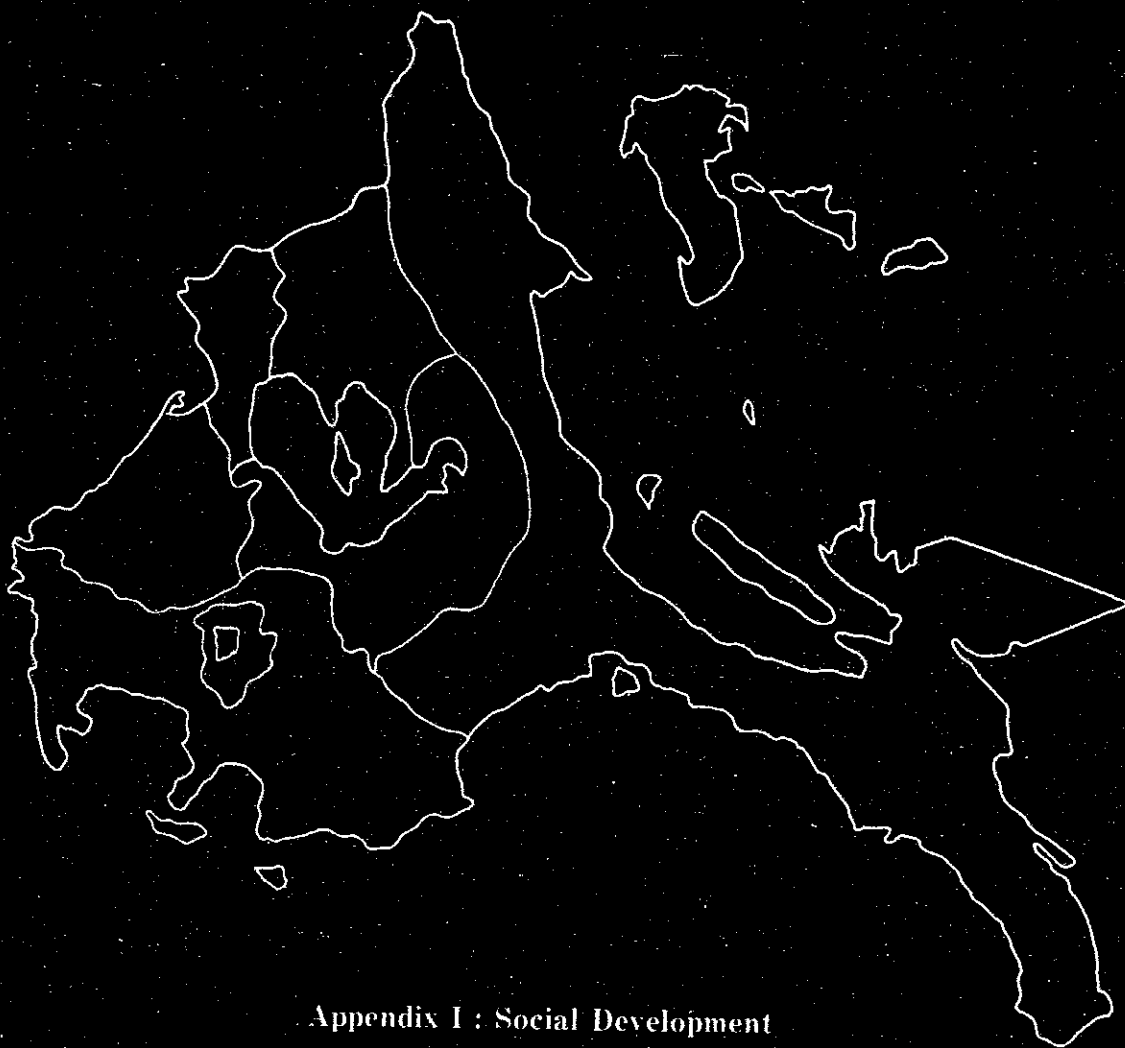


REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

THE MASTER PLAN STUDY
ON
THE PROJECT CALABARZON

FINAL REPORT



Appendix I : Social Development

October, 1991

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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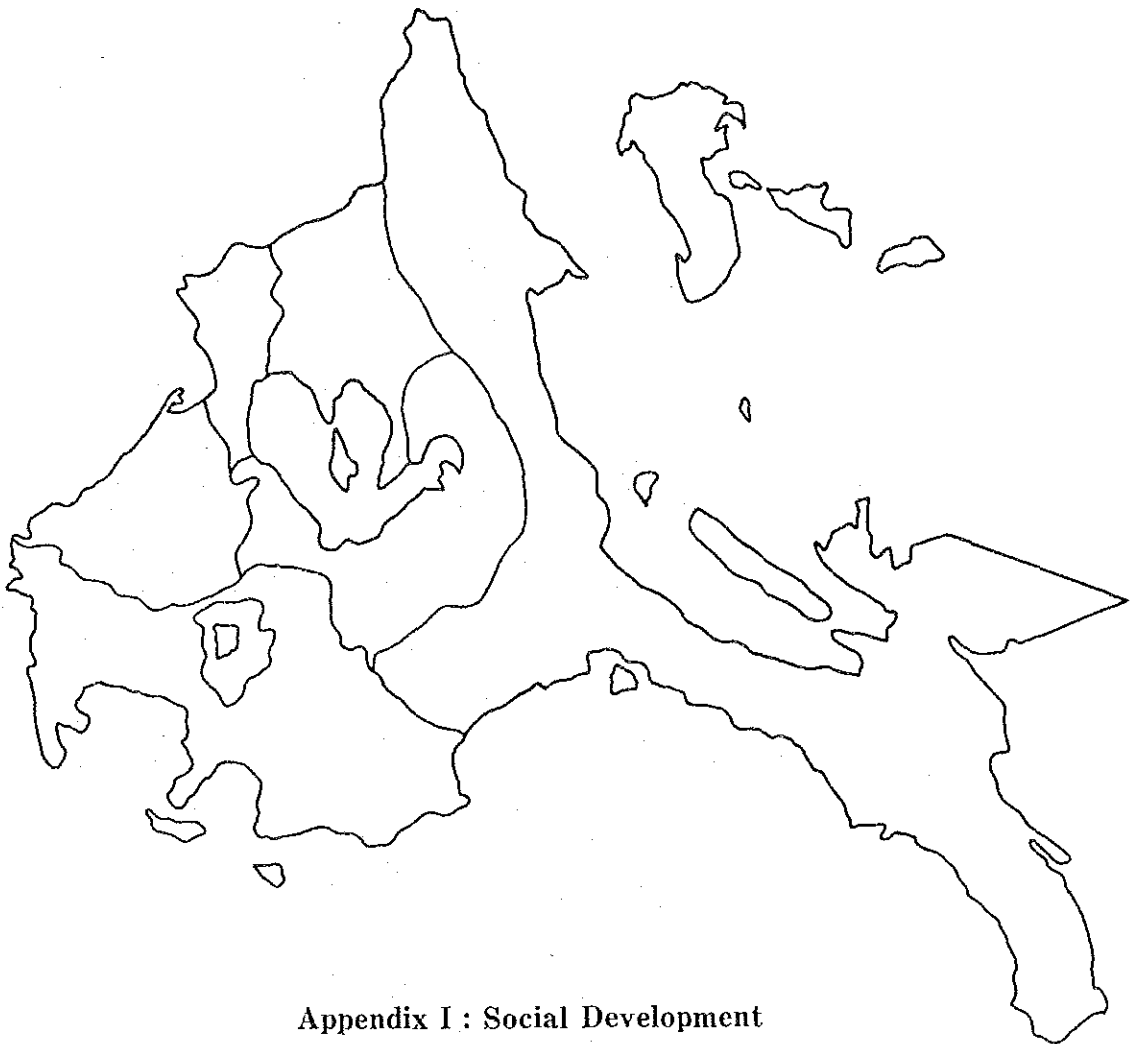
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ON
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Appendix I : Social Development

October, 1991

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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Appendix I: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The social sector is defined as the sector which provides the basic social services to the people and their community. The social sector deals with health, nutrition, family planning, education, social welfare, community development, employment development, manpower training and livelihood development. The social sector is expected to contribute directly to the improvement of life of people as well as to ensuring the sustainable development of economic sector by strengthening the human resources.

I.1 Present Condition of Human Resources

I.1.1 Population

(1) Population in CALABARZON

The population of the CALABARZON region in 1990 was estimated to be 6,349,000 composed of 1,153,000 in Cavite (18.2% of total population in the Region), 1,374,000 in Laguna (21.6%), 1,476,000 in Batangas (23.3%), 973,000 in Rizal (15.3%) and 1,373,000 in Quezon (21.6%). It accounts for 76.9% of total population in Region IV. Table I.1 shows the population in CALABARZON.

The population in CALABARZON has been increasing in the last 20 years. In the period from 1970 to 1980, the annual growth rate in CALABARZON was estimated to be 3.2% while the annual growth rate of Region IV and the whole country were calculated to be 3.2% and 2.8% respectively as shown in Table I.2. In terms of population growth of the provinces during 1970 to 1980, Rizal had the highest rate of over 6% p.a., followed by Cavite and Laguna with 4.0% p.a. and 3.4% p.a.. The annual growth rate of Batangas and Quezon were estimated to be 2.4% and 2.3%, lower than the average of Region IV as well as the whole country.

In the period of 1980 to 1990, even though the annual population growth rate in Region IV was decreasing compared with that in 1970 to 1980, the annual growth rate in CALABARZON was increasing. The annual growth rate was 3.3%, higher than the average 2.3% of whole country and 3.1% of Region IV. The growth rate of provinces were estimated to be 5.8% for Rizal, 4.1% for Cavite, 3.5% of Laguna, 2.3% for Batangas and 2.0% for Quezon.

Based on the above data, it can be concluded that the population in CALABARZON had been expanding continuously with high growth rates. Especially in Cavite and Rizal the

population had been increasing rapidly while the population growth in Batangas and Quezon was lower than the national average.

The growth rate of population is the net result of natural population growth and social population growth. The natural population growth rate is estimated as the difference between the birth rate and the death rate. The social population growth rate due to migration is estimated to be difference between total population growth rate and natural growth rate. In this study, the population growth is examined by adopting population data in 1989 as shown in Table I.3.

The total population growth rate is given based on the population growth rate between 1980 and 1990, while the natural population growth rate is derived by the birth rate and death rate in 1989. According to the above data, the total growth rate of the CALABARZON region during 1980 - 1990 is 3.3%, while the natural population growth rate is 1.8% based on 2.2% of birth rate and 0.4% of death rate. As a result, the social population growth rate is estimated to be 1.5%, that is higher than that of 1.3% of Region IV while that of NCR and Philippine are estimated to be 0.7% and 0.4% respectively.

The provinces in CALABARZON are divided into two groups according to the composition of natural and social population growth rates. In Cavite, Laguna and Rizal, both birth and death rate are relatively low, while the total growth rate are high. As a result, the social population growth rate are estimated to be relatively high, 2.8% for Cavite, 2.0% for Laguna and 3.2% for Rizal. On the contrary, both birth and death rates in Batangas and Quezon are relatively high, while the total growth rate are low. As a result, the social population growth rate in Batangas and Quezon are estimated to be relatively low, 0.5% for Batangas and -0.02% for Quezon. In subsection I.1.2, the social population growth and migration will be discussed in detail.

(2) Population composition

The age compositions of the population in CALABARZON in 1980, 1985 and 1987 are shown in Table I.4. A comparison with that of Region IV, Metro Manila and the Philippines is given below.

	(%)			
Age group	CALABARZON	Region IV	Metro Manila	Philippines
0 - 14	37.4	37.8	33.4	39.8
15 - 64	59.4	58.9	63.8	56.8
65 <	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.4

The share of population below age of 14 is lower in CALABARZON than in Region IV or in the Philippines, although higher than in Metro Manila. This is probably due to age selective migration. The share of working age (15-64) population in CALABARZON is relatively high, though not as high as in Metro Manila, as compared with that in Region IV or the Country. The progression parallels the level of development: Metro Manila, CALABARZON, Region IV and the Philippines in this order. The share of working age population is the highest in Rizal, followed by Cavite, and the lowest in Batangas.

The sex compositions of the population in CALABARZON in 1980, 1985 and 1987 are shown in Table I.5. The sex composition of the whole country, Region IV, CALABARZON and four provinces are indicated to be similar: that is, both the share of male and female to total population are estimated at about 50%.

(3) Population density

The population density in CALABARZON is estimated to be 3.91 per ha in 1990 based on the population of 6,349,000 and the land area of 1,622,866 ha. This figure is higher than the average of Region IV (1.76) and national average (2.02) as shown in Table I.2. However, residents in CALABARZON have much more space, comparing with the NCR region, where the population density is 123.15 per ha.

The population density of each province in 1990 is estimated to be 8.95 per ha for Cavite, 7.81 per ha for Laguna, 4.66 per ha for Batangas and 7.43 per ha for Rizal and 1.58 per ha for Quezon. The distribution of population in cities and municipalities in 1987 is shown in Table I.6 and the population density by cities and municipalities are illustrated in Figure I.1. The cities and municipalities located near Metro Manila exhibit high population density, such as, Cavite city (77.66 per ha), Rosario (126.13), San Pedro (69.24), Bacoor (63.87), Kawit (35.64), Noveleta (36.44), Indang (35.64) and Cainta (124.35) in 1990. The distribution of cities and municipalities according to population density in 1990 is summarized as follows:

Population density (per ha)	No of city/mun.	Share
Below 3	52	36.9%
3 - 5	30	21.3%
5 - 10	34	24.1%
10 - 20	14	9.9%
20 - 50	6	4.3%
50 -	5	3.5%
Total	141	100.0%

The distribution of cities and municipalities according to population density by province in 1990 is shown in Table I.7. The number of cities and municipalities with more than 10 per ha are calculated to be 8 in Cavite, 7 in Laguna, 1 in Batangas, 7 in Rizal and 2 in Quezon. In Cavite and Rizal, the share of number of cities and municipalities above the population density of 10 per ha are estimated to be about 35% and 50% while that of Laguna, Batangas and Quezon are estimated to be 23%, 3% and 5% respectively. These figures indicate that the cities and municipalities with high population density are limited in any province and the population in the CALABARZON provinces except Batangas and Quezon is concentrated in specific cities and municipalities near Metro Manila. The distribution pattern of Batangas and Quezon is different from that of the other provinces.

The population distribution to urban and rural areas is analyzed based on the available data in 1980 as shown in Table I.1. According to NSO criteria, 43.5% of population in CALABARZON lived in urban area in 1980 that was higher than that of Region IV as well as the whole country. The urban population in each province is shown in Table I.6. The share of urban population in Rizal is estimated to be 75.0%, the highest in the CALABARZON region, while that in Batangas is only 16.7%. The shares of urban population in Laguna and Cavite are estimated to be 61.0% and 59.8% respectively, while that of Quezon is estimated to be 29.1%. The provinces in the CALABARZON region except Batangas are identified to be relatively urbanized area in the Country.

The population growth by city and municipality is shown in Figure I.2 based on the data prepared in Table I.6. The cities and municipalities with high population growth rates of over 5% during 1980 to 1990 are, Dasmarinas (10.2% p.a.), Trece Martires city (6.2%) and Silang (6.0%) in Cavite, San Pedro (7.7%) in Laguna, Antipolo (11.5%) and Cainta (8.0%) in Rizal.

The number of cities and municipalities to be classified according to the growth rates are shown in Table I.8. There are 94 cities and municipalities with their population increasing

at rates over 2% p.a.; this corresponds to 67% of total cities and municipalities in the CALABARZON region. However, the number of cities and municipalities with higher growth rates than 3% are estimated to be 27% of total number. The distribution of cities and municipalities according to the growth rate in each province is different among provinces. In Cavite, the population of more than 45% of cities and municipalities expanded at over 3% p.a., while 90% of cities and municipalities in Batangas and Quezon increased the population at lower than 3% p.a. The cities and municipalities with high population growth rates are located in the area near Metro Manila.

(4) Findings on population

On the basis of the above data related to population, the following are observed:

- 1) The population growth, density and share of urban population in the CALABARZON region are higher than that of Region IV and the whole country,
- 2) There are specific urbanized area with high growth rates and population density near Metro Manila,
- 3) The population growth in CALABARZON is identified to be a result primarily of social population increase,
- 4) There is regional imbalance of population distribution between cities and municipalities,
- 5) The population growth and distribution of Batangas and Quezon with low growth rates, low density and smaller urban population are different from those of other provinces, and
- 6) The population growth in CALABARZON accelerated from 1970's to 1980's while the population growth rate in Region IV as well as the whole nation decreased in the same period.

