



Did you know that...

... Gender Disparity in Education Between Women and Men in Davao Region is Getting More Unequal?

Gender-related estimates generated by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) showed that gender disparity in education as measured by Gender Education Index (GEI) deteriorated between women and men in all provinces of Davao Region. GEI is one of the components of the Gender Development Index (GDI).

Table 1. Gender Development Index by Component and by Province, Region XI: 2000 and 2003

Province / Component	2000	2003	Difference
Compostela Valley			
Gender Development Index	a	0.5993	-
Gender Health Index	a	0.6456	-
Gender Education Index	a	0.7482	-
Gender Income Index	a	0.4022	-
Davao del Norte			
Gender Development Index	0.5613	0.5711	0.0098
Gender Health Index	0.6246	0.6476	0.0230
Gender Education Index	0.8196	0.7817	-0.0379
Gender Income Index	0.2396	0.2840	0.0444
Davao del Sur			
Gender Development Index	0.5418	0.5715	0.0297
Gender Health Index	0.6945	0.7124	0.0179
Gender Education Index	0.7765	0.7507	-0.0258
Gender Income Index	0.1544	0.2513	0.0969
Davao Oriental			
Gender Development Index	0.4943	0.4737	-0.0206
Gender Health Index	0.6551	0.6751	0.0200
Gender Education Index	0.7392	0.6791	-0.0601
Gender Income Index	0.0887	0.0671	-0.0216

a – Compostela Valley was part of Davao del Norte in 2000

The Gender Development Index (GDI) measures the average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the Human Development

Index (HDI) - health, education and standard of living – adjusted to account for inequalities between women and men. The GDI estimates¹ showed

that all provinces of Davao region, except Davao Oriental, recorded medium GDI's in 2000 as well as in 2003. The estimates showed that Davao Oriental's GDIs in 2000 and 2003 were classified as low.

Achievement in health are getting less unequal between women and men in all provinces of the region as GHI increased from 0.6246 to 0.6476 (Davao del Norte), from 0.6945 to 0.7124 (Davao del Sur) and from 0.6551 to 0.6751 (Davao Oriental). In terms of standard of living, only the province of Davao Oriental posted a declined GII from 0.0887 in 2000 to 0.0671 in 2003, which means achievement in income are getting more unequal. On the other hand, achievements in income in Davao del Norte and Davao del Sur increased from 2000 to 2003. However, achievements in education in all of the provinces in the region became more unequal as GEI decreased from 0.8196 to 0.7817 (Davao del Norte), from 0.7765 to 0.7507 (Davao del Sur) and from 0.7392 to 0.6791 (Davao Oriental).

The GDI however, does not show who between men and women benefit most from development. Thus, the Gender Equality Ratio (GER) was formulated by the NSCB to show which of the sexes have higher development in specific component. A ratio greater than one indicates higher development of women over men. The magnitude of the ratio quantifies how much more developed women are than men.

Table 2. Gender Equality Ratios Index by Component and by Province, Region XI: 2000 and 2003

Province	2000				2003			
	Health Equality Ratio	Education Equality Ratio	Income Equality Ratio	GER	Health Equality Ratio	Education Equality Ratio	Income Equality Ratio	GER
Compostela Valley	a	a	a	a	1.0103	1.1786	1.2599	1.1448
Davao del Norte	1.0107	1.0584	0.8230	0.9584	1.0103	1.1141	1.1784	1.0987
Davao del Sur	0.9600	1.0789	0.9736	1.0028	0.9678	1.0764	0.9261	0.9881
Davao Oriental	1.0018	1.1069	1.6877	1.2323	1.0017	1.1513	1.8858	1.2956

a – Compostela Valley was part of Davao del Norte in 2000

¹The GDI adopts the same classification as the UNDP's HDI: High = 0.8 - 1.0; Medium = 0.5 - <0.8; and Low = 0.0 - <0.5



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In 2000, only in the province of Davao del Norte where men were better off than women when the province recorded a GER of 0.9584. While in 2003, women's advantage over men in terms of health, income and education is noticeable in all provinces of the region except Davao del Sur. Women in Davao del Sur widened the gap in 2003 by posting a decrease of 0.0147 recording a GER of 0.9981, the lowest among provinces in the region. On the other hand, women in Davao del Norte recovered by posting the highest increase at 0.1403 recording a GER of 1.0987, the third highest among provinces in the region.

Women in Davao Oriental had the greatest advantage over men in terms of development in both years with 1.2323 in 2000 and 1.2956 in 2003. Health-wise, women in all provinces, except Davao del Sur, were better off than men, in both 2000 and 2003. Although it showed a slight improvement in the health component of the GER in 2003, women in Davao del Sur still have to catch up with men.

In terms of education, women in all provinces of the Davao region had the greatest advantage over men in 2000 and 2003. In 2000, Davao Oriental had the highest GER in education of 1.1069 while in 2003, Compostela Valley lead the list with a GER in education of 1.1786.

Nowadays, women are pursuing careers other than plain housekeeping that makes them financially less dependent on men. This situation is true in all provinces of Davao region (except Davao del Sur) where women shared higher income than men in 2003. Davao del Sur is the only province in Region XI where women were economically dependent on men as it posted a GER in income of 0.9261 in 2003, the lowest among the provinces in the region. Women in Davao Oriental, on the other hand, recorded a GER in income of 1.8858 in 2003, the highest among provinces. In 2000, Davao Oriental was the only province in the region where women sourced more income than men with a GER in income of 1.6877, an indication that women in the province had a distinct edge over men in income share.

Definition of Terms:

- Gender Development Index (GDI) – is defined by the UNDP as a measure of human development that adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for disparities between women and men.
- Gender Health Index (GHI) – meant to assess gender disparity in the quality of life in terms of longevity and health life.
- Gender Education Index (GEI) – meant to assess gender disparity between women and men in their quality of life in terms of education.
- Gender Income Index (GII) – meant to assess gender disparity in the quality of life in terms of income.
- Gender Equality Ratio (GER) – formulated to show which of the sexes have higher development in specific component.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board

¹The GDI adopts the same classification as the UNDP's HDI: High = 0.8 - 1.0; Medium = 0.5 - <0.8; and Low = 0.0 - <0.5