

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, POVERTY AND GENDER RESPONSIVE ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICE

Poverty Statistics

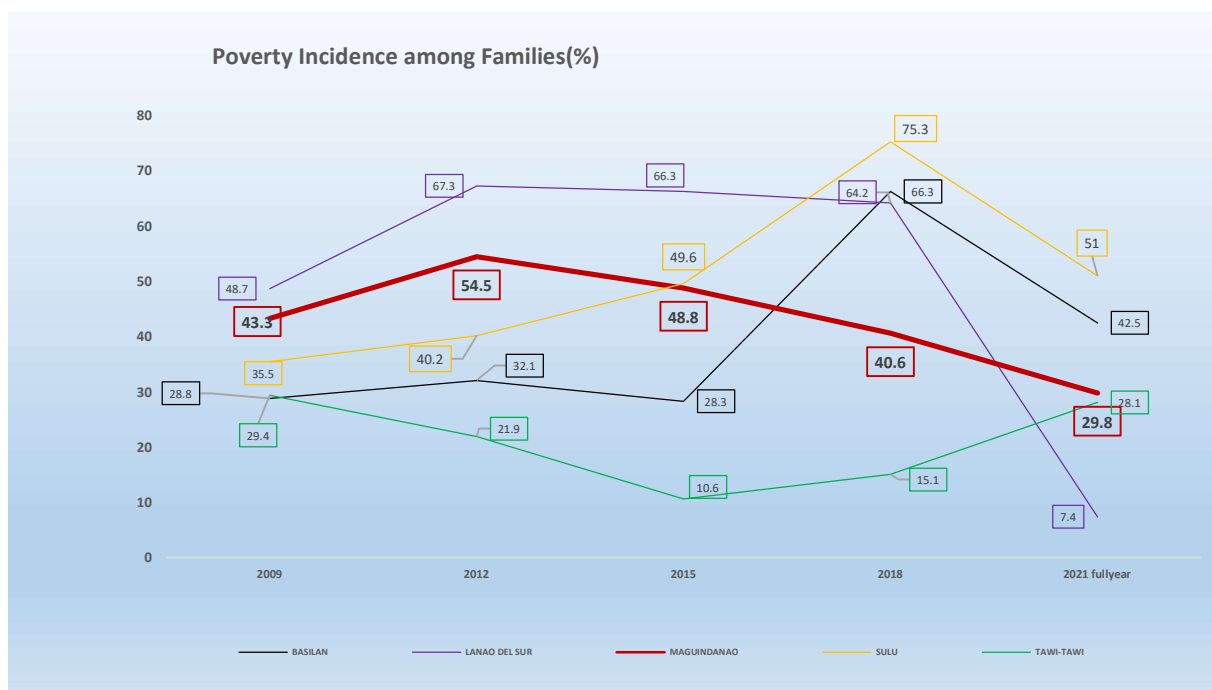
Section 3 of Republic Act 8425 of 1997 (Social Reform & Poverty Alleviation Act) defines **Poor** as individuals whose income falls below the poverty threshold as defined by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing, and other essential amenities of life.

Based on the latest poverty survey released by Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in 2021, the annual per capita **poverty threshold** or the minimum income required of individuals living in Maguindanao to meet the basic food and nonfood needs was estimated at Php 25,371. On the other hand, the **food threshold** or the minimum amount needed to meet the basic food needs was estimated on average at Php 17,710.

Also, based on the estimated poverty threshold, 38.1 percent or about 38 out of 100 families were estimated to be poor in 2021. In terms of magnitude, this is equivalent to 83.1 thousand Maguindanao families with income that are not enough to meet their basic food and nonfood needs.

A family of five living in Maguindanao will need at least Php 10,465.00 per month for their minimum basic food and nonfood needs; and at least Php 7,315.41 per month on average to meet the family's basic food needs.

Figure 5.1 Poverty Incidence Among Families, BARMM: 2009-2021



In terms of population, poverty incidence among individuals living in Maguindanao in 2021` was estimated at 29.8 percent. This translates to 39,996 thousand individuals living in Maguindanao who cannot afford to buy their basic food and nonfood needs.

Moreover, based on the annual per capita food threshold, subsistence incidence among families living in Maguindanao in 2021 was estimated at 14.6percent, which translates to 19,610 thousand families with incomes that are insufficient to buy their basic food needs.

Table 5.1 Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold, Poverty Incidence Among Families and Magnitude of Poor Families

	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)						Magnitude of Poor Families		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation			Estimates (in thousands)		
	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021
Philippines	22,747	25,813	28,871	18	12.1	13.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	4,138.42	3,004.61	3,496.46
BARMM	22,650	27,715	28,293	53.3	54.2	29.8	5.2	2.6	4.0	333.64	356.17	207.16
Maguindanao	20,399	25,368	25,371	45.7	40.6	29.8	8.7	7.4	8.3	81.13	84.58	66.43

Table 5.2. Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold, Poverty Incidence Among Population and Magnitude of Poor Population

	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)			Poverty Incidence Among Population (%)						Magnitude of Poor Population		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation			Estimates (in thousands)		
	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021
Philippines	22,747	25,813	28,871	23.5	16.7	18.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	23,677.71	17,670.21	19,992.25
BARMM	22,650	27,715	28,293	59.4	61.8	37.2	4.9	2.4	3.6	2,241.71	2,481.49	1,589.56
Maguindanao	20,399	25,368	25,371	54.3	48.5	38.0	6.7	6.9	7.8	532.62	611.49	514.99

1. Food Threshold and Subsistence Incidence

Table 5.3 Annual Per Capita Food Threshold, Subsistence Incidence Among Families and Magnitude of Poor Families