I.1.2 Migration

(1) Migration from 1975 to 1980

The migration statistics during 1975 to 1980 were prepared by NSO. The migration by origin province and destination province were compiled in these statistics. The number of migration by origin and destination during 1975 to 1980 are presented in Table I.9 and the migration in the CALABARZON region and the National Central Region (NCR) are shown in Table I.10. On the basis of these data, the analysis on the migration in each province in CALABARZON is summarized as follow.

CALABARZON

Broadly speaking, the CALABARZON region may be classified as an in-migration area, meaning it is a destination of people moving from other areas. This is best illustrated by the figures compiled by NSO, summarized as follows:

Province	In-migration		Out-migration		Net-migration
	Total	Rate*(%)	Total	Rate*(%)	
Cavite	53,045	8.4	15,150	2.4	37,895
Laguna	43,638	5.4	21,369	2.7	22,269
Batangas	18,165	1.8	28,464	2.8	-10,299
Rizal	54,795	13.2	26,493	6.4	28,302
Quezon	22,718	2.2	32,951	3.2	-10,233

* Total in- or out-migration divided by 1975 population.

The three provinces, except Batangas and Quezon, are net receivers of in-migrants. The in-migration rate varies widely among the provinces from 13.2% for Rizal to 1.8% for Batangas. The out-migration rate is at the similar level (2.4-3.2%) for the Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Quezon provinces, but much higher (6.4%) for Rizal. Rizal experienced the most active exchange of in- and out-migrants with Metro Manila and neighboring provinces while Batangas was the most inactive.

The similar out-migration rates for the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas and Quezon indicate that this is a case of rural-push out-migration. Some recent data indicate that the out-migration rate in the subsequent period must have increased for Laguna and particularly for Cavite following Rizal, while that for Batangas and Quezon stayed at a similar level. The migration pattern in each province is summarized as follows.

1) Cavite

Cavite has the second highest rate of positive net migration next to Rizal with in-migrants far exceeding out-migrants by 37,895. In-migrants to Cavite come from all over the Country but are dominated by those from the National Capital Region (NCR) estimated to be around 32,528 or 61% of the total in-migrants. Further, around 5,404 in-migrants from Region IV were recorded during the same period, making Region IV the second largest source of in-migrants, occupying around 10% of the total. Similarly, Region III, V and VIII registered positive net migration of around 3,000 people.

On the other hand, out-migrants from Cavite continuously flocked to NCR totalling around 8,122 or 53% of the total out-migrants during 1975-1980. Regions IV and III, in a similar manner, registered as the second and third largest destination areas of out-migrants with 2,803 and 1,911 or 18.5% and 12.6% of Cavite's total out-migrants, respectively.

2) Laguna

The migration pattern in Laguna is very similar to that of Cavite in the sense that it is characterized by more in-migrants than out-migrants totalling 43,638 and 21,369, respectively, with 22,269 net in-migrants. In-migrants from NCR accounted for 36.9% of the total, estimated at 16,108 people during the period under review. On the other hand, 23.3% or 10,190 in-migrants came from Region IV, the second largest in terms of origin. In addition, Region V recorded a total of 5,752 in-migrants.

3) Batangas

Batangas is one of two provinces in the CALABARZON region which did not benefit as much as Rizal, Cavite and Laguna in the fall-out brought about by industrial dispersal, as evidenced by the data compiled by NSO showing that out-migrants in this province exceeded in-migrants by about 10,299. This could be attributed to the strategic location and available port facilities of Batangas which could be serving as a transition point or temporary place of destination for migrants who are aiming to eventually reach Metro Manila. Out migrants to NCR reached 14,437 or a share of 50.7% of the total out-migrants in Batangas. On the other hand, 23.0% of out-migrants from Batangas flocked to the other provinces of CALABARZON, while a total of 2,564 moved to the other provinces of Region IV. A significant number likewise migrated to Region III totalling 1,750.

4) Rizal

Among the provinces in the CALABARZON region, Rizal ranked as the highest in-migration area absorbing 54,795 in-migrants from various origins from 1975 to 1980. This figure has exceeded its out-migrants which was recorded at 26,493 only, which means that 10% of Rizal's population could be attributed to migration. In-migrants to Rizal originated mostly from NCR accounting for 53% with Regions IV and V tailing behind, occupying a share of 10.6% and 8.5% of the total, respectively. Similarly, the primary area of destination for Rizal's out-migrants is NCR with 46.9% share while Region IV and III absorbed 19.6% and 14.6% of the total, respectively.

5) Quezon

Quezon is ranked as the highest out-migration area and the second lowest in-migration area in the CALABARZON region. The out-migration of Quezon was recorded at 32,951 and 43% and 26% of that were absorbed by NCR and the other CALABARZON provinces. The in-migration was recorded at 22,718 and 38% and 21% of that were originated from Region V and other CALABARZON provinces. Both in-migration and out-migration are relatively large for Laguna and Quezon.

(2) National Capital Region

Migration related to NCR is the dominant factor determining the overall pattern of migration in the area around CALABARZON. The following summarize the NCR-related migration.

Origin/Destination	Migration into NCR		Migration out of NCR		Net
	Share in total Migration	Rate*	Share in Total	Rate*	
Cavite	2.1	1.29	15.9	5.18	-24,406
Laguna	2.7	1.28	7.9	2.00	-5,785
Batangas	3.8	1.39	1.7	0.34	10,901
Rizal	3.3	3.00	14.2	7.01	-16,609
Quezon	3.7	1.37	1.9	0.38	10,185
Others in Region IV	4.2	1.22	2.8	0.44	10,283
Region III	13.5	1.22	20.7	1.01	8,853
Region V	13.6	1.61	7.8	0.50	35,616
Northern Regions	15.6	1.14	8.5	0.33	41,956
Southern Regions	37.4	0.74	18.7	0.20	103,701

* Total migration divided by 1975 population

Generally NCR can be described as a favorite destination of migrants coming from various origins. As of 1980, in-migrants to NCR reached 379,478 as against its out-migrants of 204,778, with net migration recorded at 174,700, in favor of the former. This goes to show that NCR, because of the vast employment opportunities it could offer, attracted most of the migrants coming from various parts of the Country.

Of all the regions, the largest number of in-migrants into NCR originate from Region IV. Regions III, V, VII, VI and I are other origins, each with shares exceeding 10% of the total in-migrants into NCR. Rates of in-migration into NCR are generally higher for the CALABARZON provinces, ranging from 1.28% for Laguna to 3.00% for Rizal. Only other regions having the immigration rate higher than or comparable to CALABARZON are the remaining provinces of Region IV with 1.22%, Region III with 1.22% and Region V

with 1.61%. Region IV is the dominant destination of out-migrants from NCR with a share of 44.4%.

On the other hand, the foregoing pattern does not hold true for the CALABARZON region considering that out-migrants from NCR is greater than the in-migrants. The out-migrants from CALABARZON of 85,114 occupied almost 42% while in-migrants has only a recorded share of 16% or 59,400 in absolute terms. Cavite and Rizal are leading with 15.9% and 14.2% respectively, followed by Laguna with 7.9%. Batangas and Quezon have a small share at only 1.7% and 1.9%, respectively. Other regions have generally much smaller shares than CALABARZON. The only other significant source is Region III having a share of 20.7%. Rates of out-migration from NCR are much smaller for all other regions compared with CALABARZON having the average of 1.76%. Even the rest of Region IV has the rate of only 0.44%. Among the provinces in CALABARZON, Batangas and Quezon have a positive net migration of 10,901 and 10,185 while Cavite exhibited a negative net migration of 24,406, the highest in the region, with Rizal tailing behind with 16,609.

The foregoing pattern can be attributed to the issuance of a government policy as well as the locational advantage of the Region. The issuance of a government policy in 1975 banned the establishment of new industries within a 50-kilometer radius of Metro Manila. The ban which was more popularly known as "the policy of industrial dispersal" was later revised to cover a 30-kilometer radius. This policy greatly benefitted the CALABARZON region considering that the progressive entry of manpower to man these industries triggered the expansion of the suburbs as workers started to settle near their places of work. A number of them were later joined by their families increasing tremendously the volume of in-migrants. Another reason of the migration pattern is the locational advantage of Cavite, Laguna, Rizal, Batangas and Quezon in relation to Metro Manila. As the problem of space and demand for services and utilities started to burst at the seams in NCR, people started to oscillate outwards to peripheral areas in search for a roomier residential arrangement.

(2) Migration from 1983 to 1988

The pattern of movement of the Country's population from 1983 to 1988 was found out based on the data of a sample survey compiled by NSO (Table I.11). The dominant movements are towards the National Capital Region and Region IV.

In 1988 a total of 1,11,000 residents of Region IV migrated to the National Capital Region, while 146,000 residents of NCR moved to Region IV between 1973 and 1988. Aside from these two regions, Regions V, VI and VIII were also found to be very attractive

destination areas for Region IV migrants considering that 11,000, 15,000 and 12,000 people moved to these regions during the same period, respectively. Aside from NCR, in-migrants to Region IV originated mostly from Regions III, V, VI with 23,000, 38,000 and 19,000 recorded in-migrants in 1988, respectively. Movement was least noticeable in the Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR), where only 3.8% of its residents migrated to other places. Out of this total, 8,000 moved to NCR, 15,000 to Region II, 2,000 to Regions III and X and 1,000 to Region V. No migrants from CAR settled in Region IV from 1983 to 1988. On the other hand, only 1.9% of CAR's population can be considered in-migrants, mostly coming from Region II and NCR.

(3) Findings on migration in CALABARZON

On the basis of the foregoing analysis of the migration pattern in CALABARZON from 1975 to 1980 as well as the migration by region from 1983 to 1988, the following are found:

- 1) high in-migration to NCR and its neighboring area including CALABARZON from other regions,
- 2) large scale in-migration to Cavite and Rizal from NCR with relatively small scale out-migration, and
- 3) high out-migration to NCR from Batangas and Quezon.

According to the results of population census in 1990, the population in the CALABARZON region as well as NCR increased at high growth rates. In addition, the migration from 1983 to 1988 also indicate the large inflow into NCR as well as Region IV. This means the in-migration to these regions are still large.

The rapid population growth pattern of the CALABARZON region had been maintained up to 1980 especially in Cavite and Rizal as discussed in subsection I.1.1. Data compiled by NSO revealed that social population growth of Cavite and Rizal is estimated to be relatively high in 1989. In view of this, the tendency of migration from NCR to Rizal and Cavite had been continuously maintained through these past two decades. It is observed from the NSO 1989 data that population growth in Batangas and Quezon had been caused primarily by natural population growth rather than social population growth. This indicates that the scale of migration in Batangas is relatively small, while the out-migration from Quezon is relatively large.

1.1.3 Labor force and employment

(1) National labor force and employment

The Country's labor force increased from 28.967 million in 1980 to 35.865 million in 1988 representing an annual growth rate of about 2.7%. This indicates that approximately an average of 862.21 thousand persons enter the labor force annually.

The labor force also increased from 23.469 million in January 1989 to 23.911 during the same month in 1990, representing a growth rate of 2.1%. ^{1/} Of this total, 21.905 million persons or 91.4% were employed while 2.066 million persons or 8.6% were unemployed.^{2/} The average Philippine labor force participation rate^{3/} in the period covering 1980-1988 is 63.13%. The total employment in the Philippines was 20,595,000 in the third quarter of 1986. The employment rate was 88.9%, a decrease from 95.0% in 1980, however the rate increased to 91.7% in 1988. The employment rate in the CALABARZON region was 88.3% in the fourth quarter of 1986, slightly lower than the national average.

Main programs currently implemented in Region IV for employment development are the self-employment assistance program and the practical skills development and job placement program. Through the former, people are assisted with small interest- and collateral-free capital to start income-generating business such as vending, animal raising, fishing, gardening and packaging.

(2) Labor force in CALABARZON

Growth trend

The combined household population 15 years and over grew from 3.339 million in 1985 to 3.727 million in 1989 representing an annual growth rate of 2.8%. This growth rate is

^{1/} Labor Force refers to the population 15 years old and over who contribute to the production of goods and services in the Country.

^{2/} Employed consists of persons in the labor force who were reported either as at work or with a job or business although not at work. Persons at work are those who did some work, even for an hour, during the reference period.

^{3/} Unemployed consists of all persons 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who did not work or had no job during the reference period and are reportedly looking for work. Their desire to work is sincere and are therefore serious about working. Also included are persons who are not looking for work because of the belief that no work is available or because of temporary illness, bad weather or other valid reasons.

higher by 0.1 percentage points than the national average of 2.7% and by 0.2 percentage points than Region IV.

Among the provinces in CALABARZON, the province of Cavite shows the highest growth rate at 3.9% while the lowest is Quezon at 1.7%. The combined household population 15 years and over in the CALABARZON region registered a growth rate of 3.4%, from 3,667 thousand in July 1989 to 3,790 thousand during the same period of 1990. The same trend holds true for the whole of Region IV which likewise exhibited a growth rate of 3.4%. The said growth rate is slightly higher than the national average which only registered a growth rate of 2.1%. Among the provinces in the CALABARZON region, the province of Rizal experienced the highest growth rate at 4.3% while the lowest are Batangas and Quezon with only 2.9%. The provincial growth rates are summarized in the following table.

Household Population 15 years Old and Over
Growth Rate by Province in CALABARZON, 1985 - 1989

Area	1985 ('000)	1989 ('000)	1990	(Unit: 10 ³)	
				Growth Rate (1985-1989)	Growth Rate 1989-1990
Region IV	4,414	4,890	4,973	2.6%	3.4%
CALABARZON	3,339	3,727	3,790	2.8%	3.4%
Cavite	584	683	695	3.9%	3.7%
Laguna	702	807	821	3.5%	3.5%
Batangas	819	889	902	2.0%	2.9%
Rizal	439	500	511	3.3%	4.3%
Quezon	795	849	861	1.7%	2.9%

Labor force participation rate

The average labor force participation rate (LFPR) of CALABARZON in 1985-89 period was recorded at 60.3%. It fluctuated from 63.6% in 1988 to 61.2% in 1987. Compared with the national average of 63.1% registered in 1980-88 period, the average LFPR in CALABARZON is lower by 0.9 percentage points. Within the CALABARZON region, average LFPR during the same period is highest in the province of Batangas at 66.1% and the lowest in the province of Cavite at 54.3%. The provincial LFPR is presented as follows.

Average Labor Force Participation Rate^{1/}

Area	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	Average 1985-89
Region IV	61.6	64.6	61.8	63.4	62.8	62.8
CALABARZON	61.3	63.6	61.2	63.3	62.0	62.3
Cavite	52.5	54.5	54.1	54.6	56.0	54.3
Laguna	62.7	64.3	57.8	62.7	60.2	61.5
Batangas	62.5	70.0	63.9	68.0	66.1	66.1
Rizal	65.6	67.7	65.7	62.2	66.0	65.4
Quezon	63.0	61.1	61.6	65.9	61.8	62.7

Source of Basic Data: NSO, Lipa city

The labor force participation rate in the CALABARZON region decreased from July 1989 to month of 1990. This rate decreased also in Region IV during the same period.

Urban and rural labor force

The labor force in CALABARZON is located predominantly in the urban areas except for the provinces of Batangas and Quezon. The percentage distribution between urban and rural areas of labor force in CALABARZON is as follows:

Labor Force by Urban and Rural

Area	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Region IV	40.1	59.9	41.3	58.7	40.5	49.5	40.7	59.3
CALABARZON	46.4	53.6	47.9	52.1	45.6	54.4	47.1	52.9
Cavite	62.8	37.2	68.1	31.9	63.7	36.3	64.4	35.6
Laguna	61.8	38.2	62.5	37.5	62.9	37.1	63.4	36.6
Batangas	17.7	82.3	17.0	83.0	16.7	83.3	16.4	83.6
Rizal	77.0	28.0	73.9	27.1	74.8	25.2	74.5	25.5
Quezon	34.4	65.6	34.9	65.1	29.3	70.7	33.4	66.6

Source of Basic Data: NSO, Lipa city

As of July 1990, the labor force in CALABARZON has been concentrated consistently in the urban areas, except for the provinces of Batangas and Quezon where 83.4% and 66.6%

^{1/} Based on the fourth quarter survey of NSO, Lipa city.

of the total labor force are located in the rural areas, respectively. This trend holds true during the three years, 1987 - 1989.

