women in the 5-14 years age-group with 53 deaths and 43 deaths, respectively.

Figure 5.2
Infant Mortality Rates (Per 1,000 Livebirths)
Region IX: 2015-2021



Source: Department of Health (DOH)

Infant mortality rates followed a fluctuating trend in the past five(5) years. The highest rate was recorded in 2015 with 5.93 infant deaths for every 1,000 livebirths and the lowest was registered in 2021 with 2.28 infant deaths per 1,000 livebirths.

Table 5.5
INFANT DEATHS BY SEX, PROVINCE/CITY, REGION IX: 2021

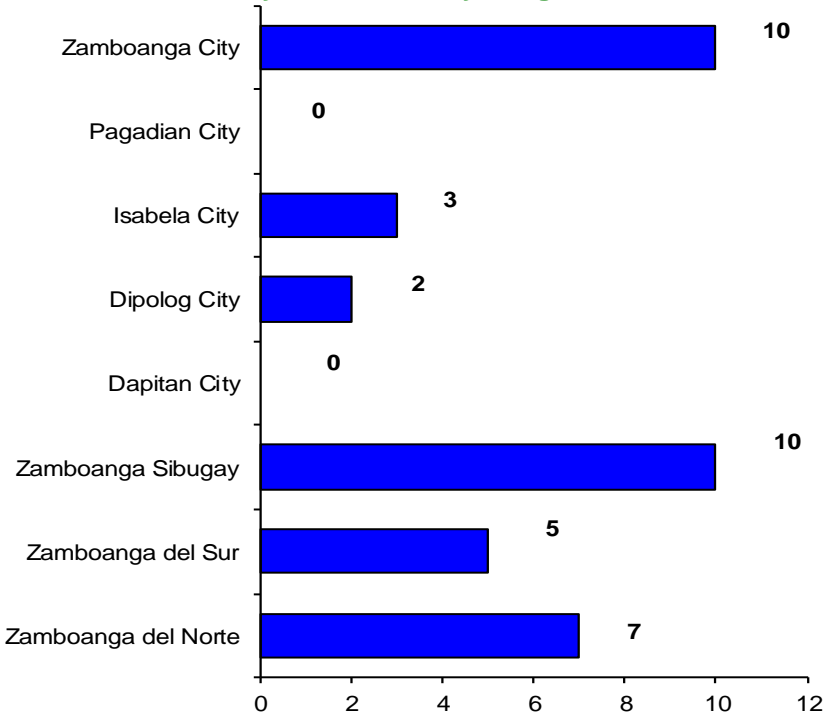
Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	46	43.4	60	56.6
ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE	13	28.3	10	16.7
ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR*	0	0.0	0	0.0
ZAMBOANGA SIBUGAY	9	19.6	3	5.0
ISABELA CITY	1	2.2	1	1.7
ZAMBOANGA CITY	23	50.0	46	76.7

*No data available

Source: Department of Health

In 2021, infant deaths in Zamboanga Peninsula, including Isabela City, numbered 106 cases, of which 43.4 percent were females and 56.6 percent were males. Zamboanga City registered the highest number of incidence with 23 female infant deaths and 46 male infant deaths. Isabela City recorded the lowest prevalence rate registering 2.2 percent and 1.7 percent of the total female and male infant deaths during the year, respectively.

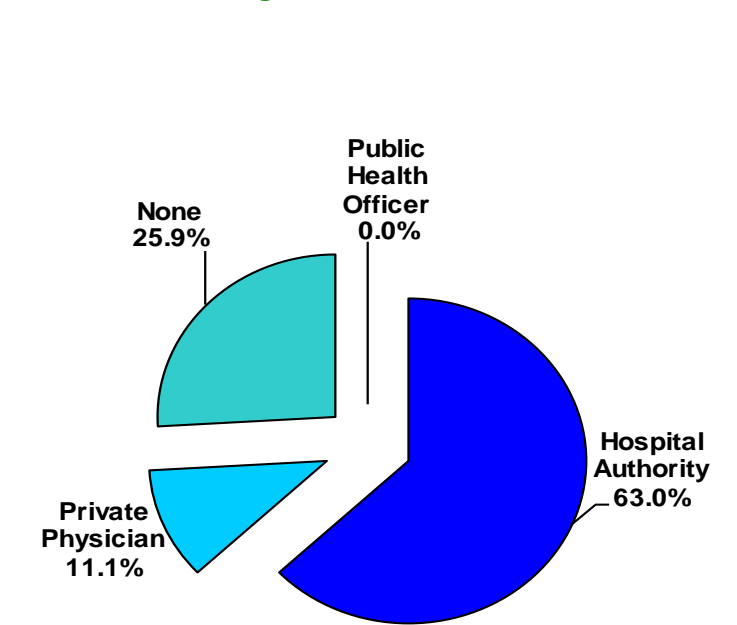
Figure 5.3
Maternal Deaths by Province/City, Region IX: 2021



0= No available data
Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In 2021, maternal deaths in the region totaled 37 cases. Zamboanga City and Zamboanga Sibugay registered the highest number with 10 deaths each which is about 27.0 percent of the total deaths, followed by Zamboanga del Norte with 7 deaths. The lowest number of deaths was registered at Dipolog City with 2 deaths.

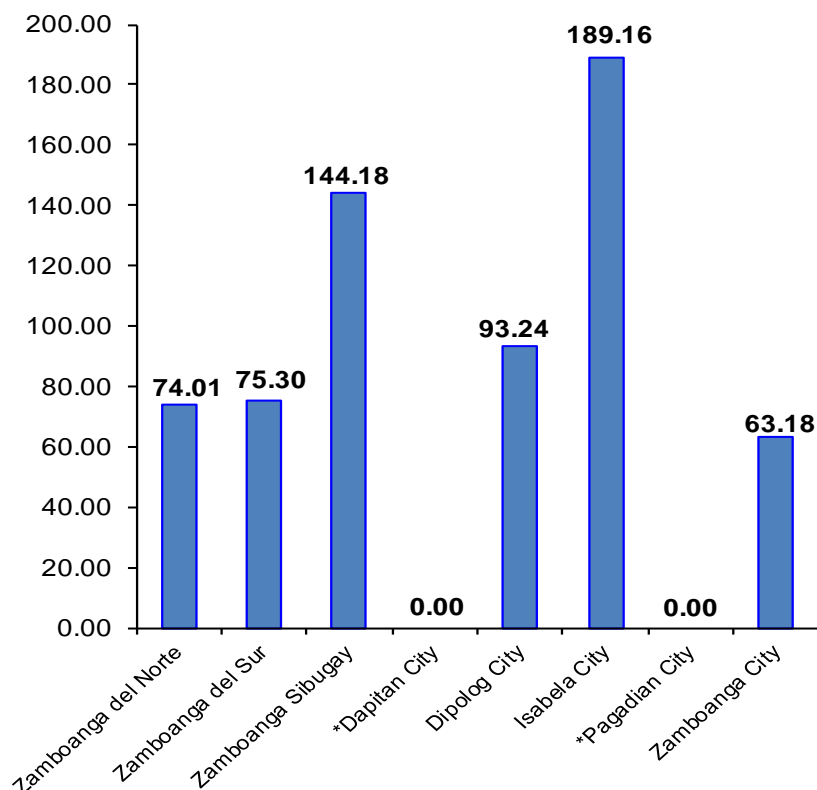
Figure 5.4
Percentage Distribution of Maternal Deaths by Type of Attendance, Region IX: 2013



