

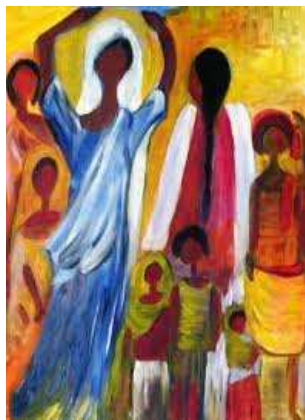


REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
Regional Statistical Services Office XI

## Women and Men in Politics and Employment DAVAO REGION



This March, the nation celebrates the 2015 Women's Month with the theme "***Juana, Desisyon Mo ay Mahalaga sa Kinabukasan ng Bawat Isa, Ikaw Na!***." The month long celebration is spearheaded by the Philippine Commission on Women. This year's theme aims to pay tribute to all women leaders who passionately led and continue to advance women's advocacies.



The objectives of this year's celebration are: (1) to recognize and highlight women's key roles and accomplishments in leadership, power and decision-making; (2) to increase awareness on engaging women to participate at all levels of policy and decision-making; and (3) to share strategies and best practices women have employed to become successful women leaders.

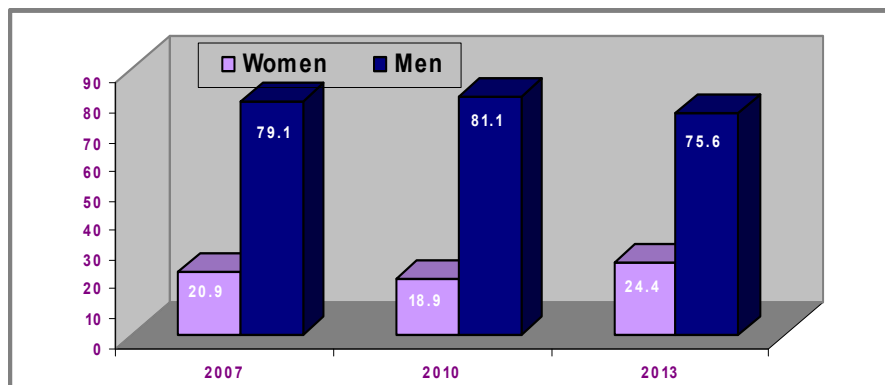
To help planners and policymakers in Davao Region in crafting sound and effective plans and policies to address gender inequality, we are featuring statistics on women and men, particularly on politics and employment on this March issue of "Special Releases".

### Politics:

#### One for every 4 Local Officials in Davao Region is woman!

Men continued to have a strong hold in politics in the region. In 2013, only 24.4 percent of the total local elected officials in Davao Region are women. This proportion, however, is an improvement from 2007 and 2010 wherein women only comprised 20.9 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 1. Elected Officials in Davao Region by Sex, in percent: 2007, 2010 and 2013



Source: Commission on Elections

Republic Act 10625, also known as the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013", was passed into law on September 12, 2013, merging the National Statistics Office (NSO), the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS), and the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES) and thus creating the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

**MARCH  
IS  
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MONTH!**

**THEME: "JUANA, DESISYON MO AY MAHALAGA SA KINABUKASAN  
NG BAWAT ISA, IKAW NA!"**

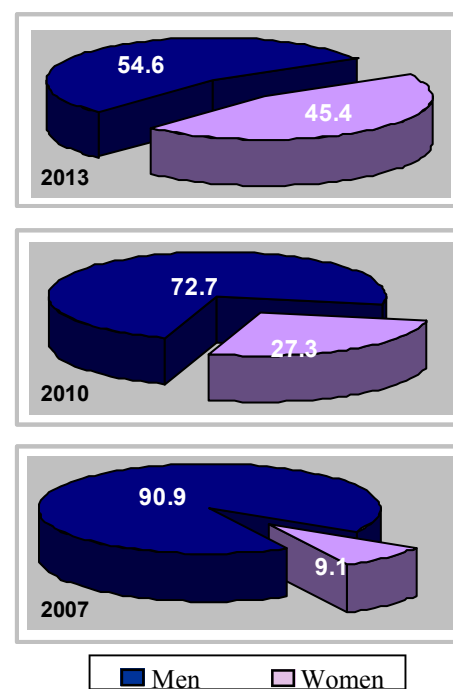
It is in legislative wherein the participation of women became increasingly apparent as almost half of the elected legislators in House of Representative from the region are women. In 2013, out of the 11 congressional law makers, five or 45.4 percent are women. In 2007 and 2010, women representatives in congress only constitutes 9.1 percent and 27.3 percent, respectively.