Age structure

From 1987 to 1989 about 22.6% of the labor force in CALABARZON belongs to 25 - 34 years old bracket and another 18.6% and 18.3% each in the 15-19 years old and 35-44 years old categories. This pattern in the age structure of labor force in CALABARZON is identical in almost all of its member provinces. During the same period, the average share of the urban labor force in the 25-34 years old bracket is 23.3% while the rural is only 22.0%.

As of July 1990, the labor force in CALABARZON is composed predominantly of workers belonging to the 25 - 34 years old bracket, accounting for 22.7% of the total. On the other hand, 17.9% and 18.4% each of the total belong to the 15 - 19 years old and 35 - 44 years old age bracket. This pattern was likewise observed from 1987 to 1989. Similarly, workers belonging to the 25 - 34 years old bracket dominate the labor force in CALABARZON in the urban area. The age bracket which registered the least number of workers belongs to the 65 years old and over in the urban area, with an average share of only 7.4% while workers within the 55 - 64 years old bracket contributed to a mere 7.8% shares in the rural labor force of the CALABARZON region.

(3) Employment in CALABARZON region

Growth trend

The number of persons employed in the CALABARZON region increased from 1.82 million in 1985 to 2.12 million in 1989, representing about 3.9% growth rate annually. This is slightly better than the national average of 3.4% registered between 1980 and 1988. This shows that there are a total of about 75,000 persons newly employed in CALABARZON annually. The employment trend in CALABARZON is shown follows.

Employment Situation in CALABARZON, 1985-1989

(Unit: 10³)

	1985		1989	
	Labor Force	Employed Persons	Labor Force	Employed Persons
Region IV	4,414	2,398	4,890	2,821
CALABARZON	3,339	1,819	3,727	2,118
Cavite	584	450	682	501
Laguna	702	305	807	338
Batangas	819	356	889	470
Rizal	439	233	500	301
Quezon	795	475	848	508

Source: NSO, Lipa city

Employment and unemployment rates

During the period covering 1986 - 1989, the average employment rate in the CALABARZON region was 92.0% while the unemployment rate averaged 8.0%. Among the provinces in CALABARZON, Cavite posted the highest average employment rate at 96%, while Rizal was the lowest at 90%, as illustrated by the table above.

Employment and Unemployment Rates

	(%)									
	1986 (Jan.)		1987 (Jan.)		1988 (Jan.)		1989 (Jan.)		1990 (July)	
	E.R.	U.R.	E.R.	U.R.	E.R.	U.R.	E.R.	U.R.	E.R.	U.R.
CALABARZON	88	12	95	5	92	8	7	7	7	7
Cavite	94	6	99	1	96	14	94	6	95	5
Laguna	84	16	95	5	89	11	93	7	89	11
Batangas	87	13	93	7	89	11	90	10	92	8
Rizal	85	15	93	7	91	9	92	8	94	6
Quezon	92	8	97	3	94	6	95	5	97	3

E.R. : Employment Rate

U.R. : Unemployment Rate

Source: NSO, Region IV

Employment by major industry group

For the second quarter of 1990, majority of the employees in CALABARZON are concentrated in the agricultural, fishery and forestry sector, accounting for 28%. Out of this total, 83 % are rural-based while 17% are urban-based as shown in Table I.12. The sector which generated the second largest share of employment in the CALABARZON

region is community, social and personal services sectors with 19.9% share, and the third is manufacturing with a share of 19.5%. Employment in these two sectors are both from the urban area, with 60% and 56% shares, respectively. The same pattern is observed in Region IV wherein the agricultural, fishery and forestry sector generate the largest share of employment with 36.4% share. The community, social and personal services sector came second with 18% share while the manufacturing sector comes third, occupying a share of 16%.

Employment by major occupation group

Employment in the CALABARZON region as of July 1990 comprised mostly of wage and salary workers, accounting for 57% of the total, with own account workers and unpaid family workers tailing behind with percentage shares of 34% and 9% respectively. The same pattern holds true for Region IV and within the provinces of the CALABARZON region as shown in Table I.13.

Among the wage and salary workers, production workers constitute the largest share with 38%, followed by service workers and agricultural workers with 15% and 14% shares, respectively. On the other hand, Region IV's overall employment pattern for wage and salary workers is basically the same, with production workers occupying the bulk of employment, except that workers belonging to the agricultural sector is greater than that of the service workers by 23,000. It is worth mentioning that for the period 1987 - 1990 this pattern was similarly observed except for agricultural workers comprising the second largest group of employees at 31% share, with service workers constituting only 10%.

This employment pattern is almost identical within the provinces of CALABARZON except in Batangas and Quezon where agricultural workers are greater than the production workers.

(4) Employment by number of hours worked

This employment pattern by the number of hours worked is shown in Table I.14. As of July 1990, 72.6% of the workers in the CALABARZON region worked for 40 hours and above, 11.0% worked for 30 - 39 hours, 9.3% for 20 - 29 hours while 6.0% for less than 20 hours. Similarly, 92.5% of Cavite's workers worked for 40 hours and above while only 56.6% of the workers of Quezon worked for the same number of hours, the lowest share exhibited in the CALABARZON region. The second highest share of workers which worked for the same number of hours in the Region was exhibited by Rizal with 83.1% while 64.9% of Batangas's workers likewise worked for 40 hours and above. It was

Quezon which exhibited the lowest share on the total number of workers who worked for 46 hours and above from 1987 to 1990.

I.1.4 Living conditions

(1) Average family income and expenditure

The Family Income and Expenditures Survey, 1985 and 1988 were conducted by NEDA and NSO. The survey provides the detailed data of family income and expenditure, although the data of family income of Rizal in 1988 are not available.

In 1988, the average annual family income for the Philippines is estimated to be P39,782 at current price and P34,933 at 1985 price. The average family income is increasing by 4.0% of annual growth rate compared to P31,052 of the average family income in 1985. The average family income in Region IV is increased by 3.8% that is the annual growth from P29,985 in 1985 to P38,361 in 1988. The income data by province in 1988 are available in the CALABARZON region except Rizal. The average annual family income for four provinces are P45,507 for Cavite, P52,660 for Laguna and P43,194 for Batangas and P27,991 for Quezon.

The average annual family income in CALABARZON in 1985 was estimated to be P32,531 that was higher than the average of Region IV as well as the whole country. The average family income of five provinces in 1985 and 1988 are as shown in Table I.15. The average family income of Cavite, Laguna and Rizal are higher than that of whole country while that of Batangas and Quezon are lower than that of the Philippines in 1985. However, the average income of Batangas is higher than that of the Philippines in 1988. The average income of Quezon is estimated to be P19,741 which is 60% of the average income in CALABARZON.

In 1988, the annual average family expenditure for the Philippines is P32,214 at current price and P28,326 at 1985 price. The average family expenditure is increasing by 1.8% that is the annual growth rate from P26,865 of the average family expenditure in 1985. The average family expenditure in Region IV increases by 2.3% of annual growth rate from P26,459 in 1985 to P28,291 in 1988.

The average annual family expenditure in CALABARZON in 1985 is estimated to be P28,765 that is higher than the average of Region IV as well as the Philippines. The average family expenditure of the CALABARZON provinces in 1985 and 1988 is shown in Table I.15. The average family expenditure of Cavite, Laguna and Rizal are higher than

that of the Philippines in 1985; only the average family expenditure of Batangas and Quezon are lower than that of the country in same year.

(2) Income distribution

The income distribution by income class in 1985 and 1988 are shown in Table I.16. The number of families under P10,000 in 1988 is estimated to be 3.7% of total number of families in CALABARZON except Rizal while that of Region IV and the Philippine are estimated to be 6.5% and 7.7% respectively. On the contrary, the number of families over P40,000 is estimated to be 37.6% of total number of families in the CALABARZON region which is higher than that of Region IV and of the Philippines calculated to be 32.2% and 30.8% respectively in 1988. There is an estimated 35.6% of the total number of families in CALABARZON who belong to the medium income class between P20,000 and P39,999.

The income distribution by income class of CALABARZON had been changed from 1985 to 1988. The share of the families below P19,999 in CALABARZON decreases from 40.7% in 1985 to 26.8% in 1988 while that of the families over P40,000 increases from 23.7% in 1985 to 37.6% in 1988.

The income distribution of provinces in CALABARZON exhibit different patterns. The percentage distribution of below P19,999 is estimated to be only 11.7% while about 40% of total families belong to the medium income class in 1988. The remaining half of total families belong to the upper income class more than P40,000 in Cavite. In Laguna, the percentage distribution to the upper income class is more than 50% that is highest in the five provinces while about 15% of families belong to the income class below P10,000 in 1988. In Rizal, 40% the highest percentage is due to the lower income class below P10,000 while the percentage distribution to the medium income class is the lowest in the five provinces in 1985. In Batangas, 40% of total families belong to the upper income classes while remaining 60% are distributed to both lower and medium classes and the percentage distribution to the income class below P10,000 is estimated to be 5.1%. In Quezon, only 14.0% of total families belong to the upper income class while about 50% of families are distributed to the lower income class or below P20,000. The percentage distribution to the income class below P10,000 is estimated to be 6.4% that is the highest in CALABARZON.

The income distribution in the CALABARZON region by province is summarized as follows:

Cavite	large share of medium and upper income class,
Rizal	relatively unequal income distribution ,
Laguna	equal income distribution,
Batangas	large share of lower income class,
Quezon	largest share of lower income class and smallest share of upper income class

(3) Sources of family income

The FIES classifies the main source of income into three major classes: wages and salaries (agriculture/non-agriculture), entrepreneurial activities (agriculture/non-agriculture) and other sources. Table I.17 shows the percent of the families by main sources of income for the Philippines, Region IV and CALABARZON in 1985 and 1988. In CALABARZON, the major income source of families is the wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities. The share of families earned by agricultural entrepreneurial activities are relatively low compared to that of Region IV and the Philippines. The characters of each province in CALABARZON are summarized as follows:

Cavite	large share of wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities and lowest share of agricultural activities
Laguna/Rizal	large share of wage and salaries from non-agricultural activities,
Batangas	Relatively large share of entrepreneurial activities both of agriculture and non-agriculture
Quezon	Largest share of agricultural activities

The distribution by major source of income and income class and the percentage share of that are presented in Annex. According to these data, the following general patterns of distribution by major income source and income class in CALABARZON are identified.

- 1) The income levels of agricultural activities are concentrating to relatively lower income class,
- 2) The income levels of wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities are concentrating to the medium and higher income class,
- 3) Through the CALABARZON region, non-agricultural wage and salaries are identified to be the major source of families income in the medium and higher income class,
- 4) The agricultural activities are classified as the income sources of lower income class, especially in Batangas, Rizal and Quezon, and
- 5) The wages and salaries derived from non-agricultural activities are classified as the income sources of lower income class in Batangas, Rizal and Quezon.

(4) Poverty

Income below poverty line

According to NSO survey, the official poverty line of Region IV in 1985 and 1988 are set at P 2,471 and P 2,709 per month for a family of 6 persons. The number and percentage of families under poverty line in provinces of CALABARZON in 1985 and 1988 are estimated below:

	1985		1988	
	Number of families below poverty line	Percentage of families poverty line	Number of families below poverty line	Percentage of families poverty line
CALABARZON	616,150	63.0%	n.a.	54.0%*
Cavite	71,842	42.8%	81,221	41.5%
Laguna	104,214	50.9%	87,110	37.9%
Batangas	156,863	66.1%	133,913	52.9%
Rizal	72,608	59.6%	n.a.	n.a.
Quezon	211,077	86.0%	202,754	79.0%

* Except Rizal

In 1985, 616,150 families or 63.0% of total families in CALABARZON fall below the poverty line according their income on the basis of the above criteria. The proportion of families below the poverty line to total families in the CALABARZON region is lower than that of Region IV and the Philippines which are estimated to be at 66.7% and 68.1% respectively.

In 1985, the percentage of families below poverty line in Cavite is estimated to be 42.8%, the lowest in CALABARZON, while that of Batangas and Quezon are estimated at 66.1% and 86.1% which are at the similar level as that of the Region IV and the Philippines in 1985. The percentages of Laguna and Rizal are estimated to be 54.8% and 63.1% respectively in 1985. The number of families below the poverty line in the provinces of Rizal and Batangas are higher than the average of CALABARZON in 1985. In 1988, average for Cavite, Laguna and Batangas are lower than the Region IV average in terms of poverty incidence: that is, 41.5% for Cavite, 37.9% for Laguna and 52.9% for Batangas. The poverty incidences of Quezon are estimated to be 79.0%, the highest in CALABARZON. The poverty of Laguna and Batangas had decreased by incidence exactly 13% each from 1985 to 1988 while the decrease in Cavite recorded only 1.3%. It can be assumed that the poverty of CALABARZON region had decreased by more than 10% from 1985 to 1988.

Percentage distribution of families below the poverty line by income source

The following table shows the percentage distribution of number of families below the poverty line by major income source in 1985 and 1988 in the CALABARZON region.

Major Income Sources	(%)											
	CALAVARZON		Cavite		Laguna		Batangas		Rizal		Quezon	
	1985	1988*	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988
1. Wage & salaries	51.0	50.9	75.3	62.0	54.3	58.7	47.9	50.1	55.5	-	42.0	43.7
a. Agriculture	14.2	15.9	6.9	5.3	13.7	23.8	9.6	13.1	12.9	-	20.8	18.5
b. Non-agriculture	36.8	35.0	68.4	56.7	40.6	34.9	38.3	37.0	42.6	-	21.2	25.2
2. Entrepreneurial activities	35.7	34.7	17.8	30.6	30.7	21.2	39.7	32.9	33.7	-	42.1	43.3
a. Agriculture	25.8	21.8	11.5	16.2	19.8	7.6	25.0	17.6	22.1	-	35.4	32.9
b. Non-agriculture	10.0	12.9	6.3	14.4	10.9	13.6	14.7	15.3	11.7	-	6.7	10.4
3. Other Sources	13.2	14.4	6.9	7.4	15.0	20.2	12.4	17.0	10.8	-	15.9	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0

* Except Rizal

The distribution of poverty by major source of income in CALABARZON is characterized by large share of wages and salaries. In 1988, Cavite has the highest rate of families whose major income source are wages and salaries recorded at 62.0% while Batangas and Quezon registers 43.7% and 50.0% respectively. The relatively high percentage of poor families whose income source is wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities are identified in CALABARZON compared to that of Region IV and the Philippines. In Cavite about 55% of poverty in 1988 is identified for the families whose income source is wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities.

In Batangas, Rizal and Laguna, the percentage shares of families whose income sources are wage and salaries and entrepreneurial income from agricultural activities are estimated between 33% to 35% which is lower than the average of the Philippine but relatively high compared to that of Cavite estimated at 18% in 1985. That of Quezon is calculated to be more than 50%. The changes in the share of poverty by sector in CALABARZON between 1985 and 1988 are summarized as follows.

- 1) The shares of poverty by sector in CALABARZON are similar both in 1985 and 1988.
- 2) Cavite registered at 12.8% points increase in share of families in total poverty whose major income source is entrepreneurial activities while the share of families whose major income source is wage and salaries decreased by 13.3 percentage points.

- 3) Laguna and Batangas exhibited the similar changes that the share of families with income source from agricultural entrepreneurial activities in the total poverty had decreased.
- 4) Quezon exhibited only small changes in the share of the poverty by sector.

Percentage distribution of families within the major income source

The percentage of poverty to total number of families in each income source in 1985 and 1988 are estimated as follows.

