

# EVERY VOICE DESERVES TO BE HEARD.

This book is for the people & by the people of GUIGUINTO, BULACAN

**2022 CBMS**  
COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM  
NATIONAL ROLLOUT





## To the Townspeople of **GUIGUINTO, BULACAN**

Mabuhay!

At long last, we have concluded the search for an information-based management and the Municipal Government of Guiguinto, Bulacan is very proud to share this wonderful breakthrough. We are now on our way to be one step ahead in terms of serving our municipality through innovation. This book tells a narrative of our municipality's constant ingenuity in solving the issues on inaccurate community data and to correctly evaluate and review our LGU's programs and policies.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the LGUSuite Team for their commitment to the success of the 2022 Community-Based Monitoring System Implementation National Rollout in our municipality, as well as the Field Enumerators and Geotaggers, who are the frontliners to the data gathering process, for their unyielding effort leading to a much reliable and accurate information on the barangay level.

This project will host a comprehensive but locally-applicable master database to generate indicators along with relative analytics which is also essential to the formulation of the local government plans. It will also highlight information critical to mainstreaming such as Gender and Development (GAD), Conflict Sensitive and Peace Promotion (CSPP), Tourism and Heritage Conservation, Child and Business-Friendliness, Biodiversity Management among other sectoral and thematic concerns, etc.

Once again, I am humbly asking my co-public servants, private sectors, and the citizenry to work hand-in-hand, with dedication and hard work to surpass whatever adversities we may encounter towards the attainment of our ultimate goal, which is development, and let us unite for the fulfillment of our visions for development of our beloved GUIGUINTO.

Pamahalaang NAKIKINIG, TUMUTUGON, RAMDAM, at ABOT-KAMAY.

  
**ATTY. AGATHA PAULA A. CRUZ**  
Municipal Mayor







# TABLE OF

## Mayor's Message

### Profile

#### Household Profile Census Overview

#### Message from the contractor

#### Score and Limitation

## POPULATION DATA

### Demography

- Sex Distribution
- Birth Registration Report
- Age Distribution
- Marital Status Distribution
- Ethnicity Distribution
- Religion Distribution
- Solo Parent Report
- Senior Citizen Report
- PhilSys Card ID Distribution
- Functional Difficulty Report

### Migration

- Population Movement
- Mother's Residence at the Time of Birth
- Residence Five Years Ago
- Overseas Filipino Indicators
- Type of Overseas Filipino
- Sex Distribution of Overseas Filipinos

### Literacy and Education

- Simple Literacy Rate Report
- Highest Grade Completed Report
- College Courses Taken Distribution
- School Enrolment Report
- School Type Distribution
- Reason for Not Attending School Report

### Community and Political Participation

- Voter Registration Report
- Voted on the Last Election Report
- Volunteerism Report

### Economic Characteristics

- Salaried Workers Report
- Self-Employed Workers Report
- Work Location Report
- Work Class Report
- Work Nature Report
- Online Platform Registration Report
- New Entrants Report
- Worked Hours Report
- Primary Occupation Distribution
- Industry Type Distribution
- Ways of Finding Work Distribution
- Weeks Looking for Work Report
- Reasons for Not Looking for Work Report

### Passive Income

- Sources of Passive Income Distribution
- Average Annual Amount Received From Passive Income Report

### Agricultural Land Ownership

- Agricultural Land Ownership Report
- Documented Land Ownership Report
- Rights to Sell or Bequeath Report
- Use of Agricultural Lands Report

### Agricultural Operation

- Agricultural Parcels per Barangay Report
- Agricultural Engagement of Crop Farmers Report
- Crop Farming Compared to Three Years Ago Report

### Health

- Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Report
- Persons With Disability Report
- Persons With Cancer or are Cancer Survivor Report
- Illness, Sickness, and Injuries Report
- Medical Treatment of Sickness, Illness, and Injuries Report
- Rare Diseases Report

### Social Protection Program

- Social Programs Insurance Distribution
- Social Protection Programs Distribution
- Labor Market Intervention Programs Distribution

# CONTENTS

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

### Climate Change

Continuous Residency in the Barangay Report  
Brownouts Frequency Report  
Drought Frequency Report  
Flooding Frequency Report  
Hotter Temperature Report

### Disaster Preparedness

Knowledge of Evacuation Area Report  
Knowledge of Hotline Numbers Report  
Disaster-Related Information Report  
Participation in BDRRM Planning Report  
Providing Written Comments for BDRRM Planning Report  
Disaster-Related Discussions Among Household Report  
Disaster Preparedness Kit Contents Report  
Household Impacted by Calamities Report  
Estimated Cost of Calamities on Crops Report  
Estimated Cost of Calamities on Crops Report

### Household Sustenance Activity

Household Sustenance Activity Report  
Imputed Value of Sustenance Activities

### Financial Inclusion

Types of Financial Accounts Distribution  
Reason for Having Financial Account Report  
Reason for Not Having Financial Accounts Report  
Household With Any Member Having Savings Report  
Household With Any Member Having Loans Report  
Sources of Loan Distribution  
Purposes of Loan Distribution  
Household With Any Member Having Insurance Report

### E-Commerce and Digital Economy

Households Who Accessed the Internet in the Past 12 Months Report  
Types of Internet Access at Home Report  
Where Households Commonly Access the Internet Report  
What Households Use Internet For Report  
Average Annual Income from Online Jobs Report

### Food Consumption

Average Annual Food Consumption Report  
Average Annual Food Consumption per Barangay Report

### Housing Characteristics

Housing Type Distribution  
Housing Category Distribution  
Housing Category Distribution  
Roofing Material Distribution  
Roof Framing Material Distribution  
Floor Count Distribution  
Floor Finishing Material Distribution  
Main Flooring Material Distribution  
Electrification Report  
Source of Electricity Distribution

## POVERTY INDICATORS

### Housing

Households Living In Makeshift Housing Report  
Households Living as Informal Settlers Report

### Water and Sanitation

Households Without Access to Safe Drinking Water Report  
Households Without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities Report

### Education

Children 6 to 11 Years Old Who are Not in Elementary School Report  
Children 12 to 15 Years Old Who are Not in Secondary School Report

### Income

Households with Income Below the Poverty Threshold Report  
Households with Income Below the Food Threshold Report  
Households that Experienced Hunger due to Food Shortage Report

### Crime Victimization

Persons Who are Victims of Crimes Report



# GUIGUINTO, BULACAN PROFILE

Guiguinto began as a barrio of Bulacan town, the former provincial capital of Bulacan. It is said that Spaniards set up an army post in the Barrio to serve as a resting place for forces going to Northern Luzon. In those days, travel throughout Guiguinto was difficult and slow down to cross single file over a narrow bamboo bridge. Their Filipino guides would cry out, "Hinto". The Spaniards substituted "Gui" (with hard "g") for the tagalog "Hi". The place has since been called Guiguinto. On the other hand, old timers say that on moonlight nights, a golden bull emerges from the church and goes down to the nearby river to quench his thirst. It then returns to the church, ascends at the altar and disappears. The elders' said that there are buried jars of gold in town, as indicated by the bull, and that is why the town was called Guiguinto.

Just before the outbreak of the revolution of 1896, the town people of Guiguinto were ordered to sleep in the town at night and to work in their fields only in the day. This was said to have been suggested by the town priest to the authorities because of rumors that many of the town people were joining the secret revolutionary society, the Katipunan. Guiguinto eventually contributed many soldiers to the 1980 revolution.

Guiguinto became a municipality in 1915, with Antonio Figueroa as its first "Municipal President". The town's population was then about 4,000. The 1960 census placed Guiguinto's population at 10,629. Guiguinto is bounded on the East by the town of Balagtas, on the west by City of Malolos, on the North by Plaridel, and on the South by Bulakan.



# GUIGUINTO, BULACAN

## PROFILE

The Municipality of Guiguinto lies near the center of the Province of Bulacan in Central Luzon, approximately within the longitudinal points 14°51'56"N and 14°48'58"N, and within the latitudinal points 120°51'10"E and 120°53'18"E. It is accessible by land through the Manila North Road, about 33 kilometers north of Manila and 8 kilometers south of City of Malolos, the capital of Bulacan.

There are four local government units surrounding the Municipality of Guiguinto and all are within the low land portion of the province. At the north of Guiguinto lies the Municipality of Plaridel; on the east, the Municipality of Balagtas; on the south lies the Municipality of Bulakan; and on the west, the City of Malolos.





# GUIGUINTO, BULACAN

## MESSAGE FROM THE CONTRACTOR

In the vastness and beauty of Guiguinto's land, it is our privilege and joy to work in partnership with an innovative Local Government Unit.

It has been an alliance that brought discoveries towards Guiguinto's stronger formulation of its local government.

We are honored to have taken a progressive approach with the LGU to better understand the households that form its community. Hand in hand, we have spearheaded a ground-breaking yet practical approach on conducting surveys and assessments through our team's technology – an advance data gathering tool was used for an in-depth, accurate study and evaluation of Guiguinto: how its plans and programs affect the municipality.

We have worked on this book to impart information and facts, to further enlighten our community on the real strokes of life in Guiguinto so as to capture the true essence of the municipality. Our ardent team, LGUSuite, Inc., has been fully dedicated in generating fundamental indicators for programs and all other sectoral plans for local governance. The succeeding pages will walk you through efficiently computed data, analytics and precise reports.

In collaboration with your local chief executive, we have now made the devising of a stronger and more robust LGU plans for the municipality within reach.

Through our belief in the strength of perseverance, may this book contribute and aid the government of Guiguinto to leave a strong legacy that will springboard an infinite value for community building – to write and tell its story of resilience, hard work and triumph.

As William Shakespeare wrote, “no legacy is so rich as honesty.”

In faith and sincerity,

LGUSuite, Inc.





# **GUIGUINTO, BULACAN**

## **PARTICIPATION IN THE**

### **2022 CBMS NATIONWIDE ROLLOUT**

ByteLOGS CBMS is an initiative being implemented by various municipalities and cities to gather household data and subsequently use these data in policy making, program planning, poverty alleviation, calamity management, and other local government initiatives to better serve their respective constituents.

ByteLOGS CBMS dramatically strengthens the capacity and capability of each municipality or city in dealing with socio-economic problems like unemployment and lack of opportunities in healthcare and education through the readily available updated and reliable household-level data.

At present, local governments have comprehensive programs and plans with the support of the national government through the Department of Interior and Local Government. The success, however, of these plans are dependent on the credibility, accuracy, precision, legitimacy, validity, and consistency of baseline data. Because not all LGUs have this data at hand, many programs and policies of various municipalities and cities are deemed inappropriate or ineffective by its citizenry.

This very basic but very significant loophole in database system and analytics of each municipality or city is the one being addressed and interpreted by ByteLOGS CBMS.



# GUIGUINTO, BULACAN

## DATA LIMITATIONS

The intention of this census is to capture the data among the households towards information-based policies. It has sought to gather essential information such as the demographic profile of the people of Guiguinto, profiling of residents' resilience on calamities and disasters, economic activities and other relevant data. The use of which would be for the identification of economical, efficient and effective policies not only for local government decision-makers but also for those in the national government.

The scope of this report covers 2,350 households and 8,621 members of the population of Barangay Santa Cruz, Guiguinto. The report covers the census that was conducted between August 23, 2022 to October 30, 2022. The census was conducted with the use of ByteLOGS CBMS system with a completion rate of 75.86%.

Given the data and time limitations, the statistical analysis conducted remain valid, reliable and conclusive.



# GUIGUINTO, BULACAN

TARGET NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS  
(BASED ON 2020 PSA DATA  
PROJECTED TO 2022) - 29,939



## REPORT OF DATA GATHERING RESULTS

**2,350**

HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED

**153**

REFUSED

**5**

TERMINATED

**58**

UNOCCUPIED

**2,566**

TOTAL



DATA LIMITATIONS



BARANGAY SANTA CRUZ  
TOTAL POPULATION

8,621



29.0%

WORKING POPULATION



97.5%

LITERACY RATE



2.55%

CRIME RATE



0.02%

ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE





## TOPICS

## Demography

## Migration

## Education & Literacy

## Community & Political Participation

## Economic Activity

## Passive Income

## Agricultural Land Ownership

## Agricultural Operation

## Health

## Social Protection Program



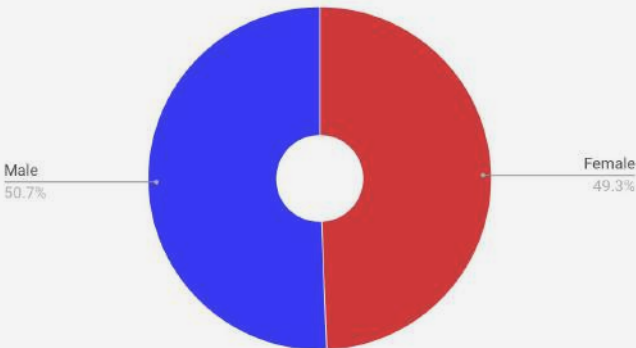
# POPULATION DATA

## DEMOGRAPHY

### 1 Sex Distribution

Male and female are almost equally distributed in the barangay with the female population slightly higher with a lead difference of 1.33%.

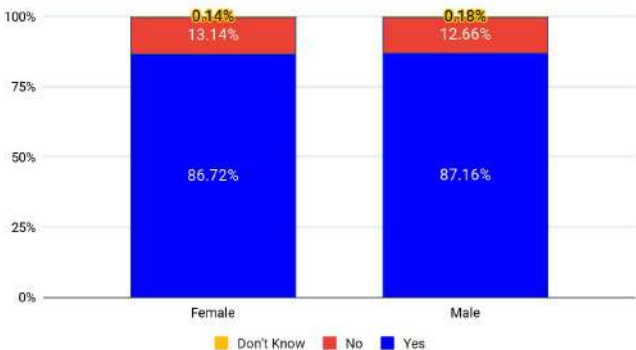
Distribution between male and female



### 2 Birth Registration Distribution

Of the total population, 86.94% had their births registered with the Local Civil Registry with more males being registered than females.

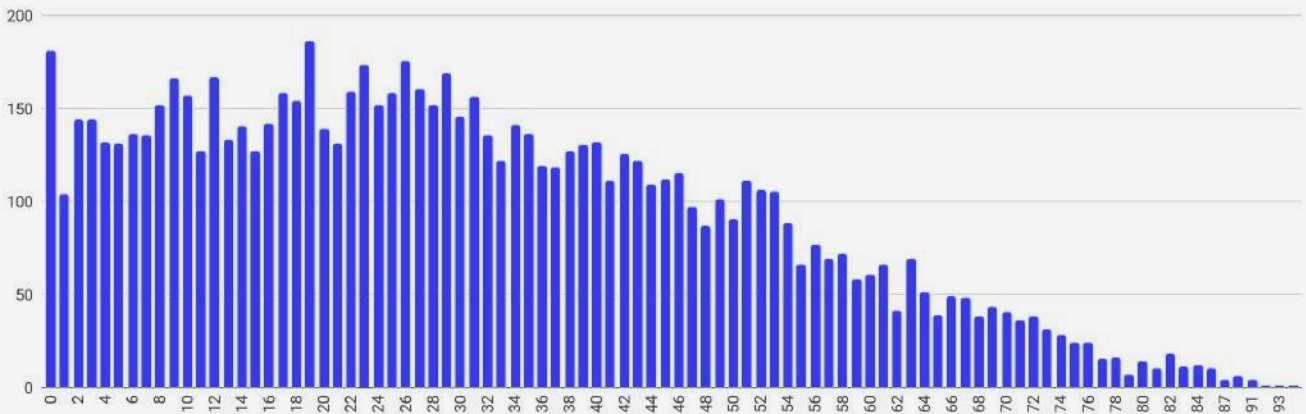
Distribution of registered births by sex



### 3 Age Distribution

Of the total population, 67.01% belong to the working age (16 to 64 years old) while young dependents (less than 16 years old) stand at 26.40% and old dependents (65 years old and above) stand at 6.59%. As such, the dependency ratio stands at 49.23% placing lesser stress on the working population.

Distribution of population by age



Dependency ratio = (Young dependents / working population) + (Old dependents / working population)



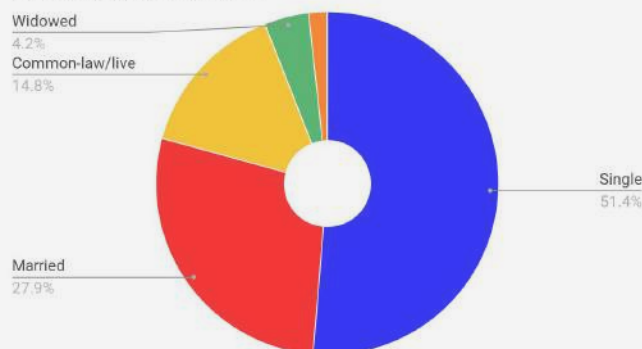
# POPULATION DATA

## DEMOGRAPHY

### 4 Marital Status Distribution

It shows that 51.35% of the population is single while 27.89% are married and 14.81% are living in with their partners. It is observed that, of those legally-able to marry, the barangay have more bachelors (53.94%) than spinsters (46.06%).

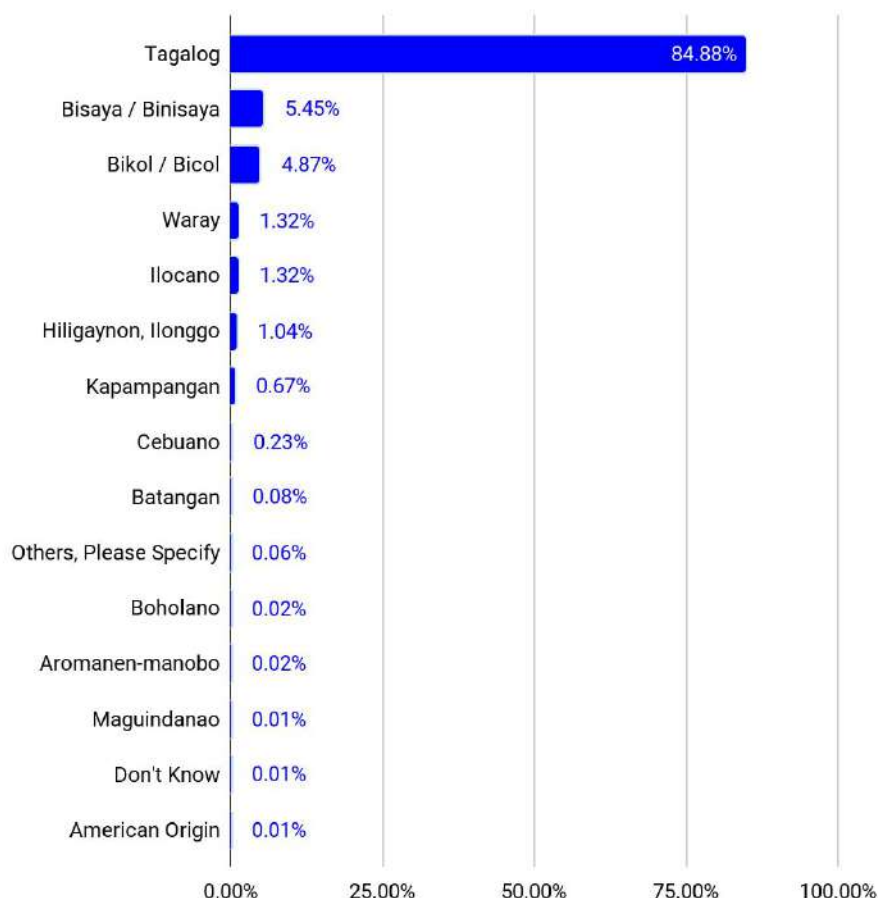
Distribution of population by marital status



### 5 Ethnicity Distribution

There are 15 total ethnic groups found in the barangay. Tagalog remains to be the most dominant ethnicity with 84.88%.

Distribution of population by ethnicity



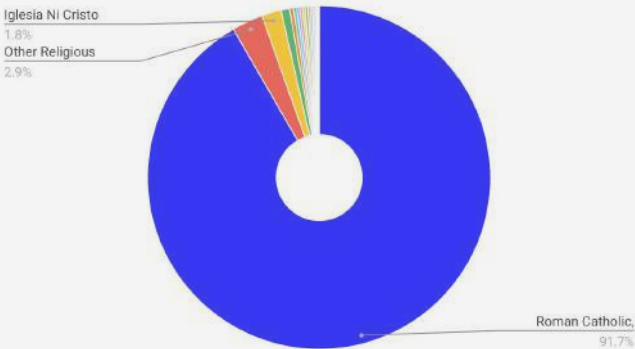
# POPULATION DATA

## DEMOGRAPHY

### 6 Religion Distribution

There are 23 total religions practiced in the barangay. Of them, 91.65% are members of Roman Catholic, Excluding Catholic Charismatic while 2.95% are members of Other Religious Affiliation and 1.81% are members of Iglesia Ni Cristo.

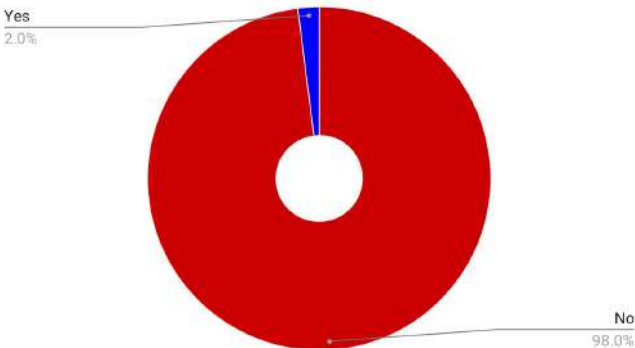
Distribution of population by religion



### 7 Solo Parents Distribution

Of the total population, 144 individuals or 2.00% are solo parents where 76.39% of them are females. Of those solo parents, 17.52% or 24 individuals have been issued solo parent IDs.

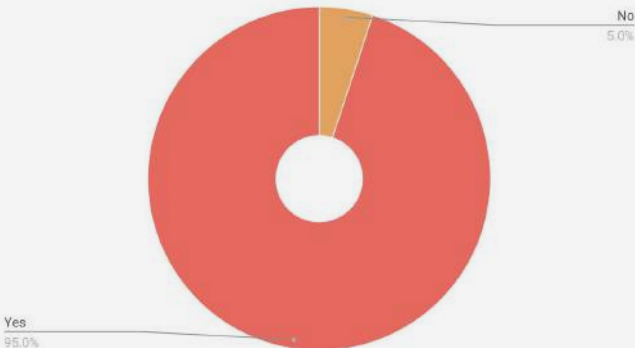
Distribution of population by solo parenthood



### 8 Senior Citizens Distribution

As mandated by law, senior citizens or individuals who are 60 years old and above should be identified, provided with an identification card, and accorded with benefits and privileges as stated under Republic Act 7432. Of the 855 individuals qualified as senior citizens, 95.09% have been issued with IDs while 43 individuals or 5.03% have yet to receive theirs.

Percentage of senior citizens with IDs







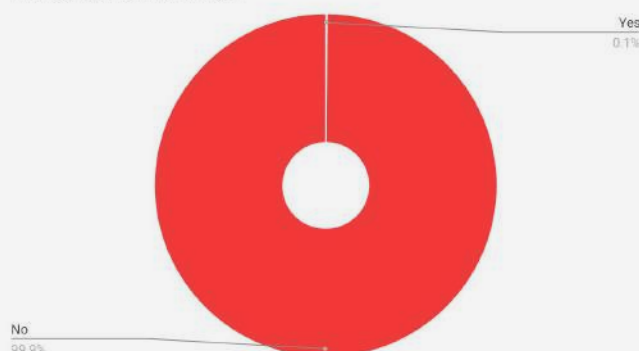
# POPULATION DATA

## DEMOGRAPHY

### 9 PhilSys Card ID Distribution

Of the total population, 0.10% already have their PhilSys Card ID. Of those who haven't received theirs yet, 3,741 or 50.11% have already undergone the registration process and are just waiting for their IDs to be issued.

Percentage of population with PhilSys ID



### 10 Functional Difficulty Report

A person with difficulty in functioning may have activity limitations, which means difficulties an individual may have in executing activities. Difficulty is usually manifested when a person is doing an activity with increased effort, discomfort or pain, slowness, or changes in the way he/she does the activity.

In general, functional difficulties experienced by people may have been due to their health conditions. Health conditions refer to diseases or illnesses, other health problems that may be short or long lasting injuries, mental or emotional problems, and problems with alcohol or drugs.

A health condition may also include other circumstances such as pregnancy, ageing, stress, congenital anomaly, or genetic predisposition. Based on the data, seeing, at 4.92% of the total population, is the function to which the municipality have most difficulty with. It is followed by walking/climbing steps at 0.97% and hearing at 0.81%.

Function	Cannot do it at all	With a lot of difficulty	With some difficulty	Total	% of Population
Communicating	7	17	14	38	0.44%
Hearing	4	10	56	70	0.81%
Remembering/Concentrating	1	1	15	17	0.20%
Seeing	7	35	382	424	4.92%
Self-caring	6	10	7	23	0.27%
Walking/Climbing steps	16	29	39	84	0.97%

# POPULATION DATA

## MIGRATION

### 1 Sex Distribution

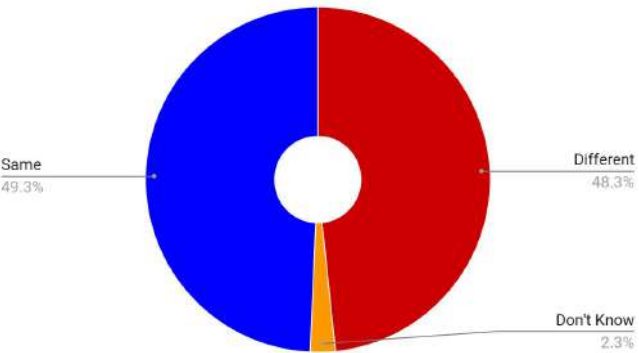
Data on migration aims to provide information on the mobility of the population in order to assist the local government in designing and evaluating strategies for improving services and assistance to those going abroad or moving within the country.

In gathering data, we check if, at a certain point in the past – mother’s residence at the time of the individual’s birth, five (5) years ago, and six (6) months ago – were they already residing in Guiguinto or somewhere else.

#### a Mother’s Residence at the Time of Birth

It shows that 49.31% of the current population’s mothers are already residing in Santa Cruz when they were born.

Percentage distribution of population whose mothers are already living in the city/municipality



#### b Residence Five Years Ago

Further, 93.71% of the current population are already residing in Santa Cruz since five years ago. Of the 477 who were not residing in Guiguinto five years ago, 68.76% of them are from other cities and municipalities of Bulacan. It is also noteworthy that individuals from Ncr, Second District, Ncr, Fourth District, Negros Occidental, and Ncr, Third District round up the top five province of residences. Primary reason in moving to Santa Cruz is employment/job change/job relocation (33.54%) followed by to live with parents at 16.14%.

Province of Residence 5 Years Ago	Count	% Distribution
Bulacan	328	68.76%
Ncr, Second District	15	3.14%
Ncr, Fourth District	14	2.94%
Negros Occidental	9	1.89%
Ncr, Third District	9	1.89%

Reason for Moving	Count	% Distribution
Employment/job Change/job Relocation	160	33.54%
To Live With Parents	77	16.14%
Housing-related Reason	73	15.30%
To Join With Spouse/partner	60	12.58%
Marriage	58	12.16%



# POPULATION DATA

## MIGRATION

### 2 Overseas Filipino Indicators

An individual is considered as an overseas Filipino if, at the time of census, he or she is outside the country either as an OFW, tourist, student, or working in Philippine embassies, consulates, or missions. As multiple studies show the positive economic impact for families with OFW, it is imperative that we understand the data about OFWs to assist the local government unit (LGU) in providing them with support.

#### a Type of Overseas Filipino

Of the total population, 1.60% are overseas and 100.00% of them are Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW).

Observably, United Arab Emirates is the top country of destination for overseas Filipinos with 19.35% of them in there while United States Of America, Singapore, Qatar, Japan rounds up the top five country of destination.

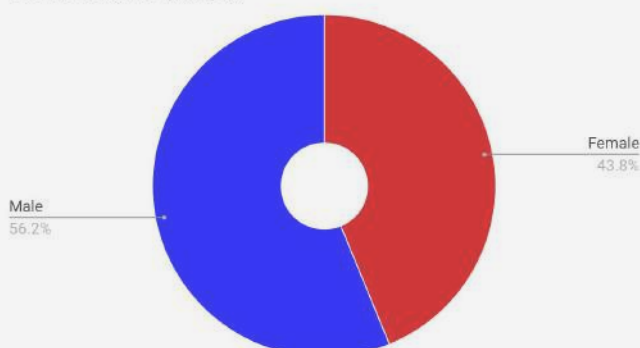
Type of Overseas Filipino	Count	% Distribution
OFW with contract	137	99.28%
OFW with no contract	1	0.72%
Tourist	0	0.00%
Student abroad	0	0.00%
Employee In Philippine Embassy, Consulates & Other Missions	0	0.00%
Overseas Filipino not elsewhere classified	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Destination	Count	% Distribution
United Arab Emirates	24	19.35%
United States Of America	17	13.71%
Singapore	9	7.26%
Qatar	8	6.45%
Japan	7	5.65%

#### b Sex Distribution for Overseas Filipinos

Of those working abroad, 43.80% of them are female while 56.20% are male.

Distribution of Overseas Filipinos by sex



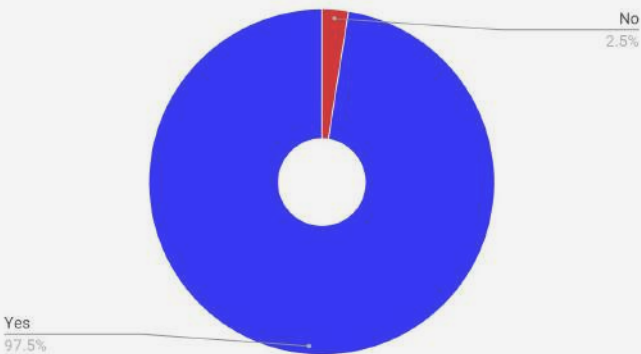
# POPULATION DATA

## LITERACY & EDUCATION

### 1 Simple Literacy Rate Report

Simple literacy refers to the number of individuals who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect. Being a powerful tool against poverty, understanding where literacy rate is at greatly helps the Local Government Unit to create policies to improve education in the municipality.

Population distribution by simple literacy rate



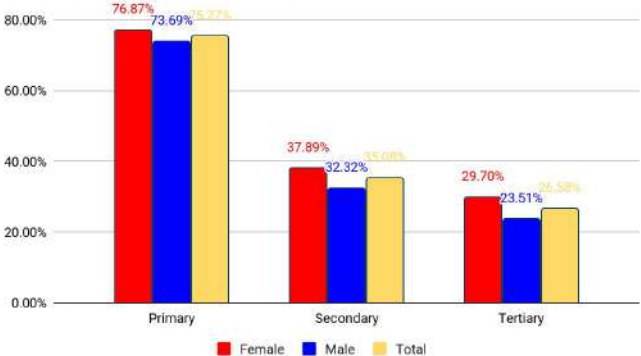
### 2 Highest Grade Completed Report

Of those who have entered elementary education, 75.27% of them went on to graduate primary school and 35.08% of those who graduated elementary also went on to finish secondary school.

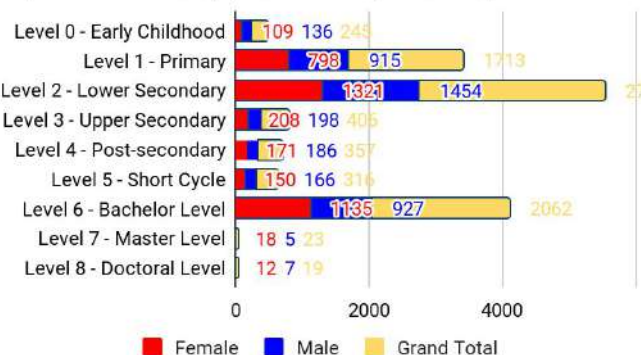
Further, 26.58% of those who graduated secondary school went on to finish college education. Lastly, female students have better success rate in graduating up to tertiary education than male.

Lastly, it is good to note that 3.09% of the total current population or a total of 245 individuals never got to graduate any specific levels in the elementary education or hasn't attended school at all.

