

**2008 BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION  
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CALABANGA  
Camarines Sur**

Final Report

ASSRRC

*Prepared by*  
the Ateneo Social Science Research Center  
for the University Social Involvement Council,  
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*DIOS MABALOS SAINDO GABOS!*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Introduction.** This study, based on a survey of 300 samples, was conducted to provide an updated profile of Calabanga, a municipality of Camarines Sur. An attempt was also made to measure its performance against Goal 7 Target 11 of the Millennium Development Goals set down by the United Nations. The output of this study can serve as a basis for the development planning which the local government may later undertake.

**Profile of the Respondents and Household Members.** Majority of the respondents are household heads, married, and found in the rural areas. The females dominate the males. Their educational attainment assumes a downward trend which is typical of those in the rural areas. Slightly more than half are working and the majority rely on agriculture for their income. The household size ranges from one to fourteen and averages at 5.12 members.

Household members have an almost equal distribution by sex with close to half belonging to the zero to seventeen years age bracket. Educational attainment is low. Majority of the members are single and working with close to half depending on agriculture for their living. Underemployment is a high 10.7%.

Most of the respondents are natives of Calabanga. Marriage is the primary reason for those who decided to transfer to and settle in Calabanga.

**Income, Expenditure and Savings.** The average monthly expenditure for a household size of five is P8,668.2 while the average monthly income is estimated at P11,446.7. This results in an average monthly savings of P2,778.5. The bulk of the expenditure is on food.

The poverty incidence for Calabanga is 43% which is 1.9% higher than the 41.1% poverty incidence for the province in 2006. Estimates of income inequality show that wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few so that efforts must be made to lessen the gap between those who are better off and those who are worse off.

**Propensity for Engaging in Business.** A simple majority has the desire to engage in business. Grocery or sari-sari store is the most popular identified types of business. This is followed by trading, animal raising, eatery, manufacturing or processing, supplying hardware, and internet café.

**Access to Credit.** A good majority have accessed to credit. The popular sources of credit among those who have outstanding loans are business persons, microfinance institutions, relatives, and banks. Borrowed money is mainly used to meet their needs relative to business, health, food and personal care, education, and house repairs.

**Poverty Situation.** Six out of ten consider themselves poor. Poverty incidence is high among the widowed, the less educated, and those relying on wages and salaries from entrepreneurial activities outside agriculture. The average monthly home expenses amount to P12,553 and if on hand, they cannot be called poor anymore. The group composed of single persons has the highest monthly need of P14,405 for their home expenses.

**Hunger Situation.** In Calabanga, the incidence of hunger is moderate but the hunger proportion is at a double-digit. Two out of ten or 22% revealed that their family had experienced hunger at least once and had nothing to eat in the last three months. This figure is higher than the February 2007 national proportion of 19% of households reporting hunger. Hunger is prevalent among those in class E, living-in, belonging to a large household, and employed outside the agricultural sector.

There are more losers than gainers and more optimists than pessimists among Calabangueños. Optimism is dominant among the females and those in class D.

**Diet and Nutrition.** The respondents' diet and nutrition pattern is typical of a Filipino family belonging to class D. They take meals three times a day, have snacks at least once a day, and prepare meals almost every day. Calabangueños seldom buy cooked food and when they do, they buy them at an eatery or a canteen where food is sold at a relatively cheap price.

Breakfasts comprise of rice or bread, sautéed noodles (pancit), eggs, vegetables, and coffee, milk or tea. Lunch and dinner are almost a complete diet of vegetables, pork, fish, and rice.

**Access to Water and Sanitation.** Only a third of the respondents have access to safe drinking water. Majority source their water from the deep well which may be either private or public.

Most of them have access to toilets which are flush-type water sealed or simply water sealed with septic tanks. Those who do not have toilets use their neighbors' toilets, the open fields, or an open pit. Almost half of the households are not equipped with appropriate sewerage systems.

**Security of Tenure.** Tenure in terms of ownership of lot and housing is a problem to the majority of the respondents. Only very few, however, have experienced demolition in the past. Majority see little possibility of being evicted from their present places of residence in the near future.

**Durability of Housing.** Slightly more than half of the respondents own houses with strong roofing and close to two-thirds have houses with strong walls. While most of them built their houses in safe places, a few are located close to a river, drainage area, or sea, in hilly places which are prone to landslides, in open spaces with no buffer zones, very close to a road, or under a bridge. Nearly two-thirds (60%) of the houses are in need of major repairs.

**Environmental Management.** Awareness of environmental problems is low. Environmental problems identified include flooding, deforestation, water pollution, illegal fishing, quarrying of bugitis, air pollution, and illegal transport of Capiz shells.

Proper waste management is poorly practiced. Majority continue the practice of burning their garbage. Close to half claim that their areas have drainage canals, though most of them are open.

**Access to Other Basic Services.** Most Calabangueños have access to CASURECO II, either as sole owners of a private connection or sharing electric connection with others. The rest use gas or kerosene lamps, candles or car battery as sources of light.

Charcoal and firewood remain to be the most popular fuels used for cooking.

Only a few rely on electricity and LPG. By socio-economic class, LPG is used mostly by the AB class, firewood by class E, and charcoal by class D.

Almost all of the respondents claim to have access to the health services given by the municipality and eight out of ten have availed of these services during the past year. Awareness of existing health programs is high among the respondents.

Among the many health problems identified, the five most frequently mentioned are fever, hypertension, colds and cough, diarrhea, and asthma. Health services mostly availed of by the respondents were for the simple treatment of an illness or injury, routine check-up, immunization, pre- and post natal delivery, and laboratory services. These are mostly availed of at the Barangay Health Centers. The doctors, barangay health workers, and albularyos are the most sought after health services workers.

**Organizational Participation and Local Governance.** Nearly a third of the respondents are members of an organization in the community. The participation rate is low among those in the twenty-five to thirty-four years age bracket and those living-in. The rate is high among those belonging to the working class, those who have completed high school and enrolled in college or vocational courses, and those who belong to classes AB and C. The existing organizations in the area are religious, neighborhood, cooperatives, and barangay organizations.

Close to half of the respondents are officers of an organization with the males occupying most of the positions. The greater percentage of men with decision-making roles is indicative of the dominance of the male in the public sphere.

**Connectivity and Media.** Calabangueños have greater access to cellular phones than the landline, the former being more fashionable and convenient.

Among the sources of information, TV is the most popular followed by radio, broadsheet, tabloid, magazine, komiks, and cellular phone. The popularity of TV cuts across all ages, educational attainment, and socio-economic status.

For news report, the most frequently listened to TV station is the ABS-CBN. The low popularity of the GMA station could be attributed to the poor reception of its signal in the area.

**Abused Women and Children.** Calabangueños' knowledge of children and women abuses is very low and this could be indicative of the culture of silence that pervades the family and the larger society. Knowledge of Republic Act No. 9262 or the law on Anti-Violence against Women and Children is high.

Physical abuse remains the predominant form of violence against women, but in children, sexual abuse is predominant.

**Population Management.** Most of the respondents exhibit a high level of awareness of contraceptive use. This is especially true among the females and the more educated.

In terms of use of artificial methods to prevent pregnancy, a little over half of the respondents, who are predominantly female, more educated, and from classes AB and E, approve of their use.

The popular method of birth control used is the oral pills, followed by condoms,

rhythm, injectables, tubal ligation, IUD, calendar, abstinence, standard days, withdrawal, and vasectomy.

**Disaster Preparedness.** Majority of the respondents not only claim that they are prepared for any calamity that might strike their area but that they are willing to evacuate the area when there is a call for evacuation. The preparations they make when a calamity is about to strike include putting things in plastic bags, putting heavy objects on top of the roof, saving water and food, and transferring to relocation sites.

**Problems and Aspirations.** Among the community problems identified by Calabangueños, the five most pressing problems are lack of job opportunities and livelihood, poor infrastructure (drainage, irrigation, and water system), presence of many bystanders, absence of health centers in some areas, and lack of peace and order in the community.

The family problems identified include low income and lack of alternative livelihood, absence of security of tenure in terms of lot and house ownership, children's disinterest in schooling, absence of work or lack of capital for business, mental disability, and lack of harmony in husband and wife relationships.

For themselves, the respondents aspire to have a good, healthy and long life, to become rich, to have peace of mind, and to live a simple life. Family aspirations give paramount importance to children finishing their schooling as well as escaping poverty, having a job and other sources of income, peace of mind, security of tenure, and a good life. For the community, peace and disciplined youth are most desired.

**Local Government Action on Local Services.** The local government got the highest positive rating for maintenance of peace and order which was followed by provision of medicine and others, access to drinking water, then road construction and repair. The LGU is rated fairly for controlling illegal gambling, cutting of trees, and collecting garbage.

**Calabanga's Progress Towards the Attainment of Goal 7 Target 11 of the Millennium Development Goals.** Seven global and local indicators were used to measure Calabanga's progress towards the attainment of Goal 7 Target 11 of the MDGs, namely, access to water, access to sanitation, secure tenure, durability of housing, sufficiency in living space, and sound environmental practices.

Based on the localized global standards, access to water, durability of housing, security of tenure, and environmental management are all inadequate and need immediate attention.

The above findings imply that the intervention programs of the government should give priority to providing alternative high employment opportunities, encouraging households to engage in backyard farming by households to at least minimize, if not totally eliminate, experiences of hunger, increasing access to credit, and providing seminars or trainings on possible livelihood activities.

To keep up with the standards of the MDGs, the LGU must increase the residents' access to safe drinking water; facilitate the use of strong materials for housing, relocation of houses from hazardous locations to safer ones, and acquisition of lot and housing with full documentation of ownership of the same. Greater attention must also be given in encouraging Calabangueños to refrain from burning their garbage and for them to engage in waste segregation instead. The LGU must also improve its drainage system and ensure that the drainage canals are covered.

As an indirect response to poverty alleviation, the local government is also encouraged to further increase a person's access to education through the provision of scholarships.

ASSRC

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Ateneo de Naga University, through its University Social Involvement Council (USIC), has piloted four municipalities in Camarines Sur in its desire to be involved in and make a significant contribution to its surrounding communities. One of these four piloted municipalities is the Municipality of Calabanga.

As in any development effort, an updated socio-economic assessment of the realities at the ground is necessary for the crafting of a development plan that is responsive to the needs of the communities and for assessing the possible impacts of any implemented intervention project or program later on.

This profile deviates largely from the standard socio-economic profile that is found in the development planning offices of most local government units (LGUs) as it incorporates other indicators which are not normally included and which can be obtained only through the conduct of a survey. This profile, therefore, supplements the existing socio-economic profile of the local government of Calabanga.

As a member of the USIC, the Ateneo Social Science Research Center (ASSRC) is tasked to carry out this assessment.

### **Objectives of the Study**

Generally, this study aims to provide an updated profile of Calabanga. This profile covers the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, an assessment of the poverty situation using self-rated poverty techniques, migration pattern, the housing situation, the people's participation in local governance, their expenditure pattern, the incidence of violence against women and children, access to credit, population management, community problems, and aspirations in life.

Aside from generating data that deal with the living conditions of Calabanguenos and their views and attitudes towards some local issues and aspirations in life, this assessment also incorporates the LGU's progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)<sup>1</sup>, particularly Goal 7 Target 11, as translated in local setting.

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<sup>1</sup> *Adopted in September 2000 by 189 member-states, including the Philippines, the UN MDGs are a set of time-bound (1990-2015) and measurable goals and targets for combating poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women (See Appendix A for 18 targets, 48 indicators)*

## **Methodology**

### **Research Design**

The study employed descriptive research design in describing the nature of the situation as it existed at the time of the study. It made use of the survey descriptive research design form using personal interviews with the aid of an interview schedule as a technique for gathering information.

A sample size of 300 was obtained from the total number of the voting age population, generating eighty spots with each spot representing five sample respondents. This sample size of 300 corresponds to a +/- margin error of 5.65% at 95% confidence interval.

A two-stage probability sampling was employed. The first stage involved allocating the 300 samples or the eighty spots proportionately to the forty-eight barangays of Calabanga, leading to the identification of the sample barangays. The second and final stage was the identification of the household respondent by using systematic random sampling.

The target respondents for this study were the household heads (HHs) or their spouses. In the absence of both, an adult who was knowledgeable on the affairs and conditions of the HH was interviewed.