Major Income Sources	(%)											
	CALAVARZON		Cavite		Laguna		Batangas		Rizal		Quezon	
	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988	1985	1988
1. Wage & salaries	61.7	50.7	45.0	41.8	51.0	35.7	68.2	52.3	61.9	-	85.6	76.7
a. Agriculture	94.9	87.5	73.4	79.2	89.7	74.9	100.0	85.6	89.7	-	99.5	98.8
b. Non-agriculture	54.4	42.5	43.3	40.0	44.5	26.3	63.2	45.9	56.6	-	75.3	65.8
2. Entrepreneurial activities	73.3	64.0	56.0	51.8	55.1	37.8	74.4	61.9	65.2	-	90.3	83.1
a. Agriculture	86.3	80.5	79.1	66.3	68.8	55.8	86.0	76.2	76.9	-	96.9	90.0
b. Non-agriculture	52.8	47.6	36.6	41.5	40.3	32.0	60.4	50.9	50.7	-	66.5	67.0
3. Other Sources	48.8	47.3	19.8	21.9	43.6	46.7	44.7	42.6	40.8	-	77.5	74.7

According to the above table, the following findings are made, on the basis of income data in 1985 and 1988.

- 1) More than 70% of families engaged in agricultural activities are classified below the poverty line in all the provinces except Cavite and Laguna,
- 2) More than 40% of families whose income sources are wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities are classified below the poverty line in all the provinces except Laguna,
- 3) Relatively large share of families exist in Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon whose income sources are from non-agricultural entrepreneurial activities while those in Cavite and Laguna are relatively small,
- 4) The share of the families falling below the poverty line in all income sources is relatively high in Batangas, and Quezon and relatively low in Cavite except in agricultural activities.

On the basis of the above analysis, the findings on poverty according to income are summarized as follows.

- 1) Of the total families in the CALABARZON region, 616,150 families or 63% are classified as the income group below the poverty line. It ranges from 86.0% in Quezon to 42.8% in Cavite in 1985 and 50% of total population in CALABARZON belongs to the poverty in 1988,
- 2) Most families engaged in agricultural activities are classified as the families below the poverty line,
- 3) A large share of families whose income source is wages and salaries from non-agricultural activities fall below the poverty line in CALABARZON,
- 4) A relatively large share of families are falling below the poverty line in all income sources in Batangas and Quezon while there is a relatively small share in Cavite for all income categories except in agricultural activities.
- 5) The poverty incidences of Laguna and Batangas had decreased by more than 10% from 1985 to 1988 while the decrease in Cavite recorded at only 1.3%. The indices of Quezon had decreased by 7% points.

Geographical distribution of poverty

There are few available data and information to identify the geographical distribution of families falling below the poverty line in the CALABARZON region. In this study the geographical distribution of poverty has been examined through an interview survey to concerned officials and field surveys conducted by the Study Team. The findings of geographical distribution in each province are summarized as follows:

1) Cavite

The municipalities and cities in lowland area along the border with NCR have high population density and larger urbanized area. In this area, the in-migrant poor families from NCR are identified and their major income sources are employment in factories and service sectors. Another poverty groups are found in coastal area of Manila Bay. The poor people engaged in small scale fishery suffered from the recent red tide as well as typhoons. They are mostly squatters coming from island regions, such as Visayas.

The poor families in the central area of the province are composed of farmers and small scale fishermen. The farmers in highland area in this district are engaged in subsistence agriculture suffered from crop damage by typhoons, the reduction of products' prices, increase of expenditures for agricultural inputs and oversupply of products such as tomato. The fishermen along the coastal area are also identified to be the poor. They suffer from red tide, high tide and typhoons. The large scale fishery by fishery companies also reduces the production of small scale fishermen while the illegal fishing is also identified to be the

problems. In addition to this, the poverty in the resettlement area is also found. There are three resettlement areas in Cavite: Dasmariñas, GMA and Bulihan in Silang. The total population of these three areas amounted to 250,000. In addition, the floods due to high tide and typhoons in the rainy season are serious calamities in the coastal area, especially in Cavite city. The poverty in the upland area in southern part of the province is classified to be the rural poor in remote rural villages. The situation is the same as rural poor in the central area.

2) Laguna

The poverty incidences in Laguna are classified into three groups, namely the rural poor mainly in the eastern part of the province, urban poor in the neighboring area of Metro Manila and small scale fishermen in coastal area of Laguna Lake. The rural poverty suffered from low productivity and production damages due to typhoon and changes in price of coconut as well as other products.

In the urban area, there are the poverty facing unemployment and severe living conditions due to lack of livelihood. The major social problems in this area are unemployment of out of school youth, family separation, mal-nutrition and early marriages that are caused by poverty.

The fishermen in the coastal areas of Laguna Lake are suffering from reduction of their income due to the pollution of lake water due to industrialization and urbanization, siltation, flood damage and limitation of their fishing area due to fish pen. The damages to their houses caused by floods are also found. The major problems are discussed in subsection I.1.5.

3) Batangas

The poor families in Batangas are identified in both the rural and seashore areas. In the coastal area of Manila Bay, Balayan Bay and Batangas Bay, there are small scale fishermen along seashore land and they face difficulties due to the damages caused by typhoons. The lack of infrastructures such as roads connecting with the towns and cities causes the poor marketing of their products as well as insufficient provision of social services. The pollution by wastewater from industrial estate has also a serious impact on fishery in this area.

The decreasing income of farmers in the south-west portion of the province is caused by the declining price of their products, mainly sugarcane due to the limited demand in

international market. The damages by typhoon is also the serious problems of the farmers. In the eastern part from Taal Lake area, the condition of farmers are relatively better compared to that of other provinces because of fertile soil, multi-crop farming and livestock productions. However their problems are lack of transportation to market and declining price of their products.

In addition to the above, the in-migrants from the island provinces such as Mindoro and Palawan coming to Batangas and employed as the workers in factories and service sectors are also identified as families falling below the poverty line. The housing problem for these in-migrants are found in urbanized area, mainly in Batangas City.

4) Rizal

The in-migrants from NCR in urbanized area such as Angono, Cainta, Taytay, Antipolo and Teresa are increasing according to the expansion of Metro Manila. In this area, the rapid population growth causes various kinds of social problems such as unemployment, increase of crime, poor housing, squatters and health problems. The floods caused by both flood water from upland area in Marikina and high water level of Laguna Lake damage the urban area in lowland and a number of people face serious effects of flood in rainy season.

The farmers in upland area face low income due to lack of cultivated land because of land conversion to residential area as well as topographic conditions. The lack of transportation and communication are also serious problems in this area. The out-migration from this area is also identified as the cause of stagnation of agricultural development.

The farmers in lowland become discouraged by pollution of irrigation water and land conversion to residential area. In addition, slow implementation of CARP as well as duplicated land title are identified in Tanay and Antipolo.

The fishermen in coastal area of Laguna Lake are suffering from declining production due to the pollution of lake water caused by industrialization and urbanization, siltation, flood damage, dumping of garbage and limitation of their fishing area due to fish pens. The damages to their houses caused by floods are also found. The major problems are discussed in subsection 1.1.5. The people in Binangonan and Talim Island suffer from natural disaster, mainly typhoons and floods.

There are cultural minority group migrated from northern part of Luzon, such as Igorot in Tanay, Montalban and Antipolo.

5) Quezon

The rural poverty is found in most municipalities in the province. Most farmers in the province are engaged in coconut production and suffer from both lack of market and unstable international market prices of coconut products. Fishermen in coastal areas and remote islands in Lamon Bay and Tayabas Bay are at subsistence level. They have problems in marketing their fishery products due to both lack of processing and storage facilities and poor transportation system.

The poor transportation, especially the road network in remote rural areas as well as sea transportation for island municipalities, causes low level of social services and deprived means of livelihood for people, especially in the Bondoc peninsula and the northern part of the province.

People in the province suffer every year from natural calamities such as typhoons, floods and landslides. The peace and order problem is another calamity for people which discourages social and economic development in the province. There are cultural minority groups in the mountainous area in General Nakar, Infanta and Real.

I.1.5 Social problems and issues

There are various social problems caused by the past development endeavors in the CALABARZON region to make it one of the advanced regions in the national economy. These social problems are mainly affecting the most socially and economically depressed people and communities. In this section, these social problems in CALABARZON are examined by identifying the people affected by the negative impacts of the past development endeavors.

(1) Social problems of Laguna de Bay

The most critical social problems due to the rapid development are found in the coastal area of Laguna Lake undergoing rapid industrial and urban development in these two decades. The rapid industrialization and urbanization brought the heavy burden to the natural environment of Laguna Lake. As a result, the people and communities were affected by the rapid changes of both natural and social environment in the area.

According to the proposal of Integrated Livelihood Program for the Coastal Towns of Rizal, the issues and problems that confront the Laguna de Bay are summarized as follows.

Declining production

The agricultural and fishery production in Laguna Lake is declining because of various factors related to industrialization and urbanization such as pollution from industries that discharge their wastes in the lake, siltation and sedimentation attributed to the denuded watershed, increasing fertilizer run-off from agricultural lands, encroachment of shore land areas and fast conversion of prime agricultural lands into residential land.

Effect of the Napindan hydraulic control structure

The construction of the Napindan hydraulic control structure which prevents the intrusion of saline and polluted water from Manila Bay through the Pasig River is identified as a dominating issue related to the lake. The Mangahan floodway and gate were constructed in order to control the entry of water from Metro Manila. The Napindan control structure is blamed by marginal fishermen for the declining lake productivity due to non-intrusion of saline water which they claim is an important factor in clearing the lake water of turbidity.

Use of the Lake as source of domestic water supply

The government pronouncement to use the Laguna Lake as source of domestic water supply has caused apprehension among the fishermen for possible displacement once the move is implemented.

The problems mentioned above cause following effects in the area.

- 1) Lower income for marginal fishermen and the Lake dependent sector

The declining productivity of the lake brought about the low fish catch by the fishermen.

- 2) Displacement and unemployment

Because of recent pronouncement of the government to tap Laguna Lake as domestic water source, many fishermen are apprehensive that they will be displaced because of restrictions that may be imposed on the use of the lake primarily for fishing to safeguard domestic water use.

- 3) Increased apprehension

As a result of the conflict of interests of various sectors in the use of the lake, there is increase in apprehension among lake dependents.

(2) Conflicts between development projects and local people

There are various industrial and infrastructure development projects bringing about the conflict with local people and communities. In the Study, the conflicts due to the development of the infrastructures and industrial sites in CALABARZON are identified according to site reconnaissance surveys as well as the interview survey with both the government and local people. The major conflicts identified are summarized as follows.

1) Pollution and environment problem

The pollution and environment problem is a common cause of the conflict of the industrial development projects. In the CALABARZON region, the conflict due to air pollution is identified in the development of the Calaca coal-fired thermal plant. The Calaca coal-fired thermal plant was constructed in the early 1980's and was operationalized in 1984. Its purpose is to provide an alternative but cheap source of energy utilizing domestically available quality coal. However, the environmental effects of the plant have been an issue since the of the operation started.

According to the interview with the local people and communities including the LGU's and NGO's, the major negative impact is the air pollution because of the poor quality coal as well as fly ash due to the open stockyard and over-stocking of coal. The poor quality of coal causes the air pollution since the Plant has not installed with the desulfurization facilities. The coal stock tends to burn during extremely hot summer days causing air pollution in the seven (7) barangays surrounding the Plant, including Calaca town proper. Even when there is no fire, undetectable coal particles are being blown away by the wind which, according to some residents, causes skin irritation or damage to their crops and plants. The health hazards are possible negative effects of the air pollution.

In addition to the environmental problem, the other major issue of the Plant is the insufficient contribution to the local society and economy such as the small provision of employment to local people, no payment of tax to local government and small commitment of community development in the area.

To ensure a continuous supply of electricity to the new industries, the government thought of establishing Calaca II. However, after what they have gone through with Calaca I, the people of Calaca started to complain and file their protest through the media, with the concerned government offices, and by mass actions.

2) Dislocation problem of port development

The Batangas port shall undergo face-lifting and major expansion undertakings to accommodate not only domestic-plying vessels but also international containerized vessels in the future. The expansion/development of the Batangas port shall serve as one of the key elements towards the attainment of balanced agro-industrial development not only of the province but of the CALABARZON region. A diversion road is being constructed as an alternate route to avoid traffic congestion along Batangas City streets. Phase I will include: construction of additional piers for domestic/international vessels, expansion of land area to give space for warehousing/storage, handling/maneuvering, and relocation of offices/buildings of PPA, customs, and others. Phase II will cover additional berths for larger vessels and storage facilities.

Barangay Sta. Clala is the village located in the site of the port development with the estimated population of 1,200 in 1990. Though PPA tried to relocate the barangay, the greater majority of family population would not want to be relocated due to the following reasons:

- a) cultural, tradition, customs and community-ties of the people
- b) the relocation site far away from the port where the people work to earn their living;
- c) the effect of adjustment period after being relocated which would not be that easy since the people will have to start all over again;
- d) the people not being able to afford to pay amortization for the house and lot which will be loaned out to them with their average daily income of ₱150,
- e) distrust of the people to PPA, because of the insufficient information disseminated by PPA in the past, lack of communication and nonfulfillment of the promises to the people in the barangay

3) Dislocation problem of the industrial site development

The CALABARZON region is the most developed area in terms of the industrial development and there are many planned and on-going industrial estate development projects. Since the planned project areas are usually cultivated by small farmers, the site development often brings out the land acquisition problems. The conflict between the National Development Corporation (NDC), a government-owned and controlled corporation, and the 140 farmer-tenants of barangay Langkaan is a typical case of these problems that started when NDC decided to covert its 232-hectare property into industrial estate project.

The problem became a full-blown national issue because the contested land is classified as a productive agricultural area and, for the past several years, has been developed and cultivated by the said farmer-tenants. To solve the conflict, it required the timely intervention of the President of the Philippines.

Finally in May 1990, after several dialogues and negotiations, only 80% or 112 farmer-tenants opted to accept the President's offer of P55,000/hectare and be given a 200 m². lot for each of them in a nearby area to transfer their houses for free. The remaining 20% or 28 farmer-tenants stood firm and opted for direct land transfer. For them, the President ordered NDC and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) to give 3-hectare each. They should also be provided with roads, road right-of-way, bridges, trainings and employment, production loans, agricultural inputs, and equipment to level and improve the present contour and terrain of the land.

As of March, 1991, the land development on the 232-hectare NDC property is in full swing and out of the 84 hectares promised to the 28 farmer-tenants only 45 hectares have been awarded. These 45 hectares aside from its rolling and sloping terrain are separated by a private property, the area between the 24 and 12 hectares, and a creek, the area between 12 and 9 hectares. To be able to bring the farmers' farm implements and produce will require a road, road right-of-way through said private property, and a bridge to cross the creek. The remaining 39 hectares will still have to be awarded by DAR before the end of April 1991. Besides, the fulfillment of all other commitments still have to be implemented.

According to the local people, the major problems at present are summarized as follows.

- a) Out of the 112 farmer-tenants who opted to sell their lands, only 15 or barely 13% (estimate) are employed by NDC. Not a single farmer or children of the 28 farmer-tenants who opted for direct land transfer has been hired.
 - b) Non-fulfillment of other commitments made by the different agencies through the instruction of the President, will force these farmer-tenants to avail of the services
- 4) Issues of the social conflicts

These social conflicts occurred due to various causes, however the following are identified as the major issues related to these problems.

- a) insufficient consideration for negative impacts of the project on the local people and communities, especially in the planning stage,
- b) lack of information of the development project, misinformation and disinformation, and
- c) lack of communication with the local people and communities

(3) Rise in land prices

The past development brought about the broad impacts on the local communities. One of the major negative impacts of the development in the CALABARZON region is the rapid rise of the land prices. The rapid rise in prices of land is shown in the planned development site of the major infrastructures such as highway, port and industrial estate. The speculation of land is considered to be the major cause of the rapid price rise.

The rapid rise in land prices affected the tenant farmers due to increase in tenant rate. The public services are also affected by the high land prices. In the CALABARZON region, construction of some school buildings is suspended because their budget is not enough for the land acquisition. The government faces difficulties for the implementation of the public investment.

I.1.6 Conditions of human resources in CALABARZON

The average conditions of human resources in CALABARZON to be presented by the adopted indicators are mostly higher than those in the Region IV and the Philippines. Meanwhile the regional imbalance of conditions of human resources is identified within CALABARZON between urban and rural areas, neighboring area of NCR and other areas, rapid population growth areas and low population growth areas and industrialized areas and agro-based areas. Thus the areas facing poverty and social problems in the CALABARZON region are classified into four areas with respect to the human resource conditions as follows:

- 1) Urban poor in urbanized and industrialized areas with rapidly growing population located near NCR.
- 2) Rural poor in remote areas with agro-based economy
- 3) Poor fishermen along coastal area of Manila Bay
- 4) Marginal fishermen in Laguna de Bay
- 5) Victims of the negative impacts of the past development

The cities and municipalities in Cavite and Laguna located near NCR and along the South Super Highway and also the neighboring areas of NCR in Rizal are classified as the urbanized and industrial areas. In these areas, the population has been increasing rapidly in these 20 years due to the spillover from NCR. The unemployment had expanded according to the rapid population growth even though the industrial sector had been developed in these areas. The increase in unemployment caused the increase in poverty. On the contrary, the families in upper income class are concentrating into these areas. Thus these areas are characterized by the regional gap of human resource conditions. The poverty areas are also identified in the resettlement areas in Cavite and Rizal.