	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			Subsistence Incidence Among Families (%)						Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Families		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation			Estimates		
	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021
Philippines	15,887	18,126	20,111	6.5	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	1,489.76	839.54	1,039.40
BARMM	16,116	19,557	19,857	20.6	23.3	8.8	10.9	4.4	7.6	128.01	153.16	60.90
Maguindanao	14,276	17,739	17,710	18.5	15.1	8.3	17.3	12.1	16.0	32.75	31.36	18.48

Table 5.4 Annual Per Capita Food Threshold, Subsistence Incidence Among Population and Magnitude of Poor Population

	Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)			Subsistence Incidence Among Population (%)						Magnitude of Subsistence Poor Population		
				Estimates (%)			Coefficient of Variation			Estimates		
	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021	2015	2018	2021
Philippines	15,887	18,126	20,111	9.1	5.2	5.9	3.4	2.4	2.3	9,215.65	5,540.62	6,545.39
BARMM	16,116	19,557	19,857	25.3	30.2	12.5	10.3	4.1	7.1	955.21	1,213.05	535.58
Maguindanao	14,276	17,739	17,710	24.4	20.2	12.4	15.5	11.9	15.6	239.04	254.74	168.50

2. *Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty*

The income gap measures the amount of income required by the poor in order to get out of poverty in relation to the poverty thresholds itself. The income gap in the Province of Maguindanao was estimated at 21.4% in 2021. This means that, on average, a poor family with six members living in Maguindanao need a monthly additional income of about PhP 2,595.32 to move everyone out of poverty in 2021. Similar to the income gap, the poverty gap also improved.

It may be noted that in 2021, if we will not be able to identify the poor, each family can just be given 6.4 percent of the poverty threshold to move everyone out of poverty.

Table 5.5 Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty, Maguindanao: 2015-2021

Indicators	Full Year Estimates		
	2015	2018	2021
Income Gap	27.5	24.8	21.4
Poverty Gap	12.4	9.9	6.4
Severity of Poverty	4.6	3.5	2.0

Overall, the poverty situation in Maguindanao based on PSA's latest release generally improved in terms of poverty incidence and subsistence incidence estimates. However, in terms of magnitude, there is a fluctuating trend in the number of poor families and population. While the magnitude of food-poor families and population is decreasing. This decrease may be attributed to some factors that may affect the quality of life among Maguindanao as well as its population size and growth rate.

3. *Municipal Level Small Area Poverty Estimates*

Recognizing that some of the estimated poverty incidence of municipalities may have overlapping confidence intervals with other municipalities, hence, it may not be accurate to rank the cities and municipalities, the estimates were grouped instead so that the municipalities and cities with a group are more likely to have the same level of poverty status.

There are five groups identified which are referred to as (1) Level 1; (2) Level 2; (3) Level 3; (4) Level 4; and (5) Level 5. Level 1 refers to the group of municipalities and cities with low poverty estimates having estimated poverty incidence of not greater than 20 percent. Those

in Level 2 are municipalities and cities with estimated poverty incidence greater than 20 percent but at most 40 percent. Level 3 are municipalities and cities with poverty incidence greater than 40 percent but at most 60 percent, while Level 4 are municipalities and cities with poverty incidence greater than 60 percent but at most 80 percent. The municipalities and cities which need help the most, are those in Level 5 with poverty incidence greater than 80 percent.

Table 5.6 Poverty Incidence Classification

POVERTY CLASSIFICATION	POVERTY INCIDENCE AMONG POPULATION (%)
Level 1	At most 20.0
Level 2	21.0 to 40.0
Level 3	41.0 to 60.0
Level 4	61.0 to 80.0
Level 5	Greater than 80.0

4 out of 24 municipalities belongs to the level 3 poverty classification with the municipality of Mangudadatu having the least number of poverty incidence estimate of 52.0 percent followed by the municipalities of Datu Piang and Datu Salibo with poverty incidence estimates of 52.1 percent and 59.3 percent respectively. Meanwhile, the remaining 20 municipalities were classified under level 4.

Table 5.7 Municipal Level Small Area Poverty Estimates, Maguindanao: 2009, 2012, 2015 and 2018

Municipality	Poverty Incidence				Coefficient of Variation			
	2009	2012	2015	2018	2009	2012	2015	2018
Ampatuan	51.9	63.3	51.2	58.9	11.9	12.7	20.1	12.4
Buluan	50.7	71.7	63.1	63.9	20.8	13.4	21.0	16.5
Datu Abdullah Sangki	51.0	68.6	53.6	67.1	13.7	13.6	17.6	8.2
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	57.0	74.8	58.8	69.5	14.0	11.5	20.4	11.4
Datu Hoffer Ampatuan	49.1	69.0	61.7	70.3	16.4	13.7	13.9	7.1
Datu Montawal	53.0	76.2	59.4	67.5	11.4	11.2	12.7	8.4
Datu Paglas	48.4	76.4	52.7	65.1	10.8	12.4	13.7	9.1
Datu Piang	52.5	68.4	57.5	52.1	21.6	12.6	19.7	17.2
Datu Salibo	52.5	74.2	55.2	59.3	11.4	11.9	16.8	12.1
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	43.4	83.0	59.8	62.3	18.3	10.2	17.5	11.5
Datu Unsay	47.1	70.9	57.6	67.6	21.1	12.2	17.7	11.0
Gen. SK Pendatun	61.0	52.3	58.6	73.8	10.1	17.4	11.2	5.9
Guindulungan	64.5	75.8	62.7	70.6	10.0	13.4	14.9	8.9
Mamasapano	55.8	73.7	59.8	72.6	13.5	11.3	17.9	8.9
Mangudadatu	56.9	64.7	63.7	52.0	12.4	15.7	14.7	15.0
Pagalungan	46.7	37.5	53.0	61.2	13.2	22.3	16.3	12.0
Paglat	61.1	69.6	58.6	72.8	12.0	12.0	18.3	8.8