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In 2013, about 70.8 percent of the total maternal deaths in the region were attended by hospital authorities, 12.5 percent by private physician, and 29.2 percent were not attended by any health worker.

Figure 5.5
Maternal Mortality Rates (Per 100,000 Livebirths) by
Province/City, Region IX: 2021

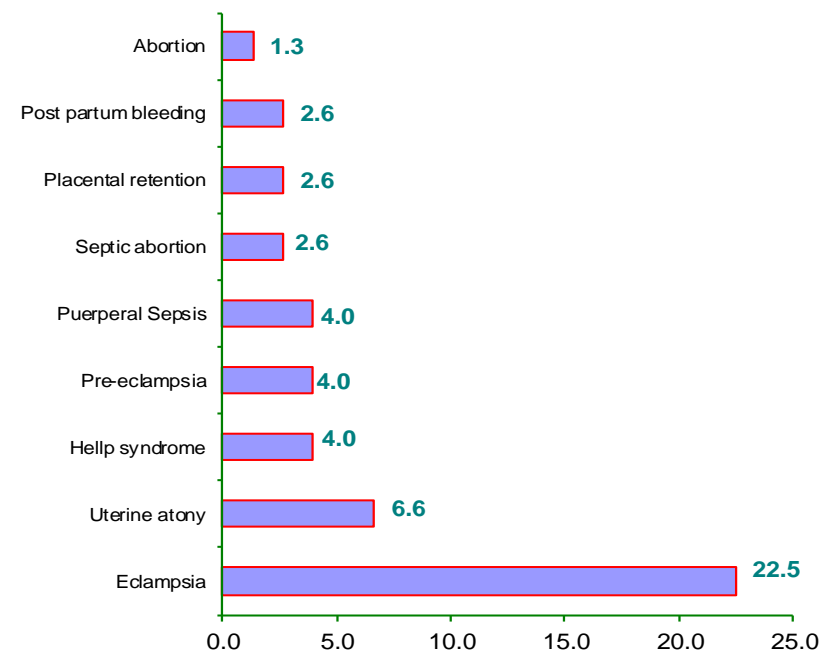


*No data available

Source: Department of Health (DOH)

Isabela City had the highest maternal mortality rate in 2021 with 189 deaths per 100,000 livebirths. This was followed by Zamboanga Sibugay with 144 deaths per 100,000 livebirths and Zamboanga del Norte with 75 deaths per 100,000 livebirths.

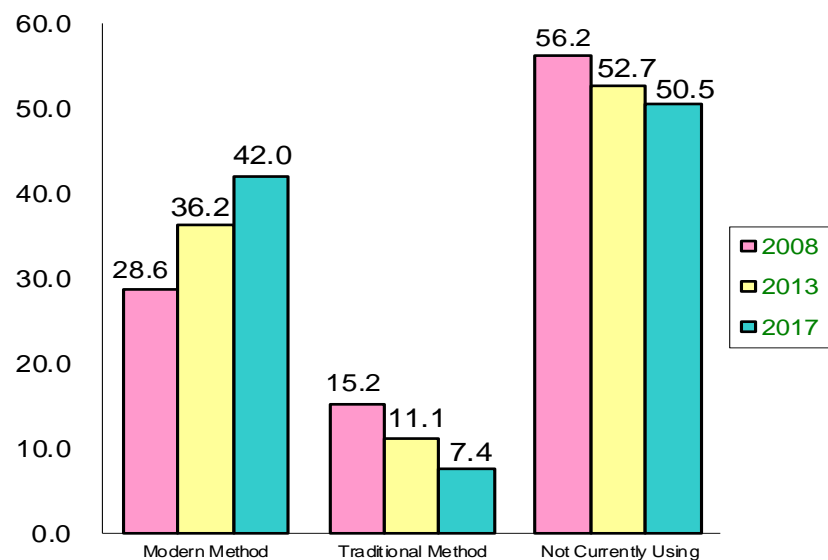
Figure 5.6
Maternal Mortality Rates (Per 100,000 Livebirths) by Leading
Causes, Region IX: 2014



Source: Department of Health (DOH)

In Zamboanga Peninsula, eclampsia had the highest rate in 2014 with 22.5 deaths per 100,000 livebirths, followed by uterine atony with 6.6 deaths per 100,000 livebirths, pre-eclampsia, hellp syndrome and puerperal sepsis with 4.0 deaths per 100,000 livebirths.

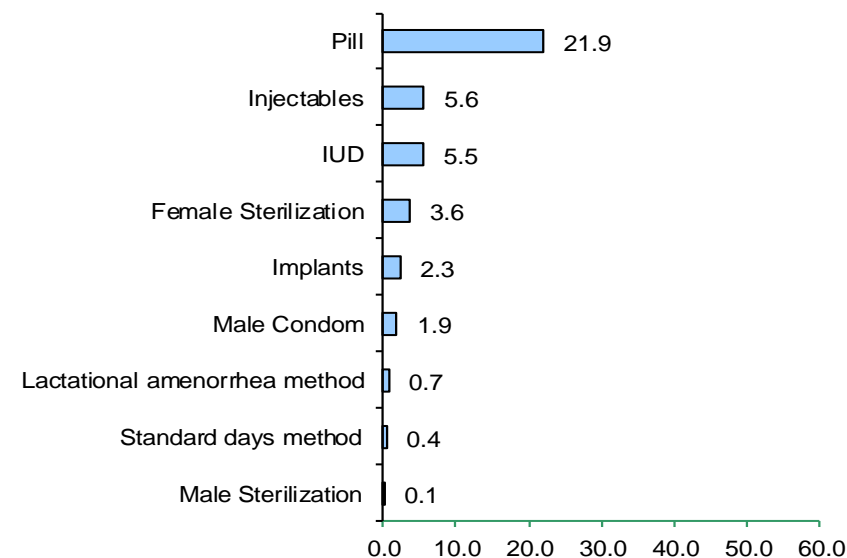
Figure 5.7
Percentage of Women Using Family Planning Methods,
Region IX: 2008, 2013 and 2017



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

The use of family planning methods either modern or traditional among married women in the region aged 15-49 years old has increased. About 42.0 percent of the women in 2017 used modern method while about 7.4 percent of the women used traditional method.