The most cities and municipalities in Batangas and Quezon and rural areas, especially upland areas, in Cavite, Laguna and Rizal are classified to be the remote rural areas. A remote rural area is characterized by the agro-based activities. The income level of the remote rural area is relatively low, because their major income source is agricultural activities. In addition the declining price of their products as well as damages by typhoon affect their incomes. The latent unemployment is suspected in these areas especially in Batangas and Quezon, causing out-migration to urbanized areas.

The fishermen in coastal area of Manila Bay are affected by typhoons and red tides damaging their production as well as their houses. In addition to the above, the industrial development and urbanization in CALABARZON have affected negatively specific social groups. The most serious impacts of development are found in the small scale fishery in Laguna Lake. The small scale fishermen of the Laguna Lake had been affected seriously by the water pollution, siltation and expansion of fish-pens.

I.2 Present Condition of Social Sector

I.2.1 Health

(1) Organization

The Department of Health (DOH) is the agency responsible for the health development. In accordance with the Philippines' geographical division by region, the Region IV office of DOH maintains the delivery of health services in Region IV. Under the regional office, there are the provincial health offices in the provinces. The government hospitals are maintained by the Region IV office and their provincial health offices. The Batangas City Regional Hospital is maintained by the Regional office as the medical service center of the Region. The Population Commission (POPCOM) is the agency responsible for family planning and the National Nutritional Council (NNC) is responsible for the nutrition development.

(2) Health facilities

The number of hospital and bed capacity of the CALABARZON region in 1987 and 1988 are summarized in Table I.18. There are 183 hospitals in CALABARZON composed of 50 government hospitals and 133 private hospitals in 1988. The share of government hospitals against total number of hospitals is estimated to be 27% in CALABARZON that is lower than 32.8% and 35.3% of the average of the Philippines and Region IV. In 1988, the number of hospitals decreased to 183 from 193 in 1987 due to the suspension of license for the practice medicine. The bed capacity of the CALABARZON region are estimated to be 5,797 in 1988 and about 40% of total bed capacity are supplied by the government hospitals. This share is also lower than that of the Philippines and Region IV estimated to be 54% and 59% respectively.

The population per bed in 1988 is also estimated to be 1,030 in CALABARZON that is higher than that of the Philippines (686), Region IV (778) as well as the targeted standard of population per bed (500). In the provinces, the population per bed ranges from 883 in Batangas to 1,266 in Cavite. In all provinces in CALABARZON, the population per bed is higher than the national average as well as the average of Region IV.

The number of major health facilities in CALABARZON in 1989 are shown in Table I.19. There are 192 rural health centers, 1,005 barangay health centers and 42 pueri-culture centers in CALABARZON. The population per health center are estimated to be 31,111 for rural health center, 5,944 for barangay health center and 142,221 for pueri-culture center.

(3) Health manpower

The number of major health manpower in CALABARZON are shown in Table I.20. There are 536 physicians, 685 nurses, 748 midwives, 88 dentists, and 31 pharmacists in CALABARZON in 1989. The population per health manpower are also estimated to be 11,9144 for physician, 8,720 for nurse, 7,986 for midwife, 67,878 for dentist and 192,687 for pharmacist. These are higher than that of Region IV. The allotment of health manpower to Laguna is relatively better than that of Batangas and Rizal.

(4) Health conditions

Livebirths

The birth rate in CALABARZON is estimated to be 21.9 per 1,000 population while the average of Region IV is estimated to be 21.8 per 1,000 population as shown in Table I.21. In CALABARZON, the birth rate of Rizal and Quezon are 28.9 per 1,000 population and 25.8 per 1,000 population respectively that are much higher than the average of CALABARZON while that of Cavite as well as Laguna are calculated to be 17.7 per 1,000 population.

Morbidity

The ten leading causes of morbidity in the Philippines, Region IV and CALABARZON are shown in Table I.22. The major causes in the Philippines and Region IV are same such as diarrheas disease, bronchitis, influenza, malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, disease of the heart and malignant neoplasm. However, the composition of the cause of morbidity in CALABARZON is different from that of Region IV. The upper respiratory tract infection is ranked as the first in Cavite, Batangas City, Lipa City and Lucena City and other causes such as nutritional anemia, and hypertension are identified to be major causes of morbidity in these provinces. Also, malaria is not included in ten leading causes of morbidity in CALABARZON except Quezon though Region IV registered as the 9th incidence of malaria cases in the Philippines.

Deaths

As of 1989, the crude death rate of the CALABARZON region is estimated to be 4.2 per 1,000 population as same as that of Region IV as shown in Table I.23. The crude death rates of Cavite (4.5) and Quezon (5.9) are higher than the regional average rate while Laguna (2.8), Batangas (3.9) and Rizal (3.3) are less than the regional average rate.

Infant mortality

In CALABARZON, the infant death rate in 1989 is estimated to be 25.1 per 1,000 livebirths which is lower than that of Region IV as shown in Table I.24. The infant death rates of Cavite (35.4) and Quezon (30.9) are higher than that of the regional average rate while the infant death rates of Laguna (18.4), Batangas (24.8) and Rizal (14.3) are lower than that of the regional average.

Maternal deaths

As of 1989, the maternal death rate in CALABARZON is estimated to be 0.5 per 1,000 livebirths which is lower than that of the Region IV, as shown in Table I.25. The maternal death rates in all provinces except Laguna (0.8) and Quezon (1.0) are less than that of the CALABARZON region.

(5) Nutrition status

Underweight children

The number of underweight children below 7 years is shown in Table I.26. The share of severely and moderately underweight children against the total number of children in CALABARZON is estimated to be 19.2% in 1989 that is higher than the national average, but slightly lower than the average of Region IV. The shares of Quezon and Rizal are estimated to be 22.3% and 22.8% respectively, much higher than both the national and regional average while those of Cavite (17.3%) and Batangas (15.5%) are lower than the national and regional average.

Water supply

The number of households with potable water supply in CALABARZON are shown in Table I.27. There are three levels of water service namely Level I or point source, Level II or communal faucet system and Level III or waterworks system. Level I consists of a point source usually a protected spring or well with no distribution system, often provided in areas where houses are few and scattered thinly. It essentially covers 100 persons. Level II is a communal faucet system intended for rural areas where houses are clustered enough to justify a simple distribution system with public standpipes. It delivers water to average of 100 households per system. Level III water supply service refers to a piped system with individual house connections, generally suited for dense urban areas.

The ratio of served households in CALABARZON is estimated to be 91.4% in 1989 that is higher than the average of Region IV as well as the Philippines. The ratio of provinces are 83.4% in Cavite, 92.9% in Laguna, 93.8% in Batangas, 94.5% in Rizal and 61.1% in

Quezon. The ratio in Quezon is estimated to be only 61.1%, lower than both the average of Region IV and the Philippines while that of Cavite is lower than the average of Region IV.

Sanitary toilets

The number of household with sanitary toilet in CALABARZON are shown in Table I.28. The share of households with sanitary toilet against total households is estimated to be 62.4% in 1989 that is slightly higher than that of Region IV. The share by provinces are 75.9% in Cavite, 76.8% in Laguna, 51.0% in Batangas, 66.7% in Rizal and 51.0% in Quezon. The share in Batangas and Quezon are lower than the average of Region IV.

I.2.2 Education

(1) Education system

The education system in the Philippines consists of the formal education and non-formal education. The formal education is divided into the following four levels:

Pre-elementary	for	2 years
Elementary	for	6 years
Secondary	for	4 years
Tertiary	for	2 - 4 years

(2) Organization

The Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) is lodged with the primary responsibility of the education and Region IV office of DECS is agency tasked with the responsibility for education in CALABARZON. The CALABARZON region is divided into 9 divisions, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, Quezon, Batangas City, Cavite City, Lipa City, San Pablo City and Lucena City. In each division, there is the division office of DECS to supervise the educational development. The construction of school building is handled by the Department of Public Works and Highway.

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is responsible for non-formal education through the National Manpower and Youth Council (NMYC). The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and Department of Agriculture (DA) are also involved in non-formal education for rural poor and DECS also has programs for non formal education. The Department of Science and Technology (DOST) is involved in the education sector as the lead agency of development of science and technology.

(3) Education facilities, enrollment and educational manpower

The number of schools, enrollments, and teachers, in CALABARZON by level of education in 1987 are summarized in Table I.29. There are 3,828 schools in CALABARZON consisting of 3,197 elementary schools, 546 secondary schools and 85 tertiary schools.

Due to the rapid increase of the population in CALABARZON, the population per school is also rapidly increasing. The population per school of the elementary education in 1987 is estimated to be 2,013 that is much higher than that of Region IV and the Philippines as shown in Table I.30. The division of Cavite, Cavite City, Laguna, Rizal and Lucena City indicate the large population per school while the population per school in the division of Batangas, Batangas City, Lipa City and Quezon are lower than that of Region IV. At the secondary level, the population per school is estimated to be 18,469 that is higher than that of Region IV. Rizal indicates the largest population per school of 53,092 in CALABARZON.

Table I.31 presents the enrollment per school in elementary and secondary level in 1987. The enrollment per school in CALABARZON is estimated to be 303 that is higher than the national average estimated to be 286 in elementary level. The enrollment per school in the division of Cavite, Cavite City, Laguna, Rizal and Lucena City are estimated to be 428, 843, 416, 471 and 422 respectively while that of the division of Batangas is derived to be 192. As for the secondary level, the enrollment per school is calculated to be 566 in CALABARZON while that of national average is estimated to be 646. However, the enrollment in the division of Cavite, Cavite City, Batangas City and Rizal are much higher being 909, 6,352, 854 and 855 respectively while that of the division of Batangas and Lipa City indicate lower number.

Table I.32 presents the student per teacher ratio. The ratios of the elementary and secondary education in CALABARZON are estimated to be 33 and 31 respectively that are higher than the national average. The ratio of the elementary level of the division of Batangas City and San Pablo City are higher than the average rate of the Philippine and all other divisions in CALABARZON indicate the worse ratio compared with the national average.

On the basis of above data, the present condition is identified as follows.

- a) In the rapid population growth area, Cavite and Rizal provinces, the population growth exceeds the expansion of school capacity, especially in elementary level,
- b) The condition in the division of San Pablo city is relatively better than the other divisions due to the low population growth.

- c) The condition in the divisions of Quezon and Lucena City are the worst in CALABARZON.

(4) Performance of education

Elementary education

Major development efforts of national government in the education have been directed primarily at improving the quality of elementary education in the past. As a result, the participation rate and cohort survival rate of the elementary level are estimated to be 96.6% and 65.7% respectively in 1987. This means that about 65% of the school children who enter the first grade finish their elementary education in the Philippines. Thus, the performance of elementary education in the Philippines are identified to be ranked high in comparison with other Asian countries. Following the national policy, the elementary education has been developed in CALABARZON. The participation rate, the cohort survival rate and the drop out ratio of the government elementary schools in CALABARZON by division in 1987 are shown in Table I.33.

The participation rates of the divisions in CALABARZON except the division of Batangas, Lipa City, San Pablo City, Quezon and Lucena City are estimated to be higher than that of Region IV as a whole. All divisions in CALABARZON attain the higher cohort survival rates compared with the national average while those of the divisions of Rizal and San Pablo City are lower than that of Region IV. The drop out ratio of divisions except the division of Laguna, Rizal, San Pablo City and Quezon are below 1% while that of Region IV is estimated to be 1.5%. The drop-out ratio of Quezon is estimated to be 2.5% which is the highest rate in CALABARZON.

Thus, the performance of the elementary education in CALABARZON is identified to be better than the other provinces in Region IV as well as the Philippines. However, the divisions of Laguna, San Pablo City, Rizal and Quezon indicate the high drop out ratio.

The number of pupils in the elementary school in CALABARZON increased from 886,606 in 1986 to 974,854 in 1988 with 4.9% annual growth rate. These rapid increases of number of pupil caused the lack of teachers, facilities, materials and classrooms as mentioned above.

Secondary education

Increasing equitable access to educational opportunities of the secondary education is regarded as the major development issue. The participation rate and the cohort survival rate of the governmental secondary schools in CALABARZON by division in 1987 are shown

in Table I.34. The divisions in CALABARZON can be divided into groups according to the participation rate. The divisions of Cavite, Batangas City and Cavite City characterized as the urbanized area attain the high participation ratio. Meanwhile the remaining divisions mainly in rural area recorded lower participation rates compared with that of Region IV. The discrepancy of the participation rate is the serious issue of the secondary education in CALABARZON.

The cohort survival rates of the divisions of Batangas, Laguna and Batangas City attain high rate over 80% while the cohort survival rate of the remaining divisions except San Pablo City are estimated to be about 70% that is same as the average of the Philippine and Region IV. The drop out ratio in Cavite City is estimated to be 15% and that is the highest rate in CALABARZON, followed by Batangas City (8.0%), Cavite (7.5%) and Quezon (7.0%) while that of San Pablo City is only 2.8%. In 1987, about 40% of the secondary schools in CALABARZON are private schools. The accessibility of the poor people to the secondary education are limited compared with the elementary education.

Post secondary education

The post secondary education includes the tertiary, vocational and non-formal education. The list of the tertiary schools and post secondary vocational schools in CALABARZON is shown in Table I.34. The enrollment in CALABARZON is much higher than other regions due to the recent urbanization and industrialization. However, the most serious concern for the tertiary education is the weak linkage with the job opportunities that bring about the increase of unemployment of the out of school youth.

There are five major state collages and universities (SCU's) in CALABARZON: Don Severino Agricultural Collage (DSAC) in Cavite, Rizal Collage of Agriculture and Technology (RCAT), Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology (PBMIT) in Batangas, Laguna State Polytechnic Collage (LSPC) in Laguna, and Southern Luzon Polytechnic College (SLPC) in Quezon. The SCU's, as a state institution, are instruments of the national government in the Region IV to bring closer the benefits of higher education to grassroot level in the countryside, most especially in CALABARZON. The people it served are educated functionally to be able to apply the benefits offered by science and technology.

Non-formal education

Non-formal education is designed to reach both those who need to update their knowledge and those of limited schooling. It includes both specific vocational instruction and a variety of broadly-based topics helpful to modern living. The programs included in the non-formal

education are the agriculture extension, family planning, applied nutrition, cooperative, farmer's association, community organization, health and environmental sanitation. The strategies and tactics applied in these programs range from the use of full-time paid worker to the use of posters, leaflets, radio and television program. According to DECS Region IV, the non-formal education in CALABARZON are efficient due to the positive attitude of recipients.

I.2.3 Social welfare and community development

(1) Organization

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the government's primary welfare agency which is responsible for providing interventions/opportunities to uplift the living conditions of distressed and disadvantaged individuals, families, groups and communities and enable them to become self-reliant. DSWD has three attached agencies, namely: the Population Commission, the National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Persons, and Council for the Welfare of Children. The Region IV office of DSWD is also responsible for the social welfare activities in Region IV and under the Region IV office there are five provincial offices and five city offices in CALABARZON. The contributions of NGO's to social welfare activities are important and the coordination between GO's and NGO's are well established. The Office of Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC) is the agency to support and protect the cultural minorities and the Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) is responsible for the welfare of parolees and probationers.

(2) Social welfare programs

The DSWD carried out following programs in CALABARZON.

Family welfare

The programs of family welfare are intended to strengthen the family as a basic unit of Filipino society. The family heads of the disadvantaged families are recipients of the family life enrichment services. The programs are divided into two categories, namely, the program for strengthening parenthood and family by providing services and the programs for income generating families.

The parent effectiveness service is to provide knowledge and techniques to parents on earlyhood enrichment and health care through neighborhood parent effectiveness assembly or day-care service parent effectiveness group. The planned responsible parenthood service is the program for the married couples of reproductive age to focus on home

management and family planning. For the development of solo parent, the social service for solo parents is conducted. The marriage counseling services are promoting the healthy marriages.