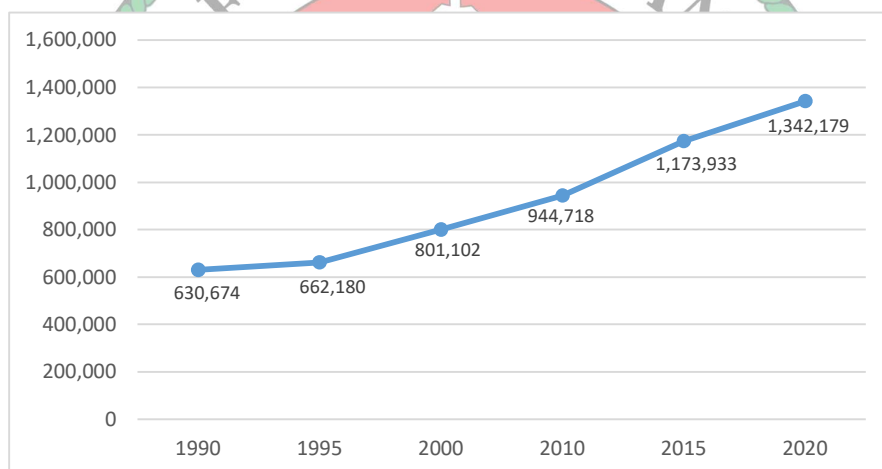
Pandag	66.8	70.2	61.1	70.2	11.5	14.9	18.1	10.2
Rajah Buayan	53.9	70.5	55.4	73.3	11.6	12.6	16.8	6.9
Shariff Aguak	56.9	74.5	60.2	62.9	14.8	12.4	17.8	12.1
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	51.2	66.0	52.0	66.3	15.2	12.3	17.1	7.4
South Upi	42.9	68.7	48.5	60.4	16.2	12.6	19.4	12.0
Sultan Sa Barongis	61.1	66.5	56.4	67.1	10.0	13.1	15.5	9.8
Talayan	50.9	80.3	60.0	70.8	11.1	10.0	15.0	9.4



ii. Population Size, Percent Share to Total, Growth Rate and Doubling Time: Provincial and Municipal

The total population of the Province of Maguindanao del Sur (excluding Cotabato City) as of May 2020 was 723,758 persons based on the 2020 Census of Population (POPCEN). It comprised 16.43% of the region total population. The 2020 population of the province of Maguindanao del Sur is higher by 86,715 compared with 637,043 total populations in the 2015 Census of Population and Housing (CPH).

Figure 5.2 Histogram of Maguindanao Total Population, 1990-2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The Maguindanao del Sur total population has a 2.72 percent total population growth rate (PGR) during the 2015-2020 periods. It was 2.54 percent lower than the PGR that was posted by the province during the 2010-2020 periods. Through the decades, the province growth rate shows positive trends.

The top most populous municipality of the province was Buluan (57,406) comprising 7.9 percent of the total population of the province. It was followed by Pagalungan and South Upi comprising 6.4 percent and 6 percent of the total population of the province respectively.

Meanwhile, record shows that in 2020 the municipality of Shariff Aguak posted a decrease in its Annual Population Growth Rate (APGR) with -0.12% followed by Datu Unsay with -0.32%.

Table 5.11 Total Population, APGR and Doubling Time per Municipality, Maguindanao Del Sur, 2020

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION			% Share	APGR		Doubling Time
	01 May 2010	01 Aug 2015	01 May 2020		2010-2015	2015-2020	
MAGUINDANAO DEL SUR	504,353	637,033	723,758	16.4	4.22	2.72	26 years
Ampatuan	17,800	24,801	28,941	4.6	6.52	3.30	21
Buluan	38,106	50,008	57,406	7.9	5.31	2.94	24
Datu Abdullah Sangki	17,079	23,878	30,117	4.2	6.58	5.00	13
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	13,339	25,016	28,224	3.9	12.71	2.57	27
Datu Hoffer	16,295	25,012	26,660	3.7	8.50	1.35	53
Datu Montawal	31,265	34,820	37,314	5.2	2.07	1.47	49
Datu Paglas	20,290	28,387	33,682	4.7	6.60	3.66	19
Datu Piang	28,492	25,600	28,380	3.9	-2.02	2.19	32
Datu Salibo	15,062	14,947	18,795	2.6	-0.15	4.94	14
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	20,330	26,427	31,060	4.3	5.12	3.46	20
Datu Unsay	12,490	11,813	12,890	1.8	-1.05	1.85	38
Gen. SK Pendatun	24,004	28,103	31,263	4.3	3.05	2.27	31
Guindulungan	16,071	19,911	24,933	3.4	4.16	4.85	14
Mamasapano	22,354	24,800	27,807	3.8	2.00	2.44	29
Mangudadatu	14,864	25,046	26,203	3.6	10.44	0.96	76
Pagalungan	31,891	39,653	46,277	6.4	4.23	3.31	21
Paglat	11,207	15,920	18,727	2.6	6.91	3.48	20
Pandag	13,795	25,057	23,356	3.6	12.03	1.07	67
Rajah Buayan	17,423	23,652	27,832	3.8	5.99	3.49	20
Shariff Aguak	34,376	31,692	33,982	4.7	-1.54	1.48	48
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	13,241	19,855	25,080	3.5	3.65	5.04	13
South Upi	35,990	40,178	43,197	6.0	2.12	1.54	46
Sultan Sa Barongis	22,547	22,425	24,476	3.4	-0.10	1.86	38
Talayan	16,042	30,032	34,156	4.7	12.67	2.75	26

iii. Household Population, Number of Households and Average Household Size

Household population refers to the total population less the institutional population or *“the population enumerated in institutional living quarters or institutions such as jails/prisons, military camps, convents/seminaries, mental hospitals, leprosaria, and the like.”*¹ Average household size is computed by dividing the household population with the number of households.