### **The Interview Schedule**

The interview schedule was divided into twenty-one blocks, namely: Socio-Demographic Characteristics; Estimated Household Income/Livelihood Source; Household Expenditure and Savings Pattern; Access to Credit; Poverty and Hunger Situation; Diet and Nutrition; Access to Water; Access to Sanitation; Security of Tenure; Durability of Housing; Environmental Management; Access to Electricity/Fuel and Health Services; Organizational Participation; Connectivity; Population Management; Abuse of Women and Children; Disaster Preparedness; Government Action on Local Services; Community Problems and Aspirations in Life; Entrepreneurship; and Awareness and Performance Rating of Local Government Officials.

### **Encoding, Coding and Data Processing**

All responses from the interview schedule, pre-coded and non-coded, were encoded using the EPI-INFO Statistical and Data Base Program. The encoded data were then printed for editing to ensure their accuracy. To avoid varying interpretation of multiple responses from open-ended questions by a number of encoders, coding of responses was done prior to data processing. The generation of pre-specified data requirements was facilitated using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

### **Brief Profile of the Study Site**

Located approximately between 13°40' to 13°47" north latitude and 123°07" to 123°22" east latitude, the Municipality of Calabanga is bounded on the west by the Bicol River and beyond, by the Municipality of Cabusao; on the south by the Municipality of Bombon and Naga City; on the east by the vast forest lands of Mt. Isarog, the Tigman River and its tributaries which form a natural boundary and beyond,

the Municipality of Tinambac; on the north by the vast fishing grounds of San Miguel Bay and beyond, by the Municipality of Sipocot, and those of Basud and Mercedes of Camarines Norte Province.

Calabanga is considered one of the most progressive towns in the Second District of Camarines Sur. It has a total land area of approximately 163.84 square kilometers spread over forty-eight barangays. In 2006, its population reached 79,234.

Calabanga is a second class municipality endowed with abundant natural resources and rich bio-diversity. It is abundant in vegetation because of its generally fertile soil and type II climate which are favorable to crop production.

## **2 PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

### **Socio-Demographic and Cultural Characteristics of the Respondents**

Shown in Table 2.1 are the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Majority of them (63%) are from the rural areas. The rest (37%) live in urban areas. The females (84%) exceed the males (16%). They were grouped into six specific age groups with a ten-year interval, except for the first and last categories. The proportion of respondents in Calabanga rises from the sixteen to twenty-four years category, peaks at the twenty-five to thirty-four years category, and continuously declines thereafter. The mean age is forty-five years.

Education is grouped into three ordinal categories. The level of educational attainment assumes a downward trend, typical of those in the rural areas.

Only 39% of the respondents are HHs while the rest, the majority (61%), are either the spouses or adult knowledgeable children in the household.

Most of the interviewed respondents (74%) are married. The rest are separated (13%), single (7%), widowed (5%), or living-in (1%).

Instead of the traditional dichotomy, working and non-working, the variable work status was extended into four categories to further elaborate the dichotomy. The working status differentiated between those workers who are working and not looking for additional work and those who are working and still looking for additional work. Non-working status distinguished between those who are unemployed (i.e., economically inactive at present including those who have already retired) and not looking for work, and those who are not working but looking for work. Noteworthy in this study is the treatment of homemakers as working individuals.

Slightly more than half (51%) are working, 39% are not working but have worked before and 9% have never worked before.

The socio-economic status of the respondents was approximated by considering their housing characteristics, i.e., construction materials of the house, quality of construction, type of neighborhood, and quality of indoor furnishings, among others. They were then classified into upper class (AB), middle class (C), poorer class (D), and poorest class (E). A substantial majority of the respondents in Calabanga are from the poor socio-economic status. Nearly two-thirds (60%) belong to class D, a third (33%) to class E and the rest, .3% to class AB and 6% to class C.

| Table 2.1. Selected Socio-Demographic and Cultural Characteristics of Respondents, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|---|---------|
| Socio-Demographic Characteristics   | Percent |
| <b>Locale</b>   |         |
| Urban   | 37      |
| Rural   | 63      |
| <b>Sex</b>  |         |
| Male  | 16      |
| Female  | 84      |
| <b>Age</b>  |         |
| 16 to 24 years  | 7       |
| 25 to 34 years  | 23      |
| 35 to 44 years  | 22      |
| 45 to 54 years  | 21      |
| 55 to 64 years  | 15      |
| 65 years & over   | 12      |
| Mean  | 45      |
| Std. Deviation  | 15.24   |
| <b>Educational Attainment</b>   |         |
| None/Elementary   | 44      |
| High School   | 35      |
| Voc/College/Post  | 21      |
| <b>Household Head</b>   |         |
| Yes   | 39      |
| No  | 61      |
| <b>Marital Status</b>   |         |
| Single  | 7       |
| Married   | 74      |
| Living-in   | 1       |
| Separated   | 13      |
| Widowed   | 5       |
| <b>Work Status</b>  |         |
| Working   | 51      |
| Not working/have worked before  | 39      |
| Never worked before   | 9       |
| <b>Socio-economic Status</b>  |         |
| AB  | .3      |
| C   | 6       |
| D   | 60      |
| E   | 33      |
| <b>Household Size</b>   |         |
| Minimum   | 1       |
| Maximum   | 14      |
| Mean  | 5.12    |
| Std. Deviation  | 2.38    |
| <b>Primary Source of HH Income</b>  |         |
| Wages/salaries, agriculture   | 9.3     |
| Wages/salaries, non-agriculture   | 21.0    |
| Entrepreneurial, agriculture  | 48.7    |
| Entrepreneurial, non-agriculture  | 13.7    |
| Other sources of income   | 7.3     |

The household size ranges from one to fourteen members. The average size is 5.12 members.

The primary source of household income was categorized according to the scheme followed at the National Statistics Office (NSO). The classification includes (1) salaries and wages from employment in agricultural and non-agricultural industries, (2) entrepreneurial or family-operated activities in agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises, and (3) other sources of income in the form of net share of crops, livestock and poultry, cash receipts from foreign or domestic sources, rental from non-agricultural land, buildings and spaces, interest from bank deposits and loans, pension and social security benefits, and dividends from investment, among others (NSO, 1997).

Expectedly, majority (58%) rely on agriculture for their income, 9.3% on agricultural wages and salaries, and 48.7% on agricultural entrepreneurial activities. Slightly more than a fifth (21%) source their income from non-agricultural wages and salaries, and 13.7% from entrepreneurial non-agricultural activities.

### Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Household Members

Household members assume an almost equal distribution by sex with 51% males and 49% females (Table 2.2). Households have a very young population with 45.1% belonging to age bracket zero to seventeen years. The average age is 26.33 years.

Educational attainment is low and assumes a downward trend. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the household members are single. The rest are married (34%), widowed (3%), living-in (3%), or separated (0.8%).

Among those who belong to the economically productive age, majority (27.3%) are working. A high 10.7% though working are still looking for additional work. Only 11.9% are not employed and not looking for work while 5.5% are not employed but looking for work.

Close to half of the productive household members (49.3%) rely on agriculture for their living - 15.6% from wages or salaries and 33.7% from entrepreneurial agriculture, 45.6% from non-agricultural activities - 31.9% from wages or salaries and 13.7% from entrepreneurial. A small percentage (5.2%) depend on remittances and pension or retirement benefits.

| Socio-Demographic Characteristics | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Sex</b>                        |         |
| Male                              | 51      |
| Female                            | 49      |
| <b>Age</b>                        |         |
| 0 to 17 years                     | 45.1    |
| 18 to 24 years                    | 10.3    |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 25 to 34 years                             | 14.4  |
| 35 to 44 years                             | 10.5  |
| 45 to 54 years                             | 8.4   |
| 55 to 64 years                             | 5.8   |
| 65 years & over                            | 5.5   |
| Mean                                       | 26.33 |
| Std. Deviation                             | 21.22 |
| <b>Educational Attainment</b>              |       |
| None/Elementary                            | 57.2  |
| High School                                | 27.5  |
| Voc/College/Post                           | 15.3  |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                      |       |
| Single                                     | 59    |
| Married                                    | 34    |
| Separated                                  | .8    |
| Widowed                                    | 3     |
| Living-in                                  | 3     |
| <b>Working Status</b>                      |       |
| Not working, not looking for work          | 11.9  |
| Not working but looking for work           | 5.5   |
| Working, not looking for additional work   | 27.3  |
| Working, still looking for additional work | 10.7  |
| Working Student                            | 0.3   |
| Student                                    | 28.4  |
| Not Applicable                             | 15.9  |
| <b>Primary Source of Income</b>            |       |
| Wages/salaries, agriculture                | 15.6  |
| Wages/salaries, non-agriculture            | 31.9  |
| Entrepreneurial, agriculture               | 33.7  |
| Entrepreneurial, non-agriculture           | 13.7  |
| Other sources of income                    | 5.2   |

### 3 MIGRATION

Migration information shows that 64% of the respondents are non-migrants while 36% are migrants. The latter comprise those who come from other municipalities within the province of Camarines Sur (22%), those from other provinces within the region (6%), and those from other regions (8%). A resident's average length of stay in Calabanga is thirty-seven years.

The information on their last place of residence shows that there had been a good number of short and long distance movements within and towards Calabanga. The reasons for transferring to Calabanga include marital fulfillment (48%), presence of family in Calabanga (19.1%), proximity to the center (hospital, market, school, place of work) (18.5%), ownership of house lot (9%), and access to free housing (5.1%).

Table 3.1. Migration, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Migration | Percent |
|-----------|---------|
|-----------|---------|

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <b>Place of Origin</b>                    |       |
| Same barangay                             | 45.0  |
| Another barangay within Calabanga         | 18.7  |
| Outside Calabanga, within Cam. Sur        | 22.3  |
| Outside Camarines Sur                     | 6.3   |
| Outside Bicol                             | 7.7   |
| <b>Length of Stay in Calabanga</b>        |       |
| Average                                   | 37.08 |
| Std. Deviation                            | 19.28 |
| <b>Last Place of Residence</b>            |       |
| Same barangay                             | 41.0  |
| Another barangay within Calabanga         | 23.3  |
| Outside Calabanga, within Cam. Sur        | 20.3  |
| Outside Camarines Sur                     | 4.0   |
| Outside Bicol                             | 11.3  |
| <b>Reasons for Migrating to Calabanga</b> |       |
| Marital                                   | 48.3  |
| Proximity to center                       | 18.5  |
| Presence of family                        | 19.1  |
| Own lot                                   | 9.0   |
| Free housing                              | 5.1   |

#### 4 INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND SAVINGS

Household income accounts for all the actual money that the members of a household receive either from their economic (business or outside employment) or non-economic activities (gambling, pension, remittances, etc).

Table 4.1 shows the actual monthly expenditure and income of the households. On the average, for a household size of five, the actual monthly expenditure reaches P8,668.2 while the average monthly income is estimated at P11,446.7. This results in an average monthly savings of P2,778.5.

| Statistics | Expenditure (PhP) | Income (PhP) | Savings (PhP) |
|------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Average    | 8,668.2           | 11,446.7     | 2,778.5       |
| Median     | 6,331.3           | 7,389.6      |               |
| SD         | 8,913.9           | 16,136.5     |               |

The bulk of the expenditure comes from food (44%), electricity (5%), lot amortization (5%), education (4%) and transportation (4%) (Figure 4.1).

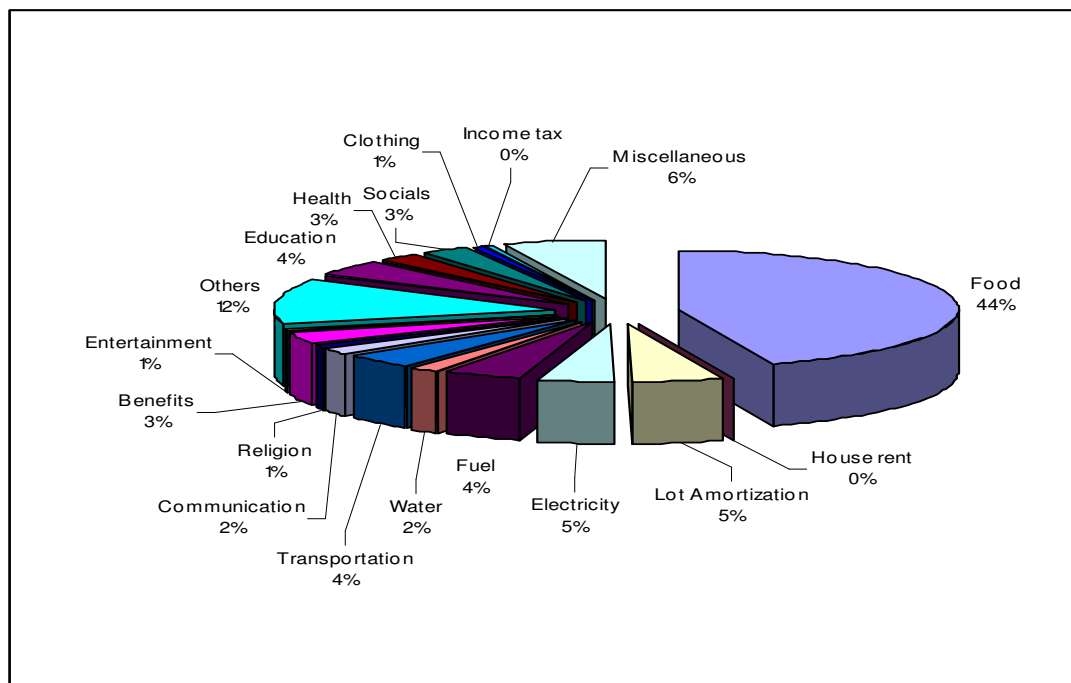


Figure 4.1. Expenditure Items, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

Of the total respondents, 23% reveal that they made savings during the past six months which were kept either in the bank (42%) or in their wallets (24%) (Table 4.2). Others saved in cooperatives, *paluwagan* groups, or with a sibling). Savings averaged at P25,045.