The family enterprise assistance is to provide interest-free capital assistance and livelihood oriented services for the poor, engaging in income generating projects through provision of practical skills development, job placement and capital assistance of P5,000 per family enterprise project. The practical skills development, the job placement for family heads or male adults provides the practical skills to family heads for income generating activities through the vocational skill development.

Community welfare

The programs for community welfare are intended to assist socially disadvantaged communities through the development of their capability in defining needs and formulating solutions as well as setting up viable community structures. The programs contain i) social preparation for people's participation, ii) community mobilization service, iii) community volunteer resource development and iv) development of community welfare structure. The participation of people is most essential objective of the community welfare.

Child and youth welfare program

The programs for child and youth welfare aim at caring the child and youth such as the children and youth in difficult situations, abandoned, neglected, exploited, abused, orphaned children and youth, street children, victims of prostitution and armed conflict and delinquent youth and youth offenders. The day care services for disadvantaged pre-school children as well as street-children are major programs for child welfare. For the children with difficulties in their parental care, the program of protective service to provide intervention for children and the child placement service to provide appropriate parental care are conducted.

For youth, the program for self-employment assistance provides practical and business management skills and capital assistance. The program of peer group service is strengthening the leadership development of youth through the group activities. The program of special service for delinquent youth and special service for youth offenders provide the opportunities of rehabilitation.

Women's welfare

The programs of women's welfare aim to promote the welfare of disadvantaged women giving special attention to the prevention and eradication of exploitation of women in any

form, including prostitution and illegal recruitment as well as promotion of skills for employment. The major programs for women's welfare are as follows:

- strengthen women's empowerment and participation to community through the following programs:
 - i social communication skills development
 - ii self-enhancement
 - iii community participation
- provide skills and knowledge related to nutrition, health care, sanitation and care of family as well as to transfer the values through the maternal and child care
- provide the opportunities to engage in self-employment with adequate skills through livelihood development including the program of substitute home care as the support service.

Disabled persons welfare

The services for the disabled persons welfare are provided on the disability prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities for physically, mentally and socially displaced persons through the community based or center-based delivery. The following programs are conducted.

- disability prevention
- assistance for physical restoration
- survival communication skill development
- social and self-enhancement for disabled persons
- practical skills development
- family care for disabled persons
- substitute family care
- after-care and follow-up service

Emergency assistance program

This program is intended to provide the relief, restoration and rehabilitation service to victims of natural calamity and social disorganization through the following programs:

- disaster relief
- assistance to individuals in crisis situation
- emergency shelter assistance
- core shelter assistance
- food-for-work service
- disaster preparedness service
- supplemental feeding by provision of food assistance to underweight/ malnourished children

In CALABARZON, the above programs are implemented by the regional office, provincial and city office of DSWD. The participation and involvement of people is the most essential aspects and DSWD provides only supportive services such as lending initial capital, training, advice and consultation. The primary principle of formulation of the social welfare programs is the self-reliance of people rather than the provision of services.

The community and family are regarded as the important social units in the Philippines. For utilizing these effective ingenious systems, the social welfare programs are designed as the community based or family based program.

(3) Performance of social welfare sector in 1989

Table I.35 presents the served number of the social welfare programs in 1989. According to these data, there were 617,650 of combined total of served head count, composed of 96,332 socially disadvantaged families, 64,195 socially disadvantaged women, 135,472 children under difficult situation, 35,373 youth under difficult situation, 12,888 disabled persons and 273,390 victims of calamities and social disorganization.

In CALABARZON , the distribution of served number of the social welfare services exhibits the same pattern as that of Region IV. According to the Region IV office, the CALABARZON region has a heavy load of children related cases especially those concerning underweight pre-scholars. Also, the incidence of economically needy/unemployed family heads represent a major portion in the outreach for this category and victims of typhoon Saling, Tacing and Unsing made up majority of the outreached.

The aforecited total outreach represent a performance rating 190.4% that is rather high compared with that of Region IV. Especially, the performance rate, the ratio of the number of served head count against planned head count, are estimated to be 132.8% for the socially disadvantaged families, 287.1% for the socially disadvantaged women, 128.8% for the children under difficult situation, 100.6% for the youth under difficult situation, 112.1% for the disabled persons and 352.3% for the victims of calamities and social disorganization.

In terms of the performance of five provinces in CALABARZON, the performance rate are calculated to be 177.8% in Cavite, 220.5% in Laguna, 166.8% in Batangas, 312.0% in Rizal and 141.0% in Quezon on the basis of the head count which are 112,025 in Cavite, 180,753 in Laguna, 133,661 in Batangas, 93,661 in Rizal and 97,550 in Quezon. The rate of Rizal is relatively high due to 687.6% for the socially disadvantaged women and 746.2% for the victims of calamities and social disorganization. Except the victims of calamities and social disorganization, the high performance rates are found for the social disadvantaged women in Rizal, Laguna, Cavite and Quezon.

I.2.4 Employment and livelihood development

(1) Organization

Employment development and manpower training

The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is the primary policy, programming, coordinating and administrative entity of the government in the development of employment and labor in the Philippines. It is primarily concerned with the following functions:

- a) promotion of employment and manpower development
- b) improvement of terms and conditions of work through the labor standards.
- c) maintenance of industrial peace through the harmonious and cooperative labor and management relations.

The various agencies working under the administrative supervision of DOLE purposely for employment development are the following:

- a) National Manpower and Youth Council
- b) Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
- c) Overseas Workers and Welfare Administration
- d) National Productivity Council
- e) National Maritime Polytechnic
- f) Maritime Training Council
- g) Bureau of Local Employment

The Regional Employment and Manpower Development Committee (REMDC) of Region IV was created to resolve the critical need for an inter-agency coordinating committee. The REMDC are composed of DOLE, DA, DENR, DILG, NEDA, DESC, DTI, DOST, CSC, DSWD and NMYC.

Worker's welfare and labor relation

The following agencies are working under the administrative supervision of DOLE to promote the workers welfare.

- a) National Wages Council
- b) Employees Compensation Commission
- c) Occupational Health and Safety Center
- d) Bureau of Working Conditions
- e) Bureau of Women and Young Workers
- f) Labor Population Program Office

The various agencies working under the administrative supervision of DOLE to enhance labor relations are the following:

- a) National Conciliation and Mediation Board and Regional Branches
- b) National Labor Relations Commission and Regional Branches
- c) Bureau of Labor Relations
- d) DOLE's Legal Service

Livelihood development

There are no leading agencies for livelihood development and various agencies and organizations are conducting their livelihood projects and programs. The organizations related to livelihood projects in the CALABARZON region are listed in Table I.36. The various government organizations are engaged in the livelihood development projects including the local government units and semi-government organizations. In 1990, seven government agencies are selected as the implementing agencies of livelihood development. The non-government organizations play an important role in livelihood development. In this study, 82 NGO's are identified in the CALABARZON region through an interview survey.

(2) Performance

Employment development

With the emergence of the rapid industrialization of the major portion of the Region, a comprehensive and integrated manpower planning and development is set into action. The placement facilitation services of various member agencies of REMDC are relatively insufficient. The mismatched labor supply vis-a-vis labor demand is a major problem. Another consideration is the composition of its population and labor force. A large percentage of the estimated 16,543,671 population belongs to the 15-24 age bracket, or an estimated 3,663,230 people would be looking for jobs in the coming year. Besides, another estimated 933,400 persons belonging to the 10-14 age group would be also entering the labor force in Region IV.

The average unemployment rate of 8.9% in CALABARZON recorded during the periods of 1985-1989 is one of the highest rates in the Philippines. The national average registered in 1980-88 period is only 7.1% while its neighboring areas such as NCR and Region IV show a lower average at 6.7% and 6.8%, respectively. The employment development plans in CALABARZON over the next 10 years should therefore be geared to minimize the unemployment growth trend.

The newly hired workers are normally trained for 2-4 weeks for specific work before they perform the desired task. This seems to indicate that the formal education being offered by the various educational institution is insufficient to meet the industrial expansion in CALABARZON. This is compounded by the fact that the existing labor force in CALABARZON belong to the agricultural sector who barely reach the high school level.

Manpower training

The member-agencies of REMDC are the instruments in the implementation of various training programs in CALABARZON and all of them undertake/conduct training programs covering wide range of courses in terms of subject areas. Through these programs, member-agencies aim to provide and teach the alternative sources of income to improve the condition of people in many depressed areas, to establish industries in a particular area, to improve skills of not only the government employees, but the private workers as well and to uplift the overall economic condition of the whole economy. The training programs include the following subject areas:

- business planning, entrepreneurship, managerial/management, finance/administrative
- industry, manufacturing
- technology/technology transfer, research and project development
- cooperatives, unionism, marketing
- forestry/conservation, livestock/livelihood, agribusiness/farming, aquaculture
- health/nutrition
- employment
- computer literacy and application
- orientation/promotion, productivity

In analyzing the training output, the target beneficiaries of various training programs of the member-agencies are classified into three (3) categories or occupations. This is an approach to address the need for better manpower planning. The first category, Level I, refers to the professionals, associate professionals and clerical personnel; the second category, Level II, the service personnel, craftsmen/operators and technicians; and the third level, the agricultural workers. The distribution of graduates trained for year 1989 are shown in Table I.37. Level I training accounts for 45,318 or 52.4% of the total beneficiaries by following Level II training which is 37,117 or 42.9% of total beneficiaries. However, only 4.7% of total beneficiaries are counted for Level III. A list of specific training programs by member-agencies is presented in Annex to Appendix I.

Workers welfare and labor relations

The maintenance of industrial peace in the Philippines over the last four years since the institution of the new government has been very difficult for labor officials. The number of strike notices for a two-year period covering 1988 - 89 is 2,286 while the actual strikes held is 502 or about 22%. The primary causes of such labor strikes include the non-payment of benefits contained in the collective bargaining agreement, failure of the labor and management to agree on new CBA's, illegal union busting and in some extreme cases non-payment of minimum wage, 13th month pay and other benefits mandated by Philippine laws. The promotion of industrial peace in the Philippines in general and in

CALABARZON in particular should be a major concern in the industrial development of the Region in order to attract more investment.

Livelihood development

In CALABARZON, the rapid population growth brought the expansion of labor force while the employment opportunities were limited because of low productivities of agriculture and the weak labor absorption of industry. As a result, the unemployment and underemployment in CALABARZON have been increasing. The existing livelihood in specific area such as sugarcane production in the western Batangas, the small fishery in Laguna Lake and the coastal area in Cavite and Batangas and the coconuts farming in the eastern Laguna and Batangas are considered to be no longer available as a main source of income for the people because of the decreasing price, small market demand and productivity reduction. In addition to this, the urbanization and industrialization also affected the livelihood of small farmers through the land conversion to the residential and industrial uses as well as the social and natural environmental impacts due to the past development.

To cope with above situations, the strengthening of self-employment through the development and diversification of livelihood is one of the most important and urgent issues of the socio-economic development in CALABARZON. The livelihood development is an essential development strategy to ensure the socio-economic well-being of people as well as to strengthen the self-reliance of people. In CALABARZON, the various livelihood development projects and programs are implemented by GO's and NGO's as shown in Annex to Appendix I.

1.3 Existing Development Policies

1.3.1 Overall policies

(1) National development policy

The national development goals are set in the Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, 1987 - 1992 as (1) alleviation of poverty, (2) generation more productive employment, (3) promotion of equity and (4) social justice and attainment of sustainable economic growth. To attain these goals, the social sector is expected to play a vital role through the direct provision of social services to low income groups as well as the preparation of the basis for socio-economic development by investing to human resources.

The social sector should contribute to the alleviation of poverty through the delivery of basic services to people such as food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood development and social welfare services. Besides, the poor will be assisted in building their capacity to provide for themselves the basic amenities of life. The manpower training, employment development and education are contributing to the generation of productive employment by proving trained and productive labour while health and social welfare services improve productivity of people by strengthening their physical and spiritual conditions. The adequate distribution of social service focusing on the poor is promoting the equity and social justice. The sustainable economic growth should be attained through the mutual support between the social sector and the economic sector.

(2) Development policy in Region IV

The Medium-term Southern Tagalog Region Development Plan, 1987 - 1992 is the official plan of Region IV. In this plan, the social sector is given a vital and mutually supportive roles to economic and other sectors toward the development of the region by developing and mobilizing maximum human resources. The objectives of social sector are set as follows:

- a) accelerate the access of people to essential and quality social services to improve quality of life,
- b) institutionalize a strong and functional coordination between government and nongovernment organizations for social development,
- c) provide necessary structures and services for self-reliance of dislocated, disadvantaged and other needy groups as well as cultural minorities,
- d) enhance people's capacity to articulate and solve problems and provide avenues for their maximum participation in all aspects of the development process,
- e) empower local governments to effectively coordinate social and community services at the different levels of the government structure through greater decentralization

To attain the development objectives above, the social sector in Region IV adopts the policies and strategy by following the national policies on social justice, self-reliance and people-oriented development. The adopted policies and strategies are summarized as follow:

- a) integrated approach to service delivery and social development,
- b) development and utilization of indigenous resources,
- c) more programs directed to the poor and hard to reach,
- d) increase access of people to basic and adequate services, and
- e) greater participation of the private sector and the local communities in social development process.

I.3.2 Health

The health sector, led by DOH, has adopted policies and strategy which aim to " promote effective, efficient and accessible quality services with particular focus on the poor, underserved, unserved and high-risk group". These policies and strategy are contained in the Medium-term Philippines Development Plan: 1987 - 1992. Specifically, the sector plan for the period 1987 - 1992 provide for, among others, the improvement in the capabilities of hospitals at the different levels so that they can adequately respond to the needs of the community within set standards of operation. Following the national policy, the regional development policy of health sector in Region IV are prepared focusing on upgrading the quantity and quality of health services to people as well as promoting the community-base primary health care.

Upgrading the quantity and quality of health services

The improvement of inadequate health facilities, equipments, supplies and manpower are the major objectives to attain the sufficient delivery of health service for high risk areas while the delivery system is also strengthened to increase the people's access to essential health and nutrition services. For these objectives, the programs related to the establishment and maintenance of service units are undertaken.

Promoting the primary health care on community-base

The basic concept of the primary health care is to prevent the health problems through the participation of people to be targeted in the health and environmental improvements rather than provision of direct health services to cope with their health problems. For implementing the primary health care effectively, the voluntary attitude of people involved in their health and environment improvement is regarded as the most important element. The institutionalization of primary health care is strengthened as a major objective of the development plan. For attaining this objective, the following programs are carried out.

- a) programs focus on mothers, children and other specific group,
- b) programs on health information dissemination, communication and education,
- c) programs to promote the safe manufacture and dispensing of food and drugs,
- d) programs for the improvement of the environment including water supply surveillance, household sanitation and working conditions of industrial workers,
- e) community-based programs of private and civic organizations supported by local people.

Other major objectives and targets

In addition to the above, the following objectives, targets and programs are included in the development plan.

- a) identify the control of communicable disease, chronic disease, debilitation diseases and mental illness, the fight against malnutrition and deficiency diseases, and monitor quality water supply and environmental sanitation by adopting the programs directed at the control of persistent communicable disease and programs centering on the identified agents or carrier of the disease.
- b) promote the utilization of herbal medicine in both public and private health service centers
- c) strengthen health manpower capabilities to respond to all health needs and to reach-out to high risk area by adopting the programs to improve the skills and competence of health manpower
- d) strengthen the coordination of public and private health services including NGOs at all levels

I.3.3 Education

According to the Medium-term Southern Tagalog Region Development Plan, 1987 - 1992, the major development objectives are set as follows:

- a) expand the opportunity of education
- b) provide adequate education by upgrading of education manpower, facilities and material
- c) provide education to be suitable for requirement of socio-economic development

Following the above objectives, the Regional Educational Development Plan in 1990 - 1992 are prepared by DECS, Region IV and the Plan set the target as follows:

Elementary education

- increase the participation rate and cohort survival rate of the elementary school age by at least 1% and 1% p.a., respectively, up to the planned target,
- increase the level of performance of pupils in the achievement test by at least 2% by 1992,
- maintain the class-teacher ratio of 1:1 in the primary and 3:2 or 5:3 in the intermediate grades,

- develop the curriculum multi-level materials for combination classes by 1992,
- utilize the locally based instructional materials developing nationalism and pride in being a Filipino,
- complete the repair of 75% of the expected classrooms by 1992, and
- give the incentives for outstanding performance of teachers and school officials.