Figure 5.8
Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women
Aged 15-49 Years Old Who Used Contraceptive Methods
by Type, Region IX: 2017



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

It was revealed that in 2017 only 42.0 percent of the currently married women used contraceptive methods in birth spacing. Most of the modern methods used were pills (21.9 %), injectables (5.6%), IUD (5.5%), female sterilization (3.6%), and implants (2.3%).



SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL WELFARE

A second dimension of social development within the context of women pertains to specific disadvantages that groups of women may suffer from, barring them from access to the common benefits of development. Such disadvantages may result from inappropriate and gender-insensitive policies in the economic or political spheres; or may be manifestations of social aberrations in gender-related matters. The following are the priority problem/issues concerning women in the sector:

- Marginal status of women compared to men among population whose incomes fall below the food threshold; and
- Limited access in proportion to need/utilization of social welfare services.

The following major policies, institutional and program developments on gender were formulated to address the above issues:

- The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) established 40 Women's Productivity Centers around the country. Since 1990, the centers have offered a wide range of training programs focusing on viable income-generating programs for socially and economically disadvantaged women.
- **Republic Act No. 6972** was enacted in 1990 which mandated the establishment of day care centers in every barangay. The implementation of the law provided women with wider avenues for participation in both community and economic activities.
- **Republic Act No. 7882 (Women in Micro and Cottage Enterprise Assistance)** was approved on 20 February 1995 which provides assistance to women engaged in micro enterprise.

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Table 6.1
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL DISABILITY, BY SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY : 2010

Type of Disability	Zamboanga Del Norte*			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	20,081	50.3	19,805	49.7
Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses	9,366	46.6	8,648	43.7
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	2,987	14.9	3,131	15.8
Walking or climbing steps	2,875	14.3	3,228	16.3
Remembering or concentrating	2,068	10.3	1,963	9.9
Self caring (bathing or dressing)	1,301	6.5	1,256	6.3
Communicating using his/her usual language	1,484	7.4	1,579	8.0

* Figures include cities

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga del Norte, there were more women with functional disabilities than men in 2010. Of the total 39,886 functionally disabled persons in the province, 50.3 percent were women while 49.7 percent were men. Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses had the highest incidence and accounted 46.6 percent of the total 20,081 functionally disabled women and 43.7 percent of the total 8,648 functionally disabled men in the locality. For women, this was followed by hearing, even if using hearing aid, afflicting 2,987 women; while for men, this was followed by walking or climbing steps afflicting 3,228 men.

Table 6.1 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL
DISABILITY, BY SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY : 2010

Type of Disability	Zamboanga Del Sur*			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	21,142	50.1	21,096	49.9
Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses	9,967	47.1	9,369	44.4
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	3,285	15.5	3,512	16.6
Walking or climbing steps	2,899	13.7	3,068	14.5
Remembering or concentrating	2,364	11.2	2,347	11.1
Self caring (bathing or dressing)	1,200	5.7	1,200	5.7
Communicating using his/her usual language	1,427	6.7	1,600	7.6

* Figures include cities

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga del Sur, there were more women with functional disabilities than men in 2010. Of the total 42,238 functionally disabled persons in the province, 50.1 percent were women while 49.9 percent were men. Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses had the highest incidence and accounted 47.1 percent of the total 21,142 functionally disabled women and 44.4 percent of the total 21,096 functionally disabled men in the vicinity. This was followed by hearing, even if using hearing aid suffered by 3,285 women and 3,512 men, walking or climbing steps afflicting 2,899 women and 3,068 men, respectively. The other forms of functional disabilities include remembering or concentrating, self caring (bathing or dressing), and communicating using his/her usual language.

Table 6.1 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL
DISABILITY, BY SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY : 2010

Type of Disability	Zamboanga Sibugay			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	10,388	49.9	10,449	50.1
Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses	5,093	49.0	4,803	46.0
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	1,554	15.0	1,733	16.6
Walking or climbing steps	1,483	14.3	1,644	15.7
Remembering or concentrating	972	9.4	940	9.0
Self caring (bathing or dressing)	631	6.1	642	6.1
Communicating using his/her usual language	655	6.3	687	6.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga Sibugay, there were more men with functional disabilities than women in 2010. Of the total 20,837 functionally disabled persons in the province, 50.1 percent were men while 49.9 percent were women. Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses had the highest incidence and accounted 49.0 percent of the total 10,388 functionally disabled women and 46.0 percent of the total 10,449 functionally disabled men in the area. This was followed by hearing, even if using a hearing aid afflicting 1,554 women and 1,733 men and walking or climbing steps inflicting 1,483 women and 1,644 men. The other forms of functional disability include remembering or concentrating, self caring (bathing or dressing), and communicating using his/her usual language.

Table 6.1 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL
DISABILITY, BY SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY : 2010

Type of Disability	Zamboanga City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	15,470	53.4	13,479	46.6
Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses	8,096	52.3	6,695	49.7
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	1,727	11.2	1,491	11.1
Walking or climbing steps	2,357	15.2	2,158	16.0
Remembering or concentrating	1,240	8.0	1,052	7.8
Self caring (bathing or dressing)	830	5.4	795	5.9
Communicating using his/her usual language	1,220	7.9	1,288	9.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Zamboanga City, there were more women with functional disabilities than men in 2010. Of the total 28,949 functionally disabled persons in the city, 53.4 percent were women while 46.6 percent were men. Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses had the highest incidence and accounted 52.3 percent of the total 15,470 functionally disabled women and 49.7 percent of the total 13,479 functionally disabled men in the area. This was followed by walking or climbing steps inflicting 2,357 women and 2,158 men, respectively. The other forms of functional disability include total hearing, even if using a hearing aid, remembering or concentrating, self caring (bathing or dressing), and communicating using his/her usual language.