Table 4.2. Savings, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Savings                          | Percent |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Savings for past 6 months</b> |         |
| With savings                     | 22.7    |
| Without savings                  | 77.3    |
| <b>Where savings kept</b>        |         |
| Piggy bank                       | 23.6    |
| Bank                             | 29.2    |
| Plastic drawer                   | 8.3     |
| Wallet                           | 22.2    |
| Microfinance                     | 2.8     |
| Others                           | 13.9    |
| <b>Amount</b>                    |         |
| Average                          | 25,045  |

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| Median | 1,500  |
| SD     | 72,859 |

Using the 2006 National Statistical Coordination Board's (NSCB) annual per capita poverty threshold of P14,634 for Camarines Sur as reference, the poverty incidence for Calabanga is 43%. This is 1.8% higher than the poverty incidence of 41.1% for the province in 2006.

To determine whether income is equitably distributed, the mean and median of the household income by income level were derived (Table 4.3). Data show that the mean income is relatively lower than the median income which suggest that there are more households in the higher income levels than in the lower income levels. This is especially true for the 1<sup>st</sup> until the 4<sup>th</sup> quintile income levels.

Income level by quintile shows that the lowest 20% earn a maximum annual income of P46,000 while the highest 20% a maximum of P2,160,000, reflecting a wide disparity in income distribution.

| Family Income by Rank   | Income Bracket   | Median    | Mean      |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Lowest 5 <sup>th</sup>  | P1500 - P46000   | P30575    | P28759.83 |
| Second 5 <sup>th</sup>  | 46600 - 72000    | 60450     | 60158.3   |
| Third 5 <sup>th</sup>   | 72740 - 108000   | 91000     | 89861.53  |
| Fourth 5 <sup>th</sup>  | 108800 - 175000  | 134640    | 137236.86 |
| Highest 5 <sup>th</sup> | 178200 - 2160000 | 256992.50 | 375128.23 |

Table 4.4 also shows this disparity in income. By percentage share of income, the lowest 20% shares 4.2% of the total income, while the highest 20% shares 54.6%.

| Family Income by Rank   | % share of 2007 Income | Cumulative % share of Household | Absolute Equality | Cumulative % share of 2007 Income |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lowest 5 <sup>th</sup>  | 4.2                    | 20                              | 20                | 4.2                               |
| Second 5 <sup>th</sup>  | 9.3                    | 40                              | 40                | 13.5                              |
| Third 5 <sup>th</sup>   | 12.9                   | 60                              | 60                | 26.4                              |
| Fourth 5 <sup>th</sup>  | 19.0                   | 80                              | 80                | 45.4                              |
| Highest 5 <sup>th</sup> | 54.6                   | 100                             | 100               | 100.0                             |

A Lorenz curve is drawn to illustrate how equitably income is distributed (Figure 4.2). The curve shows the relative size of one cumulative magnitude as against the other. The horizontal axis measures the cumulative percentage of the population

and the vertical axis, the cumulative percentage of income earned. The curve measures how much income earned belong to what income groups. The diagonal line shows perfect equality. This means that at every point on the diagonal line, the percentage of income received is exactly equal to the percentage of income recipients. For example, the point halfway along the length of the diagonal line represents 50% of the income being distributed to exactly 50% of the population. Graphically, the more the Lorenz line curves away from the diagonal line, the greater is the degree of inequality represented. In this case, disparity is shown by the curving of the Lorenz line away from the line of equality. Mathematical computation for this disparity is shown by Gini coefficient which is shown to be 0.44, close to countries with highly inequitable distribution, that is, .50 to .70 (Todaro, 1996).

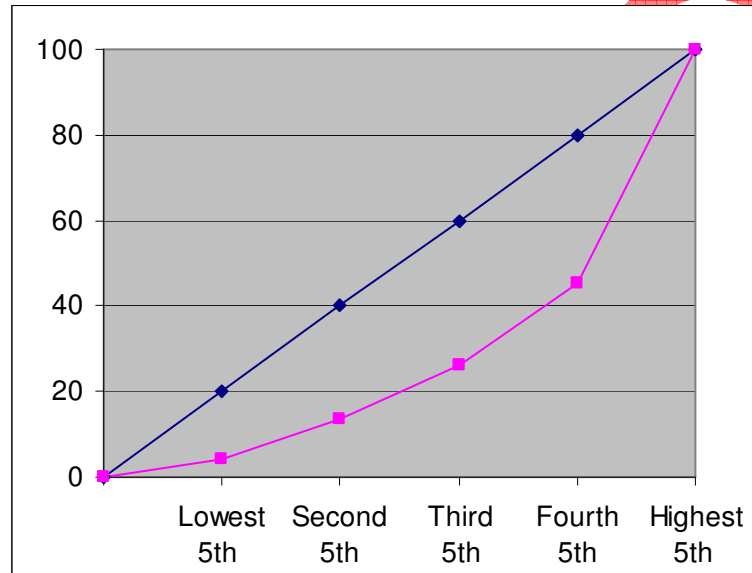


Figure 4.2. Lorenz Curve, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

## 5 PROPENSITY FOR ENGAGING IN BUSINESS

Propensity for engaging in business was simply determined by asking the respondents if they had the desire to engage in business. Of the 300 respondents, 62.3% gave an affirmative response (Table 5.1). Of the identified types of business, opening a grocery or sari-sari store is the most popular comprising 56.3% of the total responses. This is followed by trading (26%), animal raising (7.7%), opening an eatery (3.4%), manufacturing or processing (2.9%), supplying hardware (1.9%), and opening an internet café (1.4%).

Table 5.1. Propensity for Engaging in Business, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Indicators   | Percent |
|--|---------|
| <b>Have a desire to engage in business</b>           | 62.3    |
| <b>Type of desired business</b>                      |         |
| Trading  | 26.0    |
| Grocery/sari-sari                                    | 56.3    |
| Animal raising                                       | 7.7     |
| Services (beauty parlor)                             | 0.5     |
| Eatery   | 3.4     |
| Hardware supply                                      | 1.9     |
| Manufacturing/food processing                        | 2.9     |
| Internet   | 1.4     |
| <b>Reasons for inability to engage in business</b>   |         |
| Lack of capital                                      | 92.4    |
| Health-related                                       | 1.7     |
| Family-related                                       | 2.9     |
| Not timely   | 1.7     |
| Others   | 1.3     |
| <b>Reasons for not wanting to engage in business</b> |         |
| Health-related                                       | 35.6    |
| No capital   | 17.1    |
| Have family to attend to                             | 17.1    |
| No interest/plan, only want to farm                  | 14.6    |
| Others   | 14.6    |

Lack of capital is the most constraining factor for those wanting to engage in business while health is for those who do not want to. Lack of capital, presence of a family that they have to attend to or simply disinterest also keep others from engaging in business.

## 6 ACCESS TO CREDIT

A large majority (74.7) have accessed credit. Of these, 51.1% have outstanding loans. The four popular sources of credit are business person or 5-6 (29.7%), microfinance (24.2%), relatives (22.7%) and bank (10.9%).

Borrowed money is used mainly to meet the following needs: business (55.7%), health (13.0%), food and personal care (13.0%), education (6.1%), and house repair (8.4%).

Table 6.1. Sources of Credit, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Source of Credit | Percent |
|------------------|---------|
|------------------|---------|

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>Have accessed credit?</b>                  |      |
| Yes   | 74.7 |
| Not yet                                       | 25.3 |
| <b>With Outstanding Loan?</b>                 |      |
| Yes   | 51.1 |
| None  | 48.9 |
| <b>Sources of Credit</b>                      |      |
| Bank  | 10.9 |
| Employer                                      | 3.1  |
| Cooperative                                   | 2.3  |
| Business person/ 5-6                          | 29.7 |
| Relatives                                     | 22.7 |
| Microfinance                                  | 24.2 |
| Neighbor                                      | 3.1  |
| Friends                                       | 1.6  |
| GSIS  | 1.6  |
| Religious community                           | 0.8  |
| <b>Uses of Borrowed Money</b>                 |      |
| Capital for business                          | 55.7 |
| Health (Illnesses, accidents, child delivery) | 13.0 |
| Food and personal care                        | 13.0 |
| School/tuition                                | 6.1  |
| House repair                                  | 8.4  |
| Others  | 4.3  |

## 7 POVERTY SITUATION

This section presents the self-rated poverty incidence, mean and median poverty thresholds, the experience and degree of hunger felt, and the quality of life in the past five years and in the next three years. All questions used in this section were adopted from the Social Weather Station (SWS).

### Majority of Calabangueño Households Claim Themselves Poor

Self-rated poverty ratings show that 59% of the municipality's households consider themselves poor, 19% not poor, and 22% on the line (Figure 7.1). Obviously, the self-rated poverty incidence is far above the estimated poverty threshold of 43%. The gap between the two measures is explained by the difference in the definition of "what it is to be poor."

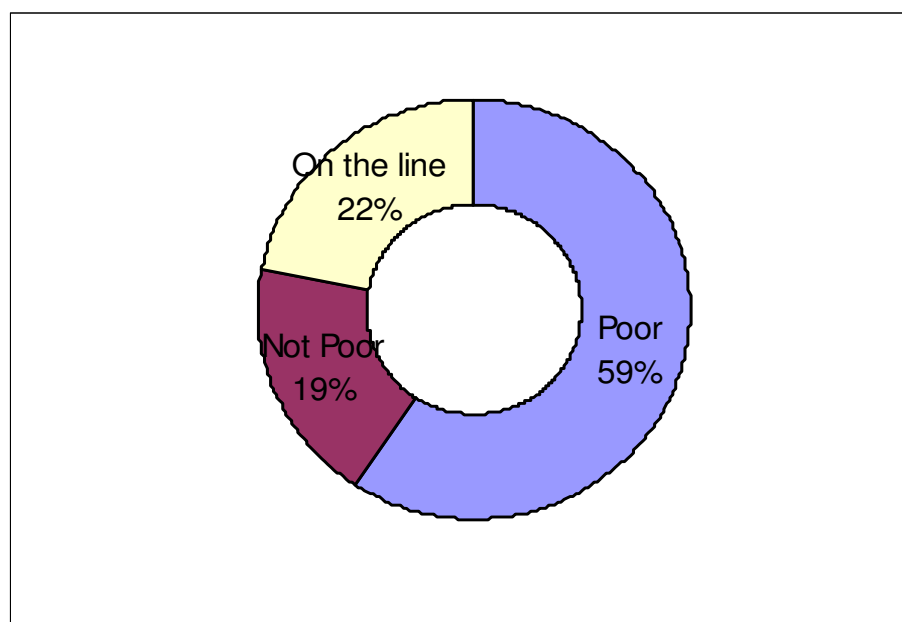


Figure 7.1. Self-Rated Poverty, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

The percentages of males and females who consider themselves poor are equal at 59% (Table 7.1). The high incidence of poverty is evident among the widowed (77%), less educated (70%), and those who rely on wages and salaries outside agriculture (21%) and on entrepreneurial activities (20.9%).