Secondary education

<u>Performance indicator</u>	<u>Baseline 1990</u>	<u>Target 1992</u>
Participation rate	60.76	64.53
Repetition rate	2.00	1.9
Drop-out rate	3.91	2.84
Cohort survival rate	77.66	79.52
Teacher-student ratio	1:41	1:40
Teacher-textbook ratio	1:3	1:1

Other targets

- implement the secondary education development program (SEDP) efficiently in all the components of the secondary education,
- raise the NCEE percentage of qualifiers by 2%,
- retrain the all 1st - 3rd year teachers in the summer training program,
- provide public school students with textbooks on 1:1 ratio,
- increase the number of teachers scholarship grantees,
- increase the number of students participating in the regional secondary press conference by 2%, in the FFP/FAHP also by 2%,
- utilize the locally based materials on Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili in the classrooms, and
- complete construction of 81 SEDP schoolbuildings and increase by at least 2% the number of schoolbuildings to be constructed from the ESF and JICA.

Technical - vocational

- At least 75% of the students enrolled in the 31 government and 122 private technical-vocational schools will have been earning while they learn; and the 75% of the graduates will have acquired adequate skills for earning a living.

Non-formal education

- identify 50% of the illiterates in the region and provide the literacy and work skills to 15% of them, particularly those in the cultural minorities,
- provide the skills training to 20% of the out of school youth and the young adults

Physical education and school sports

- strengthen the physical education and school sports program in the elementary and secondary by providing athletic equipment, supplies and training teachers,
- maintain the 1990 achievement of STRAA as runner up in the Palarong Pambansa,
- prepare teaching guides and students instructional materials especially for the cultural revival program.

I.3.4 Social welfare and community development

According to the Medium-term Southern Tagalog Region Development Plan, 1987 - 1992, the objectives of social welfare are as follows:

- a) uplift the standard of living of the bottom poor by giving emphasis to those needing special social services,
- b) provide the necessary services and mechanisms for the development of self-reliance among the distressed, dislocated and disadvantaged individuals, groups, families and communities including minorities,
- c) raise clients' awareness of their mutual responsibilities in the effective implementation of social development programs and services,
- d) promote people's awareness of the contribution to development of social service clientele groups to put them on an equal footing and mutual respect with everyone, and
- e) strengthen the social service linkage within and outside the social sector for the total development of its clientele.

According to the Region IV office of DSWD, the following programs are planned in the period of 1991 - 2000 in CALABARZON.

Self-employment assistance

The seed capital to individual beneficiaries is lent directly over a span of 10 years. Supportive services to these clients are provided for preparing the available machineries/equipments for their livelihood development.

Practical skill development

Skills training to needy individuals are provided in order to support of the livelihood projects in CALABARZON as well as complement the manpower development needs of the Region through the establishment of training centers and the provision of the available manpower training equipment.

Day care service

Day care centers are established and maintained in every barangay in CALABARZON for the potentially neglected 0 - 6 years old pre-schoolers.

Protective service child placement

The community-based services are provided to children with special needs including the temporary shelter facilities, especially focusing on sexually exploited children, street children, child victims of armed conflict, abandoned/relinquished children and others.

CORE shelter assistance

The typhoon-resistant CORE house units are facilitated to victims of calamities whose houses were totally destroyed.

I.3.5 Employment and livelihood development

The Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, 1987 - 1992 spells out the following national employment plans and policies.

- a) Launching of community employment and development program to create one (1) million jobs a year.
- b) Implementation of employment oriented, rural based development strategy.
- c) Utilization of labor-based techniques in all productive sectors particularly construction.
- d) Promotion of small entrepreneurship and self-employment.
- e) Manpower and skills development programs shall be reoriented towards the manpower requirements of the country.
- f) Labor market facilitation for both local and overseas workers shall be improved.
- g) The right to freedom of association of both labor and management shall be fully promoted.
- h) The principle of shared responsibility between labor and management shall be fully recognized and promoted.
- i) Manpower development program shall be oriented towards the promotion of entrepreneurship and skills training.

The Regional Employment and Manpower Development Committee (REMDC) of Region IV prepared the revised plan of Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, 1987 - 1992. The objectives and targets of the plan are summarized as follow.

Long-term objectives

- work towards a balanced labor market,
- generate employment of at least 150,000 by the end of 1992,
- raise productivity and improve working condition of the regions labor force, and
- address both the industrial and resource-based/micro cottage development requirements.

Short-term objectives

- establish and systematize data base build-up of information for and from the different concerned line agencies,
- identify industrial skills training through the expansion of training facilities,
- provide employment opportunities to the region's labor force, with due consideration for displaced workers/immigrants from calamity stricken regions,
- develop and/or formulate programs to enhance Local Government Units (LGUs) skill focusing on values and self-reliance, capability enhancement and on coordination,
- develop skills needed for agro-modernization to address lower-educational levels of farmers, and fishermen lack and/or inadequate training, as well as science and technical manpower for agriculture, and

- provide training, credit and financing, marketing and other extension services to various client who are self employed.

Development target

- reduce unemployment and underemployment by at least 50% by the end of 1992.

In order to attain the above objectives and target, the REMDC identifies the following issues to be treated.

Development measures

The lack of or insufficient/inadequate information on related services undertaken by both the GO's and NGO's are the major issues. Thus the consultancy and information exchange are required as the development measures. Besides, REMDC will establish a data-based information system which will undertake an inter-agency research and development studies and generate data and information on the requirement of manpower, labor and employment skill in CALABARZON for planning and implementation purposes. This data generation strategy is expected to correct manpower supply and demand imbalances causing mismatch of graduates with the labor market.

Every member agency of REMDC will review its manpower training curricula to make it relevant to the manpower requirements in CALABARZON. Regular and special training programs as well as non-traditional technical vocational training aside from the non-formal education will be provided by all agencies in a more coordinated manner to ensure that duplication in the delivery of services to the same areas or clientele is minimized if not totally avoided.

To boost the development in the Region, the available loans and credits from the government will be widely disseminated through the assistance of the Philippine Information Agency. Existing guidelines will be reviewed to recommend the minimization of requirements. Collaboration of efforts of the non-government and government organizations specifically the local government units will be strengthen at all levels.

I.4 Development Issues

I.4.1 Overall issues

(1) CALABARZON

The present condition of human resources of the five provinces in CALABARZON is identified to be better compared with that of other provinces in Region IV. However, there are still poor families that are more than half of total families and the CALABARZON region is now facing the various social problems due to the past economic development. In these 10 years, the CALABARZON region has experienced the rapid growth of population due to the in-migration. The causes of in-migration are mainly the expansion of Metro Manila as well as the population inflow from other regions due to the high economic performance in CALABARZON. The social condition in CALABARZON had been affected by the population growth and economic development. Thus, the major constraints of social sector in the CALABARZON region are identified as follows:

- a) lack of employment opportunities coping with the rapid growth of population due to in-migration,
- b) persistent poverty in the rural and remote area,
- c) increase of social environmental problems due to the rapid development, and
- d) impacts on people's livelihood in specific developed areas such as the small scale fishery in Laguna Lake.

The issues of social sector in CALABARZON are also identified based on the above major constraints of the social sector as follows.

- a) cope with the poverty in rural area and remote area,
- b) cope with the social problems due to the recent rapid development of the region,
- c) cope with the poverty suffered from rapid development,
- d) prepare for future population increase due to the development of the region, and
- e) strengthen people to maintain the sustainable and self-reliance development by assisting in building their own capacities to provide for themselves the basic amenities in life so that they will not be too dependent on services from outside.

(2) Cavite

The rapid in-migration from Metro Manila and other provinces are considered to be the most serious social constraints in the province. The rapid growth of population causes a lack of social services such as school buildings, teachers, educational materials, health facilities and doctors. In addition, the social services related to employment development and livelihood development are more required to cope with the unemployment.

The introduction of industrial factories in the province is the most important policy of the provincial government. In this context, the policy to develop the human resources for providing suitable labour force to the industrial sector is given the highest priority. However, the effects of the past industrialization on employment in the province are not totally satisfactory because of the insufficient manpower and employment development as well as the rapid increase of the unemployed due to the stagnation of other sectors, mainly, agriculture sector. The major development issues of the social sector in Cavite are summarized as follows:

- a) cope with the social problems due to in-migration and urbanization such as in-migrant poverty, crime and drug problems and lack of social service facilities,
- b) provide the sufficient social services for strengthening human resources as suitable labour force in industrial sector, and
- c) provide employment opportunity to the unemployed through the development of manpower and employment system.

(3) Laguna

The target groups of social sector in Laguna province are composed of the lake shore small fishermen, rural poor in the high land remote area and migrated poor in the low land. The provincial government is coping with the impacts of population increase and urbanization due to in-migration as well as the impacts of industrialization such as the decrease of income of fishermen due to pollution in Laguna Lake. The major issues of social sector are summarized as follows:

- a) cope with rural poverty in remote highland area both by providing the adequate social services and by strengthening the self-reliant development by people,
- b) cope with in-migrated poor in lowland urban area by providing the adequate social service and employment opportunities, and
- c) assist the small fishermen in the lake shore area, who are affected with pollution and flood.

(4) Batangas

The provincial government of Batangas is pursuing the balanced development between agriculture and industry. To attain this balanced growth, the policies of the provincial government for social sector are focusing on both rural and urban areas. The poverty problems are concentrating in rural remote areas while the social services in urban areas are relatively sufficient at present. However, future in-migration is projected to be generating various kinds of social problems. The rural poor and migrated poor from other provinces are set as the target groups of social sector in Batangas. The major issues of social sector are summarized as follows:

- a) improve the access to adequate social services of the people in remote rural areas by preparing the infrastructures, focusing on rural feeder roads,
- b) alleviate poverty by strengthening the income generation activities of the poor in rural and urban areas, and
- c) improve the living condition of migrated poor in urban areas focusing on their housing

(5) Rizal

The in-migration and urbanization due to the economic development in Rizal bring about the social problems in the urbanized area while the rural poor are still remaining in remote upland area. In addition, the fishermen in coastal area of Laguna lake are facing the difficulties in their living because of siltation, pollution and occupation of large scale fishpen. With regard to the above situations, the development issues of social sector are identified as follows:

- a) cope with the rural poverty in remote upland area both by providing adequate social services and by strengthening self-reliant development through the provision of required infrastructures such as rural feeder roads,
- b) cope with the social problems of in-migrated poor in the urbanized area by providing the adequate social service and employment opportunities, and
- c) cope with the small fishermen in the lake shore area by providing livelihood opportunities.

(6) Quezon

The rural poor engaged mainly in the coconut production and fishery are at subsistence level because of lack of livelihood opportunities, damage by natural disaster, poor marketing and transportation system. The delivery of social services are poor, mainly because the social infrastructures are still insufficient, especially the transportation, the road network in remote rural areas as well as sea transportation in the island municipalities. People in the province suffer every year from both natural calamities and peace and order problem which discourage the social and economic development in the province. The major development issues of social sector in Quezon are summarized as follows:

- a) cope with the poverty in remote rural area and isolated islands through the development of their livelihood by improving basic infrastructures and marketing system,
- b) uplift the level of social services, the lowest in CALABARZON, focussing on the most depressed areas, and
- c) cope with the victims of natural and manmade disasters

I.4.2 Health

In the CALABARZON region, the major health and nutrition indicators such as birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and maternal rate indicate the similar levels to those of Region IV. However, the indices such as the underweight children below age of seven, population of served water and number of household with sanitary toilet indicate that the health and nutrition conditions of the CALABARZON region are still poor. The problems of health and nutrition condition in CALABARZON are summarized as below:

- persistent occurrence of communicable diseases which are the major causes of morbidity and mortality such as diarrhea, influenza, bronchitis, malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia,
- malnutrition among infants, preschoolers, pregnant and lactating mothers,
- poor sanitation conditions which contribute greatly to the occurrence of airborne and fecally related communicable diseases and parasitism,
- non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, rheumatic heart disease and malignant diseases, and
- increase of the incidence of disability such as blindness, ENT and orthopaedic.

The delivery of health services in CALABARZON is still insufficient considering the present health and nutrition status while there are an imbalanced allotment of health facilities. The poor accessibility of poor people to health service is the major issue in CALABARZON. The high cost of medicines and other medical services limit and hinder the effective delivery of medical services especially to the poor people. Besides, the contribution of government hospitals for medical services is relatively small compared with the whole country even though the public health facilities is expected to play an important role in the delivery of health service for poor people. There are also institutional problems of health service delivery through both GO's and NGO's because of the top-to-bottom planning, weak GO-NGO linkage and bureaucratic red tape.

The issues of the health sector in CALABARZON are summarized as follows:

- lack of regular manpower and facilities including hospital, health center, field health equipment, adequate medicines, medical supplies and manpower,
- imbalanced allotment of health facilities, especially lack of facilities in the urbanized area with rapid population growth and rural remote area,
- poor accessibility to health services for poor people,
- people's indifference to the government's effort to improve their health due to lack of community participation, better understanding, interest and support for health programs,
- low level of practice of more effective family planning methods despite high level of awareness, and
- lack of institutional building of health service delivery.

The existing condition of health sector in CALABARZON appears better compared with other provinces in Region IV. To prevent an increase in the regional imbalance in Region

IV, the excess concentration of health services into CALABARZON should be avoided and the linkage between CALABARZON and other provinces, especially the island provinces identified as the most depressed area in terms of health condition, should be strengthened. Geographically, the CALABARZON region is expected to be the center for delivery of health services to the provinces in Region IV, because the CALABARZON region is locating in a center of Region IV as well as an entrance point to the island provinces. The development of health sector in CALABARZON should contribute to the development of health sector in the island provinces and Region IV as a whole.

I.4.3 Education

The education sector in CALABARZON attains high level compared with both Region IV and the nation and the CALABARZON region is considered to be the most advanced area in education due to its location, people's high motivation for education and better socio economic conditions. However, the imbalance of distribution and allocation of educational services between rural and urban areas are the major problems of the sector. Besides, the education sector is strongly affected by the recent rapid economic development, urbanization and population growth that bring about the expansion of number of students and increase of demands of suitable human resources for industrialization. The major constraints of education sector in CALABARZON are summarized as follows:

Lack of educational resources

The increase of population brought about the rapid expansion of the demands for education. However, the supply of education service is limited due to the lack of school buildings, teachers, classrooms, textbooks, and other materials and facilities. The lack of budget is the most essential constraint related to this. In addition to the above, the insufficient of quality of education is a critical constrain, mainly caused by the lack of upgraded teachers and inflexibility of curriculum.

Weak linkage with economic sector

The present secondary and tertiary education can not cope with rapid increase of demands or suitable human resources for both industrialization and agricultural development in CALABARZON. The major causes of weak linkage are identified as follows:

- inadequate programs for the development of adults/youths in the non-formal education program,
- imbalance between demand and supply in labour sector,
- lack of entrepreneurial skill development,
- weak attitudinal and cultural values, and
- negative effects of media on value.

As a result, the unemployment of out-of school youth is increasing due to the weak linkage with economic sector including the agricultural skill training. The contribution of education sector to the agricultural development is insufficient because of the inadequate services and resources in the support of instruction, research and extension. The excessive emphasis on degree consciousness of the people is also one of the reasons for increasing the unemployment of out-of-school youth.

Inadequate distribution and allocation of education

There is an imbalance in distribution of educational services among the different areas in CALABARZON. The secondary and tertiary schools are concentrating in the urbanized area and there is the difference in accessibility to higher education between the urbanized area and rural remote area. In addition, the large share of private schools in the higher education causes the difference in accessibility to education service between the rich and the poor.

Poor performance of research and development

In CALABARZON, the development of science and technology is identified as an urgent regional development issue to cope with the rapid industrialization and agricultural modernization. The technologies which are suitable for the local conditions and needs should be developed to cope with the particular requirements for research and development (R&D) in CALABARZON. DSOT is a major implementing agency for R&D at national level, however DOST has no effective institution for R&D at a province level. Thus, the institutional development of R&D is identified as a basis for R&D at a regional level. The SCU's had carried out the R&D programs, but these R&D programs could not fulfil the requirement in the Region because of lack of budget, manpower and equipment. Besides, only few programs could be implemented, even though so many R&D programs had been proposed by SCU's. The major causes of these low performances are the lack of overall strategy of R&D in the Region as well as poor integration and coordination in planning and implementing stages among the SCU's.