Population distribution by level completion and age



Population distribution by specific level completion and age







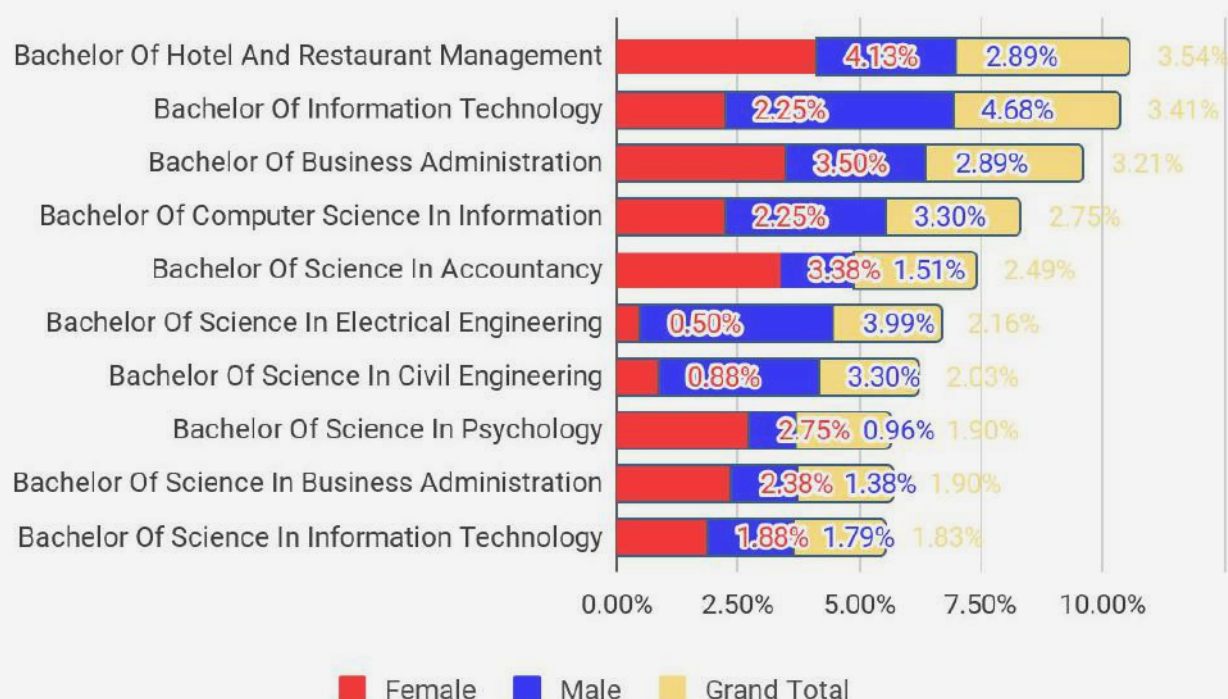
# POPULATION DATA

## LITERACY & EDUCATION

### 3 Specific Course Completed Report

Of the college courses taken, Bachelor Of Hotel And Restaurant Management is the most prominent with 3.54% followed by Bachelor Of Information Technology at 3.41% and Bachelor Of Business Administration comes third with 3.21%.

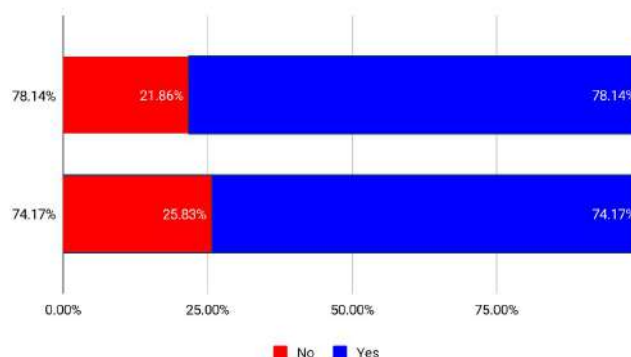
*Population distribution by specific course graduated and age*



### 4 School Enrolment Report

Of the entire schooling age, three (3) to twenty four (24) years old, 76.06% of them are currently attending school with the females having slightly better percentage than males.

*Population distribution by enrollees among schooling age and sex*



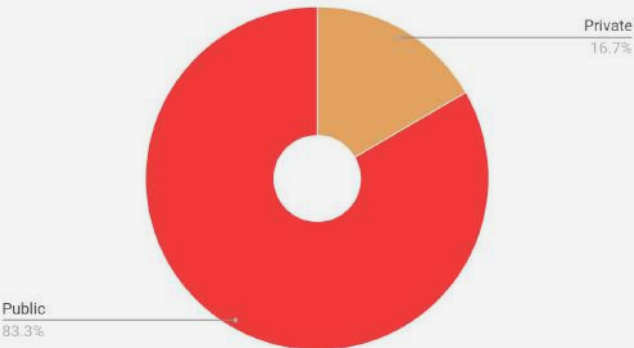
# POPULATION DATA

## LITERACY & EDUCATION

### 5 School Type Distribution

To help the Local Government Unit in crafting policies towards education, it is good to note that 83.34% of the population prefers studying in public schools while 16.66% goes to private schools.

Population distribution by school type

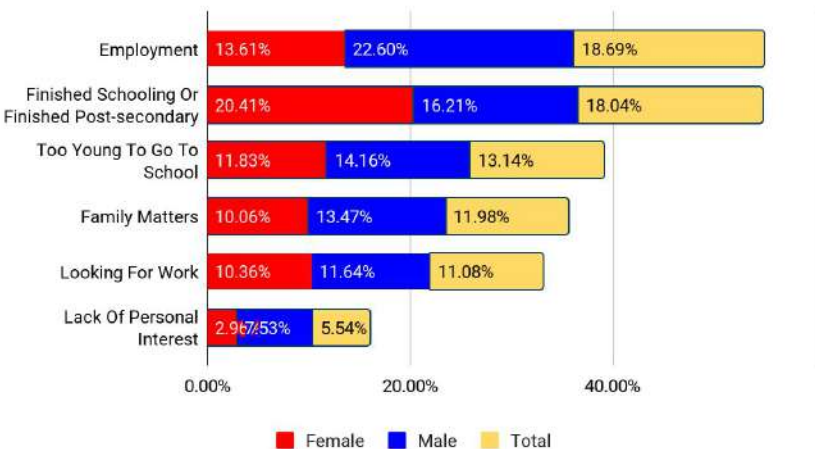


### 6 Reason for Not Attending School Report

Of those who are still within schooling age, 18.04% of them are not attending school due to finished schooling or finished post-secondary or college.

Also, most of the toddlers aged three (3) to five (5) years old prefer to go to school at a later age.

Reason for not attending school by sex



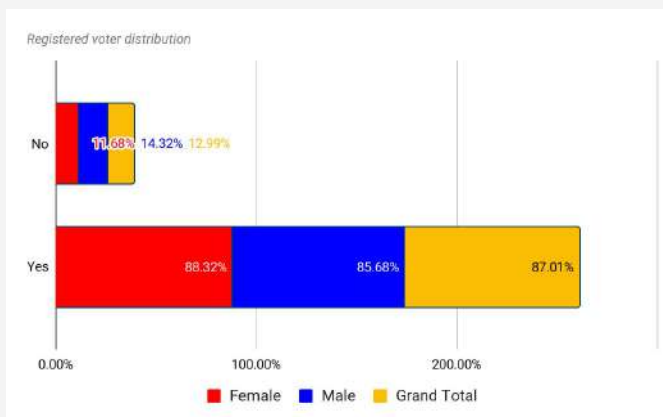


# POPULATION DATA

## COMMUNITY & POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

### 1 Voter Registration Report

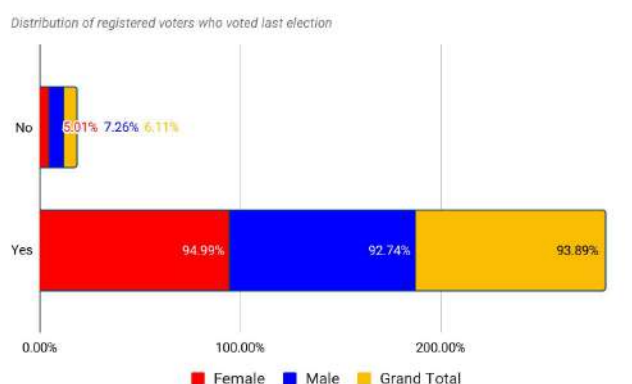
Of the total population, 87.01% are registered voters with the female population having a slightly higher percentage of registered voters than the males.



### 2 Voted on the Last Election Report

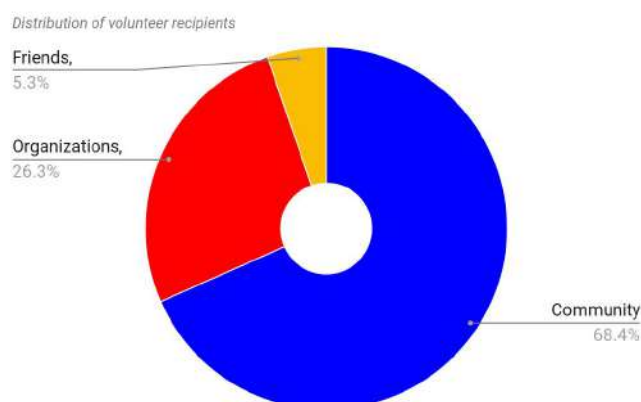
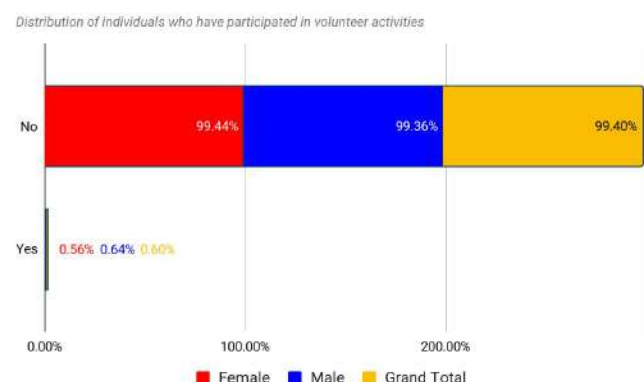
Of those who are registered voters, 93.89% of them said to have voted in the last May 2022 Presidential Elections.

Female population are slightly more inclined to vote than the males.



### 3 Volunteerism Report

Volunteerism is an important part in nation building as it taps on the very people to help in resolving some problems by the government. Based on the data, less than a hundred individuals have participated in the a volunteer activity in the past month and this mostly goes to community activities such as feeding program and disaster response.



# POPULATION DATA

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 1 Salaried Workers Report

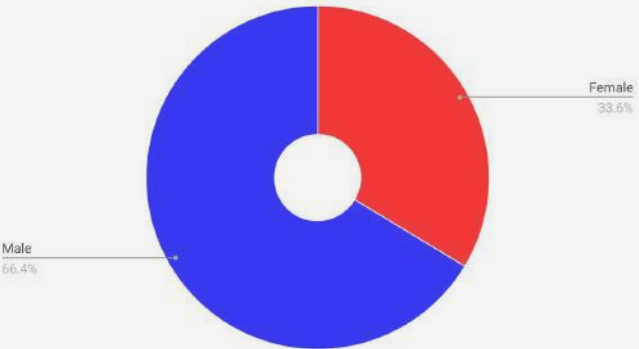
Of the total working population, 15 years old and above, 39.49% or 2,502 are salaried workers.

Further, of those salaried workers, most of them are coming from the age range of 25 to 59 years old which comprises 80.82%.

From those number of salaried workers, 66.39% are male workers.

Age Range	Female	Male	Grand Total
15-24	5.48%	10.59%	16.07%
25-59	26.98%	53.84%	80.82%
60 and above	1.16%	1.96%	3.12%

Distribution of salaried population by sex



### 2 Self-Employed Workers Report

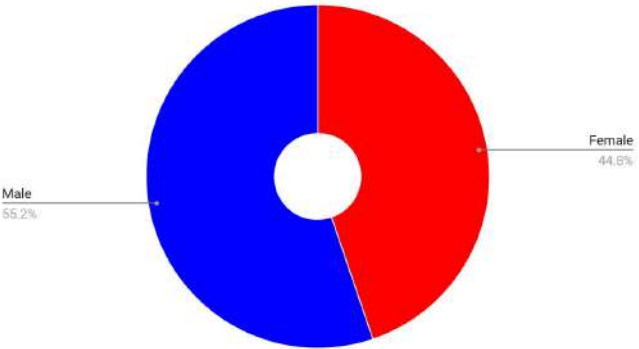
On the other hand, of the total working population, 15 years old and above, 20.97% or 0,806 are self-employed workers.

Also, of those self-employed workers, most of them are coming from the age range of 25 to 59 years old which comprises 79.78%.

From those number of self-employed, 55.21% are male workers.

Age Range	Female	Male	Grand Total
15-24	2.11%	2.61%	4.71%
25-59	34.99%	44.79%	79.78%
60 and above	7.69%	7.82%	15.51%

Distribution of self-employed population by sex







# POPULATION DATA

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 3 Work Location Report

Based on the data, 88.31% of our labor force are located in the province of Bulacan. Ncr, Second District, Ncr, Fourth District, Ncr, City Of Manila, First District and Ncr, Third District rounds up the top five work locations.

Further, 77.05% of those working in the province of Bulacan are concentrated in Guiguinto while 3.99% of them are in City Of Malolos (Capital).

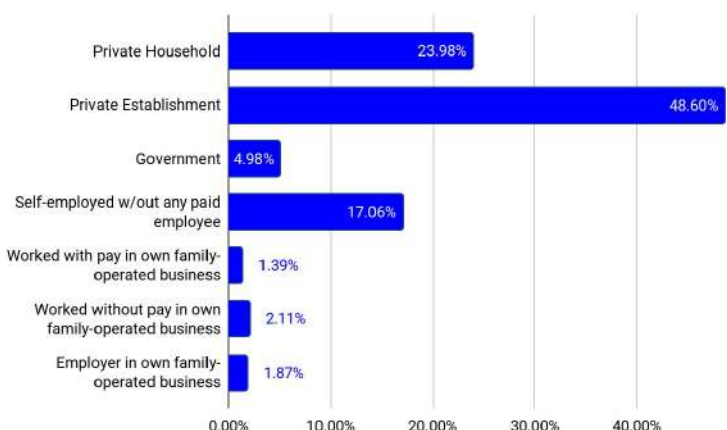
Province	& Distribution
Bulacan	88.31%
Ncr, Second District	2.96%
Ncr, Fourth District	2.48%
Ncr, City Of Manila, First District	1.72%
Ncr, Third District	1.57%

City/Municipality	& Distribution
Guiguinto	77.05%
City Of Malolos (Capital)	3.99%
Bulacan	1.87%
Quezon City	1.84%
City Of Makati	1.18%

### 4 Work Class Report

Based on the data, 23.98% of our labor force works for private household while 48.60% and 4.98% are working in private establishment and government, respectively.

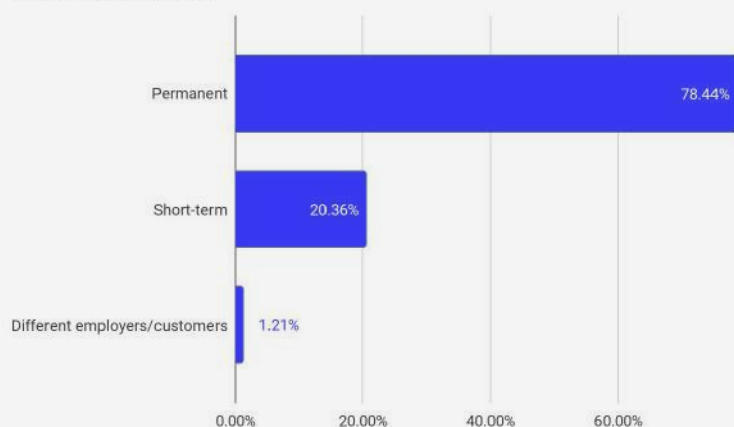
Class of worker distribution



### 5 Work Nature Report

Based on the data, 78.44% of our labor force are permanent workers while 20.36% of them are on short-term or seasonal contracts.

Nature of worker distribution



# POPULATION DATA

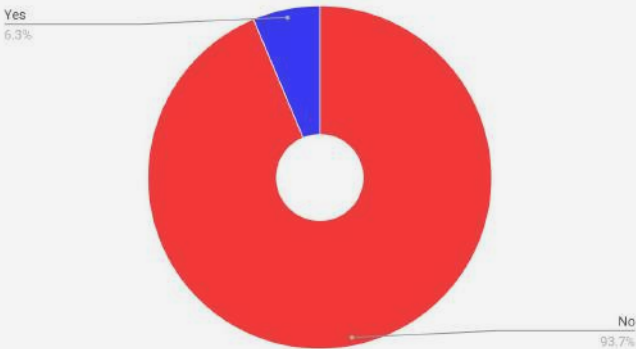
## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 6 Online Platform Engagement Report

The use of online platforms such as mobile applications, social media, and other internet-related tools boost the profitability of businesses and productivity of employees.

Based on the data, however, only 6.31% of the labor force utilizes online platforms.

Utilization of online platform distribution

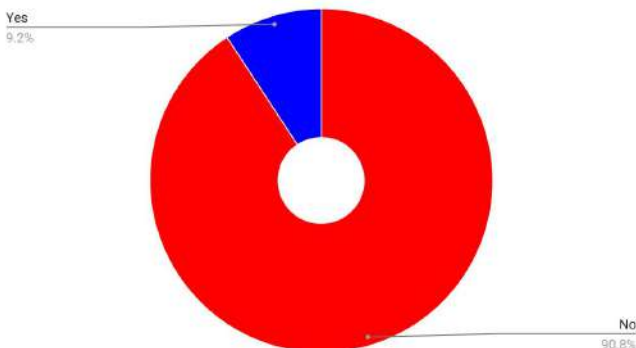


### 7 New Entrants Report

New entrants of the labor force are defined as those who have just recently started work between July 1, 2022 and October 17, 2022 since the age of 15.

Based on the data, 9.24% of our labor force are new entrants.

New entrants distribution



### 8 Worked Hours Report

The regulation of working time is one of the oldest concerns of labor legislation. Based on the International Labor Organization, 48 hours is the ideal maximum amount of time to be spent by each member of the labor force.

Work Hours Type	Female	Male	Total
Less than 40 hours	10.49%	8.38%	9.15%
Between 40 and 48	57.62%	65.22%	62.45%
More than 48 hours	31.89%	26.39%	28.39%

Of the total workforce, 30.39% are working less than 40 hours, 45.56% have regular working hours (between 40 and 48 hours), while 24.05% are overworking. It is noteworthy that male workers work less hours than female workers, who are prone to work more than 48 hours per week.

Lastly, 88.53% of those who work less than 40 hours have stated that they work less due to the nature of their work. Also 58.38% of those who work more than 48 hours stated that they are looking for more earnings.

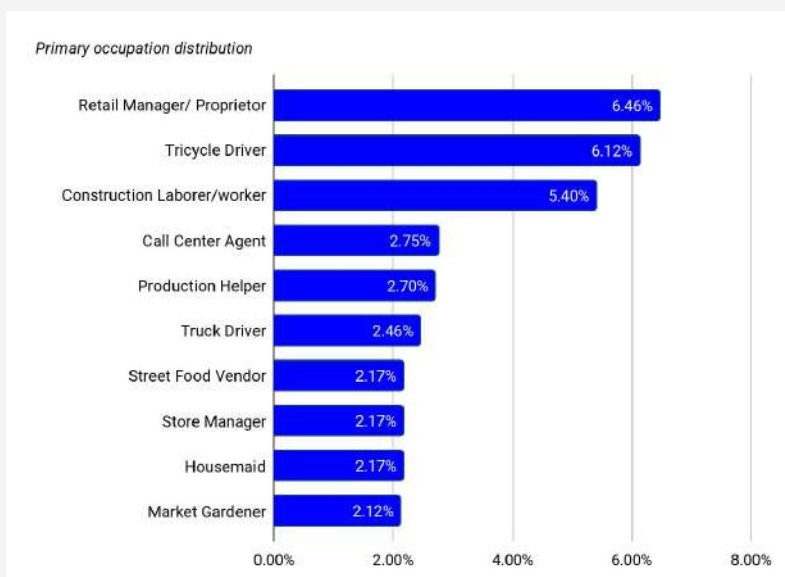


# POPULATION DATA

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 9 Primary Occupation Distribution

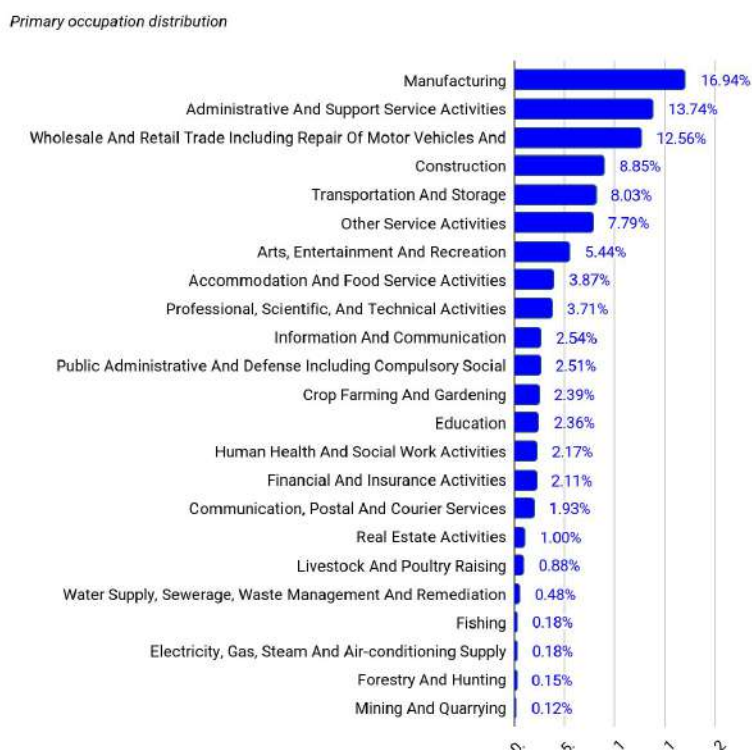
Based on the data, retail manager/ proprietor is the primary occupation of 6.46% of our labor force. It is closely followed by tricycle driver at 6.12%. Construction Laborer/worker, call center agent, and production helper round up the top five occupations in the barangay at 5.40%, 2.75%, and 2.70%, respectively.



### 10 Industry Type Distribution

Of all the industries, manufacturing is the primary industry where our labor force is concentrated into with 16.94% distribution share.

It is followed by administrative and support service activities with 13.74% of the labor force. Lastly, wholesale and retail trade including repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, construction, and transportation and storage round up the top five among the industries with 12.56%, 8.85%, and 8.03%, respectively.

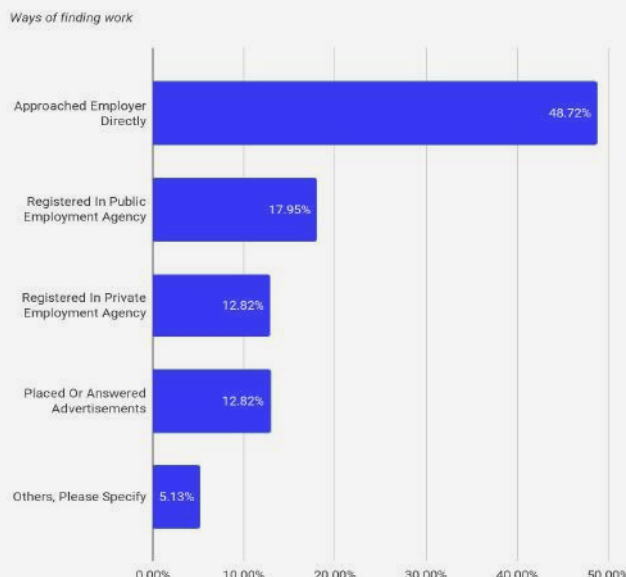


# POPULATION DATA

## ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 11 Ways of Finding Work Distribution

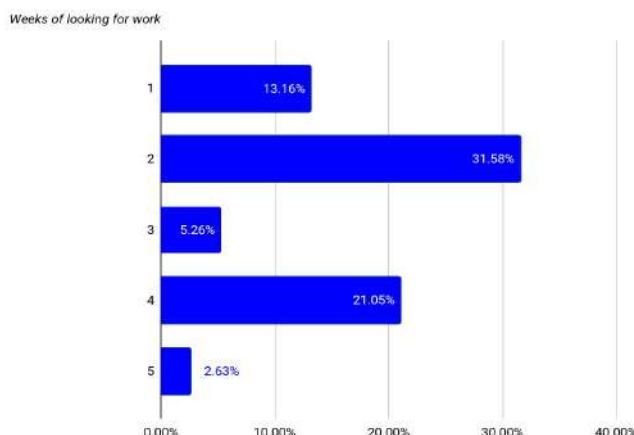
Of those working age who are neither salaried workers nor self-employed, 48.72% of them have approached employer directly to find work while 17.95% of them registered in public employment agency. Registered In Private Employment Agency are also preferred by about 12.82% of those seeking employment.



### 12 Weeks Looking for Work Report

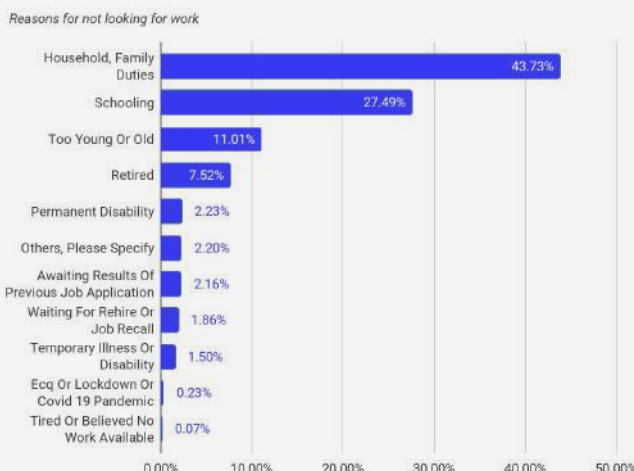
Of those who are seeking employment, 13.16% of them have been looking for employment for a week.

On the other hand, 31.58% have been looking for work for at least 2 weeks. And 5.26% of them have been looking for employment for at least 3 weeks.



### 13 Reasons for Not Looking For Work Report

Of those who are not employed or don't have business of their own, 43.73% of them are not looking for work due to household, family duties while 27.49% are due to schooling and 11.01% are either too young or too old to work.





# POPULATION DATA

## PASSIVE INCOME

### 1 Sources of Passive Income Distribution

Passive income is money from activities where you have no active or direct involvement. These may be investments you have made where you earn money or work you have done in the past that continues to pay dividends even in the present. In short, passive income describes the idea of making money work for a household. Based on the data, 7.40% of the total households receive passive income from assistance from abroad while 4.26% receive it as gifts.

Percentage of households with the following passive income



### 2 Average Annual Amount Received From Passive Income Report

Dividends from investments yields the most amount of all passive incomes with an annual income of ₱100000. Assistance from abroad comes in second with an annual income of ₱99600 and rentals comes third with an annual income of ₱87147.

Annual amount received from sources of passive income





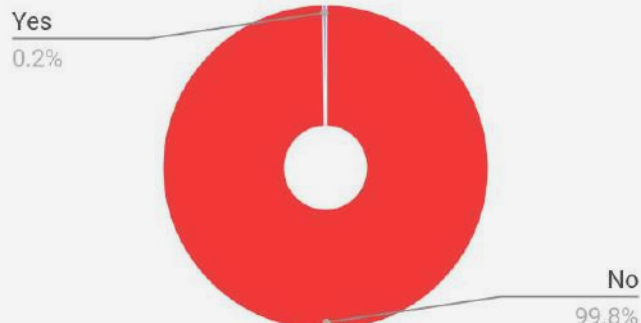
# POPULATION DATA

## AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP

### 1 Agricultural Land Ownership Report

From among those who are fifteen (15) years old and above, 0.23% or 15 are owners of agricultural lands. Of the said number, 73.33% agricultural land owners are male.

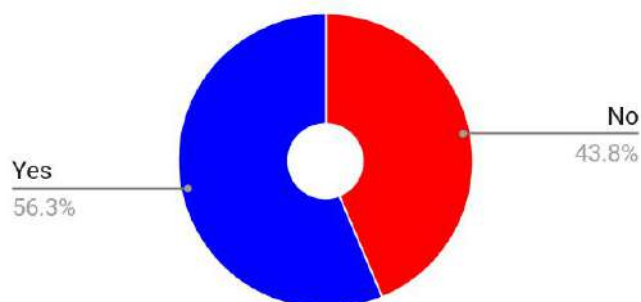
Percentage of the population with agricultural lands



### 2 Documented Land Ownership Report

Of those owning agricultural lands, 56.25% have documents proving their ownership.

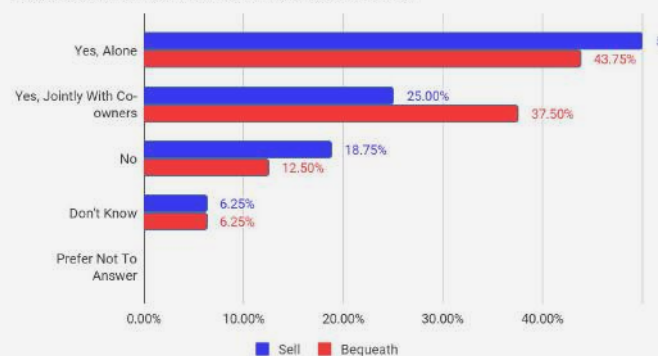
Percentage of agricultural land owners with proof of ownership



### 3 Rights to Sell or Bequeath Report

Of those owning agricultural lands, 50.00% and 43.75% of them have the right to sell and or bequeath, respectively, the rights on their sole accord while around 25.00% and 37.50% could sell or bequeath with a co-owner. Only 18.75% and 12.50% don't have rights to sell and bequeath, respectively.

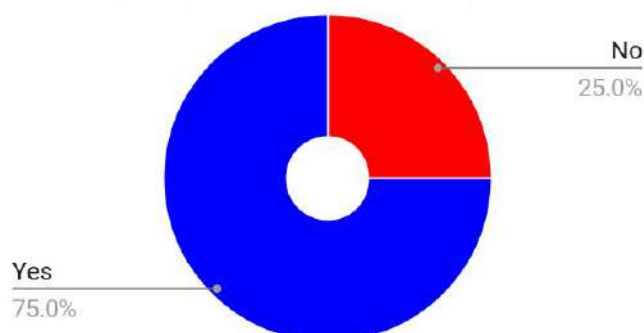
Percentage of agricultural land owners with rights to sell or bequeath



### 4 Use of Agricultural Lands Report

Based on the survey conducted, 75.00% of the agricultural lands are being used for agricultural purposes.

Percentage of agricultural lands used for agriculture





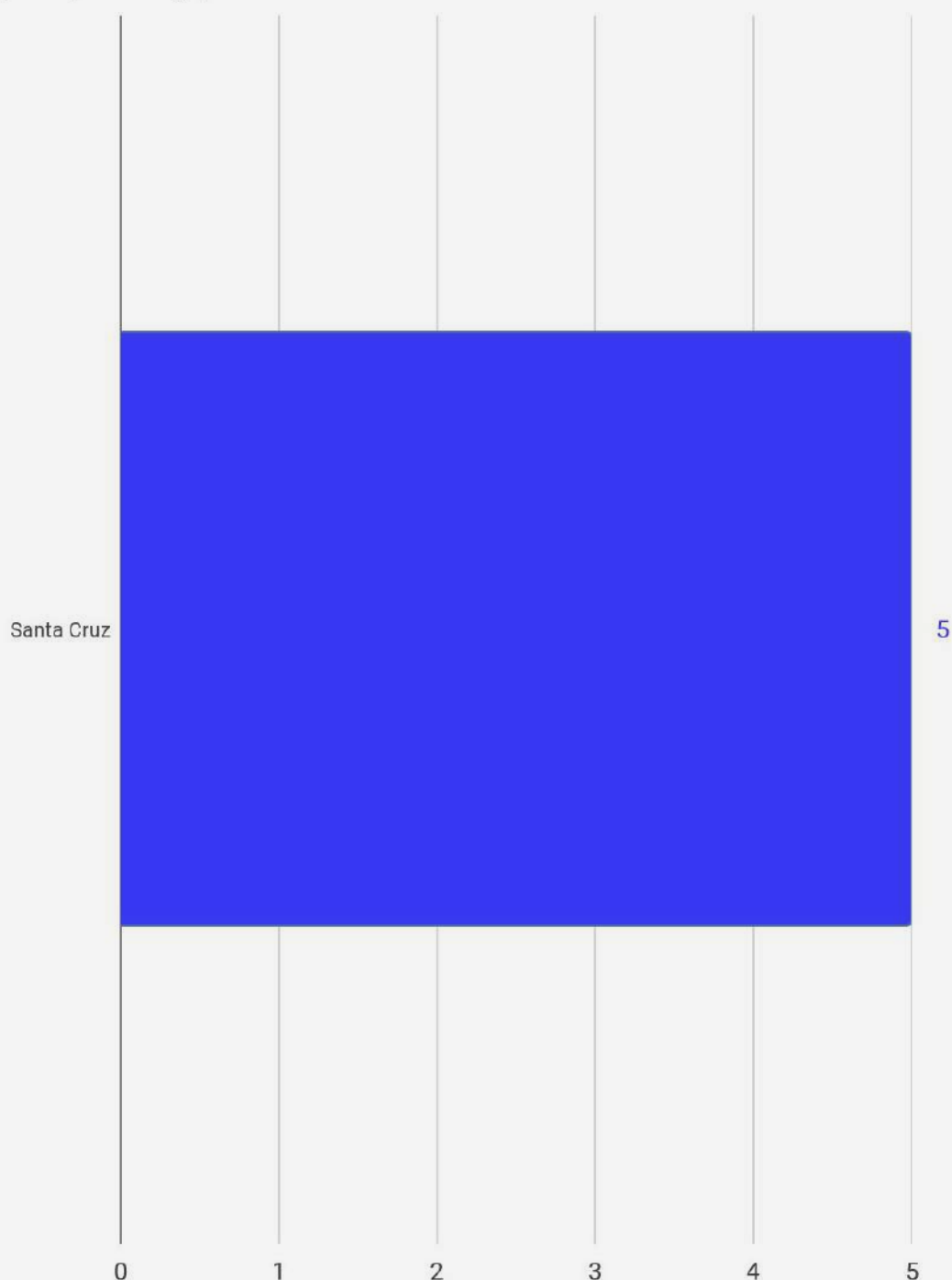
# POPULATION DATA

## AGRICULTURAL OPERATION

### 1 Agricultural Parcels Per Barangay Distribution

Agricultural parcels used for crop farming and livestock and poultry raising in the town totals 5 to which 100.00% or 5 parcels are located in Barangay Santa Cruz.