In 2015, the household population of Maguindanao reached 1,172,381 persons, representing 99.9 percent of the total population of the province. The remaining 0.1 percent (1,552 persons) was comprised of the institutional population or those residing in collective or institutional living quarters such as hotels/lodging houses, hospitals, orphanage/home for the aged, prison, convents/seminaries, and military camps.

The number of households in 2020 was recorded at 118,295, lower by 76,212 households by 36,792 households compared with the 194,507 households posted in 2015. The average household size (AHS) in 2020 was 6.1 persons, or equal to the AHS recorded in 2015

Table 5.12 Household Population, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Municipality, Maguindanao 2020

MUNICIPALITY	Total Household Population (2020)	No. of Households (2020)	Average HHS Size (2020)
Maguindanao del Sur	723,633	118,295	6.1
Ampatuan	28,941	4,820	6
Buluan	57,406	8,847	6.5
Datu Abdullah Sangki	30,080	4,958	6.1
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	28,224	4,409	6.4
Datu Hoffer	26,660	4,443	6
Datu Montawal	37,314	6,019	6.2
Datu Paglas	33,682	5,588	6.02

Datu Piang	28,372	4,647	6.10
Datu Salibo	18,795	3,244	5.8
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	31,049	4,970	6.2
Datu Unsay	12,890	2,251	5.7
Gen. SK Pendatun	31,263	4,906	6.4
Guindulungan	24,933	3,868	6.5
Mamasapano	27,807	4,401	6.3
Mangudadatu	26,184	4,135	6.3
Pagalungan	46,277	7,831	6
Paglat	18,727	3,093	6.1
Pandag	26,356	4,146	6.4
Rajah Buayan	27,790	4,589	6.1
Shariff Aguak	33,982	5,347	6.4
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	25,080	4,494	5.6
South Upi	43,197	7,878	5.5
Sultan Sa Barongis	24,468	4,011	6.1
Talayan	34,156	5,400	6.3

Overseas Filipino Workers

More than one in every four overseas workers was aged 25 to 29 years

Of the 678,593-household population 15 years old and over, 26,133 persons or 3.9 percent were overseas workers. Female overseas workers outnumbered their male counterparts, as they comprised 79.7 percent of all the overseas workers from this province. Overseas workers aged 25 to 29 years made up the largest age group, comprising 26.8 percent of the total overseas workers, followed by those in the age groups 20 to 24 years (25.6 percent), 30 to 34 years (14.8 percent), and 35 to 39 years (11.1 percent).

PRESENT STATUS OF WELL-BEING

Health*Health Human Resources*

In year 2022, Maguindanao del Sur composed of 287 Barangays with a total number of 909 health workers and a projected population of 772,817. Out of these, there are total of 10 government physicians, 3 dentist, 15 public health nurses, 249 public health midwives, 1 nutritionist, 3 medical technologist, 6 sanitary inspectors and 622 active barangay health workers (BHWs).

The ideal ratio of physician to population is 1:20,000 and 1:20,000 for government Nurses, but as shown in the succeeding tables below the ratio of physician to population is 1:77,282 and 1:51,522 for government Nurse indicating that there is still a shortage for Physician and nurses for in the province of Maguindanao.



Figure 5.3 Makabagong Maguindanao Mobile Medical Bus

2022

Table 5.13 Number and Ratio of Government Physicians, Dentist, Nurses and Midwives per 10,000 Population

	Total Population	Physicians				Dentists				Public Health Nurses				Midwives			
		M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio
2019	1,380,136	5	12	17		1	5	6		4	22	26		2	132	135	
2020	1,323,052	5	12	17		1	6	7		4	25	29		2	132	135	
2021	1,355,941	5	12	17		1	4	2		4	24	28		2	132	135	

Table 5.14. Number and Ratio of Nutritionists, Medical Technologists, Sanitary Inspectors and Barangay Health Workers per 10,000 Population

	Total Population	Nutritionists				Medical Technologists				Sanitary Engineers				Sanitary Inspectors				Barangay Health Workers			
		M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio	M	F	Total	Ratio
2019	1,380,136	0	1	1		1	5	6		0	0	0		1	22	23		153	898	1050	
2020	1,323,052	0	1	1		1	5	5		0	0	0		1	6	7		155	906	1061	
2021	1,355,941	0	1	1		1	4	5		0	0	0		1	6	7		158	921	1079	

Local Health Facilities

The province has five (2) district hospitals and one (1) provincial hospital. The district hospitals are located in the municipalities of Buluan and South Upi while the provincial hospital is located at Datu Hoffer. Aside from these hospitals, a total of 193 Barangay Health Stations (BHS), twenty-four (24) Rural Health Units (RHUs), and Birthing Centers (BC) were strategically located in the municipalities.