Table 6.1 - Continued
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FUNCTIONAL
DISABILITY, BY SEX, AND PROVINCE/CITY : 2010

Type of Disability	Isabela City			
	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,151	49.4	2,201	50.6
Seeing, even wearing eyeglasses	550	25.6	557	25.3
Hearing, even if using a hearing aid	295	13.7	282	12.8
Walking or climbing steps	337	15.7	338	15.4
Remembering or concentrating	149	6.9	158	7.2
Self caring (bathing or dressing)	153	7.1	163	7.4
Communicating using his/her usual language	667	31.0	703	31.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

In Isabela City, there were more men with functional disabilities than women in 2010. Of the total 4,352 functionally disabled persons in the province, 50.6 percent were men while 49.4 percent were women. Communicating using his/her usual language had the highest incidence and accounted 31.0 percent of the total 2,151 functionally disabled women and 31.9 percent of the total 2,201 functionally disabled men in the area. This was followed by seeing, even wearing eyeglasses afflicting 295 women and 557 men and walking or climbing steps inflicting 337 women and 338 men. The other forms of functional disability include hearing, even if using a hearing aid, remembering or concentrating, and self caring (bathing or dressing).

Table 6.2
NUMBER OF WOMEN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES,
BY QUARTER, REGION IX: CY 2022

Difficult Circumstance	2022
FIRST QUARTER	93
SECOND QUARTER	168
THIRD QUARTER	122
FOURTH QUARTER	108
Total	491

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

In 2022, 491 women in Zamboanga Peninsula were recorded to be living in especially difficult circumstances. Of this number, 93 or 18.9 percent of the women in difficult circumstances were counted in the First quarter of 2022, 168 or 34.2 percent in the Second quarter, 122 or 24.9 percent in the Third quarter, and 108 or 22.0 percent in the Fourth quarter.

Table 6.3
DIRECT SERVICES TO COMMUNITY BASED CLIENTS
CUMULATIVE TOTAL, BY QUARTER, REGION IX: 2022

Direct Services	2022	
Gender	Female	Male
	48,863	53,919
First Quarter	26,724	
Second Quarter	19,528	
Third Quarter	20,556	
Fourth Quarter	35,974	
Total	102,782	

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

The report from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) showed there were 102,782 children in especially difficult circumstances in 2022.



PUBLIC LIFE

PUBLIC LIFE

PUBLIC LIFE

Women experience discrimination in terms of unequal access to the decision-making structures that govern society and determine development issues and peace initiatives. This discrimination promotes an uneconomic use of women's talents and wastes the valuable human resources necessary for development and building peace. Women need to be involved in decision-making to bring their interests and aspirations into the societal agenda. Below are the priority issues in the sector:

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

Women's participation in public life continues to be low compared with men. However, significant developments have provided women opportunities to participate actively in political affairs of the country and other decision-making functions. Some of these include the following:

1. The **1987 Philippine Constitution** which provided for the representation of women in Congress. Both President Aquino and Ramos appointed women representatives to Congress.
2. The **Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160)** which also provides for sectoral representation of women in the *Sanggunian* level although this provision has yet to be implemented.
3. The creation of the Senate Committee on Women and Family and its equivalent Committee in the House of Representative. Women legislators have organized a caucus called ***Philippine Organization of Women Elected Representatives (POWER)*** which aims to formulate laws to support bills that promote women's welfare.

4. Development of Voter's Educational Manual by the ***Katipunan ng Bagong Pilipina (Alliance of New Pilipina)*** and Training Modules ***Teaching Women How to Win in Elections*** and ***How to Govern When Elected by the Women in Nation-Building***.
5. Establishment of ***"Ugnayan ng Kababaihan sa Pulitika" (UKP)*** or **Women in Politics and Public Policy**, an organization composed of women from NGOs, government agencies, the academe and electoral bodies. The UKP formulated the Women's Political Agenda which was signed and adopted by then presidential candidate Fidel V. Ramos together with most of the women candidates and other candidates for national positions.
6. The **Congressional Research and Training Center (CRTC)** which conducts, among others, training for women and provides a forum for the discussion of gender issues for possible legislative action.
7. Sustained efforts of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women in pushing Gender and Development Agenda in government particularly along mainstreaming women/gender concerns in plans, policies and programs.
8. A **"Women and Politics"** project of PILIPINA that provides education and training for women as candidates and public office-holders and as electoral constituency.

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Table 7.1
DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL BY
LEVEL OF POSITION, REGION IX: 2022

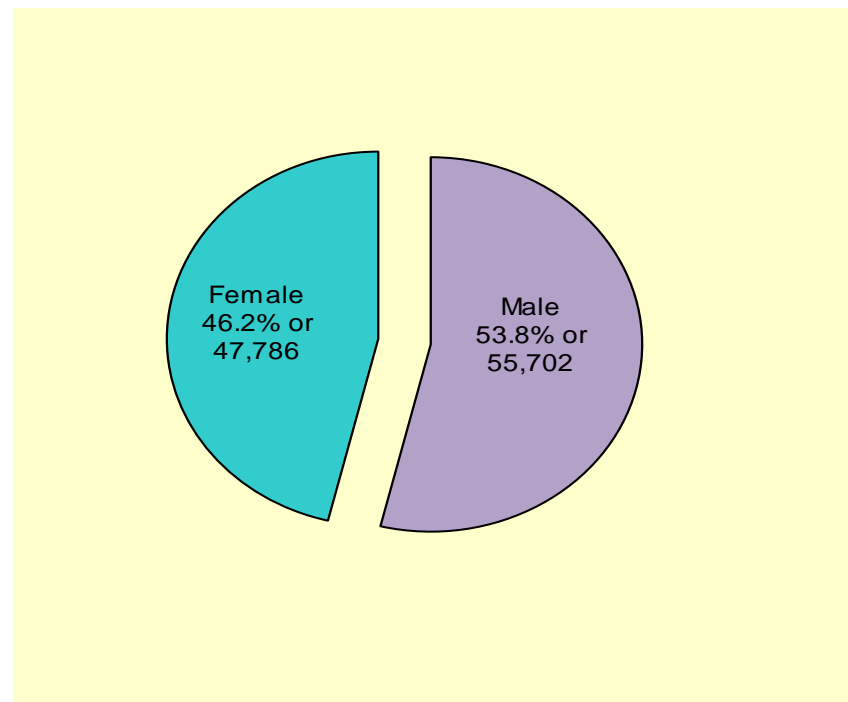
Level of Position	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	47,786	46.2	55,702	53.8
Career Positions	31,730	66.4	34,183	61.4
First Level	5,089	16.0	10,011	29.3
Second Level	26,641	84.0	24,172	70.7
Third Level	No data	No data	No data	No data
Non-Career Positions	16,056	33.6	21,519	38.6
Cotermious	217	1.4	430	2.0
Casual	880	5.5	1,627	7.6
Contractual	1,472	9.2	1,117	5.2
Job Order/Contract of Service	13,342	83.1	17,817	82.8
Elective	145	0.9	528	2.5

Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC)

Of the 103,488 total number of employees in the national government in the region in 2022, 46.2 percent were women and 53.8 percent were men. About 66.4 percent of the total 47,786 women and 61.4 percent of the total 55,702 men were holding career positions and the rest were holding non-career positions.