Count of parcel per barangay

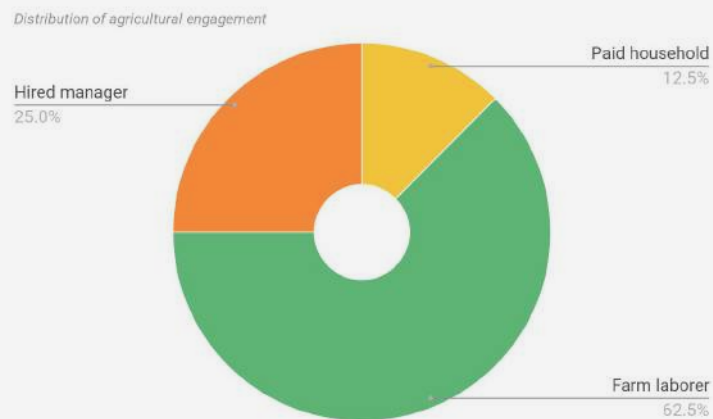


# POPULATION DATA

## AGRICULTURAL OPERATION

### 2 Agricultural Engagement of Crop Farmers Distribution

Of those who are engaged in either crop farming and/or livestock and poultry raising, 0.00% of them are operators of their own household farm while 12.50% are members of the household assisting in the farming who are either paid or unpaid.





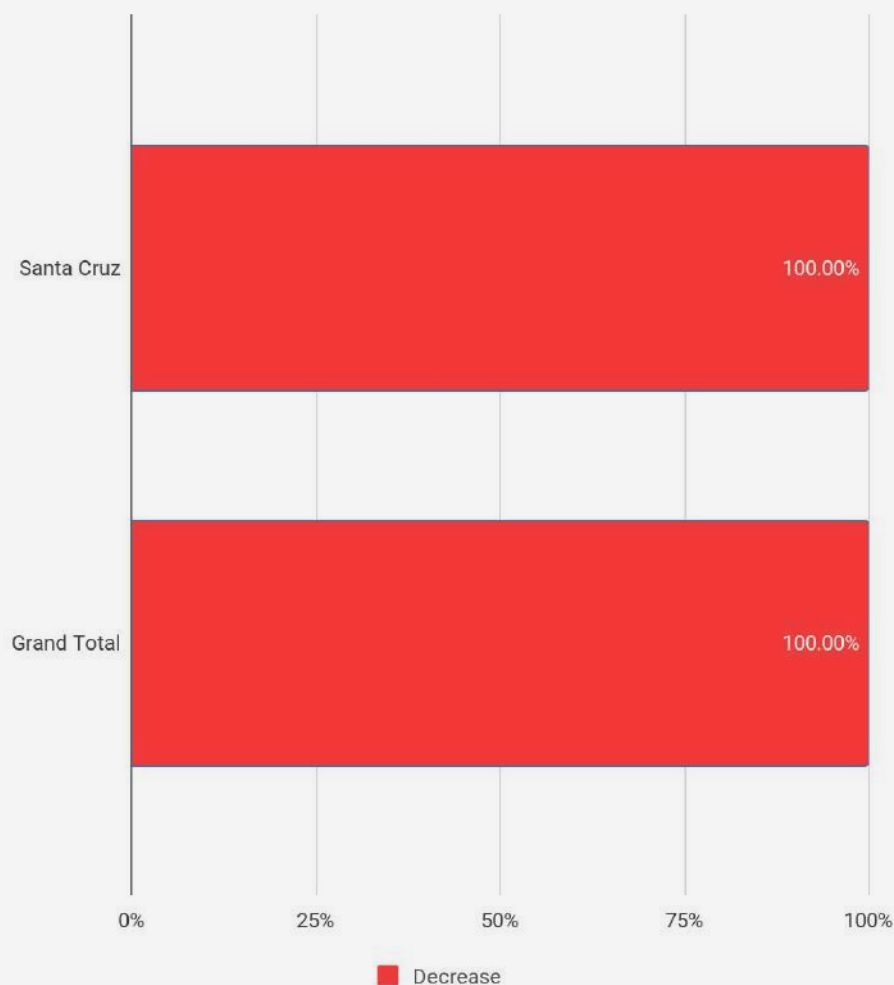
# POPULATION DATA

## AGRICULTURAL OPERATION

### 3 Crop Farming Compared to Three Years Ago Report

No data gathered stating changes in the crops production.

Crop harvest compared to three (3) years ago



No data

# POPULATION DATA

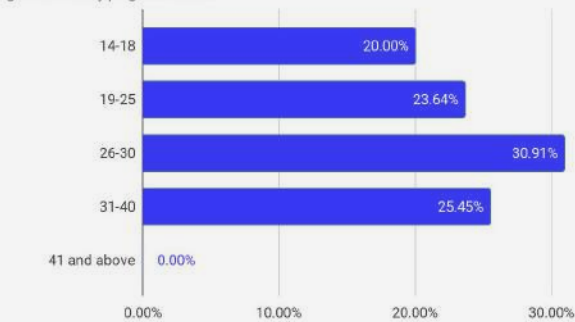
## HEALTH

### 1 Pregnancy and Breastfeeding Report

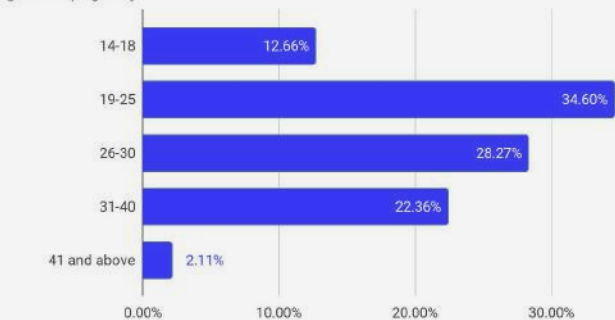
In recognition of women's maternal function as a social responsibility, it is important that we craft policies, programs, and mechanisms that will extend assistance to women especially those who are pregnant, were pregnant in the past three years, and are lactating or breastfeeding.

Category	Pregnant at the Time of Census	Was Pregnant in the Past Three Years	Is Lactating/ Breastfeeding
Number	55	238	151
% Among Women Aged 10 yrs old and above	1.53%	6.62%	4.20%

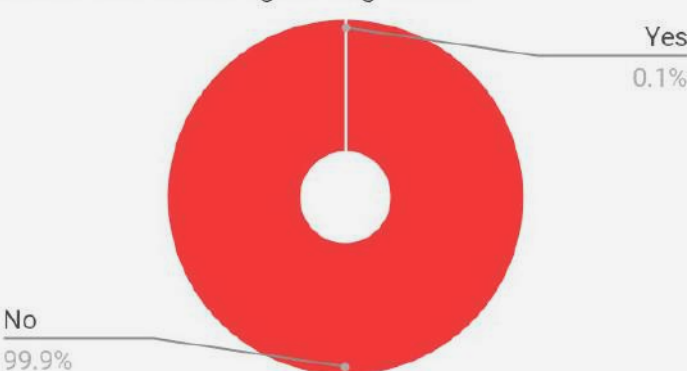
Ages of currently pregnant women



Age at first pregnancy



Incidence of miscarriage among women



Based on the data, 1.53% or a total of 55 women are pregnant at the time of the census while 6.62% or 238 women were pregnant in the past three years. Of those who have been pregnant, 151 are still currently breastfeeding their newborns or toddlers.

Of those pregnant women, 23.64% of them are between the ages of 19 and 25 while 20.00% are from ages 14 to 18 with the youngest currently pregnant woman aged 16 years.

It is noteworthy that 12.66% of all pregnancies are of women aged 14 to 18 while 34.60% are of women aged 19 to 25.

Further, of all women 10 years old and above, 3 of them stated that they have experienced at least one miscarriage."





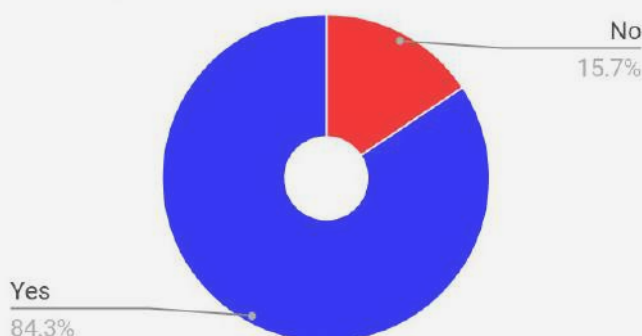
# POPULATION DATA

## HEALTH

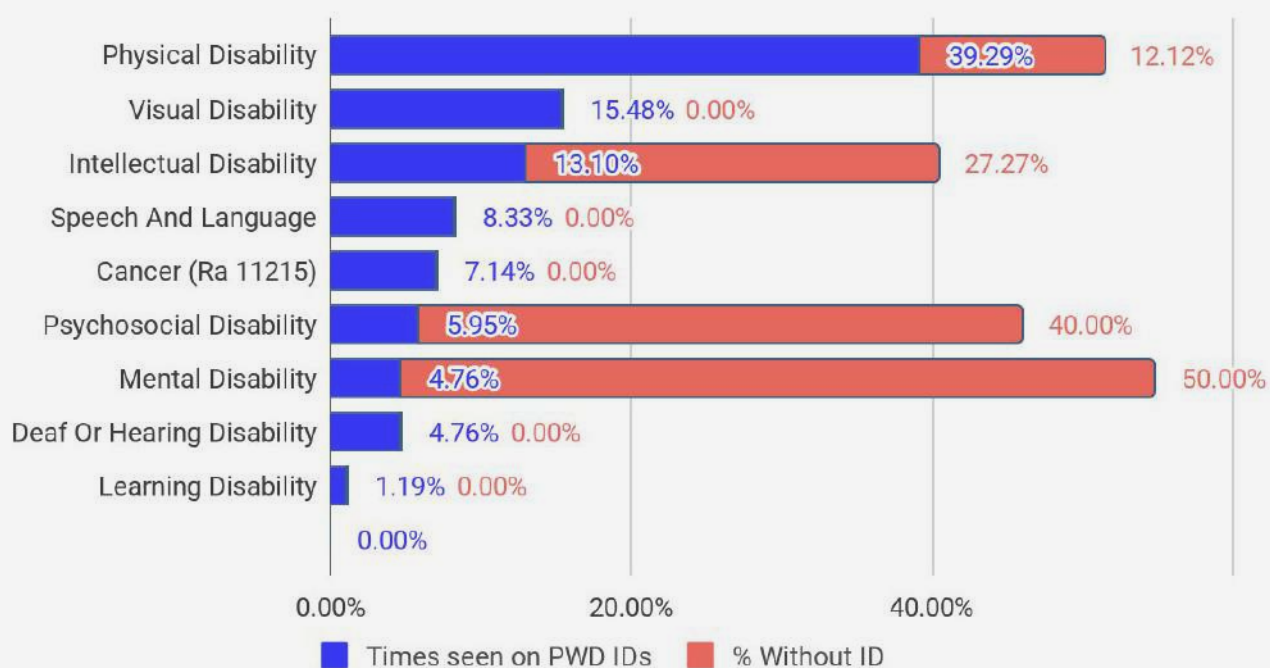
### 2 Persons With Disability Report

As per Republic Act 7277, providing for a mechanism to improve rehabilitation, self-improvement, and self-reliance to persons with disabilities is an important step towards achieving once facet of poverty. In the barangay, 84.31% of all PWDs already have their IDs.

Percentage of PWDs with PWD ID



Type of disability shown on PWD ID



Physical disability is the top disability reported by PWDs at 27.03% followed by visual disability at 24.32%. Those physically disabled, 80.00% are assisted by RA 7277 while 88.89% of those with visual disability are having the same.

Those with intellectual disability, physical disability (orthopedic), and speech and language impairment are the least supported with PWD IDs.

# POPULATION DATA

## HEALTH

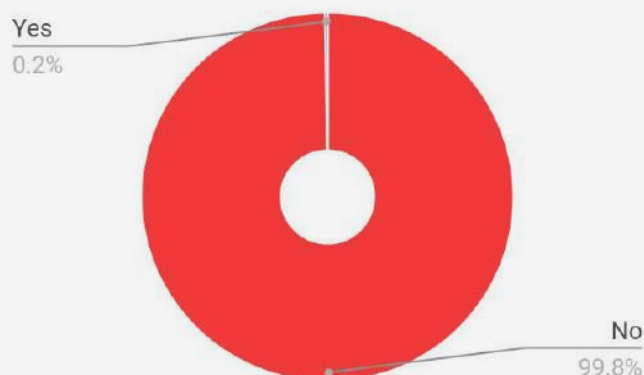
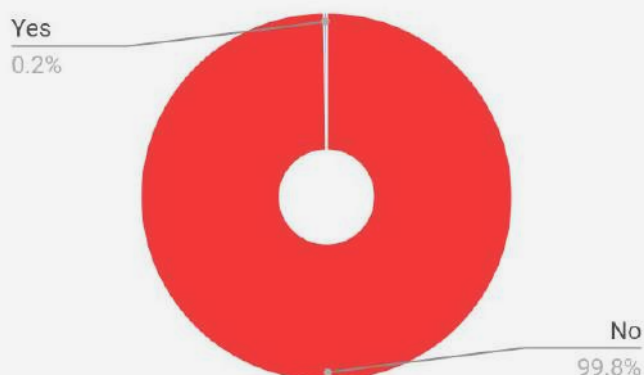
### 3 Persons with Cancer or are Cancer Survivors

Cancers figure among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide, with approximately 14 million new cases and 8.2 million cancer related deaths in 2012 according to the World Health Organization (WHO). More than 60% of world's total new annual cases occur in Africa, Asia and Central and South America. In the same report, these regions account for 70% of the world's cancer deaths and it is expected that annual cancer cases will rise from 14 million in 2012 to 22 within the next two decades.

Cancer is one of the four epidemic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) or lifestyle-related diseases (LRDs) which include cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, and chronic respiratory diseases. These NCDs are now considered a “silent disaster” of massive proportion that is ravaging the Filipino population, killing 300,000 victims a year, 800 every day, and 33 every hour. Its toll on lives is likened to “two 747 planes packed with passengers crashing every day”. Those NCDs share common risk factors, such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet, insufficient physical activity and the harmful use of alcohol.

Cancer remains a national health priority in the country with significant implications for individuals, families, communities, and the health system. According to the Philippine Health Statistics, cancer is the third leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the country after diseases of the heart and the vascular system (2009).

With such magnitude, preventing cancer and addressing concerns of cancer patients will also be key in addressing poverty. In the barangay, individuals have reported to be with cancer while are cancer survivors.





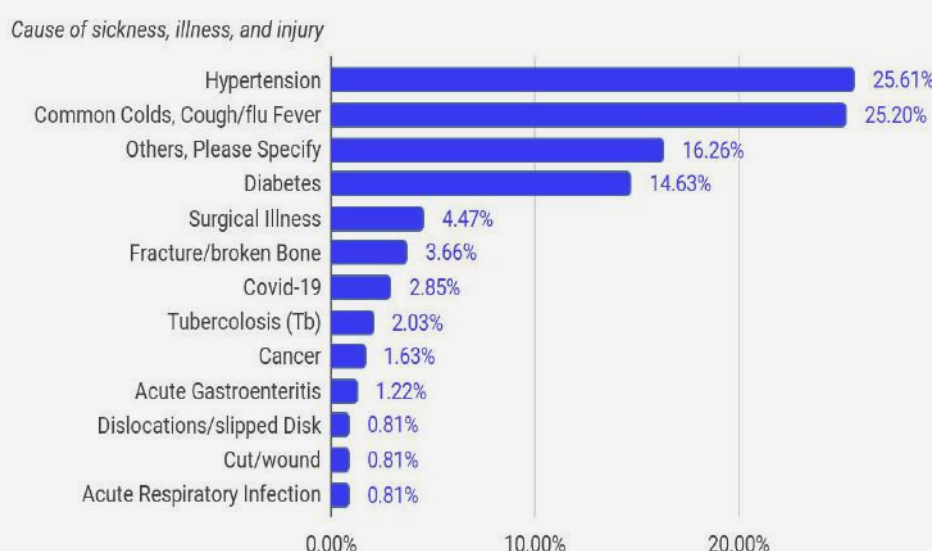
# POPULATION DATA

## HEALTH

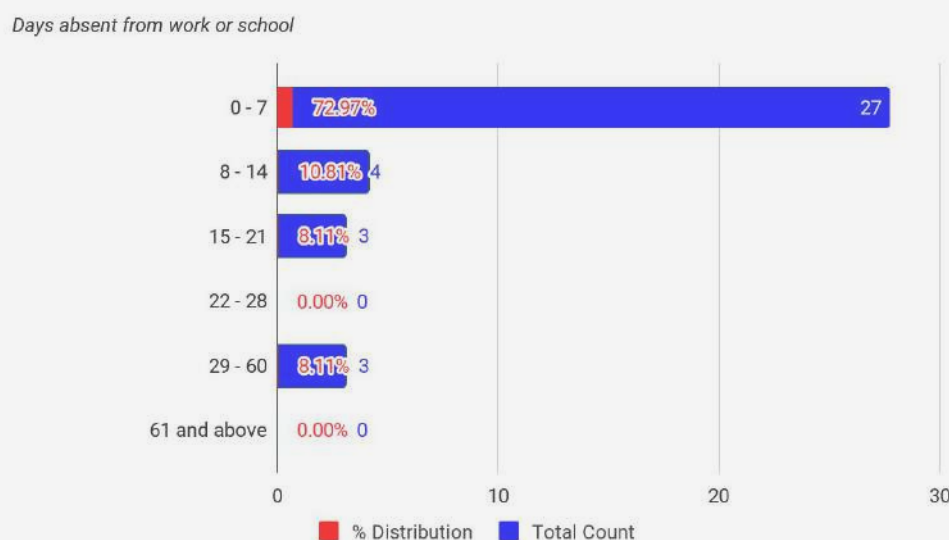
### 4 Illness, Sickness, and Injuries Report

Injuries are a leading cause of death for people worldwide. They harm and disable millions of others and in so doing, it exact enormous psychological, social, and economic costs. In the past 30 days from the time they were visited for survey, the data shows that 2.85% of the total population or a total of 246 individuals have been sick, ill, or injured.

Of the known sickness, hypertension has been the most striking illness with 25.61% of those who got sick being afflicted with it while common colds, cough/flu fever comes second with 25.20% and other sickness third with 16.26%.



Of those who are working or schooling, 72.97% of them needed to be out from work or school between one to seven days while 27.03% had to be out for at a month or two and 0.00% had to be out for two months or more.

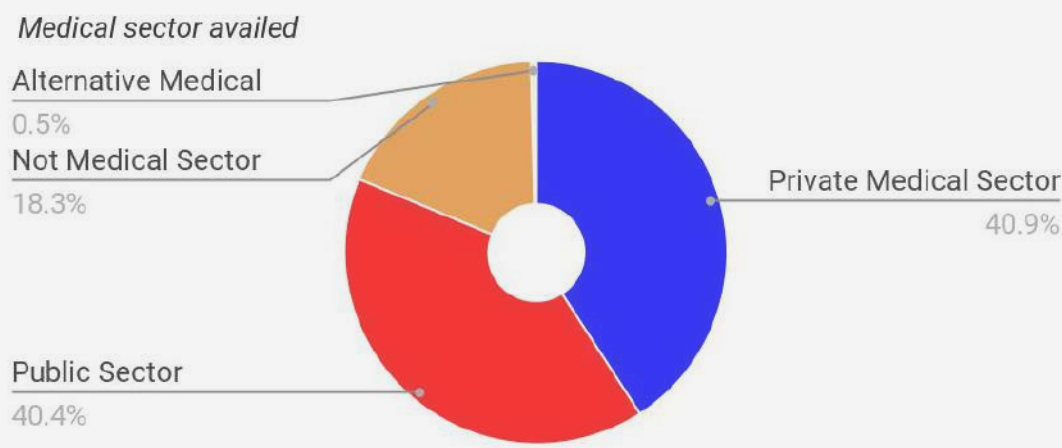


# POPULATION DATA

## HEALTH

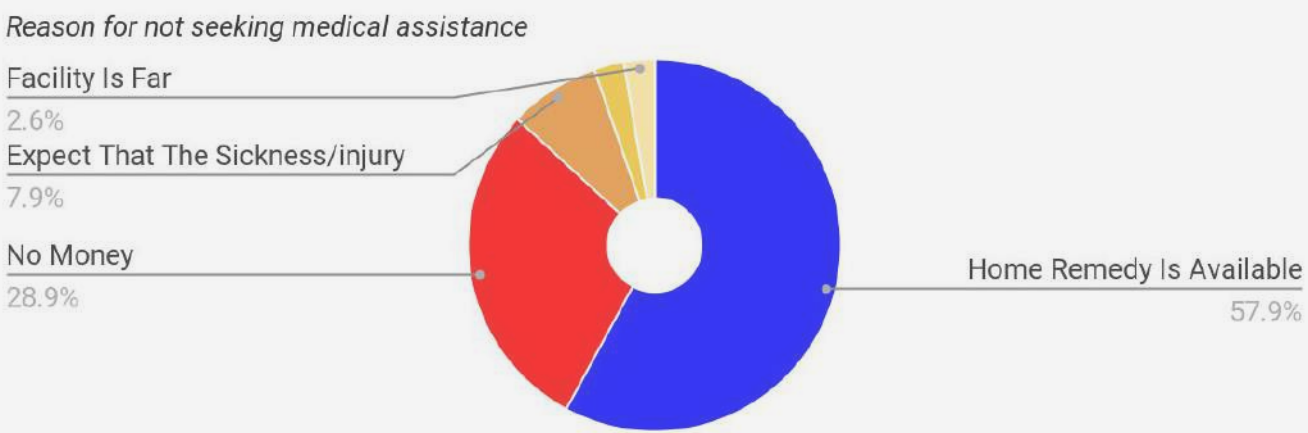
### 5 Medical Treatment of Sickness, Illness, and Injury Report

Of those who got ill, sick, or injured in the past 30 days from the date they took the survey, 37.52% sought medical assistance.



Of those, 40.87% opted to be treated on a private medical sector while 40.38% of them went to public sector. About 18.27% of them chose non-medical sectors which includes faith healers or shop-selling drugs.

Of those who did not seek treatment, 57.89% stated that they have chosen to treat the illness, sickness, or injury with a home remedy while 2.63% stated that they wanted to but don't have enough money to cover treatment costs. It is noteworthy that 0.00% of them stated that they couldn't get treatment due to facilities being far.





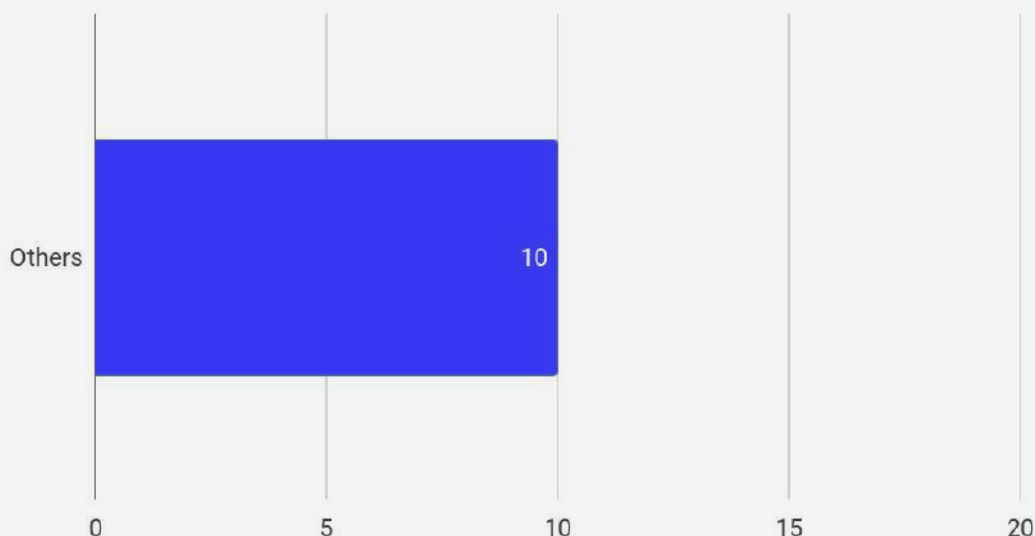
# POPULATION DATA

## HEALTH

### 6 Rare Diseases Report

Filipino patients born with rare diseases are, according to the Department of Health, “orphaned” by society. They suffer from social abandonment because of lack of existing network of support to aid them. Medical help is elusive under the conditions of the country’s health priority. The nature of their illness is hardly known due to lack of information and only a few medical professionals in the country are aware of these disorders and know how to diagnose and address these conditions.

*Rare diseases*



Rare Disease noted is not among the list of Diagnosed, with only 10 recorded from the barangay.



# POPULATION DATA

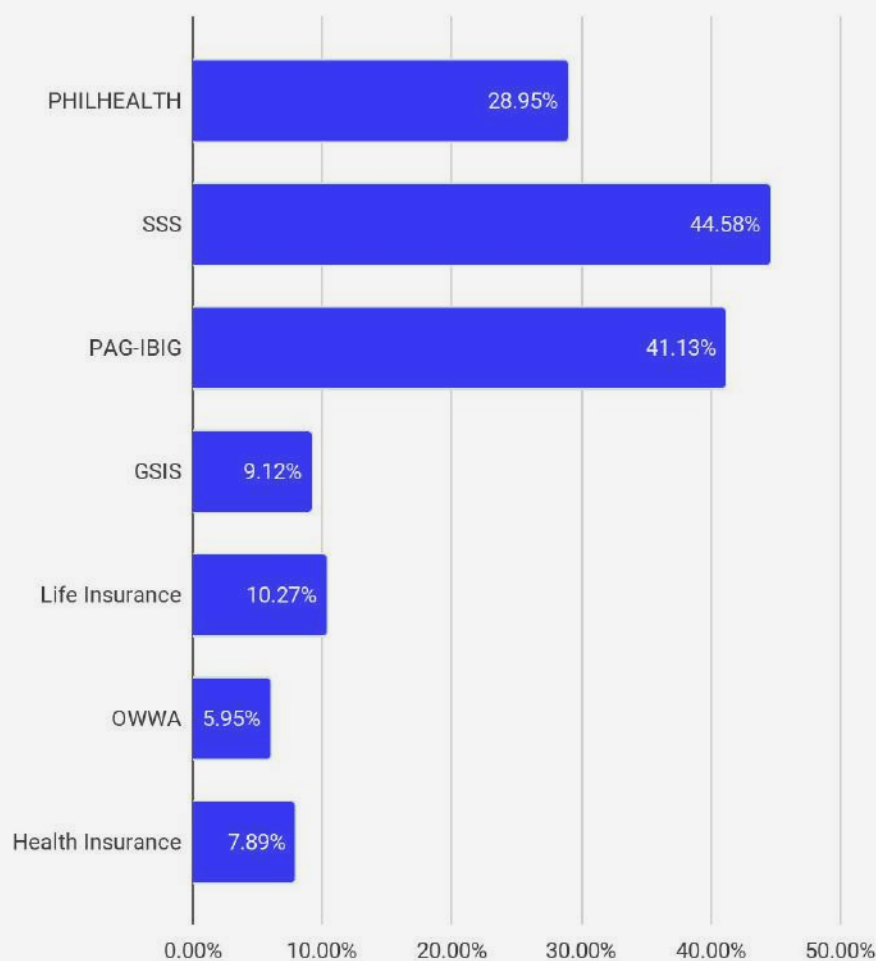
## SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

### 1 Social Insurance Programs Distribution

Social security is one of the pillars of the Decent Work Agenda. In realizing decent work, nations work to extend social security coverage for their working populations. With global liberalization, access to social security has become increasingly relevant for workers as they face growing insecurity. It seeks to ensure the ratification of core and governance conventions and respect for fundamental principles and rights at work. Social protection seeks to improve access to social protection mechanisms, improved wages, better working conditions and expanded employment opportunities for all.

In the municipality, more than three-quarters of households have at least one member with access to PHILHEALTH benefits while there is a need to improve on provision of Social Security System (SSS), PAG-IBIG, and Government Service Insurance System (GSIS).

Percentage of population who are members of social insurance programs





# POPULATION DATA

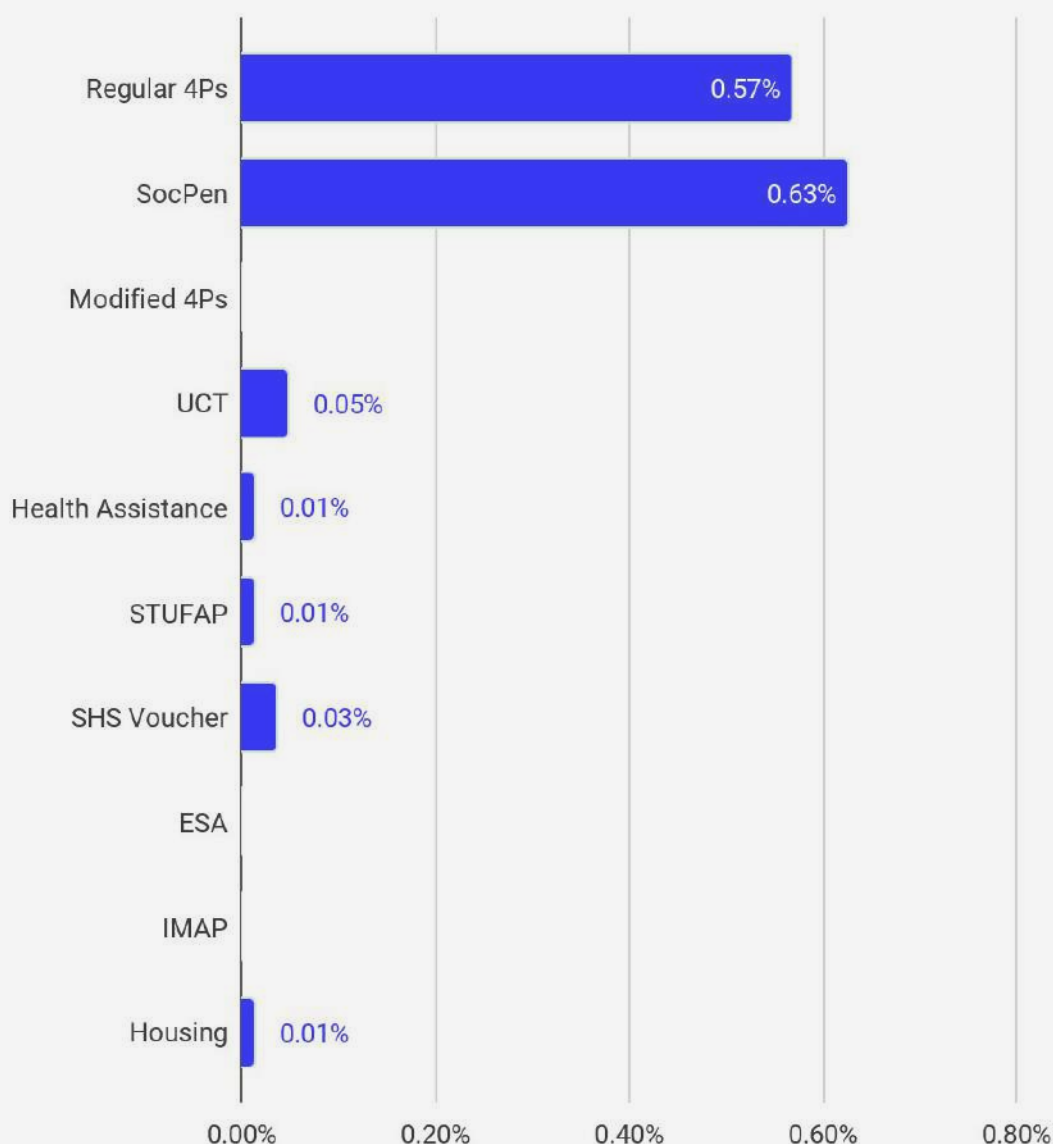
## SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

### 2 Social Protection Programs Distribution

Social protection is a set of policies and programs designed by the government to directly reduce and prevent poverty and vulnerability among the Filipinos.