Table 5.15 Total Number of Government Health Facilities

TYPE OF FACILITY	NUMBER
Hospitals	3
2. IPHO	
• CEmONC (MPH)	1
• BEmONC	4
3. RHU/MHC	24
• With BEmONC trained team	
4. BHS	
• Concrete	147
• Self-help	46
5. Birthing Center	-

Table 5.16 Number of Private Health Facilities, 2022

Source: IPHO-Maguindanao

Private Health Facilities

Hospitals	Location
1. Dr. Manangan Clinic & Hospital	Buluan
2. Dr. Magriña Clinic & Hospital	Buluan
3. Eros Birthing and Lying-in Clinic & Hospital	Datu Paglas
4. Abpi-Samama Lying-in Clinic & Hospital	Datu Piang
5. Guindulungan Doctor's Clinic & Infirmary	Guindulungan
6. Sulaik Clinic and Hospital	Shariff Aguak
7. Akas Hospital	Datu Saudi Ampatuan

Table 5.17 Name of Government Hospitals and Location

Name of Hospital	Location
1. Maguindanao Provincial Hospital	Datu Hoffer
2. Buluan District Hospital	Buluan
3. South Upi Municipal Hospital	South Upi

Source: IPHO

VITAL INDICES

1. Crude Birth Rate = 14 per 1,000 population
2. Crude Death Rate = _____ (to follow)
3. Maternal Mortality Ratio = 66 per 100,000 Live Birth
4. Neonatal Mortality Rate = 1 per 1,000 Live Birth
5. Infant Mortality Rate = 3 per 1,000 Live Birth
6. Under-five Mortality Rate = 4 per 1,000 Live Birth

Vital Indices

Vital health indices are the indicators that measure the total health condition in a certain locality or area.

Crude birth rate is the ratio of live births per 1,000 population during a given period

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population during a given period. CDR for 2022 is 1.00 per 1000 population. This is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 populations. It is “crude” in the sense that all ages are represented in the rate and does not take into account the variations in risks of dying at particular ages. It can be noted that CDR is inversely proportional to the crude birth rate in the province in such that as the crude birth rate decreases the crude death rate increases.

Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of deaths among infants (below one-year) per 1,000 live births. The province’s infant mortality rate for the year 2021 is 1.69% which decreased by 0.66% from the previous year’s 2020 rate of 2.35%.

Maternal mortality rate includes deaths of women during pregnancy, at childbirth or in the period after childbirth related to pregnancy and giving birth per 1,000 live births. There was a huge decrease of 0.32% in the maternal mortality rate from 0.47 in 2020

to 0.15 in 2021. Having a physician, nurse or midwife who has formal training present during the birth decreases the maternal mortality rate.

Table 5.18 Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Deaths, Province of Maguindanao: 2020-2021

Indicators	Year	
	2020	2021
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births)	0.47	0.15
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 Live Births)	47	0.15
Maternal Deaths	12	3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live Births)	2.35	1.69

Source: Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)

1. Top 10 Leading Causes of Morbidity

Morbidity and mortality statistics provide basic information for better management of healthcare. Morbidity refers to having a disease or a symptom of a disease, or the amount of a disease within a population.

The Maguindanao Provincial Hospital has recorded that the top ten leading causes of morbidity in the province are Acute Respiratory Infection with moderate to severe dehydration with 55,295 number of cases followed by Skin Diseases and Systemic Viral Infection with 23,946 and 7,987 cases respectively.

Table 5.19 Top 10 Leading Causes of Morbidity, Province of Maguindanao: 2022

No.	Cases	Number of Cases
1	Acute Respiratory Infection	55,295
2	Skin Diseases	23,946
3	Systemic Viral Infection	7,987
4	Diarrhea	6,626
5	Urinary Tract Infection	5,601

No.	Cases	Number of Cases
6	Gastritis	5,512
7	Wounds	4,093
8	Pneumonia	4,082
9	Hypertension	3,161

Top 10 Leading Causes of Mortality

Mortality is the intensity of death in a population. It is sometimes use to mean the frequency of deaths in a population.

Table 5.20 Top 10 Leading Causes of Mortality, Province of Maguindanao, 2022

No.	Cases	Number of Cases
1	Hypertension	435
2	Cerebrovascular Accident/ Stroke	306
3	Pneumonia	89
4	Cancer, all types	76
5	Gunshot Wound	74
6	Myocardal Infarction Renal Disease/Failur Drowning	65 65 65
7	Diabetes Mellitus	55
8	Asthma	41
9	TB, all forms	38
10	Covid-19 Related Death	31
	Others	239

Social Welfare Programs and Services

Based on the submitted reports of the Ministry of Social Services Development, Maguindanao, below are CP-GBV cases in Maguindanao.

Table 5.21 Number of VAWC Cases, Maguindanao: 2021-2022

CP-GBV Cases	2021	2022
1. Children in Conflict with Law	14	17
2. Rape	35	36
3. Child at Risk	4	5
4. Children in Need of Special Protection	0	2
5. Child Repatriation	0	1
6. VAWC	19	19
7. TIP	16	0
8. Distressed OFW	10	5
9. CEFM	1	0

Source: MSSD, Maguindanao

Senior Citizen

Senior citizens are people who are at least 60 years old and above. With the implementation of various republic acts, senior citizens are entitled to different services given by the government. Some of these benefits are the discounts the basic goods and services like medical-related privileges, public transportation and different government assistance like social pension.

Person With Disability

According to the United Nations, disability is the condition judged to be impaired relative to the usual condition of an individual. This often refers to physical, sensory, cognitive, and intellectual impairment of an individual. Persons with disabilities (PWDs) have generally poorer health, lower education achievements and economic opportunities. Thus, the government has passed different acts that focus on helping them. Through these government proclamations, they are entitled to different benefits like discounts, employment opportunities and others.