I.4.4 Social welfare and community development

The development issues addressed to social welfare and community development are identified as follows:

- a) cope with a growing number of working mothers by providing temporary caring for their children,
- b) cope with the social problems such as drug problems,
- c) cope with socially depressed group such as cultural minorities, disabilities, parolees and probationers,

- d) cope with the poverty through providing the supports for their livelihood development such as skill training, financing and technical assistance,
- e) cope with the victims of both natural and manmade disasters,
- f) strengthen the community development for promoting the self-initiated development of people

The institutional issues of the social welfare and community development for treating the above problems are identified as the lack of manpower, small budgetary allotment and attitude of people.

Lack of manpower

The number of DSWD staff and those of related organization are limited to cope with the increase in social welfare programs which require the well trained social workers. With the reorganization recently, the additional workers were hired, allowing each municipality/community covered by more workers.

Budgetary allotment

The budgetary allotment for social welfare sector is identified to be the lowest compared with other sectors following the national budgetary distribution. The budget allocated to social welfare sector is less than 1% of the national annual expenditure while that of education sector which get the biggest share is about 11% in 1989.

Attitude of people

The essential constraint of social welfare is the attitude of people. The attitude of people directing the self-reliance is considered to be the basic of social welfare sector. However, the people are apt to depend on the provision of social welfare services instead of self-reliance activities due to their severe socio-economic situation.

I.4.5 Employment and livelihood development

According to the analysis on the existing condition of employment and livelihood development in CALABARZON, the development issues are summarized as follows.

Increase of unemployment and underemployment

The average unemployment rate of 7.7% of the CALABARZON region recorded during the period 1985 to 1989 is one of the highest in the Philippines. The national average registered in 1980-88 period is 7.1% while NCR and Region IV show lower average at 6.7% and 6.8%, respectively. The unemployment and underemployment should be increasing in the future because of the huge in-migration as well as stagnation of the agricultural sector. Thus, the increase in employment opportunities is an important issue of the CALABARZON region.

Insufficient manpower development

The mismatch of demand and supply of labour forces is expanded by the inadequate manpower training as well as insufficient labor placement system such as the poor implementation of labor center. The formal education and non-formal education being offered by the various educational institution do not conform with the need of the industrial sector.

Brain drain problem

The drain in the Country's skilled labor force not only in construction but also in some industrial skills as well as an research and development has become another problem.

Labor relations problem

The industrial peace is identified to be a key element of industrial development in CALABARZON for providing the stable basis of investment; however, the strikes are increasing in these years.

Insufficient livelihood development

There are various livelihood development projects and programs implemented by GO's and NGO's. However, the effects of the livelihood development in CALABARZON are unsatisfactory due to an inadequate coordination among the projects and programs, lack of capital, credit system and material, limitation of market system, small demand of production, inadequate design and quality, lack of technical support, insufficient support infrastructures and poor institutionalization of the producers.

I.5 Development Objectives and Strategy

I.5.1 Overall objectives and strategy of social sector

The development objectives of the social sector in CALABARZON are set by following the regional development objectives of Region IV in order to overcome the existing social constraints as well as to ensure the better social environment in the future. The development objectives and basic strategy are summarized as follows:

- 1) Accelerate self-reliance of people by enhancing people's capacity to articulate and solve problems and provide avenues for their maximum participation in all aspects of the development process through the following:
 - increase community participation through various social development undertakings,
 - strengthen existing community organizations and/or development of new ones,
 - enhance self-reliance through various self- or community-initiated programs/projects,
 - develop initiative, motivation and leadership skills of both the community beneficiaries and the agency implementors, and
 - promote cultural awareness and value formation.
- 2) provide necessary social environment for accelerating self-reliant development through the following:
 - ensure equal opportunities for self-help efforts of people through overcoming existing constraints of social system by focussing on improvement of income distribution system and increase of accessibility to job opportunity as well as resources of livelihood,
 - strengthen institutional capability of government, focusing on empowerment of local government units by operationalization of decentralization / localization, and
 - strengthen a functional coordination between government and non-government organizations for social development.
- 3) Accelerate the access of people to essential and quality social services to improve quality of life through the following:
 - undertake research on social development aspects in aid of project formulation and policy-making,
 - upgrade present quality and quantity of social services through equal distribution of social services, and
 - provide vital social services by giving priority to the disadvantaged.
- 4) Cope with the existing and future social problems due to the recent rapid development in CALABARZON through the following:
 - implement urgent countermeasures against existing social problems by adopting the problem shooting approach,

- avoid possible negative impacts of future development in CALABARZON by preparing effective preliminary natural and social environmental impact assessment of development projects, and
- prepare sufficient social infrastructures to cope with future population increase due to development in CALABARZON.

1.5.2 Health

The regional development objectives of health sector in CALABARZON are set on the basis of the development policies of DOH and the existing issues. The regional development objectives and basic strategy of health sector are summarized as below.

- 1) Upgrade continuously existing level of health and nutrition condition in the Region considering the regional balance in Region IV through the following:
 - upgrade manpower and facilities including hospital, health center, field health equipment, adequate medicines, medical supplies and manpower,
 - improve nutrition condition by providing safety water, sanitation facilities and adequate food for people,
 - promote community-base primary health care by strengthening people's participation, better understanding, interest and support for health programs, and
 - cope with specific health problem in each area by promoting health program effectively.

- 2) Ensure equal accessibility for all the people in CALABARZON by improving regional imbalance of health services through the following:
 - provide intensive health services to depressed areas,
 - improve accessibility to the existing health facilities from depressed areas,
 - utilize the major hospitals in advanced areas such as Dasmariñas, Los Baños, Lucena City, Sta. Cruz, Batangas City and Lipa City as well as Metro Manila, and
 - strengthen the involvement of private health facilities for regional health development.

- 3) Play an important role as a center of health service in Region IV through the following:
 - establish a regional center for delivery of health services, health manpower and training and research activities, and
 - strengthen the linkage between CALABARZON and other provinces in Region IV by improving a mobility of health service accessing to people in remote island provinces.

- 4) Improve the institutional and financial constraints of health service delivery through the following:
 - improve administration system,
 - improve the health information system,

- prepare the effective monitoring and evaluation system of health service activities,
- increase the budget to health sector to attain above objectives, and
- involve NGO's and indigenous system of the community.

I.5.3 Education

The regional development objectives of education sector in CALABARZON are set on the basis of the development policies of DECS and the existing issues. The regional development objectives and strategy of education sector are summarized as follows:

- 1) Upgrade continuously existing level of education condition in CALABARZON by avoiding the regional imbalance in Region IV through the following:
 - improve curricular offerings and develop appropriate and relevant instructional materials through innovative programs and projects in elementary level,
 - improve, maintain and provide adequate schools and facilities,
 - develop further research capabilities of the staff and field personnel,
 - upgrade the ability of the teachers in all levels through training and research,
 - provide sufficient teachers, materials, equipment, textbooks, buildings and classrooms in elementary and secondary levels, and
 - promote an effective complementation of tertiary education programs among all institutes.

- 2) Ensure equal accessibility for all people in CALABARZON by improving regional imbalance of services through the following:
 - provide intensive education services to the depressed urban and rural remote areas,
 - provide sufficient services in urbanized area, especially in elementary level,
 - increase access to elementary education for all especially the rural poor,
 - promote the complementation between private and government schools,
 - provide scholarship granted to deserving and qualified students in tertiary level, and
 - strengthen the administration of student financial assistance program like scholarships, study grants, and GASTPE.

- 3) Contribute to overall socio-economic development by strengthening the linkage with economic sector through the following:
 - develop basic skills, value, attitude and knowledge for social development in elementary level,
 - provide both academic and technical education for extension of students' economic productivity in secondary level,
 - provide relevant curricula to respond to the manpower requirements for development in tertiary level,
 - provide both values as well as practical skills for development of self-reliant livelihood through non-formal education, and
 - strengthen research and development for facilitating appropriate technologies to cope with local requirement.

- 4) Enhance the commitment of youth to serve their Country before seeking their own interest through the following:
 - provide education that will imbue the Filipino youth with the commitment to serve Country first before seeking their own personal interests in all levels of education,
 - conduct researches and evaluation studies on the various educational aspects/components in all levels, and
 - integrate values of education, particularly Filipinism, in all levels of education.
- 5) Improve the institutional and financial constraints through the following:
 - improve administration system,
 - strengthen the supervision for programs and projects,
 - strengthen the involvement of non-government institutes and other sectors in education sector, and
 - increase the budget for education sector to attain the above objectives.

I.5.4 Social welfare and community development

The regional development objectives and strategy of social welfare and community development are set as follows in order to provide the care, protection and rehabilitation to the socially disadvantaged and displaced individuals, families and groups as a part of the total development of the CALABARZON region.

- 1) Promote and strengthen the self-reliance of socially disadvantaged and displaced people by providing support service for their self-employment and livelihood development through the following:
 - assist and provide capital assistance for the livelihood development of socially disadvantaged and displaced people, and
 - provide technical assistance and skills training to socially disadvantaged and economically needy individuals for the purpose of self and open employment.
- 2) Provide appropriate welfare services for the upliftment and rehabilitation of the socially disadvantaged groups including disadvantaged families, women, children, youth, disabled persons and victims of natural and man-made disasters through the following:
 - provide social welfare services to all kinds of socially disadvantaged groups including disadvantaged families, women, children, youth, disabled persons and victims of natural and man-made disasters,
 - provide care, protection and rehabilitation of children in difficult situations, abandoned, neglected, exploited, abused, orphaned children, street children, victims of prostitution and armed conflict through the day care service and the protective service child placement and related services,
 - provide emergency assistance for victims of calamities to hasten their restorations and rehabilitation,
 - provide social welfare service together clientele group, and

- provide preventive measures for drug abuse problems.
- 3) Strengthen the implementation capacity of institutions and organizations to carry out sufficient social welfare service through the following:
- increase the budget allotment to promote the social welfare programs to provide sufficient services for clients,
 - develop the capable manpower sufficiently for maintaining close contact with clients in social welfare programs,
 - strengthen the coordination with other agencies, in all stages of social welfare program, planning, implementation, monitoring and feedback, and
 - strengthen the involvement of NGO's and indigenous system for providing intensive social welfare services for clients.

I.5.5 Employment and livelihood development

The regional development objectives and strategy of employment and livelihood development in CALABARZON are set on the basis of the development policies of REMDC and the existing issues. The regional development objectives and strategy of employment and livelihood development are summarized as follows.

- 1) Expand wage employment opportunities by meeting industrial requirements through the following:
- improve inadequately trained human resources to meet industrial requirement of CALABARZON,
 - provide adequate training facilities, and
 - strengthen the implementation of apprenticeship program
- 2) Expand wage employment opportunities integrated with resource-based/macro/cottage development through the following:
- establish markets for resource-based crafts,
 - develop an adequate technology on specific resource-based products, and
 - provide common service facilities to the industry for specific products.
- 3) Strengthen the self-employment through the following:
- develop the training to promote self-employment through adequate information dissemination and promotion campaign on training and related services conducted by GO's and NGO's and strengthening the coordination among GO's self-employment programs,
 - improve the credit and financing system to meet the requirement of self-employment activities, and
 - develop the adequate marketing system by improving transport and road system, increasing market outlets and improving product design and quality.
- 4) Develop skills needed for agro-modernization
- upgrade educational capacity of farmers through the improvement of literacy,

- promote labor-intensive farming technology and related training and extension service,
- develop the adequate science and technical manpower need for agriculture, and
- utilize the off-season farm labor.

5) Ensure the workers protection and welfare

- prepare the labor standards application and enforcement, such as work standard and employees compensation program services, and
- maintain the industrial peace through the organization of workers, mobilization of workers organizations toward self-reliance and active workers participation in labor policy decision-making.

I.6 Development Framework of Social Sector

The development framework is set for providing the basis of the development plan of social sector in CALABARZON composed of the development target, future demand of major services and development zoning.

I.6.1 Development target

The development target of social sector is set by adopting the following selected indices.

Overall target	poverty incidence
Health	crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality rate, number of underweight children,
Education	participation rate, cohort survival rate, drop-out rate, enrollment,
Social welfare	number of beneficiaries of social welfare programs,
Employment	unemployment, underemployment

(1) Poverty incidence

The future poverty incidences in CALABARZON in 1995, 2000 and 2010 are set as the overall development target of social sector on the basis of the poverty incidence in 1990. The future poverty incidences are worked out through the examination of the three alternative cases by assuming different reduction rate from 1990 to 2010.

The poverty incidences in the year of 1985, 1988 and 1990 are estimated on the basis of the result of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) as well as the target poverty incidence of the Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, 1987 - 1992. The actual poverty incidences in CALABARZON are available in 1985 and 1988 estimated by the FIES. The annual reduction rates of poverty incidence from 1985 to 1992 are set as the national target in the Medium-term Philippine Development Plan, 1987 - 1992. The annual reduction rate is presented to be 3.7% in the Philippines as a whole and 3.6% in the area outside of NCR. The poverty incidence in 1990 is extrapolated by adopting these target rate. The result is presented as follows.

	1985	1988	1990
CALABARZON	63.0%	53.1%	49.8%
Cavite	42.8%	41.5%	40.6%
Laguna	50.9%	37.9%	35.2%
Batangas	65.9%	52.9%	49.2%
Rizal	59.6%	50.7%	47.1%
Quezon	86.0%	79.0%	74.7%

The poverty incidences after the year of 1990 are estimated for three alternative cases by adopting the national target reduction rate of the poverty incidence of the different area, that is, 1.2% in NCR, 3.6% in the outside area of NCR and 1.9% in the urban area of outside NCR. Case 0 is presented as the base case considering the future urbanization in CALABARZON. The poverty incidence will be reduced upto 1995 with the reduction rate of the outside of NCR (3.6%). However the reduction rates are decreasing after the year of 1995 by adopting the rate of the urban area of outside NCR (1.9%) for 1995-2000 and that in NCR (1.2%) for 2000 - 2010. Case 1 and Case 2 are presented as the high and low cases by adopting the reduction rate of the poverty incidence at 3.6% and 1.2% p.a., respectively through the period of 1990 - 2010. The future poverty incidence in CALABARZON is estimated as follows.

	1995	2000	2010
Case 0	41.5%	37.7%	33.4%
Case 1	41.5%	34.5%	23.9%
Case 2	46.9%	44.1%	39.1%

(2) Development target of health

The development target of the health sector in CALABARZON is set on the basis of the Medium-term Development Plan of Region IV. The average annual reduction rate of Medium-term plan of Region IV are adopted in the period of 1989 - 2000 in CALABARZON. The target rate and the average annual reduction rate of the health and nutrition indices in CALABARZON are set as follows.

	Target rate			Annual reduction rate		
	1995	2000	2010	89-95	95-00	00-10
Crude birth rate (in 1,000)	16.1	12.4	7.4	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Crude death rate (in 1,000)	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Infant mortality rate (in 1,000 infants)	18.5	14.3	8.6	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Underweight children (% to age population)	10.2%	6.0%	2.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

(3) Development target of education

Participation rate, cohort survival rate and drop-out rate

The development target of education in CALABARZON is set on the basis of the public education development plan up to 1995 prepared by the Region IV office of DECS. The target rates of each indices are set as follows.

	1995	2000	2010
Participation Rate			
Elementary	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cohort Survival Rate			
Elementary	88.1	92.6	100.0
Secondary	64.6	68.5	77.1
Drop-out Rate			
Elementary	0.4	0.3	0.1
Secondary	1.9	1.3	0.8

Enrollment

The enrollments in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2010 are estimated on the basis of the above participation rate and the projection of school age population. The school age population are projected by adopting future population and the share of school age population to the total population in 1988. The results are summarized as follows.

	1990	1995	2000	2010
Elementary	1,063,321	1,291,671	1,519,335	2,102,116
Secondary	366,730	473,122	556,512	769,977

(4) Development target of social welfare service

The development targets of social welfare are presented by the number of beneficiaries of the major social welfare program on the basis of the socially disadvantaged population in CALABARZON and the physical target of beneficiaries in 1990. The results are shown as follow.