| Background Characteristics       | Poor | On the line | Not Poor |
|----------------------------------|------|-------------|----------|
| <b>Sex</b>                       |      |             |          |
| Male                             | 59   | 31          | 10       |
| Female                           | 59   | 20          | 20       |
| <b>Marital Status</b>            |      |             |          |
| Single                           | 52   | 38          | 10       |
| Married                          | 57   | 23          | 20       |
| Separated                        | 33   | 67          |          |
| Widowed                          | 77   | 10          | 13       |
| Living-in                        | 73   | 7           | 20       |
| <b>Education</b>                 |      |             |          |
| None/Elementary                  | 70   | 15          | 14       |
| High School                      | 50   | 22          | 28       |
| College/Voc/Post                 | 51   | 36          | 13       |
| <b>Source of Income</b>          |      |             |          |
| Wages/salaries – agriculture     | 16.0 |             | 84.0     |
| Wages/salaries - non-agriculture | 21.0 | 24.2        | 54.8     |
| Entrepreneurial – agriculture    | 16.9 | 22.3        | 60.8     |

|                                   |      |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Entrepreneurial – non-agriculture | 20.9 | 34.9 | 44.2 |
| Other sources of income           | 22.7 | 13.6 | 63.6 |

Respondents claim that in order for them not be called poor anymore, they would need a monthly average amount of P12,553 for home expenses (Table 6.2). The median poverty threshold is at P10,393.

| Calabanga/Marital Status/Source of Income | Mean     | N   | Median   | Std. Deviation |
|---|----------|-----|----------|----------------|
| <b>Calabanga, Camarines Sur</b>           | 12,553   | 300 | 10,393   | 10,000         |
| <b>Marital Status</b>                     |          |     |          |                |
| Single                                    | 14,405   | 21  | 10,084   | 15,000         |
| Married                                   | 12,917   | 222 | 10,574   | 10,000         |
| Separated                                 | 6,000    | 3   | 1,732    | 5,000          |
| Widowed                                   | 10,410   | 39  | 9,184    | 8,000          |
| Living-in                                 | 11,467   | 15  | 11,710   | 6,000          |
| <b>Source of Income</b>                   |          |     |          |                |
| Wages/salaries – agriculture              | 11,320.0 | 25  | 10,000.0 | 10,095.2       |
| Wages/salaries - non-agriculture          | 12,862.9 | 62  | 10,698.6 | 10,000.0       |
| Entrepreneurial – agriculture             | 12,118.2 | 148 | 10,121.1 | 10,000.0       |
| Entrepreneurial – non-agriculture         | 14,360.7 | 43  | 10,667.7 | 10,000.0       |
| Other sources of income                   | 12,477.2 | 22  | 11,594.8 | 10,000.0       |

By civil status, the singles poses as the group with the highest monthly need of P14,405 for their home expenses, followed by those who are married at P12,917, living-in at P11,467, widowed at P10,410, and separated at P6,000. The high amount declared by the singles is reflective of the heavier financial pressure that they experience in reality compared to married couples.

### Hunger Proportion is at a Double-Digit

Calabanga's hunger proportion is at a double-digit. When asked whether their family had experienced hunger at least once and had nothing to eat in the last three months, 22% said yes (Table 7.3). This figure is higher than the February 2007 national proportion of 19% of households reporting hunger (SWS, 2007).

Data further show that hunger is prevalent among classes E (30%) and D (20%), those who are living-in (46.7%) and married (21.2%), those belonging to a large household size of ten members and over (38.5%), and those employed outside the agricultural sector (27%).

| Table 7.3. Experience of Hunger by Background Characteristics, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |             |             |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Background Characteristics  | Yes         | No          |
| <b>Calabanga, Camarines Sur</b>   | <b>22.0</b> | <b>78.0</b> |
| <b>Marital Status</b>   |             |             |
| Single  | 19.0        | 81.0        |
| Married   | 21.2        | 78.8        |
| Living-in   | 46.7        | 53.3        |
| Separated   |             | 100.0       |
| Widowed   | 20.5        | 79.5        |
| <b>Socio-Economic Status</b>  |             |             |
| AB  |             | 100.0       |
| C   |             | 100.0       |
| D   | 19.9        | 80.1        |
| E   | 30.0        | 70.0        |
| <b>Household size</b>   |             |             |
| 1 to 3 members  | 14.6        | 85.4        |
| 4 to 6 members  | <b>20.3</b> | 79.7        |
| 7 to 9 members  | 31.3        | 68.7        |
| 10 members & over   | 38.5        | 61.5        |
| <b>Source of Income</b>   |             |             |
| Wages/salaries – agriculture  | <b>16.0</b> | 84.0        |
| Wages/salaries - non-agriculture  | 27.4        | 72.6        |
| Entrepreneurial – agriculture   | 23.0        | 77.0        |
| Entrepreneurial - non-agriculture   | 9.3         | 90.7        |
| Other sources of income   | 31.8        | 68.2        |

In terms of frequency of hunger, majority (65%) of those who said that they experienced hunger and had nothing to eat had it only once (Table 7.4). While the incidence of hunger is moderate, the double-digit is alarming. Severe hunger (often + always) is at 15%, much higher than the national rate of 4% as determined by the SWS.

| Table 7.4. Frequency of Hunger, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|--|---------|
| Frequency  | Percent |
| Only once  | 65.2    |
| A few times  | 19.7    |
| Often  | 9.1     |
| Always   | 6.1     |

### More Gainers, More Optimists

Comparing their present quality of life to that five years ago, there are more who say that it is worse now (losers, 36.3%) than those who say that it is better now (34.3%) or that it is the same as before (29.3%) (Table 7.5). By sex, females are the gainers (35.5%) and males the losers (46.9%). In terms of socio-economic class, classes AB and E are the gainers with 100% and 37%, respectively, saying that their quality of life is better now, while classes C and D are the losers with 38.9% and 37%, respectively, saying that it is worse now.

| Table 7.5. Quality of Life in the Past 5 Years, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008   |        |                |       |          |
|--|--------|----------------|-------|----------|
| Question: Comparing your quality of life now to how it was 5 years ago, would you say that your quality of life now is ... |        |                |       |          |
| Calabanga/Sex/Socio-economic class   | Better | Same as before | Worse | Net Gain |
| Calabanga  | 34.3   | 29.3           | 36.3  | -2.0     |
| <b>Sex</b>   |        |                |       |          |
| Male   | 28.6   | 24.5           | 46.9  |          |
| Female   | 35.5   | 30.3           | 34.3  |          |
| <b>Socio-Economic Class</b>  |        |                |       |          |
| AB   | 100.0  |                |       | 100.0    |
| C  | 33.3   | 27.8           | 38.9  |          |
| D  | 32.6   | 30.4           | 37.0  |          |
| E  | 37.0   | 28.0           | 35.0  |          |

When asked whether the respondents foresee a gain or loss in their quality of life over the next three years, 60% of the respondents expect their quality of life to improve (Table 7.6). About 29.3% do not foresee any change in their present status while 6.3% are pessimistic about the coming years.

Optimism regarding quality of life is prevalent among the females as indicated by the greater number of female optimists (61.8%) than male optimists (49%). Among the socio-economic classes, class D (63.5%) is more optimistic than classes E (55%) and C (50%).

| Question: In your opinion, what will be the quality of life in the next 3 years? Will it... |               |             |              |                      |          |
|---|---------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|
| Calabanga/Sex/ Socio-economic class   | Become better | Be the same | Become worse | DK/Refused to answer | Net Gain |
| Calabanga   | 59.7          | 29.3        | 6.3          | 4.7                  | 53.4     |
| <b>Sex</b>  |               |             |              |                      |          |
| Male  | 49.0          | 28.6        | 12.2         | 10.2                 | 36.8     |
| Female  | 61.8          | 29.5        | 5.2          | 3.6                  | 56.6     |
| <b>Socio-economic Class</b>   |               |             |              |                      |          |
| AB  |               | 100.0       |              |                      |          |
| C   | 50.0          | 27.8        | 16.7         | 5.6                  | 33.3     |
| D   | 63.5          | 25.4        | 5.5          | 5.5                  | 58.0     |
| E   | 55.0          | 36.0        | 6.0          | 3.0                  | 49.0     |

## 8 DIET AND NUTRITION

The data on diet and nutrition confirm the socio-economic situation of the respondents where majority belong to class D. They take meals three times a day, have snacks at least once a day, and prepare meals almost every day (19.45 times). When able, respondents buy cooked food instead of preparing them and this happens at least 1.92 times, roughly representing two meal preparations. Seldom do the respondents buy cooked food from an expensive restaurant or fast foods. When buying cooked food, they go to an eatery or a canteen where the food sold is relatively cheaper.

| Frequency of Diet                         | Mean Time    |
|---|--------------|
| Frequency of taking meals in a day        | 3x a day     |
| Taking snack in a day                     | 1.28x a day  |
| Meal preparation in a week                | 19.45x a day |
| Buy cooked food in a week                 | 1.92x a day  |
| Buy cooked food from expensive restaurant | .05x a week  |
| Buy cooked food fast foods                | .10x a week  |
| Buy cooked food from cafeteria/canteen    | .21x a week  |
| Buy cooked food from eatery               | 1.57x a week |

A households' breakfast is typically Filipino: rice or bread, dried fish, eggs, *pancit*, vegetables (leftover from last dinner), coffee, milk or tea for breakfast; rice, fish, pork, and vegetables for lunch and dinner.

| Table 8.2. Meal Composition, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008  |
|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Breakfast</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bread or rice, dried fish, <i>pancit</i>, noodles, eggs, vegetables, coffee/milk/tea</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Lunch</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rice, fish, vegetables, pork</p>   |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Dinner</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rice, fresh fish, vegetables, pork, and dried fish</p>                                      |

Servings of food on the family members appear to have a gender dimension (Table 8.3). The husband usually has the largest servings of food probably because of the general thinking that since men's activities are more strenuous than women's, it is only proper that they be served with more food. For being the head and the breadwinner of the family, the men deserve to have the best part of the food. The daughters, usually the youngest, receive the least servings of food.

| Table 8.3. Servings of Food by Members of the Family, 2008 |                                   |                                 |                                     |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Family Members   | Member of Family .....            |                                 |                                     |
|  | With the largest servings of food | With the least servings of food | Receiving the best part of the food |
| Husband  | 39.3                              |                                 | 11.0                                |
| Wife   | 6.7                               | 21.7                            | 4.7                                 |
| Sons   | 32.7                              | 22.0                            | 8.0                                 |
| Daughter   | 6.7                               | 29.7                            | 6.7                                 |
| Male Relatives   | 3.3                               |                                 |                                     |
| Female Relatives   |                                   | 3.7                             |                                     |
| Grand daughter   |                                   | 3.7                             |                                     |

## 9 ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water is determined by the source of drinking water and ownership status. Data show that only a third of the respondents have access to safe drinking water (Table 9.1). Majority (58%) depend on deep well, either private or public. The rest source their water from an open well (3.7%), spring or river (4.2) or a seller (3.7%).

| Source                          | Percent |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Calabanga Waterworks            | 32.6    |
| Deep well (piped to dwelling)   | 7.3     |
| Deep well (private pump)        | 40.7    |
| Open well                       | 3.7     |
| Deep well (public pump)         | 7.8     |
| Purchased on ration from tanker | 3.7     |
| Spring/river                    | 4.2     |

Of the 32.6% who source their water from Calabanga's waterworks, more than half (56.8%) have their own water connection while the rest share it with other families (Table 9.2). While slightly more than 70% own a private pump, close to a third share it with other families. Spring deep well seems to be located in public places as indicated by the majority who do not own it.

| Source                               | Ownership |      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|
|                                      | Yes       | No   |
| Calabanga Waterworks                 | 56.8      | 42.2 |
| Spring Deep well (piped to dwelling) | 28.6      | 71.4 |
| Deep well (private pump)             | 71.2      | 28.8 |
| Open well                            | 57.1      | 42.9 |

Most of the respondents (83.2%) have underground water connection (Table 9.3) and based on the UN-habitat and global observatory standard in determining sufficiency of water, 95.3% have sufficient supply of water.

All of the respondents claim that their water is clear. Nine out of ten say that their water does not have any strange smell or taste.

| Table 9.3. Water Connection, Sufficiency and Quality of Water, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|---|---------|
| Water Connection/Sufficiency and Quality of Water   | Percent |
| <b>Water Connection</b>   |         |
| Close to drainage/canal   | 6.7     |
| Underground   | 83.2    |
| Above ground  | 10.1    |
| <b>Sufficiency of water</b>   |         |
| at least 20 liters/day/person   | 95.3    |
| < 20 liters/day/person  | 4.7     |
| <b>Clearness of Water</b>   |         |
| Clear   | 100.0   |
| Not clear   | 0       |
| <b>Smell of Water</b>   |         |
| With smell  | 6.7     |
| Without smell   | 93.3    |
| <b>Taste of Water</b>   |         |
| With strange taste  | 8.3     |
| No strange taste  | 91.7    |

Access to sanitation is defined by the presence or absence of toilets and septic tanks. Data show that eight out of ten respondents have toilets which are flush-type water sealed (7%) or simply water sealed (87.2%) (Table 9.4). Two out of ten claim to have no toilets and either use their neighbors' toilets (86%), open fields (7%), or open pit (1.2%).