Contrary to the increasing share of women in congress is the decline of women Board Members. Although from the 20.0 percent share in 2007, it increased to 27.5 percent in 2010, yet it tumbled to 12.5 percent in 2013.

From 2007 to 2013, out of the 4 provincial governors in the region, one of them is a woman. Beginning 2013, there is also 1 woman vice-governor, an enhancement from the previous years when all vice-governors are men.

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**Figure 2. Elected Congressmen in Davao Region by Sex, in percent: 2007, 2010 and 2013**



Source: Commission on Elections

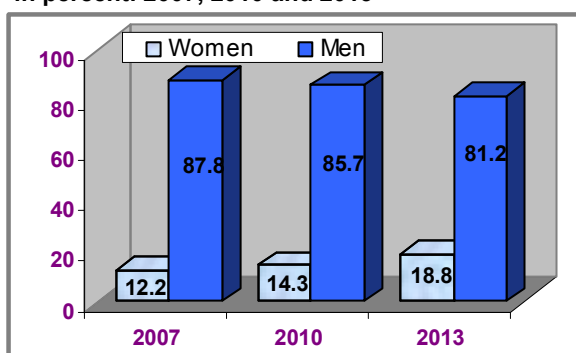
**Table 1. Elected Governors, Vice-Governors and Board Members in Davao Region by Sex: 2007, 2010 and 2013**

Electoral Post	2007		2010		2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Governors	1	3	1	3	1	3
Vice-Governors	-	4	-	4	1	3
Sangguniang Panlalawigan Members	8	32	11	29	4	36

Source: Commission on Elections

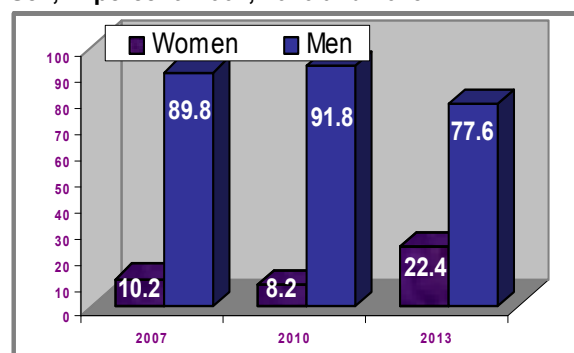
The proportion of women city and municipal Mayors gradually increased from 12.2 percent in 2007, to 14.3 percent in 2010, and to 18.8 percent in 2013. Likewise, the proportion of women vice-mayors surged from 10.2 percent in 2007 and 8.2 percent in 2010 to 22.4 percent in 2013.

**Figure 3. Elected Mayors in Davao Region by Sex, in percent: 2007, 2010 and 2013**



Source: Commission on Elections

**Figure 4. Elected Vice-Mayors in Davao Region by Sex, in percent: 2007, 2010 and 2013**



Source: Commission on Elections

The increasing proportion of women in Davao Region's political seats is a manifestation of women's vital role in decision-making. The recognition of women in public arena is stipulated in Article II, Section 14 of the Constitution which states that, "***the State recognizes the role of women in nation-building, and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men***".

Proclamation No. 224 s. 1988 declaring the first week of March each year as Women's Week and March 8 as Women's Rights and International Peace Day

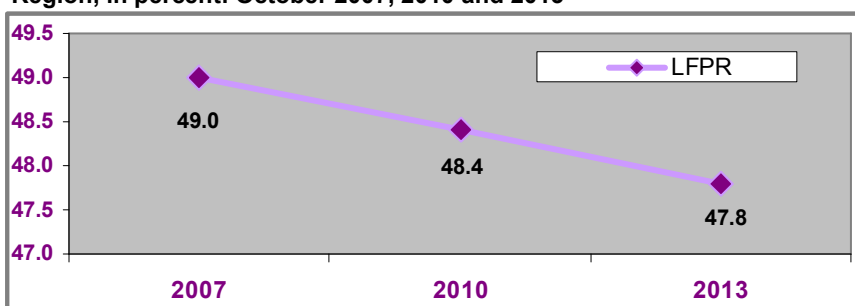
## Employment:

### Decreasing participation of women in the labor force!

The participation of women in the labor force has been decreasing from 2007 to 2013. In 2007, 49.0 percent of women were in the labor force. It declined to 48.4 percent and 47.8 percent in 2010 and 2013, respectively.