Most men and women were holders of second level career positions, 84.0 percent for women and 70.7 percent for men.

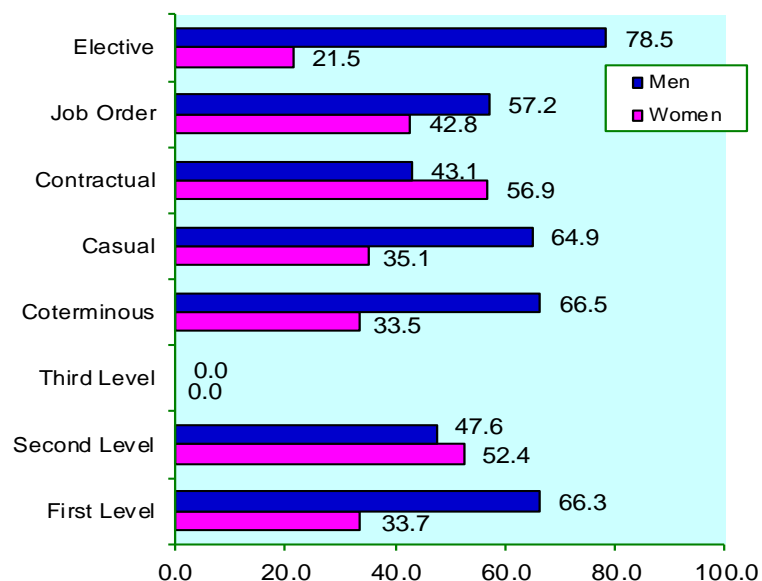
Figure 7.1
Percent Distribution of Positions Among the National
Government Personnel by Sex, Region IX: 2022



Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC)

In the year 2022, 55,702 or 53.8 percent of the total national government personnel in Zamboanga Peninsula who were holding career and non-career positions were males and 47,786 or 46.2 percent were females.

Figure 7.2
Percent Distribution of Women and Men in the
National Government Units, Region IX: 2022



Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC)

In the national government units in the region, men dominated the first level career positions, whereas the women dominated the second level career positions. About 66.3 percent of the employees in the first level positions were men. However, most second-level positions were held by women accounting for about 52.4 percent of the total second-level positions. Also, there are no employments in the third level career positions.

Moreover, the men dominated the non-career positions. They occupied 57.3 percent of the total number of non-career positions available in the region.

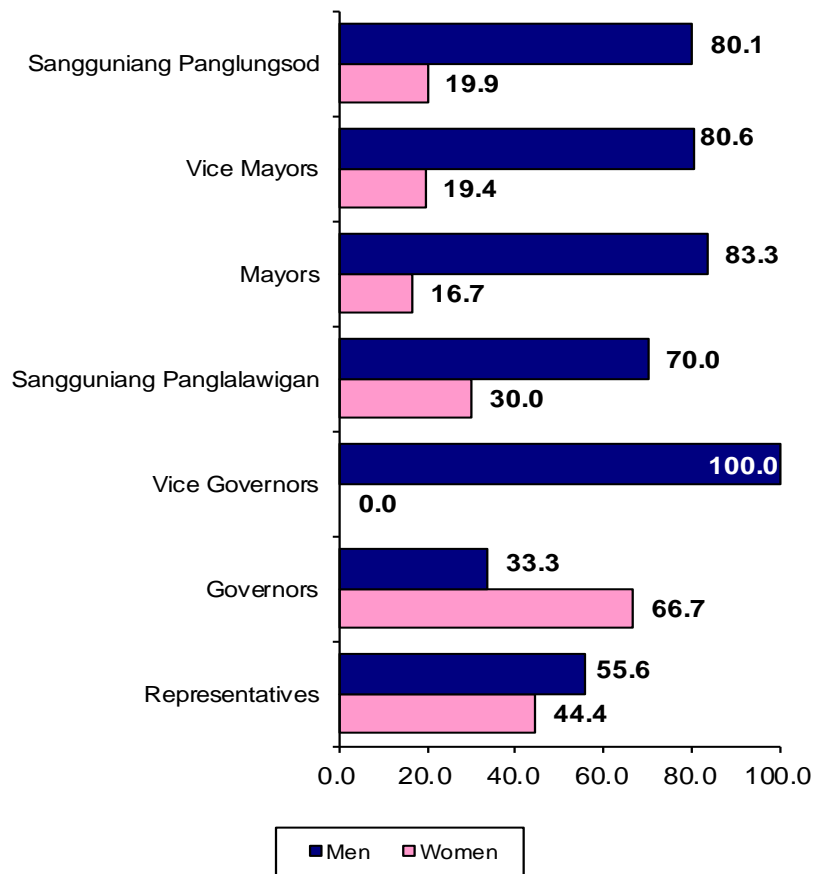
Table 7.2
WOMEN AND MEN IN POLITICS, REGION IX:
as of 2022

Political Position	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	159	20.4	622	79.6
Representatives	4	2.5	5	0.8
Governors	2	1.3	1	0.2
Vice Governors	0	0.0	3	0.5
Sangguniang Panglalawigan	9	5.7	21	3.4
Mayors	12	7.5	60	9.6
Vice Mayors	14	8.8	58	9.3
Sangguniang Panglungsod	118	74.2	474	76.2

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

As of 2022, the number of locally elected officials in Zamboanga Peninsula totaled 781. Of which 20.4 percent were women and 79.6 percent were men. Zamboanga Peninsula covers the provinces of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay; the cities of Dapitan, Dipolog, Isabela, Pagadian and Zamboanga, and the 67 municipalities.

Figure 7.3
Percent Distribution of Locally Elected Officials,
Region IX: As of 2022



Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

As of 2022, all Vice Governors in the region are dominated by females while the rest of the Locally Elected Officials are dominated by males..



PEACE and ORDER

**PEACE and
ORDER**

The situation of armed conflict in the Philippines has given rise to the following major issues and concerns:

- Displacement of families from their own communities, affecting women, particularly their health, education and income opportunities;
- Women in armed conflict areas as vulnerable to sexual harassment, abuse and other forms of violence;
- Need for increased leadership roles for women as peace-makers; and
- Need to heighten awareness of all sectors on women's rights as human rights, and to formulate and implement policies to safeguard these rights.