NO.	MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF PWDs
1	AMPATUAN	540
2	BULUAN	-
3	DATU ABDULLAH SANGKI	175
4	DATU ANGGAL MIDTIMBANG	303
5	DATU HOFFER AMPATUAN	104
6	DATU MONTAWAL	184

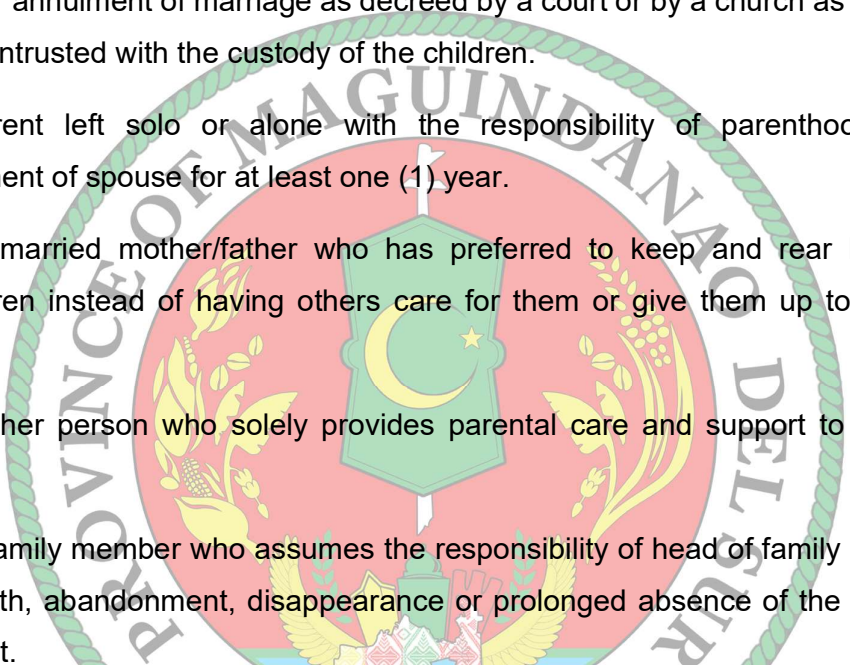
7	DATU PAGLAS	329
8	DATU PIANG	151
9	DATU SALIBO	220
10	DATU SAUDI-AMPATUAN	308
11	DATU UNSAY	69
12	GEN. S.K. PENDATUN	266
13	GUINDULUNGAN	-
14	MAMASAPANO	281
15	MANGUDADATU	92
16	PAGALUNGAN	782
17	PAGLAT	60
18	PANDAG	-
19	RAJAH BUAYAN	-
20	SHARIFF AGUAK	29
21	SHARIFF SAYDONA MUSTAPHA	-
22	SOUTH UPI	1127
23	SULTAN SA BARONGIS	4567
24	TALAYAN	326

As of March 2022, a total of 9,913 individuals in the province of Maguindanao del Sur are considered PWDs. Most PWDs are recorded to be residing at the Municipality of Sultan Sa Barongis with a total of 4,567 individuals. This accounted to 46 percent of the total PWD population. This is followed by Municipalities of South Upi and Pagalungan with 1,127 and 782 individuals, respectively. Meanwhile, five municipalities do not have records of their PWD.

Solo Parents

Republic Act No. 8972, known as the “Solo Parents’ Welfare Act of 2000”, was passed in year 2000. The law defines a solo parent as any individual who fall under any of the following categories:

- (1) A woman who gives birth as a result of rape and other crimes against chastity even without a final conviction of the offender. Provided, that the mother keeps and raises the child;
- (2) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to death of spouse;
- (3) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood while the spouse is detained or is serving sentence for a criminal conviction for at least one year;

- 
- The seal of the Province of Maguindanao is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a green field containing a yellow crescent and star, and a red field containing a white star. The shield is flanked by two golden lions. Below the shield is a blue banner with white text. The entire seal is encircled by a green rope-like border. The words "PROVINCE OF MAGUINDANAO" are written in a semi-circle above the seal, and "DEL SUR" is written in a semi-circle below it.
- (4) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to physical and/or mental incapacity of spouse as certified by a public medical practitioner;
- (5) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to legal separation or de facto separation from spouse for at least one year, as long as he or she is entrusted with the custody of the children;
- (6) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to declaration of nullity or annulment of marriage as decreed by a court or by a church as long as he or she is entrusted with the custody of the children.
- (7) A parent left solo or alone with the responsibility of parenthood due to abandonment of spouse for at least one (1) year.
- (8) An unmarried mother/father who has preferred to keep and rear his or her child/children instead of having others care for them or give them up to a welfare institution.
- (9) Any other person who solely provides parental care and support to a child or children.
- (10) Any family member who assumes the responsibility of head of family as a result of the death, abandonment, disappearance or prolonged absence of the parents or solo parent.

They are also entitled to comprehensive package of programs and services as long as they have a Solo Parent ID from the City or Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office.

Table 5.22 Total Number of Solo Parents by Municipality, Maguindanao: 2019

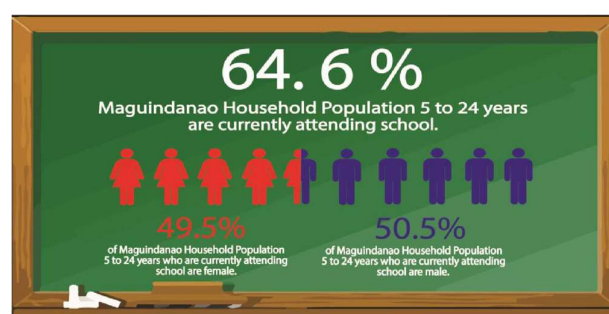
MUNICIPALITY	SOLO PARENTS		
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Ampatuan	12	15	27
Buluan	103	175	278
Datu Abdullah Sangki	74	445	519
Datu Paglas	66	192	258
Gen. S.K.P.	18	73	91
Mangudadatu	69	147	216
Paglat	34	23	57
Pandag	156	148	304
Rajah Buayan	28	53	81
Sultan Sa Barongis	57	201	258
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	52	173	225
Guindulungan	133	137	270
South Upi	111	189	300
Talayan	63	190	253
Mamasapano	56	462	518
Datu Hoffer	107	207	314
Datu Piang	40	310	350
Datu Salibo	38	50	88
Datu Piang	53	129	182
Datu Saudi	15	50	65
Datu Unsay	25	210	235
Shariff Saydona	31	52	83
Shariff Aguak	131	104	235
Datu Montawal	32	62	94
Pagalungan	131	112	243
Total	659	1748	2407