In the barangay, a total of 0.67% of all households have been provided with either the regular or the modified Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). Also 0.01% have received Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) while 0.00% of households have senior citizen members receiving social pension (SocPen).

*Percentage of population who are members of social assistance programs*



# POPULATION DATA

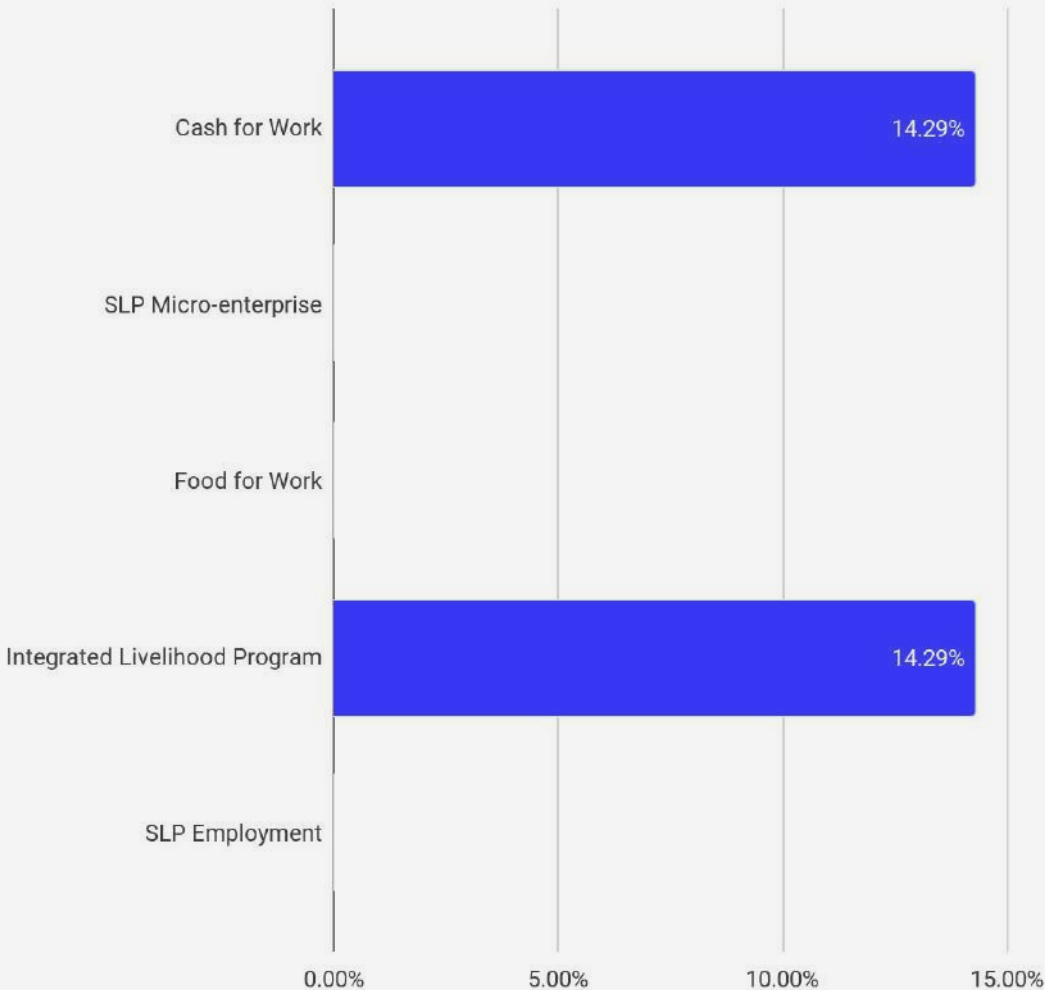
## SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

### 3 Labor Market Intervention Programs Distribution

The Philippines government operates a large menu of active labor market programs to assist youth, adults and disadvantaged groups find employment and or develop sustainable livelihoods. Generally, these programs are designed to assist those persons further away from the labor market and require remedial assistance over the short to medium term.

In the barangay, Cash for Work, which aims to distribute cash support to beneficiaries for their rendered community work, is the most received program standing at 0.00% of all households. It provides short-term intervention by giving temporary employment to low income or no income families with members who have disabilities.

Percentage of population who are members of labor market intervention programs



# ACTUAL DATA GATHERING





BARANGAY SANTA CRUZ  
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD

2,350



3.19%

HOUSEHOLD WITH OFW



86.0%

CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE IN BARANGAYS



85.1%

LIVING IN SINGLE HOUSES



3.67

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE





# TOPICS



Climate Change  
Disaster Preparedness  
Household Sustenance Activity  
Financial Inclusion  
E-Commerce and Digital Economy  
Food Consumption  
Housing Characteristics



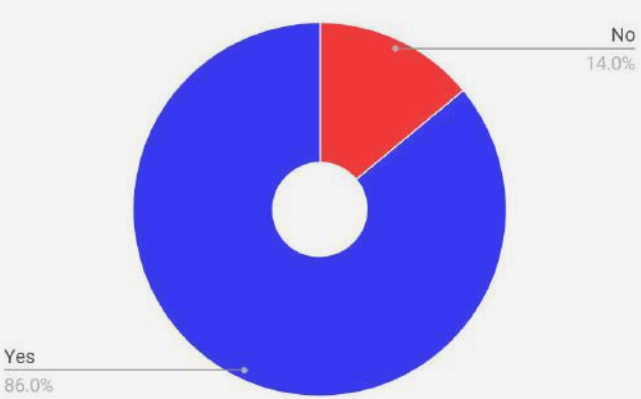
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### 1 Continuous Residency in the Barangay Report

A resounding 86.00% of the total households in the barangay stated that they have been residing in their respective addresses for at least three years.

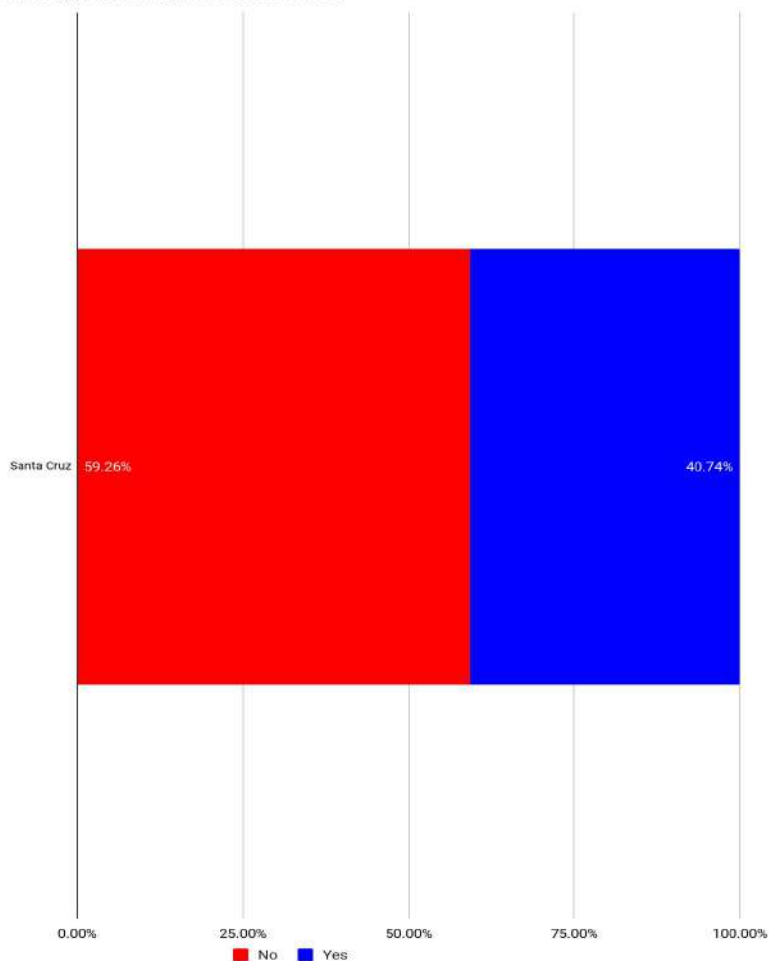
This makes them credible sources for impacts of climate changes in their barangay.



### 2 Brownouts Frequency Report

40.74% Households who have continuously resided in the Barangay stated that Barangay Santa Cruz have experienced more frequent brownouts.

Percentage of households in barangays experiencing more frequent brownouts





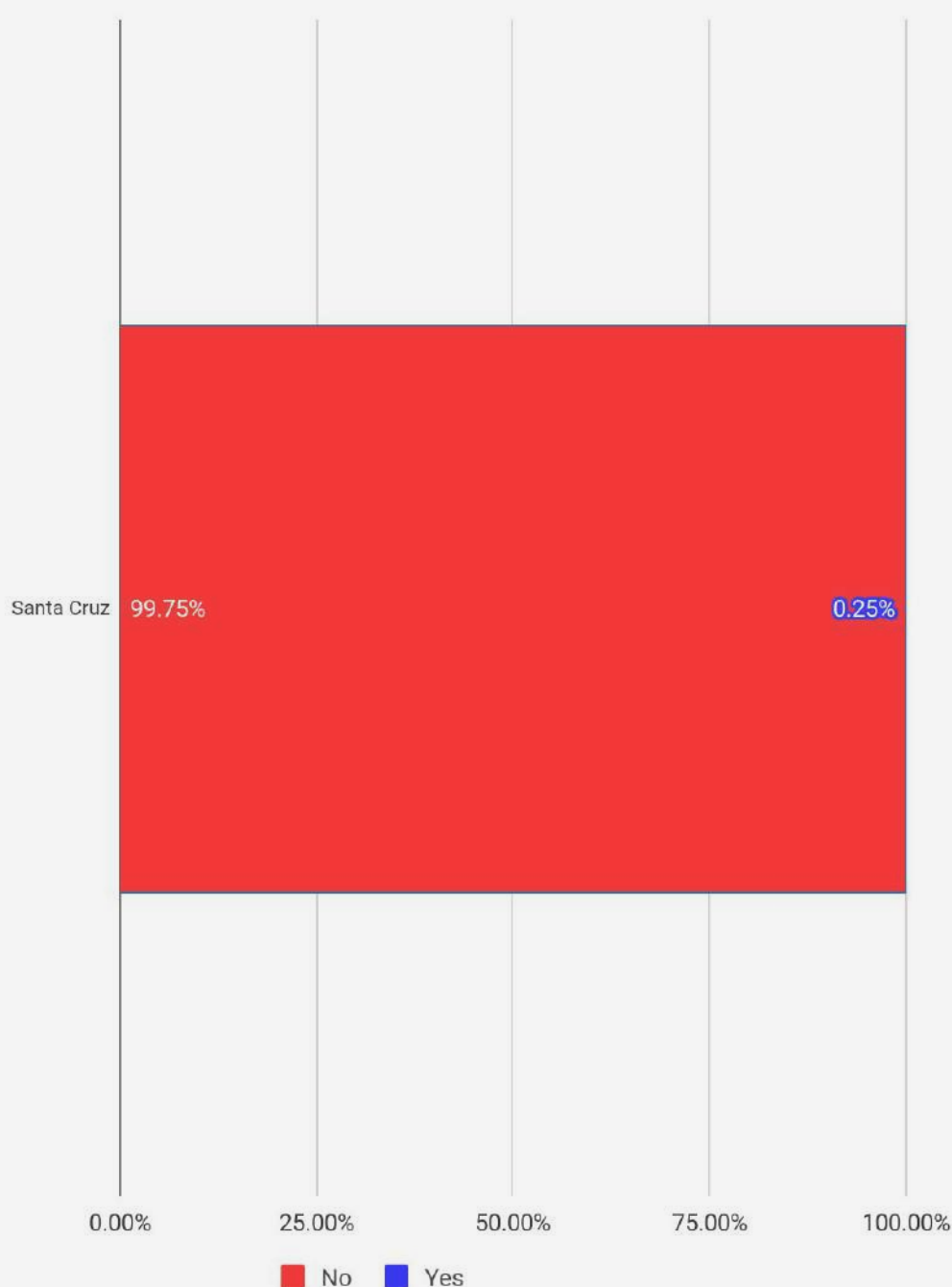
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### 3 Drought Frequency Report

0.25% Households who have continuously resided in the Barangay stated that Barangay Santa Cruz have experienced more frequent drought.

*Percentage of households in barangays experiencing more frequent drought*



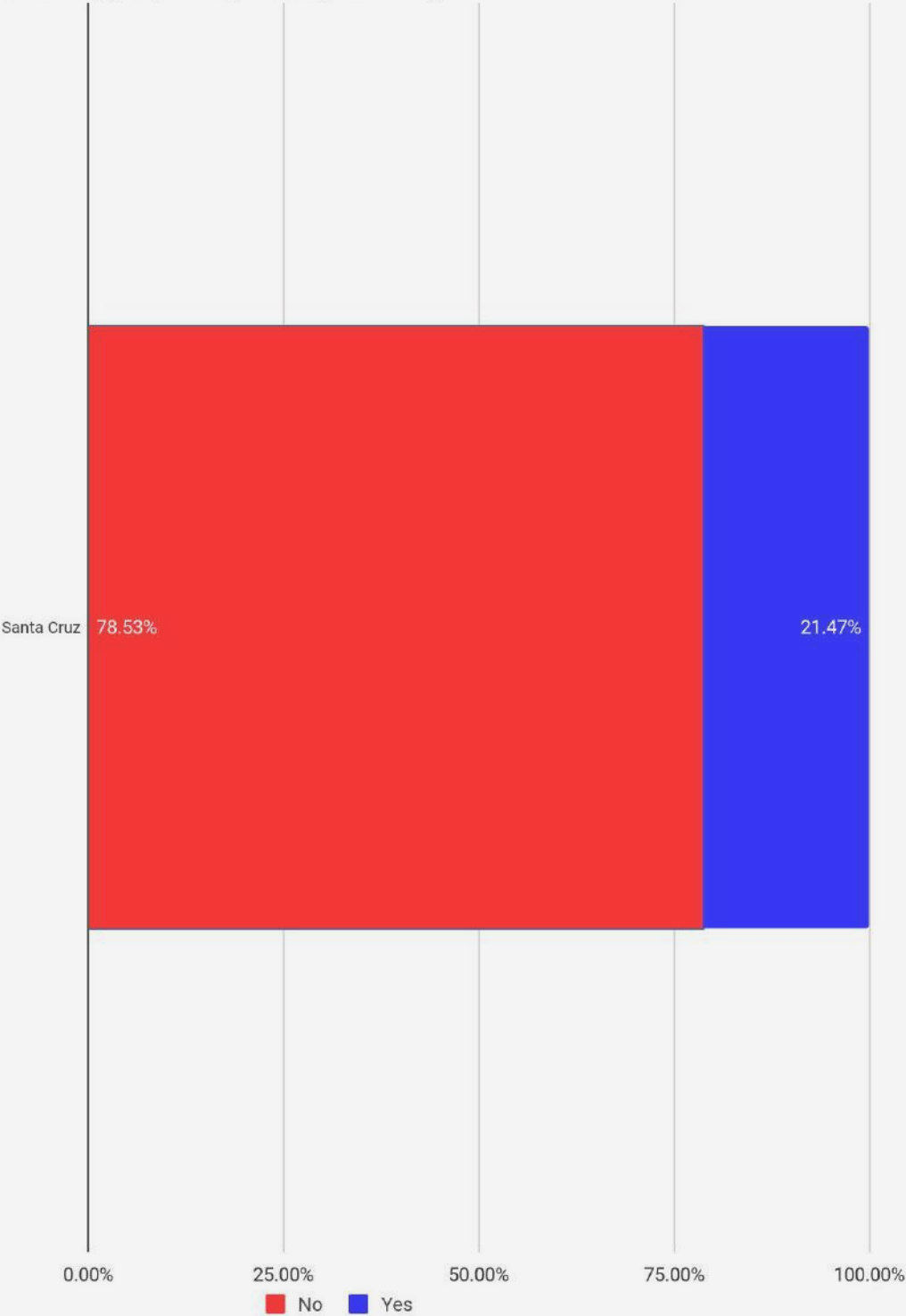
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### 4 Flooding Frequency Report

Furthermore, of the households who have resided in the barangay continuously for at least three years, 21.47% stated that they experienced more frequent flooding.

Percentage of households in barangays experiencing more frequent flooding





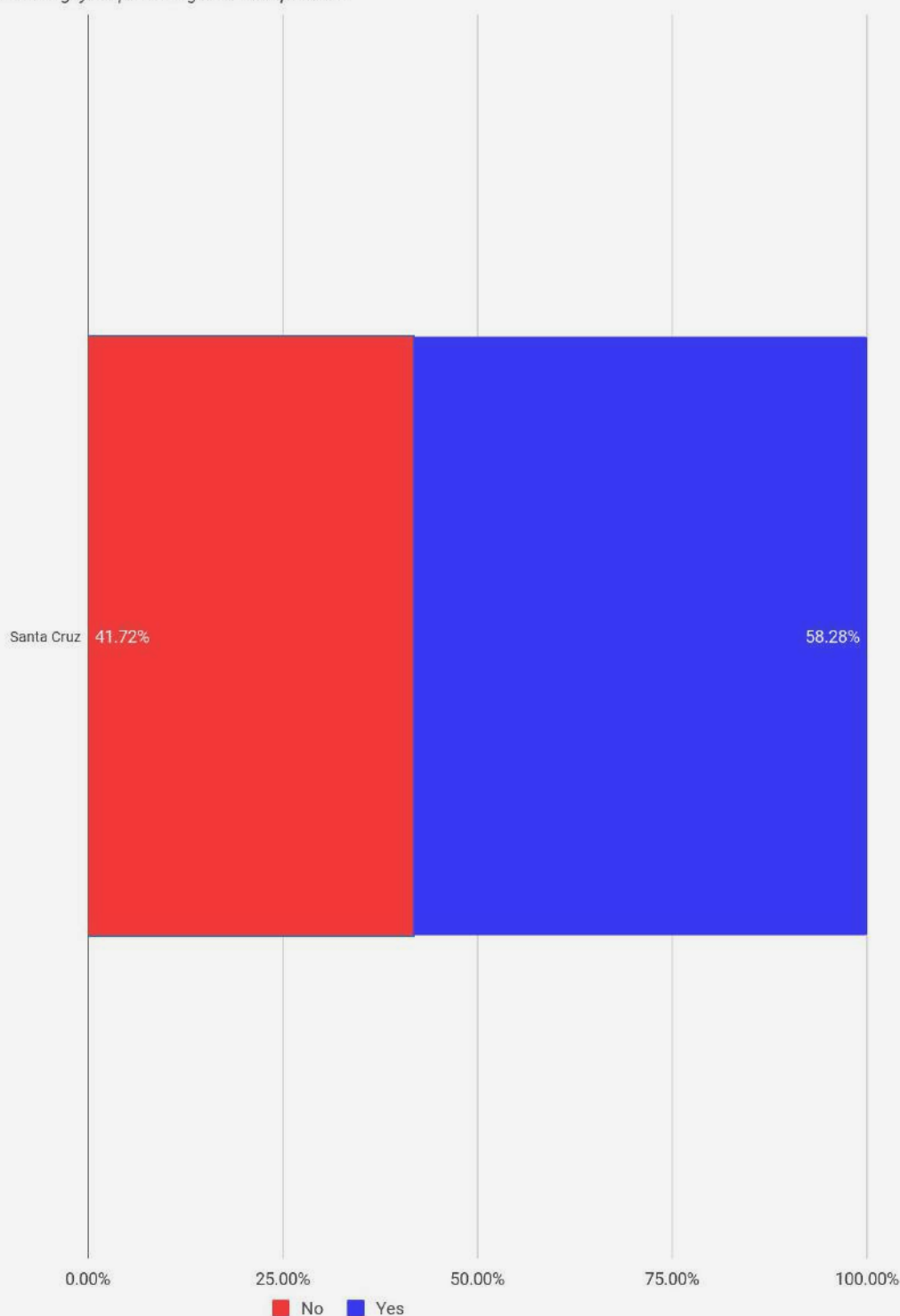
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### 5 Hotter Temperature Report

Lastly, of the households who have resided in the Barangay continuously for at least three years, 58.28% respondents experienced hotter temperatures.

Percentage of households in barangays experiencing hotter temperature



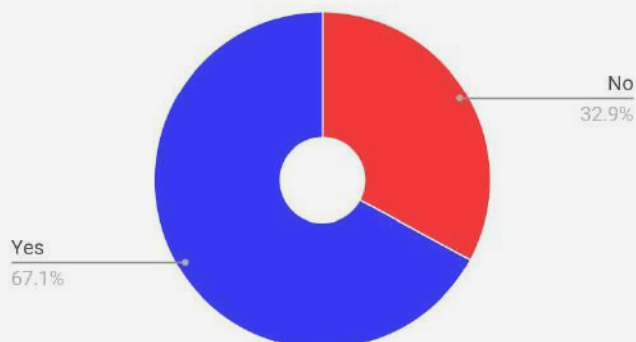
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

### 1 Knowledge of Evacuation Area Report

Knowledge of evacuation area is important to ensure that households would know where to go in cases of calamities or disasters. In the barangay, 67.15% of all households stated that they know where their evacuation areas are.

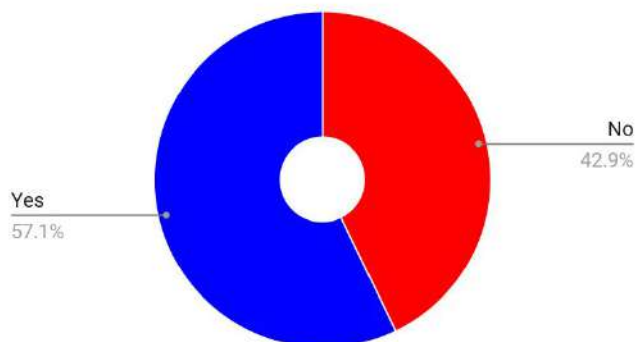
Percentage of households with knowledge of evacuation area location



### 2 Knowledge of Hotline Numbers Report

Further, knowledge of hotline numbers is also critical for households to easily seek assistance during emergencies. In the barangay, 57.15% of all households stated that they have knowledge of hotline numbers such as the police, fire station, hospitals, and other emergency numbers.

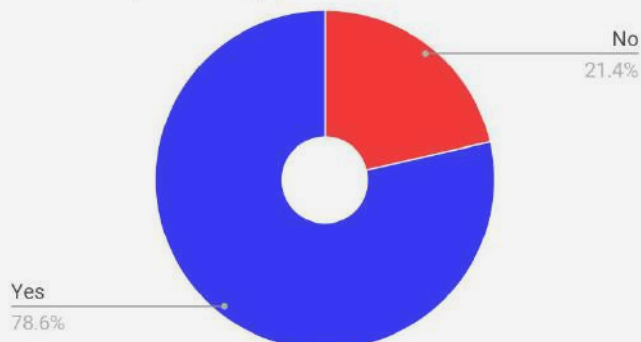
Percentage of households with knowledge of emergency or hotline numbers



### 3 Disaster-Related Information Report

Disaster Risk Reduction Management plan is resisting or managing change to preserve, restore, improve and maintain its essentials basic structure and function (Living Standard). A Barangay Disaster Risk Management is critical to include all households in a barangay to participate for a better chance of resisting disaster risks. A total of 78.60% have received disaster-related information from the Barangay.

Percentage of households who received disaster-related information from their respective barangays







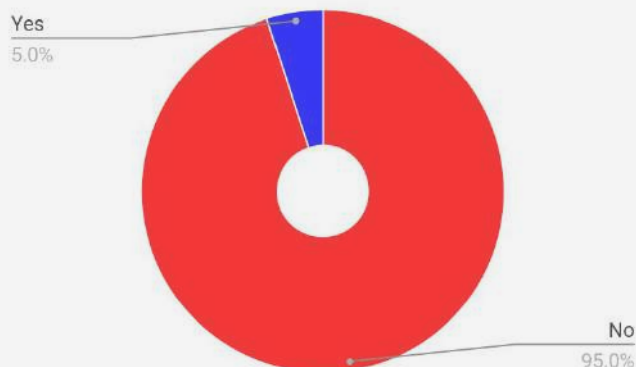
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

### 4 Participation in BDRRM Planning Report

While being provided with information by the barangay helps in reducing risks from disasters, actual participation equally results in better reduction of risks. 5.02% of all households in the barangay have at least one member participating in the Barangay DRRM Planning.

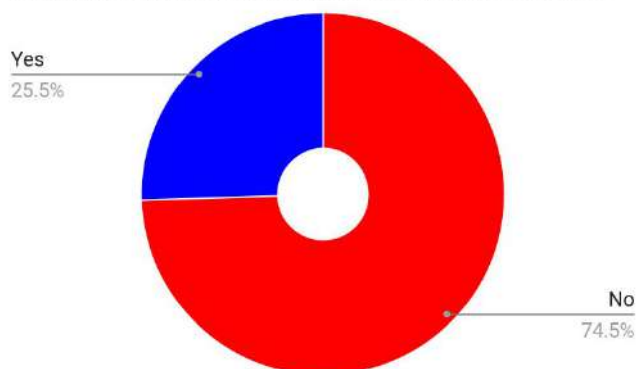
Percentage of households who participated in BDRRM discussions



### 5 Providing Written Comments for BDRRM Planning Report

Of those who participated in the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Planning, 25.55% of them have provided written comments in the construction of the BDRRM Plan which means a very high participation rate aimed at reducing risks in cases of disasters.

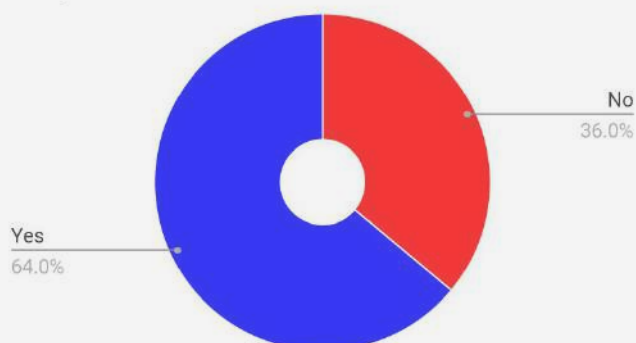
Percentage of households who participated in BDRRM discussions



### 6 Disaster-Related Discussions Among Households Report

Lastly, of all the households in the barangay, 63.96% have discussed disaster-related matters among their household members. This is important to ensure that disaster planning happens from a broader organization down to the basic unit of the society.

Percentage of households who discuss disaster-related matters among their members



# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

### 7 Disaster Preparedness Kit Contents Report

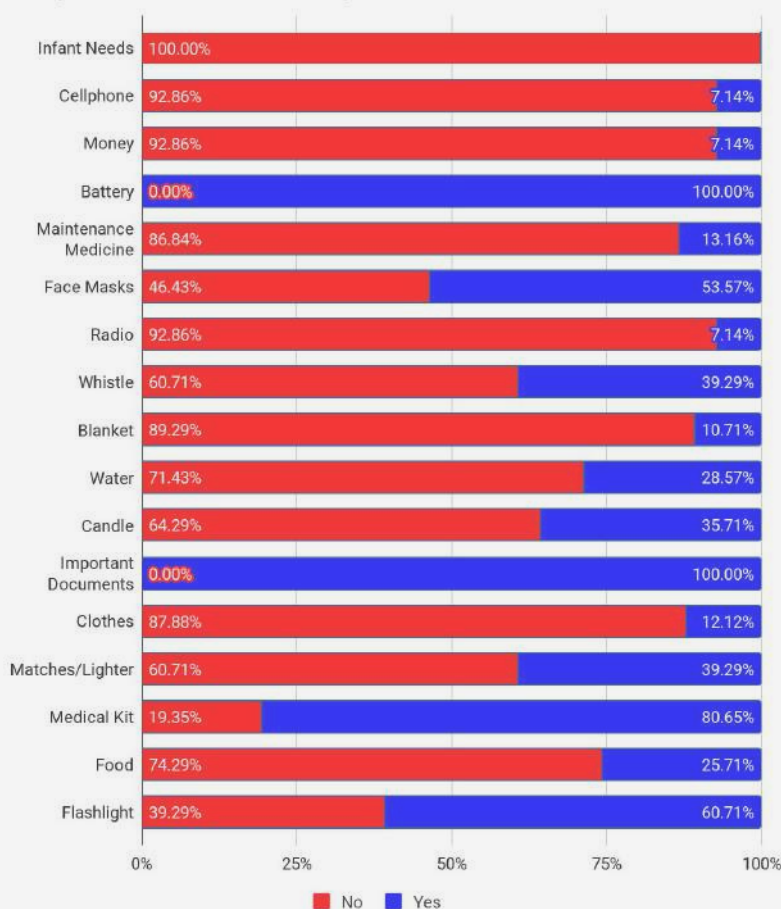
Emergencies or disasters could happen, and preparation and response can make a world of difference in the impact they have on a household. A disaster preparedness kit (DPK) includes supplies a household might need to survive in the event of a disaster. It should be easy to carry and can be used at home or taken in case of evacuation during an emergency.

Understanding household preparedness would help the local government unit (LGU) up to the barangay level to prepare for what else needs to be provided to households in case of emergency.

Firstly, only 1.19% or 28 households have disaster preparedness kit. This means that the barangay, in case of an emergency, would need to provide 98.81% of its constituents to help them survive in case of a disaster.

Of the said households with disaster preparedness kit, important documents, battery, and medical kit are the most common while maintenance medicine, money, and radio are the less commonly found.

Percentage of household DPKs with the following contents





# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

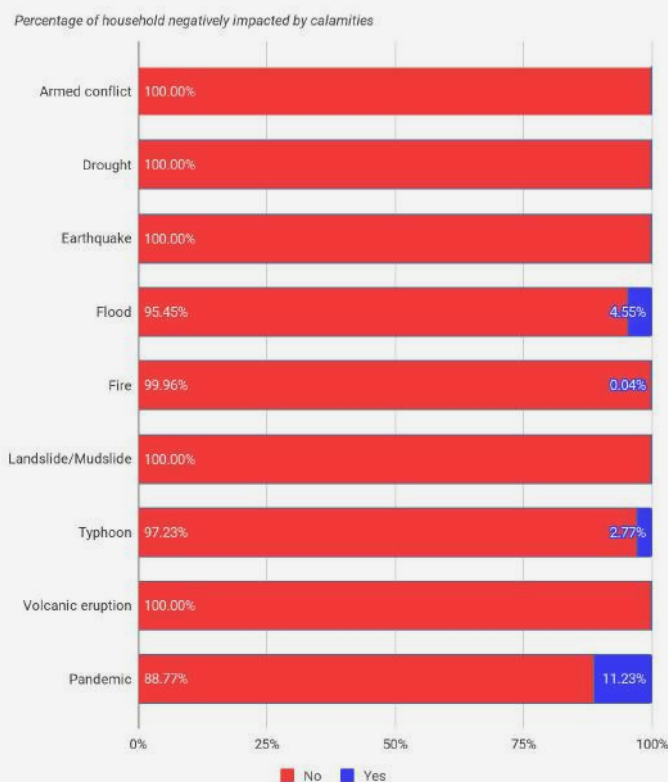
### 8 Household Impacted by Calamities Report

Since the enactment of the Philippine Disaster Reduction and Management Act or Republic Act 10121, the country's policy environment and the way the government deals with disasters shifted from mere response to preparedness.

The law also recognizes local risk patterns and trends and decentralisation of resources and responsibilities and thus encourages the participation of NGOs, private sectors, community-based organisations, and community members in disaster management. It inhibits the full participation of the Local Government Units (LGUs) and communities in governance. The approach tends to be 'response-oriented' or 'reactive.' This is evidenced by the widespread emphasis on post-disaster relief and short-term preparedness, such as forecasting and evacuation, rather than on mitigation and post-disaster support for economic recovery.