The government is currently pursuing the peace process through peace talks with three (3) of the armed/insurgent groups. However, only two (2) women sit in the three (3) government peace panels.

Women have taken more significant roles in NGO peace groups, and it is in these peace organizations that women have a greater percentage of leadership positions (compared to other issue and sectoral movements).

A significant gain at the international level was the affirmation of women's rights as human rights at **the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 (Vienna)**. The conference also called for the elimination of gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation.

The Philippines, a signatory to the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**, has been represented in the CEDAW committee for three (3) terms.

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Table 8.1
FIRE PERSONNEL BY SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY,
REGION IX: 2022

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Zamboanga del Norte	87	22.7	407	31.4
Zamboanga del Sur*	61	15.9	264	20.4
Zamboanga Sibugay	73	19.0	280	21.6
Zamboanga City	104	27.1	263	20.3
Regional Office 9	59	15.4	83	6.4
Total	384	22.8	1,297	77.2

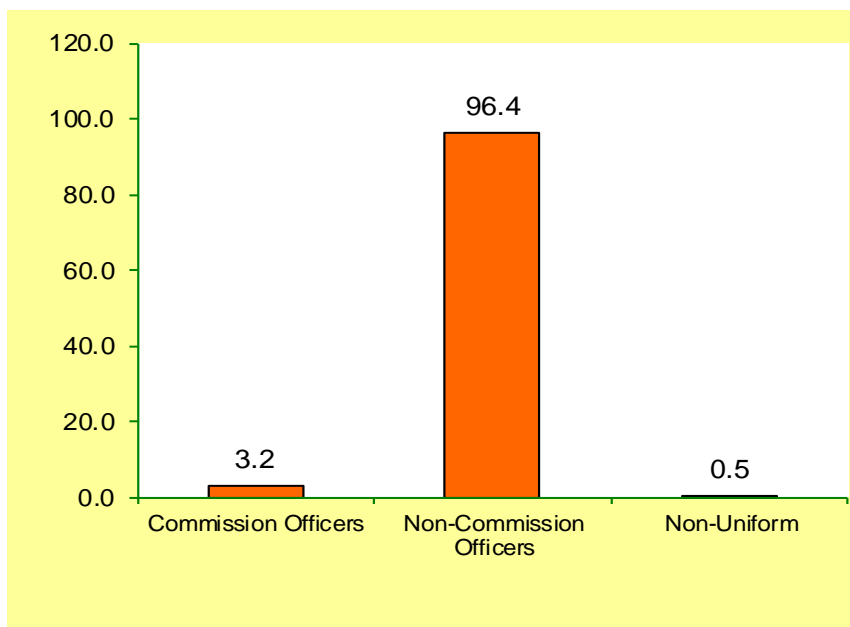
* Excludes Zamboanga City

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)

In Zamboanga Peninsula, 22.8 percent of the total 1,681 officer and non-officer fire personnel in 2022 were females and 77.2 percent were males. The highest number of fire personnel comprising of 104 women was based in Zamboanga City and 407 men was based in Zamboanga del Norte.

Figure 8.1

Percent Distribution of Commission Officer, Non-Commission Officer and Non-Uniform Personnel in the Fire Department, Region IX: 2022



Source: Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)

As of 2022, Zamboanga Peninsula had a total of 53 fire commission officers, 1,1620 non-commission officers and 8 non-uniform personnel.

In Zamboanga Peninsula, 3.2 percent of the total 1,681 personnel were commission officers, 96.4 percent were non-commission officers and 0.5 percent were non-uniform personnel.

Table 8.2

NUMBER OF CLIENTELE ASSISTED BY THE PUBLIC ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BY SEX AND CITY/PROVINCE/REGION IX: 2022

Province/City	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Region IX	81,724	54.5	68,224	45.5
Zamboanga del Norte	35,289	43.2	28,504	41.8
Zamboanga del Sur*	23,350	28.6	17,159	25.2
Zamboanga Sibugay	6,677	8.2	4,503	6.6
Zamboanga City	16,408	20.1	18,058	26.5

* Does not include Zamboanga City

Source: Public Attorney's Office IX

In Zamboanga Peninsula, there were more women assisted by the public attorney's office (PAO) than men in 2022. Of the total 149,948 clientele assisted by PAO in the region, 54.5 percent were women while 45.5 percent were men.

Zamboanga del Norte had the highest number of clients served by PAO in 2022.

Table 8.3
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS BY SEX AND PROVINCE/CITY,
REGION IX: 2019

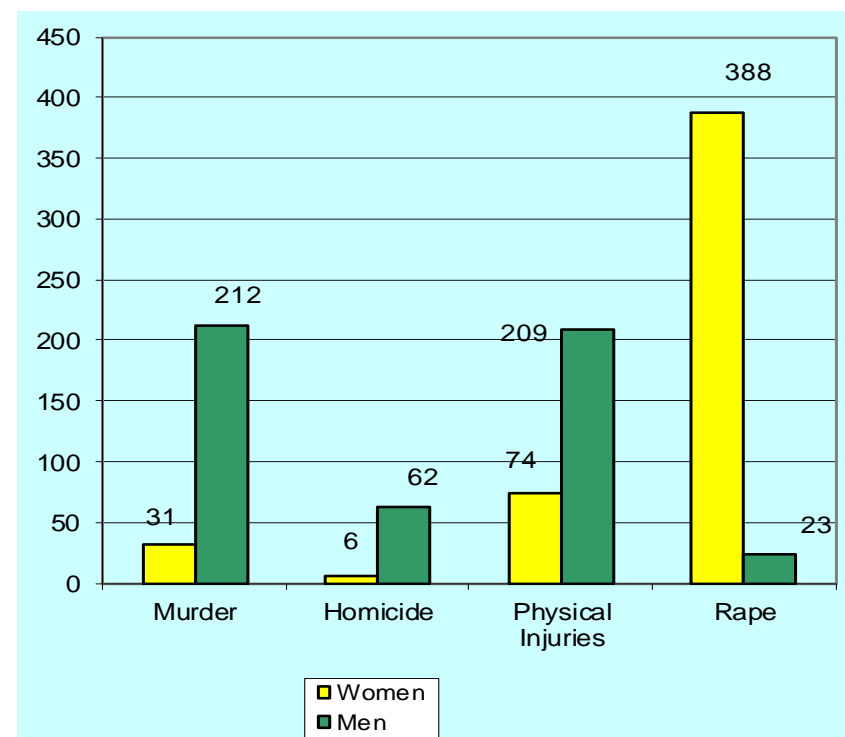
Crimes Against Persons	Women		Men	
	Number	%	Number	%
Region IX	577	36.8	993	63.2
Murder	38	6.6	347	34.9
Homicide	6	1.0	69	6.9
Physical Injuries	87	15.1	557	56.1
Rape	446	77.3	20	2.0
Zamboanga del Norte	130	33.5	258	66.5
Murder	8	6.2	76	29.5
Homicide	1	0.8	21	8.1
Physical Injuries	20	15.4	153	59.3
Rape	101	77.7	8	3.1
Zamboanga del Sur*	145	32.2	306	67.8
Murder	13	8.97	139	45.4
Homicide	1	0.7	20	6.5
Physical Injuries	19	13.1	142	46.4
Rape	112	77.24	5	1.6
Zamboanga Sibugay	73	36.0	130	64.0
Murder	5	6.8	45	34.6
Homicide	2	2.7	10	7.7
Physical Injuries	8	11.0	74	56.9
Rape	58	79.5	1	0.8
Zamboanga City	205	43.3	268	56.7
Murder	11	5.4	74	27.6
Homicide	-	0.0	17	6.3
Physical Injuries	37	18.0	171	63.8
Rape	157	76.6	6	2.9
Isabela City	24	43.6	31	6.6
Murder	1	0.5	13	4.9
Homicide	2	1.0	1	0.4
Physical Injuries	3	1.5	17	6.3
Rape	18	8.8	-	0.0