Almost all of those who have their own toilets claim that they have their own septic tanks. Majority of them (86%) however admit that they have never cleaned these septic tanks.

| Table 9.4. Presence of Sanitary Toilet and Septic Tank, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|--|---------|
| Toilet/Septic tanks  | Percent |
| <b>Presence of toilets</b>   |         |
| With   | 81.0    |
| Without  | 19.0    |
| <b>If without toilets</b>  |         |
| Neighbors' toilets   | 86.0    |
| Open fields  | 7.0     |
| River/sea/Seashore   | 7.0     |
| <b>Type of toilets</b>   |         |
| Flush  | 7.0     |
| Water sealed   | 87.2    |

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Antipolo                        | 4.5  |
| Open pit                        | 1.2  |
| <b>Presence of Septic tanks</b> |      |
| With septic tanks               | 99.7 |
| Without septic tanks            | 0.3  |
| <b>Frequency of cleaning</b>    |      |
| Have not been cleaned since     | 86.3 |
| After 5 years                   | 1.7  |
| Once in 5 years                 | 2.7  |
| When full                       | 5.5  |
| Don't know                      | 3.4  |

## 10 SECURITY OF TENURE

Security of tenure is indicated by one's ownership of the house he lives in or the lot where his house is constructed and the experience of demolition. Results show that majority of the respondents have no security of tenure in terms of lot: four out of ten (44%) are just squatting with the consent of the owners, 1% without the owners' consent, 4% renting, 1% paying for the lot on installment basis, 0.3% have the house mortgaged (Table 10.1). While 20% profess to own the lot but have no proof of payment, only close to a third (29%) could claim that they fully own the lot as indicated by their full payment.

Similarly, in terms of housing, majority of the respondents (56%) have no security of tenure - 41% have not fully paid for the house, 12% are squatting with the owners' consent, 3% renting, and 0.3% squatting without the owners' consent.

Table 10.1. Housing and Lot Tenure, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Status                            | Lot | House |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Owner with proof of payment       | 29  | 44    |
| Owner without proof of payment    | 20  | 0     |
| Installment payment               | 1   | 41    |
| Renting                           | 4   | 3     |
| Squatting with owner's consent    | 44  | 12    |
| Squatting without owner's consent | 1   | .3    |
| Pawned/ mortgaged                 | .3  | 0     |

Asked if they had experienced demolition in the past, only 5.3% gave an affirmative response (Table 10.2). The reasons for the demolition were that the property was to be used by the owner, the owner lost the case thus he had to vacate the area, road widening, subdivision of lots among siblings, non-ownership of the lot, and owner was irritated by the tenant's drunk son.

Majority (90.7%) though foresee little chance of being demolished in the near future.

| Table 10.2. Experience and Possibility of Demolition, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008            |      |
|---|------|
| Question: In the past 10 years, have you experienced your places of residence being demolished? |      |
| Yes   | 5.3  |
| No  | 94.7 |
| Question: What were the reasons for demolition?   |      |
| To be used by the owner   | 58.8 |
| The owner lost the case   | 11.8 |
| Irritated by drunk son  | 5.9  |
| Not owned   | 11.8 |
| Road widening   | 5.9  |
| Subdivision of lot among siblings   | 6.0  |
| Question: Do you foresee any possibility of your house being demolished in the near future?     |      |
| Yes   | 9.3  |
| No  | 90.7 |

## 11 DURABILITY OF HOUSING

Durability of housing is reflected in the kind of construction materials used by the respondents for their roofs and walls. The roofing of most of the respondents are quite strong being made of galvanized iron or aluminum (57.3%), combination of tile, concrete, and wood (0.7%) and concrete (1.7%) (Table 11.1). Only a few (26.7%) use light materials or combination of bamboo, sawali, cogon, and nipa (13.3%). As to the walls, many (64%) use strong materials – combination of tile, concrete, and wood (35.7%) or concrete (28.3%). About 19.3% use combination of bamboo, sawali, and nipa, 8% combination of wood or plywood, and makeshift (7.9%).

| Table 11.1. Construction Materials Used, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|
| Construction Materials  | Roofs | Walls |
| Galvanized Iron/Aluminum  | 57.3  | 1.0   |
| Tile/concrete/brick/stone   | 0.7   | 35.7  |
| Wood/plywood  | 0.3   | 8.0   |
| Mixed Tile/concrete/wood/brick/stone                                    | 1.7   | 28.3  |
| Nipa/galvanized iron/aluminum   | 26.7  | 0     |
| Bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa  | 13.3  | 19.3  |
| Makeshift/ salvaged materials   | 0     | 7.9   |
| Half concrete/ half sawali  | 0     | 0.3   |

While 92.3% say that their houses are built in safe places, 7.7% claim otherwise

(Table 10.2). The latter had their houses built close to a river, drainage area, or sea, in hilly places which are prone to landslides, open spaces with no buffer zones, very close to the road, and under the bridge.

The houses of nearly two-thirds (60%) need major repairs.

| Location/Condition             | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Located in safe places?</b> |         |
| Yes                            | 92.3    |
| No                             | 7.7     |
| <b>Location of houses</b>      |         |
| Under the bridge               | 4.2     |
| Close to river/drainage/sea    | 70.8    |
| Very close to the road         | 4.2     |
| Prone to landslides            | 12.5    |
| Located in an open space       | 8.2     |
| <b>Needs major repair?</b>     |         |
| Yes                            | 60.0    |
| No                             | 40.0    |

## 12 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In this section, environmental management pertains to awareness of environmental problems, manner of garbage disposal, observance of waste management regulations, as well as presence, type, and regularity of drainage cleaning.

Majority of Calabangueños (61%) are not aware of any environmental problem (Table 12.1). The 39% who are aware identified the following as environmental problems: garbage, flooding, deforestation, water pollution, illegal fishing, quarrying of *bugitis*, air pollution, and illegal transport of Capiz.

| Practices/Regulations           | Percent |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Aware of environmental problems |         |
| Yes                             | 39.3    |
| No                              | 60.7    |

|                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Identified environmental problems |      |
| Illegal fishing                   | 6.0  |
| Deforestation                     | 21.2 |
| Flooding                          | 23.9 |
| Quarrying of bugitis              | 5.4  |
| Garbage                           | 26.6 |
| Water pollution                   | 14.7 |
| Illegal transport of Capiz        | 0.5  |
| Air pollution                     | 1.6  |

Majority of Calabangueños (49%) continue the practice of burning their garbage (Table 12.2). A smaller percentage (21.5) either have their garbage collected by a truck (19.2%) or a cart (2.3%). A few dump them in any vacant lot (4.9%) or throw them into a canal (3.9%). A number practices composting (2.6%), segregation (0.3%) and recycling (0.3%).

| Table 12.2. Manner of Garbage Disposal, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|--|---------|
| Practices/Regulations  | Percent |
| <b>Manner of Garbage Disposal</b>                                      |         |
| Collected by truck   | 19.2    |
| Collected by cart  | 2.3     |
| Burning  | 49.0    |
| Dumped in vacant lot   | 4.9     |
| Composting   | 2.6     |
| Burying  | 13.5    |
| Thrown into canals   | 3.9     |
| Throwing   | 4.1     |
| Segregation  | 0.3     |
| Recycling  | 0.3     |

In terms of drainage system, of the total respondents interviewed, 41% claim to have drainage canals which are either open (90%) or covered (10%) (Table 12.2). Majority (58.7%) however live in places with no drainage canals.

Flooding is not a problem to the majority (85.7%). For those who experience flooding, they attribute this to the absence or smallness of drainage, proximity to canal, area being low-lying, clogging of canals, and rising of the tide.

| Table 12.3. Drainage and Flooding, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|---|---------|
| Reasons   | Percent |
| <b>Presence of Drainage</b>                                       |         |
| With drainage   | 41.3    |
| Without drainage  | 58.7    |
| <b>Kinds of Drainage</b>  |         |
| Open canal  | 90.3    |
| Covered canal   | 9.7     |
| <b>Place being flooded?</b>                                       |         |
| Yes   | 14.3    |
| No  | 85.7    |
| <b>Reasons of flooding</b>  |         |
| No/small drainage   | 32.6    |
| Close to canals   | 2.2     |
| Low-lying area  | 28.3    |
| Clogged canals  | 10.9    |
| High tide   | 26.1    |

### 13 ACCESS TO OTHER BASIC SERVICES

Three basic services are tackled in this section: access to electricity, kinds of fuel used, and health situation.

Most of the Calabangueños (83.3%) have access to CASURECO II, either as sole owner of a private connection (84.4%) or sharing the connection with others (15.6%) (Table 13.1). The 16.7% who have no connection to CASURECO uses gas or kerosene lamps, candles, or car battery as sources of house lighting.

| Table 13.1. Access to Electricity, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|---|---------|
| Indicators  | Percent |
| <b>Connected to CASURECO II</b>                                   | 83.3    |
| <b>Ownership of the connection</b>                                |         |
| Sole ownership  | 84.4    |
| Shared  | 15.6    |
| <b>Source of house lighting if not connected to CASURECO II</b>   |         |
| Gas/kerosene lamps  | 96.1    |
| Candles   | 2.0     |

| Table 13.1. Access to Electricity, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|---|---------|
| Indicators  | Percent |
| Car battery   | 2.0     |

Charcoal and firewood remain to be the most popular fuels used for cooking (Table 13.2). Some (16.3%) rely on electricity. A negligible portion of the population (0.3%) depends on LPG. By socio-economic class, LPG is used mostly by the AB class, firewood by class E, and charcoal by class D.

| Table 13.2. Kinds of Fuel for Cooking, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |      |       |      |      |      |
|---|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Fuel for Cooking  | User | AB    | C    | D    | E    |
| LPG   | 0.3  | 100.0 | 66.7 | 23.2 | 4.0  |
| Electricity   | 16.3 | 0.0   | 0.0  | 1.1  | 1.0  |
| Firewood  | 40.2 | 0.0   | 22.2 | 43.6 | 62.0 |
| Charcoal  | 40.4 | 0.0   | 33.3 | 53.0 | 44.0 |
| Sawdust   | 1.9  | 0.0   | 0.0  | 2.8  | 2.0  |

Almost all respondents claim to have access to municipal health services because of their proximity to a health center (Table 13.3). Eight out of ten have availed of the health services for the past year.

Awareness of existing health programs is high with 75.7% claiming knowledge about them.

| Table 13.3. Access to Health Services, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |      |         |
|---|------|---------|
| Health Services   | Yes  | No/None |
| Presence of Nearby Health Center                                      | 95.0 | 5.0     |
| Have you availed of health services for the past year?                | 92.0 | 8.0     |
| Know of any program by the local government?                          | 75.7 | 24.3    |

Among the many health problems identified, the five most frequently mentioned are fever, hypertension, colds or cough, diarrhea, and asthma (Table 13.4).

| Table 13.4. Top 5 Health Problems for the past 1 year, Calabanga Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|--|---------|
| Health Problems  | Percent |
| Fever  | 37.6    |
| Hypertension   | 25.0    |
| Colds/cough  | 10.3    |
| Diarrhea   | 3.4     |
| Asthma   | 2.9     |

The health services most availed of by the respondents were the simple treatment of an illness or injury, routine check-up, immunization, pre- and post natal delivery, and laboratory services (Table 13.5). These are mostly availed of at the Barangay Health Centers (53.4%).

| Table 13.5. Health Services/Facilities Availed, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|--|---------|
| Health Services/Facilities   | Percent |
| <b>Services</b>  |         |
| Treatment of illness/injury  | 57.1    |
| Routine check-up   | 25.6    |
| Laboratory services  | 2.4     |
| Immunization   | 9.0     |
| Family Planning  | 1.8     |
| Pre-and post-natal delivery  | 3.7     |
| Financial assistance   | 0.3     |
| <b>Health Facilities</b>   |         |
| Barangay Health Services   | 53.4    |
| Rural Health Unit/   | 9.0     |
| City/Municipal Hospital  | 9.0     |
| Regional Hospital  | 12.0    |
| Private clinic/Hospital  | 15.8    |
| Mental Hospital  | 0.8     |

The doctors, barangay health workers and faith healers are the most sought after health service workers (Table 13.6).

| Health Services          | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Barangay Health Worker   | 29.9    |
| Faith healer (Albularyo) | 23.1    |
| Doctor                   | 43.5    |
| Parahilot                | 2.6     |
| Rural Health Unit        | 0.5     |
| Self-medication          | 0.2     |

#### 14 ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

This block focuses on Calabangueños' participation in local governance as indicated by their membership and roles in community organizations. The latter were viewed from the perspective of gender and selected socio-demographic characteristics.