Understanding the said data would be key to assisting the BARANGAY in formulating, developing, and implementing a master plan that will provide the strategies, organization, and tasks of concerned agencies.

Based on the gathered data, pandemic has been the top calamity that had actual impact on households totalling to 11.23%. Flood comes in second at 4.55% while fire is third at 0.04% total impacted households.



# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

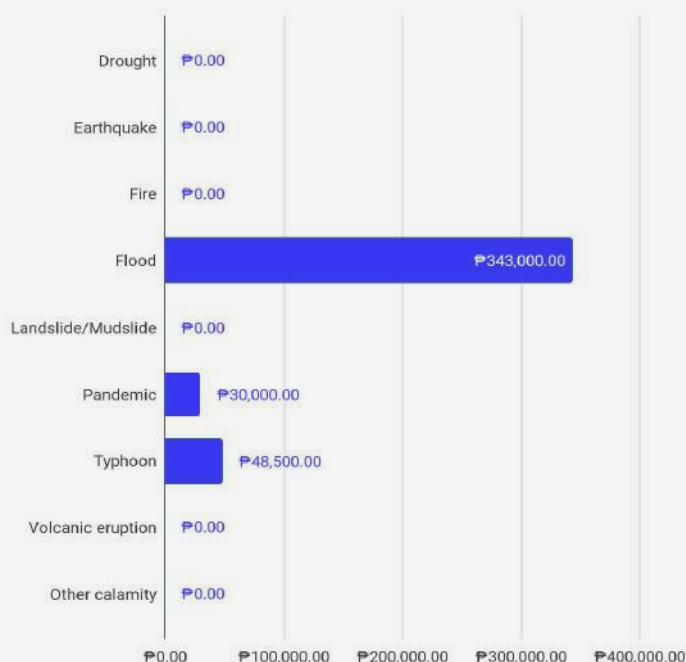
### 9 Actual Impact of Calamities on Properties Report

Increasing disaster threats not only reflect the onset of events such as earthquakes or floods, but also the changing demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population. A typhoon, for instance, passing through an open field presents little danger. On the other hand, a relatively weak typhoon can pose significant risks to human life and can result in great economic losses in densely populated areas. While the intensity is important, of equal or greater importance is the presence of a population whose demographic or socioeconomic characteristics may place its members at greater risk of harm before, during, and after a disaster.

The vulnerability perspective in disasters assumes that a real disaster occurs when it strikes an underprivileged population. Vulnerability is formally defined as ‘the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a natural hazard.’ Implicit is ‘differential vulnerability’; that is, different populations face different levels of risk and vulnerability. As such, policies aimed at addressing risk and vulnerability must take into account these differential impacts and outcomes of disasters.

In the municipality, flood is the most impactful having a total of P343,000.00 total cost.

Total damage to property of calamities in the past 12 months (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)





# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

### 10 Estimated Cost of Calamities on Crops Report

On a yearly basis, natural disasters, such as typhoons, floods, fires, earthquakes, and drought, challenge agricultural production in the country. Because agriculture relies on the weather, climate, and water availability to thrive, it is easily impacted by natural events and disasters.

These impacts can have long lasting effects on agricultural production including crops, forest growth, and arable lands, which require time to mature. Understanding how to prepare for and recover from natural events and disasters will decrease their long-term effects on agriculture and the environment.

Based on the data gathered, households in the barangay have reported highest estimated impact costs from flood at ₱10,000.00.

*Total damage to crops of calamities in the past 12 months (July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022)*



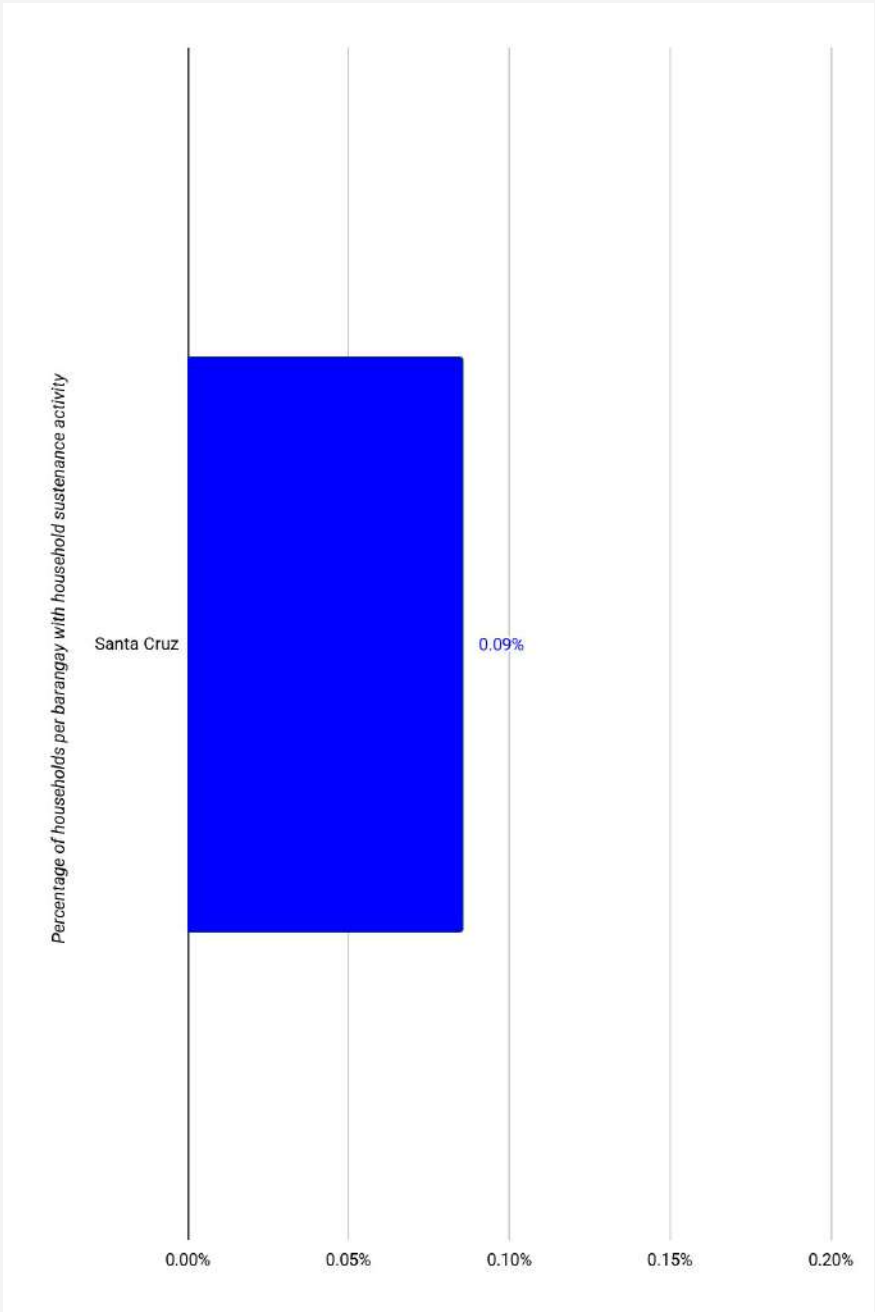
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD SUSTENANCE ACTIVITIES

### 1 Household Sustenance Activity Report

A family sustenance activity is also a family activity but unlike an entrepreneurial activity, the produce from the former is mainly for home consumption. Occasionally, sales are made when the harvest/produce is more than enough for family consumption.

Of the total number of households we have in the municipality, 0.09% of them have at least one household sustenance activity with Barangay Santa Cruz having the highest percentage of households with sustenance activity at 0.09%.







# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FINANCIAL INCLUSION

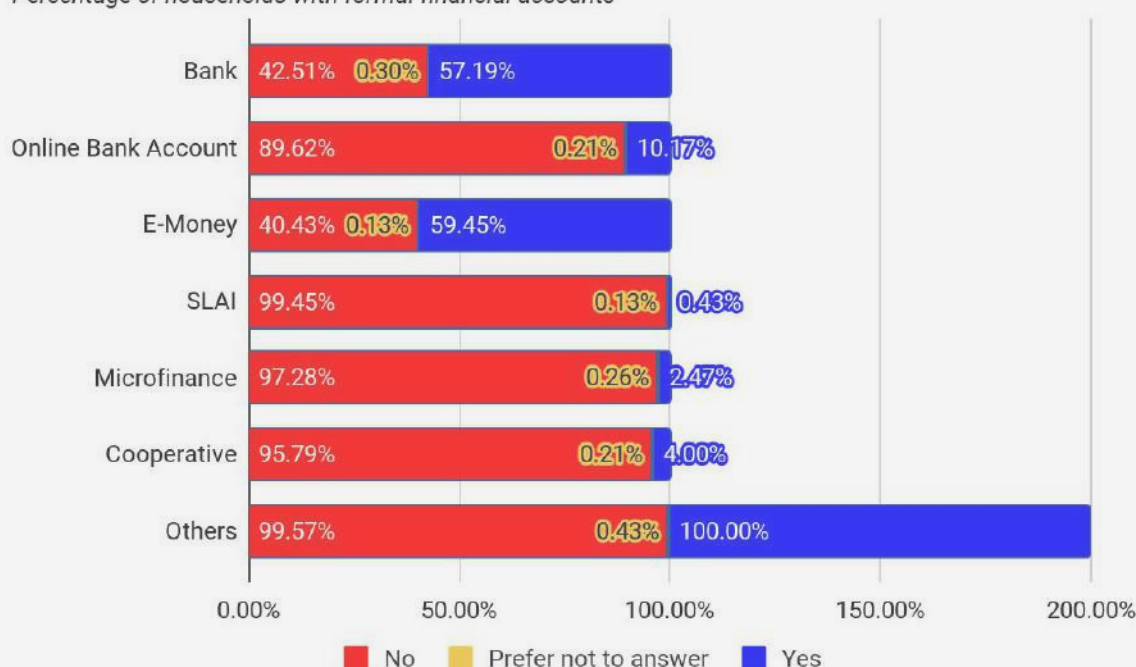
### 1 Types of Financial Accounts Distribution

According to the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Financial inclusion is a state wherein there is effective access to a wide range of financial services for all, especially the vulnerable sectors. Effective access does not only mean that there are financial products and services that are available. These products and services must be appropriately designed, of good quality and responsive to the varied needs of individuals and businesses – whether for saving, payments, financing, investments, or insurance.

Financial inclusion lays the groundwork for sustainable and equitable national development. The goal of financial inclusion does not end in providing universal access to financial services but in ensuring that these services truly enhance the well-being of their users. Rather than being a mere end in itself, financial inclusion is a means to achieve broader aspirations. When people are financially included and realize their stake in national prosperity, they are empowered to make better, informed choices when it comes to their financial welfare and future. In turn, they are able to make sound decisions that raise their productivity and standard of living.

Based on the data gathered, having bank accounts are the most opted form of formal financial account with 57.19% of the entire households with one of their members having such accounts.

Percentage of households with formal financial accounts



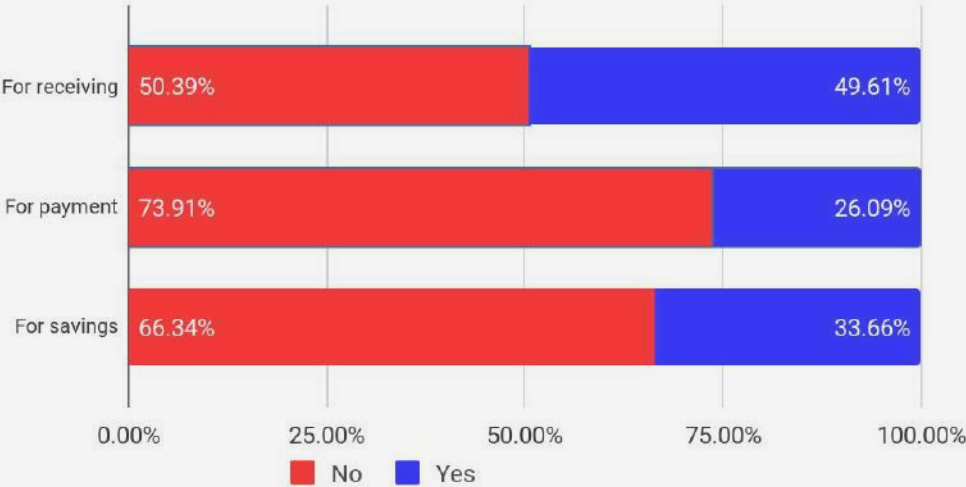
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FINANCIAL INCLUSION

### 2 Reason for Having Financial Account Report

Of those with at least one form of financial account, 49.61% of them use it to receive money such as in receiving salaries, allowances, or government benefits. About 26.09% use it to make payments such as for auto-debit, point of sale, and e-commerce payments. Lastly, 33.66% use it for them to save money into.

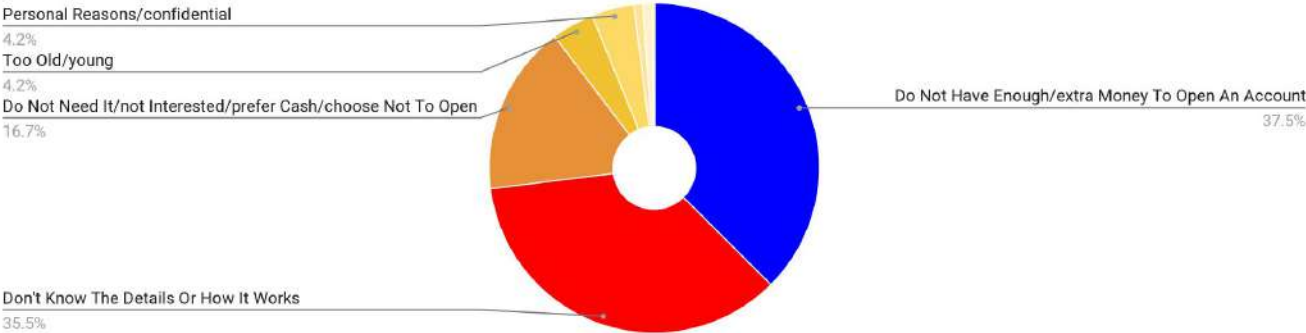
Reason for having formal financial accounts



### 3 Reason for Not Having Financial Accounts Report

Of the total number of households in the barangay, 23.49% or 0,552 households don't have any form of financial accounts. Of those without account, do not have enough/extra money to open an account is the reason for 37.50% of them in not having formal financial accounts while don't know the details or how it works comes in at second with 35.51%.

Percentage distribution why households don't have formal financial accounts





# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FINANCIAL INCLUSION

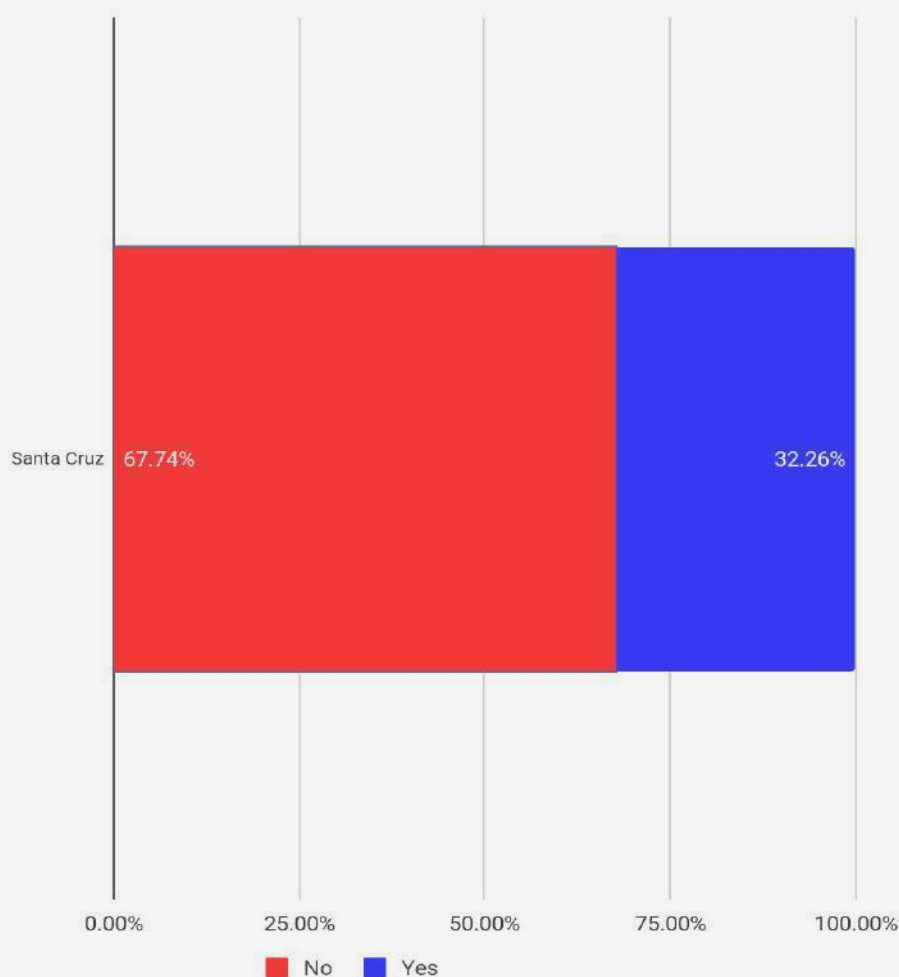
### 4 Household With Any Member Having Savings Report

One of the best ways to take charge of one's finances in today's uncertain economy is to accumulate a healthy savings account. Nobody wants to feel the stress of knowing that they are only a paycheck or two away from financial disaster because they lack money to fall back on when unexpected things happen. Specific examples include job loss, disability, a car breakdown, a sick child or pet, and other types of financial emergencies.

Saving provides a financial backstop for life's uncertainties and increases feelings of security and peace of mind. Once an adequate emergency fund is established, savings can also provide the 'seed money' for higher-yielding investments such as stocks, bonds, and mutual funds.

Barangay Santa Cruz have 32.26% of households with savings.

Reason for having formal financial accounts

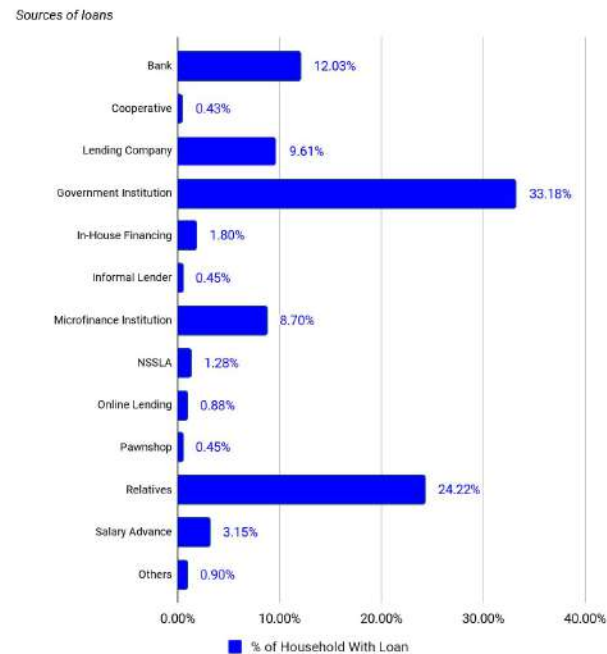
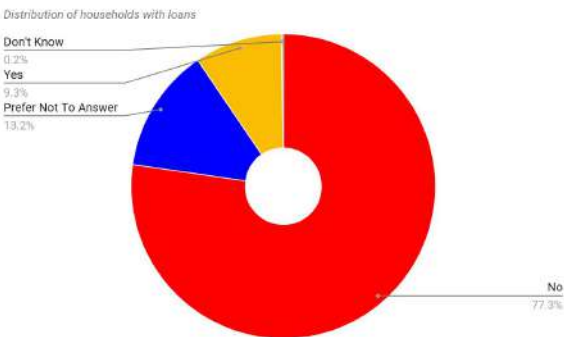


# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FINANCIAL INCLUSION

### 5 Household With Any Member Having Loans Report

Of all the households in the barangay, 77.28% do not have any loans of any kind while 9.32% have.

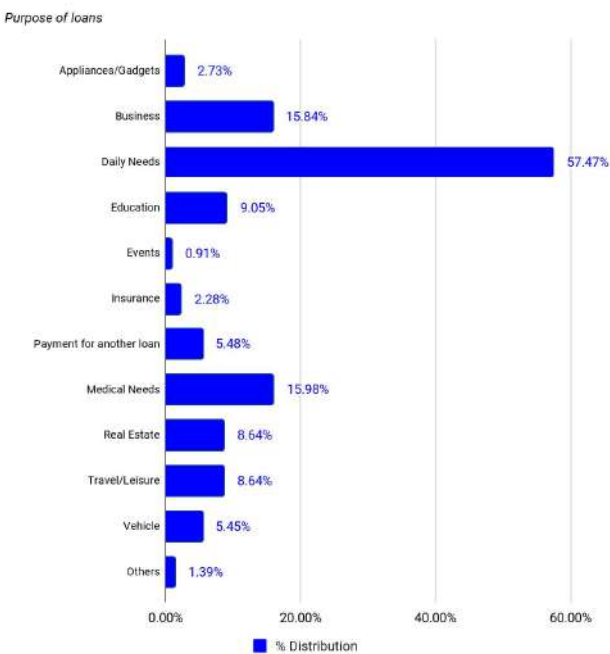


### 6 Sources of Loan Distribution

While households could have multiple loan sources, borrowing from government institution is the main source of loans which stands at 33.18% while borrowing from relatives follows at 24.22% and bank comes third at 12.03%.

### 7 Purposes of Loan Distribution

In the barangay, 57.47% of loans are for Daily Needs. 15.98% of the loans, on the other hand, are for medical needs.



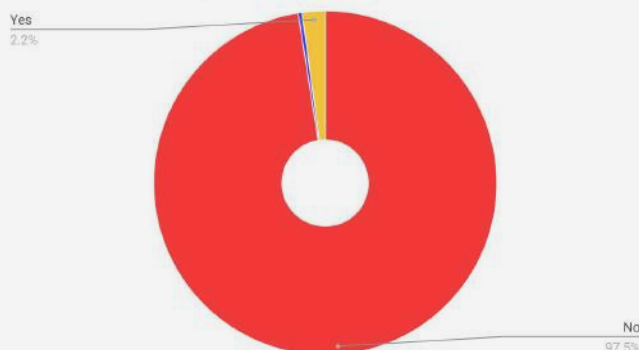
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FINANCIAL INCLUSION

### 8 Household With Any Member Having Insurance Report

As we grow older and start to work, we become aware of the importance of income. We know that most men work because they have to earn an income for their families. Money is an essential element in satisfying our basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education, and medical care.

Distribution of households with insurance



Clearly, the life of a man has an economic value, to his family and dependents, which is represented by the support he gives them. While a man is strong and healthy, while he is working and earning an income, he and his family continue to enjoy the necessities and comforts of life. As long as this man can keep working and has this earning power and income, his family's daily needs are provided for.

There are, however, hazards to life. These are threats against someone's capability to provide for himself or his family such as death, disability, and old age.

Life insurance offers individuals an efficient and economical method of achieving financial security. Except in life insurance, all other savings and investment plans require time for completion. Life insurance or life assurance is a contract between a policy owner and an insurer, where the insurer agrees to pay an insured's designated beneficiary a benefit upon the occurrence of the insured individual's death or other event, covered by the policy such as terminal or critical illness occurs. In return, the policy owner agrees to pay a stipulated amount called premium, at regular intervals or in lump sums.

Based on the survey, only 2.17% of the total households have at least a member with life insurance.

# HOUSEHOLD DATA

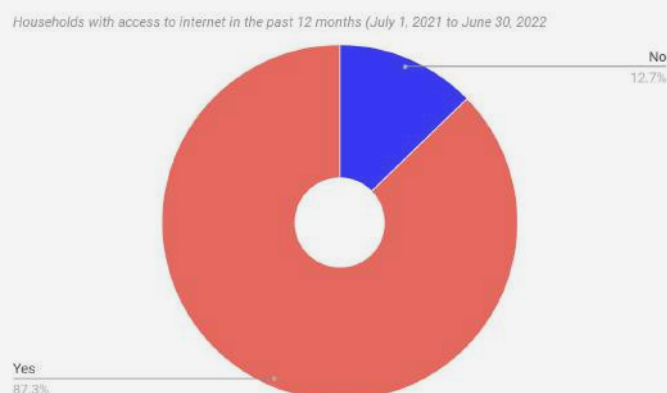
## E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

### 1 Households Who Accessed the Internet in the Past 12 Months Report

Digital economy is the economic activity that results from millions of everyday online connections among people, businesses, devices, data, and processes. Its backbone is hyperconnectivity which means growing interconnectedness of people, organizations, and machines that results from the internet, and mobile technology.

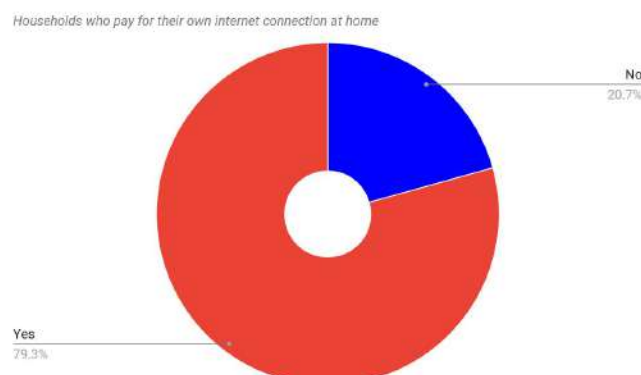
The digital economy is taking shape and undermining conventional notions about how businesses are structured; how firms interact; and how consumers obtain services, information, and goods.

Based on the data, 87.32% of the households have access to the internet.



### 2 Households Who Pay for Their Own Internet Access Report

Of those who have access to internet at home, 79.35% or almost one in every two, pay for their own internet access.







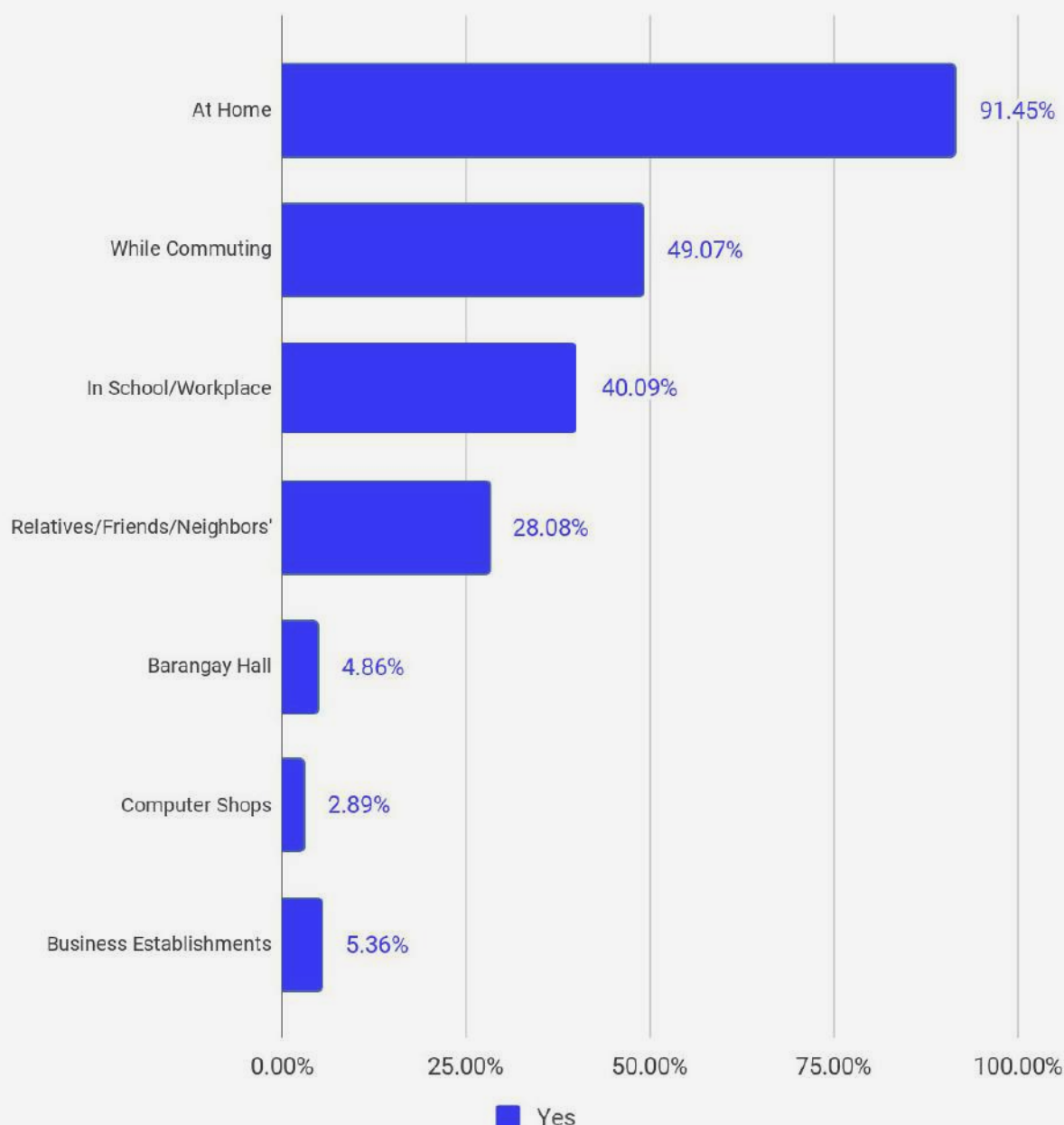
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

### 3 Where Households Commonly Access the Internet Report

At home is where internet connectivity is its highest among households in the municipality. The data below shows that 91.45% of the time, household members do access the internet when they are at home. Further, 40.09% of those households do access internet when they are in school or in their workplace while 49.07% when they are commuting. Lastly, 4.86% are able to access the internet when they are in their respective barangay halls.

*Source of internet connectivity for household members*



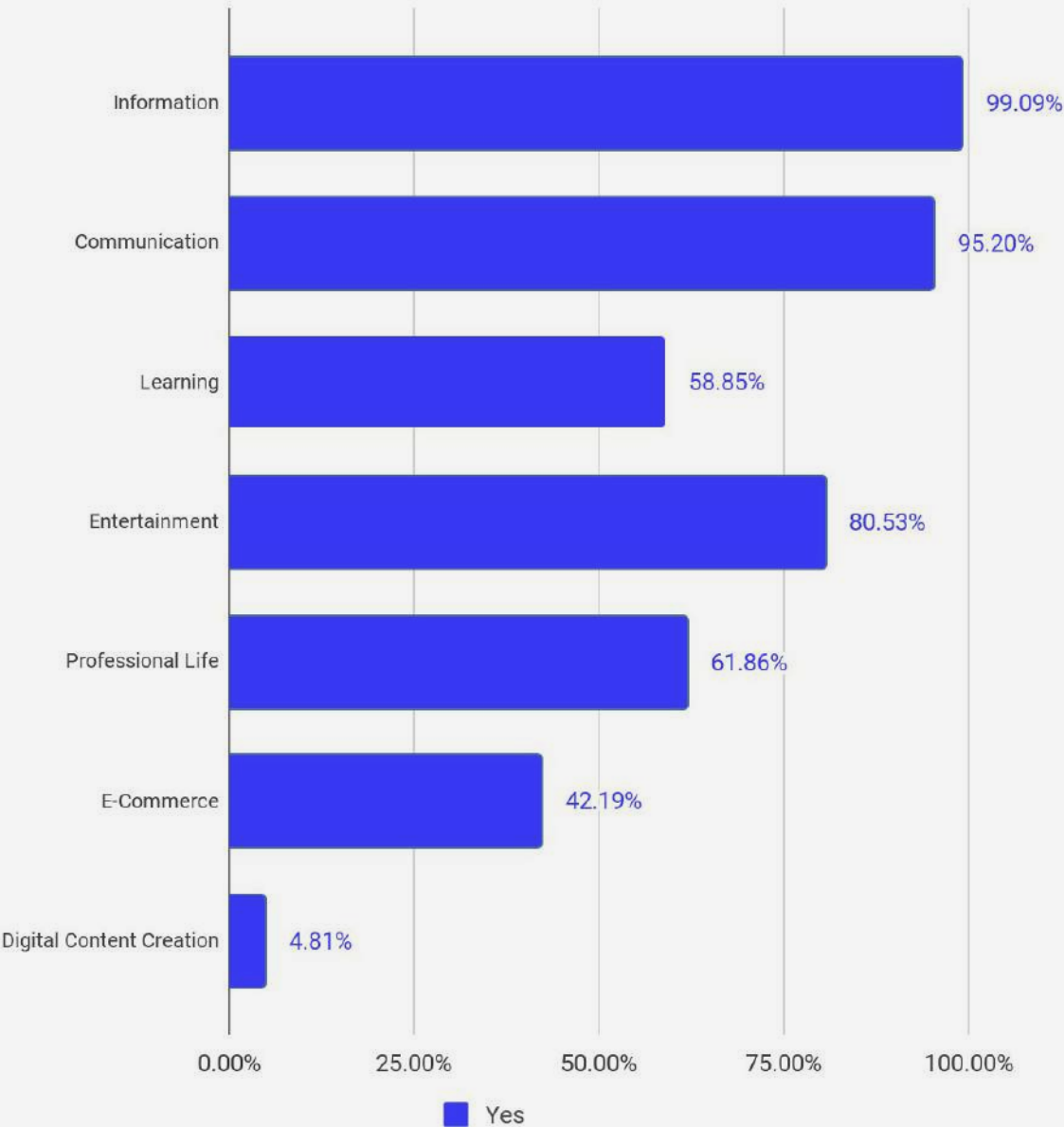
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

### 4 What Households Use Internet For Report

Getting access to information such as news, updates, and social media is the primary reason why households connect to the internet with 99.09% of the households stating in the affirmative. Given that the pandemic has pushed schools to have modular activities, learning comes in second reason for accessing the internet with 58.85% households using it for such. Though small, it is noteworthy that 4.81% of those accessing the internet use it to create digital contents such as vlogging. Lastly, 42.19% of those accessing the internet use it to participate in electronic commerce or e-commerce.