* Excludes Zamboanga City figures

Source: Philippine National Police (PNP)

The most prevalent crime committed against women and men in Region IX in 2019 were physical injuries which accounted for 41.0 percent of the total 1,570 crimes. Zamboanga City recorded the highest number of crimes committed against women with 205 cases while Zamboanga del Sur (excluding Zamboanga City) recorded the highest number of crimes committed against men with 306 cases.

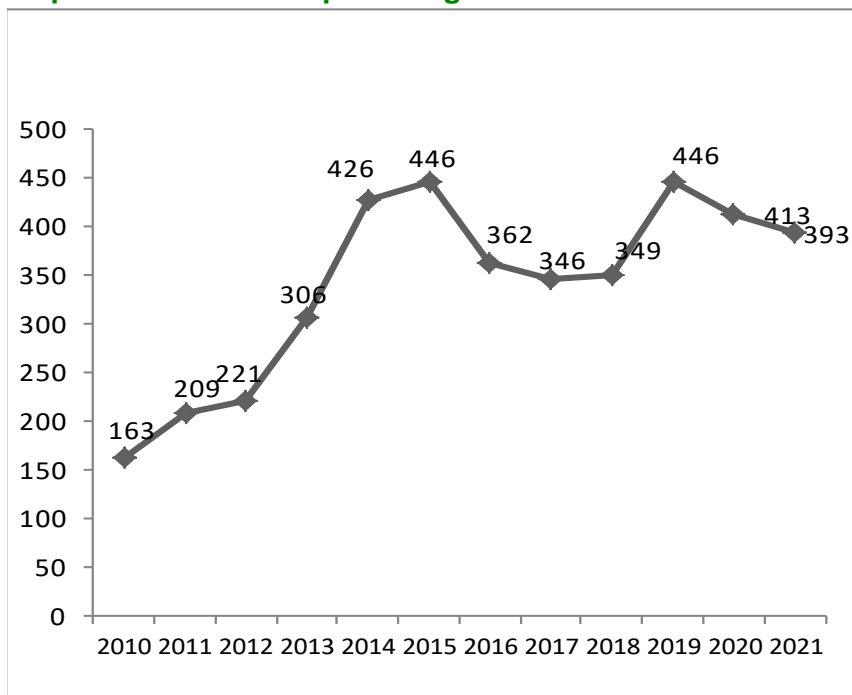
Figure 8.3
Distribution of Index Crimes by Type, Region IX: 2019



Source: Philippine National Police (PNP)

In 2019, murder was the most prevalent crime committed against men while rape was the most for women in Zamboanga Peninsula. They accounted 212 cases or 41.90 percent and 388 cases or 77.76 percent, respectively. For men, the crime of murder was followed by the physical injuries with 209 cases, and homicide with 62 cases. For women, physical injuries were next to rape with 74 occurrences, murder with 31 instances, and homicide with 6 cases.

Figure 8.4
Reported Cases of Rape in Region IX: 2010-2021



Source: Philippine National Police (PNP)

In 2021, rape cases in Zamboanga Peninsula decreased to 393 cases from 413 cases in 2020.

From 2010 to 2021, the reported cases of rape in the region showed a fluctuating trend. The lowest level was registered in 2010 with 163 cases.



ANNEXES

POPULATION and FAMILIES

Gainful Senior Citizens – as used in this publication refer to those members of the population aged 60 years and over who usually worked most of the time during the past twelve (12) months of the census year.

Migrant – a person who moves from one geographical unit to another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of origin or departure to the place of destination or arrival. If a person enters to take up residence on a specific geographical area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area then that person is an **In-Migrant**; if a person changes residence from a specific geographical area to a point outside it, then that person is an **Out-Migrant**.

Senior Citizens – members of the population aged 60 years and over. Although the compulsory retirement age of Filipinos is 65 years old, there is a provision in the Labor Code of the Philippines by Presidential Decree No. 442, Sec. 13 that allows an employee to retire at the age of 60 years. Hence, the cut-off age of 60 years was used.

LABOR and EMPLOYMENT

Employed - include all those who, during the reference period are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported either:

At work. Those who do any work even for one hour during the reference period for pay or profit, or work without pay on the farm or business enterprise operated by a member of the same household related by blood, marriage or adoption; or

With a job but not at work. Those who have a job or business but are not at work because of temporary illness/injury, vacation or other reasons. Likewise, persons who expect to report for work or to start operation of a farm or business enterprise within two weeks from the date of the enumerator's visit, are considered employed.

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

Household – an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, which live together under the same roof and eat together or share in common the household food. Members comprise the head of the household, relatives living with him, and other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other consideration. A person who lives alone is considered a separate household.

Industry – the nature or character of the business or enterprise or the place wherein a person works

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

Underemployment Rate – proportion in percent of the total number of underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons.

Unemployed – include all those who, during the reference period are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who have no job/business and actively looking for work. Also considered as unemployed are persons without a job or business who are reported not looking for work because of their belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness/disability, bad weather, pending job application or waiting for job interview.

Unemployment Rate – proportion in percent of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Union – any registered group or association of employees that exist in whole or in part for the purpose of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning terms and conditions of employment. A union may be formed in the private or public sector.