##### Membership in Organizations

In Calabanga, 31.7% of the respondents are involved in at least one organization in the community (Table 14.1). Men and women's participation rates in community organizations do not significantly differ.

Participation rate is low among those in the age bracket twenty-five to thirty-four years (16%) and those who are living-in (10%). That those in this age bracket are relatively less involved in matters outside their homes could be attributed to their serious preoccupation with their jobs and families while those living-in bear the stigma of an illegitimate marital status leading to dysfunctional families.

| Background Characteristics         | Are you a member of any organization in your community? |      |
|------------------------------------|---|------|
|                                    | Yes   | No   |
| <b>Member of any organization?</b> | 31.7  | 68.3 |
| <b>Sex</b>                         |   |      |
| Male                               | 30.6  | 69.4 |
| Female                             | 31.9  | 68.1 |

| Table 14.1. Membership in Organization, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |   |      |
|--|---|------|
|  | Are you a member of any organization in your community? |      |
| <b>Age</b>   |   |      |
| 18 to 24 years   | 27.3  | 72.7 |
| 25 to 34 years   | 19.1  | 80.9 |
| 35 to 44 years   | 27.3  | 72.7 |
| 45 to 54 years   | 38.7  | 61.3 |
| 55 to 64 years   | 34.1  | 65.9 |
| 65 years & over  | 50.0  | 50.0 |
| <b>Working Status</b>  |   |      |
| Working  | 37.0  | 63.0 |
| Not working/ever worked before   | 26.3  | 73.7 |
| Never worked before  | 25.0  | 75.0 |
| <b>Civil Status</b>  |   |      |
| Single   | 42.9  | 57.1 |
| Married  | 27.5  | 72.5 |
| Living-in  | 20.0  | 80.0 |
| Separated  | 100.0   |      |
| Widowed  | 48.7  | 51.3 |
| <b>Education</b>   |   |      |
| None/Elementary  | 26.3  | 73.7 |
| High School  | 28.8  | 71.2 |
| Voc/College/Post   | 47.6  | 52.4 |
| <b>Economic Class</b>  |   |      |
| AB   | 100.0   |      |
| C  | 50.0  | 50.0 |
| D  | 37.6  | 62.4 |
| E  | 17.0  | 83.0 |

Higher participation rates are also seen among the working class (37%), those who have completed high school and taken college or vocational courses (47.6%), and members of classes AB (100%) and C (50%).

### Types of Organizations

Over all, majority of the respondents belong to religious organizations (29.6%), neighborhood organizations (28.7%), cooperatives/microfinance groups, (14.8%) and barangay organizations (18.5%) (Table 14.2).

| Table 14.2. Types of Organization, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|---|---------|
| Organization  | Percent |
|   |         |

|                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| Religious organization    | 29.6 |
| Neighborhood organization | 28.7 |
| Barangay organization     | 18.5 |
| Civic Organization        | 0.9  |
| Agricultural organization | 0.9  |
| School organization       | 2.8  |
| Ladies organization       | 3.7  |
| Cooperative/Microfinance  | 14.8 |

In the above-mentioned organizations, membership is dominated by the female which reflect the women's increasing participation in the community development process (Table 14.3).

| Organization              | Male | Female |
|---------------------------|------|--------|
| Religious organization    | 12.5 | 87.5   |
| Neighborhood organization | 12.9 | 87.1   |
| Barangay Organization     | 30.0 | 70.0   |
| Agriculture/Fishery       | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Civic Organization        | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Ladies organization       | 25.0 | 75.0   |
| School organization       | 0.0  | 100.0  |
| Cooperative/Microfinance  | 0.0  | 100.0  |

Close to half of the respondents are officers of an organization. Officership in organizations appears to have a gender dimension (Table 14.4). The greater percentage of men with decision-making roles is indicative of male dominance in the public sphere.

In terms of age, members of the younger generation tend to have more interest in occupying certain positions in an organization as compared to the older ones. Officership is also directly related to a person's educational attainment. Among those in the lower socio-economic status, class C has greater access to officership than lower classes D and E.

| Background Characteristics  | Are you an officer of any organization in your community? |      |
|-----------------------------|---|------|
|                             | Yes   | No   |
| Officer in any organization | 46.3  | 53.7 |
| Sex                         |   |      |
| Male                        | 62.5  | 37.5 |
| Female                      | 43.0  | 57.0 |

|                      | Are you an officer of any organization in your community? |       |
|----------------------|---|-------|
|                      |   |       |
| Age                  |   |       |
| 18 to 24 years       | 66.7  | 33.3  |
| 25 to 34 years       | 76.9  | 23.1  |
| 35 to 44 years       | 50.0  | 50.0  |
| 45 to 54 years       | 33.3  | 66.7  |
| 55 to 64 years       | 40.0  | 60.0  |
| 65 years & over      | 36.8  | 63.2  |
| Socio-Economic Class |   |       |
| AB                   |   | 100.0 |
| C                    | 77.8  | 22.2  |
| D                    | 42.6  | 57.4  |
| E                    | 47.1  | 52.9  |

## 15 CONNECTIVITY AND MEDIA

Connectivity is measured in terms of access to landline and cellular phones only (Table 15.1). Data show that Calabangueños have greater access to cellular phones (53%) than the landline (3%) probably because the former is more in fashion and convenient.

|                            | With | Without |
|----------------------------|------|---------|
| Landline                   | 3.0  | 97.0    |
| Cellphone (Ave. No. = 1.6) | 53.0 | 47.0    |

Among the sources of information, TV is the most popular (58.3%), followed by radio (32.6%), broadsheet (4.7%), tabloid (4.7%), magazine (0.4%), komiks (0.2%), and cellular phones (0.2%) (Table 15.2).

| Media        | Percent |
|--------------|---------|
| <b>Media</b> |         |
| TV           | 58.3    |
| Radio        | 32.6    |
| Broadsheet   | 4.7     |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Komiks         | 0.2 |
| Cellular phone | 0.2 |
| Tabloid        | 4.7 |
| Magazine       | 0.4 |

The popularity of TV cuts across all ages, educational attainment, and socio-economic status (Table 15.3).

Table 15.3. Source of Information by Selected Characteristics, Percent of Respondents, Calabanga, Camarines Sur 2008

| Selected Characteristics | What sources of information do you use? |       |            |         |           |          |      |        |
|--------------------------|---|-------|------------|---------|-----------|----------|------|--------|
|                          | TV                                      | Radio | Broadsheet | Tabloid | Cellphone | Magazine | None | Komiks |
| <b>Age</b>               |   |       |            |         |           |          |      |        |
| 18 to 24 years           | 86.4                                    | 63.6  | 13.6       | 0.0     | 0.0       | 0.0      | 4.5  | 0.0    |
| 25 to 34 years           | 86.8                                    | 51.5  | 8.8        | 2.9     | 0.0       | 1.5      | 0.0  | 4.4    |
| 35 to 44 years           | 90.9                                    | 37.9  | 6.1        | 1.5     | 0.0       | 1.5      | 0.0  | 0.0    |
| 45 to 54 years           | 88.7                                    | 50.0  | 8.1        | 1.6     | 1.6       | 0.0      | 6.5  | 1.6    |
| 55 to 64 years           | 79.5                                    | 45.5  | 4.5        | 0.0     | 0.0       | 0.0      | 2.3  | 0.0    |
| 65 years & over          | 86.9                                    | 55.3  | 2.6        | 2.6     | 0.0       | 0.0      | 5.3  | 0.0    |
| <b>Education</b>         |   |       |            |         |           |          |      |        |
| None/Elementary          | 60.5                                    | 51.9  | 1.5        | 0.8     | 0.0       | 0.0      | 5.3  | 0.0    |
| High School              | 88.5                                    | 46.2  | 4.8        | 0.0     | 0.0       | 0.0      | 3.8  | 1.0    |
| Voc/College/Post         | 98.4                                    | 46.0  | 22.2       | 6.3     | 1.6       | 3.2      | 0.0  | 0.0    |
| <b>Economic Class</b>    |   |       |            |         |           |          |      |        |
| AB                       | 100.0                                   | 100.0 |            |         |           |          |      |        |
| C                        | 100                                     | 50.0  | 16.7       |         |           |          |      |        |
| D                        | 90.1                                    | 52.5  | 8.3        | 2.8     | 0.6       | 1.1      | 1.1  | 0.6    |
| E                        | 79.0                                    | 41.0  | 3.0        | 0.0     | 0.0       | 0.0      | 9.0  |        |

For news reports, the most frequently listened to TV station is the ABS-CBN with 95.4% of the respondents patronizing it (Table 15.4). The low popularity of the GMA station could be attributed to the poor reception of its signal in the area.

Table 15.4. Popular TV Stations, Calabanga, Camarines Sur 2008

| TV Station | Percent |
|------------|---------|
| ABS-CBN    | 95.4    |
| GMA        | 4.6     |

## 16 ABUSED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### Knowledge of Children and Women Abuse

When asked of their knowledge of children and women abuses, only 4.7% and 6%, respectively, express awareness. These low figures may be indicative of the culture of silence pervading the family and the larger society (Figure 16.1). Majority of the respondents (63%), however, know about Republic Act No. 9262 which is the law on Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children.

Among those who have knowledge of children and women abuses identified physical abuse as the dominant form followed by sexual and verbal abuses (Table 16.1).

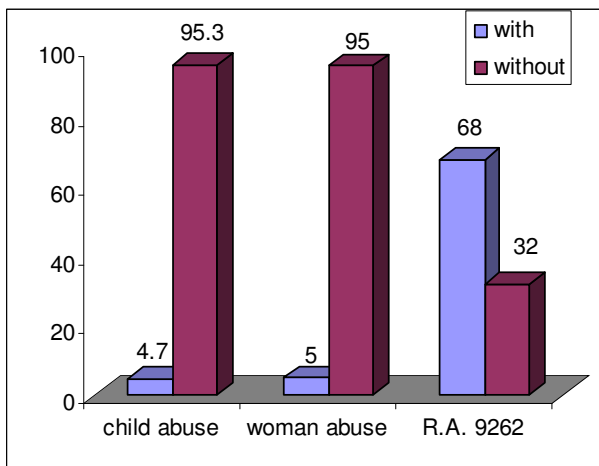


Table 16.1. Types of Abuse Inflicted on Women and Children, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Types of Abuses | Child | Women |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Verbal          |       | 2     |
| Physical        | 10    | 12    |
| Sexual          | 4     | 1     |

Figure 16.1. Knowledge of child and woman abuse and R.A. No. 9262, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

## 17 POPULATION MANAGEMENT

### Awareness of Contraceptives

Calabangueños exhibit a high level of awareness of contraceptives as indicated by the high positive response of 83.3% when asked if they were aware of contraceptives (Table 16.1). While this level is moderately high, it is still lower than the overall level of contraceptive knowledge at 99% reported by the 2003 National Demographic Survey among women of reproductive age in Bicol.