Percentage of households accessing the internet for the following purposes





# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

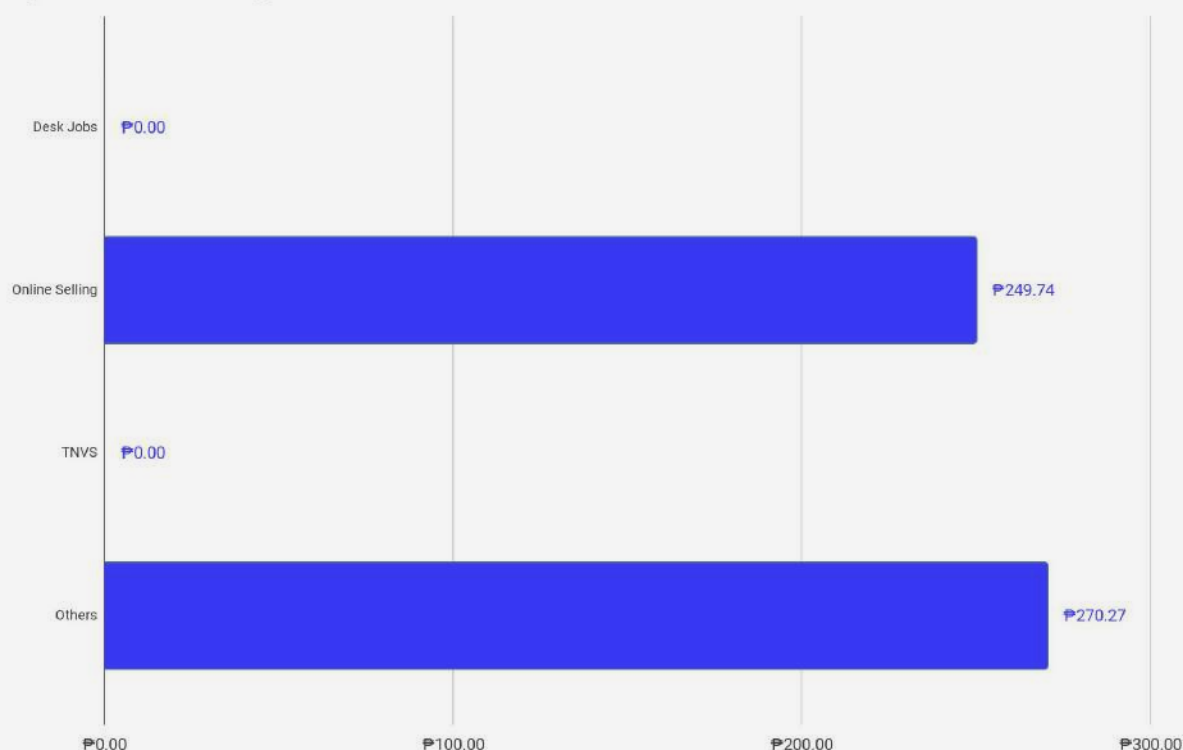
### 5 Average Annual Income from Online Jobs Report

Apart from hosting e-commerce, digital economy also provides online jobs to Filipinos such as desk jobs, online selling, and Transportation Network Vehicles or TNVS. An online job is any job where you can work from home or a remote location, rather than reporting to a set location daily. Online jobs are becoming more and more readily available as technology and internet connections continue to improve.

Desk jobs or commonly called virtual assistants have become more prominent as small businesses and startups rely on virtual offices to keep costs down and businesses of all sizes increase their use of the internet for daily operations. In the municipality, households earn ₱0.00 from it.

Online selling averages an annual income of ₱0249.74 in the municipality. Online selling is selling of goods, products or services via an internet or mobile app, auction site, online classified advertisement, online shop, social networking, social media or web shop.

Average annual income from internet jobs

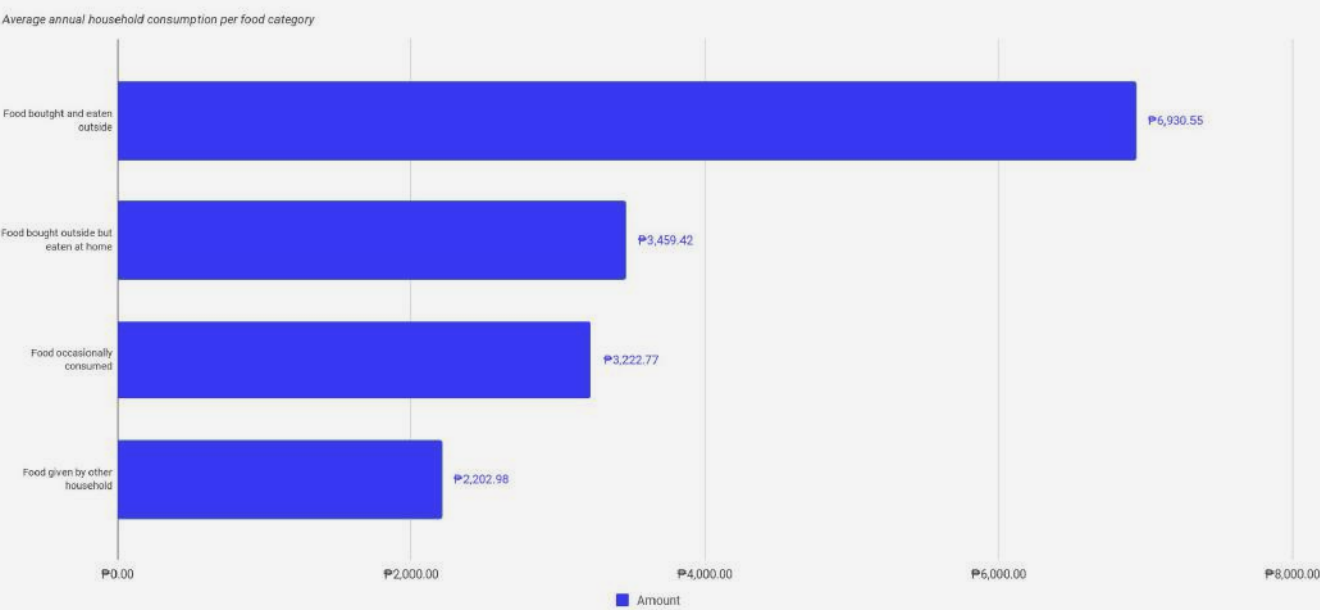
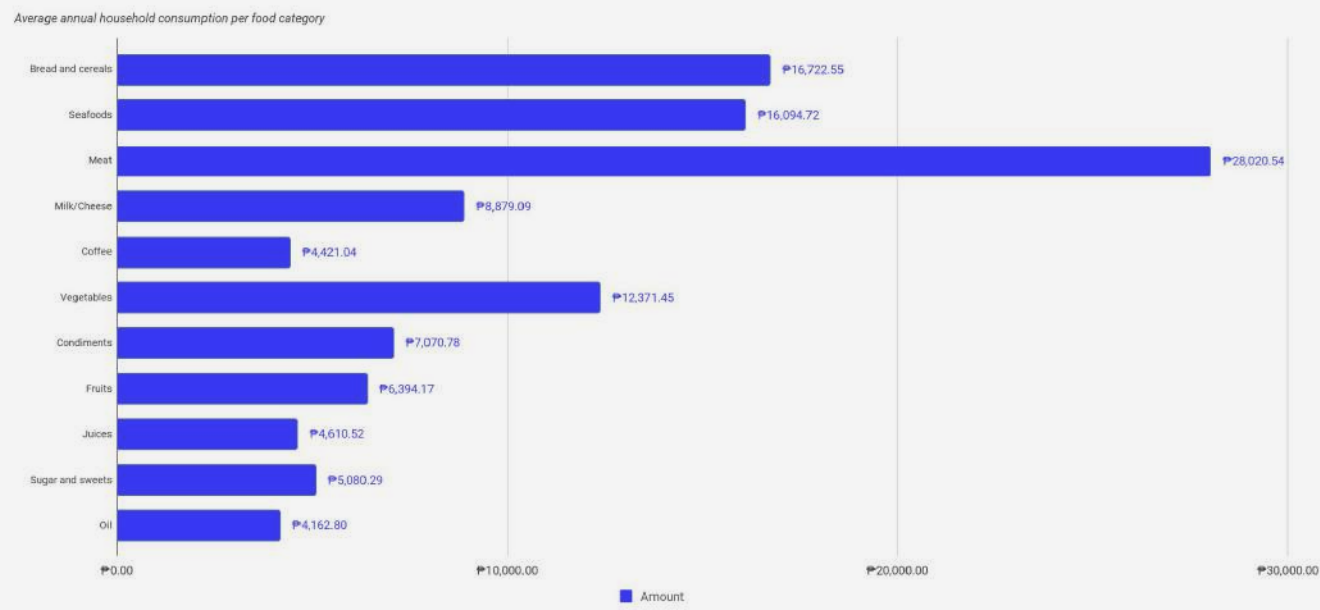


# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FOOD CONSUMPTION

### 1 Average Annual Food Consumption Report

Food consumption surveys are essential policy instruments and have been carried out successively in many countries. They serve many purposes, such as identifying nutrient inadequacies at the population level, assessing the risk of hazardous substances, and developing dietary guidelines. In the barangay, meat have the highest annual consumption at ₱28,020.54 followed by seafoods, meat, and milk and cheese.





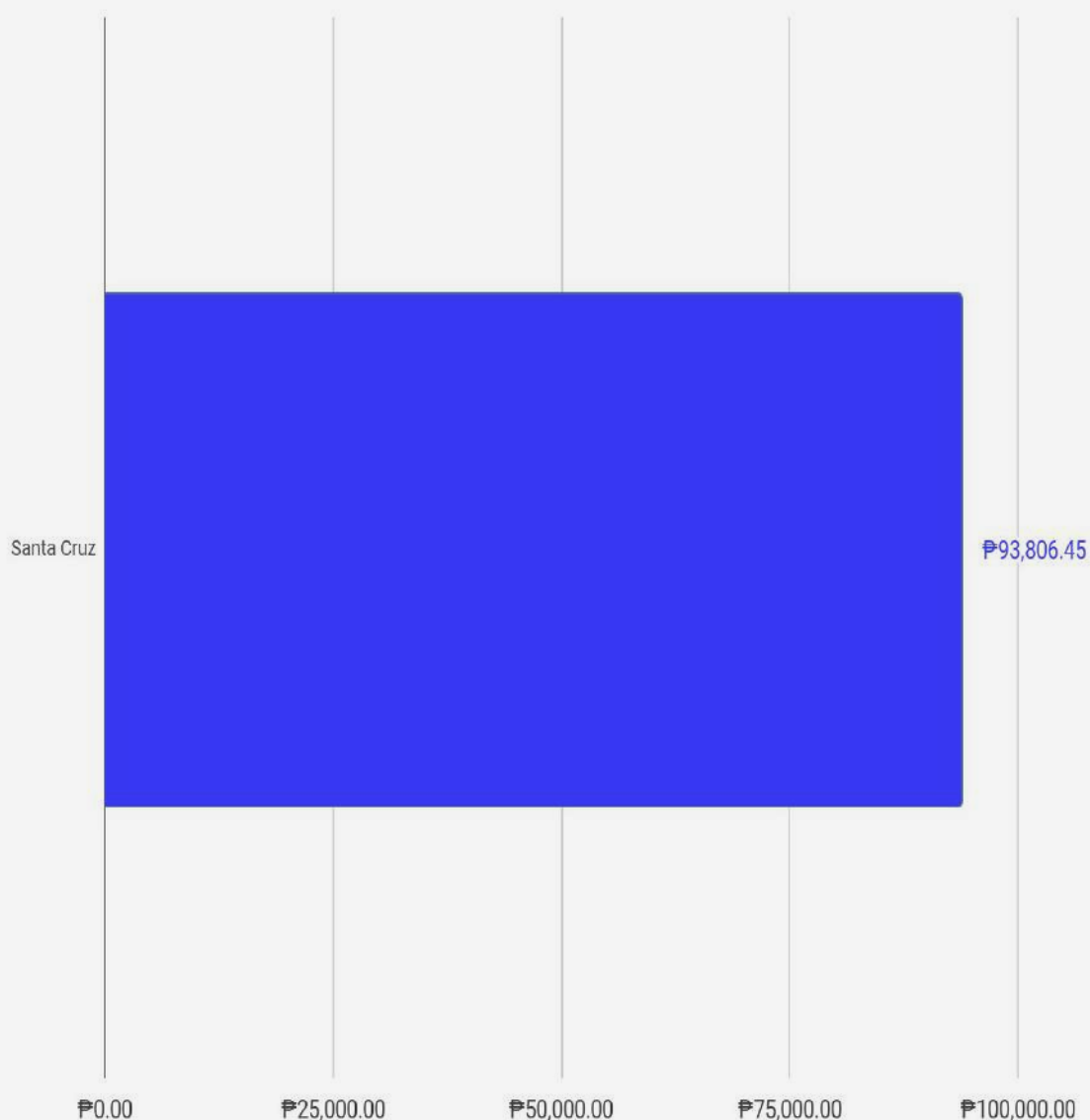
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## FOOD CONSUMPTION

### 2 Average Annual Food Consumption per Barangay Report

Among the barangays in the municipality, Barangay Santa Cruz has an annual food consumption amount at ₱93,806.45.

*Average annual household consumption per barangay*

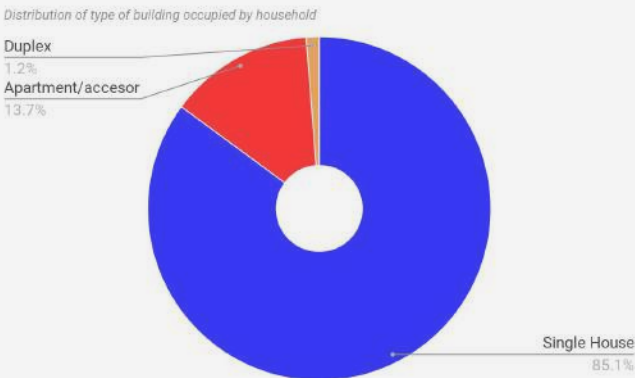


# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

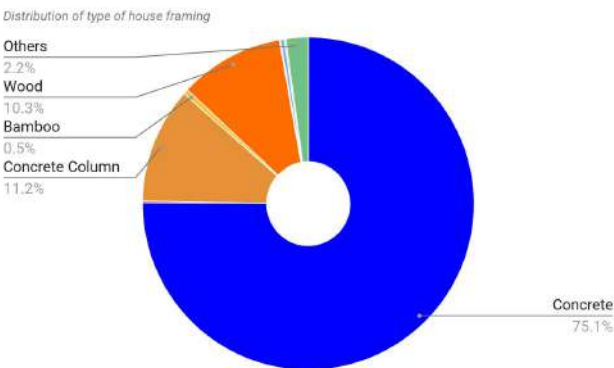
### 1 Housing Type Distribution

Based on the data gathered, most housing structures are single house with 85.13% of them while 13.67% are apartment/accesoria/rowhouse.



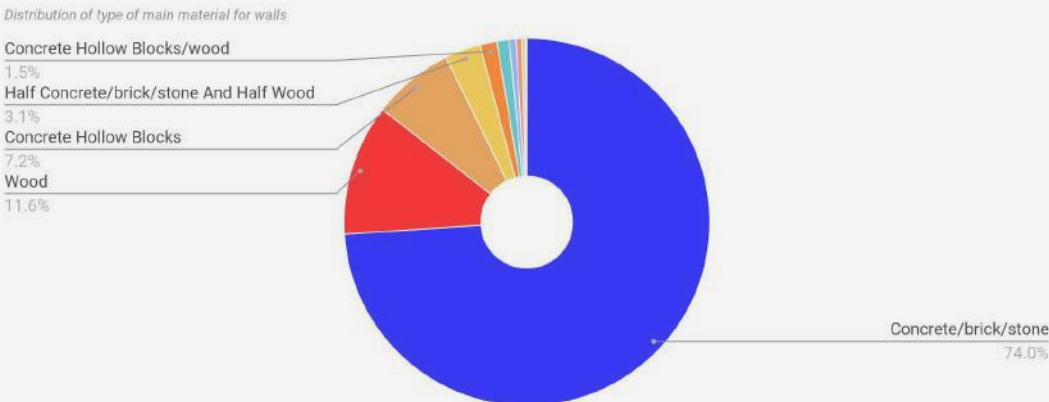
### 2 Housing Category Distribution

Further, 10.26% of the houses are made of wood, 75.02% are made of concrete, while 0.47% are made of bamboo. This indicates that more than half of the houses are made of durable materials.



### 3 Wall Material Distribution

For outer walls of houses, 11.57% are made of wood, 73.96% are made of a combination of concrete, brick, and stone, while 0.30% are made of either bamboo, sawali, cogon, or nipa.







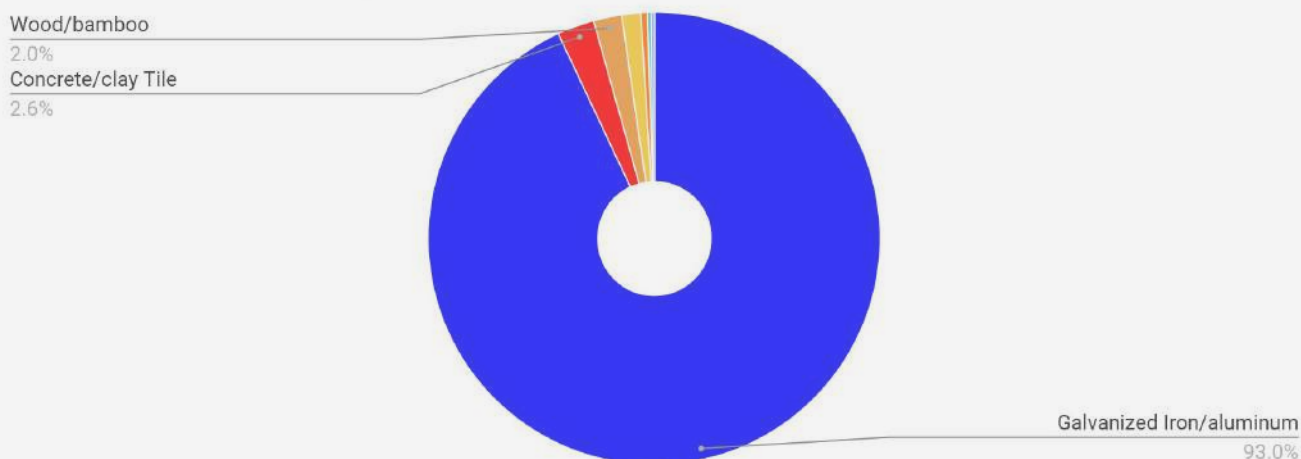
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### 4 Roofing Material Distribution

Based on the data gathered, 93.02% of all houses' roofing material is made of galvanized iron/aluminum.

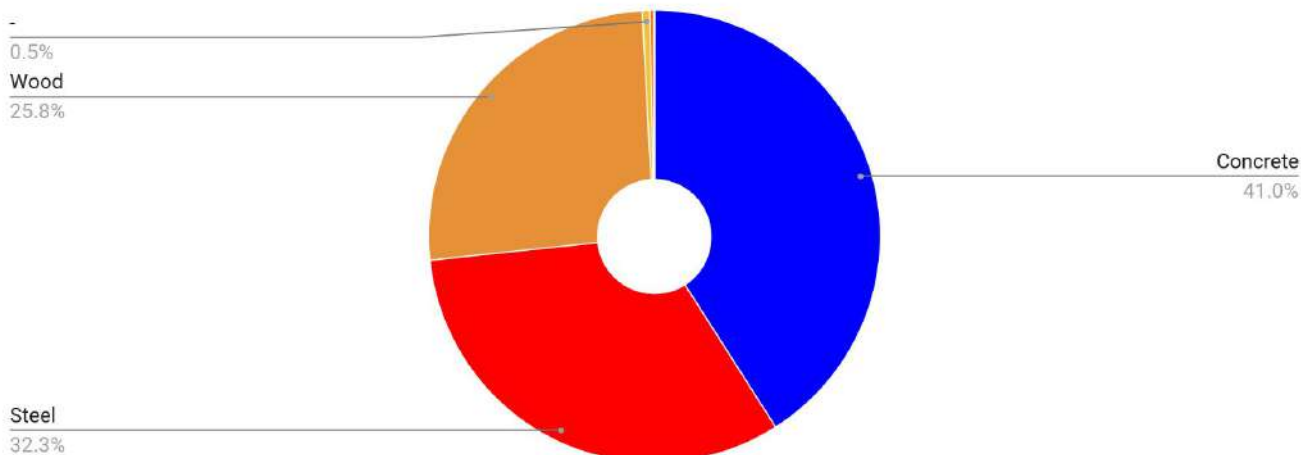
Distribution of type of main material for roofing



### 5 Roof Framing Material Distribution

Based on the data gathered, 40.98% of all houses' roof framing material is made of concrete, 32.34% is made of steel, while 25.83% is made of wood.

Distribution of type of main material for roofing

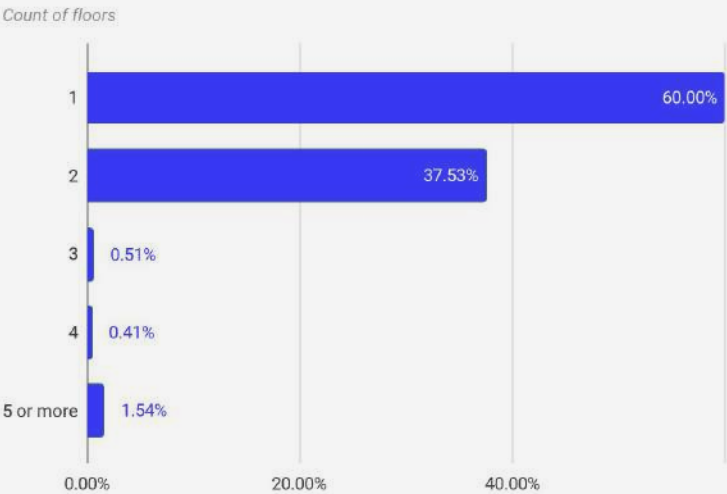


# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

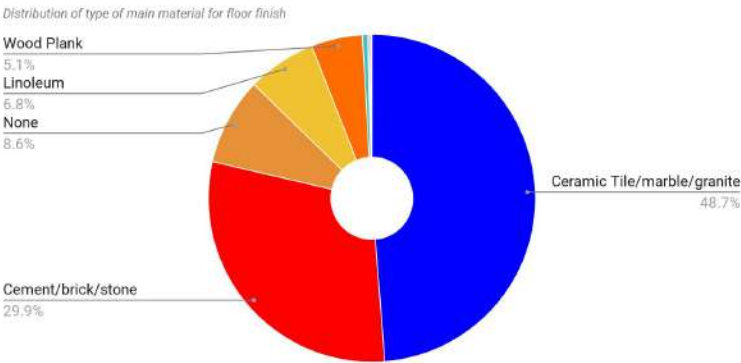
### 6 Floor Count Distribution

Based on the data gathered, most housing structures have single floors while 37.53% have two (2) floors.



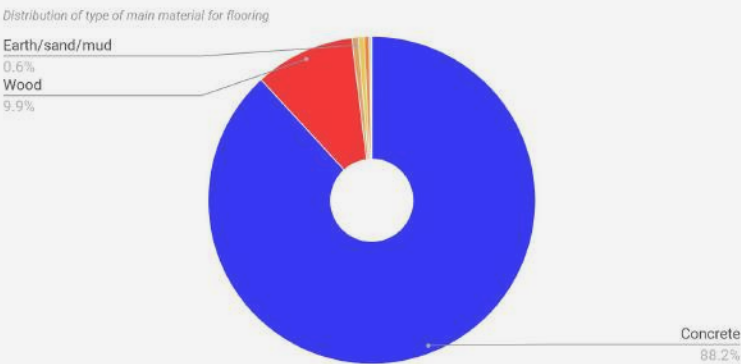
### 7 Floor Finishing Material Distribution

Based on the data gathered, 48.72% of all housing structures' floor finishing material is made of ceramic tile/marble/granite while 29.87% is made of cement/brick/stone.



### 8 Main Flooring Material Distribution

Based on the data gathered, 88.17% of all housing structures' main flooring material is made of concrete while 9.87% is made of wood.





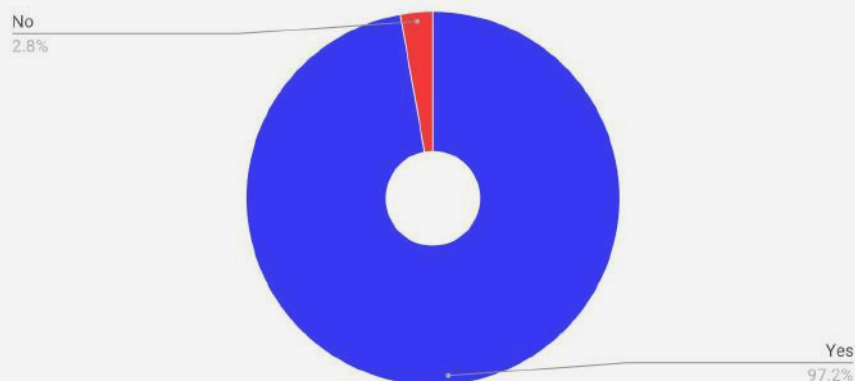
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### 9 Electrification Report

Based on the data gathered, 97.19% of all houses have electricity.

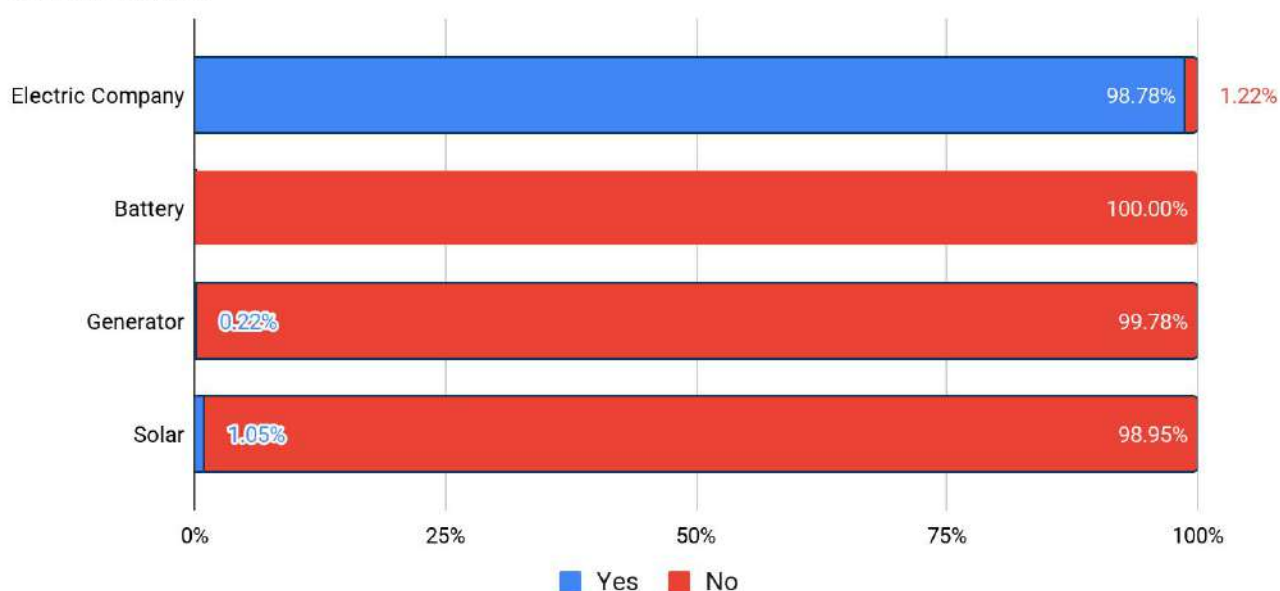
Electrification distribution among households



### 10 Source of Electricity Distribution

Based on the data gathered, of the houses with electricity, 98.78% of them are powered by electric company.

Sources of electricity





HUNGER INCIDENCE

2.64%



1.26%

CHILDREN 6-11 NOT IN ELEMENTARY



0.00%

INFORMAL SETTLERS



37.2%

BELOW POVERTY LINE



30.0%

BELOW FOOD THRESHOLD





# POVERTY INDICATORS

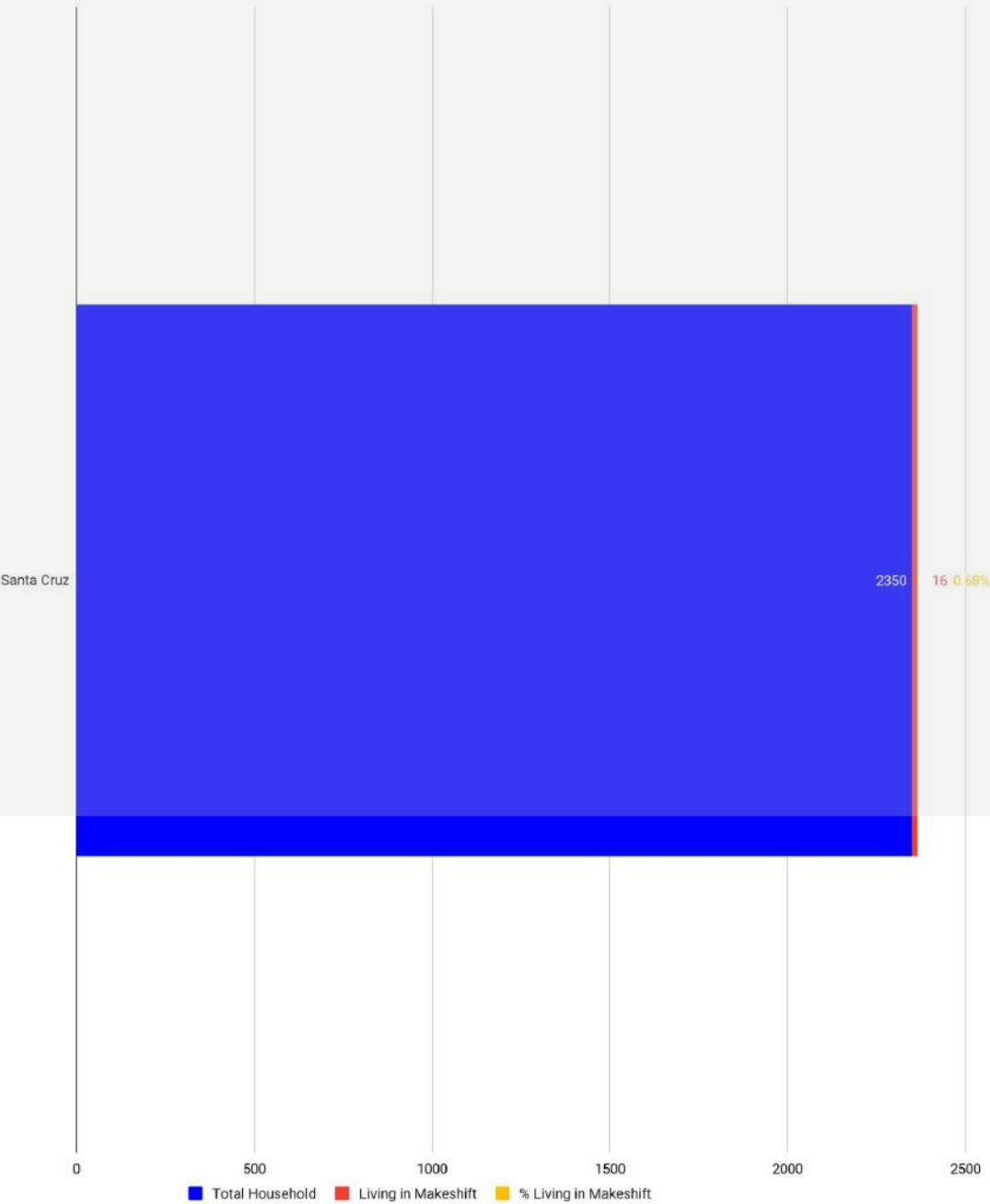
## HOUSING

### 1 Households Living In Makeshift Housing Report

Based on the data gathered, 0.68% or 16 households are living in makeshift shelters.