Working Age Population – also referred to as labor force which refers to the population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the country.

EDUCATION and LITERACY

Basic or Simple Literacy - the ability to read and write with understanding simple messages in any language or dialect.

Elementary Education - the stage of formal education primarily concerned with providing basic education and usually corresponding to six (6) or seven (7) grades. (Department of Education, Culture and Sports)

Enrolment - the total number of students who have registered as of August 31 in a given school year.

Functional Literacy - represents a significantly higher level literacy which includes not only reading and writing skills but also numeracy skills. The skills must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and effectively in activities commonly occurring in his life situation that require a reasonable capability beyond oral and written communication.

Government or Public School - school established, operated and supported by the government.

Higher Education - the stage of formal education following the secondary education covering the programs on: (a) all courses of study leading to bachelor's degree and (b) all degree courses of study beyond bachelor's degree level.

Post-Secondary/Non-Degree Education - the stage of formal education following the secondary level covering non-degree programs that have varying duration from three (3) months to three (3) years, concerned primarily with developing strong and appropriately trained middle-level skilled manpower possessing capabilities supportive of national development.

Private School - an educational institution maintained and administered by private individuals or groups.

Secondary School - an educational institution offering secondary education.

Secondary/High School Education - the stage of formal education following the elementary level usually corresponding to four (4) years of school, primarily with continuing basic education and expanding it to

prepare the students for higher education and/or the world of work through the acquisition of employable gainful skills.

School Year - the period of time, of approximately 32 to 40 weeks, when schools offer daily instruction broken by short intermission periods (e.g., Christmas and summer vacations and holidays).

HEALTH and NUTRITION

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) - the annual number of deaths among children 1-4 of age per 1,000 live births.

Fertility – the actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population.

Fertility Rate (General Fertility Rate) – the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) - the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Life Expectancy – represents the average remaining number of years for a person who survives at the beginning of a given age interval. Most commonly cited as life expectancy at birth.

Life Expectancy at Birth - the average number of years a person is expected to live from the time of his/her birth.

Maternal Death - the death of woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) - the annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 livebirths.

Modern Method of Contraception – includes the pill, IUD, injection, condom, female and male sterilization, mucus, billings, ovulation, basal body temperature, symptothermal and lactational amenorrhea

Traditional Method of Contraception – includes calendar/rhythm, withdrawal and other methods

SOCIAL WELFARE

Child/Youth – defined as an individual whose age ranges from 0 to less than 18 years old. This follows the definition of the Family Code which considers 18 years as the legal age for individuals to be able to vote, to get married and perform other important decisions with legal implications in Philippine society.

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 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

Disadvantaged Youth – individuals 7-17 years old who, due to poor parents, are out of school, sickly, alcoholic/drug addicts, youth offenders or have been sexually abused or exploited

Out-of-School Youth – boys and girls who belong to any of the following 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.

PUBLIC LIFE

Career Service – characterized by (1) entrance based on merit and fitness to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examinations, or based on highly technical qualifications; (2) opportunity for advancement to higher career positions; and (3) security of tenure.

First Level Career Position – includes clerical, trades, crafts and custodial service positions which involve non-professional or sub-professional work in a non supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring less than four (4) years of collegiate studies.

Non-Career Positions – characterized by (1) entrance on bases other than those of usual tests of merit and fitness utilized for the career service; and (2) tenure which is limited to a period specified by law, or which is co-terminous with that of the appointing authority or subject to his pleasure, or which is limited to the duration of a particular project for which purpose employment was made.

Non-Executive Career – those excluded from the Career Executive Service (CES) with salary grade 25 and above including supervisory and executive positions in the national government belonging to the closed career systems which are administered by special bodies, third level positions in the LGUs or similar entities including those devolved from the national government and other positions in the career service with salary grade 25 and above.

Second Level Career Position – includes professional, technical and scientific positions which involve professional, technical and scientific work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring at least four (4) years of collegiate studies or its equivalent as determined by the CSC, up to Division Chief level.

Third Level Career Position – covers positions in the CES the positions of which include undersecretaries, assistant secretaries, bureau directors, regional directors, assistant regional directors, chief of department service and other officers of equivalent ranks.

PEACE and ORDER

Crime Rate - number of crimes committed per 100,000 population.

Homicide – any killing of another person without evil intent not falling under parricide or infanticide

Index Crimes - crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. Crimes which include the following: murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape.

Murder – the intentional and willful killing of another person not falling under parricide or infanticide

Physical Injuries – the wounding, beating or assaulting of another person causing bodily harm

Rape – as defined by Republic Act No. 8356, is committed (1) by a man who shall have carnal knowledge of a woman under any of the following circumstances: (a) through force, threat or intimidation; (b) when the offended party is deprived of reason or otherwise unconscious; (c) by means of fraudulent machination or grave abuse of authority; and (d) when the offended party is under 12 years of age or is demented, even though none of the circumstances mentioned be present; or (2) by any

person who, under any of the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 1, shall commit an act of sexual assault by inserting his penis into another person's mouth or anal orifice, or any instrument or object, into the genital or anal orifice of another person.

Robbery – felonious taking of another person's property by forcible means; committed by any person who, with intent to gain, shall take any personal property belonging to another, by means of violence against or intimidation of any person, or using force upon anything (Art. 293, Revised Penal Code)

Theft – unlawful taking of another person's personal property; committed by any person who, with intent to gain but without violence, against, or intimidation of persons nor force upon things, shall take personal property of another without the latter's consent (Art. 308, Revised Penal Code)

DATA SOURCES

BFP	-	Bureau of Fire Protection
CHED	-	Commission on Higher Education
CSC	-	Civil Service Commission
DEPED	-	Department of Education
DILG	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	-	Department of Health
DOJ	-	Department of Justice
DOLE	-	Department of Labor and Employment
DSWD	-	Department of Social Welfare and Development
PNP	-	Philippine National Police
PSA	-	Philippine Statistics Authority

OTHER PSA PUBLICATIONS

- Regional Social and Economic Trends
(All Regions in the Philippines)
- FactSheets, Regional StatWatch, Provincial StatWatch
- Philippine Statistical Yearbook
- Economic Indicators
- Gross Regional Domestic Product
- Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure
- National Accounts
- Food Balance Sheet
- Women and Men in the Philippines
- The Countryside in Figures
- Poverty Statistics
- Philippine Standard Industrial Classification
- Philippine Standard Commodity Classification
- Philippine Standard Occupation Classification

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (PSA)

USEC. DENNIS S. MAPA

National Statistician and Civil Registrar General

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