The level of contraceptive awareness varies by socio-economic characteristics – sex, socio-economic classes, and education. As expected, females (85.3%) are more likely to be aware of contraceptives than males (73.5%) (Table 17.1). Similarly, more educated individuals tend to have more information on contraceptives than the less educated ones – college educated (90.5%), high school educated (91.3%), and elementary educated (73.7%). Compared to the other socio-economic classes, class C appears to have the lowest percentage of respondents who are aware of contraceptives. This lack of awareness can be attributed to their very low number of visits to the health centers.

|                             | Aware | Not aware |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| <b>Calabanga</b>            | 83.3  | 16.7      |
| <b>Sex</b>                  |       |           |
| Male                        | 73.5  | 26.5      |
| Female                      | 85.3  | 14.7      |
| <b>Education</b>            |       |           |
| None/elementary             | 73.7  | 26.3      |
| High School                 | 91.3  | 8.7       |
| Voc/College/post            | 90.5  | 9.5       |
| <b>Socio-economic Class</b> |       |           |
| AB                          | 100.0 | 0.0       |
| C                           | 61.1  | 38.9      |
| D                           | 86.2  | 13.8      |
| E                           | 82.0  | 18.0      |

When asked if they approved of the use of artificial methods to prevent pregnancy, a little over half of the respondents (69.5%) express approval (Table 17.2). By sex, approval is higher among the females (70%) than the males (66.7%), among the more educated respondents (college/post and high school, 77.2% and 69.1% respectively) than the less educated (no schooling/elementary 65.3%), and among classes AB and E (100% and 78%, respectively).

| Background Characteristics | Do you approve of the use of artificial method to prevent pregnancy? |      |
|----------------------------|--|------|
|                            | Yes  | No   |
| <b>Calabanga</b>           | 69.5   | 30.5 |
| <b>Sex</b>                 |  |      |
| Male                       | 66.7   | 33.3 |
| Female                     | 70.0   | 30.0 |
| <b>Education</b>           |  |      |

|                           |       |      |
|---------------------------|-------|------|
| None/elementary           | 65.3  | 34.7 |
| High School               | 69.1  | 30.9 |
| Voc/Col/Post              | 77.2  | 22.8 |
| <b>Socio-Econ. Status</b> |       |      |
| AB                        | 100.0 |      |
| C                         | 63.6  | 36.4 |
| D                         | 65.2  | 34.8 |
| E                         | 78.0  | 22.0 |

As to the methods used, oral pills comes out to be the most popular method (36.8%), followed by condoms (17.4%), rhythm (7.9%), injectables (7.7%), tubal ligation (7.5%), IUD (6.3%), calendar (4.0%), abstinence (1.6%), standard days and withdrawal, (with 0.8% each), and vasectomy (0.6%) (Table 17.3).

| Methods              | Percent |
|----------------------|---------|
| Oral Pills           | 36.8    |
| Injectables          | 7.7     |
| Condoms              | 17.4    |
| Withdrawal           | 0.8     |
| Tubal Ligation       | 7.5     |
| IUD                  | 6.3     |
| Rhythm               | 7.9     |
| Vasectomy            | 0.6     |
| Abstinence           | 1.6     |
| Standard Days method | 0.8     |
| Calendar             | 4.0     |
| Herbal               | 1.2     |

## 18 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Majority of the respondents claim that they are prepared for any calamity that might strike their area (98.3%) and that they are willing to evacuate the area when there is a call for evacuation (91.3%) (Table 18.1).

|   |
|---|
| <b>Question: Are you prepared for any calamity that might strike your area?</b> |
|---|

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Yes  | 98.3 |
| No   | 1.7  |
| <b>Question: Are you willing to evacuate the area when there is a call for evacuation?</b> |      |
| Yes  | 91.3 |
| No   | 8.7  |

Asked what preparations they make when a calamity is about to strike, many do the following: put things in plastic bags (29.7%), put heavy objects on top of the roof (27.1%), save water and food (20.1%), and transfer to relocation sites (13.3%) (Table 18.2).

| Methods                                     | Percent |
|---|---------|
| Transfer to relocation site                 | 13.3    |
| Save water and food                         | 20.1    |
| Put things in plastic bag                   | 29.7    |
| Put heavy objects on top of roof            | 27.1    |
| Prepare emergency lamps, flashlights, etc.  | 7.6     |
| Secure fishing boats in elevated area       | 0.2     |
| Stay inside house                           | 0.4     |
| Cut down trees surrounding house            | 0.6     |
| Put ornamental plants/animals in safe place | 0.6     |
| Check drainage                              | 0.2     |
| Listen to radio                             | 0.2     |

## 19 PROBLEMS AND ASPIRATIONS

### Community and Family Problems

For Calabangueños, the five most pressing problems confronting their community are the lack of job opportunities and livelihood, poor infrastructure (drainage, irrigation and water system), presence of many bystanders, absence of health centers in some areas, and the lack of peace and order in the community (Table 19.1).

With regard to family concerns, low income and the lack of alternative livelihood is the most serious problem. This is followed by the absence of security of tenure in

terms of lot and house ownership, children's disinterest in schooling, absence of work or the lack of capital for business, mental disability and marital problems.

Table 19.1. Community and Family Problems, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008

| Problems  | Percent |
|---|---------|
| <b>Community</b>  |         |
| Lack of job opportunities and livelihood                      | 44.2    |
| Poor infrastructure (drainage, irrigation, water system)      | 18.1    |
| Many bystanders/OSY   | 18.1    |
| No health centers   | 9.5     |
| Lack of peace and order                                       | 2.0     |
| Environmental destruction (quarrying, garbage, deforestation) | 1.8     |
| Others (natural calamity, favoritism)                         | 0.8     |
| None  | 2.0     |
| TOTAL   | 100.0   |
| <b>In the Family</b>  |         |
| Low income/lack of alternative livelihood                     | 59.9    |
| No security of tenure (lot, house)                            | 17.0    |
| Children's disinterest in schooling                           | 3.6     |
| No work, no capital   | 2.6     |
| Mental disability   | 2.1     |
| Marital problem (drunkard)                                    | 1.1     |
| Others (legal case, no child)                                 | 0.3     |
| None  | 13.4    |
| TOTAL   | 100.0   |

### Aspirations

For most of the respondents (39.9%), to have a good, healthy and long life is very important (Table 19.2). A good number also aspire to become rich (22.9%) which is reflective of their utmost desire to get out of poverty, have peace of mind (20.6%), and live a simple life (4.1%).

For the family, of paramount importance is the interest of the children - for them to finish schooling (26.3%). The respondents believe that this is most likely to happen if they would be able to get out of poverty (22.1%) and have a job and other sources of income (20.5%). Other aspirations for the family include having peace of mind, security of tenure, and a good life.

| Table 19.2. Aspirations for the Community, Family and Self, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 |         |
|--|---------|
| Aspirations  | Percent |
| <b>For the Self</b>  |         |
| Good, healthy and long life  | 39.9    |
| Get rich   | 22.9    |
| Peace of mind  | 20.6    |
| Simple living (retire from work, have dentures)  | 4.1     |
| None   | 0.8     |
| TOTAL  | 100.0   |
| <b>For the Family</b>  |         |
| Children to finish schooling   | 26.3    |
| Get out of poverty   | 22.1    |
| Have a job and other sources of income   | 20.5    |
| Peace of mind  | 14.9    |
| Security of tenure   | 9.3     |
| Good and long life   | 6.8     |
| TOTAL  | 100.0   |
| <b>For the Community</b>   |         |
| Peace and well-disciplined youth   | 78.3    |
| Livelihood projects  | 8.0     |
| Good infrastructures (lights, drainage, roads)   | 6.4     |
| Progressive  | 3.3     |
| Availability of basic services   | 2.4     |
| Less politicking   | 0.7     |
| TOTAL  | 100.0   |

Eight out of ten (78%) respondents long for peace in the community where both the in and out-of-school youth are disciplined. Some also desire that the community has livelihood projects to augment their present income, that it be progressive, that basic services be available, and that there be less politicking.

## 20 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTION ON LOCAL SERVICES

Seven local services have been identified to assess whether the local government has done something about them or not. These services include road construction and repairs, garbage collection, access to drinking water, control of illegal cutting of trees, provision of medicine and others, control of illegal gambling, and maintenance of peace and order.

Results of the survey show that the local government attained the highest positive rating for the maintenance of peace and order (95.4%), followed by provision of medicine and others (83.4%), access to drinking water (82.6%), and road

construction and repair (80%) (Table 20.1). Local constituents rated poorly the local government on the following aspects: illegal gambling (17%), garbage collection (35.6%), and illegal cutting of trees (38%).

| Local Services                      | Doing Something | Not doing anything | Net  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|
| Road construction and repair        | 90.0            | 10.0               | 80.0 |
| Garbage collection                  | 68.3            | 31.7               | 35.6 |
| Access to drinking water            | 91.3            | 8.7                | 82.6 |
| Control of illegal cutting of trees | 68.3            | 30.3               | 38.0 |
| Provision of medicine and others    | 91.7            | 8.3                | 83.4 |
| Control of illegal gambling         | 58.3            | 41.3               | 17.0 |
| Maintenance of peace and order      | 92.7            | 7.3                | 95.4 |

## 21 CALABANGA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ATTAINMENT OF GOAL 7 TARGET 11 OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 7 Target 11 of the MDGs articulates the commitment to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020 in an effort to ensure environmental sustainability. According to the UN habitat, this figure is still a conservative estimate as this represents only ten percent of the present worldwide slum population. However, if such figure is left unchecked, it will multiply threefold to three billion by the year 2050.

To monitor the progress towards the attainment of the MDGs, specifically Goal 7, the UN-habitat and the Global Urban Observatory set forth some global standards and indicators. These standards and indicators were localized, and other indicators were added to make them more adaptable and relevant to the local setting. These localized standards and indicators are shown in Table 21.1.

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| ACCESS TO SAFE WATER | COMPONENT 1. AFFORDABILITY                                 |
|                      | A Water expenses less than 10% of total household expenses |
|                      | IA Water expenses 10% or more of total expenditure         |
|                      | COMPONENT 2. SUFFICIENT QUANTITY                           |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>A All components are adequate<br/>         NI Most components are adequate, only "Quality" is inadequate<br/>         IA Other combinations</p>   | <p>A Household uses at least twenty liters of water (drinking + other uses) per day per person<br/>         IA Household uses less than twenty liters of water per day per person</p> <p>COMPONENT 3. EFFORT AND TIME</p> <p>A Private connection to water system<br/>         IA Household has to fetch or buy water</p> <p>COMPONENT 4. QUALITY</p> <p>A Underground connection of water pipe + clear and pure water<br/>         IA Inappropriate connection of water pipe and impure water</p>  |
| <p>INDICATOR B. ACCESS TO SANITATION</p> <p>A All components are adequate<br/>         NI One component is adequate + one component needs improvement<br/>         IA Both components need improvement/All components are inadequate</p> | <p>COMPONENT 1. ACCESS TO SANITARY TOILET</p> <p>A Household has own water sealed toilet shared by no more than two families<br/>         NI Adequate toilet shared by more than two families/ private alternative toilet<br/>         IN No toilet/no alternative toilet shared by more than two families</p> <p>COMPONENT 2. SUFFICIENT SEWERAGE SYSTEM</p> <p>A Connection to appropriate septic system (all-concrete septic tank)<br/>         NI Connection to inappropriate septic system (semi-concrete septic tank)<br/>         IN No septic system</p>  |
| <p>INDICATOR C. SECURE TENURE</p> <p>A All components are adequate<br/>         IA One or more components are inadequate</p>   | <p>COMPONENT 1. DOCUMENTATION OF SECURE TENURE STATUS</p> <p>A Owner/Ownership process (with documents) for both land and house<br/>         IA Stopped making payments/ No documents/ Renter/ Other status</p> <p>COMPONENT 2. DE FACTO PROTECTION FROM EVICTION</p> <p>A Household has not been evicted in the past ten years<br/>         IA Household has experienced eviction for the past ten years</p> <p>COMPONENT 3. PERCEPTION OF PROTECTION FROM EVICTION</p> <p>A Household does not foresee the possibility of being evicted in the next five years<br/>         IA Household foresees the possibility of being evicted in the next five years</p> |
|  | <p>COMPONENT 4. AFFORDABILITY</p> <p>A Housing and land expenses less than 30% of total household</p>   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | expenses<br>IA Housing and land expenses 30% or more of household expenses   |
| INDICATOR D. DURABILITY OF HOUSING<br><br>A All components are adequate<br>NI Most components are adequate<br>IN Other combinations                                   | COMPONENT 1. NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION<br><br>A Housing lot location is safe and adequate<br>IA Inappropriate or hazardous location   |
|   | COMPONENT 2. MATERIALS USED/ PROTECTION FROM EXTREME CLIMATIC CONDITIONS<br><br>A House constructed from durable materials and not in need of major repairs<br>IA House constructed with recycled or salvaged materials/ Needs major repairs   |
|   | COMPONENT 3. COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING CODES AND ORDINANCES<br><br>A Construction complies with regulations<br>IA Construction does not comply with regulations   |
| INDICATOR E. SUFFICIENT LIVING SPACE<br><br>A "Overcrowding" component is adequate<br>IA "Overcrowding" component is inadequate                                       | COMPONENT 1. OVERCROWDING<br><br>A House and bedroom floor area is large enough for everybody to move around, at least two square meters/ No more than four persons sleeping in an open space<br>IA Less than two square meters per person in house or bedroom/ More than four persons sleeping in an open space/ Other conditions |
|   | COMPONENT 2. ORDERLINESS<br><br>A Enough space for movement in the house<br>IA No enough space for movement in the house   |
| INDICATOR F. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT<br><br>A All components are adequate<br>NI One component is adequate + One component needs improvement<br>IA Other combinations | COMPONENT 1. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL<br><br>A Appropriate waste management (composting/segregation/ recycling)<br>NI Truck or push-cart collection only<br>IA Garbage burning/ Garbage thrown in sewer, river, vacant lot   |
|   | COMPONENT 2. DRAINAGE SYSTEM<br><br>A Covered drainage system with sufficient capacity (no flooding)<br>NI Open drainage with sufficient capacity (no flooding)<br>IN No drainage/ Other type of drainage/ Insufficient capacity (flooding)  |

Access to water. A household is considered to have access to improved water supply if it has sufficient amount of water for family use, at an affordable price, available to household members especially the women and children without being subjected to extreme effort, and of good quality. Supply of water is sufficient if a household uses at least twenty liters of water per day per person, affordable if it constitutes less than 10% of its expenditure, available if it is privately connected to the water system, and of good quality if it is an underground connection, clear, with no

strange taste and smell.