*Total number of households living in housing with makeshift roof and/or walls over total number of households.*

Percentage of households living in makeshift housing







# POVERTY INDICATORS

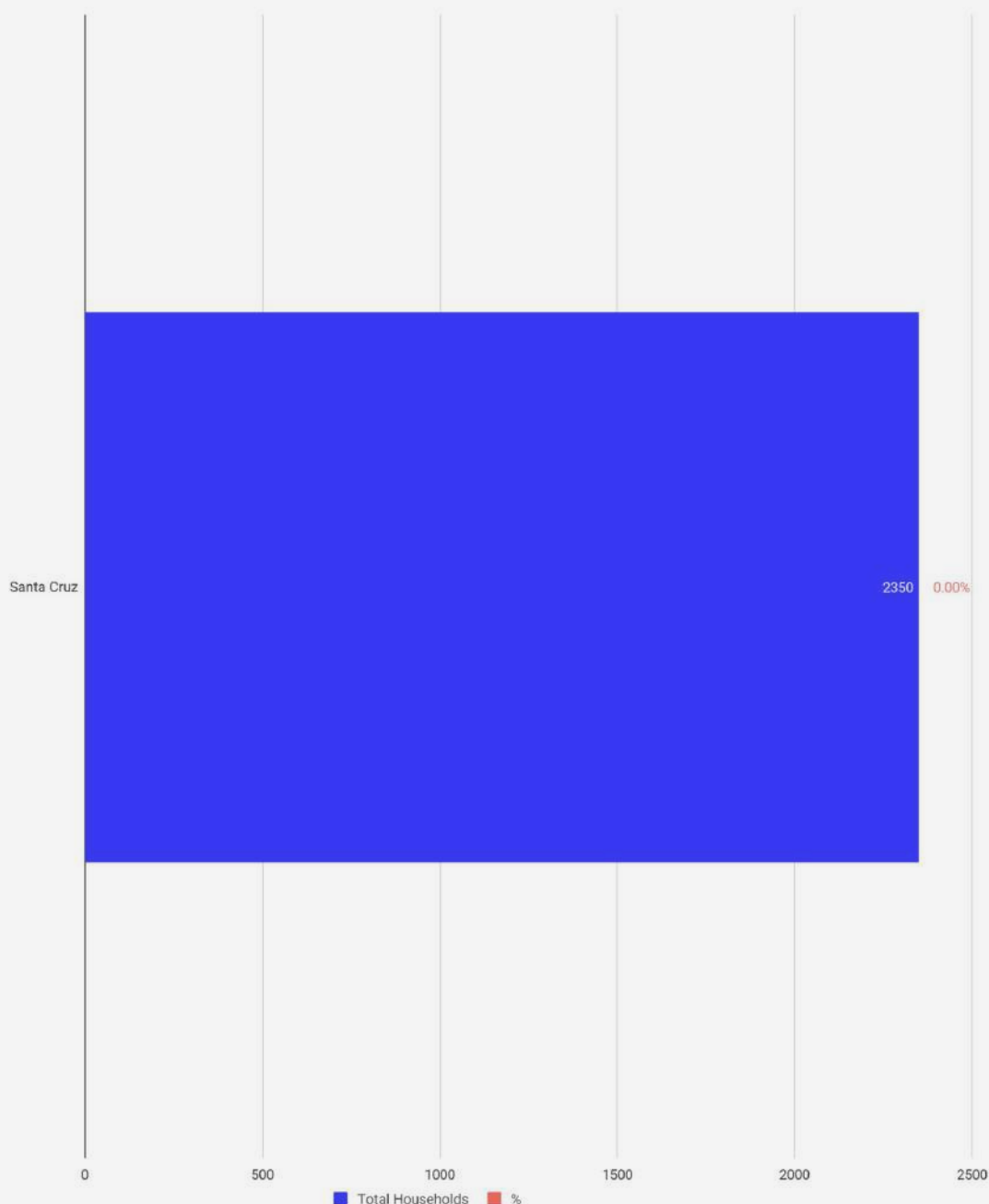
## HOUSING

### 2 Households Living as Informal Settlers Report

Based on the data gathered, no residents of the Barangay are living as informal settlers.

*Total number of households occupying house and/or lots without permission of owner over total number of households.*

Percentage of households living in makeshift housing



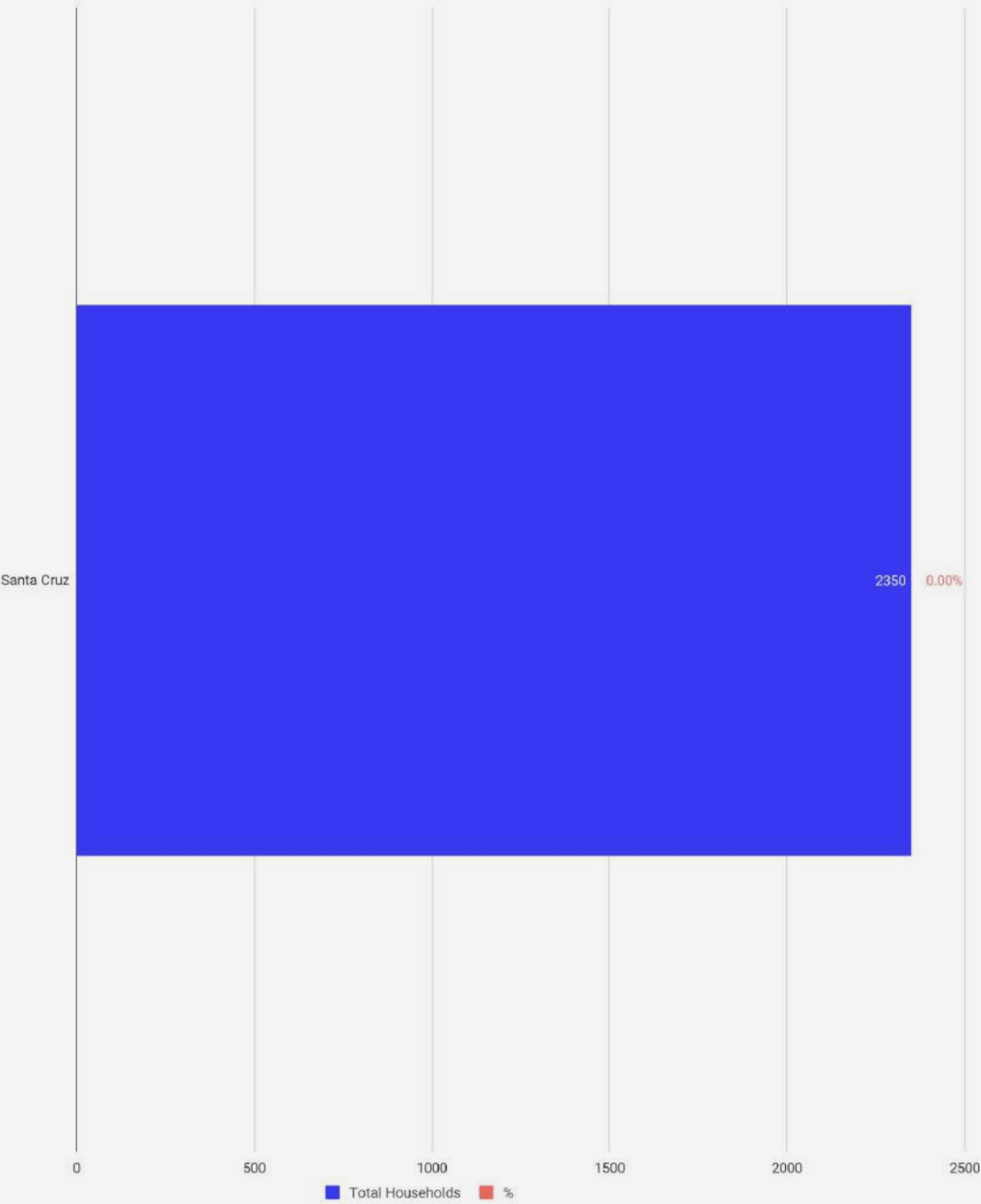
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## WATER & SANITATION

### 1 Households Without Access to Safe Drinking Water Report

Of the total households in the barangay, All residents of the Barangay have access to Safe Drinking Water

Percentage of households without access to safe drinking water





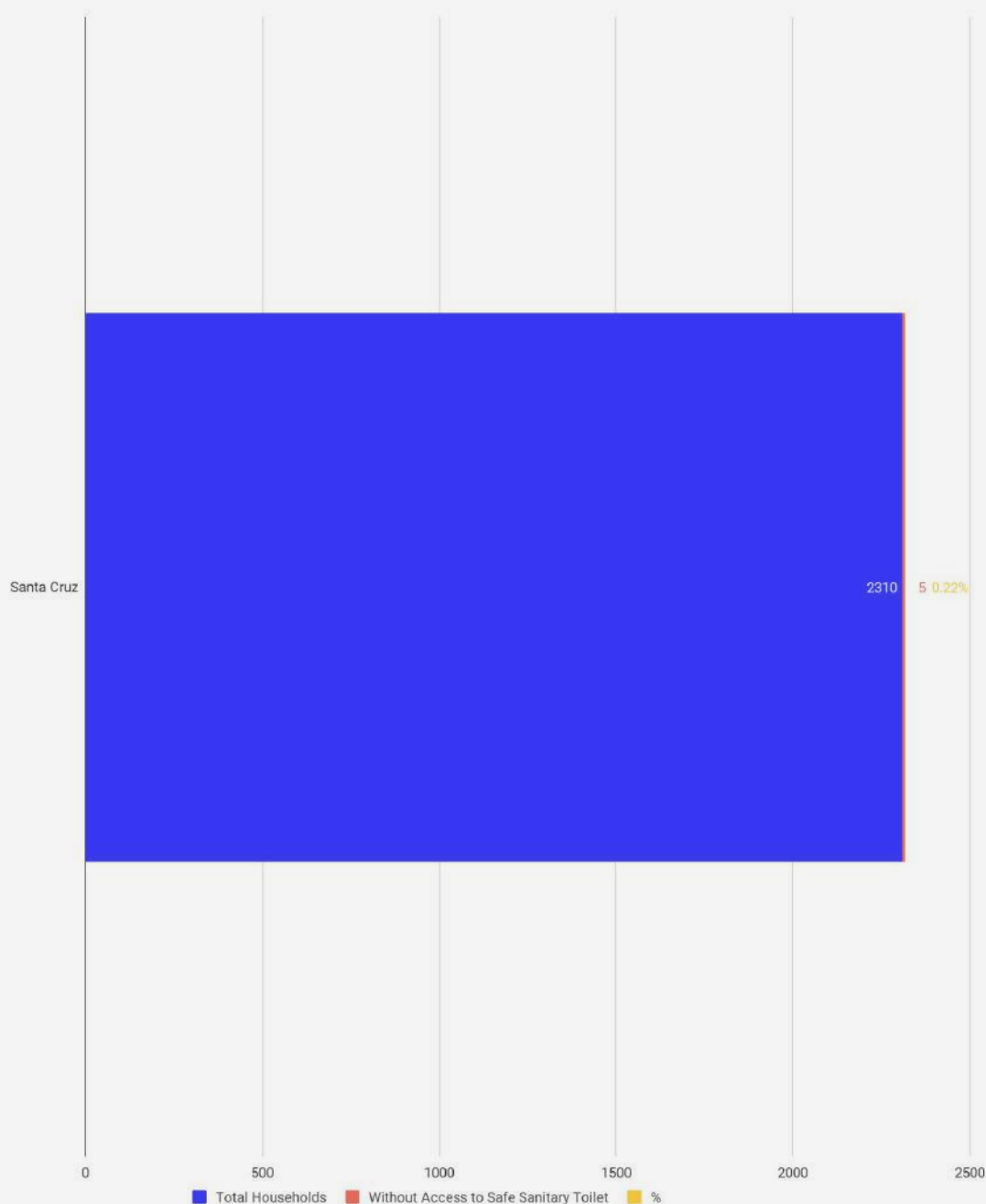
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## WATER & SANITATION

### 2 Households Without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities Report

About 0.22% of the total households in the barangay or around 5 have no access to sanitary toilet facility.

Percentage of households without access to sanitary toilet facility



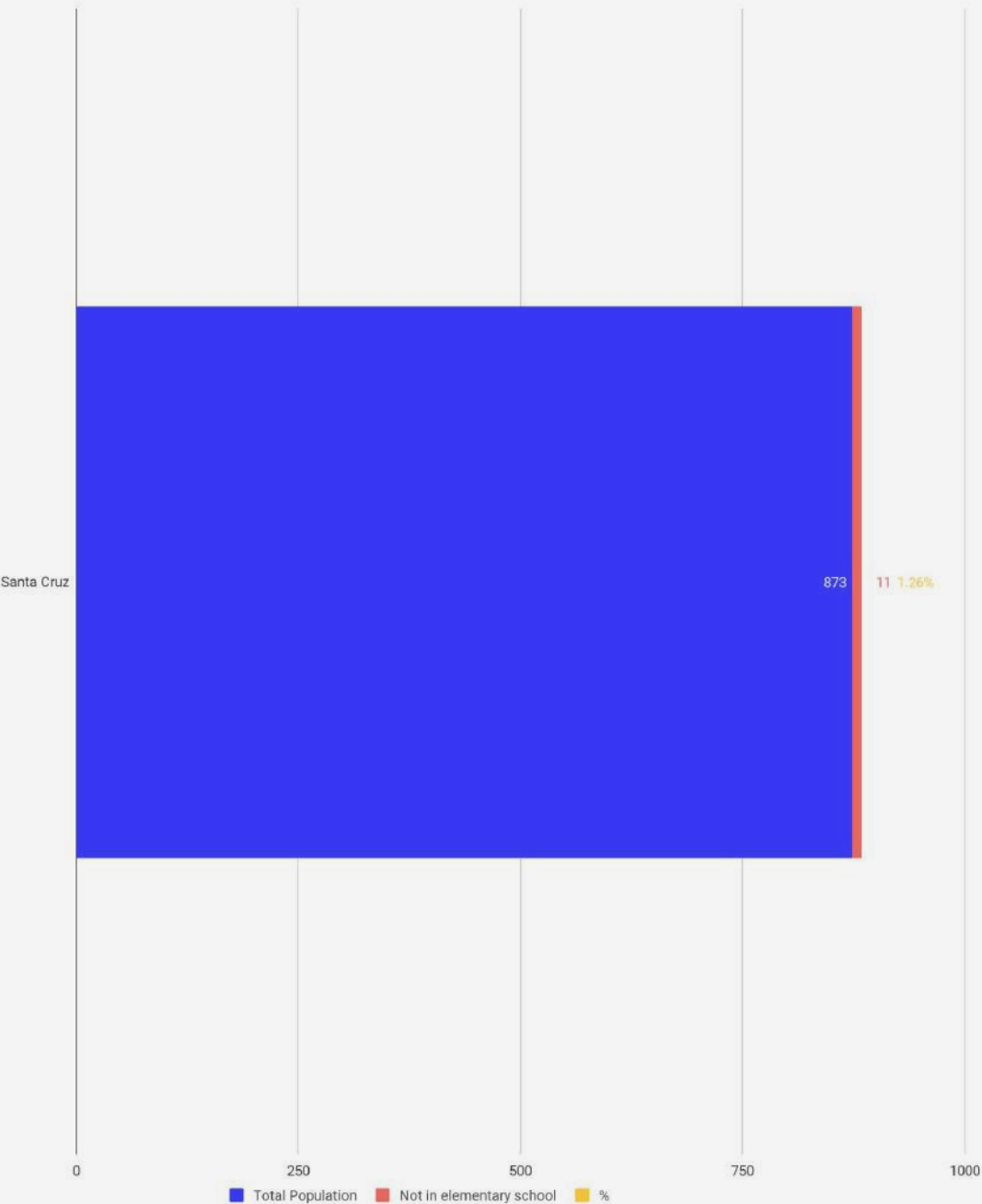
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## EDUCATION

### 1 Children 6 to 11 Years Old Who are Not in Elementary School Report

Of the total number of children aged six (6) to eleven (11) years old, 1.26% or a total of 11 are not attending elementary school.

Percentage of school children (6 to 11 years old) who are not in elementary school





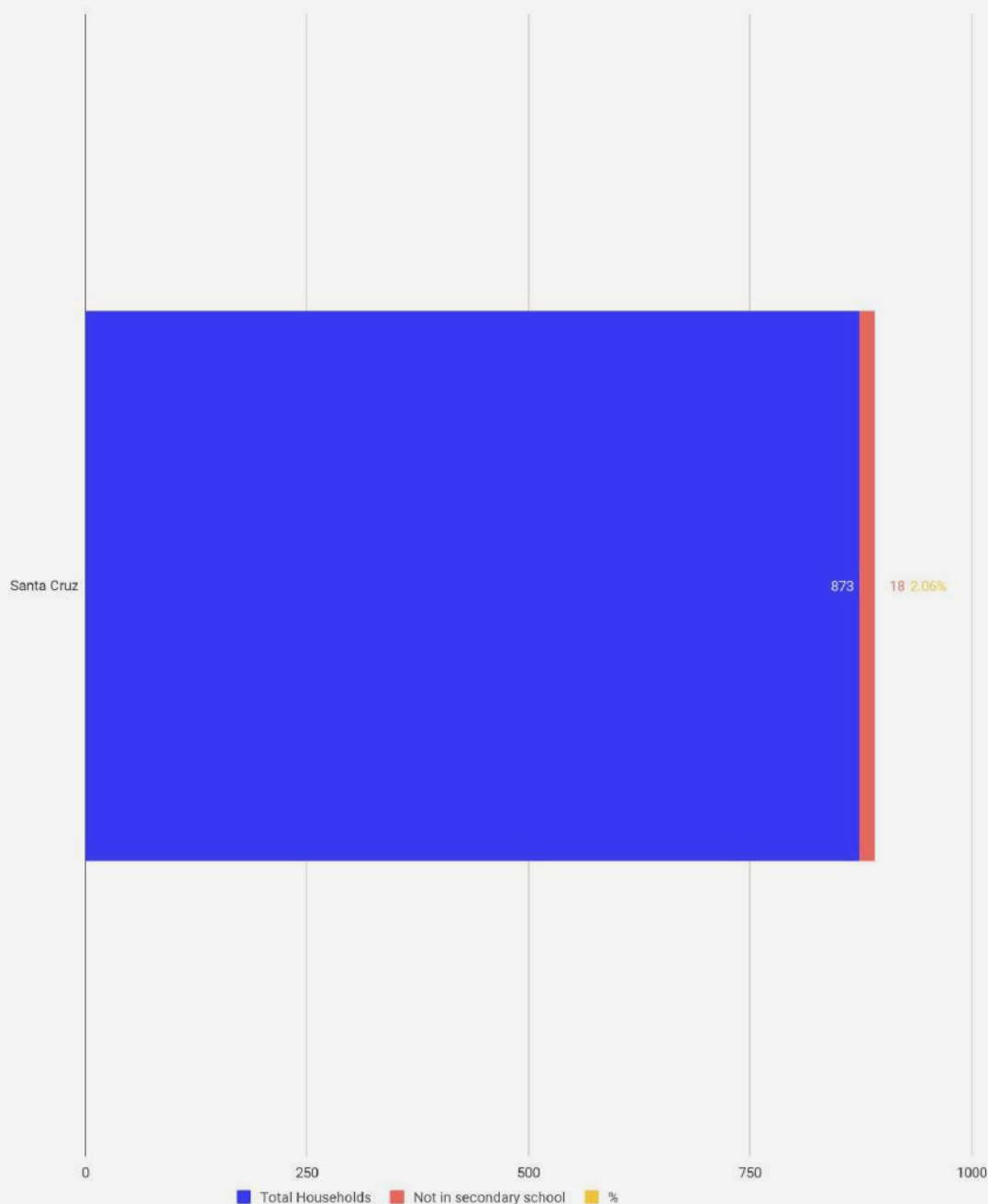
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## EDUCATION

### 2 Children 12 to 15 Years Old Who are Not in Secondary School Report

Of the total number of children aged 12 to 15 years old, 2.06% or a total of 18 are not attending secondary school.

Percentage of school children (6 to 11 years old) who are not in secondary school

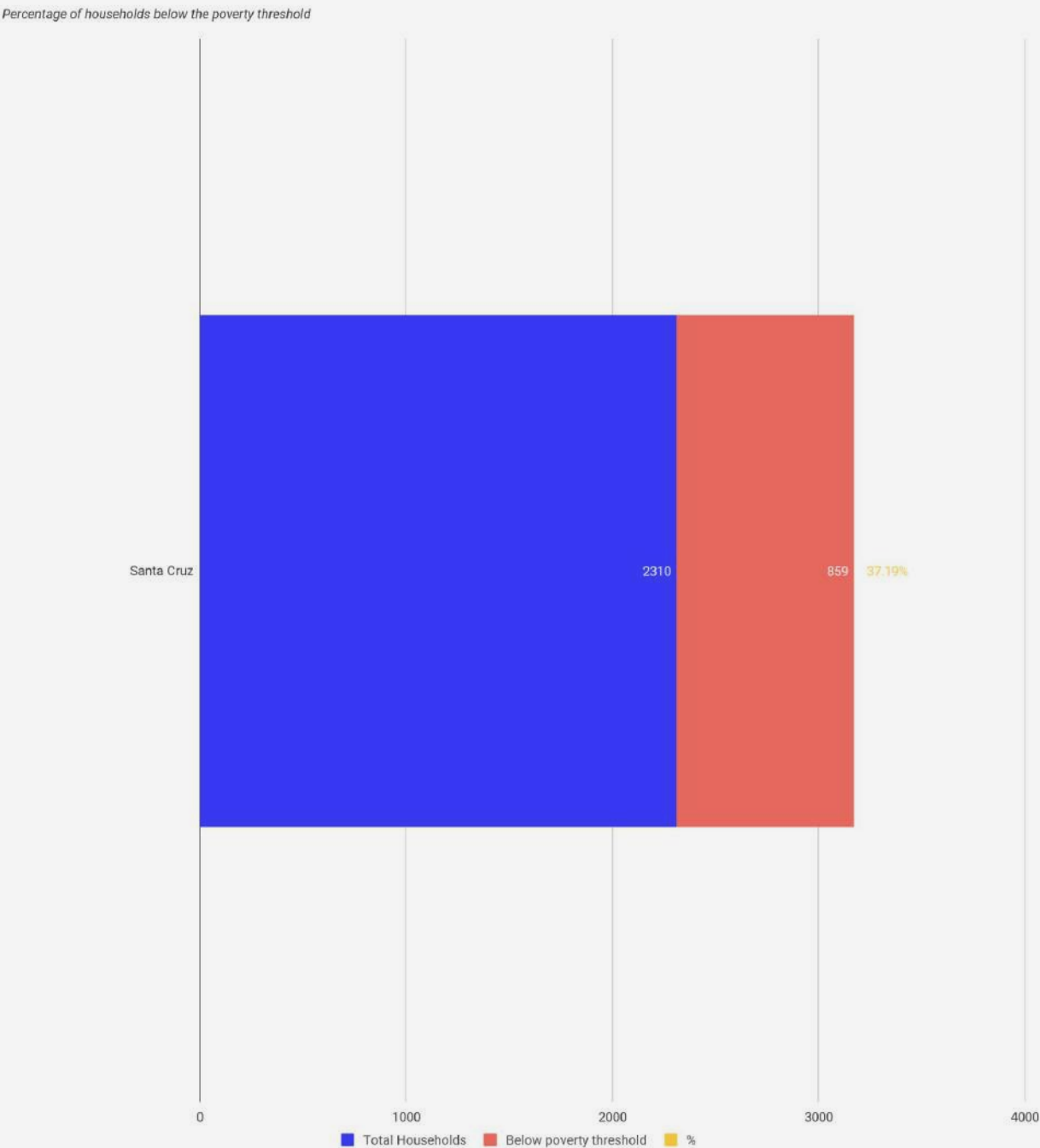


# POVERTY INDICATORS

## INCOME

### 1 Households with Income Below the Poverty Threshold Report

With poverty threshold set at ₱12,082 per month for a family of five, 37.19% of the total households in the barangay are below the poverty line.







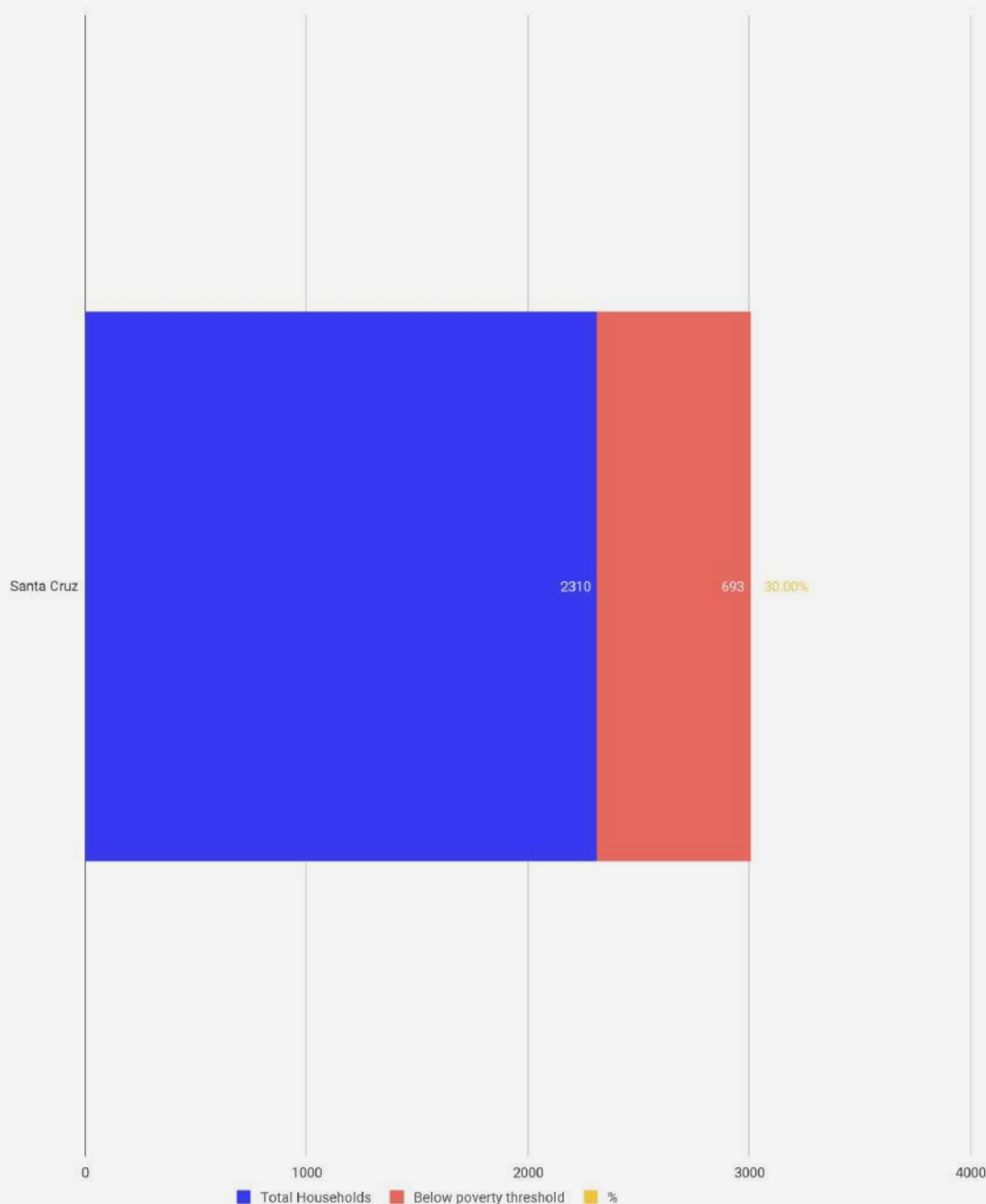
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## INCOME

### 2 Households with Income Below the Food Threshold Report

Food threshold is the minimum income that a family of five needs to meet basic food requirements. For 2022, it is set at ₱279.00 for three meals or ₱93.00 per meal for the entire five-person household. In the barangay, 30.00% are below the food threshold.

Percentage of households below the food threshold



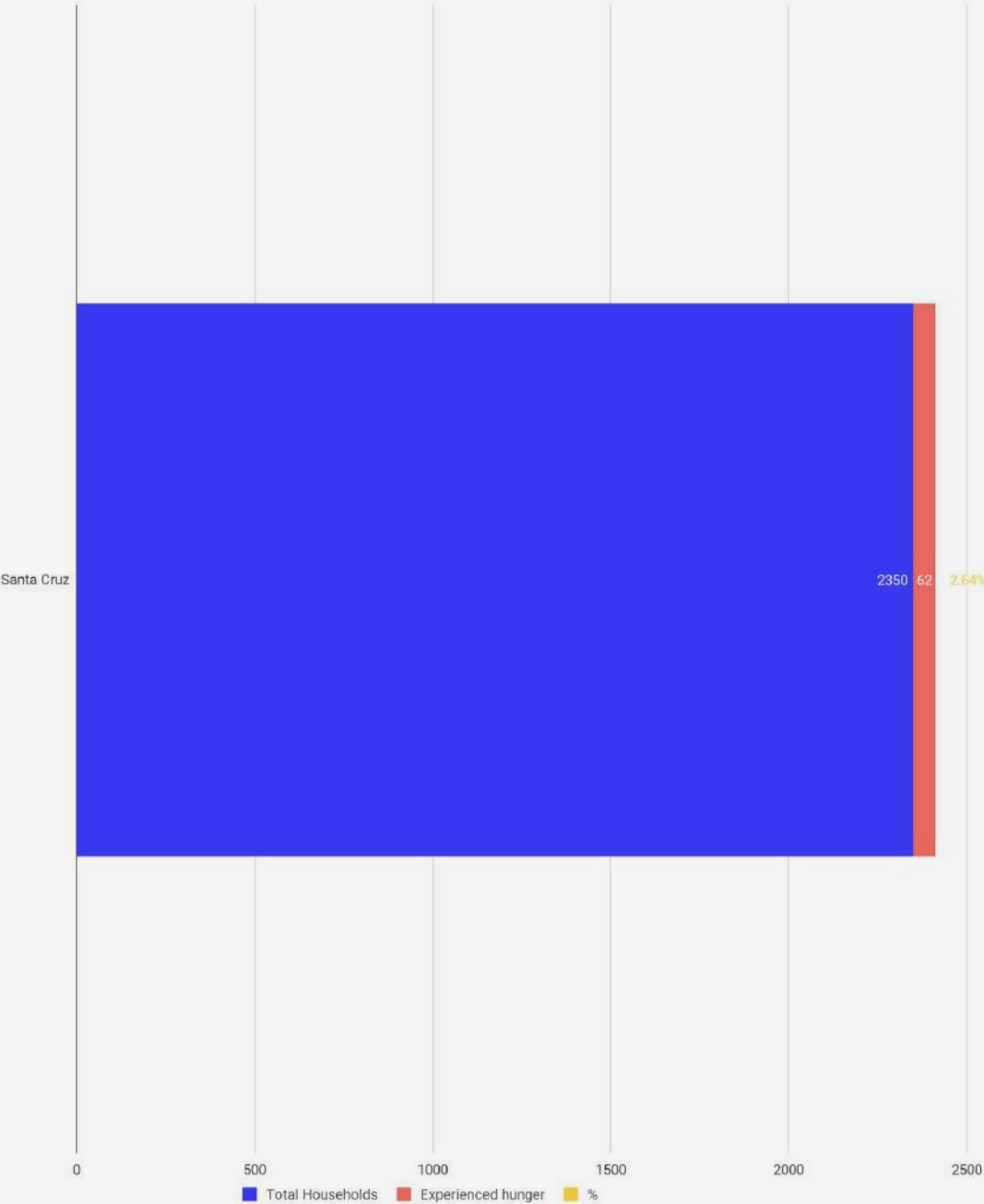
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## INCOME

### 3 Households that Experienced Hunger due to Food Shortage Report

Of the total households in the municipality, 2.64% or around 62 have experienced hunger due to food shortage. All households from Barangays Santa Cruz have not experienced hunger while Barangay Santa Cruz has the highest incidence at 2.64%.