There is an identifiable gender disparity between women and men in labor force participation rate. For every 10 men, there are approximately 8 who are in the labor force, compared to only around 5 for every 10 women.

**Figure 5. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Women in Davao Region, in percent: October 2007, 2010 and 2013**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**Table 2. LFPR, Employment Rate and Unemployment Rate in Davao Region by Sex: October 2007, 2010 and 2013**

Employment Indicator	October 2007		October 2010		October 2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
LFPR	49.0	81.6	48.4	81.5	47.8	81.1
Employment Rate	94.8	95.3	92.8	94.5	92.3	93.9
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.7	7.2	5.6	7.7	6.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Proclamation No. 227 s. 1988 providing for the observance of the Month of March as Women's Role in History Month

Unemployment rate for women is higher than that of men in 2007, 2010, and 2013. In 2013, 7.7 percent of women in the labor force were unemployed, compared to 6.1 percent of men.

The unemployment rate for women, as well as for men showed increment from 2007 to 2013. In 2007, the proportion of unemployed women was 5.2 percent, and increased to 7.7 percent in 2013. Likewise, unemployment rate of men in 2007 was 4.7 percent, and rose to 6.1 percent in 2013.

In terms of employment by industry, gender gap also exists as there are industries dominated by men, and there are those which are dominated by women. Aside from highly physical job such as in construction, and mining and quarrying, a large proportion of men than women are engaged in transportation, storage, and communication (94.4%) and in electricity, gas, and water industry (79.9%). There were also more men working in agriculture, forestry and fishery (77.5%). Men also dominate the manufacturing sector and real estate, renting and business activities with 64.4 percent and 66.7 percent, respectively.

Republic Act (RA)  
6949 s. 1990 declaring  
March 8 of every year  
as National Women's  
Day

**Table 3. Employed Persons in Davao Region by Major Industry and by Sex: October 2013**

Industry	Number (in '000s)		Percentage Share	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Agri., Forestry, and Fishing	152	522	22.5	77.5
Mining and Quarrying	2	44	4.4	95.6
Manufacturing	37	67	35.6	64.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	2	8	20.1	79.9
Construction	2	108	1.8	98.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	210	155	57.5	42.5
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	53	33	61.8	38.2
Transportation, Storage and Communication	8	137	5.6	94.4
Financial and insurance Activities	13	12	52.0	48.0
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	16	32	33.3	66.7
Public Administration and Defense <sup>1</sup>	33	44	43.0	57.0
Education	36	12	74.6	25.4
Health and Social Work	13	7	64.9	35.1
Other Community, Social and Personal Activities	76	29	72.3	27.7
Private Households with Employed Persons	18	2	88.2	11.8

<sup>1</sup>includes Compulsory Social Security

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

On the other hand, women workforce overshadow men in several industries such as in wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities, financial and insurance activities. There were also more women occupying works in education, and health and social work.

In terms of occupation group, there are more women professionals, clerks, and service workers than men. In the October 2013 Labor Force Survey, 66.1 percent of the total employed categorized as professionals are women. Likewise, 62.7 percent and 53.4 percent of the total clerks and service workers, respectively, are women.

**Table 4. Employed Persons in Davao Region by Major Occupation Group and by Sex: October 2013**

Occupation Group	Number (in '000s)		Percentage Share	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Official of Government & Special Interest Org. <sup>1</sup>	134	155	46.4	53.6
Professionals	41	21	66.1	33.9
Technicians & Associate Professionals	21	25	45.7	54.3
Clerks	69	41	62.7	37.3
Service Workers	124	108	53.4	46.6
Farmers, Forestry Workers & Fishermen	40	245	14.0	86.0
Trades and Related Workers	7	89	7.3	92.7
Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	1	73	1.4	98.6
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	233	451	34.1	65.9
Special Occupations	1	5	16.7	83.3

<sup>1</sup>includes Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



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

Address: Ango Bldg., JP Cabaguio Ave., Davao City  
 Telephone/ Telefax: (082) 227-3576; (082) 282-8668; (082) 221-8338  
<http://www.psa.gov.ph> • email address: nscbxi@yahoo.com