**Access to Sanitation.** A household is considered to have an adequate access to sanitation, if an excreta disposable system, either in the form of a private or a public toilet (flush/pour) is shared with a reasonable number of people, available to household members, and connected to an appropriate septic system made of concrete.

**Secure Tenure.** Secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection of the government against forced evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of this tenure status, when there is either a *de facto* (household has not been evicted in the past ten years) or perceived protection from forced evictions (household does not foresee a possibility of being evicted in the next five years), and when the price is affordable (land and housing comprise less than 30% of their expenditure).

**Durability of Housing.** A house is considered "durable" if it is built on a non-hazardous location, has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions such as rain, heat, cold, and humidity (the house is constructed with durable materials and not in need of major repairs), and its construction has complied with government regulations.

**Sufficiency in Living Space.** A house is considered to have a sufficient living area for the household members if not more than two people share the same room. The house and bedroom floor area is large enough for everybody to move around, measures at least two square meters and no more than four individuals sleep in an open space.

**Environmental Management.** A household is considered practising sound environmental management if it practises appropriate waste disposal (either by composting, segregation, or recycling) and has a covered drainage system with sufficient capacity to avoid flooding.

Depending on the components, indicators are measured on either a scale of two (adequate, inadequate) or three (adequate, needs improvement, inadequate).

Using the above scale, it could be said that Calabanga has to double its efforts in improving access to safe water as indicated by the 99% of the respondents who need improvement in accessing safe water (46%) and those whose access is inadequate (53%) (Figure 21.1). This implies finding ways to increase the number of households with access to Calabanga's waterworks.

Calabangueños fare better in their access to sanitation as shown by a higher percentage of respondents who have adequate access to sanitation (38.3%) and those whose access needs improvement (50.7%).

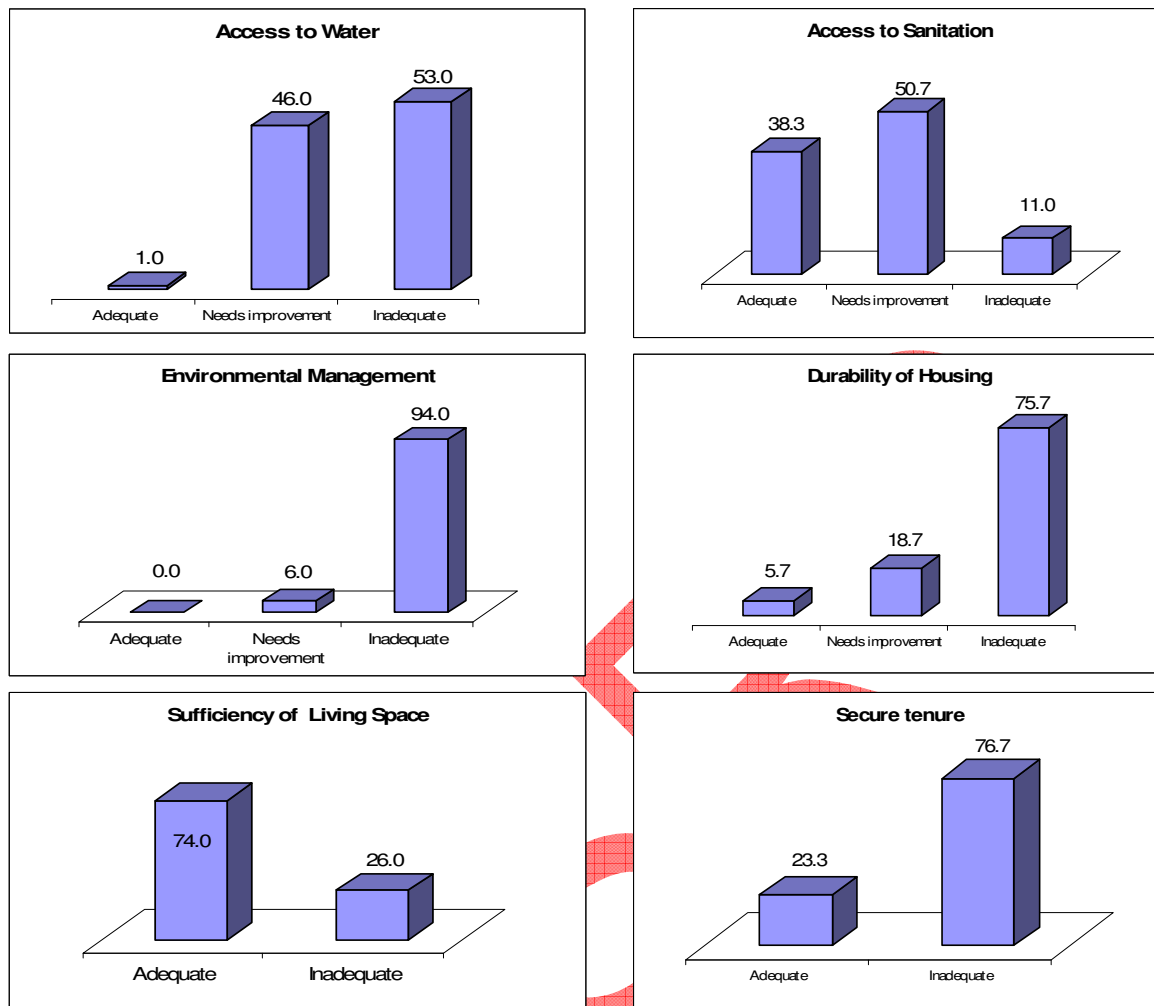


Figure 21.1. Localized Global Standards and Indicators, Goal 7 Target 11, MDGs, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2008 (in Percent)

In terms of environmental management, there is so much room for improvement as a substantial majority (94%) still engage in traditional practices such as burning of garbage and disposing of them anywhere they see fit.

Durability of housing appears to be a serious problem as 75.5% of the respondents live in hazardous locations, use non-durable materials, or live in houses in need of major repairs. Only 5.7% have adequate housing.

In terms of sufficiency of living space, 74% have sufficient living space enabling everybody to move around the house and only 26% live in overcrowded areas.

Eight out of ten respondents (76.7%) have no security of tenure, that is, they either have no full proof of their ownership, just squatting with or without the owner's consent, renting, or have their house/lot mortgaged. This means that unless a household acquires a house and lot and have full proof of ownership (a document) of either the house or the lot, and foresees possible eviction in the next five years, there is

no security of tenure.

Over all, more work has to be done to improve access to safe drinking water, durability of housing, environmental management, and security of tenure (Figure 21.2). By the standards used, only access to sanitation and sufficiency in living space have been found to be adequate.

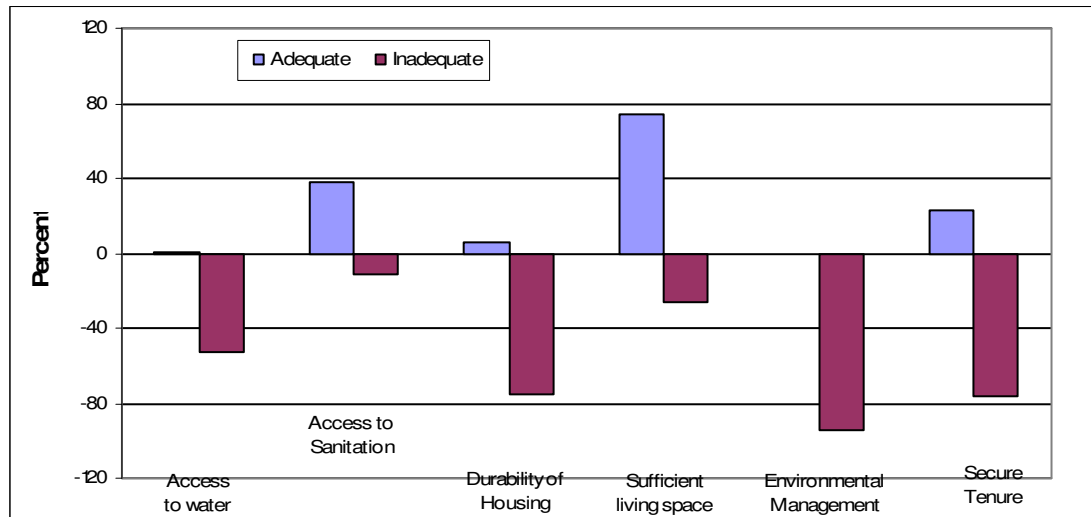


Figure 21.2. Summarized Localized Global Standards and Indicators, Goal 7 Target 11, MDGs, Calabanga, Camarines Sur, 2007

In the light of the above findings, it is recommended that the government's intervention programs give primacy to providing alternative high employment opportunities for additional income and/or to enable beneficiaries of intervention efforts to pay for possible financial obligations, encouraging households to engage in backyard farming to at least minimize, if not totally eliminate, experiences of hunger, increasing access to credit, and providing seminars or trainings on possible livelihood activities.

To keep up with the standards of the MDGs, the LGU must find ways to increase the number of households with access to waterworks system and facilitate the use of strong materials for housing, and relocate those houses from hazardous locations to safer ones and acquisition of lot and housing with full documentation of ownership of such. Greater attention must also be given to encouraging Calabangueños to refrain from burning their garbage and engage in waste segregation instead and for the LGU to improve its drainage system ensuring that drainage canals are covered.

The local government is also encouraged to increase further a person's access to education by providing scholarships.

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**APPENDIX A****MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS, TARGETS, AND INDICATORS***Effective 8 September 2003*

| <b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>   |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goals and Targets<br/>(from the Millennium Declaration)</b>   | <b>Indicators for Monitoring Progress</b>  |
| <b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>  |  |
| Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day                                    | 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day<br>2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]<br>3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption   |
| Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger  | 4. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age<br>5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption   |
| <b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>   |  |
| Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling         | 6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education<br>7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5<br>8. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds   |
| <b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>   |  |
| Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | 9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education<br>10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old<br>11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector<br>12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament   |
| <b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>  |  |
| Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate   | 13. Under-five mortality rate<br>14. Infant mortality rate<br>15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles  |
| <b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>   |  |
| Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio  | 16. Maternal mortality ratio<br>17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel  |
| <b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>   |  |
| Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS  | 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years<br>19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate<br>19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex<br>19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS<br>19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate<br>20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to |

| <b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>   |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Goals and Targets<br/>(from the Millennium Declaration)</b>   | <b>Indicators for Monitoring Progress</b>  |
|  | school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years  |
| Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases   | <p>21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria</p> <p>22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures</p> <p>23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</p> <p>24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course DOTS (Internationally recommended TB control strategy)</p>      |
| <b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>   |  |
| Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | <p>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</p> <p>27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)</p> <p>28. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</p> <p>29. Proportion of population using solid fuels</p>   |
| Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation                         | <p>30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</p> <p>31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural</p>   |
| Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers                                  | 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure  |
| <b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>  |  |
| Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system                                       | <p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i></p> <p><u>Official development assistance (ODA)</u></p> <p>33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income</p> <p>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-</p> |
| Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally                                  |  |
| Target 13: Address the special needs of  |  |

| <b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Goals and Targets<br/>(from the Millennium Declaration)</b>  | <b>Indicators for Monitoring Progress</b>  |
| <p>the least developed countries</p> <p>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p> <p>Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p> <p>Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p> | <p>allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)</p> <p>35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied</p> <p>36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p><u>Market access</u></p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p><u>Debt sustainability</u></p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative</p> <p>44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</p> |
| Target 16: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth  | 45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total   |
| Target 17: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries   | 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis  |
| Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications   | 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population<br>48. Personal computers in use per 100 population  |

| <b>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)</b>                     |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Goals and Targets<br/>(from the Millennium Declaration)</b> | <b>Indicators for Monitoring Progress</b> |
|  | Internet users per 100 population         |

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>). The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment – at the national and global levels alike – which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

Source: Millennium Development Goals Indicators: Official United Nations Site for MDG Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>, Accessed on July 23, 2007