Percentage of households who experienced hunger due to shortage of resources





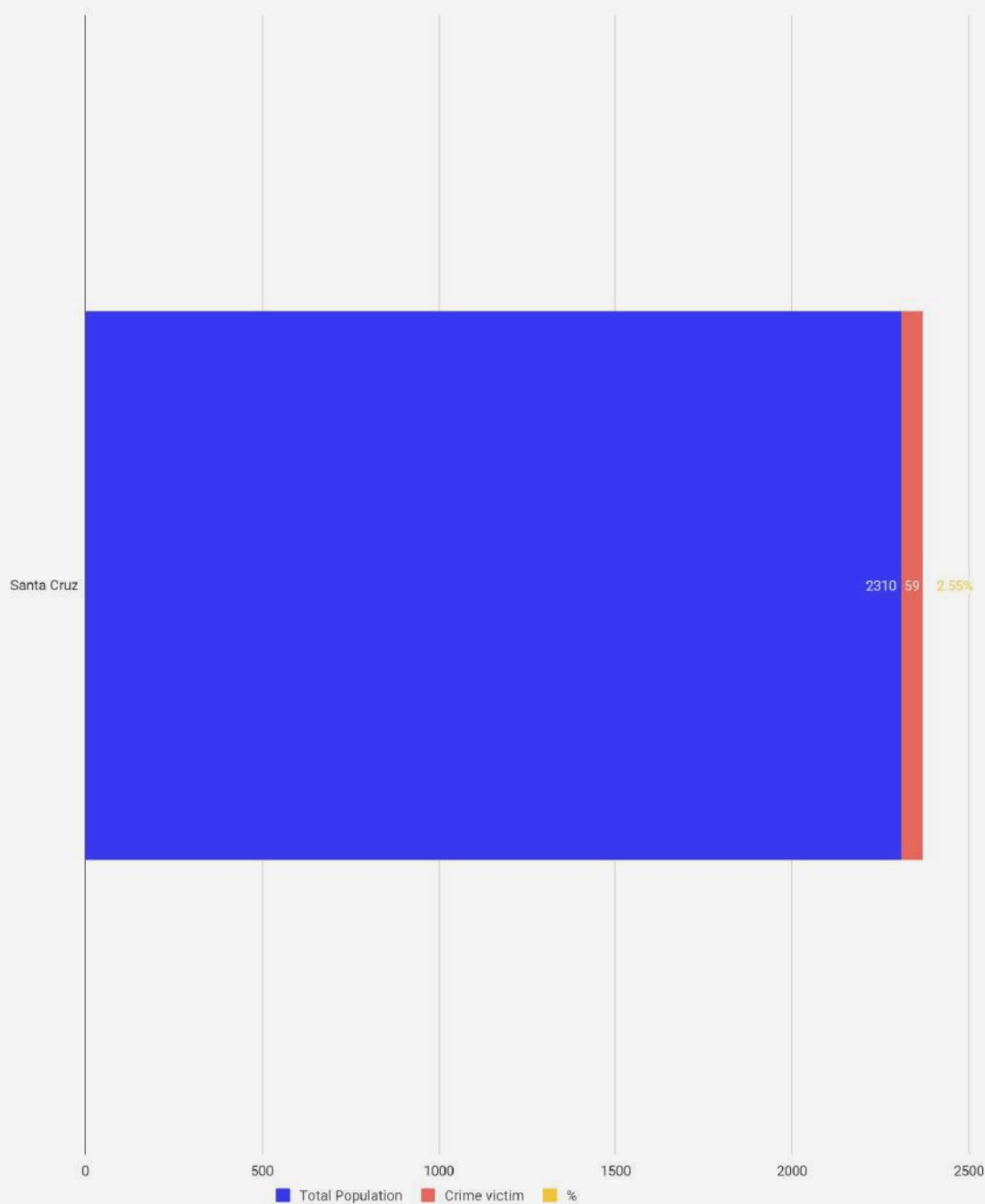
# POVERTY INDICATORS

## CRIME VICTIMIZATION

### 1 Persons Who are Victims of Crimes Report

Of the total population, 2.55% have become victims of crime which translates to 59 individuals.

Percentage of households who experienced hunger due to shortage of resources



# ACTUAL DATA GATHERING



**Agricultural Equipment** refers to the equipment used in farming and other related activities.

**Aquafarm** refers to a farming facility used in the culture or propagation of aquatic species like fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and aquatic plants. It includes fishponds, fish pens, fish cages, fish tanks or “pangitlugan,” seaweed farms, oyster farms, mussel farm and other farms for cultivating of pearl, cockles, and abalone.

**Armed Conflict Assistance** refers to relief assistance given to armed conflict victims.

**Armed conflict** is a contested incompatibility that concerns government, and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state.

**Barangay** refers to a unit of administration in the Philippine society consisting of families governed by a captain.

**Beast of burden** refers to farm animals used in farming activities.

**Bedroom** is a separate space or quarter for sleeping where household members usually sleep.

**Blanket** is a large piece of woolen or similar material used as a bed covering or other covering for warmth.

**Bottled water** refers to water supply of mineral or distilled water in bottles or gallons from water refilling stations.

**Brownouts** refers to a reduction in or restriction on the availability of electrical power in a particular area.

**Burning** refers to the practice of personally disposing household collected garbage with the use of fire.

**Candle** is a cylinder or block of wax or tallow with a central wick that is lit to produce light as it burns.

**Climate change** refers to the variation in the earth’s global or regional climates overtime scales ranging from decades to millions of years. Changes may be driven by internal processes, external forces or, most recently, by human activities.

**Close pit** refers to a toilet facility without a water-sealed bowl where the depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of concrete or clay with a op cover and small opening. It may or may not have a box for sitting or squatting over.

**Clothes** are items worn to cover the body.

**Collection time** refers to the frequency of visit by the garbage collectors within the household vicinity.





# GLOSSARY

**Community, social, recreational, and personal services** refers to a business in which an entrepreneur engages in activities such as medical and dental practice, practice of trade, operation of schools, restaurants and hotels, etc.

**Composting** refers to the practice of personally disposing household collected garbage through a compost pit. This is only applicable for biodegradable waste. It is also the process by which organic wastes are broken down by microorganism, generally bacteria and fungi, into simpler forms.

**Construction material** is any material which is used for construction purposes.

**Construction** refers to a business in which a person engages in the construction or repair of a house, building, or any structure.

**Crop farming and gardening** refers to a business or enterprise in which an agri-entrepreneur ventures in the commercial production of crops like palay, corn, roots, etc and garden products such as orchids, ornamental plants, etc.

**Crop farming** refers to the activity of planting and harvesting crops. This includes activities prior to or other the said activities.

**Crop** is a plant product that can be grown and harvested extensively for profit or subsistence.

**Disability** refers to any restriction or lack of ability (resulting from an impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Impairments associated with disabilities may be physical, mental, or sensory motor, such as partial or total blindness, low vision, partial or total deafness, oral defect, having only one hand or no hands, one leg or no legs, mild or severe cerebral palsy, mental illness, mental retardation, and multiple impairments.

**Disaster supply or disaster preparedness kit** is a collection of basic items your household may need in the event of an emergency.

**Distance (water supply)** refers to a numerical measurement of how far the household is from their access to the water supply.

**Drinking water**, also known as potable water or improved drinking water, is water that is safe to drink or to use for food preparation, without risk of health problems.

**Drought assistance** refers to relief assistance given to victims of drought.

**Drought** is a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector.

**Dug well** refers to a well, which may be provided with a protective device against contamination or pollution. An ordinary dug well (dug and with water depository) that is provided with a pump and cover also belongs to this type.







# GLOSSARY

**Earthquake assistance** refers to relief assistance given to victims of earthquake.

**Earthquake** is a sudden and violent shaking of the ground, sometimes causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

**Electric battery** is a device consisting of one or more electrochemical cells with external connections provided to power electrical devices such as flashlights, smartphones, and electric cars.

**Electric company** engages in electricity generation and distribution of electricity for sale generally in a regulated market.

**Evacuation** is to move people from a dangerous place to somewhere safe.

**Farm tractor** refers to a self-propelled, four-wheeled vehicle with two axles designed to carry, pull, or propel agricultural implement and machines.

**Farmshed** refers to a farm structure or building that serves as the farmer's resting place and/or temporary shed for his farm tools and equipment.

**Fire assistance** refers to relief assistance given to fire victims.

**Fire** refers to accidents caused by fire and can result in serious injury and damage to personal property.

**Fish cage** refers to a stationary or floating fish enclosure made of synthetic net wire or bamboo screen or other materials set in the form of inverted mosquito net (hapa type) with or without cover with all sides either tied to poles staked to the bottom of the water or with anchored floats for aquaculture purposes.

**Fish pen** refers to a fish enclosure made of closely woven bamboo screens, nylon screens, or nets or other materials attached to poles staked at the bottom up to the surface of the lake, river, or other shallow bodies of water for the purposes of growing and/or culturing fish to various sizes in fresh, brackish, and marine waters. A fish pen varies in shape. Its enclosure covers the entire water depth from the water surface down to the bottom.

**Fish tank** is a land-based structure made of wood, glass, metal, or cement, usually rectangular or cylindrical in shape designed to grow and culture fish for breeding and seed fish production. It may be constructed below or above the ground level and capable of holding and interchanging water.

**Fishing boat/vessel** refers to any boat, ship, or other watercraft equipped to be used for capturing fishery species in the performance of any activity related to fishing.



# GLOSSARY

**Fishing** refers to the catching and gathering of fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other marine organisms and products, including other aquatic plants. It covers the catching, collecting, and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live, wild aquatic organisms such as fish and mollusks (e.g., clams, snails, octopus, and squid), crustaceans (e.g., crabs, lobsters, shrimps, and crayfish), and plants from the sea or inland water for human consumption and other purposes by hand or through various fishing gear such as nets, lines, and stationary traps.

**Fishpond** refers to a body of water (artificial or natural) where fish and other aquatic products are culture, raised, or cultivated under controlled conditions. This is a land-based type of aquafarm.

**Flashlight** is a battery-operated portable light.

**Flood assistance** refers to relief assistance given to victims of flooding.

**Flooding** refers to an event wherein there is an overflow of water that submerges a land that is usually dry.

**Food** is an edible or potable substance (usually of animal or plant origin), consisting of nourishing and nutritive components such as carbohydrates and fats. Food as used in disaster preparedness kit are foods that can be used for emergency purposes.

**Forest fire assistance** refers to relief assistance given to victims of forest fire.

**Forest fire** is an uncontrolled fire occurring in nature.

**Forestry and hunting** refers to a business or enterprise in which an entrepreneur engages in activities such as tree planting (ipil-ipil), firewood gathering, small-scale logging or of hunting wild animals or birds.

**Garbage collection** refers to the practice of the institution or person, employed or designated to cart away household trash and garbages.

**Garbage disposal** refers to the collection, processing, and recycling or deposition of the waste materials of the household.

**Gears/Accessories** refers to the list of all the gear/accessories/devices that are being used by the household in its fishing activities.

**Generator** is a device that converts mechanical energy into electrical power for use in an external circuit. Sources of mechanical energy include steam turbines, gas turbines, water turbines, internal combustion engines and even hand cranks.

**Hand tractor** refers to a self-propelled walking-type agricultural machinery with a single axle designed to pull and propel trailed or mounted agricultural implements and machinery.



**Harrow** is a cultivating equipment set with spikes, spring teeth, or discs and used primarily for pulverizing and smoothing the soil.

**Harvester** refers to an engine-powered machinery used to harvest rice through stripping or cutting 46 rows in one pass.

**Hatchery** or “pangitlugan” is an aquafarm where broodstock eggs are hatched and reared into fry in a body of water (artificial or natural) contained in tanks or ponds under controlled condition in fresh or saltwater environments.

**Household** is a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

**Household properties** by definition are movable valuables that a household possesses. Properties in the context of this report does not include non-working or rented appliances.

**Hunger** is a condition in which a person, for a sustained period, is unable to eat sufficient food to meet basic nutritional needs.

**Important documents** includes (land title, birth certificate, etc.) is a piece of written, printed, or electronic matter that provides information or evidence or that serves as an official record.

**In cash** refers to money earned from the sale of harvest, products, or any services from economic activities.

**In kind** are incomes from crops or products that are not sold. It can be for home consumption or given to others as gifts, items received as payment for services, and items received from barter.

**Inland waters** refer to bodies of water such as lakes, rivers, reservoirs, dams, paddy/rice fields, estuaries, marshes, and ponds usually consisting of freshwater or brackish water environments. Examples are the Laguna de Bay, Taal Lake, Liguasan Marsh, and Agusan Marsh.

**Insecticide/pesticide sprayer** refers to a device, such as an atomizer, used in applying insecticides/pesticides to crops.

**Insurance** is the practice or arrangement by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium.

**Irrigation pump** is a power-driven machine that pumps water from the source of supply. This includes tubewell systems, where water is lifted from the subsoil water reservoir, and other systems that lift water by means of pumps direct from rivers and streams.

**Lake, river, rain, and others** refers to natural bodies of water, or water accumulated from rainfall.



# GLOSSARY

**Landslide/Mudslide** refers to a mass of mud and other earthy material that is falling or has fallen down a hillside or other slope.

**Landslide/Mudslide assistance** refers to relief assistance given to victims of landslide or mudslides.

**Leased/Rented** refers to the land cultivated by a lessee, which belongs to or is legally possessed by another, the lessor. The rental payment is in the form of a fixed amount of money, produce, or both.

**Lighter/Matches** is a device that produces a small flame, typically used to light cigarettes.

**Livestock and poultry raising** refers to a business or enterprise in which an entrepreneur ventures in raising of animals such as carabaos, cattle, hogs, horses, chicken, ducks, etc.

**Livestock** are domesticated animals with four legs kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes carabao, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and swine.

**Living in a public space with rent** is the condition wherein the household is living in public spaces like road island, under the bridge, park, and sidewalk but is paying a rent.

**Living in a public space without rent** is the condition wherein the household is living in public spaces like road island, under the bridge, park, and sidewalk but is not paying a rent.

**Manufacturing** refers to a business in which an entrepreneur engages in activities such as mat weaving, tailoring, dressmaking, bagoong making, fish drying, etc.

**Marine waters** refer to bodies of water such as oceans, bays, gulfs, and channels with seawater salinity. These consist of pure saltwater such as the Manila Bay, Visayan Sea, and Negros Oriental Coast.

**Mechanical dryer** refers to an equipment used for drying rice through forced convection of heat, air from a furnace, or heat surface.

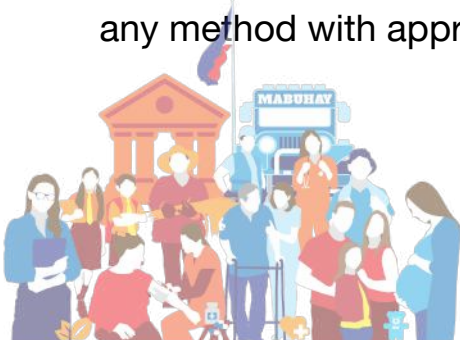
**Medical kit** is a bag or case containing basic medical supplies that are designed to be used on someone who is injured or who suddenly becomes ill.

**Mining and quarrying** refers to a business in which a person engages in activities such as mineral extraction like sal making, gold mining, gravel, sand and stone quarrying, etc.

**Mower** is a device used to cut/ow grass.

**Multipurpose drying pavement** is a concrete-line platform that is used for drying palay.

**Mussel farm** refers to a farm for cultivation mussels in suitable water areas by any method with appropriate intensive care for production purposes.



**Nuclear family** is defined as a group of persons usually living together and composed of the head and other persons related to the head by blood, marriage, and/or adoption.

**OFW (Overseas Filipino Worker)** is one who is currently out of the country due to overseas employment which includes formal and informal workers.

**Open pit** refers to a toilet facility without a water-sealed bowl and where the depository is constructed usually of large circular tubes made of concrete or clay without a top cover and small opening.

**Own use faucet, community water system** refers to the water supply from a faucet inside the house or yard that is directly connected to a water pipeline from the local water system.

**Own use tubed/piped deep well** refers to a tubed or piped well that is at least 100 feet (five pieces of 20-foot pipes) or 30 meters deep and for private use of the household or household in the same building or compound.

**Owner-like possession** refers to the land under conditions that enable a person to operate it as if he/she is the owner although he/she does not possess a title of ownership. A land held under heirship if the title of ownership has not been transferred to the heirs. Also includes in this category are inherited lands without title of ownership and those held under tax declarations.

**Owner, owner-like possession of house and lot** refers to the condition wherein the household is the owner and has legal possession of the housing unit and lot or the household claims to own it. Housing units and lots that are being amortized or on a mortgage plan are included under this classification.

**Owns the house, rent-free lot is with consent of owner** refers to the condition wherein the household owns the house but occupies the lot with the permission of the owner and without paying any rent in cash or in kind.

**Owns the house, rent-free lot is without the consent of owner** refers to the condition wherein the household owns the house but occupies the lot without the consent or knowledge of the owner. Examples are informal settlers who built houses occupying public and private lands.

**Owns the house, rents the lot** refers to the condition wherein the household owns the house but rents the lot.

**Oyster farm** refers to a farm for cultivating oysters in suitable water areas by any method with appropriate intensive care for production purposes.

**Peddler** is a source of water supply usually for households in low-pressure area with no community water system. It is a person who goes from place to place selling water.





# GLOSSARY

**Pit** refers to the use of a large hole in the ground to deposit the household waste materials.

**Planter/transplanter/dryer** refers to a mechanical device used for transplanting rice seedling grown by the dapag method. It is capable of transplanting four to eight rows of rice per stroke.

**Plow** is a farming equipment used to cut, lift, and turn over soil in preparing land for planting.

**Poultry** is a collective term for all domesticated avian kept or reared in captivity mainly for agricultural purposes. This includes chicken, ducks, quail, geese, turkey, pigeon and ostrich.

**Pregnancy** refers to the state of carrying a developing embryo or fetus within the female body.

**Protected spring** is a spring protected from contaminations by a “spring box,” which is typically constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and is built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box through a pipe without being exposed to outside pollution.

**Radio/transistor radio** is an equipment that can transmit or receive electromagnetic waves of radio frequency, especially those carrying sound messages.

**Raising of livestock and poultry** is the rearing or farming of animals mainly for agricultural purposes. The animals are usually kept or reared in captivity for meat or for harvest or animal products such as eggs and milk. In general, raising these animals may involve feeding and putting them in a shelter or letting them pasture in an open field depending on the availability of feed stocks or water. Animals raised include those present in the holding, as well as those being grazed in communal grazing land or in transit at the time of the enumeration.

**Recycling** refers to the practice of personally converting the garbage materials into a reusable material. This is common among non-biodegradable materials such as plastic bottles.

**Rice mill/corn mill/feed mill** refers to an engine or meter-powered equipment used to reduce the size/grain size of rice/corn at an acceptable size for human consumption.

**Sea level** is the average height of the ocean. Communities in the coastline will be particularly exposed to increasing risk of flooding due to the rise in sea level.





**Seaweed farm** refers to a farm for cultivating seaweeds in suitable water areas by any method with appropriate intensive care for production in commercial quantities. The culture of seaweeds may be carried out by tying them to stones, straw lines, nets, and other instruments that are set in a manner that is elevated from the sea bottom to protect them from predators in the sea.

**Sewer/septic tank** refers to a tank in which the soiled matter or sewage is accumulated to be disintegrated by bacteria. This is commonly called “poso negro”.

**Share faucet, community water system** refers to water supply from the faucet of another household, establishment, or office, which is connected to the community water system.

**Share tubed/piped deep well** refers to a tubed/piped deep well, which is at least 100 feet or 30 meters deep, and share with another household, establishment, or office or from a deep well that was constructed for public use.

**Single house** refers to an independent structure intended for one household, separated by an open space or walls from the outer structures.

**Solar power** is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaic (PV), indirectly using concentrated solar power, or a combination.

**Solo parent** is an individual who solely assumes the responsibility of taking care of the child or children because of the death of a spouse, abandonment, or separation.

**Temperature** refers to the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch.

**Tenanted** refers to the land cultivated by a person but belongs to or is possessed by another, with the latter’s consent for purposes of production, sharing the produce with the landholder under the share tenancy system, or paying to the landholder a certain amount or ascertainable in produce or in money or both, under a leasehold tenancy system.

**Thresher** refers to a machine to separate grain from stalk.

**Throwing** refers to the practice of dumping the garbages anywhere. This is usually done on vacant lots and rivers which is deemed harmful to the environment.

**Transportation, storage, and communication services** refers to a business in which a person engages in activities such as operation of jeepneys or taxis, storage and warehousing activities, and messenger services.



# GLOSSARY

**Tsunami** refers to a huge sea wave caused by a great disturbance under an ocean, as a strong earthquake or volcanic eruption.

**Tube/piped shallow well** refers to a tubed or piped well that is less than 100 feet deep and or 30 meters.

**Turtle/mudboat** refers to a single-cylinder, engine-powered till age machinery used for secondary land preparation.

**Rent-free** refers to the condition of having a land operated without title of ownership and without paying

**Typhoon assistance** refers to relief assistance given to victims of typhoon.

**Unprotected spring** refers to a spring that is subject to runoff and/or bird droppings or animal/other external contaminants. They typically don't have a "spring box".

**Variety** is a taxonomic nomenclature rank in botany below subspecies.

Examples would be rice varieties, Asian rice, Japanese rice, and the like.

**Volcanic eruption** occurs when how materials from the earth's interior are thrown out of a volcano.

**Warehouse/granary** refers to a farm structure or building used for the storage of farm products and/or other farm equipment.

**Waste segregation** refers to the practice of properly sorting waste. Normally, waste is sorted via their recyclability and biodegradability.

**Water supply** being referred to as the flow of water (regardless of the source) used for drinking, washing, clearing, and all other activities that require water.

**Water-sealed** is the type of toilet where after water is flushed or poured into the bowl, a small amount of water is left in the bowl, which seals the bottom of the bowl from the pipe leading to the depository.

**Whistle** is a small wind instrument in which sound is produced by the forcible passage of breath through a slit in a short tube.

**Wholesale and retail** refers to a business in which an entrepreneur engages in activities such as market vending, sidewalk vending, and peddling.





# **CBMS COORDINATING BOARD**

## **CHAIRPERSON**

**Philippine Statistics Authority Representative**

## **CO-CHAIRPERSON**

**ATTY. AGATHA PAULA A. CRUZ**  
Municipal Mayor

## **VICE CHAIRPERSON**

**AILYN D. BONDOC**  
Local Government Operations Officer

## **HEAD OF SECRETARIAT**

**RITTA DIANNE G. RAMOS-BORLONGAN**  
Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator



# **CBMS COORDINATING BOARD**

## **MEMBERS**

**ELMER C. ALCANAR**  
Municipal Administrator

**EDWARD JOHN S. MENDOZA**  
MSWDO

**ARCADIO LEOVER P. SULIT**  
Municipal Engineer

**SUDAN C. CARREON**  
**MENRO**

**IRINA ANGELA I. FRANCISCO-ROQUE**  
**HRMO**

**EMELITA C. SAN AGUSTIN**  
**PESO Manager**

**RENATO T. VILLANUEVA**  
**Public Information Officer**

**ROEL G. DELA CRUZ**  
**Senior Agriculturist**

**JENNY ROSE C. MANALO**  
**Budget Officer**



# **CBMS COORDINATING BOARD**

## **MEMBERS**

**ARNOLD R. BACANI**

Municipal Civil Registrar

**PRIMA LEA L. CHUA**

Municipal Health Officer

**PETER JOHN T. VISTAN**

**MDRRMO**

**YOLANDA R. MENDOZA**

Licensing Officer

**MA. NERIZA F. FANUNCIO, EdD**

DepEd District Supervisor

**PLTCOL LUIS E. GUI SIC**

PNP Chief of Police

**SHARON A. EXALTACION**

Sangguniang Bayan Secretary

**JOSE DARSEE V. ALVAREZ**

Association of Barangay Captains President

**ELIZABETH DALUYO**

Civil Society Organizations Representative



# **CBMS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP**

## **CHAIRPERSON**

**RITTA DIANNE G. RAMOS-BORLONGAN**

Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator

## **MEMBERS**

**AILYN D. BONDOC**

Local Government Operations Officer

**ELMER C. ALCANAR**

Municipal Administrator

**JOSE DARSEE V. ALVAREZ**

Association of Barangay Captains President

**PLTCOL LUIS E. GUI SIC**

PNP Chief of Police

**MA. NERIZA F. FANUNCIO**

DepEd District Supervisor

**ISRAEL D. LAVA**

Local Legislative Officer – Sangguniang Bayan

**JOHN RICHARD D. ROXAS**

Administrative Aide IV - HRMO

**JENNIFER A. LAPEÑA**

Social Worker Aide - MSWDO

**RONALD S. VALDERRAMA, JR**

Engineering Assistant - MEO





# **CBMS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP**

## **MEMBERS**

**RONALD DELA CRUZ**

Administrative Aide VI - MENRO

**TRIXIA LEE SANTOS**

Labor Employment Officer - PESO

**MA. CRISELDA L. GONZALES**

Project Development Officer I - SIKKAT

**ABNER M. SAMPANA**

Clerk III - MAO

**OFELIA O. ESTRELLA**

Budget Officer III - MBO

**ELIZABETH BULAONG**

Data Controller IV - MCR

**APRIL MARIA NORIELLE BUGAYONG**

Disease Surveillance Encoder - MHO

**JAMES CHRISTIAN V. DELA CRUZ**

LDRRM Officer I - MDRRMO

**MARTIN JAMES J. GUZMAN**

Licensing Officer I - MEDIPO

**ERIK ANGELO I. ROQUE**

CMT II – MICT

**ELIZABETH DALUYO**

Civil Society Organizations Representative



# DATA GATHERING TEAM

## CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER

DUSTIN HOMER OPEÑA

## CHIEF TRAINING OFFICER

ARTHUR CHRISTIAN UY

## TRAINERS

MARK ANTHONY RANTAYO

JESSA JOY NABLE

EDELSON LIBUNAO

RALF EMERSON JAVIER

JAYSON DIN

## FIELD MANAGER

ANLYN MAGBANUA

## FIELD SUPERVISORS

RONALYN SILVANO

KARENINA BARONDA

## TEAM LEADERS

JORIZA PAÑO

GLENMARK DELA ROSA

JESSICA SABANAL

MARY GRACE DELOS REYES

ANIE RODRIGUEZ

MA. CRISTINA VIDAL

SHEENA MARIZ ARIMADO

MELANIE DE JESUS

MICHELLE GASPAR

KIM HARVEY MENDOZA

ANGELICA BANTILES

JOANA MARIE FALLARCUNA

JESSA ASPERA

JOHN PAULO LAURON

JOSHUA VALENZUELA

DESEREE ROSE PALMIANO



# DATA GATHERING TEAM

## ENUMERATORS

KAIZER DELORIA  
MICHAEL EVANGELISTA  
SUSANA DELA CRUZ  
ALOYSIUS AGGARAO  
MICHAEL EVANGELISTA  
CHARLES GIBSON SOLAYAO  
JULIUS LICUP  
MA. CLEOFE ANTONIO  
NINA GLENMARIE BLASE  
GRACIELA DENNISE VILLON  
JEWEL FORMOSO  
JEROME GARCIA  
FEDERICO CRISTOBAL  
ALOYSIUS AGGARAO  
REYLYN ANNE APARRI  
BIANCA MAE CRUZ  
SUSANA DELA CRUZ  
CRIZ HERNAN FRANCISCO  
MYLENE JORDAN  
TRICIA MAE MUCEROS  
RACHEL GRACE YPANTO  
EDWIN SANTIAGO  
MARIA LUISA MEDES  
ASMAILA PANONTONGAN  
REYNALDO JR DELA VEGA  
ODESSA PERANTE  
LILIBETH TORREFIEL  
ALYSSA BERONDO  
JOSHUA VILLAFUERTE  
KEVIN DAVID  
JOANA MARIE SAN PEDRO

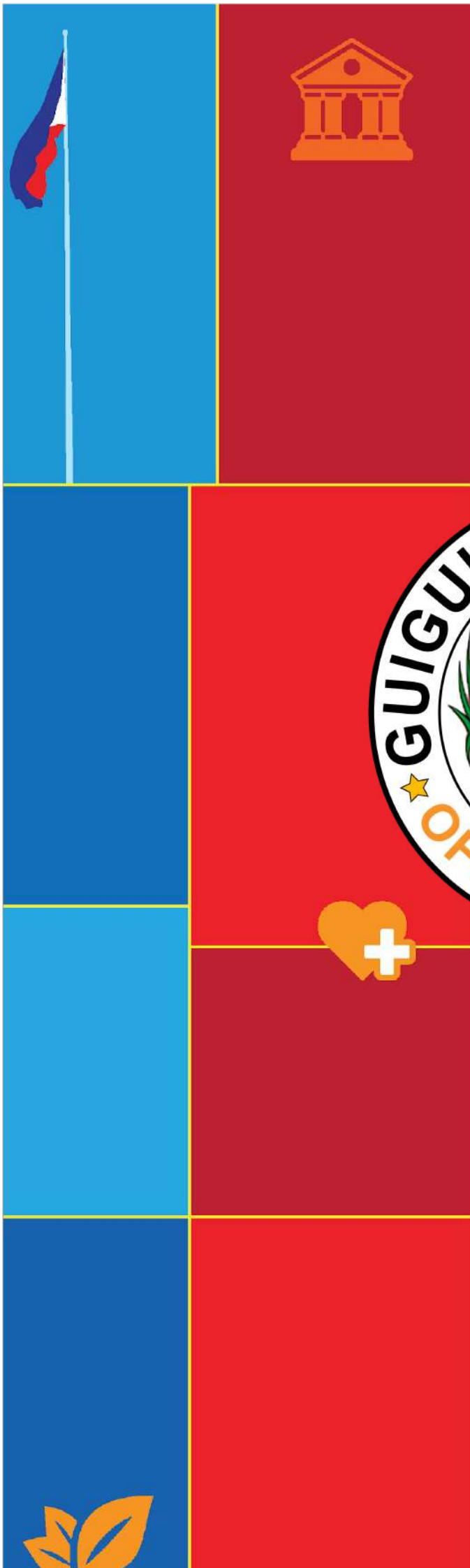
JOSHUA TOLEDO  
MAYACRIS ROQUEÑO  
MARK OLIVAR  
ARIAN HERO NAPA  
LORENZ BAÑEZ  
MARIJOE AGNES  
ASMILA PANONTONGAN  
ODESSA PERANTE  
ANGELITO FLORES  
MONICA DELA CRUZ  
RAMMIL DELA CRUZ  
ANNIELYN SADURAL  
WELYN TUAZON  
JENNA MARIE GALVEZ  
CARLOS ALLEN BAGALANON  
JONNALYN MICHILINA  
MAYACRIS ROQUEÑO  
CHERRY MAE BELISARIO  
PATRICK JOHN DELA CRUZ  
ARIAN HERO NAPA  
JOSHUA VILLAFUERTE  
KRISTEL ANN CRUZ  
ALYSSA BERONDO  
ABIGAIL CAPULE  
ROSEMARIE GARCIA  
CRYSTALLYN HARI  
MARK OLIVAR  
JESIECA SAN LUIS  
ALJON BASILAN  
CAMILLE GRAGASIN  
ASMAILA PANONTONGAN



# DATA GATHERING TEAM

## ENUMERATORS

LORENZ BAÑEZ  
JOSHUA TOLEDO  
REYNALDO JR DELA VEGA  
PAUL GIO CUNDANGAN  
DARLINA DELOVINO  
DANICA TRINIDAD  
ANGELICA HALASAN  
HERSHEY NICOLE VERDER  
ABEGAIL GENETIA  
JONACELL NARCISO  
JOELLYN CRUZ  
KEVIN DEL ROSARIO  
STEPHEN VALERA  
LILIBETH TORREFIEL  
MARY GRACE DELOS REYES  
KEVIN DAVID  
ANDREW LOPEZ  
CHAVEZ JR CERVANTES  
ROSEMARIE TABUYAN  
MELVIN PALUGA  
ACE VINTURA  
EVELYN ERCILLA  
MARY ROSE CADUCOY  
JOANA MARIE SAN PEDRO  
KRISTAH MANALAYSAY  
MICHELLE BRUIT  
RODRIGO JR CARANGAN  
KHRISTINE ABA  
KAIZER DELORIA  
CARMELA TRINIDAD





**2022 CBMS**

**COMMUNITY-BASED MONITORING SYSTEM  
NATIONAL ROLLOUT**