Education

Educational Attainment and Literacy Rate

School Attendance Rate in the province had increase over the year

Figure 5.4 School Attendance Rate, Maguindanao: 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Persons aged 5 to 24 years old are considered in determining the school attendance rate. Based on the 2015 POPCEN results there are 559,926 persons who are 5 to 24 years old in Maguindanao and 64.6 percent that is 361,665 of them are attending school in school year 2015-2016 that is higher than the school attendance rate in 2010 CPH which is estimated at 54.7 percent. Out of the 2015 school attendance rate, males are higher than the females with 50.5 percent and 49.5 percent respectively.

ii. Literacy

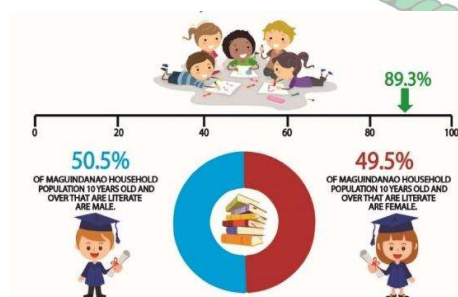
Maguindanao's simple literacy rate was recorded at 89.3 percent in 2015

The simple literacy rate of the Province of Maguindanao based on 2015 POPCEN is 89.3 percent among the 834,304 household population aged 10 years and over. It is higher than its simple literacy rate in 2010 CPH which is estimated only at 81.0 percent. A person can be considered as literate if he is able to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect. Out of the 89.3 percent literacy rate, 50.5 percent are males and 49.5 percent are females

Gainful Workers 15 Years Old Over

More than one in every two persons aged 15 years and over was engaged in a gainful activity

Figure 5.5 Household Literacy Rate, Maguindanao: 2015



In 2015, the province had 678,593 household population aged 15 years old and over. Of this total, more than one in every two persons (53.2 percent) was engaged in a gainful activity during the 12 months preceding the census.

Males with a gainful activity during the last 12-month reference period comprised 73.8 percent, while females accounted for the remaining 26.2 percent. By major occupation group, skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers comprised the largest group (51.1 percent of all persons with a gainful activity). Workers engaged in

elementary occupations came in next (15.1 percent), followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (8.9 percent).

PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

Pursuant to Article II, Sec. 5 of the 1987 Constitution states that, "The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy."

The provincial government is committed to work hand-in-hand with Maguindanao Police Provincial Office by providing logistical support in achieving lasting peaceful and orderly society.

Police Personnel

Maguindanao Police Provincial Office is one of the key partners in implementing peace and order and internal security in the whole province.

Maguindanao del Sur has a of 543 police personnel. The ideal police to population ratio are one policeman for every 1,000 population (1:1000) for urban cities and municipalities.

Table 5.23 Total Number of Police Personnel in Maguindanao, 2021

UNIT/STATION	ACTUAL STRENGTH
MAGUINDANAO	
Ampatuan	21
Buluan	22
Datu Abdullah Sangki	26
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	20
Datu Hoffer	21

Datu Montawal	21
Datu Paglas	27
Datu Piang	24
Datu Salibo	21
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	28
Datu Unsay	25
Gen. SK Pendatun	24
Guindulungan	23
Mamasapano	21
Mangudadatu	21
Pagalungan	23
Paglat	21
Pandag	22
Rajah Buayan	21
Shariff Aguak	21
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	21
South Upi	24
Sultan Sa Barongis	22
Talayan	23

Crime Volume

Crime volume in Maguindanao del Sur decreased from 1,159 in 2020 to 857 in 2021, of which 344 are index crimes and 513 are non-index crimes. Among the municipalities in the province, municipality of South Upi and Shariff Aguak had the same highest number of crime incidents with 32 which accounted to 10.52 percent of the total crime volume, followed by municipality of Datu Piang with 29 crime cases or 9.23 percent; and municipality of Buluan with 25 or 7.33 percent crime cases.

Evidently, mostly populated and urbanized areas had the most numbers of crime incidence in the province of Maguindanao Del Sur. Meanwhile, the least number of

reported crimes were in the municipality of Mangudadatu and Datu Salibo with 1 and 3 cases, respectively.

Table 5.24 Crime Volume by Municipality, Maguindanao 2020-2021

UNIT/STATION	PEACE AND ORDER INDEX					
	INDEX CRIMES		NON-INDEX CRIMES		CRIME VOLUME	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
MAGUINDANAO DEL SUR	463	344	696	513	1159	857
Ampatuan	17	11	16	10	33	21
Buluan	10	7	8	18	18	25
Datu Abdullah Sangki	8	7	3	7	11	14
Datu Anggal Midtimbang	3	5	5	8	8	13
Datu Hoffer	7	5	8	0	15	5
Datu Montawal	1	5	5	6	6	11
Datu Paglas	7	3	7	1	14	4
Datu Piang	2	10	9	19	11	29
Datu Salibo	2	3	13	0	15	3
Datu Saudi Ampatuan	8	12	8	9	16	21
Datu Unsay	5	2	5	8	10	10
Gen. SK Pendatun	7	5	9	6	16	11
Guindulungan	5	2	5	2	10	4
Mamasapano	10	2	6	7	16	9
Mangudadatu	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pagalungan	2	8	6	9	8	17
Paglat	1	2	1	4	2	6
Pandag	3	3	2	2	5	5
Rajah Buayan	5	4	10	10	15	14
Shariff Aguak	16	11	18	21	34	32
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	5	4	7	13	12	17
South Upi	16	16	22	16	38	32
Sultan Sa Barongis	5	5	10	4	15	9
Talayan	4	2	1	7	5	9

b. FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE

Maguindanao Bureau of Fire Protection under Bureau of Fire Protection is the agency responsible for the prevention and suppression of all destructive fires on buildings, houses and other structures, forest, land transportation vehicles and equipment, ships or vessels docked at piers or wharves or anchored in major seaports, petroleum industry installations, plane crashes and other similar incidents, as well as the enforcement of the Fire Code and other related laws.

Maguindanao del Sur Bureau of Fire Protection is composed of 6 fire officers and 255 non-officers with a total of 261 personnel.

Table 5.25 Total Number of Fire-fighting Personnel Per Municipality

NO.	FIRE STATION/OFFICE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL ASSIGNED IN FIRE SUPPRESSION			
		OFFICERS	NON -OFFICER	FIRE AIDE	TOTAL
1	Office of the Provincial Fire Marshal	1	30	0	31
2	Ampatuan Fire station	1	13	0	14
3	Buluan Fire station	1	17	0	18
4	Datu Abdullah Sangki Fire station	0	16	0	16
5	Datu Paglas Fire station	1	14	0	15
6	Datu Piang Fire station	1	24	0	25
7	Datu Saudi Ampatuan Fire station	1	13	0	14
8	Datu Unsay Fire Station	0	14	0	14
9	Gen SKP Fire Station	0	12	0	12
10	Mamasapano Fire Station	0	14	0	14
11	Montawal Fire Station	0	12	0	12
12	Paglat Fire Station	0	14	0	14
13	Shariff Aguak Fire Station	0	23	0	23
14	South Upi Fire Station	0	14	0	14
15	Sultan Sa Barongis Fire Station	0	11	0	11
16	Talayan Fire Station	0	14	0	14
17	Guindulungan Fire Station	0	0	0	0
18	Datu Anggal Midtimbang Fire Station	0	0	0	0
19	Datu Hoffer Fire Station	0	0	0	0

20	Datu Salibo Fire Station	0	0	0	0
21	Mangudadatu Fire Station	0	0	0	0
22	Pagalungan Fire Station	0	0	0	0
23	Pandag Fire Station	0	0	0	0
24	Rajah Buayan Fire Station	0	0	0	0
25	Shariff Saydona Mustapha Fire Station	0	0	0	0
26	Sultan Sumagka Fire Station	0	0	0	0
Total		6	255	0	261

There are 17 firetrucks in the province, of which, 14 units are BFP-owned while three (3) units are LGU-owned. These are distributed among the different municipalities in the province. Although not all municipalities have fire trucks, they are being covered by their nearby municipalities that have fire trucks.

Despite of insufficiency of fire-fighting facilities, firefighting units of Maguindanao del Sur BFP managed to control incidences of fire in the province.

*Table 5.26 Total Number of Fire-fighting Facilities by Municipality, Maguindanao
2022*

NO.	MUNICIPALITY	FIRE-STATION		FIRE-TRUCK		NO. OF FIRE TRUCKS	
		with		with	w/o	BFP-OWNED	LGU-OWNED
1	Ampatuan	✓		✓		1	0
2	Buluan	✓		✓		1	0
3	Datu Abdullah Sangki	✓		✓		0	1
5	Datu Paglas	✓		✓		1	0
6	Datu Piang	✓		✓		2	1
7	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	✓		✓		1	0
8	Datu Unsay	✓		✓		1	0

9	Gen SKP	✓		✓		1	0
10							
11	Mamasapano	✓		✓		1	0
12	Montawal	✓		✓		1	0
13	Paglat	✓		✓		1	0
14	Shariff Aguak	✓		✓		2	0
15	South Upi	✓		✓		1	0
16	Sultan Sa Barongis	✓			✓	0	0
17	Talayan	✓		✓		0	1
18	Datu Anggal Midtimbang		✓	✓		n/a	
19							
20	Datu Hoffer Ampatuan		✓	✓		n/a	
21	Datu Salibo		✓	✓		n/a	
22	Guindulungan		✓	✓		n/a	
23	Mangudadatu		✓	✓		n/a	
24	Pagalungan		✓	✓			
25	Pandag		✓	✓			
36	Rajah Buayan		✓	✓			
37	Shariff Saydona Mustapha		✓	✓			
	TOTAL NO. OF BFP-OWNED FIRE TRUCK/						14
	TOTAL NO. OF LGU-OWNED FIRE TRUCK/						3
	NOTE: BESIDES FIREFIGHTING UNITS, RESCUE & EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE UNITS ARE ALSO DEPLOYED IN DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL FIRE-STATIONS. BUT AMBULANCES AND RESCUE VEHICLES ARE NOT AVAILABLE WITHIN BFP STATIONS ACROSS MAGUINDANAO.						

Based on the report of Maguindanao Bureau of Fire Protection, the fire incidents decreased to 40 in 2021 from 69 in 2020 with mostly residential facilities were affected.

Table 5.27 Fire Incidents in Maguindanao, 2019-2021

Type of Occupancy Involved	Number of Incidents per Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Residential	31	35	28
Educational	2	4	3
Grass/Forest Fire	7	17	0
Mercantile	7	2	6
SAssembly	0	1	0
SIndustrial	1	0	1
Healthcare	0	0	0
Business	1	1	0
Mixed	0	0	0
SVehicular	0	6	2
Others	0	3	0
Total	49	69	40









